



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
(GSGDA), 2010 - 2013**

**2010
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

ACCRA, GHANA
AUGUST, 2011

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
COMMISSION (NDPC)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	V
LIST OF ACRONYMS	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XIV
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	29
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	29
1.2 GSGDA INDICATORS AND TARGETS.....	30
1.3 PREPARING THE 2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT	30
1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE – STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2010	33
CHAPTER TWO: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	35
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	35
2.2 TRENDS IN SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS	36
2.2.1 Real GDP Growth Rate	36
2.2.2 Trends in Inflation	38
2.2.3 Interest Rates.....	38
2.2.4 Developments in the Fiscal Sector.....	40
2.2.5 Developments in the External Sector.....	43
2.2.6 Domestic Debt Stock/GDP and Domestic Debt Service	44
2.2.7 Developments in the Money Market.....	44
2.2.8 Developments in the Capital Markets.....	45
2.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	45
CHAPTER THREE: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA’S PRIVATE SECTOR	47
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	47
3.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010	47
3.2.1 Private Sector Development.....	47
3.2.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance	54
3.2.3 Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	55
3.2.4 Accelerated and Industrial Development.....	57
3.2.5 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation	60
3.2.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development.....	63
3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	67
CHAPTER FOUR: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	71
4.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION	71
4.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010.....	71
4.2.1 Improve Agricultural Productivity	72
4.2.2 Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets.....	76

4.2.3 <i>Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry</i>	78
4.2.4 <i>Promote Selected Crops Development</i>	88
4.2.5 <i>Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development</i>	90
4.2.6 <i>Promotion of Fisheries Development</i>	92
4.2.7 <i>Improved Institutional Coordination</i>	94
4.3 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	96
4.4 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010	96
4.4.1 <i>Mineral Exploration and Extraction</i>	96
4.4.2 <i>Biodiversity</i>	99
4.4.3 <i>Protected Areas</i>	100
4.4.4 <i>Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management</i>	102
4.4.5 <i>Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management</i>	104
4.4.6 <i>Wetlands and Water Resources</i>	106
4.4.7 <i>Waste, Pollution and Noise</i>	108
4.4.8 <i>Community Participation in the management of natural resources</i>	109
4.4.9 <i>Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability</i>	111
4.4.10 <i>Climate Variability and Change</i>	112
4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	114
CHAPTER FIVE: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	121
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	121
5.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010	122
5.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	126
CHAPTER SIX: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	127
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	127
6.2 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR	127
6.2.1 <i>Road Transport</i>	127
6.2.2 <i>Railways</i>	130
6.2.3 <i>Maritime Transport</i>	131
6.2.4 <i>Air Transport</i>	131
6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT ..	135
6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	136
6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	141
6.7 HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	143
6.8 SAFE WATER	144
6.9 SANITATION	146
6.10 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	148
CHAPTER SEVEN: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	150
7.1 INTRODUCTION.....	150
7.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICTORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010	150
7.2.1 <i>Education</i>	150
7.2.2 <i>Employable Skills Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)</i> ..	158
7.2.3 <i>Health</i>	160
7.2.4 <i>HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Transmission</i>	167
7.2.5 <i>Malaria Control</i>	169

7.2.6 Regenerative Health and Nutrition	170
7.2.7 Population Management.....	170
7.2.8 Productivity and Employment.....	171
7.2.9 Social Policy and Social Protection.....	174
7.2.10 Sports Development.....	177
7.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	178

CHAPTER EIGHT: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE180

8.1 INTRODUCTION.....	180
8.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010	180
8.2.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	180
8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization.....	191
8.2.3 Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality.....	195
8.2.4 Public Policy Management.....	199
8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms.....	201
8.2.6 Development Communication.....	202
8.2.7 Women and Governance.....	204
8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes	207
8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice.....	209
8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security.....	211
8.2.11 Forestall External Aggression	221
8.2.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements.....	223
8.2.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development.....	225
8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development.....	226
8.2.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making.....	230
8.2.16 Managing Migration for National Development.....	233
8.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	235

CHAPTER NINE: LINKING THE 2010 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA243

9.1 INTRODUCTION.....	243
9.2 THE BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS.....	243
9.3 THE MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2010 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA.....	243
9.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.....	244
9.5 ALIGNMENT OF 2010 SPENDING PRIORITIES WITHIN GSGDA	245
9.6 SPENDING ON POVERTY REDUCTION.....	247
9.7 MULTIDONOR BUDGET SUPPORT (MDBS)	247
9.8 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	248

CHAPTER TEN: IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL.....249

10.1 INTRODUCTION	249
10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM.....	249
10.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges Encountered by MMDAs.....	250
10.2.2 Preparation of MMDA Medium-Term Development Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans.....	250
10.3 MMDA'S INTERVENTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES.....	251
10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).....	251
10.3.2 Capitation Grant.....	251
10.3.3 School Feeding Programme (SFP).....	252
10.3.4 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children.....	252

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	253
10.4 FINANCING THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS	254
10.4.1 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	256
10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds (IGF).....	260
10.4.3 Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Funds	262
10.4.4 District wide Assistance Programme (DwAP)	264
10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE.....	264
10.6 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	266

APPENDICES.....267

APPENDIX I: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	267
APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2010.....	275
<i>Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009 – 2010</i>	<i>275</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009 – 2010</i>	<i>277</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009 – 2010</i>	<i>281</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009 – 2010</i>	<i>292</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009 – 2010.....</i>	<i>293</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009 – 2010</i>	<i>299</i>
<i>Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009 – 2010.....</i>	<i>302</i>

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Reporting Cycle among Selected MDAs	32
Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2010	34
Table 2.1: Selected Macroeconomic and Economic Governance Indicators	36
Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2007-2010.....	37
Table 2.3: DMBs Credit to Private and Public Sector (million GH¢).....	39
Table 2.4: Measures of Financial Intermediation in Ghana, 2000-2010.....	40
Table 2.5: Revenue and Grants in 2010	41
Table 2.6: Government Expenditure in 2010	42
Table 2.7: Budget Deficit for 2010.....	42
Table 2.8: Holding Structure of Government Securities, 2008 -2010	45
Table 2.9: Policy Initiatives/Outcomes in 2010.....	46
Table 3.1: Private Sector Development.....	49
Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance	55
Table 3.3: Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).....	56
Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development	59
Table 3.5: Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation	61
Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development	65
Table 4.1: Percentage Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples, 2009-2010 (%).....	73
Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity.....	74
Table 4.3: Access to Production Inputs.....	79
Table 4.4: Agricultural Mechanization.....	82
Table 4.5: Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services	83
Table 4.6: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit	84
Table 4.7: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security	85
Table 4.8: Promote Selected Crops Development	88
Table 4.9: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development.....	91
Table 4.10: Promotion of Fisheries Development	93
Table 4.11: Improved Institutional Coordination.....	95
Table 4.12: Mineral Extraction	98
Table 4.13: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity	99
Table 4.14: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System.....	101
Table 4.15: Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management	103
Table 4.16: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management.....	105
Table 4.17: Wetlands and Water Resources	107
Table 4.18: Waste, Pollution and Noise.....	108
Table 4.19: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources	110
Table 4.20: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability	111
Table 4.21: Climate Variability and Change	113
Table 5.1: Status of Oil Indicators	123
Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport	128
Table 6.2: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport	130
Table 6.3: Cargo Traffic (tones) 2005-2010.....	131
Table 6.4: Container Traffic (TEUs) 2005-2010.....	131
Table 6.5: Transit Traffic (tones) 2005-2010	131
Table 6.6: Development of the Air Transport Sector.....	131
Table 6.7: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development.....	135
Table 6.8: Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	137
Table 6.9: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households	139
Table 6.10a: GRIDCo Transmission Line Projects Completed in 2009 & 2010	140
Table 6.10b: Generating Plants Completed in 2009 & 2010.....	140

Table 6.11: Human Settlements Development Indicators	141
Table 6.12: Safe Water Indicators.....	144
Table 6.13: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2010	145
Table 6.14: Selected Sanitation Indicators	146
Table 7.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Basic Schools, 2010	151
Table 7.2: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2010	151
Table 7.3: Completion Rate in Basic Schools, 2010.....	152
Table 7.4: Regional Breakdown of Public and Private SHS, 2009/10	152
Table 7.5: Enrolments in SHS by selected indicators	153
Table 7.6: Enrolment in Public Universities, 2004/05 – 2009/10	153
Table 7.7: Enrolment in Special Education Basic Schools, 2008/09 to 2009/10.....	154
Table 7.8: Gender Parity in Education, 2010	155
Table 7.9: BECE Performance of Candidates.....	155
Table 7.10: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10	156
Table 7.11: Percent of trained teachers, 2009/10	156
Table 7.12a: Pupil/student per teacher ratio, 2009/10	157
Table 7.13b: Pupil/student per trained teacher, 2009/10.....	157
Table 7.14: Number of Kindergartens by Type, 2009 and 2010.....	157
Table 7.15: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2001 and 2010	157
Table 7.16: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2009 and 2010.....	158
Table 7.17: Number of public TVET institutions, 2010	159
Table 7.18: Summary of Achievements of Selected Access to Health Care Indicators, 2010	160
Table 7.19: Regional differentials in supervised delivery, 2009 and 2010.....	161
Table 7.20: Aggregate NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2009 and 2010	163
Table 7.21: Total Registered (cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2010.....	163
Table 7.22: Aggregate NHIS registrants and Active members by Region, 2010.....	163
Table 7.23: Accreditation by type of Provider, 2009 and 2010.....	164
Table 7.24: Number of Claims and payments, 2009 and 2010.....	164
Table 7.25: Enrolment in Health Institutions, 2009 and 2010	165
Table 7.26: Nurse-population ratio by Region.....	166
Table 7.27: Doctor-population ratio by Region.....	166
Table 7.28: National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	167
Table 7.29: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate by Age Group, 2009 and 2010.....	167
Table 7.30: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2009 and 2010 ..	168
Table 7.31: Number of Clients on ART and VCT/PMCT Service Centers, 2009 and 2010.....	169
Table 7.32: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2006-2010.....	169
Table 7.33: Population Management Indicators, 2009 and 2010.....	170
Table 7.34: Productivity and Generation of Employment.....	171
Table 7.35: Number of youth benefiting from NYEP, 2010	173
Table 7.36: Youth Employment Modules and Beneficiary Figures, 2010.....	174
Table 7.37: Social Protection Indicators	175
Table 7.38: Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2010	178
Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	181
Table 8.3: Parliamentary Business.....	184
Table 8.4: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	186
Table 8.5: District Assembly and Unit Committee Elections, 2010	187
Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization	192
Table 8.7: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization	193
Table 8.8: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality	196
Table 8.9: Public Policy Management.....	200
Table 8.10: Public Sector Reforms	202
Table 8.11: Development Communication	203
Table 8.12: Trend in Women Participation in District Assemblies Elections, 1998-2010	205
Table 8.13: Women and Governance.....	206
Table 8.14: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes	208

Table 8.15: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice	210
Table 8.16: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	212
Table 8.17: Outline of Attrition in the Service	212
Table 8.18: Analysis of the Personnel by Rank.....	213
Table 8.19: Status of general crime management by cases (2008-2010).....	214
Table 8.20: Commonly and Major Reported Offences (2009-2010)	214
Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	215
Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	218
Table 8.23: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	218
Table 8.24: Forestall External Aggression	222
Table 8.25: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements.....	224
Table 8.26: Promotion of National Culture for Development.....	225
Table 8.27: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development	228
Table 8.28: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making.....	230
Table 8.29: Registration data on Five Registrations covered (July 2008 – December 2010)	232
Table 8.30: Managing Migrations for National Development	234
Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework of the GSGDA and the 2010 Budget Statement.....	244
Table 9.2: Planned Expenditure by Economic Activity and Source of Funding, 2010.....	244
Table 9.3: Planned Expenditure by Thematic Area and Source of Funding, 2010	245
Table 9.4: Approved and Actual Releases by GOG in 2010	246
Table 9.5: Approved and Actual Releases of HIPC Funds in 2010	246
Table 9.6: Poverty Focused Expenditure by Sector, 2010	247
Table 9.7: Funds Received under the MDBS, 2010.....	248
Table 10.1: Number of Districts that submitted DMTDPs and M&E Plans by Region, 2009 and 2010.....	250
Table 10.2: Total Registered (Cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2010.....	251
Table 10.3: Enrolment for Capitation Grant 2009/2010 ACADEMIC YEAR.....	251
Table 10.4: Regional Summary of Number of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2009/2010	252
Table 10.5: Trend Performance of Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children in some major towns in Ghana.....	253
Table 10.6: LEAP Payments for 2010.....	254
Table 10.7: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2010.....	254
Table 10.9: Trend of DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2006-2010.....	256
Table 10.10: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2008-2010	259
Table 10.11: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2010.....	260
Table 10.12: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF.....	260
Table 10.13: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2010.....	261
Table 10.4: Trends in variance of estimated against Actual IGF by region for MMDAs in 2008-2009	262
Table 10.15: Formula for HIPC Funds allocations (2008- 2010)	263
Table 10.16: HIPC Fund Allocations for 2010 (GH¢ Millions).....	263
Table 10.17: DwAP Allocations, 2008-2010	264
Table 10.18: Sources of Inflow.....	265
Table 10.19: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2010	265

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007-2010.....	33
Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007-2010 (%).....	34
Figure 2.1: Year-on-Year Inflation.....	38
Figure 2.2: Inflation and Interest Rates.....	39
Figure 2.3: Exchange Rate of Ghana Cedi (July 2007-July 2010).....	43
Figure 3.1: Distribution of Industrial Share of GDP (at Basis Prices) by Economic Activity, 2006-2010 (%).....	58
Figure 3.2: Value of Handicraft Export, 2009 and 2010 (US\$'000).....	64
Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2009-2010 ('000 Mt).....	72
Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus '000 Mt), 2008 – 2010.....	73
Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2008-2010).....	74
Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2008-2010).....	75
Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2008-2010 ('000 Kg).....	76
Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2008-2010 ('000 US\$).....	77
Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds.....	80
Figure 4.8: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2010 (%).....	85
Figure 4.9: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2006-2010).....	89
Figure 4.10: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt).....	89
Figure 4.11: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2008 – 2010).....	91
Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size (2000-2010).....	129
Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix (2000-2010).....	129
Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006 - 2010.....	183
Figure 8.2: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2010.....	185
Figure 8.3: Open Budget Index (OBI) for Ghana, 2010.....	188
Figure 8.4: Regional Disparities in Income Inequalities (Gini Index), 1991/92 – 2005/06.....	195
Figure 8.5: Major Offences, 2009 and 2010.....	215
Figure 8.6: Reported Cases of Narcotics by the Police, 2009 and 2010.....	215
Figure 8.7: Sources of Recorded Incidence of Fire Outbreaks, 2010.....	217
Figure 8.8: Recorded Incidence of Fire Outbreaks, 2010.....	217
Figure 9.1: Budget and Releases of HIPC Funds, 2010.....	246
Figure 10.1: Main Sources of Revenue for MMDAs, 2010.....	255
Figure 10.2: MMDAs Share of Resources by Region, 2010.....	255
Figure 10.3: Trends in Major Revenue Sources for MMDAs, 2009-2010.....	256
Figure 10.4: Variance between MMDAs' Estimated and Actual IGFs for 2009 and 2010.....	262

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AESL	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
A-G	Attorney-General
AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMSEC	Agriculture Mechanization and Service Centres
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASSI	Association of Small-Scale Industries
ATAG	Aid to Artisans of Ghana
BDR	Births and Deaths Registry
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BOST	Bulk Oil Storage and Transport Limited
BPA	Bui Power Authority
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
BRII	Building and Road Research Institute
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BTS	Blood Transfusion Service
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAGD	Controller and Accountant-General's Department
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBT	Competency-Based Training
CDD	Centre for Democratic Development
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CET	Common External Tariffs
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHASS	Conference of Head of Assisted Secondary Schools
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CICs	Community Information Centres
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
CSIR	Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
C-TPAT	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DAAS	District Agricultural Advisory Services
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Fund
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPD	Directorate of Public Defenders
DPs	Development Partners
DRH	Doctors for the Right to Health
DSDA	Danish Support for District Assemblies
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DUR	Department of Urban Roads

DVLA	Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority
DWSP	District Water and Sanitation Plan
EC	Energy Commission
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECRAG	Entertainment Critics and Reviewers Association of Ghana
EDIF	Export Development and Investment Fund
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Education For All
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crimes Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
EXIM	Export and Import
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Programme
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FINSSP	Financial Sector Strategic Plans
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FP	Family Planning
FWSC	Fair Wages and Salaries Commission
GACL	Ghana Airports Company Limited
GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GAPI	Ghana Association of Phonographic Industries
GCAA	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
GACC	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Ghana Employers Association
GEPC	Ghana Export Promotion Council
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFD	Ghana Federation of the Disabled
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
GHATOF	Ghana Tourism Federation
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIMPA	Ghana Institute for Management and Public Administration
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GMA	Ghana Medical Association
GNAT	Ghana National Association of Teachers
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPHA	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
GRCL	Ghana Railway Company Limited
GRIDCO	Ghana Grid Company
GRMA	Ghana Registered Midwives Association
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange

GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	Ghana Tourist Board
GUTP	Ghana Urban Transport Project
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
H1N1	Hemagglutinin1 Neuraminidase1
HACCP	Hazard Control and Critical Analysis
HELPAGE	Help Age Ghana
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIRD	High Rapid Impact Delivery
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOTCATT	Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Centre
HRD	Human Resources Development
HSC/A	Human Settlements Commission/Authority
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCES	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICD	Independent Complaints Directorate
ICE	Information, Communication and Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDEG	Institute for Democratic Governance
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
IGFF	Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMD	Institute for Music and Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMT	Intermediate Means of Transport
INSET	In-Service Education and Training
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IRS	Indoor Residential Spraying
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISD	Information Services Department
ITN	Insecticides Treated Nets
ITTU	Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JFFLS	Junior Farm Field and Life Schools
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
LAP	Land Administration Project
LCG	Low Carbon Growth
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LRC	Legal Resource Centre
LUPMP	Land Use Planning and Management Project
LUS	Lesser Used Species
MA	Maritime Academy
MAB	Ministerial Advisory Boards
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi-Donor Budgetary Support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDPI	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
MEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Limited
MOC	Ministry of Communications
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Information
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
MoTr	Ministry of Transport
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MRH	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTTU	Motor and Traffic Transport Union
MUSIGA	Musicians Union of Ghana
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NABPTEX	National Board for Professional & Technician Examinations
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NADMO	National Disaster and Management Organisation
NAGRAT	National Association of Graduate Teachers
NAMAS	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCE	National Council for Civic Education
NCPD	National Council on Persons with Disabilities
NCW	National Council on Women and Development
NDAP	National Decentralization Action Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NED	National Economic Dialogue
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NIC	National Insurance Commission
NLC	National Labour Commission
NMC	National Media Commission
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPC	National Petroleum Council
NRSC	National Road Safety Commission
NVTI	National Vocational and Technical Institute
NYC	National Youth Council
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OoP	Office of the President
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PEF	Private Enterprise Foundation
PHMHB	Private Hospitals and Maternity Homes Board

PIP	Public Investment Programme
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDs
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPMED	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Pest De Petit Ruminant
PROMAG	Professional Musicians Association of Ghana
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PSIAs	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
PSRS	Public Sector Reform Secretariat
PURC	Public Utilities and Regulatory Commission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus
RELCs	Research Extension Farmer Linkages
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordination Unit
RTTU	Regional Technology Transfer Unit
RUEAP	Rural and Urban Entrepreneurship and Artisan Project
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SBA	Small Businesses Association
SDZ	Special Development Zone
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SFO	Serious Fraud Office
SIP	Strategic Investment Plans
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TLM	Teaching and Learning Material
TOR	Tema Oil Refinery
TUC	Trade Union Congress
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVI	Technical and Vocational Institution
UG SPH	University of Ghana School of Public Health
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund Agency
UTTDBE	Untrained Teachers Diploma in Basic Education
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company
VOC	Vehicle Operating Costs
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
VRA	Volta River Authority
WAMZ	West Africa Monetary Zone
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WIRA	Women in Reproductive Ages
WRC	Water Resources Commission
WTO	World Trade Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the ninth in the series of Annual Progress Reports (APR), and the first assessment of the progress of implementation of the government's current medium-term National Development Policy Framework – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013. Overall, the GSGDA is targeted at accelerating employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared growth. Policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in seven thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
- Accelerated agricultural modernisation and sustainable natural resource management;
- Oil and gas development;
- Infrastructure and human settlements development;
- Human development, productivity and employment; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The 2010 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 2010. 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 ten chapters. Chapter one provides an overview, and the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the GSGDA, while chapter two provides review of the performance of the key macroeconomics indicators. Chapters three to eight present the status of selected indicators and outline the actions taken towards the implementation of policies and measures under the Competitiveness of the Private Sector; Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Oil and Gas Development; Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic areas respectively. Chapter nine gives an analysis of allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of the GSGDA policies, programmes and projects; and issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) based on the GSGDA are presented in chapter ten.

The following sections present a summary of progress in the key thematic areas.

2.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Economic growth in 2010 was significantly higher than that achieved in 2009, driven mainly by strong performance from the Services sector. Inflationary pressures also eased significantly in 2010 impacting positively on the benchmark interest rates in the financial sector.

Though tax revenue collections exceeded expectations, total revenue was lower than expected, while total expenditure on the other hand was higher than planned leading to higher than planned deficits. In the external sector there was marginal depreciation in the Ghana Cedi with

both merchandise exports and merchandise imports being higher than planned. The country however, continued to accumulate substantial foreign reserves during the year.

Meanwhile, the country's gross external and domestic debt stock continue to increase in 2010. The relative macroeconomic stability achieved in the past few years has increased the attractiveness of Government securities and this has ensured that private individuals, including foreign investors have increased their share of outstanding Government of Ghana (GOG) bonds over the last three years, allowing the Bank of Ghana to reduce its holdings of GOG securities.

3.0 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The effective participation of the private sector in the country's economy is crucial to accelerating the growth and transformation of the economy. The overall performance of the private sector in 2010 could be classified as average. Though most of the economic indicators have improved significantly following the downturn in 2009, their impact on the environment for doing business and the competitiveness of the private sector was slow. There are still significant challenges in the area of settling commercial disputes, availability to improved production infrastructure including roads, water, ICT, consistent and affordable energy, adoption of more technology intensive products, inefficient labour markets, and access and ownership to land.

Private Sector Development

The year 2011 is expected to record significant improvement in the growth of Ghana's private sector, especially with the coming into full effect of the PSDS II and continued improvements in the macroeconomic environment. Meanwhile, increasing productivity continued to pose challenge for the improvement of competitiveness and development of the private sector, and therefore implementation of interventions under the PSDS II should aim at addressing these constraints.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

Ghana's reputation in conducting business has been positive and this is expected to be maintained over the medium term. However, the area which received limited implementation of interventions in 2010 is strengthening the regulatory framework and institutions that have responsibility for monitoring the behaviour and practices of companies. Efforts should therefore be prioritized in the coming years in addressing this issue, including investing in monitoring and evaluation to improve transparency and accountability of corporate entities.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are important avenues through which growth objectives of developing economies can be achieved. They have played a pivotal role in the economic development of Ghana and have contributed significantly to employment creation and poverty reduction. A key observation emerging out of the assessment of progress in this sector in 2010 is the apparent weak monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place to generate the necessary data as well as lack of relevant indicators on MSMEs for evidence-based decision-making. It is expected that the design and implementation of the new MSMEs project includes a strong monitoring and

evaluation arrangement which will make data on all the relevant indicators available on regular basis for effective assessment and policy decision making.

Accelerated Industrial Development

The Industry sector continued to grow at a relatively higher rate in 2010 than in 2009. The negative growth rate registered by the manufacturing sub-sector in 2009 was reversed in 2010 on the account of the positive response of the private sector to the improve macroeconomic environment in 2010. However, current concerns is the continuous shrinking of the Industry sector in overall GDP relative to Agriculture and Services sectors, and the declining relative importance of the manufacturing sub-sector in the Industrial sector output, in favour of the construction sub-sector. This does not hold positive prospects for the long-term transformation of the economy, anchored on downstream manufacturing processing, as envisaged under the GSGDA.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The performance of the tourism sub-sector has been very impressive and this trend is expected to continue in 2011. Continuous growth in Ghana's tourism industry is expected with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Ghana as tourism becomes an important revenue generating sub-sector of the economy. For this positive trend to be sustained, it is important to continue the marketing of Ghana as a competitive tourist destination, by supporting the development of more high value accommodation by the private investors, promoting new, high-value options in the leisure market, and improving roads and other forms of infrastructure to tourism areas.

Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

The potential of the creative arts industry for economic development and social transformation is well documented. The current constraint facing the industry is weak institutional arrangements to coordinate the implementation of planned interventions. The key national institutions namely, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department, the Ministry of Tourisms and the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture continued to struggle with ownership and leadership of the implementation of key policy interventions outlined in the GSGDA.

Also the Council for Creative Industry envisaged under the GSGDA to help bring together the various creative arts association for effective coordination of activities has not been operationalized, leading to fragmentation on the creative industry front. It is therefore recommended that these coordination problems be addressed as quickly as possible in order to create the necessary conditions for effective implementation of policy interventions aimed at re-structuring the industry and positioning it to play its role in the economic development of the country.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average as about 52% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress.

The growth of the Agriculture sector in 2010 was estimated to be lower than in 2009, with most of the growth arising from the Forestry and Logging sub-sector instead of the crop sub-sector as pertained in 2009. On the other hand, the natural resource sector continued to contribute significantly to the GDP of the country, with the forestry and logging sub-sector contributing 10.1% of the growth in the Agriculture sector in 2010 instead of 0.7% in 2009, and mining and quarrying sub-sector contributing 7.6% to the Industry sector growth in 2010 instead of 6.8% in 2009.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

Total domestic production of major staple foods continued to increase in 2010, with total food available for human consumption exceeding the national consumption needs. However, five of the staple crops recorded decline in yield compared to only one in 2009, even though availability of production inputs, especially fertilizer was significantly increased in 2010.

The rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock has remained relatively unchanged since 2008; while total annual domestic fish production continued to improve on an annual basis, even though production from aquaculture continued to be low. Total surface area under functional fish ponds fell short of the target and productivity of fish ponds, particularly from small-scale fish farmers, continued to stagnate.

The total volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2010 continued to decline. However, the export value of the horticultural commodities, especially pineapple, increased. This has been attributed to the strategic initiatives that MOFA in collaboration with other partners (EMQAP, MIDA, etc.) have implemented to ensure Global GAP compliance by farmers and exporters. Meanwhile the country's current installed domestic cocoa processing capacity continued to increase, even though, the proportion of actual cocoa production processed locally continued to fall short of the target.

Access to production inputs including foundation seeds, fertilizer and other agro-chemicals continued to improve. However, fertilizer application rate in Ghana continued to be one of the lowest in the world, with a comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to the potential. The total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) at post still falls short of the number required.

Out of the total number of activities approved for implementation in 2010 only about 20% were implemented and completed as scheduled, with an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.69. The number of activities implemented and completed in 2010 declined by 13.9%, while the global programme cycle implementation efficiency remained at the 2009 level.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese continued to increase, generating more employment, while the benefit from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility, as well as percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy improved. However, the proportion of the mineral resources processed locally continued to be low.

Though current data on degraded areas within protected areas is not available, there are indications that Ghana's protected areas continued to suffer from extensive degradation on an annual basis. Data based on projections from the 2007 Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) of the World Bank shows that the cost of environmental degradation as a percentage of GDP continued to be high. Meanwhile, efforts to restore degraded natural resources continued to fall short of the target.

The perennial problems facing the marine ecosystems and coastal zones in Ghana have been observed to include domestic sanitation; fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove degradation; industrial water pollution; and coastal erosion. The economic activities, life, and properties of coastal communities continued to be endangered by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion.

Ghana has prepared a number of strategies towards halting further loss of biodiversity, and has established a National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism. However the institutional arrangements and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for implementing the key interventions continued to be weak. Also interventions are not adequately funded.

The number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management, as well as electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations increased in 2010. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to carry out noise monitoring and analysed effluent samples from industries in Accra and Tema Metropolitan Areas.

In response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Ghana has prepared 55 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), to be implemented to reduce green-house gas emissions. Most of these NAMAs have been mainstreamed into the national development policy framework, the GSGDA and the respective medium-term development plans of MDAs and MMDAs. Also the number of industries using 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+' concepts as a method to assess carbon stocks continued to increase. However, inter-sectoral coordination of implementation of climate change interventions continued to be weak.

5.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

In 2007 oil was discovered in commercial quantities at the Jubilee Field, which is proven recoverable oil reserves of 490 million barrels. The last quarter of 2010 saw the first production of 1,129,593 barrels of oil from the Jubilee Field.

In 2010 several bills including the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill; Petroleum Revenue Management Bill; and Petroleum Commission Bill, were submitted to Parliament to

regulate the operations of the sector. Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness was initiated, and an Oil Spill Response Centre established at EPA.

To implement the plan for gas utilization, a deep sub-sea infrastructure was installed, and a joint implementation team comprising GNPC, VRA, and GRIDCo was constituted to supervise the establishment of additional Power Plant to utilize the gas from the Jubilee fields.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

The 2010 road condition mix improved over the 2009 level. The improvement was largely due to the improvement in the proportion in good condition. The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated also increased from 35% in 2009 to 50% in 2010. This increase was due to the increase in the routine maintenance activities on trunk roads.

The performance of rail transport in 2010 showed an upward trend in both passenger traffic and goods traffic, while overall maritime cargo (in tonnes) and container traffic continued to show a decline in 2010. On the other hand, total air freight and number of air traffic continue to increase, except the number of domestic air passengers which decreased.

Science and Technology

The proportion of R&D in the GDP was estimated at 0.3% against the target of 0.5% in 2010. Available data provided by CSIR indicate that the number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased from 50 in 2009 to 75 in 2010, while the number research findings of CSIR which are adopted by industry increased from 10 in 2009 to 20 in 2010.

Developing Information and Communications Technology

The contribution of ICT to GDP increased from 2.3% in 2009 to 3% in 2010. The penetration rates for both fixed and mobile line continue to increase in 2010 with penetration rate increasing from 75% in 2009 to 77% in 2010. Also the subscribers of internet service almost doubled, while the number of authorized providers of internet service remains virtually the same.

Energy

The transmission and distribution network for GRIDCo, ECG and NED continued to expand during the year. GRIDCo increased its transmission lines by 219 km while ECG's distribution lines increased by 3564 km. The network of NED also saw an increase of 170 km in 2010 compared with 102 km in 2009. On the other hand, the average number of outages of electricity per customer per year continued to increase for ECG in both rural and urban areas, while it reverse for NED in both rural and urban areas.

Human Settlements

In 2009 a Human Settlements Policy study was conducted and policy recommendations made to the NDPC for inclusion in the National Spatial Development Framework. Spatial planning models and standards were produced and subjected to stakeholder consultations in 2010. Six MMDAs applied to spatial planning and 15 were expected to adopt this methodology in 2010. A Draft Urban Policy was also produced and subjected to stakeholder consultations.

A bill on land use and planning was produced and subjected to stakeholder consultations, while about 731km² of aerial photos, 756km² of topographic maps and 2177km² of satellite imagery were acquired to facilitate effective land use planning. In addition to these 752 km of roads were tracked to facilitate geo-referencing of plants, thirty (30) sector layouts which were hitherto in paper format were also digitized in 2010.

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 2010. Work on the 4,720 units at different stages of completion which slowed down, picked up again in 2010 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.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water recorded steady progress in 2010, though marginal improvements were recorded in the provision of rural water. The number of water projects undertaken in 2010 increased to facilitate the provision of safe water in rural and urban communities. The number of districts benefiting from safe water increased to 145 in 2010.

On the other hand, the percentage of people with access to improved sanitation increased marginally from 12.4% in 2009 to 13% in 2010. This may be attributed to the increase in the construction of improved sanitation facilities for households, schools and the public.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

The Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) aims at ensuring the production of well educated, skilled and informed population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The broad policy areas are: education, health, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB, population management, productivity and employment, social policy and social protection, poverty and income inequalities reduction, and sports development.

Education

The focus of policies in this area is to increase equitable access to education at all and improve on the quality of education.

Increase Equitable Access to Education at all Level

The gross enrolment ratio at Kindergarten increased by 4.4% in 2009/10, while the gross enrolment ratio at the primary school level rather stagnated. At the JHS level, the GER declined significantly from 80.6% in 2008/09 to 79.5 %, while at the SHS level it increased by 2.2%.

The completion rate at the primary level declined from 88.7% in 2008/2009 to 87.1% in 2009/2010, while male completion rate increased by 0.4% in 2009/2010, and that for female by 1.2% over the same period. Completion rate at the Junior High School level, however, declined by 9% during the same period, while that for SHS increased by 6.5%.

In order to ensure an inclusive education system where children with disabilities and special needs will benefit from quality education, the enrolment of pupils with special needs continued to be promoted. Enrolment for both boys and girls with special needs increased significantly in 2010.

Also government continued to promote gender parity at all levels of education. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the primary and Junior High School levels stagnated at 0.96 and 0.92 respectively in 2010. The situation was better at the Senior High School level where the percentage of females improved from 44.3% in 2009 to 44.7% in 2010.

Imroving the Quality of Education

To track progress towards improving the quality of education, progress on the following indicators is assessed: Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate, pupil-core textbook ratio, percentage of trained teachers and pupil/student-teacher ratio.

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of the basic education cycle and an aggregate between 6 and 25 is required to enable a pupil to enter second cycle school. The BECE pass rate increased marginally from 62.1% in 2009 to 64.47% in 2010.

At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers increased marginally over the 2009 level of 25.9%. However, at the primary, the junior and senior high school levels the percentage of trained teachers in schools decreased in 2010. Meanwhile the average Ghanaian child is estimated to have fewer than two (2) core textbooks at the primary level and an average of 2.5 core textbooks at the JHS level, contrary to the overall target of each pupil in basic school having access to the three government-designated core textbooks (i.e. English, Mathematics and Science).

Health

The policy objectives of the health sector continue to be on bridging the equity gap in access to health and nutritional services; improving the development and equitable distribution of

human resource in the health sector; ensuring sustainable financial arrangement that protect the poor; improving health infrastructure; improving governance and strengthening efficiency in health service delivery; and intensifying prevention and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases.

Service Delivery

Overall assessment of the health sector performance in 2010 showed that several indicators continued the positive trend observed in 2009. The coverage of supervised deliveries increased by 5.6% in 2010; institutional maternal mortality declined from 170 per 1,000 live births in 2009 to 164 per 1,000 live births in 2010; and the outpatient visits per capita continued to increase to 0.89 in 2010, exceeding the 2010 target of 0.82.

The nurse-to-population ratio also improved from 1:1,537 in 2009 to 1:1,510 in 2010, while the doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:11,981 in 2009 to 1:11,479. However, the regional disparity in the distribution of these key health personnel persists.

These notwithstanding, the coverage of Penta 3 immunization dropped by 4.9%; the number of family planning acceptors decreased by almost 25%; and the coverage of pregnant women who received one or more antenatal care visits declined by 1.6% to 90.9% in 2010.

National Health Insurance

In 2010, the proportion of the population registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme increased from 14,511,777 in 2009 to 18,031,366, of which 34% are active members. About 64.4% were children under 18 years, pregnant women, people 70 years and over, indigents, which constitute the exempt category.

HIV/AIDS Prevention

The national median HIV prevalence rate decreased from 1.9% in 2009 to 1.5% in 2010. The median antenatal prevalence rate which increased in 2009 to 2.9% after declining for two consecutive years also decreased to 2.0% in 2010. The number of new infections reported declined from 25,531 cases to 12,890 cases during the year. At the regional level, prevalence rate decreased across all regions, except the Upper East region where the prevalence rate increased marginally. The cumulative number of patients under the antiretroviral treatment continued to increase in 2010.

Productivity and Employment

To monitor progress in this four area, the following indicators was assessed: the extent of implementation of a National Employment Policy; the existence of Labour Market Information System; number of new jobs created; and number of labour disputes.

In order to create the relevant human resource capacity to support the development of the country, a draft national human resource development policy document was prepared for implementation. Preparation of an implementation action plan was initiated for validation and submission to Cabinet for approval. Also a draft national employment policy and its implementation action plan were developed, awaiting stakeholder validation and submission to Cabinet for approval.

Currently a comprehensive labour market information system does not exist to provide an up-to-date data on the number of new jobs created in the economy. Development of a Labour Market Information System has however begun under the Business Sector Programme Support. The number of new jobs created under the National Youth Employment Programme in 2010, was estimated at 115,160 out of the 1,013,334 youth who registered to be employed under the programme.

On the other hand, the number of labour disputes recorded in 2010 by the National Labour Commission was 755, compare with 614 cases recorded in 2009. This reflects a relatively unstable labour environment in 2010 than in 2009. Twenty-three (23) of these cases were settled at the High Court, while four (4) were settled at the Court of Appeal.

Social Policy and Social Protection

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. These include the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP), the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, and the School Feeding Programme.

The LEAP which was introduced to provide both conditional and unconditional cash transfers to targeted populations to support extremely poor households continued in 2010. In 2010 the total cumulative enrolment under the regular LEAP was 39,423 households with an estimated population of 157,689 and covering 83 districts in all the regions. Besides the regular LEAP, there was also an Emergency LEAP enrolment during 2010 and the DSW under this programme supported 59,115 households in 59 districts across the country.

Following the re-constitution and inauguration of the National Council on Persons with Disability in 2009, the Council in collaboration with key institutions developed a Draft Legislative Instrument to operationalise the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, Act 175; and prepared a five-year (2011-2015) Strategic Plan which translates the various components of the Disability Act into measurable results and outcomes. Also the National Ageing Policy and its Implementation Action Plan were approved by Cabinet.

Sports Development

Though current data is not available, the contribution of sport to the socio-economic development of the country is estimated to be high following Ghana's hosting of major sporting events including the Hockey Championship and the participation of the Black Stars in the CAN 2010 and 2010 World Cup in South Africa in which Ghana were silver medalist and the ¼ finalist respectively. In order to establish a legal framework to guide and direct implementation of sporting activities in the country, the National Sports Bill was finalized and submitted to Cabinet for approval. Also the National Sports Policy was initiated to support a comprehensive and coordinated sport development in the country.

8.0 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in democratic governance in 2010. This has contributed immensely to the relative peace and stability in the country. Assessment of progress in this thematic area in 2010 focused on sixteen focus areas as follows:

Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

The constitutional review process which was initiated in 2010 to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised, proceeded with extensive consultations and cross-partisan support, while electoral reform on District Level elections aimed at reducing the number of unit committees, realigning the electoral areas and liberalising campaign platforms was undertaken. The Presidential transition bill aimed at addressing the administrative lapses and controversy associated with transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to another, continued in 2010, with the draft Presidential (Transition) Bill, forwarded to Parliament for consideration. Also Parliament continued to be strengthened in support of performing its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions.

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

Analysis of resources to MMDA shows that total Central Government transfers including the DACF, HIPC and GOG improved in 2010, indicating improvement in a shift of resources from central government to the local level. However, progress on transfer of functions, resources and personnel from the Civil Service to the local government level remain slow. The work of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralization to facilitate cross-sectoral implementation of the decentralization policy should therefore be accelerated to ensure that administrative decentralization is effectively implemented.

Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at reducing the spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic classes. Comprehensive data is not currently available to assess progress made in the implementation of special purpose interventions including SADA and other special development zones; as well as regional income disparities. However, indications are that progress is slow on the implementation of the special purpose interventions. The completion of the next round of Ghana Living Standard Surveys (GLSS) by GSS would therefore be essential in providing the relevant data for assessment in the next round of the Annual Progress Report (APR).

Public Policy Management

To provide the basis for effective management of public policy, the National Development Planning Commission prepared the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2010 – 2016 and finalized the GSGDA and the associated costing framework to guide the development of the country from 2010 – 2013. Again, NDPC issued guidelines for MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective medium term development plans based on the GSGDA, while the MTEF was updated with the policy objectives of the GSGDA in order to ensure alignment of budgetary resources to the GSGDA priorities and to help in tracking resources to GSGDA priorities on annual basis.

However, weaknesses persist in linking the national development policy framework to the annual national budget. With the introduction of the proposed programmed-based budget and the full roll-out of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GHIFMIS), it is expected that some of these challenges will be addressed.

Public Sector Reforms

The building of the right skill set in Ghana's Civil Service for effective implementation of government policies, and the development of the appropriate performance based management systems is at the core of the public sector reforms initiatives. In 2010 the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme was finalized and the programming and development of work plans for the Civil Service reform plan completed. Also, almost all the Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) to provide ministerial advisory services to the political leadership of the various MDAs was established and made functional. However, key challenges exist, including lack of effective performance based management system and a comprehensive human resource management database.

Development Communication

The government continued to implement policies aimed at promoting freedom of the press and free flow of information. As a result, the level of press freedom and Ghana's rankings on global press freedom index continued to improve. In order to provide the opportunity for ordinary Ghanaians to engage government in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects, as well as to obtain feedback for future policy formulation and implementation, government organized the annual Ghana Policy Fair, in addition to the regular Meet-the-Press series. These initiatives together have proven to be effective in getting feedback from citizens on how well government is doing in implementing its policies and programmes, as well as getting participation and corporation in the development process.

Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however the progress was slow in 2010. Although the total number of female Members of Parliament, Chief Directors and Chief Justice remained the same, the number of female in ministerial position declined in 2010. Also the percentage of women elected to the District Assembly during the 2010 district level election declined from the 2006 level. Though the attention to women issues by MDAs and the amount of budgetary resources devoted to women issues are improving, progress continued to be slow.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public office holders declined further in 2010. The key national anti-corruption institutions, the Commission of Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), continued to perform their statutory functions in 2010, while work on the enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Law continued in order to strengthen the legal environment for fighting corruption.

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has served as a useful mechanism to check corruption especially among public institutions. Concerns are currently being raised on its ability to be

used as effective tool for fighting corruption due to the apparent inaction on the recommendations of PAC. The implementation of key findings and recommendations of PAC continued to be challenged by lack of relevant institutional arrangements including the establishment of Audit Report Implementation Committees at MDAs as well as Financial Tribunals.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

The capacity of the judiciary to efficiently dispense off justice and rule of law was enhanced with the appointment of more lawyers to the bar and the computerization of the court process. However, these improvements have so far not impacted significantly on the number of days it takes to get judgement on a dispute, though the courts recorded and disposed off more cases in 2010 than in 2009. Also the number of remand prisoners is still high and extra effort is required to reduce them, while introducing a comprehensive reform of the criminal justice system, with particular attention on Juveniles in adult cells.

Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The security services continued to discharge their statutory functions of providing safety and security to citizens and ensuring internal peace in the country through stringent enforcement of laws and regulations. The crime level showed a marginal decline despite the reduction in the strength of the police service in 2010. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Police Service also declined, while the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service recorded a decline in total number of domestic violence. These notwithstanding, the work of the security services continued to be constrained by weak capacity, especially personnel and logistics.

Forestall External Aggression

The Ghana Armed Forces continued to build its capacity to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peace keeping efforts. Budgetary resource allocation and releases for the implementation of programmes continued to increase, while the strength of the Ghana Armed Forces improved compared to the level in 2009.

Improving Access to rights and Entitlements

The institutional arrangement for dealing with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued to improve with the approval by cabinet of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which seeks to eliminate child labour in all sectors of the economy. However, the problem that has persistently faced the Department of Social Welfare, is lack of adequate resources to implement planned regular activities.

Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. Recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes continued to increase, of which at least 80% were still unresolved. About 74% of the 265 chieftaincy lines of succession in the country are not documented, contributing to the growing chieftaincy disputes. The key challenge faced by the key institutions charged with the responsibility of promoting national culture including Ministry of

Chieftaincy and Culture, the National House of Chiefs and the Regional Houses of Chiefs continued to be inadequate funding.

Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

In order to strengthen the international partnership and cooperation for development, Ghana continued to strengthen its Missions abroad, and participate in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country actively took part in 7 presidential summits and 39 conferences/forums as well as 23 trade exhibitions. To strengthen their capacity for economic diplomacy, all the fifty missions and five consulates abroad have trade and investment desk officers. These efforts are expected to be strengthened and sustained through continuous training and deployment of the appropriate skills set at Ghana's Missions abroad.

Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The capacity of the country to provide the relevant data for evidence-based decision making continued to be enhanced with the commencement of implementation of Ghana Statistical Service's Institutional Reform Road Map; the conduct of 2010 Population and Housing Census; the re-basing of the National Account estimates; and the conduct of mass registration exercise under the National Identification System in two more regions.

However, resource constraints continued to challenge the key national institutions responsible for data collection , analysis and dissemination including GSS, NDPC, and the National Identification Authority. Results from a baseline study to assess allocation of budgetary resources (i.e. services and investments) in 2009 and 2010 shows that of the total approved budgetary resources for undertaking M&E and statistics in all MDAs and MMDAs, less than 50% were actually released for M&E activities, while less than 10% were released for statistics.

Managing Migration for National Development

Currently, comprehensive data on the total number of Ghanaians living abroad is not available, however remittances from Ghanaians living abroad constitute a significant share of annual financial inflows from abroad. As a result of the current effort to ensure coordination of migration issues in the national development process, a migration unit was inaugurated and a sub-committee on Migration Policy constituted to produce a draft Migration Policy for Ghana.

9.0 LINKING THE 2010 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

The 2010 Budget preparation process begun in June, 2009 with the preparation of the budget guidelines, and consultations with recognized professional bodies, associations, civil society organizations and individuals for their inputs. The 2010 Annual National Budget was presented to Parliament in November, 2009.

The planned expenditure according to the 2010 Appropriation Act was GH¢9, 853.9 million, out of which 74.7% was expected to come from Government of Ghana (GOG) sources, 15.5% from Development Partners (DPs) and 9.8% from Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

The thematic area which received the bulk of GOG resources was Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability, which received about 27.9% of GOG resources, while the bulk of

DPs resources were allocated to activities related to Oil and Gas; Human Development sector; and Infrastructure and Human Settlement thematic areas, which received 43.8%, 26.3% and 17.9% of DP resources respectively. Almost 81.5% of internally generated funds (IGFs) were allocated to the the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area.

The total amount of GOG resources that were approved to be spent on the various thematic areas as well as Administration and Overhead Costs only 44.67% was actually released. The shortfall in budgetary releases was attributed largely to shortfalls in planned resources to Administration and overhead cost, while almost all thematic areas recorded over 80% of planned resource allocation. The bulk of the actual release was spent on activities related to ensuring macroeconomic stability, infrastructure and human settlement development, and transparent and accountable governance.

10.0 IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

As part of the decentralised planning process, planning guidelines were issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the preparation of District Medium-term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans following the finalization of the GSGDA 2010-2013.

So far one hundred and forty-seven (147) MMDAs, representing 86.5% of the total number of the existing MMDAs have prepared and submitted their respective DMTDPs to NDPC as required by law, out of which forty-eight (48) MMDAs, constituting 28.2% of the existing MMDAs have prepared their respective M&E plan for monitoring the implementation of their respective DMTDPs.

As part of the poverty reduction programmes, several important interventions were undertaken by MMDAs in 2010, including the National Health Insurance, Capitation Grant Programme, Free Uniforms and Exercise Books, 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 MMDAs.

The main sources of financing the implementation of MMDAs DMTDPs in 2010 are: the Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG); District Assembly Common Fund (DACF); MMDAs own Internally Generated Funds (IGF); HIPC funds; Development Partners; and Other Grants. The IGF constituted the bulk of MMDAs funding in 2010 amounting to 35%, followed by DACF (27%), and Donor inflows (25%). Government of Ghana Grants and HIPC transfers amounted to 11% and 2% respectively.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) provides an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010–2013, during the year 2010. It is the first assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the ninth in the series of APRs prepared since 2003.

The GSGDA is anchored on the continued pursuit of macroeconomic stability and the sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resource endowments in agriculture, minerals and oil and gas, supported by strategic investments in human capital, infrastructure, human settlements, science, technology and innovation to drive industrialisation, in particular in manufacturing. Overall, the GSGDA is targeted at accelerating employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared growth.

The GSGDA is organised into seven (7) thematic areas:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
- Oil and Gas Development;
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

This Annual Progress Report uses a set of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed upon by stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the key policies and programmes undertaken in 2010 to achieve the development goals and objectives outlined in the GSGDA. The GSGDA indicators and targets, and the process for developing them are discussed later in this chapter. The objectives of the APR include:

- Provide a single source of information on the progress the country is making in the implementation of the GSGDA;
- Identify challenges that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goals and objectives of the GSGDA; and
- Propose policy recommendations for addressing these challenges.

The APR, which is the output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders, also provides an update on the status of actions taken on the GSGDA policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2010. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the following:

- The set of core indicators agreed upon in the GSGDA M&E plan; and
- The linkage between the 2010 Annual Budget and the GSGDA.

This report is presented in nine (9) chapters. Chapter one provides the background to the Annual Progress Report (APR), and overview of the processes undertaken to finalise the GSGDA (2010–2013) and its associated M&E framework including the result matrix. It also

provides a summary of the monitoring and evaluation activities related to the preparation of the 2010 APR and the challenges encountered. Chapters two to eight offer assessment of the status of selected indicators and a review of actions taken in 2010 and the status of the policies and measures outlined in the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA. At the end of each chapter, recommendations for addressing the shortcomings identified in the monitoring of progress are presented. Issues relating to the financing of the GSGDA at national and district levels (decentralisation) are discussed in chapter nine.

1.2 GSGDA INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Following the finalization of the GSGDA in December 2010, an indicator selection team was set up, led by the NDPC, to develop indicators and targets to help track the policy objectives of the GSGDA. An inception meeting with stakeholders including the MDAs was held. Key focus areas and objectives from the GSGDA policy matrix were used to develop the indicators, and the MDAs were asked to provide input for the baselines and targets.

Once the draft indicators were ready, consultations were held with Development Partners (DPs) and other stakeholders to seek their inputs. A validation meeting with MDAs and CSOs to review and confirm the draft core set national indicators as well as the sector specific indicators was also held. By February 2011, a final set of core national and sector specific indicators were ready for preparing this report.

The key challenges in the preparation of the core national indicators are the difficulty in reducing the total number of core national indicators as a result of the large number of policy objectives contained in the GSGDA; and the lack of baseline for most of the indicators especially those related to the oil and gas thematic area, which are new and require new efforts and systems to track on a regular basis.

1.3 PREPARING THE 2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

1.3.1 The Process

The process of preparing the Annual Progress Report (APR) has been designed to be participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. Consistent with the policy formulation and core national indicators selection process, the involvement of the MDAs in the preparation of the APR is essential to ensure ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the GSGDA at the sector level.

The preparation of the APR is coordinated by the NDPC within the framework of the Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPGs). The process involves the engagement of technical experts with the relevant background and knowledge to review, analyse, and report on progress of the policy implementation using the agreed set of national indicators. Technical staffs of NDPC are also appointed to provide technical support to the technical experts, as well as coordinate the collation of data for the preparation of the report. This promotes transparency and national ownership of the report.

Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. An inception meeting was held with the MDAs to review the data

requirements for the 2010 APR, and review the data collection instrument. This was followed by actual data collection from the relevant MDAs and MMDAs.

Based on the data collected from the MDAs and MMDAs, draft reports were prepared for each thematic area. These draft reports were shared with stakeholders (including MDAs, DPs, and other interest groups) at a validation meeting to confirm the validity of the data collected for the report and collect further inputs.

After the validation meeting, comments from the DPs and Commissioners were incorporated to produce a revised draft. This then went through a final validation workshop before the final Annual Progress Report was presented.

Throughout the APR preparation process, internal team review meetings were held between NDPC and the experts to monitor progress and address any outstanding process issues.

1.3.2 Data collection challenges

Consistent with previous reports, availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the 2010 APR. Most of the problems encountered in previous reports still persist. The challenges encountered during the data collection process in 2010 include:

- Lateness in the development of the new Policy Framework (GSGDA, 2010-2013) affected the ability of districts and sectors to prepare their sector and district Medium Term Development Plans and consequently affected the delivery of monitoring and evaluation plans;
- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some institutions for data on some indicators;
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the MDAs for the same variables for the same period;
- Due to the fact that 2010 is the first year for the implementation of the GSGDA, data for certain indicators do not exist at the MDAs. Relevant institutions have no mechanism to track such indicators and where they exist, these are at the development stage;
- Delay by MDAs in providing requisite data due to lack of effective coordination, which results in the inability of reporting agencies to submit their inputs on time;
- Incomplete data and non-uniformity in the units of measurements for some indicators at the district level;
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for MDAs. This makes harmonisation of data and alignment to other government processes difficult.

The persistent data collection challenges mentioned above and in APRs of prior years suggest institutional weaknesses and wider public sector reform issues, including lack of capacity, weak supportive environment for public service delivery, and lack of effective reward and sanction mechanisms in the policy planning and management processes.

1.3.3 Annual Reporting Cycle of Selected MDAs

One area of concern in the collection of data for preparation of the APR is the different reporting cycles of MDAs. The different MDAs produce their annual reports in different

formats and at different times of the year, thereby creating problems for harmonization and obtaining information on timely basis. Efforts to harmonize these reporting cycles continue to be a challenge. The table below presents the reporting cycles of selected MDAs.

Table 1.1: Reporting Cycle among Selected MDAs

Macroeconomic Stability

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (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 Body	March

Private Sector Competitiveness

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Annual Reporting Period
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Mid-March
Ministry of Tourism	February
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	March

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Annual Reporting Period
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	March
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	March

Oil and Gas, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Annual Reporting Period
Ministry of Transport	End of March
Ministry of Communications	February
Ministry of Energy	February
Ministry of Roads and Highways	April
Ghana Water Company	April
Community Water and Sanitation Agency	March

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Annual Reporting Period
Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare	March
Ministry of Education	End of February
Ministry of Health	June
Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	February
Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	March
National Health Insurance Scheme	February
National Population Council	June

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (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
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation	February/March
Domestic Violence and Victim's Support Unit (DOVVSU)	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

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Annual Reporting Period
Districts Progress Reports	March

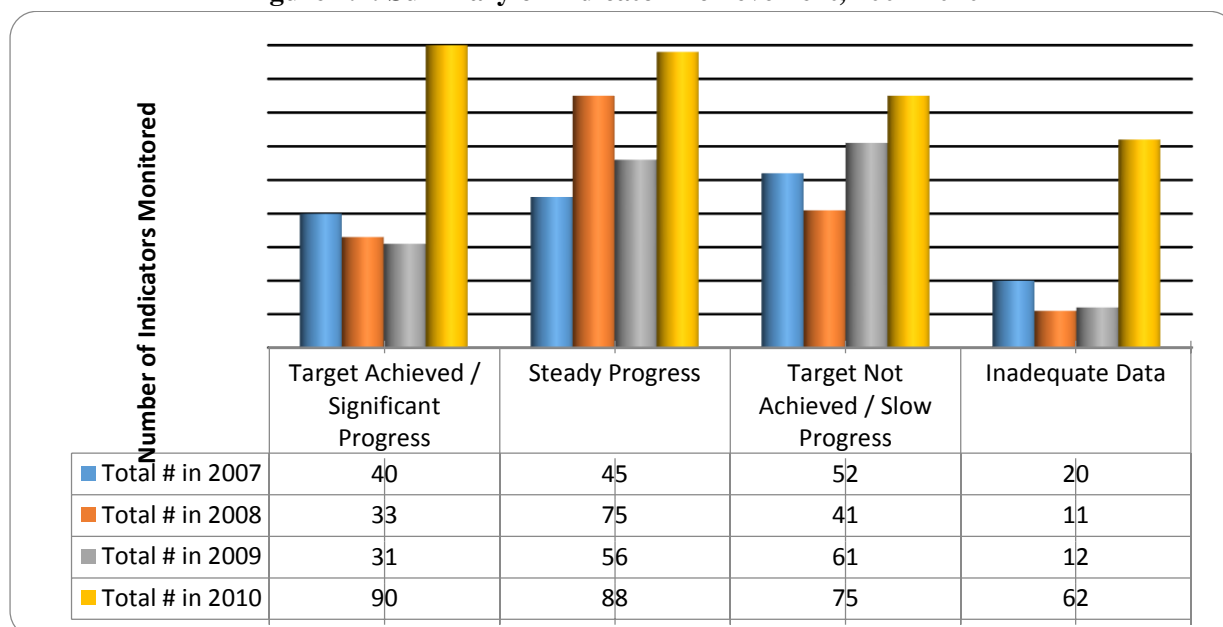
1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE – STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2010

Assessment of progress of implementation of the GSGDA, 2010-2013 is based on analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing key reforms outlined in the GSGDA document. In situations where indicators fail to achieve their targets, assessment of underlying reforms (in the thematic area chapters) provides additional information for holistic assessment of progress in respect of that policy objective.

Five typologies of indicator achievements are used. “Target achieved” is used when indicator has a target and the indicator achieved its targets, while “significant progress” is used in the instance that the indicator does not have a set target but current status is better than the baseline/previous year’s figure. On the other hand, “Target not achieved” is used when indicator has a target but did not achieve the set target, while “slow progress” is used in the instance that indicator does not have set target, but its current status is worse than the baseline/previous year’s figure. “Steady progress” is used in the instance when an indicator which does not have a set target made marginal or no progress over the previous year.

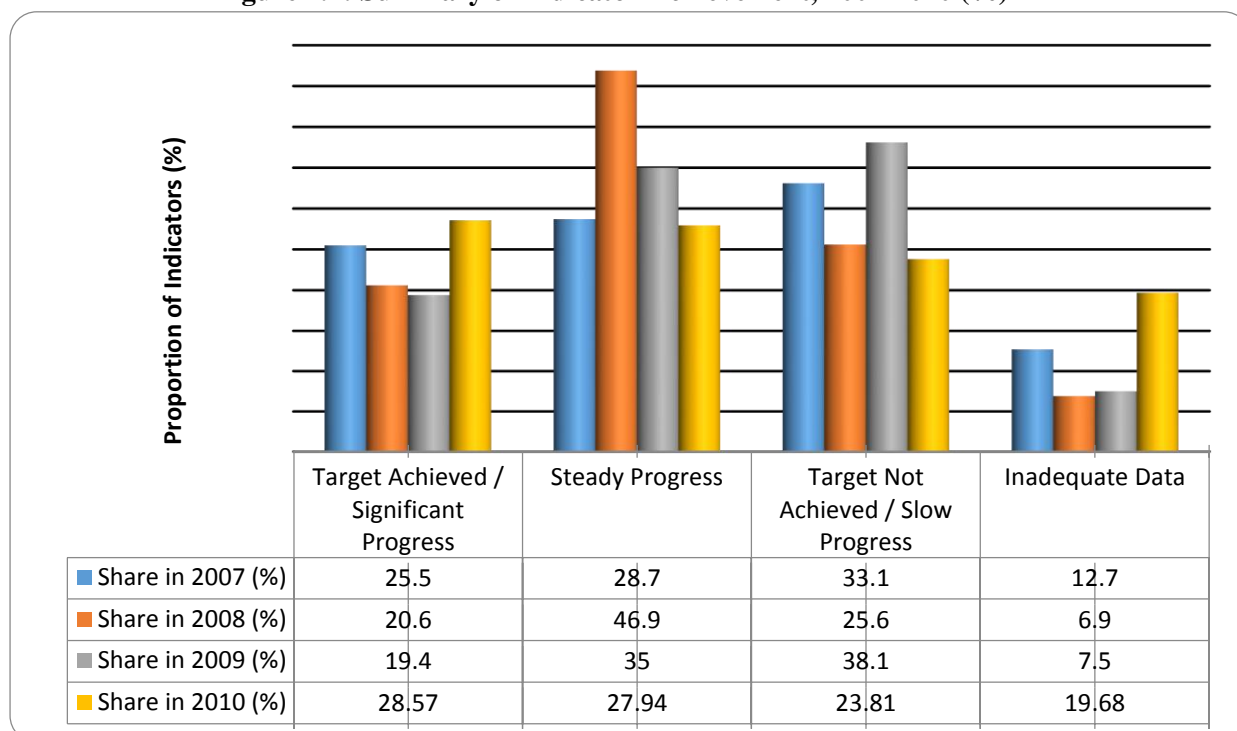
A total number of 315 indicators were assessed in 2010, compared to 160 in the 2009 APR. About 28.6% of the indicators made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2010, while 27.9% made steady progress. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress was 23.8%, while indicators without data were estimated at 19.7% (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007-2010



Source: Computed, 2010

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007-2010 (%)



Source: Computed, 2010

The overall progress made in 2010 based on the assessment of the indicators can be concluded as above average. The poorest performance was recorded in the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area where the percentage of indicators that achieved their targets or made steady progress was estimated at 38% while the Infrastructure and Human Settlements thematic area recorded the highest achievement of about 85% of indicators. Summary of progress in the key thematic areas is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2010

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2010	Total # Indicators Tracked 2009	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2009	2010
Macroeconomic Stability	20	0	5	12	37	N/A	N/A	54%
Private Sector Competitiveness	9	5	2	6	22	N/A	N/A	64%
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	23	13	17	19	72	N/A	N/A	50%
Oil and Gas Development	4	1	4	0	9	N/A	N/A	56%
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	5	41	6	2	54	N/A	N/A	85%
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	9	10	28	3	50	N/A	N/A	38%
Transparent and Accountable Governance	20	18	13	20	71	N/A	N/A	54%
TOTAL	90	88	75	62	315	160	54%	57%

Source: Computed, 2010

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service undertook a re-basing of Ghana's GDP and concluded that the country's GDP per capita stood at US\$1,318 compared to US\$753 based on the old GDP series. This technically puts Ghana amongst the group of middle income countries, without the required accompanying structural and socio-economic transformation associated with such a new 'status'.

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA, 2010-2013) therefore seeks to raise the per capita income of the country to at least US\$3,000, accompanied by the required transformations by the year 2020. This is to be achieved by ensuring a minimum growth in nominal GDP per annum of 10%, while the average real GDP growth in the next decade is kept at 8% or above.

In the medium term the population of the country is expected to grow at a constant rate of 2.2% allowing the real per capita GDP to grow at an annual average of 5.4%, without considering the impact of oil and gas on the economy. When the impact of oil and gas is taken into consideration, Government expects the average real GDP to grow at 11.3% per annum over the medium term, especially when oil revenue is expected to contribute the equivalent of about 20% of total national revenue.

Following from the solid foundation laid in 2009, the main thrust of the 2010 Budget was 'Growth and Stability' focusing on progressive programme of development through job creation intended to improve the quality of life of our citizenry. The main tools for achieving these objectives were:

- Sustaining the macroeconomic stability and fiscal discipline achieved in 2009;
- Positioning the country for a sustained growth through the modernisation of agriculture, provision of key infrastructure development, oil and gas projects, ICT and private sector development; and
- Delivery of social programmes targeted at poverty reduction.

Thus the following targets and interventions were to form the basis of policy formulation in the medium-term:

- real GDP growth of 8%;
- average inflation of less than 10%;
- gross international reserves of not less than 3 months of import cover for goods and services;
- overall budget deficit of about 3% of GDP;
- prudent debt management to ensure sustainable public debt levels;
- social interventions to reduce poverty and unemployment; and
- a rigorous anti-corruption campaign.

2.2 TRENDS IN SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In line with the medium term policies of the Government as set out in the GSGDA the following macroeconomic targets were set in the Budget for 2010:

- real GDP growth of 6.5%;
- overall fiscal deficit equivalent to 7.5% of GDP;
- average inflation rate of 10.5%;
- end of period inflation of 9.2%; and
- gross international reserves of not less than 2.5 months of import cover.

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth Rate

The real GDP growth rate for 2010 was estimated at 7.7%, significantly higher than the 4% recorded in 2009, and slightly higher than the 6.5% projected in the 2010 Budget Estimates. This was driven mainly by strong performance from the Services sector of 9.8% which exceeded the projected growth rate of 6.8%. Growth in the Service sector was led by strong performance in Information and Communication, Business and other service activities, and Financial Intermediation which achieved growth rates of 24.5%, 23.1% and 16.7% respectively.

Table 2.1: Selected Macroeconomic and Economic Governance Indicators

Indicator	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level 2009	Budget Target for 2010	Indicator Level at 2010	Progress towards target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	654.0	712.25	722.24	1,235.07	1,301.39	Target achieved
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	14,943.90	16,652.41	16,912.24	29,925.85	31,884.12	Target achieved
3. Nominal GDP (million GH¢)			21,630.75	44,799	46,232.0	Target exceeded
4. Population (in million)	22.85	23.38	23.42	24.2	24.50	Target exceeded
5. Real GDP growth rate (%)	6.5	8.4	4.0	6.2	7.7	Target exceeded
6. Real Sectoral growth rate (in %)						
- Broad Agriculture	-1.7	7.4	7.2	6.0	5.3	Target not Achieved
- Broad Industry	6.1	15.1	4.5	6.6	5.6	Target not Achieved
- Broad Services	7.7	8.0	5.6	6.8	9.8	Target exceeded
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)						
- Broad Agriculture	29.1	31.0	31.8	Na	29.9	Steady progress
- Broad Industry	20.7	20.4	19.0	Na	18.6	Slow progress
- Broad Services	50.2	48.6	49.2	Na	51.4	Significant progress
8. Inflation:						
- End of Year (%)	12.75	18.1	15.97	8.58	8.58	Target achieved
- Annual Average (%)	10.97	13.69	19.06	10.43	15.42	Target exceeded
9. Nominal Exchange Rate (Ghana Cedi/US\$)						
Depreciation (%)	4.8	20.1	14.8	Na	3.1	Significant progress
10. Interest Rate (%):						
- Bank of Ghana Prime Rate	13.5	17.0	18	Na	13.5	
- Demand Deposits (annual av.)	7.15	3.88	3.63	Na	3.38	Significant progress
- Savings Deposits (annual Av.)	4.55	9.0	10	Na	5.9	
- Lending Rates (Annual Av.)	24.3	27.25	32.75	Na	27.6	
- 91-Day Bills (Annual Av.)	10.19	24.67	25.4	Na	14.4	
11a Market capitalization (GSE) GH¢m	12,368.6	17,895.12	15,941.92	Na	20,116.7	
11b GSE All Share Index	2.67	58.06	-46.58	Na	32.3	
11c Number of Listed Companies	32.0	34.00	35.0	Na	35.0	Significant progress
11d Asset of Banks /GDP	32.91	34.51	38.13	Na	38.78	
11e Total Credit of Banking sector/GDP	17.91	19.77	18.79	Na	17.98	
11f. Banking Sector Credit to Private Sector /GDP	14.23	16.18	15.34	Na	15.24	
12. Total Foreign Remittances:						
- Value (US\$m)	1,833.81	1,970.39	1,788.37	1,900.28	2,122.69	Target exceeded
- As a percentage of GDP	12.5	11.6	11.66	Na	10.00	
13. Gross international reserve:						
- Equivalent of months of imports	3.2	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.7	Target exceeded
- In value terms (US\$ mil)	2836.7	2,036.22	3,200.00	3,700.00	4,724.89	Target exceeded
14a. Gross Domestic Debt:						

Indicator	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level 2009	Budget Target for 2010	Indicator Level at 2010	Progress towards target
- In million GH¢	3,708.2	4,800.2	6,102.99	Na	8,280.12	Steady progress
- As % of GDP	26.5	27.9	25.1	Na	19.30	
14b. Gross External Debt						
- In million US\$	3,585.93	4,035.1	5,007.88	Na	6,118.77	Slow progress
- As % of GDP	15	16.2	19.10	Na	19.80	
14c. Debt Service						
- As % of Total Exports						
- As % of GDP	0.20	0.20	0.50	Na	0.30	Steady progress
15a. Domestic Revenue (excl. grants):						
- In million GH¢	3,566.72	4,802.41	5,998.22	8,364.01	7,730.62	Target not achieved
- As % of GDP	25.52	27.26	27.73	18.92	16.7	Target not achieved
15b. Tax Revenue	3,195.82	4,299.45	5,050.65	6,072.24	6,294.69	Target exceeded
15c. Tax Revenue as % of Total Revenue	54.16%	45.08%	58.33%	73.51%	81.42%	Target exceeded
16a. Discretionary Payments:						
- In million GH¢	4,348.2	7,171.9	69,976	93,573.2	Na	Lack of data
- As % of Total Payments	71.5	75.27	73.9	70.6	Na	Lack of data
16b. Total payments as % of GDP	40.2	46.5	29.6	36.1	24.9	
17. Total Poverty Focused Expenditure	1,050.77	1,584.28	1,272.77	1,946.67	2,406.39	Target exceeded
17a. Total Poverty Focused Expenditure						
- As % of Total Expenditure				23.57	28.99	Target exceeded
- As % of GDP				4.39	5.20	Target exceeded
18a. Budget deficit (million GH¢)						
18b. Budget deficit (excl. Grants)/GDP (%)	9.3	14.9		4.7	6.5	Target exceeded
18b. Overall Deficits as % of GDP	8.1	11.5		4.7	7.4	Target exceeded
19. BOG financing of Deficits/ Domestic Revenue (excl. grants)	9.96	11.90	-1.64	-	-	Lack of data
20a. Total Merchandise Exports (US\$m)	4,172.1	5,300.00	5,800.00	7,379.38	7,896.24	Target exceeded
20b. Total Merchandise Imports (US\$m)	5,275.3	10,260.9	8,000.00	10,484.73	10,702.96	Target exceeded
20c. Oil imports as % of Total Imports	26.0	22.9	18.51	Na	18.84	Target exceeded
21. Overall Balance of Payments (million US\$)	413.1	(904.8)	1,158.78	315.00	1,462.67	Target exceeded

Source: MOFEP, CAGD, BOG, GSS, 2010

The Agricultural sector however grew at 5.3%, against the projected growth rate of 6% for 2010 and the 2009 growth rate of 7.2%. This was underpinned by relatively poor performances by the crop sub-sector, which only managed growth rates of 5% in 2010 compared to 10.2% in 2009.

The Industrial sector on the other hand performed above the 2009 level of 4.5%, but fell short of the projected growth rate of 6.6% for 2010. The relatively stronger performance in 2010 was achieved on the back of improved growth rate in the Mining and Quarrying, manufacturing and Electricity sub-sectors which grew at 7.6%, 7.6% and 12.3% respectively (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2007-2010

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010 Target	2010 Provisional Outturn
GDP	6.5	8.4	4.0	6.5	7.7
AGRICULTURE	-1.7	7.4	7.2	6.0	5.3
Crops	-1.3	8.6	10.2		5.0
o/w Cocoa	-8.2	3.2	5.0		0.0
Livestock	4.7	5.1	4.4		4.6
Forestry and Logging	-4.1	-3.3	0.7		10.1
Fishing	-7.2	17.4	-5.7		1.5
INDUSTRY	6.1	15.1	4.5	6.6	5.6
Mining & Quarrying	6.9	2.4	6.8		7.6
Manufacturing	-1.2	3.7	-1.3		7.6
Electricity	-17.2	19.4	7.5		12.3
Water and Sewerage	1.2	0.8	7.7		5.3
Construction	23.1	39.0	9.3		2.5
SERVICES	7.7	8.0	5.6	6.8	9.8
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	5.4	9.5	5.4		13.3
Hotels and Restaurants	2.5	9.1	-3.8		2.7
Transport & Storage	9.2	3.8	4.4		8.0

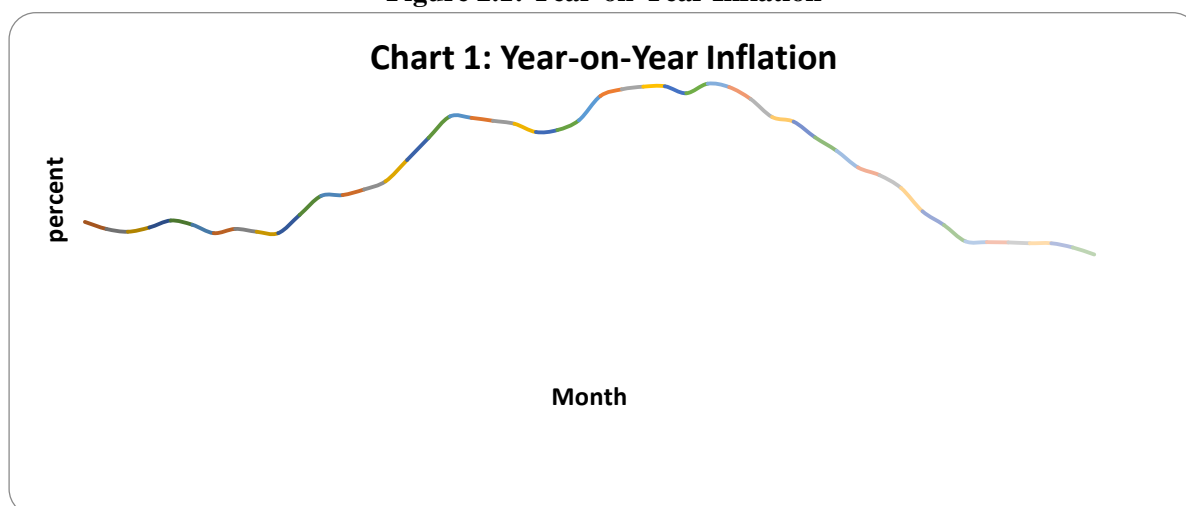
Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010 Target	2010 Provisional Outturn
Information and Communication	4.1	19.5	3.9		24.5
Financial Intermediation	18.4	10.8	9.3		16.7
Real Estate Services	2.4	2.4	2.4		2.4
Business and Other Services	3.9	-1.8	-1.6		23.1
Public administration & Defense; Social Services	11.3	12.7	11.7		3.4
Education	10.0	13.0	12.4		5.3
Health and Social Work	3.8	4.4	15.2		11.2
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	8.9	9.2	7.5		10.7

Source: GSS, 2010

2.2.2 Trends in Inflation

One of the key anchors of the macroeconomic stability policy under the GSGDA is reduction of inflation and sustaining it at a single digit over the medium term. In 2010, average inflation dropped from the 2009 level of 19.06% to 15.42%; and more significantly, end-of-year inflation was much lower at 8.58% compared to the 15.97% achieved in 2009. Monthly inflation for the greater part of the year was in single digit and this has helped in ensuring that monthly inflation is on a continual downward trend since the middle of 2009 (Figure 2.1).

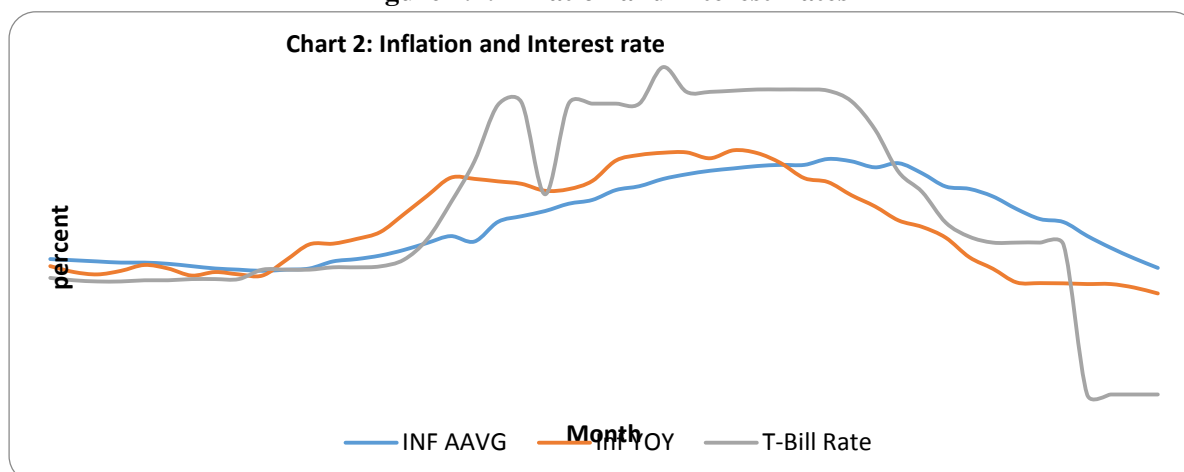
Figure 2.1: Year-on-Year Inflation



2.2.3 Interest Rates

The reduced inflationary expectations had a significant impact on the benchmark interest rates. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Ghana (BOG) during 2010 adjustments the policy rate from 18% at the end of 2009 to 13.5% at the end of 2010 in accordance with the reduction in inflation. This has encouraged significant reduction in the benchmark 91-day Treasury bill rate from an annual average of 25.4% to 14.45% for 2010 (Table 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Inflation and Interest Rates



The Deposit Money Banks also responded to the easing inflationary pressures and the changes in the BOG's policy rate by reducing savings, lending and demand deposit rates. The average savings rate dropped from 10% in 2009 to 5.9%, while the lending rates decreased from a high of 32.75% in 2009 to 27.6% in 2010. The average rates paid on demand deposits also fell from 3.63% in 2009 to 3.38% in 2010.

Table 2.3: DMBs Credit to Private and Public Sector (million GH¢)

	2009		2010		Annual Change	
	GH¢ mn	Share (%)	GH¢ mn	Share (%)	GH¢ mn	%
Public Institutions	1274.7	18.4	1,218.1	15.2	(56.6)	(4.4)
Private Institutions	5,654.0	81.6	6,776.6	84.8	1,122.7	19.9
Agric., Forest & Fishing	305.7	5.4	456.2	6.7	150.6	49.3
Export Trade	90.5	1.6	136.9	2.0	46.4	51.3
Manufacturing	767.3	13.6	1,054.1	15.6	286.8	37.4
Trans., Storage, Comm.	262.7	4.6	297.0	4.4	34.3	13.1
Mining & Quarrying	178.0	3.1	201.9	3.0	23.9	13.4
Import Trade	367.9	6.5	461.0	6.8	93.1	25.3
Construction	526.2	9.3	581.6	8.6	55.4	10.5
Commerce and Finance	837.7	14.8	1,089.1	16.1	251.5	30.0
Electricity, Water & Gas	274.3	4.9	323.7	4.8	49.4	18.0
Services	1,353.0	23.9	1,565.8	23.1	212.8	15.7
Miscellaneous	690.6	12.2	609.1	9.0	(81.5)	(11.8)
Total	6,928.6	100.0	7,994.7	100	1,066.0	15.4

Source: BOG, 2010

Thus in 2010, interest rates followed inflationary pressures, by trending downwards and easing pressures on the cost of investment funds. This allowed for an increase in credit demand from the private sector during the year.

Table 2.4: Measures of Financial Intermediation in Ghana, 2000-2010

	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2010
Indicators of Competition					
Market Share (Top 5 banks)	77.6	55.6	51.9	49.5	45.0
Gini Concentration Index	60.7	48.4	45.8	45.1	38.5
Herfindahl Index	1,413.7	838.0	744.3	693.1	600.0
Indicators of Financial Depth and Intermediation					
Asset to GDP	43.6	55.8	65.6	64.9	67.1
Private Sector credit/GDP	14.1	24.2	29.7	26.6	26.7
Total Credit/GDP	19.0	29.7	36.6	32.0	30.8
Deposits/GDP	26.8	35.2	42.6	41.5	45.6
Asset to New GDP	43.6	33.7	35.4	38.1	38.8
Private Sector Credit/ New GDP	14.1	14.6	16.0	15.6	15.4
Total Credit/New GDP	19.0	17.9	19.8	18.8	17.8
Deposits to New GDP	26.8	21.2	23.0	24.3	26.4

Source: BOG, 2010

2.2.4 Developments in the Fiscal Sector

i. Domestic Revenue and Expenditure

Total revenue and grants were initially estimated at GH¢9,729.59 (constituting about 21.9% of GDP) under the 2010 Budget Statement. However, this was revised downward to GH¢8,365.07million (constituting 20% of GDP) during the mid-year review of the economy on account of lower than projected domestic revenue inflows (Table 2.5).

The outturn, however, amounted to GH¢8,810.86million (19.1% of GDP) in 2010, constituting about 5.3% over the revised estimate and 8% below the original estimate. Shortfalls in receipt from Non-tax revenue sources and Grant constituted the major source of shortfall in the total receipt in 2010. Overall, only 64% of the expected receipts from non-tax revenue sources, as well as 79% of the budgeted Grants were actually received.

On the other hand, tax revenue amounted to GH¢6,294.7million (13.62% of GDP), thereby exceeding the original budget estimate of GH¢6,072.24million (13.69% of GDP), and the revised budget estimate of GH¢5,935.65million (13.39% of GDP). The main source of tax revenue were Direct Tax (GH¢2, 453.95million) and Indirect taxes (GH¢1, 992.63million) as well as International Trade taxes which amounted to GH¢1, 146.15million. Receipts from the National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL) fell short of the projected estimate, constituting only 66.67% of the original budget estimate.

Table 2.5: Revenue and Grants in 2010

Item	2010 Budget Estimate	2010 Revised Budget	2010 Provisional Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
TAX REVENUE	6,072.24	5,935.65	6,294.70	103.66
% of GDP	13.69	13.39	13.62	
% of Domestic Revenue	72.59	78.77	81.42	
Direct Taxes	2,235.38	2,396.24	2,453.95	109.78
Indirect taxes	2,119.65	1,935.00	1,992.63	94.01
VAT	1,675.35	1,524.00	1,618.27	95.59
Petroleum	352.40	331.00	256.49	72.78
Other Indirect taxes	91.90	80.00	117.97	128.37
International Trade Taxes	1,141.44	1,048.36	1,146.15	100.41
Import Duties	1,089.62	996.53	1,051.49	96.50
Export Duties	51.82	51.82	94.66	182.67
Import Exemptions	237.23	217.52	386.42	162.89
National Health Insurance	581.97	480.907	388.01	66.67
CEPS	216.71	216.70	182.73	84.32
VATS	121.82	121.82	132.81	109.02
SSNIT	243.44	142.377	72.47	29.77
NON-TAX REVENUE	1,916.40	1,324.00	1,226.11	63.98
% of GDP	4.32	2.99	2.65	
% of Domestic Revenue	22.91	17.57	15.86	
OTHERS REVENUE MEASURES	132.99	132.99	137.34	103.27
GRANTS	1,364.51	1,335.54	1,080.23	79.17
% of GDP	3.10	3.01	2.31	
Project	832.88	817.63	591.38	71.00
Programme Grants	296.21	297.67	288.26	97.10
HIPC Assistance	131.595	123.11	122.61	93.18
MDRI Assistance	103.83	97.14	77.98	75.10
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	8,365.07	7,535.02	7,730.62	92.42
% of GDP	18.9	17.0	16.7	
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	9,729.59	8,870.56	8,810.86	90.56
% of GDP	21.9	20.0	19.1	

In 2010, total expenditure amounted to GH¢11,532.21 (24.9% of GDP), thereby exceeding the original budget estimate of GH¢10,900.84million (24.6% of GDP) by 6%, and the revised budget estimate of GH¢10,682.73million (24.1% of GDP) by 8%. However, domestic expenditure was 4.5% lower than original budget estimate of GH¢8,046.05million and 3% lower than the revised estimate of GH¢7,933.52million.

The higher than programmed spending was on account of overspending on both recurrent and capital expenditures. The recurrent expenditure was estimated to be about 4% higher than the original budget estimate, while the capital expenditure was more than 11% higher than planned. Total recurrent expenditure for 2010 amounted to GH¢8,045.81million, while capital expenditure was GH¢3,168.63million. The main source of increases in capital expenditures is foreign financed capital which exceeded the planned target by almost 33%. On the hand the domestically financed capital expenditure recorded a shortfall of about 14%. The HIPC financed expenditure was estimated at 16% in excess of the planned expenditure, while MDRI financed expenditure registered a shortfall of about 28%.

Table 2.6: Government Expenditure in 2010

Item	2010 Budget Estimate	2010 Revised Budget	2010 Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
Recurrent	7,744.52	7,893.90	8,045.81	103.89
Non-interest expenditure	6,398.36	6,571.10	6,606.45	103.25
Wages & Salaries	3,112.95	3,435.62	3,182.52	
Goods & Services	635.08	516.03	961.76	
Transfers	2,092.03	2,251.15	1,991.36	
Pensions	254.15	220.00	215.65	
Gratuities	103.74	78.00	88.70	
Social Security	233.41	233.41	133.10	
National Health Fund (NHF)	581.97	480.91	351.27	
Other transfers	918.76	880.65	1,071.52	
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	595.70	595.70	685.10	
Safety net for deregulation	41.49	41.49	0	
Lifeline consumers of electricity	44.34	25.93	0	
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	237.23	217.52	386.42	
Subsidies to utility companies	0	358.18	131.13	
Reserve Fund	558.30	368.30	470.80	
Interest Payments	1,346.16	1,322.80	1,439.36	106.92
Domestic	1,038.30	1,034.80	1,124.32	
External (Due)	307.86	287.99	315.03	
Capital expenditure	2,843.17	2,549.29	3,168.63	111.45
Capital (domestic financed)	1,314.75	1,080.99	1,135.96	86.40
Education Trust Fund	326.69	296.42	243.80	
Road Fund	145.23	130.39	123.60	
Petroleum Related Fund	8.87	5.19	3.32	
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	434.48	425.72	410.28	
Other cash expenditure	399.48	223.28	354.96	
Capital (foreign financed)	1,528.43	1,468.30	2,032.67	132.99
HIPC financed expenditure	209.31	162.81	243.30	116.24
MDRI financed expenditure	103.83	76.74	74.47	71.72
DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	8,046.05	7,933.52	7,697.07	95.66
% of GDP	18.1	17.9	16.6	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,900.84	10,682.73	11,532.21	105.79
% of GDP	24.6	24.1	24.9	

ii. Overall Budget Deficit

The country recorded a primary budget deficit of GH¢2, 721.35 million, against the planned budget deficit of GH¢1,171.26 million. This constitutes 5.9% of GDP against the planned primary budget deficit of 2.6% of GDP. The overall budget deficit (cash) amounted to GH¢3, 408.47 million (7.4% of GDP) in 2010, compared with the budget estimate of GH¢1,967.14 million (4.4% of GDP). Overall balance (including cash and divestiture receipts) amounted to GH¢2,999.87 million (6.5% of GDP) in 2010.

Table 2.7: Budget Deficit for 2010

	2010 Budget Estimate	2010 Revised Budget	2010 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	9,729.59	8,870.56	8,810.86
EXPENDITURE	10,900.84	10,682.73	11,532.21
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	(1,171.26)	(1,812.17)	(2,721.35)
% of GDP	2.6	4.1	5.9
Road Arrears	(104.20)	(160.00)	(187.5)
Non-Road Arrears	(649.80)	(63.40)	(454.13)
VAT Refund	(41.88)	(41.88)	(45.50)
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	(1,967.14)	(2,077.46)	(3,408.47)
% of GDP	4.4	4.7	7.4
Divestiture Receipts	0.0	0.00	0.00
Discrepancy	22.10	0.00	408.60
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	(1,945.05)	(2,077.46)	(2,999.87)
% of GDP	(4.4)	(4.7)	(6.5)

DOMESTIC NET % of GDP	1,261.79 2.8	1,687.95 3.81	2,142.55 4.63
FOREIGN NET % of GDP	553.21 1.24	707.85 1.60	1,208.83 2.61

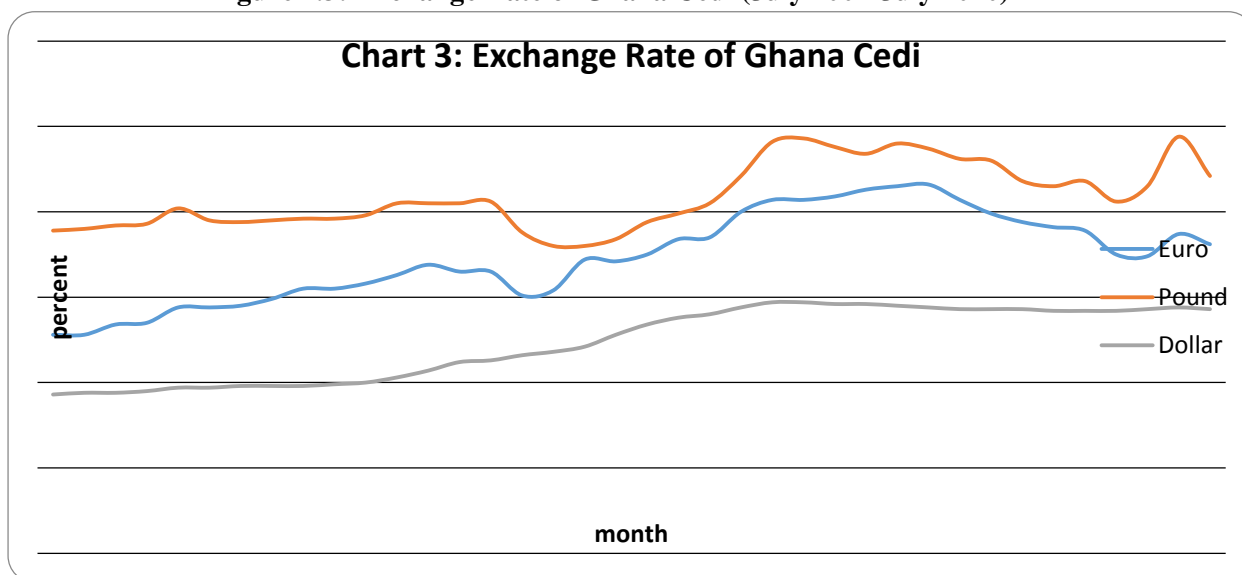
The Net Domestic financing (NDF) of the budget deficit amounted to GH¢2,142.55 million (4.63% of GDP) compared with GH¢1,022.09 million (4.7% of GDP) registered for the corresponding period in 2009. Under the financial programme, Net Domestic Financing was expected to be GH¢1,261.79 million (2.85% of GDP) at the end of 2010.

2.2.5 Developments in the External Sector

i. Exchange Rate:

The Ghana Cedi depreciated in nominal terms against the US dollar by 3.1% between December 2009 and December 2010, and appreciated against the Pound Sterling and the Euro by 2% and 5.7% respectively over the same time period. For the period January-December 2010, the Ghana Cedi appreciated by 1.5% in trade weighted terms in 2010. This compares to a depreciation of 9.2% over the corresponding period in 2009. The Trade Weighted Index (TWI) is an index measure of the value (January 2002 = 100), in nominal terms of the Ghana Cedi relative to the currencies of Ghana's top three trading currencies (i.e. the euro, the pound and the dollar), using total merchandise trade as weights.

Figure 2.3: Exchange Rate of Ghana Cedi (July 2007-July 2010)



ii. Balance of Payments

Total merchandise exports in 2010 was estimated at US\$7,896.3 million, representing 35.2% higher than the US\$5,839.7 million achieved in 2009, and 7% higher than the target of US\$7,379.38 million. Total merchandise imports of US\$10,702.96 million were also 33.8% higher than the US\$8,000 million recorded in 2009 but 2% less than the target of US\$10,484.73 million for the year. The share of oil imports in total merchandise import continues to be low in 2009 and 2010. Though it increased marginally from 18% in 2009 to 18.8% in 2010, the

share of oil imports in total merchandise import has recorded a decline from 26% in 2007 to 22.9% in 2008, and then 18.8% in 2010.

Overall Balance of Payments position was US\$1,462.67 million, significantly higher than the US\$1,158.78 achieved in 2009 and also higher than the target of US\$315.0 million.

iii. Foreign Reserves

The gross international reserve position continued to improve in 2010. In the first quarter of 2010, the Gross International Reserves (GIR) grew marginally by 4.4% and by the second quarter the GIR stood at US\$3.45 billion. The GIR however declined by 4.2% during the third quarter of the year, but registered an increase of 42.9% in the fourth quarter to reach \$4.7 billion at the end of 2010. The December 2010 GIR position of US\$4.7 billion translates, on the average, into goods and services import cover of 3.8 months as against 3.0 months of import cover in December 2009.

iv. External Debt

The country's Gross External Debt continues to be on the increase as there was a 22.2% growth in year-on-year terms between 2009 and 2010. The Gross External Debt at the end of 2010 was US\$8,280.12 million (19.8% of GDP) compared with Gross External Debt of US\$5,007 million (19.1% of GDP) recorded in 2009.

2.2.6 Domestic Debt Stock/GDP and Domestic Debt Service

i. Domestic Debt Stock

The country's Domestic Debt Stock rose from GH¢6,102.99 million or US\$4,208.71 million (28.1% of GDP or 16.6% of rebased) at the end of December 2009 to GH¢8,280.12 million or US\$5,560.11 million (31.7% of GDP or 18.5% of rebased GDP) by the end of 2010. Out of this amount, 38.8% were short-term instruments (was 43.5% in December 2009), 45.8% were medium-term instruments (was 34.3% in December 2009), and 15.4% were long-term instruments (was 22.2% in December 2009).

ii. Domestic Debt Servicing

Debt Servicing (i.e. amortization and interest payments) for 2010 amounted to GH¢557.06 million (2.1% of GDP) compared with GH¢504.34 million (2.3% of GDP) for the corresponding period in 2009.

2.2.7 Developments in the Money Market

The sustained macroeconomic stability and the relative attractiveness of bonds in the country have meant that private individuals, including foreign investors have increased their share of outstanding Government of Ghana bonds over the last three years. The share of foreign investors in total outstanding Government securities increased from 13% in 2008 to 20% in 2010. The share of insurance companies however dwindled from 6% in 2008 and 5% in 2009 to only 3% in 2010. The Bank of Ghana also continued to wean itself of Government securities,

reducing its holdings from 19% of the total in 2008 to only 2% in 2010. This was after the Bank of Ghana's share had declined to 7% in 2009.

Table 2.8: Holding Structure of Government Securities, 2008 -2010

Holders	2008		2009		2010	
	GH¢mil	Share (%)	GH¢mil	Share (%)	GH¢mil	Share (%)
Banking System	2018	59	3054	61	4224	55
BOG	638	19	335	7	177	2
DMBs	1380	40	2719	54	4047	53
Insurance Companies	219	6	257	5	234	3
Firms & Institutions	262	8	437	9	722	9
Individuals	942	27	1296	26	2449	32
o/w Foreign Investors	439	13	483	10	1563	20
Total	3440		5044		7629	
	100		100		100	

2.2.8 Developments in the Capital Markets

Global equity markets extended their rally in the fourth quarter of the year, pushing higher as investor optimism on the future prospects for equities appeared to outweigh European debt concerns and poor US jobs and housing situation. In Ghana, a strong performance by stocks from the banking and finance, agriculture, food and beverage and energy sector, ensured that the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) finished 2010 strongly with the All-Share Index posting a 32.2% increase over 2009. This indicates that 2010 was a very good year for equity investors.

Market activity in 2010 was brisk with about 1.44 million shares traded per session compared to only 0.38 million shares traded in 2009. Market turnover in the year was 330.62 million shares with a value of GH¢151.29 million, compared with only 96.77 million shares valued at GH¢74.19 million in 2009. Market capitalization was up by 26.2% to GH¢20,116.7 million.

2.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The progress made in containing inflationary pressures should be sustained especially towards the end of the year.
2. The mechanism for monitoring the release of budgetary resources from the central treasury should be improved to ensure that resources are utilized for the purpose for which it was released.
3. Improvements in spending on research, monitoring and evaluation at the various MDAs are required to ensure that policy outcomes are well documented for future policy review, and evidence-based decision-making
4. The public debt should be continually monitored to ensure that it is kept within sustainable limits and it does not become a source of inflationary pressure for the economy.

Table 2.9: Policy Initiatives/Outcomes in 2010

KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS/OUTCOMES IN 2010	DATA SOURCES/ AGENCY
1. Monetary policy and financial management	1. Ensure Price and Exchange Rate Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of Inflation targeting framework Building up of international reserves Increasing minimum capital of banks Passage of Credit Reporting Law Creation of Central Securities Depository Risk-based Supervision Passage of lenders and borrows Act 	Bank of Ghana/MoFEP
	2. Deepen the capital market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average interest rates on treasury securities registered declines during the first nine months of 2010. Government of Ghana's 1-year and 2-year Treasury Notes rates declined by 7.3% and 11.47% to 13.2% and 13.28% respectively at the end of September, 2010. 	Ghana Stock Exchange/SEC
	3. Create a more diversified financial sector and improve access to financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy rate which stood at 18% in December, 2009 was reduced by a cumulative 450 basis points to 13.5% between January and July, 2010 by the Monetary Policy Committee has since remained like that level. In response to this, short term interest rates on the money market fell significantly during the first nine months of the year. In the banking sector, the average lending rates went down for the fifth time since the beginning of the year to 27.63%, shedding off 4.92% in the process. Average deposit rates also witnessed some decline with the average savings deposits and the 3-month time deposit rates, shedding 3.5% and 9.5% respectively. 	Bank of Ghana/SEC/MoFEP/Ghana Insurance Commission/Apex Bank
2. Fiscal Policy Management	1. Improve fiscal resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Enforcement Team was set up to check smuggling. The Minerals and Mining Act was amended to fix the rate of royalty at 5percent of minerals won. The IRS intranet was established in all districts in the Greater Accra Region except Kaneshie. A contract for Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the introduction of electronic monitoring equipment for Communication Service Tax has also been signed. 	MoFEP/BOG
	2. Improve public expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry moved from Activity Based budgeting to Programme Based Budgeting. The results showed that Ghana's debt was sustainable The second Annual External Financing Performance Report has been prepared. 	
	3. Promote Effective Debt Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) to assess the public debt sustainability in the medium term in the face of increasing potential debt. 	
3. Economic Policy Management	1. Strengthen economic planning and forecasting to ensure synergetic development of strategic sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP forecasting model been produced. MOFEP has undertaken a functional review to strengthen its economic strategy branch 	MoFEP/NDPC
	2. Formulate and implement sound economic policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry was reorganized and a new organogram designed to ensure efficient and effective delivery of functions and also provide management with the relevant data and information in the area of economic strategy and decision making. 	
4. International Trade Management and ECOWAS Community Development	1. Improve export competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Traceability System for priority exports has been established based on a Geographic Information System for priority driven exporter database. Twenty-six trainers, 200 exporters and Business Support organizations have been trained to use and manage the traceability system. 	GEPC/Ministry of Trade and Industry/GIPC/
	2. Diversify and increase exports and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Trade and Industry, with funding from the Export Development and Investment Fund, and also with support from the fertilizer subsidy programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture started the Cotton Support Programme, and assisted 3,000 farmers in the three Northern Regions to cultivate cotton for export. The Export Development and Investment Fund through the Mango Development Project, has over the period 2009/2010 funded the planting of 12,000 acres of Mango Seedlings in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Brong-Ahafo and Northern Volta regions, with a view to developing Mango as a major export crop for the country. 	
	3. Accelerate economic integration with other regional and/or sub-regional states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ghana Export Promotion Council participated in the following International Fairs and provided the opportunity for Ghanaian SME Enterprises to also participate in these fairs namely the Ambient Fair in Germany, the Abuja and Lagos Trade Fairs in Nigeria, the Tripoli International Fair in Libya and Shanghai Expo in China 	

CHAPTER THREE

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The role of the private sector is crucial to the national development agenda to accelerate the growth and transformation of the economy. In order to build a vibrant, competitive private sector that will lead Ghana's economic growth and structural transformation, policy effort will tackle the core constraints inhibiting private sector growth.

Over the medium-term, the many barriers that confront investors and investments are expected to be removed to make Ghana a more attractive investment destination. These include the various business registration requirements, levies for business registration, and several investment legislations, rationalized. The Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that administer business regulations are expected to be made more responsive to the needs and imperatives of the private sector. The value chain constraints to improve service delivery are expected to be removed to enhance productivity, efficiency, and reliability in the production chain and reduce the cost of doing business, through urgent and aggressive investments in both physical and social infrastructure.

Efforts to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector focused on the following:

- Private Sector Development;
- Promote Good Corporate Governance;
- Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- Accelerated Industrial Development;
- Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation; and
- Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development.

3.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2010 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, as well as key policy measures and strategies implemented to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector.

3.2.1 Private Sector Development

Private sector development will be pursued through a comprehensive Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS II). The key policy objectives to be achieved include:

- improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally;
- reform the financial sector;
- attract private capital from both domestic and international sources;
- pursue and expanding market access;
- make the private sector work for Ghana and Ghanaians;
- ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers; and

- expand opportunities for job creation.

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 rank;
- business competitiveness index;
- the number of days to resolve commercial disputes;
- domestic credit to the private sector as ratio of GDP;
- private fixed investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment);
- total merchandise export; and
- percentage change in non-traditional exports, (Value in Million US\$).

Status of Selected Indicators:

According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report, Ghana's rank in terms of doing business improved from 92 in 2009 to 77 in 2010 out of 183 countries, while the number of days to register a limited liability company remained the same at the 2009 level of 5 days in 2010. Conversely, the number of days for resolving commercial disputes which increased from 30 days in 2008 to 100 days in 2009, worsened further to 120 days in 2010. The increase in time to resolve commercial disputes has been attributed in part to the sudden increase in cases as a result of improvements in processes for admission of cases to the court including elimination of unauthorized charges as well as adjudication.

In terms of global competitiveness however, Ghana's ranking improved slightly to 114 out of 139 countries on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) in 2010 compared to 114 out of 133 countries in 2009. Key challenges facing Ghana's competitiveness was identified by the report to include low industry specific skills that continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, labour markets characterized by inefficiencies, and the low ICT adoption rates to enhance productivity.

Credit to the private sector has been increasing over the past three years. Access to domestic credit by the private sector increased from GH¢5,654 million in 2009 to GH¢6,776.6 million in 2010, representing 19.9% increase over the 2009 level and constituting about 30% of GDP. This puts Ghana at a level comparable to South East Asian countries in terms of the private sector share of credit to GDP. The sectoral distribution of the credit flow shows that the bulk of credit was allocated to Services sector (23.1%), commerce and finance (16.1%), manufacturing (15.6%) and construction (8.6%) sub-sectors.

The stock market closed on a strong performance in 2010, with the All-Share Index closing at 7,369.21 points compared to 5,572.34 points for the year 2009, representing a gain of 1,796.87 points. This made 2010 a very good year for equity investors which went up by 32.3%, compared with a year earlier when the index declined by 46.6%. Market activity in 2010 was brisk with some 1.44 million shares traded per session compared to only 0.38 million shares traded in 2009. Consequently, market turnover was 330.62 million shares in 2010 and valued at GH¢151.29 million. This compares favourably with 96.77 million shares recorded in 2009 and valued at GH¢74.19 million. Market capitalization was similarly increased by 26.2% to GH¢20,116.7 million in 2010. The strong performance was mainly underpinned by stocks in the banking, agriculture, food and beverage, and energy.

Private fixed investment recorded significant increase from GH¢867.98 million in 2009 to GH¢1.79 billion in 2010. Most of the investments were recorded in building and construction (52%), manufacturing (19%) and Service (19%) sectors.

After going through drastic contraction in 2009, brought about by the worldwide economic downturn, trade picked up slightly in 2010. According to provisional figures, merchandise exports rose by 35.2%, from US\$5,839.7 million in 2009 to US\$7,896.3 million in 2010. Merchandise imports amounted to US\$10,702.96 million, indicating a growth of 33.8% over the value of merchandise imports for 2009.

The non-traditional export sector performed better in 2010 than in previous years. In 2010 the total non-traditional export earnings amounted to US\$1.629 billion (GH¢2.345 billion). This represents an increase of 34.1% in value over the 2009 value of US\$1.215 billion (GH¢1.723 billion). The good performance recorded in the key macroeconomic indicators including the stability in exchange rate, reduction in interest rates and reduction in inflation, supported export expansion in 2010. Comparing the performances of the ten leading products in 2010 to their performances in 2009 reveals that with the exception of Articles of Plastics that recorded - 7.88% growth, the remaining products recorded positive growths with the highest growth rate of 88.68% recorded by cocoa paste.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Ease of Doing Business rank	92 out of 183	70	77 out of 183	Significant progress
2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 out 133 Countries	Na	114 out of 139 Countries	Steady progress
3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	100 days	100 days	120 days	Target not achieved
4. Private Fixed Investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment)	25.0%	Na	25.0%	Steady progress
5. Domestic credit to the Private Sector as ratio of GDP	26.1% GH¢ 5,654 million	Na	30.4% GH¢ 6,776.6 million	Significant progress
6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)	-9.3% (1,215)	40% 1,700	34.1% (1,629)	Significant progress
7. Total Merchandise Export	US\$5,839.70 million	Na	US\$7,896.3 million	Significant progress

Source: MOTI/AGI/BOG/GEPC, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure effective private sector development:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (domestically and globally):

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) coordinated the implementation of the National Medium -Term Private Sector Development Strategy (2005-2010) which seeks to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector. In addition to this, Phase II of the National Medium-Term Private Sector Development Strategy was developed.

i) Remove barriers to trade and investment:

- Business registration reforms undertaken by the Registrar General's Department (RGD), including the extensive computerization of its processes, commissioning of

customer friendly front offices, decentralization of business registration processes continued in 2010. The establishment of front offices in Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale which begun in 2009 was completed in 2010. These reforms combined with education and sensitization of the business sector on the benefits of business formalization has resulted in more than 40,000 new business registrations. The issuance of business registration certificates is currently being done in Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale;

- To reduce linguistic barriers and improve Ghana's trade relations with French speaking countries, 320 officers from both public and private sector institutions were trained through the Ministry of Trade and Industry's Business French Programme.

ii) Reduce the cost of doing business by removing internal value chain and institutional constraints:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry completed the repositioning of the Destination Inspections services in the country after the review of the scheme;
- To streamline the import management process and facilitate the speedy clearance of goods through customs, while at the same time improving record keeping, the Electronic Import Declaration form was introduced, and paper Imported Declaration Forms have been phased out wherever there is Ghana Customs Network (GCNet) Connectivity;
- Key MDAs and public institutions, Customs Posts, Freight Forwarders, Clearing Agents and Destination Inspection Companies have all been connected to the GCNet to enable them to access data on the system for the performance of their statutory functions;
- With the deployment of Ghana Customs Management System (GCMS) II, response time has improved appreciably. The deployment of Valuation Assurance module has provided CEPS with additional tools to be able to cross-check valuation opinions provided by the Destination Inspection Companies (DICs) to ensure that Government revenue was maximized;
- The programme on electronic submission of Import Declaration Forms (IDFs) was fully implemented and importers can now submit electronic IDFs. The latest border point to be connected is Hamile in the Upper West Region; and
- The Tariff Advisory Board is fully operational and is addressing inadequacies in the Tariff System. The Board ensures that tariffs are set to promote the national economic development and ensure equity and fairness in the competition between imported products and local production.

iii) Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation:

- In coordinating national export programmes, the Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC) collaborated with UNIDO/MOTI to establish a national pilot traceability system for selected horticultural products, with a corresponding national technical committee for the system; and
- Under the pilot scheme, 12 information technology experts were trained as trainers for application of traceability software at company level, and 40 export companies were identified, and linked to the national pilot system through the provision of traceability software programmes.

iv) Invest aggressively in modern infrastructure:

- Government continued to invest in improving the productive infrastructure in order to create the requisite environment for private sector development and increased foreign investment;
- As part of the effort to improve national infrastructure government has initiated a number of interventions including the Sino-Ghana Bilateral Investment Initiatives, Korea-Ghana Bilateral Initiative and the development of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policy to attract funding for investment into key infrastructure projects including the Western railway lines and the Eastern corridor road network;
- An additional road network of 1,013 km was added to the national road network size in 2010;
- To improve the energy supply for economic production, a process was initiated to establish 200MW power plant at Bonyere in the Western Region to utilize the gas from the Jubilee fields. In addition to these the construction of a 132 MW combined-cycle power plants at Aboadze also commenced to be able to utilize gas; and
- The implementation of Phase II of the Fibre Backbone Project to provide improved access to ICT continued in 2010.

Attract Private Capital from both domestic and international sources

i) Expand the space for private sector investment and participation:

As a key intervention to expand the space for private sector investment and participation in the development of economic and social infrastructure, the national Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy was finalized for onward submission to Cabinet for approval. The policy when approved will provide the framework for mobilizing private capital for investment into key national infrastructure projects including the Alstom Power Plant in the energy sector, the Takoradi and Tema Port expansion, and the Deep Sea Project in the Western region.

In addition, under the Ghana Private Sector Development Facility (GPSDF) the following activities were undertaken to promote the private sector:

- Mass-emailing of a joint MOTI-Italian Cooperation (MAE) informative circular to over 16,000 Ghanaian companies and organizations, through the national yellow pages publisher;
- GPSDF brochures and guidelines (in printed and/or electronic formats) were distributed through the Ministry's 10 Regional Offices and the Clients Services Unit, and business consultants throughout Ghana.
- The project cooperated with other donors and international agencies through monthly Heads of Cooperation meetings. The Project staff assisted visiting experts from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Italian NGOs (R&C, COSPE) in arranging meetings with Ghanaian counterparts.
- The project translated GPSDF web pages in English/Italian and set up reciprocal links with the websites of concerned MDAs, participating local financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders such as business associations, and investment promotion organizations. GPSDF article has been created in Wikipedia and GPSDF Facebook page also set up with all the relevant project information.
- In supporting MSEs to participate in the Oil and Gas sub-sector the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) with the support of IBM/CDC organised a training programme in Takoradi to identify SMEs in and categorise them. Needs assessment was conducted to identify capacity gaps of SMEs.

ii) Provide predictable and speedy resolution of commercial disputes:

- In order to speed up the resolution of commercial disputes, six (6) selected high courts and five (5) circuit courts in Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Kumasi and Sunyani were refurbished and automated, to operate as commercial courts.

Pursue and Expand Market Access

i) Pursue Regional Economic Integration:

- To increase the value and volume of non-traditional exports, Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC) embarked on market development and diversification programmes in 2010. In this regard GEPC undertook a solo exhibition of made in Ghana goods in Equatorial Guinea in which 102 companies participated and spot sales as well as confirmed orders were made. In addition trade and investment missions were carried out to Tehran, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Istanbul under the invitation of the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre;
- GEPC coordinated and supported the participation of ninety two (92) exporters in international trade fairs in Ambiente in Germany, SIAO International fair in Burkina Faso, Lagos- Nigeria, Ryad –Saudi Arabia, Tripoli – Libya, and Cairo -Egypt. Furthermore GEPC opened Ghana Trade Center in Lusaka, Zambia to attract and expand Ghanaian goods into those countries. GEPC also assisted three companies to register with the food and drug agencies of the USA to enable them access the USA market.
- Under the export school system conducted by GEPC, three courses in export marketing fundamentals were organized for 80 exporters to enhance their capacity to produce quality products for the export market. Twenty-five (25) more export companies, banks and export related agencies also benefited from training on solution to risks in Export Financing;
- Thirty officers (30) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration and NEPAD were trained in commercial representation abroad, while 890 Agricultural extension officers and farmers in 15 districts in the Volta, Eastern, Greater Accra and the Central regions were trained in export Marketing and Quality Awareness to facilitate the production of quality products for the export market; and
- GEPC provided 2,500 exporters and potential ones with export trade advisory and referral services to position and equip them with the necessary information for the export market. Internet based market analysis tools, publication of new world tariff profile and advice on export market prices were made available to 320 members of the exporter community.

ii) Secure emerging market level competitiveness:

- GEPC collaborated with the National Approvals Committee under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) and assisted thirteen (13) manufacturing companies to successfully gain admission into the scheme;
- Two exporter fora were organized by the GEPC to share information on current and emerging trends in the international market and obtain feedback on its operations from the exporter community;
- Under Multilaterals, Regional and Bilateral Trade (MRBT), the Ministry of Trade and Industry organised training and sensitisation programmes on international trade issues for the private sector and civil society and participated in workshop on identifying implementation bottlenecks with ETLS and ECOWAS protocol;

- Regional training programmes were conducted for private sector operators in nine regions;
- A study on the duty drawback scheme was conducted and the report was reviewed by MOTI and the Customs division of the Ghana Revenue Authority;
- Customs procedure on bonded warehouse was streamlined in 2010 and some of the recommendations were factored into 2011 budget proposals which permit only raw material imported for manufacturing to be in bonded warehouse;
- The GEPC in collaboration with the Trade Facilitation Office of Canada (TFOC) provided technical assistance to five local designers in merging traditional handicraft designs with foreign ones. It also worked in close collaboration with the Ghana Standards Board (GSB) and the Association of Producers and Exporters of Natural Beauty Care and Cosmetics Products (APENACC) to develop quality standards and specifications for packaging containers for shea butter;
- The GEPC provided direct advisory services to over 2,500 members of the export community, disseminated export trade information via email to 500 exporters with active email addresses; and
- Under its capacity building programmes, 936 persons in the export business, including 528 farmers were trained in “Agriculture Export Value Chain: Farm Management”, 285 extension officers trained in emerging trends in Good Agricultural Practices and export value chain; 75 bankers, 25 staff of GEPC and 23 foreign service officers trained to appreciate and to efficiently engage in commercial representation activities in Ghana missions abroad.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- Draft National Quality Policy has been formulated to delineate the division of work amongst the National Quality Infrastructure institutions as well as the coordination of their activities with those of regulatory bodies. Forty (40) auditors have been trained in Quality Management System (QMS) and Food Safety Management System (FSMS), and 15 have been provisionally registered as auditors. Gap audit was conducted for 4 food processing companies in food safety management system (FSMS), and the companies trained in QMS documentation;
- Under standards development, the Ghana Standards Board completed and gazetted 557 standards, including 493 oil and gas standards, while 119 standards were at different stages of development. Promotion of standards resulted in the sale of 770 standards, which exceeded the target of 650;
- Under verification activities, Ghana Standards Board verified 42,056 measuring devices such as fuel measuring devices, trading scales, and weighbridges, and calibrated 5,920 instruments;
- Under product testing, 16,319 products were tested instead of the target of 17,530 for the year.
- The Ghana Standards Board inspected 69,222 high risk goods, exceeding to the target of 66,000 for the year as a result of the increase in staff at the entry point. Other inspections totalling 1,546 were carried out on factories, vessels, establishments and consignments by the Ghana Standards Board thereby exceeding its target of 1,000 by over 50%.
- The Ghana Standards Board collaborated with NBSSI to get more small-scale industries to certify their products, and 498 locally manufactured products were certified.

- The Ghana Standards Board issued 2,617 export and health certificates to exporters to promote export trade. Fewer than expected export certificates were requested by exporters during the period.
- A market surveillance team was set up and conducted 79 market surveillances to promote fair trading practices, against the target of 70.
- A draft Consumer Protection Policy was developed.
- A System Certification Unit was established at the Ghana Standards Board, and quality manual elaborated. About 40 auditors were trained in Quality Management System (QMS) and Food Safety Management System (FSMS), while 15 were provisionally registered as auditors.

Expand opportunities for job creation

- Mango plantations are being funded in 25 districts mostly in the northern and transitional zones of Ghana. A total area of 3,426 acres were cultivated in 2010. The project created employment opportunities for over 1,900 farmers.
- A total of 260 trainees made up of 154 technical and 106 visiting apprentices were given apprenticeship training in various trades of metal machining, welding and fabrication, woodworking and foundry within the network of GRATIS Foundation.

3.2.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

The need for good governance practices at both national and corporate levels to promote accelerated economic growth, poverty reduction and socio-economic development cannot be overemphasized. The recent global experiences of dishonesty displayed by some international financial institutions that led to global business failures have reinforced the need for effective corporate governance regimes.

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Promote an enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for corporate management; and
- Train of high quality and result-oriented managers.

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

- Number of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code

Status of Selected Indicators:

Ghanaian businesses continue to make steady progress in exhibiting good governance practices by signing onto the Ghana Business Code introduced by the three key business associations in the country namely, Association of Ghanaian Industries, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and Ghana Employers Association. The code was introduced to improve the reputation of Ghanaian businesses among the international community due to the involvement of some businesses in unethical business practices including illegal payments, limited compliance with legal requirement, globalization of production at the expense of human and labour rights and the environment that characterized most businesses.

In 2010 six (6) businesses signed on to the Ghana business code. This brings the total number of businesses in Ghana who have signed on to the Ghana Business Code to 175, representing 3.6% increase over the 2009 level. Major challenges observed with firms signing up onto the code include inability to comply with the provisions of the code (eg. HSE standards) and the paternity leave issue which has currently been amended to compassionate leave.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	Indicator Definition	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	The Ghana Business Code is a series of prescriptions based on the universal principles referred to in the UN Global Compact 10 Principles, relating to human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption	169	Na	175	Steady progress

Source: AGI/ MOTI, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure good corporate governance:

- Four hundred and fifteen (145 male and 270 female) entrepreneurs were assisted to undertake study tours to learn from others in similar businesses.
- Three hundred and twenty (320) entrepreneurs made up of 115 males and 205 females were assisted to obtain NVTI certification in management.

3.2.3 Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Ghana's economy is mostly made up of MSMEs which are dominated mainly by women. Their efficiency and competitiveness will be crucial to the country's economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction.

The strategies implemented under this focus area were focused on achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Provide training and business development services;
- Enhance access to affordable credit;
- Make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity;
- Remove value chain constraints to promote productivity and efficiency;
- Pursue push-pull arrangements; and
- Provide incentives.

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

- Share of Private Sector Credit to SMEs by Deposit Money Banks
- Share of MSME products in total manufacturing outputs
- Share and value of MSME products in total non-traditional exports

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though current data is not available to assess the contribution of MSMEs to the manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country in 2010, it is estimated that the private sector in Ghana consists of approximately 80,000 registered companies and 220,000 registered partnerships. The sector is dominated by enterprises in the informal sector, with approximately 90% of the companies being micro, small and medium enterprises. MSMEs which are largely informal provide employment and a source of livelihood to many low skilled Ghanaians accounting for about 91% of the employment generated by the private sector. In terms of sectoral concentration, the retail and personal service sub-sectors are reported to be the leading employers, followed by artisans and social services.

To ensure the development of MSMEs, the National Board for Small Scale Industries assisted 30,959 entrepreneurs (12,148 male and 18,811 females) in MSMEs to access Business Development Services and facilitated the access of 755 entrepreneurs (244 males, 511 females) to institutional credit. Fifty two (52) MSMEs support institutions network were formed. Information on various aspects of small business such as registration, access to credit, BDS services, etc was provided to 3,411 persons (1,656 males and 1,755 females). Ninety eight (98) trade associations were strengthened through meetings and discussions.

Table 3.3: Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Indicator	Indicator Definition	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks	The total amount of money provided to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks in the forms of loans, expresses as a percentage of the previous year's amount.	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	The ratio of total value of products of MSME to total value manufacturing outputs expressed in percentage	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
3. Share and value of MSME products in total Non Traditional Exports	The ratio of total value of export of MSME to total non-traditional exports expressed in percentage	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2010 to develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs):

i) Providing training and business development services:

- The Rural Enterprise Skills have provided training and start up kits for 4,252 rural apprentices in metal works, auto-repairs, electronics, leatherworks, masonry and blacksmithing;
- Five hundred rural micro and small-scale enterprises have been supported through the training of master crafts persons and created about 8,000 new jobs in the rural areas;
- The National Board for Small Scale Industries provided Business Development Assistance for 23,879 SME entrepreneurs and training and finance to 322 persons;
- The GRATIS Foundation trained 300 technical apprentices in metal machining, welding and fabrication, foundry and woodwork. The company manufactured 141 units of cassava and palm fruit processing equipment, which were exported to Sierra Leone and Cameroon, and developed several new prototype machines for use on the local

market, namely crop residue processor, multi-crop thresher with a winnower⁵, food warmer, tomato pulping machine, and soap processing plant;

- The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises project through its Business Development Services Fund (BDSF) supported 142 SMEs to acquire technical assistance to address issues of low productivity, access to markets, product development and access to finance;
- Three hundred and twenty (320) entrepreneurs made up of 115 males and 205 females were assisted to obtain NVTI certification;
- Two hundred and ten (210) persons were assisted to register their businesses with the Registrar General's Department;
- Training in Occupational Safety and Environmental Issues was organised for 125 MSEs (85 males and 40 females); and
- The Rural Enterprises Project established 74 Business Advisory Centres (BACs) to effectively facilitate the promotion of micro and small enterprises at the district level.

ii) Enhancing access to affordable credit:

- A loan of GH¢234,281.00 was made available to MSMEs by the National Board for Small Scale Industries as part of the effort to assist in job creation. Additionally, over 520 rural entrepreneurs have been supported with credit facilities.
- Ecobank has signed on to the Partial Credit Guarantee and is due to start business with MSMEs. Processes have been initiated to select fund managers to operate the Ghana Diaspora Equity Fund, while a new fund manager has been contracted for the Business Development Fund.

iii) Making available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity:

- Three rural technology facilities in the Assin South, Garu Tempane and North Tongu Districts have been completed and 4 more are at about 70% level of completion. These will allow for the manufacture of simple machinery to support agro-processing and small-scale industrial activities.
- The MSME Project has identified three sites for the construction of common service centres. The Terms of Reference has also been developed for the recruitment of consultants to develop SME database and proactive trade information system. Also the contract for the construction of ICT Park has been signed with the consultant.

3.2.4 Accelerated and Industrial Development

To transform the economy and deliver an average growth rate of 8% per annum in the medium-term will require accelerated industrial development. Under the GSGDA, the medium-term objective is to build the foundation for an efficiency-driven economy from the current factor-driven economy. This will be achieved by anchoring industrial development on the conversion of Ghana's natural resources into value-added products with emphasis on agro-based manufacturing, down-stream oil and gas and minerals processing, and manufacturing, tourism and creative arts.

The policy objectives to be achieved over the medium term are:

- Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments;
- Define and promote priority areas for direct private and public sector investments;
- Diversify exports;

- Pursue spatial and geographic industrialization; and
- Improve access to land

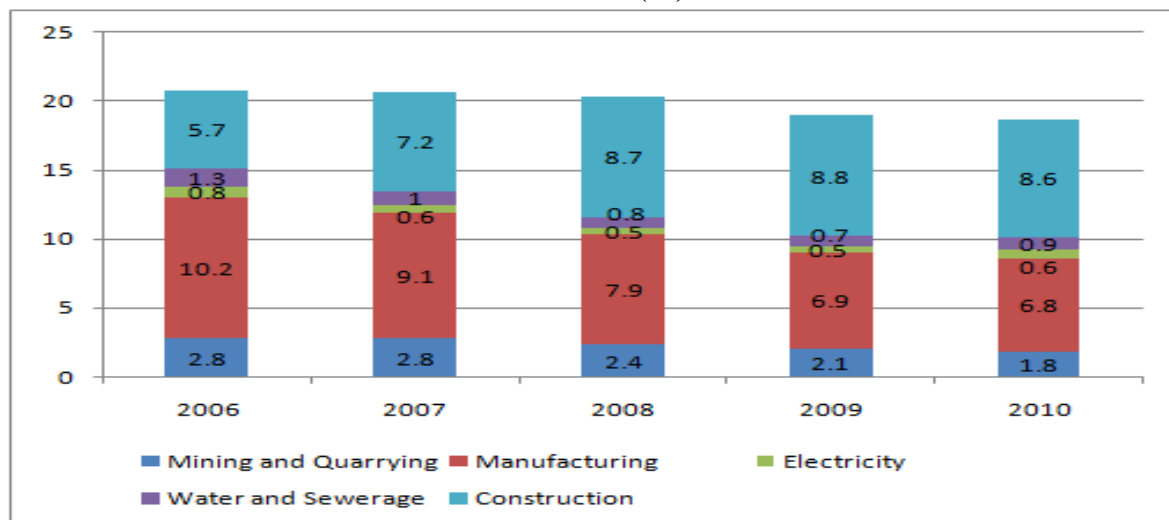
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Manufacturing value added share in GDP;
- Share of manufacturing in total export; and
- Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP).

Status of Selected Indicators:

The Industry share of GDP continued to decline from 20.8% in 2006 to 19% in 2009 and then to 18.6%. The manufacturing share of this sector also continued to decline from 10.2% in 2006 to 6.8% in 2010, while the dominance of construction sub-sector has increased, especially between 2008 and 2010, averaging 8.7% during the period (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Industrial Share of GDP (at Basis Prices) by Economic Activity, 2006-2010 (%)



Source: GSS, 2010

The Industry sector recorded a growth rate of 5.6% in 2010 compared to 4.5% in 2009. The growth was led by the electricity sub-sector with a growth rates of 12.3%, followed by mining and quarrying, and manufacturing with growth rate of 7.6% each. The growth rate of manufacturing sub-sector which recorded -1.3% decline in 2009 was reversed in 2010 to 7.6%. The manufacturing value added share in GDP however declined marginally from 6.9% in 2009 to 6.8% in 2010, while the share of manufacturing in total exports continued to show improvements from 23.7% in 2007 to 32.4% in 2009 and then 33.5% in 2010 (Table 3.4). Meanwhile, data on the Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance was still not available.

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development

Indicator	Indicator Definition	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Industrial Sector Performance:					
a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Manufacturing value added share in GDP is obtained by dividing the value added in manufacturing by the total gross value-added to GDP at basic or producers' prices expressed as a percentage	6.9%	Na	6.8%	Steady progress
b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Share of manufacturing in total exports is the proportion of manufacturing in total exports expressed as a percentage	32.4%	Na	33.5%	Steady progress
c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	CIP is a composite index constructed from four industrial competitiveness indicators namely per capita manufacturing value added (MVA), manufactured exports per capita, and shares of medium- and high-technology (MHT) products in MVA and in manufactured exports.	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to accelerated industrial development:

i) Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments:

- The Government approved a new Industrial Policy for the country, which focuses on Industrial Production and Distribution, Technology and Innovation. The Industrial Sector Support Programme is expected to be developed to operationalize implementation of the Industrial Policy;
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) assisted Business Operators to establish Agro-Business Zones in strategic areas in the country;
- Fifteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty one (15,861) entrepreneurs (6,906 males and 8,955 females) were provided counseling and advisory services by MOTI;
- The MOTI continued to promote the concept of the National Friday Wear through the development of gingles for advertising;
- Initiative was taken to develop an Industrial Salt Estate to promote large-scale commercial salt development. This was in addition to the SME salt development initiatives with some development partners and the Global Alliance for improved nutrition;
- As part of the effort to increase industrial output and improve the competitiveness of domestic industrial products, the Ministry of Trade and Industries held consultation with UNCTAD on the establishment of a Competition Unit.
- An initiative to establish a viable Petro-Chemical Industry in Ghana commenced in 2010;
- An initiative to establish a 50,000 metric tonne Sheanut Processing factory in the Northern Region commenced in 2010;
- Other industrial development initiatives undertaken include:

- facilitation of the exploitation of Limestone deposits at Nawdoli, Buipe and Nauli for Cement production
- facilitation of the establishment of an Integrated Iron and Steel industry at Oppong Manso
- facilitation of the establishment of a Brick and Tile industry
- monitor the performance of retooled Companies
- acquire land to undertake activities under the Technology Innovation Centre for Capital Goods
- promote the establishment of linkages between industry and academia through research
- prepare operational manuals for the foundry industry to improve performance.

ii) Diversify exports:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry initiated a five year National Export Strategy for the Non-Traditional Export sector of which a draft is expected to be ready in 2011;
- National Export Strategy and the strategy for Ghana's Salt Sector, were launched.
- Fifteen (15) export oriented companies were supported with a total amount of GH¢38,354,880 under the EDIF facility; and
- The Ghana Standards Board through the Private Sector Development Strategy Phase I refurbished its soil and fertilizer laboratories. The GSB has also developed an Export System Alert Website to provide information to exporters.

iii) Improve access to land:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources prepared and circulated the framework for the three components Land Bill namely land ownership and tenure, land management and administration and survey and mapping; and
- A prototype land information system was developed and the processing time for land and title registration continued to improve.

3.2.5 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

In the medium-term, the priority interventions in this focus area are aimed at increasing the sector's contribution to GDP and foreign exchange earnings, as well as high value employment and incomes. These are expected to be achieved through:

- diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for revenue generation;
- promoting domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribute income; and
- promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way as to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage.

The attainment of these broad objectives are anchored on improving the legal and institutional framework for managing the sector, improving human resource capacity of the industry, improving the infrastructure base of the industry, and reducing credit constraints associated with the sector.

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

- Change in tourist arrivals;
- Change in tourism receipts;

- Percentage change in accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc);
- Percentage change in domestic tourism.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The tourism sector's performance was impressive with all the performance indicators exceeding their targets. The World Travel and Tourism Council has ranked Ghana 18 out of 181 countries in terms of forecasted growth in the tourism and travel economy and is ranked 6 out of 42 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

The number of tourists that visited the country was estimated 932,829 in 2010, representing 16.2% increase over the 2009 level, and exceeded the 2010 target of 16%. Accordingly, tourist receipts increased from US\$1,615 million in 2009 to US\$1,878 million in 2010, representing 16.3% increase in revenue.

Accommodation establishments to support the development of tourism in the country increased significantly over the 2009 level. The total number of registered accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses and Lodges) recorded a 10% increase from 1,622 in 2009 to 1,784 in 2010.

The Ghana Tourist Board exceeded its target of providing extension/advisory services to ninety (90) Tourism Plant developers in all ten regions ranging from accommodation and catering developers to travel trade operators. Thirty (30) Tourism Plants were assisted to apply for concessions under L.I. 1817. The Board also assisted Savelugu Nanton District Assembly to develop a Medium Term Tourism Plan. It further refurbished the Tourism Information Centre at the Cultural Centre in Tamale with directional signages.

The Ministry of Tourism and the Ghana Tourist Board undertook a number of programmes to promote domestic tourism to vigorously promote domestic tourism and encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their national heritage and create wealth in the communities. As a result the number of resident Ghanaians who visited 35 tourist sites increased by 12.2% from 646,173 in 2009 to 725,006 in 2010. The revenue that accrued from entrance fees exceeded the target of 15% and recorded an increase of 15.5% from GH¢1,430,359 in 2009 to GH¢1,652,064.65 in 2010.

Currently, the tourism industry provides 5.4% of total employment. The estimated number of jobs in the tourism sector in 2010 was 291,202, an increase of 24% over the last two years.

Table 3.5: Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

Indicator	Indicator Definition	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	Change in the number of tourists who arrive in the country through the nation's port of entry, expressed as a percentage of the previous year's arrivals	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	16% (Total Arrival = 931,224)	16.2% (Total Arrival = 932,829)	Target exceeded
2. Change in Tourism Receipts	The rate of change of revenue of the tourism sector per annum expressed as a percentage	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ (GH¢2,342.04 mil)	16% (US\$1,876mil/ (GH¢2,463.72mil)	16.3% (US\$1,878mil)/ (GH¢2509.913mil)	Target exceeded

Indicator	Indicator Definition	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	Change in the total number of accommodation establishments expressed as a percentage	1.7% (1,622)	10% (1,784)	10% (1784)	Target achieved
4. Percentage change in domestic tourism: a. No. of domestic tourists	The total visits to tourist sites within Ghana by residents tourist as well as Ghanaian nationals expressed as a percentage of the previous year's totals	(646,173 for 35 sites)	12% (723,714 for 35 sites)	12.2% (725,006 for 35 sites)	Target exceeded
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH ¢)		GH¢1,430,359	15% GH¢1,644,912.85	15.5% GH¢1,652,064.65	Target exceeded

Source: MOT, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific measures were pursued in 2010 to develop the tourism industry towards realizing the goal of making Ghana the preferred tourist destination in Africa:

Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Revenue Generation

- The Ministry of Tourism participated in seven (7) International Tourism Exhibitions in key markets overseas and four (4) local fairs to showcase Ghana's tourist products to the international market and to place Ghana on the World Tourist Map;
- The Ministry of Tourism organised four (4) major events on the Tourism Calendar to boost international and domestic tourism in the country namely; the National Chocolate Day Celebration, the 5th Okwahu Hang & Paragliding Festival, Emancipation Day Celebration and the World Tourism Day at Nchiraa Waterfalls, Wenchi, B/A;
- The Ministry of Tourism advertised in both international and local journals and media including:
 - Producing documentary on "Sights and Sounds from Ghana" for Spanish Media.
 - Placing advertisements on the International Euro Sport Channel during the 2010 FIFA World Cup
 - Producing a documentary on Ghana for DEEP Magazine to promote Ghana in China
 - Organised the International Tourism Investment Forum to facilitate investments in the sector
 - Upgraded the official tourism website www.touringghana.com as well as www.Travel.com of Ghana Tourist Board to enhance global access to Ghana's tourism product.

Promoting Domestic Tourism to foster National Cohesion as well as Redistribution of Income

The Ministry re-launched Domestic Tourism Promotion Drive by:

- Organising "Explore Ghana Family Fun Games at Aburi Botanical Gardens and Boti Falls on 6th March and 1st July respectively;
- Using the print and electronic media to create public awareness on domestic tourism;
- Inaugurating 25 Tourist Clubs in some tertiary and basic schools as part of promoting students excursions, youth travel and exchange programmes ;
- Launching the District Tourism Cadets to support data collation, planning and development of tourist sites in the districts;

- Organising familiarisation tour of tourist sites and facilities for decision makers including members of the Parliamentary Select Committee for Trade, Industry & Tourism and the Media; and
- The Ministry of Tourism also developed 35 Signages to enhance tourist sites in all 10 regions, while the Ghana Tourist Board prepared investment profiles for the following areas: Wli waterfalls in Volta Region; Tetteh Quarshie Cocoa farm in Eastern Region; Assin Manso Slave Market in Central Region ; Volta Estuary, Ada in Greater Accra Region; Kwame Nkrumah's birth place Nkroful in Western Region; Lake Bosotwi, in Asanti Region; Nchraa waterfalls in Brong-Ahafo Region; Wechau Hippo sanctuary in Upper west; Paga crocodile pond in Upper East Region; and Mole National Park in Northern Region.

Promote Sustainable and Responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

- In line with ensuring that hospitality service providers maintained standards and improved service delivery to tourists in the country, the Ghana Tourist Board conducted inspections of, and licensed tourism plants in all regions. About 75% of the targeted 6,000 units in both formal and informal sectors were covered under re-inspections and mid-year inspections. The Board re-inspected 4,500 accommodation and catering units in both formal and informal sectors.
- The UNIDO-UNWTO Demonstration project at Ada, which is aimed at reducing environmental impacts from coastal tourism as well as promoting eco-tourism to improve living conditions of the communities in Ada took off with training programmes for all stakeholders from the community.
- Additionally, the Ministry of Tourism organised HIV/AIDS sensitisation workshop for public and private industry stakeholders on HIV/AIDS prevention and control; and
- As part of deepening on-going institutionalization and internalization of policy formulation, planning, and M&E at all levels for Good Governance the Ministry of Tourism established and institutionalized quarterly meetings of: Inter-Ministerial Committee on Tourism; Ministerial Advisory Board; and Public- Private Partnership Forum.

To ensure wider involvement and participation of MDAs and the private sector in the provision of infrastructure, investment promotion and marketing of the destination Ghana and its tourism products was undertaken. Also the Ministry of Tourism facilitated the construction of the Movenpick- Ambassador Hotel which completed construction of 1st phase and expected to be opened in June, 2011 as well as the Kempinski Hotel which is under construction.

3.2.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Over the past decade, the creative economy has become an important subject for discourse in international economic development, craving for effective policy responses in both developed and developing countries. According to UNCTAD, trade in cultural goods and services worldwide was valued at \$2.2 trillion in 2000 and continues to grow at 5% annually. The development of cultural villages as critical appendages to tourism, for instance, is fast gaining economic relevance. Therefore, adequately nurturing the creative economy holds high prospect for job creation, innovation and trade, as well as contributing to social inclusion and human-centered development, cultural diversity and environmental sustainability.

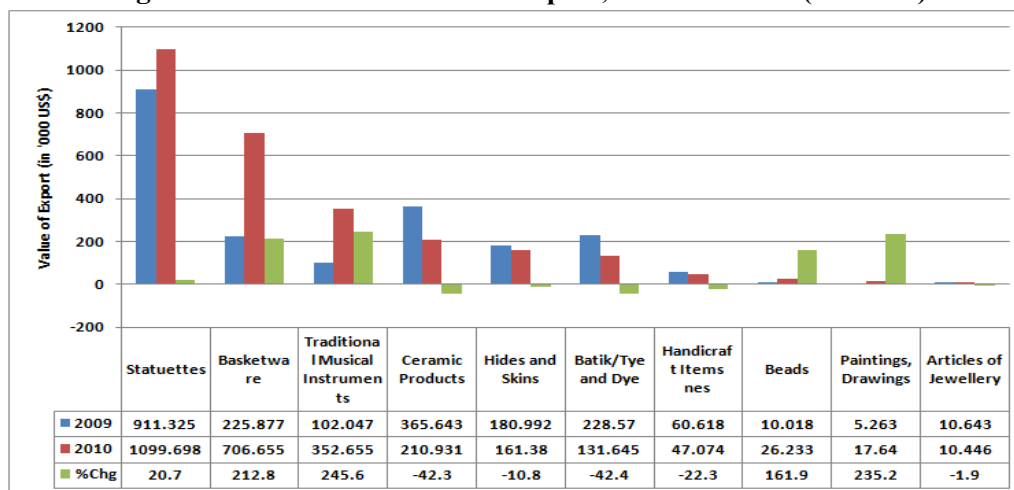
In this regard, the strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at developing and strengthening Ghana’s Creative industry in such a way as to compete effectively in the world trade in creative goods and services. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were identified:

- Size of the Creative Arts Industry; and
- Number of Jobs Created by the Music and Films Industry.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The United Nations Creative Economy Report 2010 indicates that though the world financial and economic crisis has led to dwindling global demand and a contraction of 12% in international trade, world exports of creative goods and services continued to grow, reaching \$592 billion in 2008, and sustaining an annual growth rate of 14% over six consecutive years. Though, comprehensive data is not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2010, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 31.6% from US\$2.1 million in 2009 to US\$2.76 million (Figure 3.1). These constitute 0.17% and 0.18% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

Figure 3.2: Value of Handicraft Export, 2009 and 2010 (US\$’000)



Source: GEPC, 2010

To obtain current and comprehensive data to inform policy decision-making and implementation, the Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Foundation for the Creative Industries has initiated a process to conduct a study on the size of the Creative Arts Industry in Ghana. The outcome of this study is expected to provide more information on how much of the global trade in creative goods and services is accrued to Ghana, and help make informed policy choices for the growth and development of the Creative Industry.

Meanwhile, the Copy Right Society of Ghana (COSGA) registered a total of 1,047 creative works in 2010, compared to 855 registered in 2009, representing 22.5% increase over the 2009 level. This include 589 musical works, 303 literary works, 133 audio visual works, 11 artistic work, 11 logos and 3 software. Subsequently the Interim Management Board of COSGA supervised the collection of a total of Gh¢150,000 in royalties due owners of creative arts, which is about 44% lower than the amount collected in 2009, while the Custom, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) collected a total of Gh¢509,930 levies on material for home taping

(Blank Cassette or CD) for onward distribution to rights owners. Also a total of US\$15,000 in revenues accrued and received by right through on-line music shops and portals (including iTunes and Nokia music).

Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target										
1. Size of the Creative Arts Industry	Music = Na Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil) Other Arts = %	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Lack of data 1. No. Works registered by Copyright office = 1,047 - Musical works = 589 - Literary works = 303 - Audio-visual works = 133 - Logos = 11 - Artistic works = 11 - Software = 3 2. Amount of royalties due owners of creative arts: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount (in Ghe)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>267,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>150,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>417,000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 3. Total amount of levies collected on material for home taping (Blank Cassette or CD) from CEPS: 2009 = Ghe 509,508.97 2010 = Ghe509,930.00 4. Revenue accrued to right owners through on-line music shops and portals (including iTunes and Nokia music): 2010 = US\$15,000	Year	Amount (in Ghe)	2008	267,000.00	2009	0.0	2010	150,000.00	Total	417,000.00
Year	Amount (in Ghe)													
2008	267,000.00													
2009	0.0													
2010	150,000.00													
Total	417,000.00													
2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data										
3. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports	0.18% (US\$2.1mil)	Na	0.17% (US\$2.764mil)	Slow progress										

Source: MOJ-AG/MOTI/MCC/MUSIGA/GHAPI/IMD, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2010 to promote the creative industry:

- The stakeholders in the creative industry including the Foundation for Creative Industries, Institute for Music and Development, MUSIGA, GAPI, and other NGOs and Civil Society Organization organized a number of consultative meetings to review the draft GSGDA to ensure that the concerns of the creative industry are integrated in the document;
- A new Legislative Instrument (LI) to operationalize the Copyright Act 2005, (Act 690) was passed in 2010;
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry identified and supported organisations with Creative Arts potential to develop the industry;
- The Interim Management Board was enlarged into an Interim Copyright Management Team (ICMT) chaired by the Attorney General to collect royalties on behalf of right holders following the challenge to the legal legitimacy of Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) in 2009 to collect royalties on behalf of right holders as a result of the passage of the Copyright law in 2005;
- COSGA organized a workshop on Collective Management Organizations (CMO's);

- The Foundation for the Creative Industries was registered as a prelude to the formation of Council for Creative Industries envisaged under the GSGDA;
- The Africa Awake project was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee with MUSIGA, GAPI and TFO as funding institutions. The project steering Committee members include representatives of Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Tourism, Ghana Investment Promotion Center, Musicians union of Ghana (MUSIGA), GAPI, Arts and Craft Producers and Exporters Associations, Film Producers Association, Council for Independent Artistes Organization, True Freedom Organization and Fashion Designers Association of Ghana;
- Training and Teaching of Ghanaian Music and Musical instruments in Basic schools pilot project started in Accra;
- MUSIGA organised ICT training for 50 musicians at the Kofi Annan Training Centre and thirty (30) participants learnt how to use search engines, promotion of music through the World Wide Web, usage of software for the enhancement and creation of ringtones and social networking;
- A music software known as MusicDNA was developed to track music and video usage and exploitation locally and internationally. The software was developed with the support of BACH Technology, a Norwegian firm to help collect royalties due right owners;
- On-line music shops and portals such iTunes and Nokia music were developed for the marketing of Ghanaian music internationally;
- Two workshops were organized with the support of BUSAC to advocate for the revision of the Cultural Policy as well as make input into the five (5) year strategy of Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture;
- The Accra Arts and Culture Network (AccraCan) in collaboration with Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) initiated the Accra Cultural Capital/African Creative Cities project. Fora and discussions have already been held involving other African cities to look at ways to turn Accra into a creative City on the way to become a Cultural Capital in Africa and to involve other African Cities to implement an African Creative Cities project. This project will expand local and international audiences for cultural activities and art events, form alliances and partnerships with local and international authorities to improve cultural infrastructure, promote creativity and innovation, and assist in developing the careers and talents of art professionals in the city;
- The Ghana Cultural Fund (GCF) continues to support the creative industries with grants and Danish Embassy agreed to continue funding the GCF;
- The New Music Ghana project launched in 2009 continued to be implemented in 2010. The New Music Ghana is a national competition that invites young musicians to compose, create, play and promote contemporary African music, using styles and instruments rooted in their respective traditions. It enables young musicians between the ages of 15 to 25 years to develop artistic skills and creates avenues for personal development. More than a hundred young musicians from all the regions of Ghana has taken part in New Music Ghana; and
- A GH¢ 400,000 Arts Village project was initiated by Government at Aburi in the Eastern Region in an effort to bring all artists in the vicinity under one roof for effective marketing of their products.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance of the private sector in 2010 could be classified as average. Even though most of the economic indicators have improved significantly following the downturn in 2009, their impact on the environment for doing business and the competitiveness of the private sector has been low.

The impact of most of the institutional, legal and regulatory reforms undertaken to improve the competitiveness of the private sector appear to have stagnated over the past three years. There are still significant challenges in the area of settling commercial disputes, availability of improved production infrastructure including roads, water, ICT, consistent and affordable energy, adoption of more technology intensive products, inefficient labour markets, and access and ownership to land.

However, the manufacturing sub-sector which recorded a downturn in 2009 appeared to have recovered and recorded a positive growth in 2010, while the tourism sector and the creative economy continued to build on the gains recorded in 2009.

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

3.3.1 Private Sector Development

Low productivity continued to pose a challenge to the improvement of competitiveness and development of the private sector. Therefore, the implementation of interventions under the PSDS II should aim at addressing these constraints.

Some of the key areas under the GSGDA that received limited attention in 2010 are: Investing in science, technology and innovation; promoting development of regional infrastructure; and pursuing technology transfer. Over the medium-term, investment by the private sector should continuously be diversified, while public investment into productive infrastructure, especially roads, energy, water and ICT should be accelerated to support the productivity of the private sector. Promotion of private technological enterprises should be prioritized for implementation, while domestic universities and research institutions should be encouraged to re-strategize the provision of technological support for enterprise innovation.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is central to the growth and development of any country. Ghana's reputation in conducting business has been positive and this is expected to be maintained in the medium term. However, the area which received limited attention in 2010 is strengthening the regulatory framework and institutions that have responsibility for monitoring the behaviour and practices of companies. Efforts should therefore be prioritized in the coming years to address this issue, including investing in monitoring and evaluation to improve transparency and accountability of corporate entities. Also the adoption of a regime of regular training on good corporate governance principles will enhance the capacity of entrepreneurs and managers of key sectors of the economy for improved accountability in the respective corporate entities, stimulate investor confidence in the Ghanaian economy, and attract further investment.

3.3.3 Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are important avenues through which growth objectives of developing economies can be achieved. They have played a pivotal role in the industrial development of Ghana and have stimulated employment and poverty reduction. The positive effects of this trend are expected to continue in the coming years.

However as the full package of interventions under the MSMEs project is implemented, more attention should be paid to assisting MSMEs to obtain opportunities in local and international markets. Also more business linkages should be developed and the improvement of industry specific skills through training should aim at delivering sector specific knowledge and skills conducive for the growth of MSMEs. Continuous removal of structural bottlenecks associated with the development of MSMEs including poor access to quality long term financing, weak capacity and competences at the MSMEs level, and uncoordinated public policy interventions, would contribute to stimulating the growth and development of the sector.

A key observation emerging out of the assessment of progress in this sector in 2010 is the apparent weak monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place to generate the necessary data as well as lack of relevant indicators for evidence-based decision making on MSMEs. The design and implementation of the new MSMEs project should ensure a strong monitoring and evaluation arrangement which will make data on all the relevant indicators available on regular basis for effective assessment and policy decision making.

3.3.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

The Industry sector continued to grow at a relatively higher rate in 2010 than in 2009, and the manufacturing sub-sector which registered a negative growth rate in 2009 saw a reverse in 2010 on the account of the positive response of the private sector to the improved macroeconomic environment in 2010. However, current concerns are the continuous shrinking of the Industrial sector in overall GDP relative to Agriculture and Services sectors, and the declining relative importance of manufacturing sub-sector in the Industrial sector output in favour of the construction sub-sector. This does not hold positive prospects for the long term transformation of the structure of the economy, anchored on downstream manufacturing processing, as envisaged under the GSGDA.

With the inflows from the oil exploration coming on stream in 2011, the prospect of the structure of the Industrial sector output changing again in favour of mining and quarrying is high. However the full benefit of the oil and gas sub-sector will be realized if it helps bring about economic diversification through its linkage with the rest of the economy.

Extensive and efficient infrastructure development throughout the country will play an important role in determining the location of key economic activities in the country. Ghana will also benefit from an improvement in the supply of electricity that is free from interruptions and shortages as this will facilitate the smooth flow of businesses and machinery, thereby increasing production and output. The development of extensive communication networks will also play an important role in the free flow of information, improve business communication and increase their economic efficiency.

Developing social infrastructure through human resource development particularly by constantly upgrading workers skills will also facilitate rapid industrial development by ensuring that workers are well equipped with the necessary skills to work efficiently and effectively in their respective sub-sectors of the economy.

Two major policy initiatives envisaged under the GSGDA were to ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments, and defining and promoting priority areas for direct private and public sector investments. However, assessment on these initiatives has shown limited progress so far. It is therefore recommended that priority attention be given to these interventions in order to realize the objectives of the GSGDA.

3.3.5 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The performance of the tourism sector was very impressive and this trend is expected to be sustained in 2011. Continuous growth in Ghana's tourism industry is expected with an increase in the number of tourists visiting Ghana as tourism has also become an important revenue generating sector of the economy. However, the areas that challenges exist are the relevant tourist infrastructure to support the sector and the quality of services rendered by tourist institutions including hotel and restaurant services. For this positive trend to be sustained, it is important to continue supporting the development of more high value accommodation by private investors, promote new, high-value options in the leisure market, and improve roads and other forms of infrastructure to tourism areas. This requires improving inter-sectoral collaboration especially between the road sector agencies and the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC).

Also while strongly enforcing regulations regarding certification of hotels and restaurants as well as the personnel requirements of the industry, it is important to design a long term systematic programme to ensure effective re-training of personnel in the hospitality industry to provide the relevant high class services required by the industry.

3.3.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

The potential of the creative arts industry for economic development and social transformation is well documented. However the key constraint facing the industry is weak institutional arrangement to coordinate the implementation of interventions. The key national institutions, namely, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture continued to struggle with ownership and leadership in the implementation of key policy interventions outlined in the GSGDA, leading to coordination difficulties. Also the Council for Creative Industry envisaged under the GSGDA to help bring together the various creative arts associations for effective coordination of activities has not been effectively operationalized, leading to fragmentation of the creative industry front. It is therefore recommended that these coordination problems be addressed as quickly as possible in order to create the necessary conditions for effective policy interventions aimed at re-structuring the sector and positioning it to play its role in the development of the country.

It is recommended that the National Development Planning Commission create a platform for inter-ministerial coordination between the relevant MDAs in order to dialogue on how to implement interventions outlined in the GSGDA. Also a high-level national dialogue conference should be organized by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the creative arts players to build consensus on the way forward for the creative arts industry.

A key challenge preventing comprehensive assessment of the impact of the creative arts industry on the development of the economy is lack of current data on key variables including size of the industry and total employment generated by the sector on an annual basis. Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism does not exist to generate data on these indicators on a regular basis. In an effort to address this challenge, the Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Foundation for the Creative Industries initiated a process in 2010 to conduct a study which will lead to the provision of baseline data on the prospects and growth of the Creative Industry in Ghana. It is the expectation that this effort will be sustained to ensure that data on the creative arts industry is made available on regular basis for effective evidence-based decision making.

CHAPTER FOUR

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION

4.1.1 Introduction

The focus of agricultural development strategy under the GSGDA is to accelerate the modernisation of agriculture to contribute significantly to the structural transformation of the economy through an effective linkage between agriculture and industry, accompanied by job creation, increased export earnings, food security, and supply of raw materials for value addition. Agriculture is expected to achieve an annual average growth rate of at least 6% over the medium term, and contribute to rural development and reduction in the incidence of poverty.

The modernization of agriculture entails significant improvements in productivity enhancing measures along the value chain, including the adoption of high yielding crop varieties; mechanization services; improved extension services; upgrading skills of operators; and access to inputs, markets and finance.

These are expected to be achieved through the effective implementation of the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II) and the corresponding Investment Plan as detailed in the Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP).

The key components of the agriculture modernization strategy are:

- Improving Agricultural Productivity;
- Increasing Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets;
- Reducing Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry;
- Selected Crops Development;
- Livestock and Poultry Development;
- Promotion of Fisheries Development; and
- Improving Institutional Coordination.

4.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2010 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, as well as key policy measures and strategies implemented to accelerate agriculture modernization.

4.2.1 Improve Agricultural Productivity

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

- Percentage change of volume of production; and
- Percentage change in output/yield per unit area.

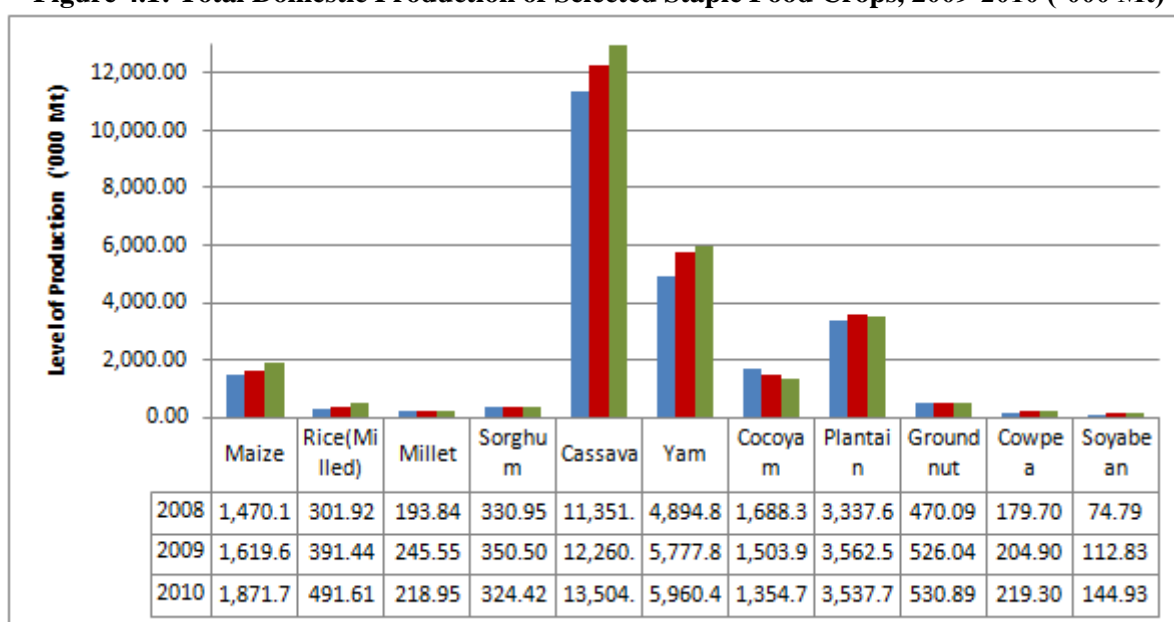
Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Agricultural Output

On the basis of the new GDP series (at constant 2006 prices) the contribution of Agriculture to overall GDP declined from 31.8% in 2009 to 29.9% in 2010, and grew at the rate of 7.2% and 5.3% respectively over the same period. This indicates a relatively decreasing share of agriculture sector in the overall GDP as a result of the inclusion of new items including ICT and oil and gas production in the GDP computation.

However, total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 26,555.50 metric tonnes in 2009 to 28,158.91 metric tonnes in 2010, representing 6.7% increase compared to about 9.3% in 2009 (Figure 4.1). Most of the key staple crops, except millet, sorghum, cocoyam and plantain recorded increases in production, averaging 13.7% per annum (Table 4.1). These were attributed in part, to the adoption of new technologies and the use of improved seeds by farmers.

Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2009-2010 ('000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2010

Both yields per unit area of cocoyam and total output have continued to decline since 2008. This has been attributed in part to the fact that cocoyam is seen as a “free growing crop” and limited effort is made by farmers to cultivate it. In addition, the crop has not received the necessary attention and support from research and other stakeholders compared to the other staples.

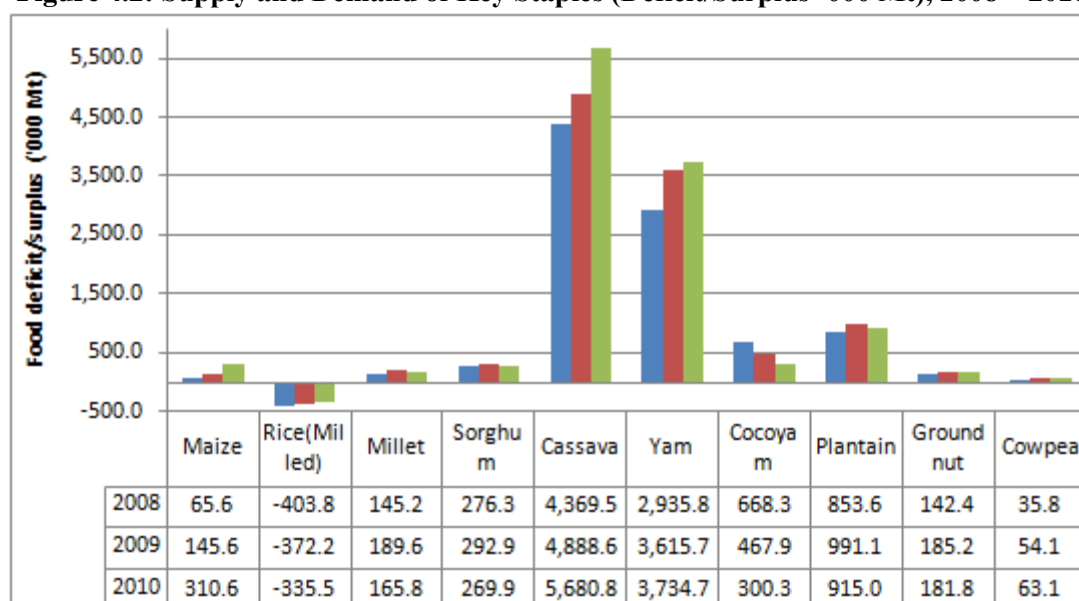
Table 4.1: Percentage Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples, 2009-2010 (%)

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):	Total volume of all agricultural produce including crops, livestock, etc expressed as a percentage				
- Maize		9.2	11.19	15.6	Target not achieved Only 1 crop achieved targets, while four staple crops recorded decline in outputs compared to only 1 crop in 2009
- Rice(milled)		22.9	32.62	25.6	
- Millet		21.1	Na	-10.8	
- Sorghum		5.6	Na	-7.4	
- Cassava		7.4	8.81	10.1	
- Yam		15.3	18.22	3.2	
- Cocoyam		-12.3	Na	-9.9	
- Plantain		6.3	Na	-0.7	
- Groundnut		12.3	Na	7.0	
- Cowpea		33.7	Na	28.4	
- Soyabean		8.5	Na	6.0	
- Cocoa	-11.1	34	16.3		

Source: MOFA, 2010

Total food production for human consumption continued to improve from 20,208,700 metric tonnes in 2009 to 21,300,000 metric tonnes in 2010. This far exceeded the national consumption needs of 10,013,560 metric tonnes in 2010 (Figure 4.2). The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 11,286,440 metric tonnes in 2010, compared to 10,338,400 metric tonnes in 2009.

Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus '000 Mt), 2008 – 2010



Source: MOFA, 2010

This was accounted for by surpluses recorded in the starchy staples (especially cassava and yam) and maize which recorded an average annual surplus of about 44.3%. Even though domestic rice production for human consumption recorded an increase of 25.6% in 2010, this was below national consumption needs by 335,460 metric tonnes, though an improvement over the previous year's deficit of 372,200 metric tonnes. This was achieved as a result of the implementation of special crop production interventions like block farming, NERICA Rice Dissemination Project, Inland Valleys Rice Development Project and others.

ii. Agricultural Productivity

Six of the staple crops recorded improvements in yields, except cassava, yam, millet, sorghum and soybean. Maize which recorded a decline in yield in 2009, recorded an increase in yield in 2010. The average percentage increase in yields of all staple crops in 2010 was estimated at 5.1% compared to 9.1% in 2009. The highest percentage increases in yields were recorded in soyabean (30.4%), rice (milled) (12.5%), cassava (11.5%) and maize (11.2%). The highest percentage decline in yields were recorded in millet (-5.7%), groundnut (-2.2%), sorghum (-2.1%), plantain (-1.6%), and cocoyam (-1.5%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity

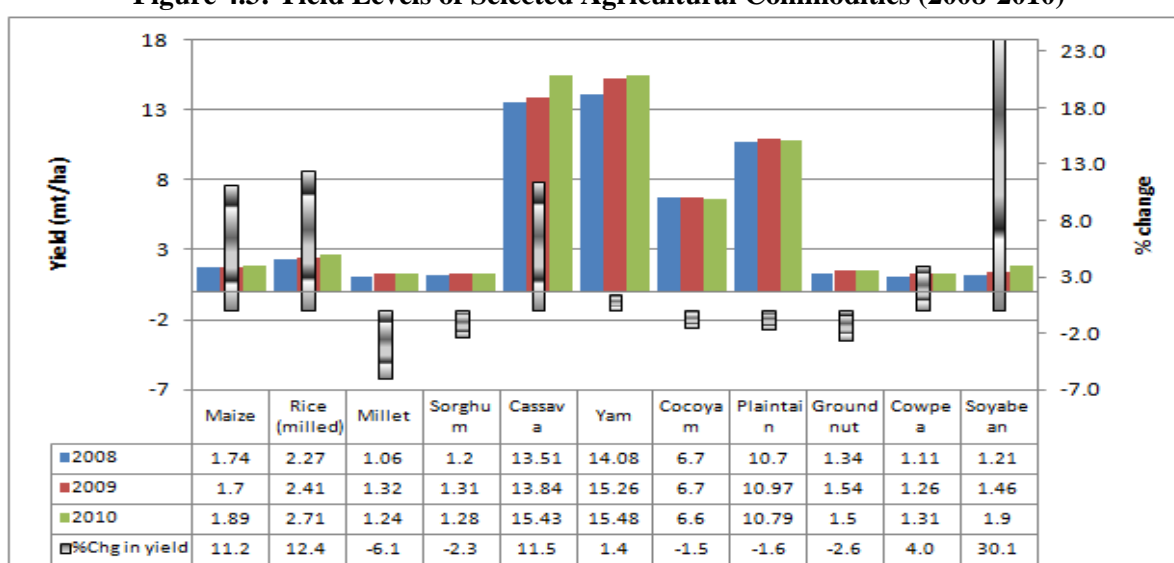
Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of cultivated land expressed as a percentage				Significant progress Only 1 of the staple crops did not achieve its target
- Maize		-2.3	10.0	11.23	
- Rice (milled)		6.2	9.96	12.51	
- Millet		24.5	Na	-5.73	
- Sorghum		9.2	Na	-2.08	
- Cassava		2.4	9.97	11.50	
- Yam		8.4	0.97	1.50	
- Cocoyam		0.0	Na	-1.48	
- Plantain		2.5	1.04	-1.63	
- Groundnut		14.9	Na	-2.17	
- Cowpea		13.5	Na	4.28	
- Soyabean		20.7	Na	30.44	
- Cocoa		Na	Na	Na	

Source: MOFA, 2010

The average increase in yield of these staple crops in 2010 was estimated at 0.21mt/ha compared to 0.35mt/ha in 2009. Average increase in yields for the key stable crops has continued to decline from 0.42mt/ha in 2008 to 0.21mt/ha in 2010. Cassava production recorded the highest increase in yield of 1.59mt/ha in 2010 compared to the highest increase in yield of 1.18mt/ha for yam in 2009 (Figure 4.3).

The increase in yield of maize observed in 2010 was attributed, in part, to the block farming programme which has been embraced by the farmers and the introduction of fertilizer subsidy to salvage the dwindling yields of crops in the country, especially in the three northern regions.

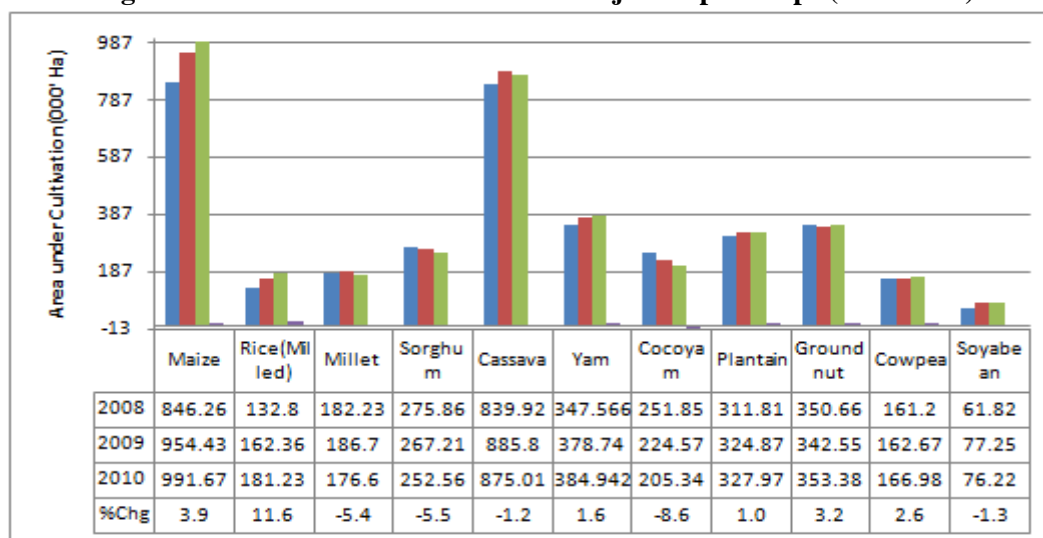
Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2008-2010)



Source: MOFA, 2010

Meanwhile, total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased marginally by 0.62% in 2010 compared to 5.5% in 2009. The area cropped with maize, rice, yam, plantain, groundnut and cowpea all recorded increases in area under cultivation. However, millet, cassava, and soyabean which recorded increases in area under cultivation in 2009, recorded an average decline in area under cultivation of about 2.6%, while cocoyam and sorghum continued to record decline in area under cultivation since 2008 (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2008-2010)



Source: MOFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

- In a bid to increase food production and ensure food security, the government intensified the Block farm programme in all the regions. Under the programme, a large tract of land was put under cultivation of maize, rice, soy, sorghum and vegetables in order to boost food production and ensure sustainable food supply in the country;
- The fertilizer subsidy programme was reviewed and a more efficient system in the form of waybill system was introduced to replace the coupon system to enhance the delivery of the programme and ensure more transparent distribution system. Government subsidized 90,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer at an average cost of GH¢16.00 per bag, as part of efforts to increase productivity;
- The Youth in Agricultural Programme was introduced as an intervention to increase production to ensure food security while creating employment for the youth. The year 2010, recorded a total of 57,319 youth involvement in the initiative, of which 39,841 were males (69.5%) and 14,094 females (30.5%); and
- Twenty-five (25) youth and five (5) MoFA staff, all females from Ejura-Sekyeredomase district were trained in agri-business as part of the Youth in Agriculture Programme, in collaboration with Women in Agriculture Development (WIAD). The training included plantain processing, and it is expected that the skills acquired will enable the beneficiaries in the area to process plantain into flour during glut and use it for multiple food items (cookies, etc) for local and international market.

4.2.2 Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

The GSGDA also focuses on accelerating growth in the agriculture sector by transforming the capacities of the mainly smallholder production and processing players, particularly women, into large scale commercial operations that integrate smallholder farmers, to meet the complexities of the markets.

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

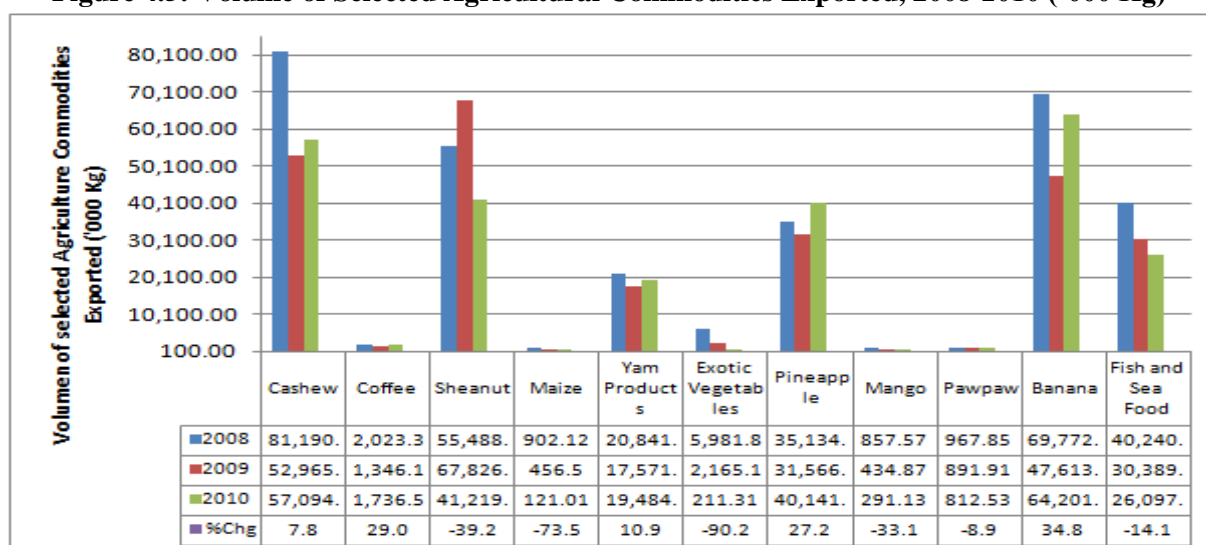
- Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported

Status of Selected Indicators:

Export of selected agricultural commodities

The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2010 continued to decline, however at a reduced rate compared to 2009. Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2010, excluding cocoa, declined by 13.6% compared to a decline of 27.1% in 2009 (Figure 4.5). Commodities that recorded increases in quantities exported, however, include cashew (7.8%), coffee (29%), yam products (10.9%), pineapple (27.2%), and banana (34.8%). Commodities that recorded significant reduction in export include maize (-73.5%), exotic vegetables (-90.2%), shea butter (-39.2%) and Mango (-33.1%).

Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2008-2010 ('000 Kg)

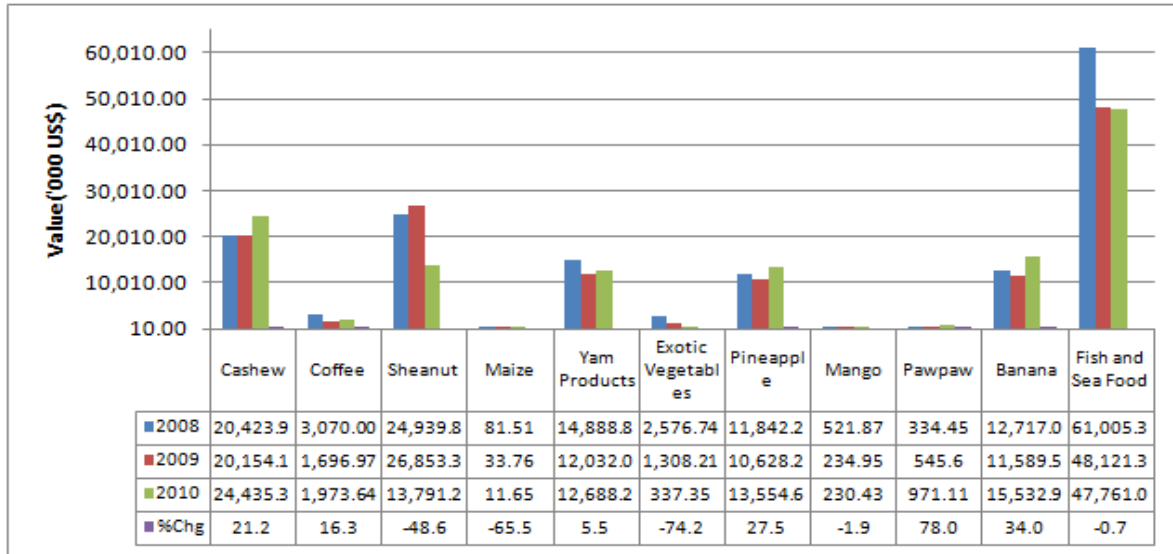


Source: MOFA, 2010

Sector Earning in Foreign Exchange

The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) in 2010 amounted to US\$131,287,700, representing about 0.8% decline over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2009. However this is an improvement over the situation in 2009 when a decline of 18% was recorded. Commodities that showed increases in export values included cashew (21.2%), coffee (16.3%), yam products (5.5%), pineapple (27.5%), pawpaw (78%), and banana (34%).

Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2008-2010 ('000 US\$)



Source: MOFA, 2010

The increase in export values in the horticultural commodities, especially pineapple is attributed to increase in quantities exported resulting from strategic initiatives that MOFA in collaboration with other partners (EMQAP, MIDA, etc.) have implemented to ensure Global GAP compliance by farmers and exporters.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

- The Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project (EMQAP) in collaboration with the Sea Freight Pineapple Exporters of Ghana (SPEG), completed a fertilizer trial for MD2 pineapple and organized a field day for farmers and exporters to establish the most appropriate form of potassic fertilizer for producing high quality, high yielding and the most cost effective MD2 pineapple under local conditions.
- In order to promote the observance of international quality standards amongst farmers, processors and exporters, the MOFA in collaboration with other partners implemented a number of strategic initiatives in 2010. The Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project and the Millenium Development Authority (MiDA) supported and trained staff and farmers on GlobalGAP Certification which is a basic requirement for export of agricultural products.
- The Market Oriented Agriculture Project (MOAP) created to improve the ability of agricultural producers and other actors in the agricultural sector involved in processing and trade to compete in national, regional, and international markets continued to implement key strategic initiatives in 2010. MOAP continued to support individual processing companies to attend FruitLogistica fair in Berlin as a major effort to improve the export marketing for Ghanaian fresh fruits and vegetables. This activity provided adequate publicity for the horticultural industry in Ghana through which many business contacts could be established.
- MOAP further supported the horticultural producer and exporter associations and the umbrella association FAGE (Federation of Associations of Ghanaian Exporters) to develop a business concept and to strengthen its organisational system.

- Two thousand and four hundred (2,400) farmers, exporters and farm workers were trained in farm and business management by the Ghana Export Promotions Council (GEPC) and the Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE).
- There was awareness creation for horticultural producers and exporters on compliance with phytosanitary requirements of importing countries. This was to curb cases of non-compliance on the part of exporters which is on the increase. Again thirty phytosanitary inspectors were trained on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical barriers to trade agreement. This was to update the knowledge of the inspectors in these areas to enable them carry out their duties in line with procedures laid down in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) and other trade related agreements.
- To ensure that fresh and/or semi-processed agricultural products entering the international markets complied with requirements of importing countries, all plant materials destined for export were inspected to ensure freedom from pests at all the forty-five (45) entry/exit points in Ghana including Kotoka International Airport (KIA), Tema and Takoradi seaports and frontier points such as Aflao, Elubo, Missiga, Paga and Hamile border posts.
- A three day forum on opportunities and challenges in financing horticultural exports was organized for bankers, farmers and exporters in Accra (50 out of the 80 participants were bankers).
- A total of 1200 farmers (984 male & 216 female) were trained in production and post harvest handling of vegetables (chilli, garden egg/aubergine, okra and Asian Vegetables). The training covered vegetable farmers in the following districts: Manya Krobo, Yilo Krobo, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, Ga South, Ga West, Awutu, Efutu, Hohoe, South Tongu, North Tongu, Akatsi and Keta Districts.
- 150 mango farmers (145 males and 5 females) were trained in disease control management practices through demonstrations and field visits.
- 835 farmers (668 males and 167 females) were trained in various aspects of horticultural production, post harvest handling, and pest and disease management.
- Two field days were organized for a total of 120 farmers (108 males and 12 females) and 30 MOFA staff participated in the field days. Technologies and good practices such as the use of plastic mulch to conserve moisture and to control weeds, ploughing across the slope, ridging along the contours and the use of seepage pits to control erosion among others.

4.2.3 Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry

The high risk traditionally associated with the Agriculture sector and that renders it unattractive for private equity investments, were expected to be addressed through expanding agriculture-related infrastructure; improving agricultural financing based on value chain financing; and promoting sustainable management of land and the environment.

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the above policy objective, indicators were identified in the following key areas:

- Access to Production Inputs;
- Agricultural Mechanization;
- Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services;
- Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit; and
- Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security.

Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Access to Production Inputs

The following key aspects of production inputs are reviewed: (i) production of foundation seeds; (ii) Input outlets and sale points; (iii) Fertilizer imports; and (iv) Agro-chemical imports.

Table 4.3: Access to Production Inputs

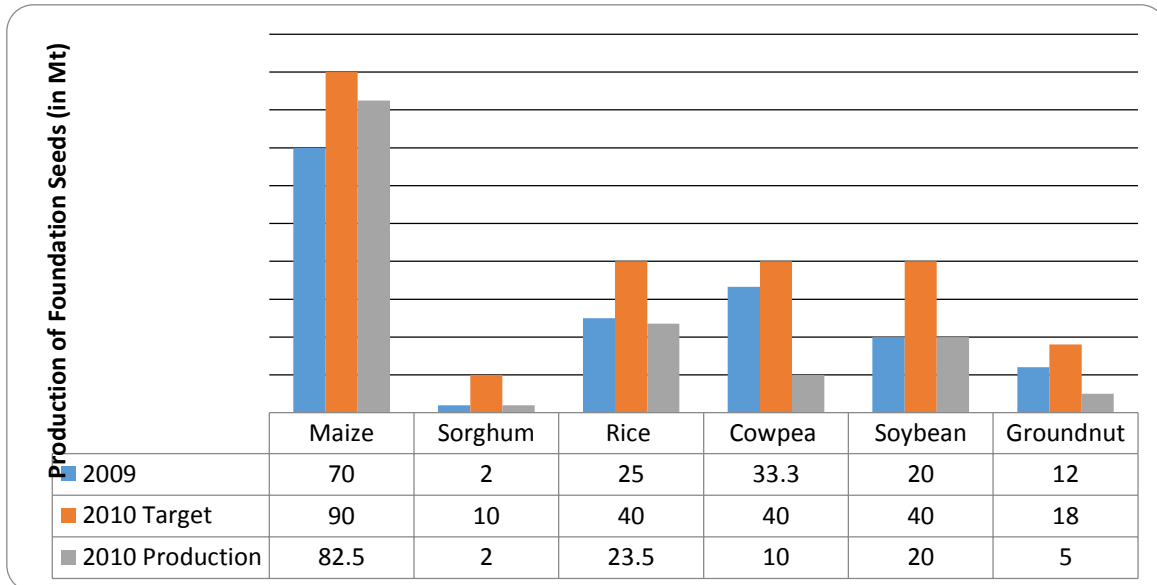
Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt): - Maize - Sorghum - Rice - Cowpea - Soybean	Production of certified seed for selected staple crops for onward multiplication by certified seed growers	70.0 2.0 25.0 33.3 20.0	90.0 10.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	82.5 2.0 23.5 10.0 20.0	Target not achieved On the other hand, a total of 522 registered seed grower cultivated 6,832 hectares and produced a total of 8,767 metric tonnes of seed
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	The change in the total number of outlets and sales points, either permanent or temporary structures where farmers can obtain their agro-input requirement, expressed in percentage	3.4%	Na	11%	Significant progress
3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Total amount of fertilizer imported into this country excluding those imported by other companies including COCOBOD and not captured by the Directorate of Crops Services	3,409,774.2	Na	19,756,232	Significant progress
4. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports: - Insecticides - Herbicides - Fungicides	The change in total amount of agro-chemicals imported into this country, expressed in percentage	-Na -Na Na -Na -Na Na	-Na -Na Na -Na -Na Na	-33.7%(liquid) -10.6%(solid) 46.6% (liquid) -57.6% (solid) -26.4%(liquid) -33.8% (solid)	Lack of data

Source: MOFA, 2010

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grain and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2010 amounted to 143 metric tonnes, and fell short of the target for 2010 and the 2009 level by 11.9% and 39.9% respectively. Among the crops produced, maize recorded the highest (91.7% of the target) followed by rice (58.8% of the target) and soybean (50% of the target). The low performance recorded for legumes (cowpea 25% of the target, groundnut (27% of the target) and sorghum (40% of the target) are attributed to flooding that occurred in the northern sector of the country where most of the leguminous plants are cultivated.

Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds



Source: GLDB, MOFA, 2010

On the other hand, a total of 522 registered seed growers cultivated 6,832 hectares and produced a total of 8,767 metric tonnes of seed (206,568 bags of various weights). In order to ensure that farmers have access to quality planting material for their farming operations a total of 99,107 of 45kg bags of maize seed, 655 of 45kg bags of cowpea seed, 7,820 of 45kg bags of soybean seed, 312 of 45kg bags of sorghum seeds, 97,694 of 40kg bags of rice seed and 980 of 20 kg bags of groundnut seed were produced. To enable proper packaging and identification of certified seeds on the market, a total of 1,030,000 pieces of 1kg polybags and 49,500 pieces of 45kg polysacks with associated tags were printed and distributed to seed growers throughout the country.

All the seed produced, certified and conditioned during the 2009 production season were sold out. Apart from the fact that the year saw an increase in the number of seed growers, the MOFA block farms programme also ensured that there was an increase in the area under cultivation.

Input outlets and sale points:

The number of input outlet points increased by 11% compared to 2009; with Ashanti region recording the highest number of input outlets of 33.7% compared to the total number of permanent input outlets and sale points recorded in 2010. The general increase in the number of input outlets improved farmers' access to agro-inputs and other agricultural services in the districts. There were new entrants into the agro chemical business, which could be attributed in part to the fertilizer subsidy programme.

The number of permanent agricultural input outlets for crops increased by 14% and for livestock by 28% compared to the previous year. The increase in livestock input outlets could be partly attributed to the number of animals (45,000 small ruminants) imported and distributed nationally under the Livestock Development Project.

Fertilizer Imports

Fertilizer application rate in Ghana is one of the lowest in the world. It is estimated at 8kg/ha compared to 20kg per ha in sub/Saharan Africa, 99 kg per ha in Latin America, 109kg per ha in South Asia, and 149 kg per ha in East and South/East Asia. With the comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to the potential, improved education on the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers will increase agriculture productivity and output.

In an effort to address the low fertilizer usage, the Government of Ghana introduced a fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008. In 2010, 19,756,232 metric tonnes of both chemical and organic fertilizers were recommended by the Directorate of Crops Services and approved for import. Total fertilizer import in 2010 therefore constituted about 579.4% increase over the 2009 level. This could be attributed to the fertilizer subsidy programme and initiatives from other stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The overall increase was due to increase in the volume of sulphate and nitrate fertilizers.

This amount of fertilizer import excludes those imported by other companies including COCOBOD which directly import fertilizers for their operation but whose statistics are not captured by the Directorate of Crops Services.

Agro-chemical Imports

Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides form the largest portion of agro-chemicals imported into Ghana. The importation of other products such as growth regulators, rodenticides and attractants remain low. However the importation of both liquid and solid formulation insecticides in 2010 decreased substantially by 33.7% and 10.6% respectively as a result of carryover stocks from 2009. Herbicides importation (liquid formulation) increased significantly by 46.6% due to high adoption of the use of glyphosphate by farmers due to unavailability and high cost of farm labour.

The importation of solid formulation herbicides on the other hand decreased by 57.6% in 2010 mainly on the account of the effort to discourage the use of atrazine which has the ability to leach into ground water sources, with its attendant negative effect on human health. Also, the importation of fungicides both in liquid and solid forms decreased by 26.4% and 33.8% respectively due to the bulk importations in 2009 which resulted in carryover stocks.

In 2010, agro-chemicals were available on the market most of the time and the distance from home to the outlets were between 2km to 5km on the average. The quality of agro chemicals was rated as average although expensive.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

Though current data on tractor-farmer ratio is not available, there is indication of improving farmer access to agricultural machinery/equipment. Various agricultural machinery/equipment were procured in 2010 to increase, particularly rice farmers access to machinery. These included; 125 tractors and matching implements, 2 combine harvesters, 10 rice mills, 35 rice threshers, 35 rice reapers and 40 irrigation pumps.

To ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery and also reduce the rate of breakdown of machinery/equipment, the Agricultural Engineering Services Directorate of the

Ministry of Food and Agricultural trained 137 farmers and tractor operators in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments across the country. Also 84 agricultural mechanization services centres were established and equipped with various agricultural machinery and implements in accordance with the objective of establishing at least one mechanization centre in each district to give farmers and other stakeholders access to agricultural mechanization services.

Table 4.4: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	The ratio of the total tractors to total farmer population	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data 125 tractors and matching implements, 2 combine harvesters, 10 rice mills, 35 rice threshers, 35 rice reapers and 40 irrigation pumps were acquired in 2010
2. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	The total number of agricultural mechanization services centres established by Agriculture Engineering Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	67 Centres	Na	84 Centres (20% increase)	Significant progress
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Total number of farmers and tractor operators trained in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments	Na	Na	137 farmers and tractor operators trained	Lack of data

Source: MOFA, 2010

iii. Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

The delivery of improved technologies and methods is fundamental to increased yields and incomes. To this end over 38 improved technologies, including 19 under crop sub-sector, 13 under livestock, and 6 under fisheries were demonstrated to farmers in all the regions of the country by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) in 2010.

In all, a total of 1,279,456 beneficiaries (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities), representing 11.9% increase over 2009, accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2010. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 68.9% benefited from crops, 21.3% benefited from livestock, 0.65% benefited from fisheries technologies demonstrated while the remaining 9.1% benefited from other agricultural management practices.

On the average, female participation in all technologies demonstrated recorded 29% participation, however, technologies demonstrated in fish processing attracted 86.1% female participation while that of fingerling production attracted 65% female participation.

Table 4.5: Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target			
1. Extension Officer-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	1:1500	1:1000	1:1500	Steady progress The number of extension information centres decreased from 15 to 8 nationwide indicating a 46.7% decrease due to inadequate resources for effective management 137 Research Extension Linkage meetings were held throughout the country, with 300 actions recommended of which 86 were implemented or ongoing			
2. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	Total number of beneficiaries (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities) accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other technologies related to agriculture	1,143,752	Na	1,279,456 (11.9% increase)	Steady progress			
						Female (%)	Male (%)	Total
					Crop	27	73	882,103
					Livestock	29.1	67.5	272,518
					Fisheries: -Fish processing -Fingerling prod'n	29 86.1 65	71	8,316
Total	28.5	71.6	1,162,937					

Source: MOFA, 2010

Total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) required during the year under review was 7,251 out of which 2,332 (32%) were at post. This compares with a total of 4,057 AEAs required in 2009 of which 2,128 (52%) were at post. This represents an improvement of 10% in the number of AEAs at post even though access is inadequate. The number of female AEAs at post, increased by 16%, from 273 in 2009 to 318 in 2010. The ratio of AEAs at post per farm household fell from 847 to 805 in 2010, representing a 5% decrease.

iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and access to credit

Both formal and informal irrigation are practiced in all 10 regions of the country. Irrigation may be classified as formal, where funding is from the public sector, and facilities/infrastructure are permanent, while informal irrigation refers to individuals/groups cultivating areas through the use of simple or sophisticated semi-permanent to permanent structures and equipment for water storage, conveyance and distribution. Under informal irrigation, funding sources are the private sector.

In 2010, developed land area under formal irrigation increased from 10,065 hectares to 10,242.5 hectares. This increase of 176 hectares (1.8%) over that of 2009 was as a result of two (2) completed schemes under the Small Farms Irrigation Project.

Area cropped under formal irrigation increased by 27.4%, from 6,955 hectares to 8,860 hectares. There was also a corresponding change of 24.3% in the land intensification ratio¹, from 0.70 to 0.87. This is attributed to more land area put under cultivation in both the first and second crop cycles as more land area becomes available for cropping from schemes that have undergone rehabilitation. The increase in cultivated area and the improved land intensification ratio, reflected in a marked increase in food production by about 29%, from 39,093.5 tons to 50,394.2 tons in 2010. This increase could also be linked to improved water delivery systems coupled with good cultural practices, leading to improved crop yields.

Reports indicate that area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 711.5 hectares in 2009 to 7,169 ha in 2010, indicating a rise of 908%. Land intensification ratio correspondingly increased from 0.04 to 0.41, a change of 916.3%. In the first crop cycle, cultivated area increased from 28 ha to 3,046 ha while land intensification ratio moved up from 0.002 to 0.17. Area under second cycle cropping again improved by 594%, from 340 ha in 2009 to 2,360 ha, giving a higher land intensification ratio of 0.13.

The combined land intensification ratio (formal and informal) for the year was 0.57, an increase of 111% from the value of 0.27 recorded the previous year.

Table 4.6: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha)	The ratio of arable lands under irrigation to total arable land, expressed in percentage	0.70 (10,065 ha)	Na	0.87 (10,242.5 ha)	Steady progress This constitutes 24.3% increase in the land intensification ratio
2. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	The ratio of credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing to total credit by Deposit Money Banks expressed in percentage	4.74%	≥10%	5.51% GH¢ 4,768,902	Significant progress

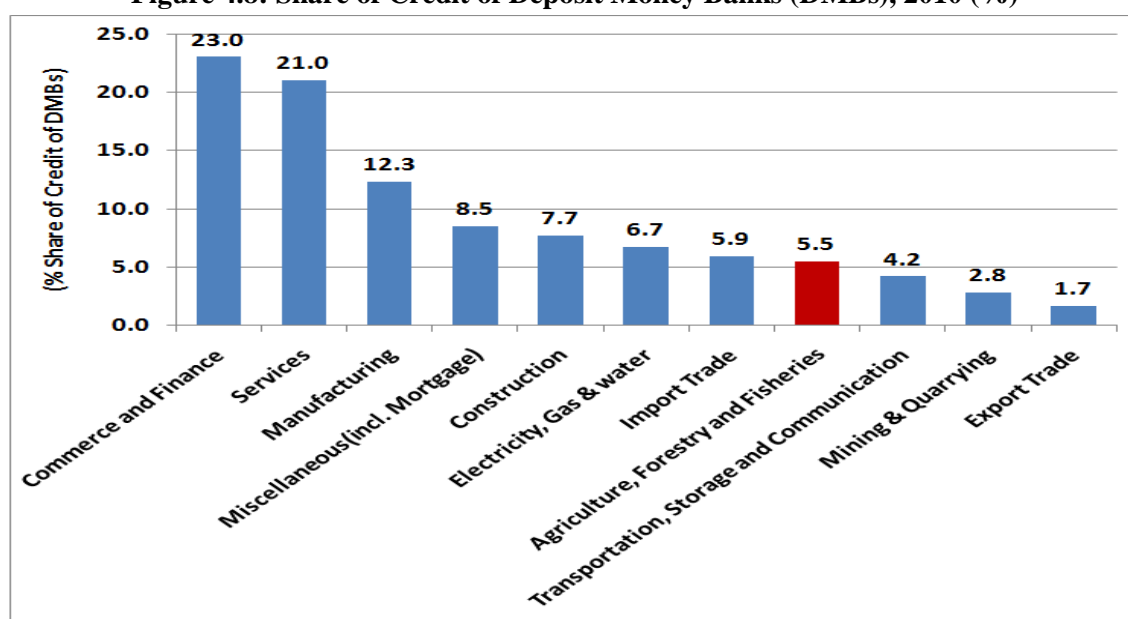
Source: MOFA, 2010

The share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) increased significantly from 4.74% in 2009 to 5.51% and amounts to GH¢ 4,768,902. This still represents a small share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to all sectors, and the 8th share on the scale of 11th key sectors of DMBs credit (Figure 4.8).

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 continued low share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to agriculture reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture infrastructure and modernization.

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

Figure 4.8: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2010 (%)



Source: MOFA, 2010

v. Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Data on post harvest loss of staple crops is currently not available. However the National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) was established during year to hold food security buffer stocks and to intervene in the market to ensure competitive prices at all times. The company acquired and rehabilitated two warehouses for the storage of grains. About 6,949 metric tonnes of rice and 416 metric tonnes of maize were purchased and stored in 2010.

Table 4.7: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses: - Maize - Cassava - Rice - Yam	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and market to agricultural produce (crop, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	35.10% 34.60% 6.90% 24.40%	31.59% 31.14% 6.21% 21.96%	Na Na Na Na	Lack of data
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes): - Maize - Rice	Total quantity of key staple food purchased and stored The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO)	900 Na	Na Na	416 6,949	Slow progress Lack of data

Source: MOFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry:

Access to Production Inputs

- The Committee on National Seed Security Stock was reconstituted. The Seed Law which is now integrated into the Plant Bill was also discussed, finalised and presented to Parliament for consideration and was approved in September 2010. The Plants and Fertilizer Act 2010 (Act 803) was passed to give Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) a new Plant Protection Law.
- A total of 1,200 seed samples were tested during the year for moisture, purity, germination and seed health. This was to ensure that imported and locally produced seeds met the required standards.
- The GLDB established 60 cassava primary multiplication fields across the country. Twelve varieties namely; Afisiafi, Agbelefa, Bankyebotan, Bankyehemaa, Doku Duade, Esambankye, Eskamaye, Filindiakong, IFAD, Nkabom, Nyerikoga and Tekbankye were planted on these fields.
- The Ghana Seed Inspection Division (GSID) undertook a series of training programmes in 2010 on seed testing, seed inspectors, dealers and growers on the Seed Law and regulations.
- The National Varietal Release Committee organized field visits and inspections to approve for release four (4) improved maize varieties, and four (4) improved cassava varieties developed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - Crops Research Institute, Fumesua. Six (6) improved rice varieties were also approved for release.
- Researchers with the cooperation of selected beneficiaries conducted tests in four (4) main areas namely fertilizer rates, weed management regime, spacing and number of seed per hill.

Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

- Several upland based farming systems were carried out at research stations including those on pepper, soybean, yam, maize, cowpea on Nerica fields. This was done on-station and on-farm with the cooperation of some farmers. In Northern Ghana, systems such as Nerica-yam and Nerica-pepper are being used extensively by farmers.
- Agricultural technologies were developed, packaged and distributed in the form of flyers, newsletters, video documentaries and booklets to the regions and districts to improve adoption of technologies.
- Concept note and Terms of Reference (TOR) on e-Extension has been developed for implementation to enhance agricultural extension service delivery in the country.
- New draft Regional Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) manual was reviewed in the ten (10) regions of Ghana, and is yet to be validated and printed.
- Extension service delivery in the regions and districts were monitored and technical backstop provided through participation in regional management meetings and field visits.

Access to credit

- Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) approved and disbursed an amount GH¢ 140, 539.286 to the agriculture sector, representing a 6.8% increase over credit disbursed in 2009. Agriculture accounted for 36% of credit in the Bank's portfolio.

Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- Initiatives were undertaken to develop irrigation under the small-scale irrigation project (1,682 ha), small farms irrigation project (494 ha), Kpong left Bank Irrigation Project

(1000 ha), Surface Water Extraction Project, the expansion and rehabilitation of major existing public irrigation facilities and rehabilitation of breached dams/dugouts in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Volta Regions. The government's target is to develop an average of 5,000 ha a year as indicated in the National Irrigation Policy.

- Feasibility studies for the Accra Plains Irrigation Project which covers an area of 200,000 ha was completed and the first phase of implementation which covers about 10,000 ha is expected to begin in 2011.
- Water Users Associations (WUA) was formed as part of the policy of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to ensure the efficient and effective management of irrigation facilities provided by both formal and informal organisations. A total of 709 Water User groups were recorded by the end of December 2010 with a cumulative membership of 23,329. A total of 235 groups were formed in 2010 with a membership of 14,052.
- Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) activities were mainstreamed into main MoFA activities, including MoFA strategic plans, sensitization on SALM and establishment of environmental desks at the national and regional levels. Manual on sustainable land management has been produced and distributed to all regions and districts.

Agricultural Mechanization

- Field trials on two (2) products (tractor mounted rotary tiller and rice combine harvester) from Thailand were conducted.
- Facilitation for procurement of agricultural machinery/equipment was done which included (125) agricultural tractors with matching implements, two (2) combine harvesters, ten (10) rice mills, thirty-five (35) threshers, thirty – five (35) rice reapers and forty (40) irrigation pumps.
- Thirty (30) tractor operators were given training on the operation and maintenance of plant protection machinery and equipment at Pokuase in the Ga West District. They were trained on the calibration of mechanized spraying equipment (boom sprayers), mounting of the equipment on tractors and efficient/appropriate way of movement of tractor (with the mounted sprayer) on the farm.
- Farmtrac tractors were monitored to ascertain their state of disrepair in the Northern, Upper East, Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Greater Accra Regions.

Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- Mechanical dryers were installed at Mampong and Ejura, to dry recovered produce from the MOFA's block farm project and individual farmers' produce
- Yam barns were constructed in selected yam producing areas in Atebubu and Techiman Districts (Brong Ahafo Region), Nkwanta district (Volta Region), Yendi and Bimbilla Districts (Northern Region). This technology is capable of extending the shelf life of yam tubers in storage while maintaining quality to farmers and agro processors.
- Monitoring visits were undertaken to installation sites and the working conditions and performance on combine harvesters, threshers, dryers and other storage facilities including pro cocoons were evaluated. Repairs and maintenance were carried out on malfunctioning equipment.
- Twenty (20) technicians were trained on the use and management of dryers, and 54 equipment operators re-trained to update their skills and knowledge in the mechanism of the machines and agro-processing equipment in northern region.
- Under the training on post harvest storage (grain super bags) programme, 45 farmers and 52 traders were trained in the use of super bags in the storage of dry commodities.

- Farmers, agro processors and AEAs were trained on the installation, operation and maintenance of agro-processing equipment and storage facilities.

4.2.4 Promote Selected Crops Development

The overall objective in this focus area is to ensure the diversification of agricultural production for the purposes of increasing export revenues and securing the raw material base to support industry.

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

- Total volume of cocoa produced (metric tonnes);
- Share of cocoa output processed locally; and
- Tonnage of shea butter exported annually.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Cocoa production and marketing still constitute major activity in the economy of Ghana. It accounts for 40% of agricultural exports and 2.6% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). During the 2009/2010 crop season, a total of 735,000 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared purchased, representing a 16.3% increase over the 2008/2009 level. The producer price of cocoa was revised upwards three times in 2010 with the latest price increase in October 2010 which adjusted producer price to GH¢3,200.00 per tonne (ie GH¢200.00 per bag). This represents an increase of about 96.1% over the 2008/2009 crop season level of GH¢1,632.00 per metric tonne, and 75.15% of the net FOB price.

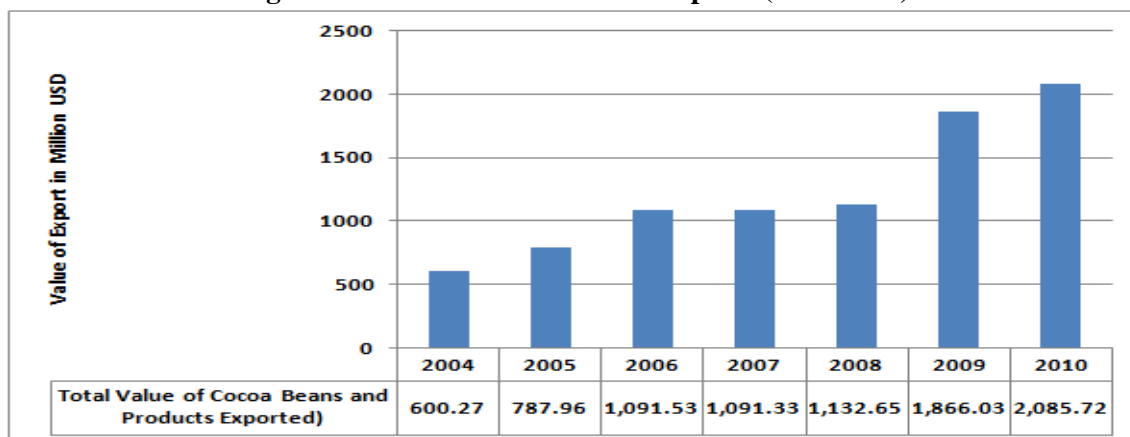
Currently the country has the capacity to process about 63.05% of its cocoa compared with the 48.3% in 2009. The current installed domestic processing capacity is estimated at 398,500 metric tonnes following completion of expansion works at the Cocoa Processing Company (CPC) Ltd and the commissioning of other new plants. The medium term objective of government is to achieve processing target of 60% of cocoa beans locally by the year 2010/2011. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2009/2010 is estimated at US\$2,085.72 million, representing about 11.77% increase over the 2009 level of US\$1,866.03 million (Figure 4.9).

Table 4.8: Promote Selected Crops Development

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	The quantity in tonnes of cocoa produced in a given year	632,037	950,000	735,000	Target not achieved
2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	The total quantity of cocoa processed in Ghana as a percentage of total output of cocoa produced	33.58%	26.32%	11.10%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of Shea Butter exported annually (Mt)	The total volume in metric tonnes of Shea Butter exported annually	67.826	Na	41.219	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2010

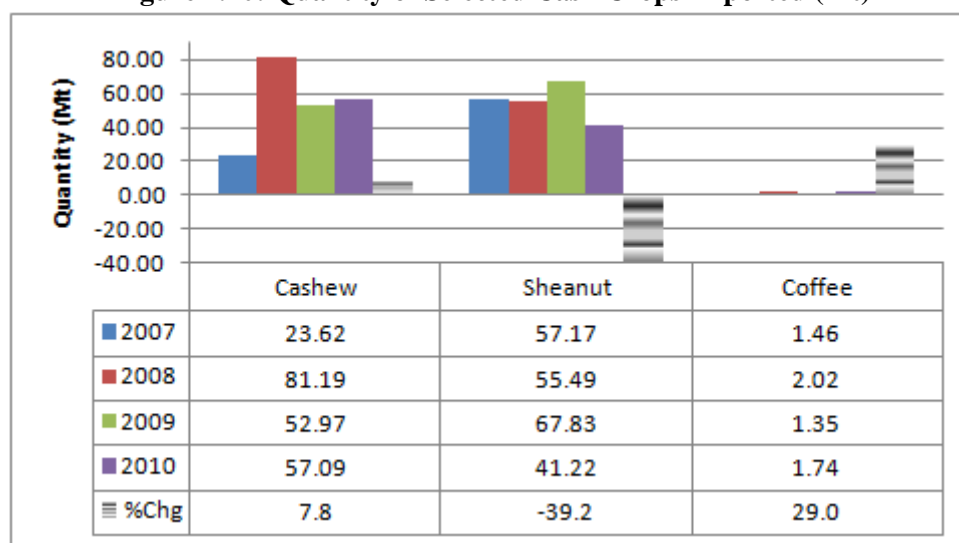
Figure 4.9: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2006-2010)



Source: MOFA, 2009

Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew and coffee continued to be challenged. Even though the quantity of cashew nut and coffee exported increased in 2010, the total volume of these three crops exported is still below the 2008 level. After increasing from 82.25 metric tonnes in 2007 to the peak of 138.70 metric tonnes in 2008, total volume has declined to 100.05 metric tonnes. This notwithstanding, total export earnings from cashew nut has increased from US\$10.779 million in 2007 to US\$24.435 million in 2010, while that of shea nut increased from US\$1.808 million in 2007 to US\$3.070 million in 2008 and then declined to US\$1.974 million in 2010. Total export earnings from coffee, on the other hand, have declined consistently from US\$ 27.009 million in 2007 to US\$13,791 million in 2010.

Figure 4.10: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote cocoa and shea butter development:

- The Cocoa Hi-Tech Programme continued in the 2009/2010 Crop Season to encourage fertilizer application and the use of improved planting materials by farmers. The Seed Production Unit of COCOBOD also supplied improved planting materials to farmers to help increase production.

- COCOBOD continued to support the programme of tarring selected roads in the remote cocoa growing areas under the Cocoa Roads Improvement Programme (CRIP).
- The scholarship scheme which offers financial assistance to children and dependents of cocoa farmers was supported with an amount of GH¢5.0 million during the 2009/2010 Crop Season.
- COCOBOD provided resources for scientific and agronomic research and extension in coffee production. Activities undertaken included the identification of existing farmers and their farms, organising farmers' fora as well as radio programmes in coffee growing districts to disseminate information on good agronomic practices.
- The CODAPEC programme continued to mitigate the risks associated with incidence of disease and pests that attack cocoa. COCOBOD also intensified the treatment and control of the Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease which continues to threaten the sustainability of the industry through cutting and removal of diseased trees.
- The establishment of a 50,000 metric tonne sheanut processing factory in the Northern Region begun in 2010.

4.2.5 Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The Agriculture sector's objective of attaining food security covers access to supply of quality meat, animal and dairy products to ensure healthy diet and adequate nutrition for the people. Strategies outlined to achieve this objective include initiating research into large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep, and goats especially in the northern regions; supporting large scale cultivation of maize and soya-beans for the formulation of animal feed to improving access to quality feed and watering resources; improve the dispensation of animal health services; and improve access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness.

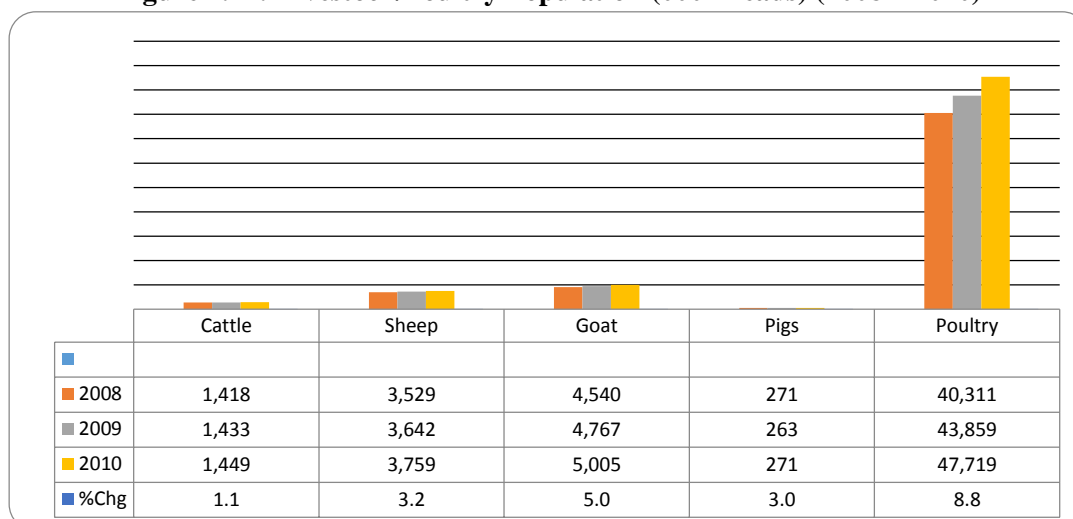
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%);
- Rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%); and
- Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%).

Status of Selected Indicators:

The available figures for livestock and poultry were computed using a ten-year average growth rate for the various livestock species. The estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species has remained relatively unchanged since 2008 and contributed only 2% to GDP in 2010. The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various species in 2010 were cattle (1.1%), sheep (3.2%), goat (5.0%), pig (3.0%) and poultry (8.8%). Based on these estimated growth rates, cattle population stood at 1,449,760, sheep at 3,758,540, goats at 5,005,350, pigs at 270,890 and poultry at 47,719,590 for the year 2010. On the other hand, total live animal imported declined from 21,204 in 2009 to 19,943 in 2010. The Sahelian countries accounted for 99.8% of the imports with 0.2% coming from Togo.

Figure 4.11: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2008 – 2010)



Source: MOFA, 2010

Table 4.9: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	Total annual receipts from livestock and poultry expressed as a percentage of GDP	2%	Na	2%	Steady progress
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):	The change in total production of the various species of livestock and poultry				Target not achieved
- Cattle		1.1	Na	1.1	
- Sheep		3.2	3.4	3.2	
- Goat		5.0	5.3	5.0	
- Pig		-3.0	Na	3.0	
- Poultry		8.8	9.2	8.8	
3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):	The change in total amount of meat and other livestock products imported into the country expressed in percentage				Lack of data
- Beef		<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%)	Na	Na	
- Chicken		67,069 (-23.7%)	Na	Na	
- Buffalo		4,454 (-39.5%)	Na	Na	
- Duck		31 (92.5%)	Na	Na	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)		6,153 (3.2%)	Na	Na	
- Pork		3,150 (-42.6%)	Na	Na	
- Turkey		1,980 (-40.9%)	Na	Na	
- Milk Product		11,406 (319.5%)	Na	Na	
		106,580 (-15.4)	Na	Na	

Source: MOFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote livestock development:

- Livestock policy guidelines and strategies were developed by the Animal Production Directorate (APD) for the development of the livestock sub-sector.
- Four (4) Livestock Demonstration Centres were established in, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central and Western Regions to facilitate effective livestock extension delivery and

easy adoption of livestock production techniques. These comprise prototype livestock housing (sheep/goat pen, pig sty, deep litter poultry house, kraal, store/hay barn, hen coup, and grasscutter/rabbit hut), pasture garden, silo, and hay rack. In the same vein some 2,000 livestock production manuals were developed, printed and distributed to farmers and other stakeholders.

- A total of 45,000 cockerels were raised for 8 weeks for distribution to household poultry keepers at a subsidized rate. This was an effort to commercialize subsistence poultry keeping to supporting government's efforts at promoting poultry production locally to reduce poultry and meat importation.
- To increase meat production and reduce the country's meat deficit, 1,000 improved breed of pigs were procured and distributed to 200 selected farmers in 4 regions (Greater Accra, Western, Central and Volta).
- Out of 2,197 different species of livestock produced 1,171 were supplied to farmers by MOFA's livestock breeding stations. The Stations performed better in 2010 resulting in the achievement of 80.2% target for birth against 79.1% in the previous year. The Livestock Development Project also distributed 4,500 small ruminants under the credit-in-kind programme to farmers in 35 districts. Under the credit-in-kind Piggery Project a total of 1,000 pigs were distributed to farmers in the Greater Accra, Volta, Western and Central Regions.
- The Veterinary Services Directorate undertook monthly disease surveillance and detection monitoring visits in 8 out of the 10 regions. This was to monitor disease situation and control activities like vaccination and surveillance programmes.
- Nationwide surveillance on Avian Influenza (AI) and screening and testing for zoonotic diseases such as tuberculosis brucellosis were carried out by Veterinary Services Directorate.
- The Central Veterinary Laboratory at Pong Tamale produced bacterial vaccines for improved protection of livestock against Anthrax (104,500 doses) and blackleg (33,700 doses) but none for haemorrhagic septicaemia.

4.2.6 Promotion of Fisheries 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 2010, while the annual production was estimated at 415,036.42 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 544,963.58 metric tonnes, part of which is met through imports.

To promote fisheries development, the policy objectives under this area include: (i) promoting the general principles of responsible fishery with emphasis on the enforcement and compliance with the maximum allowable fish catches that will enable the resources to renew themselves; (ii) promote private investment in aquaculture; and (iii) developing aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries; and (iv) promoting the improvement in fish husbandry practices and fish health management.

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

- Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake;
- Total fish supply (Mt);
- Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr); and
- Total surface water area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha).

Status of Selected Indicators:

The fisheries sector accounts for 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 5% of the country's Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP). An estimated 2 million people are directly or indirectly employed in the fisheries sub-sector as fishermen, processors, marketers, boat builders, etc. Fish still serves as the main source of animal protein in the daily diet of about 60% of total households in the country. The per capita consumption of fish by households in Ghana increased by 14.7% from 21.7kg in 2009 to 24.9kg in 2010. This falls short of the recommended per capita consumption of 40kg/annum, however it achieved the target of 24.9kg for 2010.

The total annual domestic fish production in 2010 stood at 425,436 metric tonnes, representing approximately 4.4% increase over 2009 level of 407,809.7 metric tonnes. Out of this figure, 75.1% is accounted for by marine fisheries (319,331 metric tonnes), while 22.6% is from inland fisheries (96,105.44 metric tonnes). Production from aquaculture accounted for 2.4% (10,200 metric tonnes) of the overall fish production. Compared to 2009, marine fisheries production declined by 2%, while aquaculture production increased by 41.7%. Inland fish production increased by 29% from 74,500 metric tonnes in 2009 to 96,105.44 metric tonne in 2010.

The artisanal canoes contributed 69.73% of the total marine catch followed by tuna fleet with 21.17%. The industrial fleet accounted for 6.16% with inshore or semi-industrial fleet contributing to 2.94%.

Total surface area under functional fish ponds shows marginal decline from 9,772.21 metric tonnes in 2009 to 9,701 metric tonnes in 2010, and fell short of the target by 14.9% after a marginal increase of 0.9% in 2009. Also productivity of fish ponds, particularly from small-scale fish farmers, continued to stagnate at the 2005 level of 1.5 mt/ha/yr and fell short of the target of 1.7 mt/ha/yr (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Promotion of Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
• Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	The per capita consumption of fish expresses in kg	21.7kg	23.1kg	24.9kg	Target exceeded
• Total Fish Supply (mt)	Total fish supply (in metric tonnes) from marine, inland capture, harvesting and imports	326,109.7	319,421	319,331	Steady progress - 3 achieved target, but 2 did not achieved their targets
a. Marine		74,500	74,500	96,105.44	
b. Inland Capture fisheries		7,200	12,200	10,200	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts					
Total Domestic Production (mt)		407,809.7	406,121	425,436	
d. Import		182,400	199,798	199,798	
• Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	The ratio of total fish supply (in metric tonnes) produced from fish ponds to total hectare of ponds, expressed in percentage	1.5	1.7	1.5	Target not achieved
• Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	The total surface area used for fishing farming in a given year	9,772.21	11,150	9,701	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA/Fisheries Commission, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote fisheries development:

- The Fisheries Regulations 2010, Legislative Instrument (LI) 1968 which gives effect to the Fisheries Act 2002, Act 625 was passed in August, 2010 by Parliament. The LI made provision for the management of fisheries, conservation of aquatic resources and protection of their natural environment.
- A draft Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Plan which is a 5-year road map for restructuring and injecting priority investments into the fisheries sub-sector for sustainable and cost effective exploitation was completed
- The Fisheries Commission in collaboration with the Ghana Navy undertook 6 monitoring, control and surveillance patrol. This resulted in the arrest and prosecution of ten (10) industrial fishing vessels which were found to have contravened various sections of the Fisheries Regulations 2010, LI 1968 by fishing with light and prohibited gears.
- Under the auspices of the National Youth Council, three hundred (300) fish farmers from the Fish Farmers Brigade received practical training to sharpen their skills in fish farming. A four day training programme on cage, pond culture and record keeping was also organized for twenty (20) youth under the Youth in Aquaculture Programme in Akuse.
- As part of a programme to improve safety at sea and competencies of sea-going vessels, nine hundred (900) coxswains, bosuns and engine mechanics of inshore vessels were trained in Tema, Apam and Sekondi.
- On fish health, 18 earthen pond farms and 15 fish cage farms were visited. Parasitic, fungal and bacterial infections were noticed. The Fisheries Commission supervised the disposal of dead fish while live ones were treated.
- One hundred and eight (108) vessels were licensed in 2010 compared to 97 in 2009. The rise is due to more vessels complying with licensing conditions.

4.2.7 Improved Institutional Coordination

Under this focus area, the policy objective is to promote enhanced partnerships and the harmonisation of efforts that will create the right synergy to achieve maximum results in the growth and development of the sector. The strategies expected to be implemented included strengthen the intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination through a platform for joint planning; and create and strengthen the framework for coordinating activities among the range of diverse stakeholders in the sector.

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

- Percentage of Government of Ghana (GoG) budgetary allocations to Agriculture Sector;
- Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget allocated to support extension services; and
- Number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Total budget approved for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture by Parliament increased by 26.8% from GH¢202.632 million in 2009 to GH¢256.886 million in 2010. However actual releases amounted to GH¢192 million, which constitutes 74.8% of the approved budget. The implication of the short fall in release of funds is that there was a cut back in the number of activities planned for implementation.

A total of 15,937 activities were planned while 13,976 activities were approved in the 2011 national budget. Out of this, activities implemented and completed as scheduled were 2,781, at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.69. The year recorded a reduction of 13.9% in the number of activities implemented and completed. The global programme cycle implementation efficiency decreased in 2009 by 1.4% but remained stable in 2010.

The amount of resources allocated to support extension services was GH¢5.882 million, constituting 7.6% of total actual resources released for implementation of programmes by MOFA.

The total number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities on the annual work programme of MOFA is currently not available. However, the Directorate of Crops Services (DCS) of MOFA in collaboration with Ministry of Environment Science and Technology (MEST) and Forestry Commission completed the preparation of the Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) Project document in 2010. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), in collaboration with the Ministry, carried out a food security and nutrition monitoring of the three northern regions.

Table 4.11: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of GoG budgetary resources released to Agriculture Sector	The ratio of budgetary release to agricultural development to total discretionary budget, expressed in percentage	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	Na	1.3% (GH¢77.20 mill)	Steady progress
2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Total amount of Agricultural Sector budget released for extension services at the district level	1.7% GH¢1,018,558.84	Na	7.6% (GH¢5,882,487)	Significant progress
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	Ratio of activities implemented on scheduled to activities approved with budget at the district planning level	0.69	Na	0.69	Steady progress
4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	The total number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities on the annual work programme of MOFA undertaken	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to improve institutional coordination:

- The crops sub-sector implemented activities including daily farm visits by AEAs, formation of contact farmer groups by AEAs, training of rice farmers in timely harvesting and handling. Others include training of farmers in Pest and Disease Control in cocoa and other food crops, setting up result demonstration plots, training of MOFA staff, organization of field days, collection of agricultural data and market prices, Phytosanitary Inspection and Certification Activities.
- The Livestock Sub-sector also implemented activities including Ecto and Endo-parasite and Disease Management in Small Ruminants, use of supplementary feed in Small

Ruminant Production, supply of improved breeding stock and facilitation of farmer's access to credit for livestock production and marketing.

- The Rural Technology Information Unit of MOFA organised liaison meeting with Japan Embassy, JICA, MOFEP and MOFA.

4.3 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 Introduction

Ghana is endowed with abundant natural resources, which have played a very important role in the agricultural and industrial development efforts of the country. However, as a result of the exploitation of some of these natural resources to meet legitimate socio-economic needs, extensive damage has been done to productive lands and the environment through deforestation, air and water pollution, desertification, overgrazing, and the destruction of biodiversity.

Efforts continued to be made in addressing environmental issues, including the ratification of a number of international conventions related to the environment, and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes in order to achieve the target under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 7) of reversing the loss of natural resources by 2015.

Policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2010 were aimed at achieving result in the following key areas:

- Mineral Exploration and Extraction (including oil and gas)
- Biodiversity
- Protected Areas
- Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management
- Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
- Wetlands and Water Resources
- Waste, Pollution and Noise
- Community Participation
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- Climate Variability and Change

4.4 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2010 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, and key policy measures and strategies implemented to bring about the expected change in sustainable natural resource management.

4.4.1 Mineral Exploration and Extraction

Ghana is well endowed with mineral resources and has a relatively well-established mining sector. The mining sector is an important sector in Ghana's economy, contributing more than 6% to GDP and accounts for more than 40% of export earnings, of which gold contribute about 95%. Other mineral exports include bauxite, manganese, diamonds and lately crude oil. Ghana has large potential for solar salt production along its coastline from Elmina to Keta. There is ready market for salt in the West Africa sub-region, particularly Nigeria, and potential exists for the use of part of the salt to produce caustic soda for the proposed bauxite/alumina industry and for petrochemicals industry. The key objective under the GSGDA is how to use the efficient and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources as a catalyst for agricultural and industrial transformation of the economy.

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

- Mineral Production and employment generated;
- Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$);
- Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢' mil) in taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility (US\$ mil), and contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ mil);
- Repatriation of mineral revenue;
- Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica; and
- Number of Ghanaian owned businesses operating within the extractive industries

Status of Selected Indicators:

Out of the six indicators monitored under this policy objective, three achieved their respective targets with one exceeding its target, three made steady progress although their respective targets could not be met, while there was lack of data to assess progress towards target.

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese exceeded their 2009 level by an average of 22.7%, but with the exception of gold the others fell short marginally of their respective targets by an average of about 0.6%. On the other hand, diamond production declined below the 2009 level by 12.9% and fell short of the 2010 target by 1.3%. Manganese production recorded the largest increase of about 55.4% (Table 4.12).

The overall investment into the sector increased marginally from US\$762.26 million in 2009 to US\$770 million in 2010, meeting the target set for 2010, while mineral rights granted for mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small scale gold/diamond, mica increased significantly from 199 in 2009 to 343 in 2010.

Total employment generated by the sector increased from 527,481 in 2009 to 577,500 in 2010, of which 95.3% resulted from small-scale mineral production including illegal mining, and 4.7% from large scale mineral production.

Benefit from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports all improved over the 2009 levels and achieved their targets for 2010. Taxes and royalties from mineral revenues increased from GH¢413.209 million in 2009 to GH¢519.781 million in 2010, while the contribution of mineral production to total merchandise exports increased from GH¢2,618.9 million in 2009 to GH¢3,888.42 million in 2010. The percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy through Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks increased from 54.1% in 2009 to 59% in 2010.

Table 4.12: Mineral Extraction

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
a. Mineral Production:					Steady progress (Three out of four minerals missed their target marginally, even though two exceeded 2009 levels)
- Gold (thousand ounces)		3,119,832	3,321,688	3,335,451	
- Diamonds (carat)		354,443	312,706	308,679	
- Bauxite(mt)		420,477	600,688	595,092	
- Manganese(mt)		1,007,010	1,574,745	1,564,648	
b. Labour:					Steady Progress (One out of two achieved target)
- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)		27,481	27,500	27,110	
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)		500,000	550,000	550,000	
c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)		762.26	770	770	Target achieved
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					Target exceeded
- Royalties		94,186,626	100,700,543	144,697,345	
- Taxes		319,022,67	351,429,447	374,984,827	
- Corporate Social Responsibility		9	10	10	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports		2,618.9	3,594	3,888.42	
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					Target exceeded
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)		54.09	58	59	
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods		Na	Na	Na	
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)		199	350	343	Steady progress
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and mining sector agencies		Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources:

- A new method of gold extraction from concentrates without the use of mercury was developed for small-scale miners, and about 380 licenses were granted to small scale miners in the country.
- The acquisition of airborne geophysical data to cover the entire country to aid mineral exploration was completed.
- The Minerals Commission facilitated the formation of multi-agency Mining Revenue Taskforce under the Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (NREG) Programme. The taskforce carried out pilot audits on the Chirano Gold Mines, Newmont Ahafo mine, GoldFields (Gh) Limited, Ghana Manganese Ltd, Golden Star Resources Ltd (Wassa Mines).
- A comprehensive human resource development plan was being prepared for the mining sector agencies to enable them perform their statutory functions. A social expert was also recruited to assist in tracking social conflicts in mining communities.
- Exploration of areas for demarcation to small scale miners was started.

- In order to improve mining sector revenue collection, management and transparency fiscal models were applied to two mines, the Golden Star Resources (Wassa Mine) and Ghana Manganese Company Ltd. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) reports were prepared to cover the period 2006-2008.
- Regulations to give meaning to the Minerals and Mining Act (Act 703) were also prepared and are being reviewed by the Attorney General’s Department.
- The draft National Mining Policy was subjected to another stakeholder workshop
- A draft Action Plan was also prepared for the implementation of the African Commission’s African Mining Vision document.
- In line with its mandate to ensure sustainable environmental management in the extractive industry, the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology constituted a committee to investigate oil spillage by Kosmos Energy to improve and mainstream safety, environmental protection and capacity enhancement towards ensuring incident free offshore drilling of oil and gas in Ghanaian waters. An audio-visual system is being put in place at the Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency to enable Government monitor reported environmental incidence in real-time.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The objective of Ghana’s strategic plan on Biodiversity is to effectively halt the loss of biodiversity so as to secure the continuity of its beneficial uses through the conservation and sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. Key strategies implemented in this focus area in 2010 were aimed at integrating biodiversity issues into development planning and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

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

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed; and
- National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM).

Status of Selected Indicators:

In 2009 Ghana prepared twenty (20) strategies towards halting further loss of biodiversity. In 2010 efforts were made to review the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The draft strategies and action plans on “Taxonomy, Invasive Alien Species, Agricultural Biodiversity, Legal and Policy, Traditional knowledge Socio-economics was completed.

In order to strengthen the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism for effective functioning and attainment of its intended purposes, 60% of resources required has been provided of which 90% are from donor sources and 10% from GOG sources.

Table 4.13: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	The completed and finalised plan of action on national biodiversity strategy	20	20	40	Target exceeded

2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	The provision of the required resources to enable the national biodiversity clearing house mechanism to function effectively towards achieving its intended purposes	Na	60	55	Target not achieved
--	--	----	----	----	---------------------

Source: MEST, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reversing the loss of biodiversity:

- Detailed list of activities under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan were prepared and costed, and implementing institutions identified;
- Website to support the implementation of the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism was strengthened (CHM) and established;
- The 2010 World Environment Day was celebrated with organization of a National Youth Conference on Biodiversity, which was attended by over 150 children from five internationally recognized youth organizations, namely, the Head of State Award Scheme (HOSA), Junior Chamber International (JCI), Ghana Girl Guides Association, Scout Association of Ghana, and the National Cadet Corp Ghana. The conference focused on discussing biodiversity conservation, and exchanging experiences towards implementing coherent strategies for confronting environmental challenges in Ghana;
- Under the Cocoa Partnership (CP) arrangement an environmental strategy, based on extensive environmental baseline study, was developed for Ghana with support from Development Partners.
- The National Committee for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme undertook an ecological survey of the Songor Ramsar Site as part of efforts to nominate one coastal reserve in 2010 as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in addition to the Bia Biosphere Reserve in the Juabeso and Bia districts.
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is encouraging the development of eco-tourism through public-private partnerships. The Mole, the Kakum and the Ankassa Resource areas have been advertised for interested entities to apply for operational licences. Similarly, a private company has won a bid for Shai-Hills Resource Centre tourist facility.
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources continued to promote the use of Bamboo and Rattan as an alternative to the wood deficit of the country. So far 172 persons have been trained in management of bamboo natural stands, harvesting and propagation in 4 communities. In addition, 159 persons were trained in bamboo and rattan furniture, craft and construction skills.

4.4.3 Protected Areas

Key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at maintaining and enhancing the protected area system; and strengthening the legal framework on protected areas.

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

- Area of land under protection;
- Degraded areas within areas under protection;
- Total number of protected area staff; and
- Number of recorded bush fire cases.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The current number of forest reserves (291) and wildlife protected areas (15), covering 11% and 6% respectively of the total land area, constitutes the permanent forest estate of Ghana which is under the control of the Forestry Commission. Outside the high forest zone there are another 8,000 square kilometres of protected savannah/woodland for soil protection and community support.

Though current data on degraded areas within areas under protection is not available, it is estimated that about 70% of Ghana’s forest reserves were degraded between the period 1973 - 2003 through shifting cultivation, uncontrolled logging, surface mining, charcoal production, and bush fires². In 2010 the recorded bush fires across the country were 222, of which 52.3% were in the forest regions of Ashanti, Eastern and Brong Ahafo alone. This represents 37.5% decrease over the 2009 level of 355 recorded cases of bush fires. Meanwhile, the total number of protected area staff has remained the same at 2,349 in 2009, putting enormous pressure on them (Table 4.14). Some of the key activities of the protected areas staff include: maintaining of forest reserve boundaries; controlling of illegal offences in forest reserves; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; and collaborating with other stakeholders institutions in managing and protecting the forest estate.

Table 4.14: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The area of land within protected areas that has been encroached/ destroyed by causes such as bushfires and other manmade causes expressed as a percentage of the total protected area	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Total number of protected area staff	The indicator measures total number of staff recruited	2,349	2,349	2,349	Target achieved
3. Number of recorded bush fire cases	Total number of recorded bush fire cases	355	Na	222	Significant progress

Source: MLNR, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

² UNEP’s publication *Africa – Atlas of Our Changing Environment* clearly illustrates the extent to which the vegetation inside and outside the forest reserves in Southwestern Ghana had been degraded over a thirty year period (1973 – 2003)

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to maintain and enhance the protected area system; and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas. Some of the key activities undertaken in 2010 include:

- A total distance of 19,671.54 km was inspected by protected area staff during the year;
- Protected area staff carried out the following activities to maintain and enhance the protected area system:
 - destruction of illegal farms (56 cases);
 - control of illegal harvesting of plantation timber (47 cases);
 - control of illegal logging of natural forest timber (93 cases);
 - control of forest fires (64 cases);
 - prevention of illegal mining (23 cases);
 - prevention of illegal sand winning (1 case);
 - prevention of illegal chain sawing (191 cases);
 - squatting in forest reserves/infrastructure dev.(16 cases);
 - control of illegal charcoal production (9 cases);
 - control of illegal carving of mortar and Canoe (8 cases);
 - patrol off-reserve production forest (393,366.37 km);
 - fire belt construction (49.16 ha);
 - control of illegal grazing (4 cases); and
 - control of illegal tapping (1 case).
- A total of 27,156.35 km of both external and internal Forest Reserve boundaries were cleaned during the year out of a target of 32,000 km representing 84.9% achievement. The cleaning was done by FSD Forest Guards (20,555.32 km) and on contracts (6,601.03 km);
- A total of 242.21 km of forest boundary was planted; and
- The ten-year Wildfire Management Project, to reduce the negative impact of bush fire on natural resource management and development continued to be implemented by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in 2010. Preliminary assessment by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the project so far indicates that wildfire menace in the pilot areas of the project continued to be reduced. As part of the project component the Ministry together with other stakeholders have developed a National Wildfire Management Policy to provide an institutional framework and strategies to guide Wildfire prevention and control in Ghana.

4.4.4 Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

Efficient natural resource management and the restoration of degraded environment are key to ensuring that natural resources contribute to greater wealth and sustainable growth. The major policy measures implemented in 2010 were aimed at reversing environmental degradation through investments and encouraging appropriate land use.

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

- Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries);
- Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored; and
- Rate of Deforestation

Status of Selected Indicators:

Current data on cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries) is not available, however projections based on 2007 Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) continued to show high cost of environmental degradation of about 10% of GDP in 2010, while the rate of deforestation has not reduced significantly.

Government launched the National Forest Plantation Development Programme and a total of 20,212 hectares of degraded forest were rehabilitated or restored in 2010 compared to 13,651 hectares in 2009, though this fell short of the target by 48.4% (Table 4.15). In addition, 130,835 hectares of planted degraded areas from 2002 to 2009 were maintained. Although data on the total mining, and wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored is currently not available, it is estimated to be higher than the levels in 2009 due to the number of interventions implemented under the NREG programme.

Table 4.15: Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	The value of the annual decrement of natural resources, lost wages and productivity, as well as direct medical costs due to environmental degradation expressed as percentage of GDP	10%	10%	10%	Target Achieved
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	Total area of lost forest, mining, dry and wetlands restored by Forestry Commission and Mining Companies	13,651 ha Na 20	30,000 ha Na 25	20,212 ha Na Na	Target not achieved Lack of data Lack of data
3. Rate of Deforestation	The rate of conversion of forest to another land use expressed in percentage. Deforestation implies the long term loss of forest cover and its transformation into another land use	1.37%	1.37%	Na	Lack of data
4. Number of days to register lands		2.5mnths	Na	2.5mnths	Steady progress

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2010

Effort to improve land administration and management through the Land Administration Project (LAP) continued in 2010. The time taken to register land however stagnated at 2.5 months in 2010. A total of 35 Customary Land Secretariats were established and 2 strengthened in 2010, compared to 38 in 2009 with regional distribution as follows: 4 in Greater Accra, 3 in Eastern, 2 in Volta, 3 in Western, 3 in Central, 4 in Brong Ahafo, 4 in Northern, 3 in Upper West, 4 in Upper East and 7 in Ashanti.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- In order to restore the forest cover of the nation and to create employment for the rural and depressed urban communities, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources continued to implement six key forest plantation projects including the Modified Taungya System (implemented by the FC), and Government Forestry Plantation Development Project, funded under the HIPC initiative;
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resource undertook studies in the Yakaso (35.7 ha) and Tontokrom (115 ha) in the Ashanti Region and at Adjakaa-Manso (134 ha) and Ataasi (29 ha) in the Western Region to reclaim land degraded through illegal mining activities. These areas will be planted with economic and citrus trees and handed over to the communities;
- The framework for the Land bill; land ownership and tenure, land management and administration and survey and mapping has been prepared and shared with stakeholders;
- The Lands Commission commenced scanning of all lands registry and state land records in Accra as part of the process of migrating from manual to digital. Accra Land Registry was about 80% complete and the state land record 20% completed;
- Government returned 60% of the land acquired in 1942 to the Nungua Stool and inventory of state acquired lands in 13 districts has been completed; and
- Eight Deeds Registry offices was established in Sekondi, Sunyani, Koforidua, Tamale, Wa, Bolga, Cape-Coast and Ho, in addition to two registries existing in Kumasi and Accra. This is the beginning of the process of decentralizing the registration of land transaction and the preparation of the grounds for eventual title registration.

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

To ensure efficient management of marine and coastal resources the key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at:

- Investing directly for financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements;
- Promoting regulatory or economic incentives (in the form of taxes, subsidies, charges, licenses) and improving institutional/policy reforms for effective coastal resources management; and
- Increasing knowledge and awareness of decision-makers or resource-users, for more appropriate management of coastal resources:

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

- Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements;
- Proportion of investment in fisheries management; and
- Level of pollution of main lagoons

Status of Selected Indicators:

As part of the efforts to restore economic activities, protect life, property and enhance life of the people affected by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion at Keta, Akplabanya, Ada, Prampram, Ningo, Osu/Castle, Senya Breku, Ngyeresia, Dixcove, Prince Akatakyie, Sakumono, Axim, New Amanful Kuma/Funkoe, Elmina, Anomabu, Nkontompo, government continued to invest in relocation programmes and construction of control structures.

In 2010, an amount of GH¢11,021,665.44 was spent by Government to commence the construction of roads, the building of 160 two-bedroom houses and the construction of 49 septic tanks at Kedzi, Vodza and Adzido the Keta Sea Defence Project. This represents 5.51% of total amount required to finance the construction of control structures in these communities.

On the other hand, the amount of resources invested in fisheries management including the development of landing beaches increased from Gh¢4.470 million in 2009 to Gh¢5.752 million in 2010. Landing beach committees have been established to ensure efficient management of fisheries resources.

Current data on level of pollution of the country's main lagoons, however it is estimated that lagoons in Ghana is grossly polluted with very high biochemical, bacteriological quantities and nutrient loads due to the location of several manufacturing industries including fish canning, food processing, oil refinery, aluminum processing plants textiles, metals and chemical industry in the catchment area of these lagoons. It is estimated that out of the total of 2,703 industrial enterprises in the Greater Accra Region, about 30% are located in the catchment area of the of the Korle Lagoon alone³.

Table 4.16: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	The amount of government resources allocated to various sea defence projects across the country, relative total resource requirement	Na	Na	5.51	Slow progress
2. Amount of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	The amount of government expenditure allocation into direct investment in fisheries management	4,469.81	5,761.70	5,751.05	Significant progress
3. Level of pollution of main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD5) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	The levels of biochemical, bacteriological and nutrient loads in main lagoons including dissolve oxygen, total daily biological oxygen demand loads and suspended solids	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

³ Constraint Analysis for the Compact II of MCC, 2011

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- Maintenance work on the Elmina Benya Lagoon Restoration Project to enhance its performance continued, and sourcing of funds to restore the lagoons at Cape Coast and Sekondi begun in 2010.
- Government continued with the routine maintenance of the coastal protection programmes at Ngyeresia, Dixcove, Prince Akatakyie, Sakumono, Axim, New Amanful Kuma/Funkoe, Osu/Castle, Elmina, Anomabu, Nkontompo, Prampram, Ningo and Senya Breku.
- Work commenced on the construction of groyne fields and beach nourishment at the shoreline fronting the 5km critical area of the coast of Ada to protect present and future infrastructure development including salt production.
- Integrated Odaw Basin Development Project continued with periodic maintenance of 13 km on the Odaw/Onyasia as part of the overall Korle Lagoon Ecological Restoration Project (KLERP), and the relocation programme involving the removal of commercial and industrial activities from the (KLERP) area to Adjen Kotoku. Works on 4.2 km access road from Medie and circular access road to the planned development areas for industrial, commercial and residential as well as social infrastructures was completed.
- As part of the effort to maintain sanitation and restore the biodiversity of our coastal communities, the Coastal Development Project aimed at keeping the coastal line clean was implemented in 4 regions namely; Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions. About 10,000 people have been engaged to clean and plant coconut trees along the beaches.
- The impact of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems from the aerial spraying operations under the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign was monitored.
- Mapping was undertaken of 512 kilometres of coast line of Ghana for tourism development, development of salt industry, checking of coastal erosion and the extension of Ghana's continental shelf beyond the 200 nautical miles exclusive economic zone to facilitate oil exploration.
- Geological mapping and detailed ground investigations to determine coastal pollution and sanitation sites, and areas prone to flooding and urban erosion were completed. These are considered essential to the planning and developmental purposes.

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

Key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management. The key indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas
- Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders;
- Number of water use permits; and
- Number of basin management structures established.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Ghana has five Ramsar sites of international importance which have been duly gazetted as protected areas. They are Densu Delta, Songor, Keta Complex, Muni-Pomadze, and Sakumo Lagoons. The wetlands located in the forest and wildlife reserves are those in the Mole National Park, Black Volta, Sene, Bia, and Owabi Wildlife Sanctuaries, while those outside the conserved wetland areas are the rivers Ankobra and Pra.

Total number of major raw water users with valid permits increased from 142 in 2009 to 212 in 2010, while the total volume of raw water withdraws (both surface and ground water) increased from 262 million m³/yr to 400 million m³/yr over the same period. On the other hand the number of Drilling license for ground water issued increased from 28 in 2009 to 80 in 2010, with a potential positive impact on availability of water for consumption. For the effective management of water resources the total number of basin offices and management boards established and functional continued to increase. Five (5) basin offices and management boards were established in 2010 compared to 3 in 2009.

Table 4.17: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded Wetland and mangrove areas	The total area of degraded wetlands and mangroves, expressed as a percentage of total Wetland and mangrove areas	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	Total volume of raw water (both surface and ground water) abstracted by permit holders	262 million m ³ /yr	Na	400 million m ³ /yr	Significant progress
3. Number of Water Use Permits	Total number of major raw water users with valid permits	142	Na	212	Significant progress
4. Number of Drilling license		28	Na	80	Significant progress
5. Number of Basin Management Structures established	Total number of basin offices and the management boards established and functional	3	Na	5	Steady progress

Source: MLNR, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- The integrated management of invasive aquatic weeds project, which was initiated under the NREG in 2006 and coordinated by Ministry of Environment Science and Technology continued in 2010 to protect water bodies. The initiative is being pursued in conjunction with communities along the Tano and the Lower Volta Basins and has provided off-season employment for the rural communities.
- Songor Ramsar site in the Dangme West district benefitted from donor support for a socio-economic survey to be conducted at the site
- The Water Resource Commission continued the hydro-geological studies in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions, and scientific information and data on groundwater potential gathered.
- The Water Resource Commission drilled 15 new monitoring boreholes.

- Data and information on major water users were compiled to assess quantity of volumes of water use to avoid over-exploitation of the resource.
- Identification of major water users were carried out and valid permit holders' register published in the print media
- The management structures of two additional basin in the Pra and Tano Rivers were set up to manage the two river basins in a holistic manner.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

Key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring regular collection and separation of waste in order to prevent outbreak of diseases as a result of pollution, as well as reducing noise pollution.

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

- Number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management;
- Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phone providers and radio stations; and
- Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Out of the three indicators identified for tracking progress of implementation in this focus area, one achieved the target, while two fell short of their respective targets, though they made steady progress over the 2009 levels.

The total number of companies issued with EA and EMP permits as a percentage of all companies increased from 40% in 2009 to 50%, though it fell short of the target of 60% set for 2010. On the other hand, the number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management increased from 20 in 2009 to 25 in 2010, but fell short of the target of 30 industries set for 2010, while the electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phone providers and radio stations increased from 5% in 2009 to 20% in 2010 thereby meeting the target for 2010 (Figure 4.14).

Table 4.18: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	The number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited by EPA in a given year to assess radiation and waste management	20	30	25	Target not achieved
2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations		5%	20%	20%	Target achieved
3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	The number of companies issued with EA and EMP permit as a percentage of all companies	40%	60%	50%	Target not achieved

Source: MEST, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- A committee on plastic waste management to advice and design modalities for controlling plastic waste was established and a consultative programmes with stakeholders to solicit views on the recommendation of the committee was organized in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. A pilot project on waste collection to create jobs as well as wealth was also initiated;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology led an inter-ministerial committee to develop new guidelines to regulate the deployment of telecommunication masts in the country;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology submitted 5 nuclear related conventions including the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (1997), the Convention of Nuclear Safety (1994), African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Treaty and the Amendment of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material to Parliament for ratification. It also submitted the Bio-Safety Bill to Parliament for passage.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the management of natural resources

The key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at achieving effective community participation in the management of resources with the view to enhancing community involvement in decision-making and awareness of issues increases while fostering ownership of local resources.

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

- The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed;
- Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners; and
- Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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 2010. 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 60% of revenue instead of 50% in 2009 (Table 4.19).

In 2010 a total of 849,725.202 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve: 582,571.197 m³ and off-reserve: 267,157.005 m³) out of the targeted 2 million cubic metres. This shows that although the volume has increased, it is still within the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). In all 72,493 trees were harvested; 49,283 trees from on-reserve and 23,210 trees from off-reserve during the year.

Though comprehensive data is not available on the total number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes, training in best practices in plantation establishment and fire fighting techniques was organized for 20 forest fringe communities in 2010.

Table 4.19: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	The number of written agreement which corporate organization operating in the Forestry sub-sector are expected to commit to during the course of their operation. It specifies their obligation to the community where they operate	0 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 0	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA(Plantation) = Na	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = Na	Lack of data
2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	The percentage distribution of total annual timber royalties among resource owners including the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and forestry sector agencies	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Target achieved
3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	The number of communities involved in afforestation and forested programmes	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- In order to sustain community participation in the management of the resource, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources revised the benefit sharing arrangement of forest revenue from off reserves;
- The Community Forestry Management and the Participatory Forest Management in the Transitional Zone of Ghana projects continued to be implemented in 2010;
- A total of 695 property marks were renewed in 2010 including 478 renewals for natural forests and 217 renewals for plantations.
- Fifty (50) meetings were organized with District Assemblies, forest fringe communities, Traditional Authorities and other stakeholders on benefit sharing agreement.
- An amount of GH¢6.5 million was paid to stools, traditional authorities and district assemblies in the forestry sub-sector including an amount of GH¢3.9 million two years arrears.
- Various alternative livelihood schemes to wean fringe communities off forest resources continued to be instituted by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. Under the initiative a US\$2.5 million Community Investment Fund (CIF) continued to be disbursed to over 5,255 beneficiaries under a grant arrangement with the Global Environmental Facility. Loans granted with low interest rates have stimulated economic activities in the areas of bee-keeping, grasscutter rearing, piggery, oil palm processing, soap making, cold stores businesses, sewing and bakery.

4.4.9 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring mitigation of natural disasters and reducing risks and vulnerability.

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

- Recorded incidence of bush fires; and
- Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Total number of recorded incidence of fire outbreaks was 2,506 of which bush fire outbreak constitutes 8.9% (Table 4.20). The total number of reported incidence of bush fire disasters were. Regional breakdown of the bush fire outbreaks shows that 81.6% of the recorded incidence in 2010 occurred in Ashanti (23%), Brong Ahafo (23.9%), Greater Accra including Tema Region (17.6%), and Central Regions. No bush fire outbreak was recorded in the Upper West and Volta Regions in 2010.

Table 4.20: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidence of bush fire disasters	355	Na	222	Steady progress
2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Change in the number of victims from flood disaster, expressed in percentage	%Chg = <i>Na</i> Total #: (173,473)	5% (164,799)	93% (334,869)	Target not achieved

Source: MINT, 2010

On the other hand, the total number of victims of flood disasters recorded across the country in 2010 amounted to 334,869. This represents 93% increase over the 2009 level, mainly due to the heavy rains in June 2010, the overflow of the Dusue River in the Western Region in September 2010, and the spillage of excess water from the Bagre and Kupenga dams in Burkina Faso. These led to a total of 76 fatalities including over 43% children and 17% women. Total amount of resources spent on providing support to victims in the form of assorted food and non-food relief items amounted to GH¢12,983,516 in 2010, and national preparedness in dealing with such disaster improved through a number of government interventions including: enhanced Emergency Response by recruiting and training NADMO Rapid Response Teams; devolve disaster risk reduction and climate change management to the communities; and activate the National and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Risk Management.

NADMO also assisted vulnerable communities in Northern regions of Ghana through income generation activities and improvement in social infrastructure. About 500 households were supported with ploughing services, seeds and fertiliser to cultivate 500 acres of maize, under the Sustainable Livelihood Support Programme

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- Anti-bush fire campaign was undertaken in 2010 as strategic drive of the Ghana Fire Service;
- A total number of 1,305 Fire Volunteers were trained nationwide, including 471 in the Western Region, 131 in Eastern Region, and 703 in the Ashanti Region;
- The “Catch them Young” policy of the Ghana National Fire Service established 7 fire cadet corps at Denu 3 –Town Senior High School, St Augustine’s College – Cape Coast, Ghana National College – Cape Coast, Sacred Heart Technical Institute – James Town, Akosombo International School, Crown Prince Academy – Lapaz, Accra, and Kpong Methodist Primary School;
- Various Television and Radio Fire Management Education Programmes were organised to create the necessary awareness of fire hazards;
- The National Platform on Disaster Risk and Climate Change Adaption put in place measures to prepare the citizenry for the 2010 rainy season, including identifying the causes of flooding, alerting the communities likely to be affected, and to plan for their timely and effective search and rescue, evacuation, and relief operations during flood emergencies;
- National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) co-ordinated the emergency response/search and rescue and evacuation of victims of the 20th June floods in the Greater Accra (Tema, Ashaiman, Afienya, Pokuase), Central (Agona Swedru, Agona Nyakrom and surrounding communities), Western and Volta Regions. Similar exercise was undertaken in the northern region to effect search and rescue, and evacuation operations in flood affected communities in the three northern regions; and
- Routine monitoring of seismic (earthquake) activities continued to be undertaken.

4.4.10 Climate Variability and Change

Key strategies implemented in 2010 in this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: (i) Adapting to the impacts of and reducing Vulnerability to Climate Variability and Change; and (ii) Mitigate Impacts of Climate Variability and Change.

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

- Number of sectoral policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA;
- Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA;
- Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated; and
- No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research

Status of Selected Indicators:

In response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to mainstream climate change into key planning processes at the national, regional and local level, government commenced the process of developing a National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) in 2010.

Subsequently Ghana prepared 55 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), which are actions and policies that the country will voluntarily implement in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for which the country will receive international support. The NAMAs prepared and submitted by Ghana covers energy (33), Industry (1), Agriculture (8), Land use (LULUCF) (8), and Waste (5) sectors; and include both specific project (e.g. retrofit existing

hydroelectricity dams) and broader policy actions (e.g. intensifying public education on energy conservation).

Thirty six (36) out of these 55 NAMAs have been documented⁴ to have reflected in the current medium term national development policy framework, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010 – 2013. The majority of the NAMAs that are considered to have a high mitigation potential (12 out of 14) are adequately captured in the GSGDA including actions such as (i) fossil fuel switching to natural gas, (ii) renovating the transmission system, (iii) improving public transport (iv) improving charcoal production, and (v) improving forest management and preservation.

The total number of MDAs whose policies have been subjected to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment increased from 10 in 2009 to 12 in 2010, while the percentage of MDAs that have developed strategies relating to the impact of climate and its relationship with agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands, etc stood at 20%, thereby exceeding the 10% target set for 2010.

Also the percentage of districts that have undergone the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities as contained in their District Plans prior to the plan finalization and implementation increased from 10% in 2009 to 15% in 2010 and achieved the target set for 2010. On the other hand the number of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) concepts based on research has increased marginally to 4 in 2010, compared to 3 recorded in 2009. This falls far short of the target of 10 set for 2010.

Table 4.141: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	The total number of MDAs whose policies have been subjected the principles of sustainable environmental assessment	10	0	12	Significant progress
2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	The number of districts that has undergone the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities as contained in their District Plans prior to the plan finalisation and implementation	10%	15%	15%	Target achieved
3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	The total number of MDAs that have developed strategies relating to the impact of climate and its relationship with agriculture, marine ecosystems,	0	10%	20%	

⁴ Policy Brief: NAMAs and the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010 – 2013; Energy research Centre of Netherlands report supported by DFID and the Dutch Government as part of the Technical Assistance to the Ghanaian Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF).

INDICATOR	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity water resources and wetlands etc.				Target exceeded
4. No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research		3	10	4	Target not achieved

Source: MEST, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to adapt and mitigate to climate change and variability:

- A National Climate Change Policy Framework was prepared and National Climate Change Committee established to coordinate and harmonize initiatives towards aligning climate change and development objectives.
- Ghana published its second national communication (NC) to the UNFCCC, entailing its national greenhouse gas inventory.
- In 2010, Ghana associated itself with the Copenhagen Accord and submitted a list of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to the UNFCCC.
- The National Ozone unit initiated the process of registering all importers and retailers of refrigerants in the country.
- The water Resource Commission implemented climate change adaptation activities to promote adaptive and coping strategies for water resources use and management to reduce livelihood vulnerability.
- Climate Change has been integrated into the Management of Priority Health Risks.
- Ghana submitted its 'Readiness Preparation Proposal' (R-PP) to the *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)*⁵ in January 2010. The R-PP aims to assist Ghana to prepare itself for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and become 'ready' for the implementation of REDD as an international climate instrument. The R-PP is coordinated by the Forestry Commission.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 52% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 23% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 25% of them did not achieve their respective target.

⁵ The FCPF is a global partnership focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The FCPF assists tropical and subtropical forest countries develop the systems and policies for REDD+ and provides them with performance-based payments for emission reductions. The FCPF complements the UNFCCC negotiations on REDD+ by demonstrating how REDD+ can be applied at the country level. Funding for the FCPF comes from 14 financial contributors having in total allocated USD 165 million.

The growth of the Agriculture sector was estimated at 5.2% compared to 7.2% recorded in 2009, with the bulk of the growth coming from Forestry and Logging sub-sector instead of the crop sub-sector as pertained in 2009. On the other hand, the Natural Resource sector continued to contribute significantly to the GDP of the country, with forestry and logging sub-sector contributing about 10.1% of the growth in the Agriculture sector in 2010 instead of 0.7% in 2009, and mining and quarrying sub-sector contributing 7.6% to the Industry sector growth in 2010 instead of 6.8% in 2009.

Productivity of selected staple crops continued to increase, however at a relatively lower growth rate than experienced in 2009, notwithstanding the improvement in access to agriculture inputs including fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals, and the volume and value of exported selected agricultural commodities continued to decline in 2010. The rate of growth in livestock production has remained relatively unchanged since 2008, while domestic fish production increased by 4.4% and contributed to the increased in per capita consumption of fish by households in Ghana from 21.7kg in 2009 to 24.9kg in 2010.

On the other hand, benefit from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility, contribution to total merchandise exports, and percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy through Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks, all improved over the 2009 levels and achieved their targets set for 2010. However, the cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP continued to be high.

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

4.5.1 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

Improved Agricultural Productivity

Total domestic production of major staple foods continued to increase in 2010, with total food available for human consumption exceeding the national consumption needs. However five of the staple crops recorded declines in yield compared to only one in 2009, even though availability of production inputs, especially fertilizer was significantly increased in 2010. It is therefore recommended that further studies be undertaken to ascertain the source of the continued decline in yields in these selected staple crops, while reviewing the processes adopted for distribution of production inputs to improve the targeting mechanism, especially for those commodities that recorded declines in yields. Also effort should be made to ensure more investment in research and development of the commodities that continued to record low yields.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

The total volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2010 continued to decline. The export values of the horticultural commodities, especially pineapple, however increased and this has been attributed to the strategic initiatives that MOFA in collaboration with other partners (EMQAP, MIDA, etc.) have implemented to ensure Global GAP compliance by farmers and exporters. It is therefore recommended that these strategic

initiatives be reviewed to explore the possibility of replicating them for other commodities which continued to record declines in volume and value exported.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture

Access to production inputs including foundation seeds, fertilizer and other agro-chemicals continued to improve. However, fertilizer application rate in Ghana continued to be one of the lowest in the world, with a comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to the potential. It is therefore recommended that more effort should be made to improve education on the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers as well as ensuring easy access to them.

In 2010, agro-chemicals were available on the market most of the time and the distance from home to the outlets continued to improve. However, efforts at encouraging the establishment of sales and distribution outlets close to farming communities should be intensified, while ensuring that the quality of agro-chemicals made available in the market is improved over the average rate recorded in 2010.

To improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanization services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery, the current efforts by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to establish at least one mechanization centre in each district, and training of farmers and tractor operators in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments across the country should be expanded and sustained.

The total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) currently in position still falls short of the number required. Though the amount of Ministry of Food and Agriculture budgetary resources committed to agriculture extensions activities continued to increase, more resources need to be invested in recruiting more Agriculture Extension Agents in order to support the delivery of improved technologies and methods to farmers.

Area cropped under formal irrigation increased with a corresponding improvement in the land intensification ratio. The increase in cultivated area and the improved land intensification ratio, reflected in a marked increase in food production. Therefore the efforts made in 2010 to improve land intensification including rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure, improved water delivery systems, and good cultural practices should be intensified and sustained.

Though the share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) increased in 2010, it still constitutes a small share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to all sectors. Therefore the effort in developing alternative funding mechanisms for agriculture production, including the Agricultural Development Fund, should be pursued.

Promote Selected Crops Development

The country's current installed domestic cocoa processing capacity continued to increase. However, the proportion of actual cocoa production processed locally continued to fall short of the target. Effort should therefore be made to understand the constraints in order to address them. Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew and coffee continued to be

challenged. The implementation of interventions proposed under the GSGDA to develop these cash crops, especially shea nut for export is currently slow. It is therefore recommended that the necessary effort is made to accelerate the pace of interventions outlined under the GSGDA.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock has remained relatively unchanged since 2008. Breeding stock supplied to farmers/prospective livestock farmers in 2010 decreased by about 32% and off-take levels have reduced since livestock and livestock products imports continued to increase. It is therefore recommended that more effort and resources should be invested in promoting the development of the livestock industry including improving livestock breed and supply, establishment of livestock demonstration centres, and improving farm visits.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

Though total domestic fish production continued to improve on an annual basis, production from aquaculture continued to be low. Total surface area under functional fish ponds fell short of the target and productivity of fish ponds, particularly from small-scale fish farmers, continued to stagnate. The new efforts aimed at improving the productivity, especially of small-scale farmers should be intensified. Also, for an effective monitoring and controlling of aquaculture diseases, efforts should be made to facilitate certification works on all hatchery installations, ponds and cages.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the total number of activities approved for implementation in 2010 only about 20% were implemented and completed as scheduled at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.69. The number of activities implemented and completed in 2010 declined by 13.9%, while the global programme cycle implementation efficiency remained at the 2009 level. There is therefore the need for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to review the current processes and the institutional arrangements for implementing approved activities with the view to strengthening them, as well as improving the inter-sectoral coordination for implementation of activities.

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese continued to increase, generating more employment, while the benefit from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility, as well as percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy improved. However, the proportion of the mineral resources processed locally continued to be low. Ghana currently lacks a modern vibrant mineral processing industry and the interventions outlined in the GSGDA for the promotion of a vibrant mineral processing industry received limited attention in 2010. It is therefore

recommended that the necessary effort be made to accelerate the pace of intervention outlined under the GSGDA.

Biodiversity

Ghana has prepared a number of strategies towards halting further loss of biodiversity, and has established a National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism. However the institutional arrangement and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for implementing the key interventions continued to be weak and interventions are not adequately funded. It is therefore recommended that an efficient mechanism for coordinating and implementing interventions be established and biodiversity interventions prioritized for budgetary allocation by relevant MDAs including the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Protected Areas

Though current data on degraded areas within protected areas is not available, there are indications that Ghana's protected areas continued to suffer from extensive degradation on an annual basis. However, the total number of protected area staff has stagnated, thereby putting enormous pressure on the work of protected area staff and comprising their ability to undertake their work effectively. It is therefore recommended that recruitment of adequate protected area staff be prioritized for budgetary resource allocation by the relevant institutions including Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, in order to strengthen the national capacity for effective maintenance of forest reserve boundaries; control illegal offences in forest reserves; and regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber. Also there is the need to develop the necessary monitoring mechanism for effective data collection on the rate of degradation of Ghana's protected areas on a regular basis.

Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

Data on cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries) is still not available on an annual basis. The current data is projections based on 2007 Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) of the World Bank. Meanwhile, effort on restoring degraded natural resources continued to fall short of the target, while the rate of deforestation in Ghana has been observed to be high. It is therefore recommended that the current efforts to accelerate the pace of implementation of policies aimed at rehabilitating or restoring degraded natural resources, including the National Forest Plantation Development Programme, and restoring degraded mining areas, in order to stem this negative trend in natural resource degradation be sustained. In addition it is important to institute an effective mechanism for generating data on key natural resource degradation indicators including the cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP, and the total degraded mining and wetlands areas rehabilitated. The current effort by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate the institutionalization of the computation of the cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP and to build the capacity of the relevant institutions for regular provision of data as an input for the computation of this key indicator should be supported and sustained.

Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

The perennial problems facing the marine ecosystems and coastal zone in Ghana have been observed to include domestic sanitation; fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove

degradation; industrial water pollution; and coastal erosion. The economic activities, life, and properties of coastal communities continue to be endangered by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion. It is therefore recommended that the current pace of government efforts to invest in relocation programmes and construction of control structures should be accelerated and sustained. The amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in 2010, represented only 5.51% of total amount required to finance the construction of control structures in these communities. It is therefore important to prioritize this intervention for budgetary resources in order to sustain the social and economic life of the people in the affected communities.

Though lagoons in Ghana are estimated to be grossly polluted, current data is not available to assess the extent of pollution. Most of the assessment undertaken in this area dates back to the 1990s. It is therefore recommended that comprehensive assessment studies should be undertaken on regular basis to provide evidence for effective policy making.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Though current data on the extent of degradation on wetlands are not available, there are indications of increasing threat to these wetlands due to increasing human activities and weak capacity to enforce regulation. It is therefore recommended that an efficient mechanism should be instituted to ensure that there is regular data on the extent of degradation on wetlands for effective decision-making. The capacity to enforce regulations should also be strengthened.

Total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) continued to increase, and for the effective management of water resources, the effort in establishing basin offices and management boards, and making them functional should be accelerated. So far 8 basin offices and management boards have been established since 2009.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

The number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management, as well as electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations increased in 2010. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to carry out noise monitoring and analysed effluent samples from industries in Accra and Tema metropolitan. However, EPA which is a key national institution for monitoring compliance with the regulation on pollution and noise continued to be challenged by weak capacity, especially in terms of area of coverage. It is therefore recommended that capacity issues related to the work of key national institutions responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing regulations on noise and pollution, including EPA be prioritized for budgetary resource.

Community Participation in the management of natural resources

Local communities, as custodians of natural resources, often possess immense knowledge about local ecosystems, resources, and their use that is often not available at the national level. Though comprehensive data on the total number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes is not available, the gains recorded under the policy objective of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, continued to be sustained in 2010. It is therefore recommended that the process should be sustained, while the necessary arrangement is instituted by the Forestry Commission to document the total number of communities involved in sustainable

afforestation and reforested programmes, in order to ensure future assessment of progress being made in ensuring community involvement in the management of natural resources.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

Total number of recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks declined in 2010, with the bulk of them occurring in the Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, and Greater Accra including Tema Region. On the other hand, the total number of victims of flood disasters increased in 2010, with a total of 76 fatalities including over 43% children and 17% women. The national preparedness in dealing with such disasters continued to improve through a number of government interventions. However, capacity and resource challenges exist for key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of fire outbreaks and floods including Ghana National Fire Service and NADMO. Continued effort has to be made to strengthen the capacity of these institutions for effective response to these disasters when they occur. In addition the focus of the operation of these institutions should be shifted from mitigation to preventive measures.

Climate Variability and Change

In response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Ghana has prepared 55 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), to be implemented to reduce green-house gas emissions. Most of these NAMAs have been mainstreamed into the national development policy framework, the GSGDA and the respective medium-term development plans of MDAs and MMDAs. Also the number of industries using “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)” concepts as a method to assess carbon stocks continued to increase. However, inter-sectoral coordination of implementation of climate change interventions continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that, while sustaining the effort on implementing the 55 NAMAs, it is important to strengthen the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for effective results on the climate change interventions.

CHAPTER FIVE

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The recent discoveries of oil and gas fields offshore Ghana, create tremendous opportunities for stimulating national development. However, the potential for oil and gas to drive the economy positively for the well-being of Ghanaians, as should be the case with other natural resources, will only be realized if this emerging industry is fully integrated into the local economy.

The focus areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) for developing the oil and gas sub-sector of the economy are:

- Employment Creation
- Protecting the Environment
- Revenue Management and Transparency
- Diversification of the Economy
- Capacity development
- Increasing Access to Petroleum products
- Petroleum pricing

To develop the oil and gas sector to provide synergy between the sector and the rest of the economy, the medium term policy objectives under the GSGDA are aimed at: (i) Ensuring the development of oil and gas industry and its effective linkage to the rest of the economy; (ii) Converting the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs; (iii) Ensuring that the practices of the oil and gas industry are consistent with international standards of environmental sustainability; (iv) Effectively and transparently managing potential revenues from oil and gas production; (v) Diversifying the economy with emphasis on the processing of raw materials; (vi) Sustaining and optimising the exploration, exploitation and utilisation of oil and gas endowments; (vii) Strengthening the capacity of local financial institutions to compete with their foreign counterparts for opportunities in the oil and gas Industry; (viii) Facilitating financial sector development to enable long term funding capacity-building to enable domestic resource availability to fund investment in oil and gas; (ix) Ensuring that domestic gas utilization becomes a central part of every oil and gas production arrangement; (x) Strengthening institutional capacity; (xi) Ensuring equitable access to and uniform pricing of petroleum products.

As part of the preparation towards the development of the oil and gas sub-sector the following key projects and activities were planned for 2010.

- Start-up of oil production from the Jubilee Field and the continued steps for the appraisal of the two other fields in the Deep Water Tano and West Cape Three Points Contact Areas with a view to developing those fields;
- Establishment of gas gathering and processing infrastructure to ensure optimization of natural gas resources not only from the Jubilee Field but also from other fields in the Tano/Cape Three Points basin;
- Establishment of a framework for ensuring transparency and accountability in relation to oil and gas revenues and compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative principles;

- Accelerated local skills development to meet the requirements of the oil and gas sector;
- Support for local industry to participate increasingly in production requirements of oil and gas development activities;
- Development of a strategic plan for improving infrastructure for the benefit of communities near the oil and gas fields;
- Development of environmental protection plans for the sector;
- A national LPG programme to be developed that will ensure improved nationwide availability of LPG at reasonable prices to reduce reliance on fuel wood;
- Bulk Oil Storage depots to be expanded for security of petroleum products.
- The Rural Kerosene Distribution Improvement Programme to be continued and enhanced.

5.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

5.2.1 Status of Selected Indicators

In order to monitor the performance of the sector several indicators have been developed. However since oil production started in the last quarter of 2010, which is the first year of the implementation of the GSGDA, data on most of the indicators are not available for the 2010 report.

Thus for the 2010 report, assessment of progress is made on the following indicators:

- No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources
- No of barrels of oil production per year
- Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)
- Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill
- Creation of Petroleum Fund comprising a Heritage Fund and a Stabilization Fund
- Petroleum Authority established
- Number of risk assessments carried out
- Contingency plan developed
- Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas

Exploration, Development and Production

The Jubilee Field has proven recoverable oil reserves of 490 million barrels. Additional drilling and tests might put the reserves to be at least 1200 million barrels and possibly 1800 million barrels. But proven reserves in the “core” area is estimated at 272 million barrels. The development of the field is being done in phases. Phase I involves the production of 120,000 barrels per day at peak with field life of between 15 to 20 years. The second phase will lead to a daily production of 250,000 barrels. In 2010 production from the field was 1,129,593 barrels; the Saltpond field produced 97,451 barrels.

Ghana has estimated gas reserves of between 1.5 Tcf and 1.7 Tcf. The gas to be produced in association with the oil in Phase I is estimated to be at a rate of 120 million standard cu feet per day. The plan is to initially re-inject the gas pending the development of a gas pipeline and market.

Since the Jubilee find, other significant discoveries include: Tweneboa and Owo oil, gas and condensate fields with recoverable reserves of 1.4 billion barrels; Dzata in deeper water; and Gas field Sankofa.

Active on-going exploration programme involves several international companies. Currently there are eleven (11) Petroleum Agreements operating in the country at different stages of exploration or development. Investment in oil and gas in 2009 was US\$1.6 billion. Annual investment of US\$1.98 billion was undertaken in 2010.

Table 5.1: Status of Oil Indicators

Indicators	2009 Baseline	2010 Targets	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources	272 million Jubilee only	272 million Jubilee only	272 million Jubilee only	Target achieved
2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (\$billion)	1.6	1.98	1.98	Target achieved
3. No of barrels of oil production per year	SOPCL 174,496		SOPCL 97,451 JUBILEE 1,129,593	Steady progress
4. (a) Risk assessments carried out		Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress;	Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress;	Target achieved
(b) Contingency plan developed		Oil Spill Response Centre established at EPA	Oil Spill Response Centre established at EPA	Target achieved
5. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas		Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil & gas producing areas by April 2011	Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil and gas producing areas in progress	Steady progress
6. Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill		Bill to be passed	Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved
7. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill		Bill to be passed	Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved
8. Petroleum Commission established		Petroleum Commission Bill to be passed	Petroleum Commission Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved

The overriding plan for the utilization of indigenous gas is primarily for power generation and development of a viable petrochemical industry in the Western Region. The infrastructure required involves a subsea pipeline from the Jubilee Field to the Gas Processing Factory and the Gas Processing Factory itself. The processing plant is expected to separate the dry gas from the wet gas. The dry gas is to be used to power a plant at Domunli, while the wet gas is to be used as the raw material for the processing of fertilizers and other petrochemicals like ethanol, ammonia and polyvinylchloride (PVC).

To implement the gas utilization plan the following activities were undertaken:

- Deep subsea infrastructure was installed
- Pipes for shallow subsea pipeline procured awaiting installation
- An enclave for a Gas Processing Plant, VRA's Power Plant and fertilizer was identified and land demarcation survey was 90% completed.
- Legal issues concerning compensation for land owners and users of acquired land was handled pending the commencement of the Gas Processing Factory.

- A joint implementation team comprising GNPC, VRA, and GRIDCo was constituted to supervise the establishment of 200MW Domunli Power Plant at Bonyere in the Western Region to utilize the gas from the Jubilee fields.
- In addition to these works the construction of the 132 MW combined-cycle power plants at Aboadze also commenced to be able utilize gas.

Environment

To monitor the risk and assess it a draft bill on regulation on oil pollution prevention and response preparedness was being developed. An Oil Spill Response Centre was established at EPA to respond to disasters that may occur. To further monitor the reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas, EPA is in the process of collecting data on the baseline air quality data for urban centres of oil and gas producing areas; this would be completed in April 2011. The EPA has developed guidelines to mainstream environmental, health, safety and community issues into the offshore oil and gas operations as part of government's policy to guide petroleum operations to follow sustainable development.

Revenue Management

In the 2010 the Petroleum Commission Bill was submitted to Parliament to regulate the collection, allocation and management of petroleum revenue derived upstream and midstream. The objective of the Bill is to ensure that petroleum revenue is managed in a transparent and equitable manner and in accordance with national interest. It proposed the establishment of the Ghana Petroleum Account at the Bank of Ghana, the Ghana Petroleum Funds comprising the Ghana Heritage Fund to provide a heritage for future generations of citizens from savings and investment income derived from petroleum revenue, and the Ghana Stabilization Fund to safe guard against the impact of the petroleum revenue and production downturns in public expenditure as well as the macro stability of the country. With respect to transparency, Cabinet in May 2010 endorsed the principles of EITI which are applied to mining.

Regulations

The legal framework for the Oil and Gas sector have over the years covered only exploration:

- GNPC Law of 1983 (PNDC Law 64) which assigned the GNPC the right to undertake exploration, development and production of petroleum.
- Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Law of 1984 PNDC Law 84 which placed the responsibility for regulating the hydro carbons sector with Ministry of Energy, though carried out by GNPC, also allowed GNPC to enter into partnership with foreign investors.

There was the Petroleum Income Tax Law of 1987 (PNDC Law 188). With the discovery of oil in 2007, the need has arisen to revise the existing laws on petroleum.

In 2010 several bills were approved by Cabinet and submitted to Parliament to regulate the operations of the sector:

- Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill 2010
- Petroleum Revenue Management Bill 2010
- Petroleum Commission Bill
- Local Content and Participatory Policy Framework
- Maritime Pollution Bill and

- Maritime Security Bill

5.2.2 Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The development of the Jubilee fields for the production of oil continued in 2010. The pipe laying on the sea floor and the FPSO were completed and the first oil was produced in the last quarter of the year.

The construction of four 10,000m³ storage tanks with ancillary facility at the Accra Plains Depot was completed and operationalised. An inland petroleum jetty, river barges and tug boats at Debre was 80% complete. A nationwide stock taking of the rural kerosene distribution improvement project exercise was completed.

In December 2009 Kosmos spilled over 700 barrels of a substance said to be a mixture of oil and sand. The MEST in 2010 constituted a committee to investigate oil spillage by Kosmos Energy. Their report was to help improve the mainstream safety, environmental protection and capacity enhancement towards ensuring incident free offshore drilling of oil and gas in Ghanaian waters. Secondly, an audio-visual system was put in place at the Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency to enable Government monitor reportable environmental incidence in real-time.

An initiative of the GNPC, supported by Tullow Ghana Ltd to develop critical manpower required for the growth of upstream petroleum industry involved the training of 14 employees of the Exploration and Engineering Department of GNPC in the first up-skills programme in the oil and gas industry.

The MDPI of the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare has started short-term practical hands on competency based training program to build the capacity of unskilled and semi-skilled people to Ghanaians in the oil and gas sector.

In collaboration with SMTC Malaysia, RMU has developed the requisite facilities to handle offshore oil and gas safety training and successfully undertaken the Offshore Petroleum Industry Training Organization (OPITO) certification award.

RMU has also successfully undergone other accreditation including updating its ISO status to ISO 9001:2008 and is awaiting the final report from the EU Commission's EMSA audit.

In December 2010 the World Bank approved a credit of US\$38 million to GoG for the implementation of an Oil and Gas capacity Building Project. The project will provide institutional support to Ministry of Energy and the soon-to-be established Petroleum regulatory body to enable them play their oversight, coordination, policy planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation roles effectively. Other functions of the project include upgrading GNPC petroleum data repository; support to EPA to enhance its ability to manage and monitor environmental issues in the oil and gas sector; human capital development support to KNUST to improve petroleum engineering and petrochemical engineering technology and research capacity; support to MOFEP and its agencies such as Ghana Revenue Authority, EITI Secretariat, EOCO and Attorney General's Department.

5.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Because of problems with data, the MDAs in the Oil and Gas sector are expected to monitor the additional national and sector-wide indicators during the 2011-2013 period. The following additional national core indicators are recommended:
 - Percentage of oil and gas produced that is processed within the country
 - Amount of employment generated by the oil and gas industry directly, including subcontractors
 - Number of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector
 - Annual reports on the management of petroleum fund published
 - No of petro-chemical industrial enterprises sourcing materials from the oil and gas supplies
 - The value of output or investments of firms that link the petroleum sector downstream or midstream
 - SME Office and SME Fund established
 - The ratio of domestic commercial bank financing of the oil sector, downstream and midstream
 - Development of adequate saving instruments
 - Availability of Pension Fund for Investment
 - Percentage of gas produced that is utilized for domestic consumption by household and business
 - Percentage of Ghana's oil and gas used for electricity generation
 - Well performing petroleum training institutions in place
 - Amount of budgetary support to educational institutions for training in oil and gas
 - No. of operational LPG refilling and gasoline stations
2. There is a need for a study on the impact of the oil exploration and production on the oil producing areas.
3. Improvement in road infrastructure is required in the production and processing areas. The refining of the oil domestically to ensure the integration of the oil and gas industry into the rest of the economy should be pursued.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) recognizes the critical role of infrastructure in propelling economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. The GSGDA's key focus areas for the thematic area are:

- Infrastructure (which includes road, railways, air transport and water);
- Science Technology and Innovation to support productivity and development;
- Information and Communications Technology;
- Energy supply; and
- Human settlements which include human settlements development, Housing and shelter, water and sanitation.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6.2 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT

Transportation plays an important role in the economy of Ghana. It facilitates the haulage of goods, movement of people and the general integration of the rural and urban economies. The various modes of transportation within the sector are road, rail, air, sea, inland water, push carts, animal drawn carts. Key policy objectives outlined under the GSGDA with respect to transportation are: establishing Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region; integrating land use, transport planning and development planning and service provision; and ensuring sustainable development in the transport sector.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor the progress towards the attainment of these objectives several indicators were developed. For the 2010 APR the following indicators were monitored:

- Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition
- Total funds disbursed for routine and periodic maintenance
- Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated
- Road condition mix
- Annual accident statistics
- Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways
- Maritime traffic
- Incidence of ECOWAS flights
- Total air freight and passengers

6.2.1 Road Transport

Road transportation accounts for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The overall road network in the country as at the end of the 2010 stood at 67,450km, having expanded from 49,000 km in 2001 to 60,000km in 2005. The size and the network distribution by class was at

19% trunk roads, 62.5% feeder roads and 18.5% urban roads. Figure 6.1 shows the total network size by road class from 2000 to 2010. Urban road network increased from 2,200 km in 2000 to 12,400 km in 2008. This is attributed to the number of newly created municipalities whose roads were added to the network. Ghana has 2,499 km of transit corridor highways, and out of this about 80% are in good and fair condition, while 508 km are in poor condition.

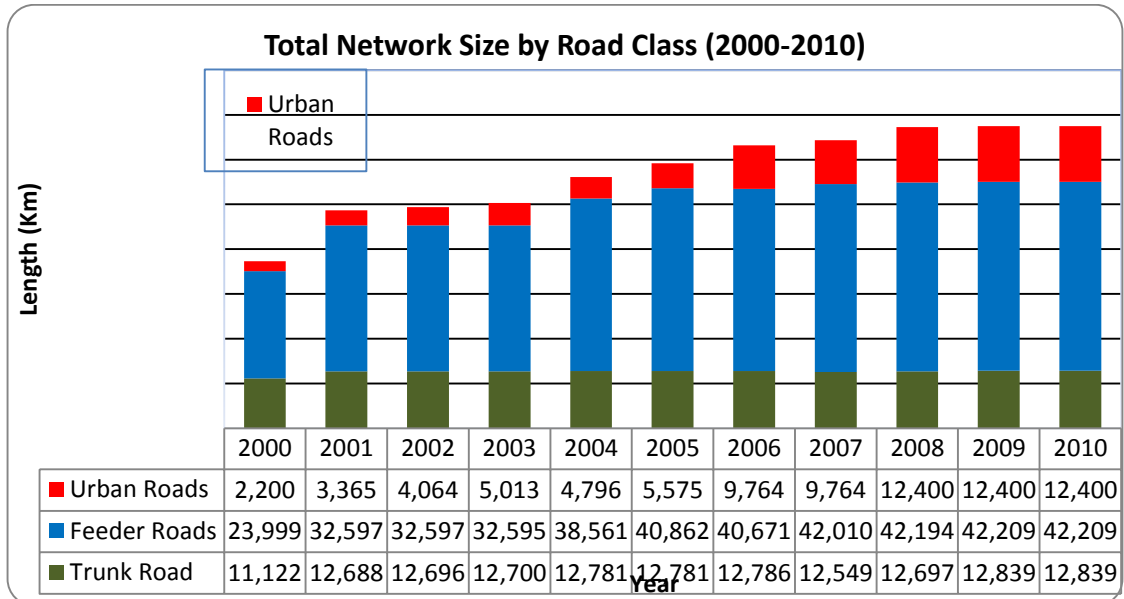
The 2010 road condition mix improved over the 2009 condition. The sections in good and fair condition increased from 69.2% to 71%. The condition mix stood at 43% good, 28% fair, and 29% poor. Figure 6.2 illustrates the trend of the road condition mix from 2000 to 2010. The improvement in the 2010 road condition mix was due to the improvement in the good state from 39.8% to 43%.

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport

Indicator	Baseline data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress toward target
1. Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition	Length: (2499km) Good: 38% (940.4km) Fair: 42% (1049.8km) Poor: 20% (508.8km)	Length: (2499km) Good: 38% (940km) Fair: 42% (1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Length: (2499km) Good: 38% (940km) Fair: 42% (1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Target achieved
2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	69%	69%	69%	Steady progress
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated:	35%	50%	50%	Target achieved
Trunk Roads (km)				
Routine maintenance	6949	11,199	12,526.7	
Periodic maintenance	285	368	231	
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	324	368	96	
Urban Roads (km)				
Routine maintenance	2213	4,800	1,680	
Periodic maintenance	416	2,500	700	
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	119	240	71	
Feeder Roads (km)				
Routine maintenance	9517	26,590	6,200	
Periodic maintenance	788	374.7	293	
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	781	721.4	262.2	
4. Annual road crashes	12,565	Na	12,981	
5. Road condition mix:	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor	Target achieved
National:	67,450 km	67,450 km	67,450 km*	
Trunk Roads	12,840 km	12,840 km	12,840 km*	
Urban Roads	12,400 km	12,400 km	12,400 km*	
Feeder Roads	42,210 km	42,210 km	42,210 km*	

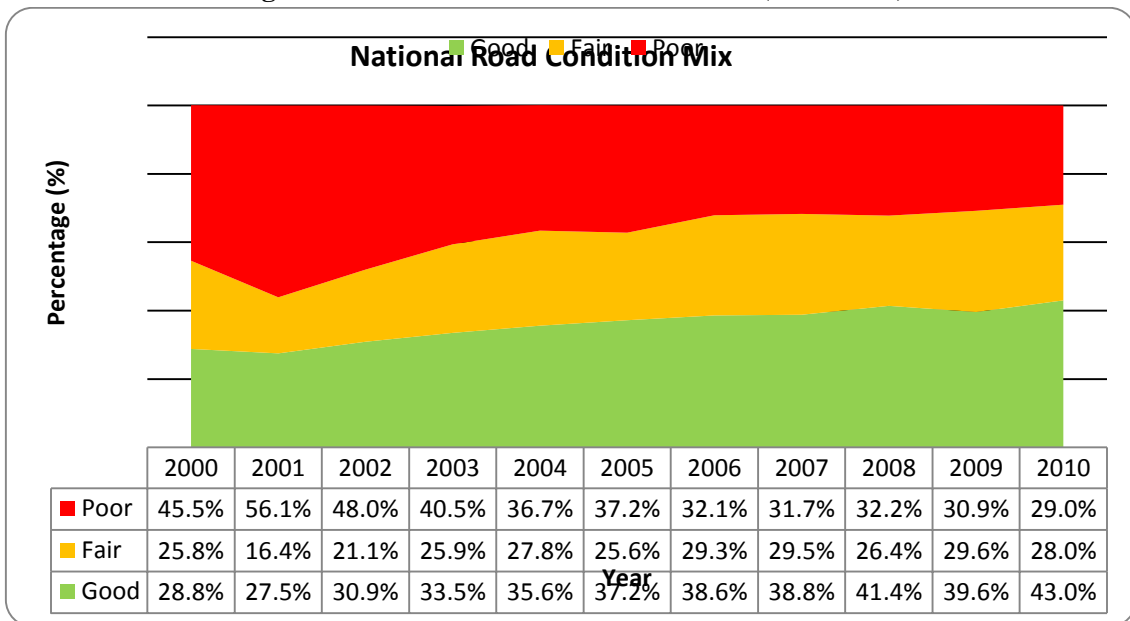
Source: MRH, 2010

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size (2000-2010)



Source: MRH, 2010

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix (2000-2010)



Source: MRH, 2010

The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated increased from 35% in 2009 to 50% in 2010, with the target set being achieved. This increase was due to the increase in the routine maintenance activities on trunk roads from 6,949 km to 12,527 km; there were declines in routine maintenance of urban and feeder roads and also in the periodic maintenance of all classes of roads.

The main sources of funding for the road sub-sector are:

- Road Fund - Dedicated for Maintenance
- Consolidated Fund - Development Works, Minor Rehabilitation and Upgrading
- Donor Funds - Maintenance and Development Works.

These funds are expended on the three classes of roads - Trunk, Urban and feeder roads. Total funds released formed 69% of the required maintenance needs in 2010. The inability of the road sector to improve on its targets has been attributed to funding in addition to the following:

- Inappropriate packaging and timing of works
- Inadequate supervision and monitoring of works
- Delays in the execution of works by contractors
- Delays in payment for works
- Overcommitment of road projects in excess of approved budgets.

The rate of increase in road crashes recorded in 2010 showed a downward trend compared with 2009. A marginal increase of 3.2% of road crashes was recorded in 2010 compared with 9.7% in 2009. This success may be attributed to the continual implementation of the National Road Safety Policy by the National Road Safety Commission.

6.2.2 Railways

The performance of the rail transport for the year 2010 showed an upward trend in both areas of passenger traffic and goods traffic. Although the target set for the passenger traffic by rail was not attained (i.e. to achieve a little over 50% increase), there was still a significant increase from 19,890(thousand passengers-km) in 2009 to 27,856.08 (thousand passengers-km) in 2010. Thus there was a 40% increase in passenger traffic by rail in 2010. Similarly the goods traffic by rail also recorded an upward surge to 41.3(thousand tonnes-km) in 2010 from its falling state in 2009 of only 14.83 (thousand tonnes-km), although significantly below the target set of 160 (thousand-km).

These increases in passenger and freight traffic could be attributed to interventions adopted to boost rail transportation. Some of the major interventions were the refurbishing of coaches, wagon and locomotives; rehabilitation of rail lines and some funding support essentially for recurrent expenditure.

Table 6.2: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: - Passenger traffic (in 1000passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	19,890 14.83	29,880.00 160.04	27,856.08 41.3	Target not achieved
2. Maritime traffic - Container traffic(tonnes) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	573,522 10,778,470	629,919 12,790,337	307,686 6,193,253	Target not achieved

The minimum intervention on the Western rail line to improve the haulage of bauxite and manganese to the Takoradi Port which resulted in increased haulage of mineral ores from 154,000 tonnes in 2009 to 400,000 tonnes by the end of November 2010 may be some of the factors that accounted for the increase in the goods traffic by rail between 2009 and 2010. The completion of Asoprochona – Tema Rail line in October, 2010 also contributed to the general increase in the rail transport.

6.2.3 Maritime Transport

In general overall cargo (in tonnes) and container traffic have consistently declined year after year from 2006 to 2010, being the same for both imports and exports.

Container traffic through the ports increased until 2008 but has declined since then, including a rapid decline in 2010. Import and export trade using containers has been quite balanced with imports constituting on the average 51% of the total container traffic. Whilst transit traffic held relatively steady during 2005-2008, there has been a rapid decline of traffic in 2010 from 1.1 million tonnes in 2008 to 0.5 million tones in 2009 and only 0.177 tonnes in 2010.

Table 6.3: Cargo Traffic (tonnes) 2005-2010

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TEMA		9,249,920	9,250,645	8,378,682	8,712,982	7,406,490	4,115,844
TAKORADI		4,635,733	4,719,617	4,053,652	4,016,813	3,371,980	2,077,409
Total		13,885,653	13,970,262	12,432,334	12,729,795	10,778,470	6,193,253

Table 6.4: Container Traffic (TEUs) 2005-2010

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TEMA		392,761	425,409	489,147	555,010	525,694	280,439
TAKORADI		49,321	51,042	52,226	52,372	47,828	27,247
Total		442,082	476,451	541,373	607,382	573,522	307,686

Table 6.5: Transit Traffic (tonnes) 2005-2010

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
TEMA		875,272	870,322	843,656	863,459	509,124	176,918
TAKORADI		246,825	256,122	75,599	209,901	14,485	677
Total		1,122,097	1,126,444	919,255	1,073,360	523,609	177,595

Source: Ministry of Roads and Highways, Annual Report 2010

6.2.4 Air Transport

Total air freight and number of air traffic in 2010 showed upward improvement in all except the number of domestic air passengers which declined. Aircraft movement increased by 22% from 17,301 thousand tonnes in 2009 to 21,068 thousand tonnes in 2010. Total number of international passengers also showed an increase of about 15% in 2010. The least increase was recorded in total freight movement which increased by only 2% over the 2009 figure. The contribution of total number of domestic passenger movement however, decreased in 2010 contrary to the situation in 2009. The decrease was however marginal (i.e. 2% over the 2009 figure).

The increasing trend in domestic passengers can be attributed to the influx of personnel in the oil and gas sector and increasing development activities throughout the country.

Table 6.6: Development of the Air Transport Sector

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress toward target
1. Incidence of ECOWAS flights	Na	Na	Aircraft 99,818 PAX 3,688,497	Lack of data

			Freight 73,446	
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic:				Target exceeded
- aircraft movement	17,301	18,166	21,068	
- Total No. of Domestic Passenger Movement	122,059	191,154	119,479	
- Total no. of international passengers	1,204,786	Na	1,387,045	
- Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	45,693	43,408	46,480	

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key activities undertaken in the Transport sector in 2010:

Road Transport Sector:

The Ministry of Roads and Highways developed a new road traffic regulation which was submitted to cabinet to replace the 1974 road traffic regulation (LI553) in line with current trends in road safety. The purpose of the regulations was to make the operations of the Road Traffic Act 2004, Act 683, conform to International Conventions and ECOWAS protocols on road transport.

The Government in 2010 acquired a 57.27 acre parcel of land at Paga for the construction of the Joint Boarder Project (JBP) between Ghana and Burkina Faso. This formed part of the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme. The goal is to enhance free movement of goods and services within the ECOWAS sub-region.

The Ghana Highway Authority carried out the following key activities in 2010:

- The authority has established a total number of 14 Permanent Weighbridge Stations (PWS) and 8 High Speed Weigh-In-Motion (HSWIM) stations as at the end of the year 2010. This is to check and control axle loads and provide accurate statistics on overloading and are strategically located on the trunk road network in the country.
- As part of its work, the Authority carried out routine maintenance on 12,526.7km road network and periodic maintenance on 231.13km of road networks in 2010. A total of 96.22km roads underwent partial reconstruction, upgrading and rehabilitation.
- Construction and reconstruction works continued on the Anwiankwanta-Yamoransa, Ho-Fume, Asankragwa-Enchi, Achimota-Ofankor, Sogakope-Adidome-Ho, Kumasi-Techiman Phase II and Berekum-Sampa roads.
- The Ministry of Roads and Highways started a piloting project on the use of automation to collect road tolls. Two major roads- the Tema motorway and the Weija-Kasoa road, were chosen for the pilot work. The automation is to help reduce leakages and modernize the toll collection process. When successful the project will be replicated at the other toll points in the country.
- The Department of Feeder Roads undertook maintenance work on 6,493.3km feeder roads in 2010, routine maintenance works on 6,200km of feeder roads, and periodic maintenance comprising re-gravelling, resealing and spot improvement on a 293.3km of feeder roads.

- Certain roads that needed reshaping and spot improvement in the Eastern, Volta, Western, Central, Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo were funded by the COCOBOD. In addition under the Cocoa Road Improvement Project (CRIP), 63.6km length of feeder roads were completed in cocoa producing areas.
- The Department of Urban Roads completed a total of 3,550km of routine maintenance and periodic maintenance works. This happened in all 20 Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies.
- The Ministry instituted complete overhaul of traffic signals in most major urban centres in the country. This was to ensure uninterrupted operation and reduce energy consumption. It involved the provision of 48-hour power backups and Light Emitting Diodes (LED) technology in some busy cities across the country. Other development projects undertaken included the Accra Central Business District (CBD) Phase I, Oforikrom-Asokwa bypass, Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital-Abuakwa, La-Teshie, and construction of Nsawam Phase II road project.
- Some on-going development projects undertaken and at various stages of completion in 2010 included the Urban Transport Project the construction of Giffard and Burma Camp roads in the Accra East corridor and Accra Central Business District Phase II.

A National Drivers' Academy was established as a collaboration work of DVLA, NRSC, GTTC and the MTTU of the police to train and retrain drivers in order to minimize the contribution of human factor in road traffic crashes. About 3,000 commercial drivers and 700 drivers of MDAs received training in 2010.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority in an effort to improve upon its revenue generation and also reduce the use of manual receipting in its transactions has introduced electronic receipting system at all DVLA stations that has no on-site banks. The measure is intended to reduce revenue leakages and improve upon financial administration at all DVLA stations.

National Road Safety Commission (NRSC) continued to provide weekly television discussions on road safety and the airing of weekly TV 'Stay Alive' programmes; road safety education for teachers, school children and parents including preparation of road safety teaching and learning materials for basic schools.

To improve road safety NRSC introduced the use of reflective tapes on commercial vehicles and DVLA introduced the compulsory use of log books by commercial vehicles.

Air Transport Sector:

The Kotoka International Airport (KIA) Phase III rehabilitation works which commenced in 2009, continued steadily in 2010 with the construction of a new fire station as part of the project about 85% complete.

The Ministry of Transport continued with its policy of liberalizing the regulatory framework on air transport to attract more airlines into the country as part of Government's efforts to establish Ghana as an aviation hub within the sub-region. To this end the Ministry reviewed/negotiated nine (9) Bilateral Air Services Agreements with other countries, including Turkey and Singapore during the year. This also led to an increase in the number of airlines operating to Accra from 25 in 2009 to 30 in 2010. In addition, five (5) new domestic carriers were issued with Air carrier's licenses in 2010 to enable them to provide air transport passenger

services. These include Eagle Atlantic, Pison Airlines, NHV helicopters, Giant Air and Fly 540 airlines.

The Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) commenced the training of aviation practitioners, which has so far attracted students from the sub-region, especially, Liberia and Gambia. It has also been accredited to run IATA courses. In pursuance of the programme to regain the FAA Category One (1) status, the GCAA has engaged a team of Consultants to facilitate the process.

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

Rehabilitation works were undertaken at some regional airports during the year. The works included the installation of Aerodrome Ground Lighting systems at Takoradi Airport to assist night operations.

Inland Water and Marine Transport Sector:

The Ministry through the Ghana Maritime Authority introduced a programme to enhance safety of transportation on the Volta Lake. This includes checking of overloading of boats and safety of boats. Life guards have been trained to attend to accidents on the Lake etc. So far, about 2,300 youth have been trained and deployed along the banks of the Volta Lake. It has also led to salvaging property and rescuing of some passengers.

Through the Millennium Challenge Account, 2 new ferries were being constructed by the Millennium Development Authority (MIDA) for Enkye-Amanfro crossing and the floating dock at Akosombo. Also approval was given by Cabinet for the construction of a new ferry at Kete-Krachi and to purchase a water bus for Agordeke and Kpando Torkor. Under the Transport Sector Project engines and auxiliary engines are being procured to rehabilitate existing VLTC ferries to improve operations and ensure safety of transportation on the Volta Lake.

Conceptual designs have been completed and Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) was in the process of engaging consultants for detailed designs and construction. The rehabilitation of the slipway and expansion of dry dock facilities at the Takoradi Port were completed and commissioned in December, 2010.

Rail Transport Sector:

In its effort to revamp operations, a minimum intervention works was undertaken on the Western rail line and a feasibility study for the rehabilitation of the Western line was also completed, paving way for prospective investors to be identified for the railway rehabilitation programme.

As a means to improve Commuter rail services, the construction of the Asoprochona to Tema Port section of the Accra -Tema Railway Line was completed in October, 2010. The new Diesel Multiple Units were also commissioned and are in operation.

An on-going Railway Labour Rationalization Programme to re-size and retool railway staff in order to make Ghana Railway Company's operations profitable was completed. The consultants submitted a draft report for Government's consideration.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Status of Selected Indicators:

Under the GSGDA, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) has been prioritized as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana's development agenda. The policy objectives to be achieved include: promoting the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of the economy; and strengthen the appropriate institutional framework to promote the development of scientific and technological research.

To ensure that the policy objectives of the GSGDA in relation to Science, Technology and Innovation were monitored, the following indicators were adopted for the 2010 APR assessment:

- R&D expenditure per GDP
- Number of businesses assisted to adopt R&D
- Number of publications on research findings
- Number of research findings adopted by industry
- Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs
- Number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs.

The R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased from 0.3% in 2009 to 0.5% in 2010, while the number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased from 50 in 2009 to 75 in 2010. The number of publications and research findings which are adopted by industry are good indicators of the extent of local research and the integration of science and technology institutions to industry. Available data from Council for Scientific and Industrial research (CSIR) shows that the number of research findings published increased from 60 in 2009 to 100 in 2010, while the number of research findings by CSIR adopted by industry increased from 10 in 2009 to 20 in 2010. The rate of adoption of locally packaged technologies, on the other hand, increased from 10% in 2009 to 15% in 2010.

Table 6.7: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
1. R&D expenditure per GDP)	0.3%	Na	0.5%	Steady progress
2. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	50	Na	75	Steady progress
3. No. of publications on research findings	60	Na	100	Steady progress
4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	10	Na	20	Steady progress

5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs	10%	Na	15%	Steady progress
6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	5	Na	5	Steady progress

Source: MEST, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures and strategies in Science, Technology and Innovation in 2010 were:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST) launched the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy in April 2010 to replace the 2000 National Science and Technology Policy and prepared an Implementation Plan for the Policy.
- The MEST also led in the development of the Skills Development Fund which was set up to contribute to technology development and innovation to drive private sector activities.
- MEST spearheaded the finalization of the Biosafety Bill to provide a legal framework for the application and development of modern technology in line with international conventions. The bill also regulates the imports and exports of products of modern biotechnology. An office was set up in MEST for the Focal Point of Biosafety.
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through the Animal Research Institute continued with the implementation of the Guinea Fowl Development Programme in Northern Ghana. This programme was to increase survivability of Guinea Fowl to 90%-95% and populate rural communities. The outcomes from the interventions resulted in the survival of 82% on-station and 88% on-farm station.
- The MEST also developed a small scale cage culture of tilapia in two selected communities at South Senchi and Tusker in the Asuogyaman District. Twenty-two (22) farmers were initiated in the process to obtain a micro credit support to generate additional income through cage culture. To assess the economic viability of small scale cage culture, the ministry started gathering data on fish growth and economics.
- A number of activities were carried out in the 2010 fiscal year concerning plastic waste management. First, the Ministry established a committee on plastic waste management to advise and design modalities for controlling plastic waste. Following the recommendations of the committee, consultative programmes with stakeholders were organized in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. This was done to solicit views on the committee's recommendations. Another development in the year 2010 was that a pilot project on waste collection to create jobs as well as wealth was initiated.
- Five nuclear related conventions including the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (1997), the Convention of Nuclear Safety (1994), African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Treaty and the Amendment of the convention on the physical protection of nuclear material were submitted to Parliament for ratification. The Ministry also submitted the bio-safety bill to Parliament for passage.

6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The main policy objectives for the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the GSGDA (2010-13) are: promotion of rapid development and deployment of the ICT infrastructure; strengthening of the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector; and the promotion and use of ICT in all sectors of the economy.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor the progress towards the achievement of the objectives the following key indicators were adopted:

- ICT contribution to GDP
- Teledensity/Penetration Rate
- Population using internet
- Number of Community Information Centres Established
- Number of additional jobs created by ICT
- Broadband capacity availability for ICT development
- Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies

The ICT industry in Ghana continued to expand in 2010. The contribution of ICT to GDP increased from 2.3% in 2009 to 3% in 2010, while creating 3,050 jobs in 2010, compared to 2,100 in 2009. Access to telephones continued to increase, with penetration rate for telephone services increasing marginally from 75% in 2009 to 77% in 2010. The total fixed lines increased from 267,389 in 2009 to 277,897 in 2010, while the total number of mobile telephony has increased from 15,108,916 in 2009 to 17,436,949 in 2010. These put the penetration rate of fixed lines at 1.2% and that of mobile lines at 75% in 2010.

The subscribers of internet service for the entire population almost doubled from 2,300,000 in 2009 to 4,200,000 in 2010. Though data for 2010 is not available, the number of authorized providers of internet service stood at 90 in 2009, of which 35 were in operation. Broadband capacity made available for ICT development also increased in 2010 from 120Gbp/s 2009 to 2,040Gbp/s; with the cost of international connectivity for ICT operators declining over the period.

The number of schools that have access to the internet service continued to show a steady improvement. In 2009 about 22% of the schools had access to the service, and this has increased to 50% in 2010. The number of schools with computers also improved during period. All the Technical and Teacher Training schools and almost all the SHS have computers, while only 20 of the 7,969 JHS. On the other hand the percentage of hospitals with access to the internet increased from 40% in 2009 60% in 2010.

The Ministry of Communications continued to sustain the construction of Community Information Centres (CICs) across the country. In 2010 ninety (90) CIC were completed, seventy-eight (78) equipped with computers and twenty-nine (29) provided with internet services.

Table 6.8: Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	2.3	Na	3	Steady progress
2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate:				Steady progress
- Fixed Line	1.21% (267,389)	Na	1.2% (277,897)	
- Mobile	74% (15,108,916)	Na	75.4%(17,436,949)	
3. Population using internet:				Steady progress

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subscribers • Providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals 	2,300,000 (11%) 90 35 22% 40%	Na Na Na Na Na	4,200,000 (18%) Na Na 50% 60%	
4. Number of community Information Centres established	90 completed 78 equipped 29 with internet	Na Na Na	90 78 74	Steady progress
5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	2,100	Na	3,050	Steady progress
6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	120Gbp/s	Na	2,040 Gbp/s	Steady progress
7. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	GH¢41.8 million	Na	GH¢53.7 million	Steady progress
8. No. of schools equipped with computers	50% of schools	Na	SHS 492 of 510 JHS 20 of 7,969 Technical Institute 37 of 37 Teacher Tr. Colleges 38 of 38	Steady progress
9. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	\$120,000	Na	\$60,000 \$1,000	Steady progress

Source: MOC, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key policy measures and activities undertaken in the Information and Communication Technology sector:

- A consolidated national gateway monitoring system was installed by the National Communication Authority (NCA). The system was to help the sector accelerate the development of mobile telephony throughout Ghana and also create the environment for competition to enhance the delivery of affordable ICT services. The Ministry of Communications (MOC) also supervised the implementation of Phase II of the Fibre Backbone Project. In addition 90% of the Kumasi-Techiman-Sunyani and Tamale-Bolgatanga stretches were completed. The Navrongo-Paga path as well as Tumu-Wenchi stretch was 90% and 50% complete respectively.
- The NCA and the Bureau of National Communications (BNC) undertook a nationwide exercise to clear all illegal spectrum occupants in the 450MHz band, and successfully migrated BNC from the 800MHz band to 450MHz band to pave way for the rolling out of the sixth mobile network that will operate on the 800MHz band.
- The Ministry of Communications in collaboration with the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) pursued the e-Government network infrastructure project aimed at creating a platform for the use of shared services among the MDAs nationwide. Eight (8) communication masts were constructed to facilitate the deployment of WIMAX, and five (5) new ones were at various stages of completion.
- In line with the effective implementation of the Electronic Communications Act 2008, Act 775, NCA developed 2 regulatory documents namely, the National Specifications and Technical Standards and Equipment Type Approval Guidelines to help prevent the importation of sub-standard ICT equipments and generate employment.
- The MEST led an inter-ministerial committee to develop new guidelines to regulate the deployment of telecommunication masts in the country. These guidelines were to

address public concerns on the haphazard setting up of communication towers and masts in the country and its implications for health and safety.

6.5 ENERGY

The role of the energy sector in the GSGDA is to ensure reliable supply of high quality energy products and services for all sectors of the economy. The policy objectives for the energy sector under the GSGDA are: (i) Increase access of households and industries to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply; (ii) Diversify the national energy mix including the use of indigenous energy sources of energy; (iii) Provide adequate and reliable power for domestic use; (iv) Increase use of renewable energy; (v) Convert waste to energy; (vi) Explore the options for nuclear and geo-thermal energy; and (vii) Ensure efficient production and transportation of energy.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To effectively monitor the performance of the sector the following indicators were adopted in 2010:

- Percentage of households with access to electricity
- Additional km of transmission and distributional lines constructed
- Percentage of indigenous energy sources
- Average number of electricity outage per consumer per year
- Average number of interruptions per customer per year
- Distribution system losses
- Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind and solar in national energy and electricity supply.

Table 6.9: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

INDICATOR	Baseline (2009)	Data	2010 Target	2010 Actual	Progress towards target		
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	66%		Na	Na	Data not available to access indicator		
2. Additional km of transmission and distributional lines constructed	<u>ECG</u> 2,819	<u>NED</u> 102	<u>ECG</u> 3,101	<u>NED</u> 270	<u>ECG</u> 3,564	<u>NED</u> 170	Steady progress
4. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	126		Na	261.4			Steady progress
5. Percent of indigenous energy sources such as: - Hydro - Oil and gas in total generation mix	75.1 22.7		Na Na	69 31			Steady progress
6. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year: - Rural - Urban	<u>ECG</u> 78 51	<u>NED</u> 150 134		Max of 48 hours for a municipal area, 72 hrs for a district capital, 144hrs for rural areas	<u>ECG</u> 104 66	<u>NED</u> 97 89	Target not achieved
7. Average no of interruptions per customer per year: - Rural - Urban	<u>ECG</u> 1353 1125	<u>NED</u> 107 54		The number of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. The duration of a period shall not exceed 8 hrs in a municipal area,	<u>ECG</u> 282 266	<u>NED</u> 64 33	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	Baseline (2009)	Data 2010	Target	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
			12hrs in a district capital, and 24hrs in rural areas		
8. Distribution system losses	ECG: 26% NED: 18.5%		ECG: 21% NED: 18%	ECG: 24.5% NED: 19.6%	Steady progress
9. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	<1.0%		0.01% (2008)	0.01%	Target achieved

Source: MoEn, 2010

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution network for Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo), Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Department (NED) continued to expand in 2010. GRIDCo increased its transmission line by 219 km, while ECG increased its sub-transmission and distribution lines by 3,564 km, exceeding the target of 3,101 km. The network of NED also increased by 170 km in 2010 compared with 102 km in 2009, though the increase was below the target of 270 km set for 2010. With this expansion in sub-transmission and distribution lines in 2010, the percentage of households with access to electricity in 2010 is expected to exceed the 2009 figure of 66%.

Table 6.10a: GRIDCo Transmission Line Projects Completed in 2009 & 2010

Line	Year	Length (km)
Prestea – Tarkwa	2009	20.9
Aboadze – (Volta) Tema	2010	219
Volta (Tema) – New Tema	2010	3.2

Source: GRIDCo

Table 6.10b: Generating Plants Completed in 2009 & 2010

Location	Year	Capacity
Tema	2009	126
Tema	2010	200
Tema	2010	49.5

Source: GRIDCo

The Tema Thermal Plant 1 (TTP 1) in 2009 installed generating capacity of 126MW in Tema, while additional power generating capacity of 261.4MW was installed in Tema in 2010, of which 200 MW was from the Asogli power plant and 49.5MW from the Siemens.

The percentage of indigenous energy sources from hydroelectric power stood at 75.1% in 2009 with oil and gas providing 22.7%. This mix changed significantly in 2010 with the share of hydro-electricity declining to 69% and oil and gas sources increasing to 31. Although distribution losses for ECG declined from 26% to 24.5%, this was still above NED losses of 19.6% which was a slight increase over the 2009 losses, and above the PURC benchmark of 21%.

While the average number of outages of electricity per customer per year continued to increase for ECG for both rural and urban areas, NED was able to reverse the 2009 increase, and achieved a decline in outages for both rural and urban areas, although on the average the outages are higher for NED than ECG. On the other hand the average number of interruptions of energy per customer per year, was higher for ECG than NED, though declines was recorded for ECG in both urban and rural areas.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

In 2010 the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in the energy sector:

- Six hundred and forty-two (642) communities countrywide were connected to the national electricity grid under the Self-help Electrification Programme (SHEP);
- The Regional Capitals Street Lighting Projects were completed in Takoradi, Ho, Sunyani, Bolgatanga and Wa, but continued in Accra and Kumasi;
- The design and construction of 400MW hydro power plant project at Bui was 32% completed in 2010. The project is in line with the policy of expanding Ghana's power generation capacity;
- The substation upgrade project in Techiman, Kumasi, Winneba and Akosombo was 80% completed. This project is to improve the transmission system in these towns. Furthermore, the Mallam substation upgrading was 30% completed. The construction of a Third Bulk Supply Point in Accra and a Second Bulk Supply Point in Kumasi were 60% and 30% completed respectively. In addition, 31 projects under the Distribution System Improvement Programme were completed while 93 were still on-going. Specifically 18 primary substations were being constructed with the interconnecting lines; and
- Under the renewable energy sub-sector, a Renewable Energy Bill was developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval. This bill aims at increasing the contribution of renewable energy from 0.01% to 10% in the national energy mix. Solar PV systems were supplied, installed and commissioned in 75 rural health institutions in the three northern regions. Furthermore, 189 public institutions including clinics, schools and security posts in remote communities were identified and mapped out for solar electrification.

B. HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Status of Selected Indicators:

The overall objective of Ghana's human settlement policy is to promote a sustainable spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements with adequate shelter and services, efficient institutions, sound living and working environment for all people.

To monitor human settlements development, several indicators were identified, but because of the difficulty in gathering data in the first year of implementation of the GSGDA, the 2010 assessment has limited itself to those in Table 6.11.

Table 6.10: Human Settlements Development Indicators

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual		Progress towards target
			Draft Settlements	Human Policy	
1. Human Settlement policy	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy	Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Draft Settlements	Human Policy	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	Baseline Data (2009)	2010 Target	2010 Actual 2010	Progress towards target
	recommendations made to NDPC		formulated by NDPC for further discussion	
2. Spatial planning models	Draft models produced for further discussion	Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Draft models subjected to stakeholder consultation	Target not achieved
3. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	Draft planning standards produced	Draft standards subjected to stakeholder consultations	Draft standards subjected to stakeholder consultations	Target achieved
4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	6	Na	15	Significant progress
5. Urban development policy	Draft Urban Policy produced	Urban Policy produced for implementation	Draft Urban Policy subjected to stakeholder consultation	Steady progress
6. Land Use and Planning law	Draft Land use and Planning Bill produced	The Land Use and Planning Bill passed into law	Draft bill subjected to stakeholder consultations	Steady progress
7. Reformed land bills	Draft LIs produced	Reform of land bills completed	Draft LIs subjected to stakeholder consultations	Steady progress
8. Medium Term development plans with land use planning integrated	Spatial/land use component factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs	Guidelines for integrating land use planning into the Medium Term development planning process	50% of MTDPs prepared by MDAs and MDAs incorporate spatial component	Steady progress
9. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land use and Planning Bill	Draft bill on the establishment of Town & Country Planning Authority developed for consultations	TCPA Business Plan produced	Steady progress

Source: NDPC, TCP, MLNR, 2010

Human settlements in Ghana are mostly small in size, as those with less than 5,000 persons constitute about 99% of all settlements (1984 and 2000 Censuses). Other characteristics include rapid, haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urbanization, and increasing number of settlements. Urbanization is concentrated in a limited number of localities with the four leading cities out of 364 urban centres accounting for over 50% of national urban total. Given these problems the human settlements development policy of the GSGDA focuses on spatial/land use planning and management, urban development and management, housing and shelter, slum upgrading and prevention, and hierarchy of human settlements and rural development.

In 2009 a Human Settlements Policy study was conducted and policy recommendations made to the NDPC for inclusion in the National Spatial Development Framework. A Draft Human Settlements Policy has been formulated by NDPC for further discussion. Also spatial planning models and standards were produced in 2009 and were subjected to stakeholder consultations in 2010. Six MMDAs applied GIS in spatial planning and 15 were expected to adopt this methodology in 2010. On the other hand, a draft Urban Policy has been produced and subjected to stakeholder consultations.

A bill on land use and planning was produced and subjected to stakeholder consultations. Draft LIs were produced and also subjected to consultations among stakeholders. Spatial/land use component is expected to be factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs. About 731km² of aerial photos, 756km² of topographic maps and 2,177km² of satellite imagery were acquired

to facilitate effective land use planning. In addition to these, 752 km of roads were tracked to facilitate geo-referencing of plants, and 30 sector layouts hitherto in paper format were also digitized in the year 2010.

Statistics from the Town and Country Planning Department indicate that about 60% of districts in Ghana do not have Town and Country Planning units. In order to strengthen the institutional and human capacity for effective planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations, the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Authority was proposed and the Land Use Planning Bill developed in 2010 as part of the institutional and legal review of the Town and Country Planning Department.

6.7 HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING

6.7.1 Housing

The policy objectives for housing under the GSGDA are: (i) increase access to safe, adequate and affordable housing; (ii) improve housing delivery in rural areas; and (iii) upgrade existing slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones.

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 2010. The objective is to increase workers output, sense of security through housing; create jobs, improve incomes and reduce urban poverty.

Work slowed down considerably on the 4,720 units that are at various stages of completion at 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.

6.7.2 Slum Upgrading

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 operated under the premise that slums can be upgraded successfully when slum dwellers are involved in the planning and design of upgrading projects and able to work collaboratively with a range of other key stakeholders.

In 2009, SUF established two Local Finance Facilities (LFF's) 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. The allocation of the market stalls has been done and the stalls are in use with no default in monthly repayment. The next project under review by STMA-CSUF is the Effiakuma Zongo 20-seater toilet project.

- Under the Tema-Ashaiman CFU (TAMSUF), a mixed use residential facility has been constructed at Amui-Djor in Ashaiman to accommodate 31 families with 15 stores and toilet and bathing facilities to generate extra income. This is a four hundred and twenty-six thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢426,000.00) project supported by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing.

6.8 SAFE WATER

Improving access to safe drinking water in rural and urban communities continues to pose a challenge to the Government of Ghana and stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector. The two agencies operating under the Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing responsible for the supply of safe and affordable water are the Ghana Water Company Limited for the urban areas and Community Water and Sanitation Agency for the rural communities and over 100 small town piped water systems. The policy objectives of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda are: (i) accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; (ii) Develop capacity to manage water resources at all levels.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To effectively monitor safe water delivery, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources;
- Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services;
- Total number of functional water systems; and
- Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services.

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in urban areas was estimated at 58% in 2010, while that for the rural areas is 60.8%. While the population with access to safe water in urban areas remain same as the proportion in 2009, that for rural areas represent an increase of about 2% over the 2009 level. The total number of communities served with safe water services nationwide increased by 5.4% from the 2009 level of 9,242,366, while the number of districts benefiting from safe water remain at 145 (Table 6.12). Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, hand dug-out wells, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated in 2010 was estimated at 394 compared to 653 in 2009.

Table 6.11: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Data (2009)		Progress towards target	
	2010 Target	2010 Actual		
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources				
- Rural	58.97%	63.16	60.84	Steady progress
- Urban	58	58	58	
2. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	9,242,366	Na	9,713,666	Significant progress
3. Total number of functional water systems				Slow progress
- Boreholes with hand pump (new)	588	Na	265	
- Hand dug wells with hand pump (new)	7	Na	5	
- Piped water systems/schemes	18	Na	75	
- Hand dug wells rehab.	0	Na	2	
- Boreholes rehab	40	Na	47	
4. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	145	Na	145	Steady progress

Source: MWRWH, 2010

At the regional level, efforts to bridge the gap with regards to access to safe water continued, with access ranging from a low of 10% in the Upper West Region to a high figure of 74% in the Gt. Accra Region in the urban areas; and in the rural areas, 52.45% in the Western region to 76.94 in the Upper West.

Table 6.12: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2010

Region	Estimated Rural Population	% Covered in 2010	Estimated Urban Population	% Covered in 2010
Ashanti	3,265,624	72.64	2,617,060	39
Brong Ahafo	1,975,833	55.88	575,510	39
Central	1,559,278	56.77	1,097,440	51
Eastern	1,642,518	58.58	1,116,021	36
Gt. Accra	699,545	58.95	3,950,746	74
Northern	2,151,632	60.68	580,886	68
Upper East	1,187,524	59.22	185,529	41
Upper West	625,355	76.94	128,492	10
Volta	1,776,776	63.08	490,980	46
Western	1,692,083	52.45	665,764	60
National	16,576,168	61.74	11,408,428	58

Source: MWRWH/CWSA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

In 2010 the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken to improve access implemented to safe water at the rural and urban areas:

- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) completed the following water systems:
 - 265 new boreholes completed
 - 47 boreholes rehabilitated
 - 5 hand-dug wells constructed
 - 2 small communities new pipe systems completed
 - 73 small towns new pipe systems completed.
 - 2 hand-dug wells rehabilitated
 - 4217 household latrines
 - 234 institutional latrines
- To improve access to water in urban communities, the Ghana Water Company implemented a number of water supply projects countrywide in 2010. These included:
 - Building and rehabilitation of water treatment plants in Kumasi, Tamale, Koforidua(Ph3) Bolgatanga, ATMA Rurals, Mampong.
 - Rehabilitation of and expansion of medium capacity water treatment plants in district capitals.
 - Rehabilitation and expansion of low capacity (minor) water treatment plants at Axim, Breman Asikuma and Kpando.
- The Water Resources Commission continued with the hydro-geological studies in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions and gathered scientific information and data on groundwater potential. The Commission also drilled 15 new monitoring boreholes.

6.9 SANITATION

Status of Sanitation Indicators:

The policy objectives of the GSGDA on sanitation include: (i) expand the provision of adequate and disability-friendly sanitation facilities; (ii) improve environmental sanitation; (iii) ensure the implementation of health education programmes as a component of sanitation programmes; (iv) ensure sustainable financing of environmental sanitation services.

The monitoring of the progress of the implementation of the GSGDA's policies on sanitation is constrained by lack of regular data on household and environmental sanitation. The following indicators were adopted for monitoring in 2010:

- Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services
- Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide
- Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places
- Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of;
- Availability of solid waste treatment Systems;
- Availability of solid waste treatment Systems;
- Percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet;
- No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in school

The percentage of people with access to improved sanitation has increased over the years from a low 8% in 2003 to 11% in 2008, 12.4% in 2009 with a marginal increase to 13% in 2010. This could be attributed to the construction of improved sanitation facilities for households, schools and the public, although fewer numbers were constructed in 2010 compared with 2009 for households and schools.

Accessibility to domestic toilets has increased from 13.5% in 2009 to 15% in 2010; the percentage of basic schools with adequate toilets also marginally increased from 51% to 53%. The proportion of solid waste generally disposed of in the major towns and cities increased from 70% to 75%. Environmental sanitation programmes practised in schools increased from 8 in 2009 to 9 in 2010.

Table 6.13: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Targets	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	12.4%	Na	13%	Steady progress
2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	4,464	Na	1320	
3. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	323	Na	306	Steady decline
4. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	70%	Na	75%	Steady progress
5. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	2 (Engineered landfill)	Na	2	Stagnant progress
6. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	13.5%	Na	15%	Steady progress
7. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	Na	53% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	Steady progress

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Targets	2010 Actual	Progress towards target
8. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Na	9 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Steady progress

Source: MLGRD, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

In 2010 the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken to improve sanitation:

- The Environmental Sanitation Policy was revised, and the National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP) as well as the Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP) were prepared;
- The Ghana Compact on Water and Sanitation for All Initiative was launched with the aim of providing accelerated and sustainable access to sanitation and provision of safe water in the country. The key components of the compact were:
 - designation of the sanitation and water sector as part of essential services
 - allocation of at least US\$200 million annually towards sanitation and water improvements to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets and sustain improvements beyond 2015
 - The allocations of US\$150 million annually towards hygienic treatment and disposal of sewage and faecal sludge as well as storm water management
 - Commitment to make further allocations up to the threshold of 0.5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to cover capacity building for hygiene was made.
 - Undertaking to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate and the Water Directorate with increased budget allocations
- The first National Environmental Sanitation Conference (NESCON) was organized to build up partnerships for scaling-up improved environmental sanitation services. The conference focused on the larger view of environmental sanitation to bring attention to all the issues of raising awareness for behavior change towards all manner of wastes, better management of filth and environmental health;
- A national campaign on hygiene and sanitation behavior change was launched to help create a sustainable clean environment. It included sanitation week, World Toilet Day, Global Hand Washing Day;
- Undertaking construction of sanitation systems at East Legon, Alogboshie, Ofankor, Achimota, Banana Inn, Gbawe, Ashaiman, Madina, Anyaa, Kasoa, La, Kwabenya, Odorkor, Ningo, Maate Tsuru and West Legon as well as Kpando in the Volta Region to improve sanitation and ensure sustainable environment; and
- Providing sanitation infrastructure in Sekondi-Takoradi, Ashiaman and Kumasi under the Community Infrastructure Upgrading (CIU) initiative.

6.10 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

6.10.1 Actions Taken on 2009 Recommendations

2009 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTION TAKEN IN 2010	
POLICY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
Energy Supply	In order to realize maximum benefits of the system upgrading program, government should be committed to the necessary investment required	Generation: Takoradi 3 Thermal Power Project; 43% of total works completed Bonyere/Domini Project; Procurement for preparatory and start up activities on Bui Hydroelectric Power Project; About 48% construction work done	Expansion in generation capacity is being done concurrently with upgrade in transmission and distribution systems
Science and Technology	Accelerate the pace of work on the formulation of a Science, Technology and Innovations (STI) policy with the appropriate set of indicators and targets to track progress of implementation of the policy	Policy completed together with stakeholder consultation done Implementation plan prepared. Both documents are to be submitted to cabinet and subsequently to parliament for approval.	Government should ensure that adequate funding is provided to the sector to ensure that the NEPAD policy on 1% of GDP is use to support S&T Programs
Developing Information and Communication Technology	Effort to be made to enhance the quality of services provided by operators Pursue the introduction of mobile number portability Improve internet accessibility and usage	Implementation of the 2nd phase of the Fibre Backbone Project and 90% of the Kumasi-Techiman-Sunyani and Tamale-Bolga stretches has been completed. Additionally, the Navrongo-Paga path as well as Tumu-Wenchi stretch have also witnessed 90 percent and 50 percent completion rate respectively. Not Mentioned Installation of a consolidated national gateway monitoring system to help the sector accelerate the development of mobile telephony throughout Ghana and also create the environment for a competitive terrain to enhance the delivery of affordable ICT	
Safe Water and Environmental Sanitation	CWSA and GWC to continue to improve their water systems to ensure access of safe water across the country To accelerate the provision of water supply, funds meant for the water sub-sector be released on time for the smooth implementation of water infrastructure projects.	The current percentage coverage for both urban and rural population stood at 58% and 61.7% respectively for the year 2010. Not Mentioned	Whiles the CWSA is making significant efforts to improve upon the water coverage for rural areas that of GWCL is very slow as far as the urban water coverage is concerned.

6.10.2 Policy Recommendations

Due to lack of adequate data on selected indicators, comprehensive analysis on progress made in implementing interventions in this focus area in 2010 could not be undertaken. It is therefore recommended that the necessary mechanisms should be instituted by the relevant MDAs to ensure that data on these indicators are made available in 2011 report, including adopting these indicators in the M&E Plans of MDAs for monitoring as well as in their respective data/statistics management systems.

1. Infrastructure:

- The process for finalizing and implementing the draft Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policy for infrastructure provision should be accelerated.

- In the road sector reductions in planned budget expenditures to GHA, DFR and DUR will hamper the achievement of the desired road condition mix target of 50% in Good condition, 30% in Fair and 20% in Poor by 2013.

2. Communications:

- Although there has been significant expansion of the communications sector in recent years through competition and the cost of communications has been declining, cost to consumers is still high;
- Need for improved institutional and legal framework for the Communication sector;
- Need for improvement in the quality of the services provided.

3. Energy:

- There has been improvement in the transmission and distribution losses, but the levels are still high. Both ECG and NED should accelerate pace of implementation of interventions aimed at achieving the targets of 21% and 18% respectively;
- Both the number of interruptions per customer and the average number of outages per customer declined in 2010, however further improvements are required especially in the urban areas.
- The VRA's planned implementation of solar and wind generation of power to supplement the hydro and gas plants need to be effected with the necessary government financial support. Small solar electricity generators could also be installed in the rural areas away from the national grid network.
- In terms of energy mix the VRA should increase its use of natural gas and reduce reliance on crude oil in order to reduce price of electricity for industry and households.

4. Human Settlement Development

Efforts at improving capacity for effective planning and management of human settlements are being hampered by the weak human resource capacity of the Town and Country Planning Department. About 60% of MMDAs currently do not have physical planning units and professionals. Consequently, housing development in these districts is continuously sprawling and haphazard, leading to the creation of slums. It is therefore necessary for the capacity of the Town and Country Planning Department to be enhanced, including ensuring that MMDAs have physical planning units especially in the newly created districts, staffed with the qualified personnel.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The policy objectives outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) under the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area are aimed at producing well educated, skilled and informed population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The focus areas in this thematic area include:

- Education
- Health
- HIV and AIDS/STI/TB
- Population Management
- Productivity And Employment
- Social Policy And Social Protection
- Poverty And Income Inequalities Reduction
- Sports Development

This section of the report assesses progress made in 2010 towards the achievement of the objectives in the above focus areas.

7.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

7.2.1 Education

The policy objectives of this sector include: (i) increasing access to education at all levels; (ii) bridging the equity gap in access to education; (iii) improving the quality of education; and (iv) enhancing the delivery of education services. Progress towards the attainment of these objectives in 2010, as monitored by indicator achievements against targets, are presented below together with policy measures and strategies implemented during the year.

i. Increase access to education and training at all levels, with emphasis on gender equity

This section outlines progress towards the achievements of targets for access to education and training at all levels. The key indicators adopted for monitoring progress under this policy objectives are:

- Gross enrolment ratio (GER);
- Net enrolment ratio (NER); and
- Completion rate

Basic Education

(a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is an indicator of participation in the education system. It measures the number of pupils/students at a given level of education, regardless of age, as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group. Table 7.1 presents GER targets and achievements for kindergarten, primary and junior secondary school levels during the year under review.

Kindergarten

Enrolment in Kindergarten increased significantly during the year. The gross enrolment ratio for children in the age group 4-5 years in 2009/2010 increased to 97.3%, representing a 4.4% increase over the base year figure of 92.9%. The increase is due largely to the government policy of attaching kindergartens to primary schools across the country.

Primary

The gross enrolment ratio at the primary school level for children in the age group 6-11 years stagnated for the year 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 at 94.9%. This situation threatens the achievement of the MDG 2 of achieving universal primary education by 2015.

Junior High School (JHS)

The gross enrolment ratio for Junior High School declined for children in the age group 12-14 years from 80.6% in 2008/09 to 79.5 % indicating a decline of 1.1%.

Table 7.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Basic Schools, 2010

Level of education	Baseline (2009)	Target (2015)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	92.9%	100.0%	97.3%	Significant progress
Primary	94.9%	107.4%	94.9%	Steady progress
JHS	80.6%	100.0%	79.5%	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

(b) Net Enrolment Ratio

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

The primary NER experienced a significant drop from 88.50% in 2008/09 to 83.6% in 2009/10. The data suggest a similar situation for the NER at the JHS level (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2010

Level of education	Baseline (2009)	Target (2015)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Progress towards target
Primary	88.5	100.0%	83.6%	Target not achieved
JHS	47.8%	100.0%	47.8%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, 2010

(c) Completion Rate

The completion rate measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. At the primary level, it declined from 88.7% in 2008/2009 to 87.1% in 2009/2010. The reduction was not due to the male completion rate which rather increased by 0.4% from 89.3% in 2008/2009 to 89.7% in 2009/2010 but rather due the female completion rate which declined from 85.5% in 2008/2009 to 84.3% in 2009/2010. The situation worsened at the Junior High School Level where the completion rate declined significantly from 75.0% in 2008/2009 to 66.0% in 2009/2010. This time the reduction was due to both male and female completion rate, which decreased from 79.7% in 2008/2009 to 70.1% in 2009/2010 and from 70.1% in 2008/2009 to 61.8% in 2009/2010 respectively (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Completion Rate in Basic Schools, 2010

Level of education	Baseline (2009)	Target (2015)	Indicator achievement in 2009/10	Progress towards target
Primary 6				
National	88.7%	100.0%	87.1%	Declined
Boys	89.3%	100.0%	89.7%	Steady progress
Girls	85.5%	100.0%	84.3%	Worsened
JHS				
National	75.0%	100.0%	66.0%	Worsened
Boys	79.7%	100.0%	70.1%	Worsened
Girls	70.1%	100.0%	61.8%	Worsened

Source: MOE, 2010

Senior High School (SHS)

(a) Number of SHS

The number of Senior High Schools grew from 670 in 2008/09 to 697 in 2009/10, representing 4% increase. Table 7.4 presents regional breakdown of public and private Senior High Schools in 2009/10. The bulk of the SHS are located in the Ashanti region which constitutes 17.8% of total SHS, while the least number of SHS is in Upper West which constitutes only 2.7%. The region with the highest number of public SHS is Ashanti region with 17.3% of all public SHS, while Central region has the largest number of private SHS, constituting 19.4% of all private SHS in the country.

Table 7.4: Regional Breakdown of Public and Private SHS, 2009/10

Region	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Ashanti	86	38	124
Brong/Ahafo	54	24	78
Central	51	39	90
Eastern	78	21	99
Gt. Accra	38	36	74
Northern	36	12	48
Upper East	22	1	23
Upper West	18	1	19
Volta	72	20	92
Western	41	9	50
Total	496	201	697

Source: MOE, 2010

(b) Enrolment in SHS

Though the indicators did not achieve their targets, significant progress was made. Overall, total enrolment into Senior High School increased from 490,334 in 2008/2009 to 537,332 in 2009/10. This translates to an increase in gross enrolment ratio of about 6.5%, and an increase in gross admission rate from 35.0% to 39.4% during the period (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Enrolments in SHS by selected indicators

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Target (2015)	Indicator achievement in 2009/10	Progress towards target
Enrolment Total	490,334	Na	537,332	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	33.9%	40.0%	36.1%	Target not achieved
Gross Admission Rate	35.0%	Na	39.4%	Significant progress

Source: MOE, 2010

(c) Transition rate between P6 and SHS

Transition rate measures the proportion of JHS graduates who progress to SHS. In 2009/2010, a total of 1,301,940 pupils enrolled at JHS but only 537,332 students progressed to SHS. This indicates that only 41.3% of graduating JHS pupils in the year was able to benefit from second cycle education.

Tertiary Education

Available records from the Ministry of Education show that Ghana currently has 8 public universities including Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and Institute of Professional Studies (IPS), 10 polytechnics; 38 Colleges of Education and 55 accredited private tertiary institutions.

In the public universities, student enrolment increased by 4% from 102,543 in 2008/09 to 107,058, while polytechnic enrolment increased by 19.2% during the same period. Though current data on private universities is not available, data from 2006/07 and 2007/08 academic year shows an increase of about 19%; while enrolments in distance learning programmes in the publicly funded universities increased by 17.5% from 31,994 in 2009 to 37,589 in 2010 (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Enrolment in Public Universities, 2004/05 – 2009/10

Institution	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Public Universities	73,408	84,078	88,345	93,973	102,548	107,058
Private Universities	Na	Na	21,857	26,010	Na	Na
Distance Education	Na	Na	20,772	22,819	31,994	37,589
Polytechnics	21,983	24,664	28,695	34,448	38,656	46,079
TOTAL	Na	Na	159,669	177,250	Na	Na

Source: MOE, 2010

Special Education

The policy objective in this area is to ensure an inclusive education system where children with disabilities and those with special needs will benefit from quality education that will make them independent and employable. Table 7.7 presents enrolment in Special Education Basic Schools for the 2008/09 and 2009/10 academic years. As evident from the table, enrolment for both boys and girls with special needs increased significantly in 2010. The long term goal under the Education Sector Plan (ESP) is to eventually integrate all children with non-severe special needs into mainstream schools by 2015. However, this goal is currently being challenged by inadequate number of screening and assessment centers, inadequate number of trained teachers in special needs education, lack of tangible support for vocational training, and inadequate monitoring and evaluation of special education schools.

Table 7.7: Enrolment in Special Education Basic Schools, 2008/09 to 2009/10

Enrolment	2008/09	2009/10	% Change
Male	3760	4101	9.07%
Female	2548	2799	9.85%
Total	6308	6900	9.38%
% Female	40.39%	40.56%	0.17%

Source: MOE, 2010

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to education

Despite significant improvements in increasing access to education, gender parity appears to have stagnated and to widen especially at higher levels of education. Table 7.8 presents the achievements of gender parity indicators, together with their baselines and targets, for all levels of education in 2010.

Gender Parity in Basic Education

Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the ratio of boys to girls in enrolment rates with, the balance of parity being 1. The GPI stagnated at 0.96 at the primary level and 0.92 at the Junior High School level in 2010 (Table 7.8).

Gender Parity in SHS

The percentage of females at the Senior High School and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) levels improved marginally from 44.3% in 2009 to 44.7% in 2010. However, while the proportion of female to male at the basic level is close to parity, at the SHS level the gap is relatively bigger in favour of males.

Gender Parity in Tertiary Institutions

Available data indicates that only 32% of the total enrolments in public universities in 2010 were females, compare with 30% for polytechnics. Though the share has not improved from the 2009 level, the actual enrolment of females at polytechnics had increased by 21.3% from 11,482 in 2008/09 to 13,926 in 2009/10, while enrolment at public universities rather declined from 38,328 during the 2008/09 academic year to 34,552 during the 2009/10 academic year, constituting a decline of 5% from 37% in 2009 (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8: Gender Parity in Education, 2010

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Target (2015)	2009/10 Indicator level	Progress towards target
GPI				
-KG	0.99	1.00	0.98	Target not achieved
-Primary	0.96	1.00	0.96	Target not achieved
-JHS	0.92	1.00	0.92	Target not achieved
Percent of SHS female enrolment	44.3%	50.0%	44.7%	Slow progress
Percent of female enrolment in accredited Public tertiary institutions (%):				
- Public Universities	37	Na	32	Slow progress
- Polytechnics	30	Na	30	Steady progress
Percent of TVET females enrolment (GES TI only)	44.3%	50.0%	44.7%	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

iii. Improve Quality of Education and Enhance Delivery of Education Services

One of the key policy objectives under the GSGDA is to improve the quality of teaching and learning for enhanced pupil/student achievement. This section outlines progress towards achievement of targets related to the quality of education. The indicators adopted to track progress are:

- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate;
- Pupil: core textbook ratio;
- Percentage of trained teachers; and
- Pupil/student: teacher ratio

The status of these indicators in 2010 was follows:

(a) BECE Examination

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of the basic education cycle whether or not a pupil progresses to second cycle education. An aggregate score between 6 and 25 is required to enable a pupil to enter second cycle school. Available data indicates that the percent of pass rate candidates with aggregate 6 – 25 increased marginally from about 62.2% during the 2008/09 academic year to 62.5% during the 2009/10 academic year (Table 7.9). This notwithstanding, a large number of pupils failed to gain admission to second cycle schools due to the limited number of vacancies available at the existing Senior High Schools.

Table 7.9: BECE Performance of Candidates

Indicator	Baseline (2008/09)	Target (2009/10)	Indicator Level in 2009/10	Progress towards target
Percent of pass rate candidates with aggregate 6-25	62.17%	Na	62.47%	Lack of target

Source: MOE, 2010

(b) Pupil: core textbook ratio

Adequate access to textbooks is an important indicator of quality of education. Under the MOE policy each pupil in basic school should have access to the three government-designated core textbooks (i.e. English, Mathematics and Science). A textbook ratio of 1:1 indicates that children have access to more than one book in the classroom. Available data shows that, on average, a Ghanaian child has fewer than two textbooks at the primary level and an average of 2.5 textbooks at the JHS level during the 2009/10 academic year (Table 7.10). This situation is relatively the same as what pertained during the 2008/09 academic year. Studies conducted in the Northern Region suggest that the core textbook ratio is far worse in deprived areas (RECOUP, 2008).

Table 7.10: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10

Level of education	Baseline (2008/09)	Target (2015)	Indicator Level (2009/10)	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	0.1:1	1:1	0.2:1	Target not achieved
Primary	1.6:1	1:1	1.6:1	Target not achieved
Junior High School	2.1:1	1:1	2.5:1	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

(c) Percentage of trained teachers (PTTR)

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input for quality education. At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers increased marginally from 25.9% in 2008/09 to 26.5% in 2009/10, while at the primary level, the percentage of trained teachers in schools decreased marginally from 48% during the 2008/09 academic year to 47.6% in the 2009/10. A similar trend was observed at the Junior and Senior High School levels which recorded declines of 3.5% and 0.8% respectively in percentage of trained teachers (Table 7.11).

Table 7.11: Percent of trained teachers, 2009/10

Level of education	Baseline (2008/09)	Target (2015)	Indicator Level (2009/10)	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	25.9%	95.0%	26.5%	Slow progress
Primary	48.0%	95.0%	47.6%	Target not achieved
Junior High School	65.0%	95.0%	61.5%	Target not achieved
Senior High School	83.3%	Na	82.5%	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

(d) Pupil/student: trained teacher ratio (PTR)

The number of pupils or students per teacher is another key indicator of quality education. The targets for both PTR and PTTR for kindergarten is 25:1, at the primary level 35:1, at the Junior High School 25:1 and the senior high school 25:1. The pupil/student – teacher ratio improved at all levels over the 2008/09 academic year, except at the Senior High School level where the number of students per teacher increased for 2009/10 academic year, however the number of

students per trained teachers improved over the 2008/09 level and met the target set for the 2009/10 academic year (Tables 7.12 a&b).

Table 7.12a: Pupil/student per teacher ratio, 2009/10

Level of education	Baseline (2008/09)	Target (2015)	Indicator (2009/10)	Status	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	37:1	25:1	34:1		Slow progress
Primary	34:1	35:1	31:1		Steady progress
Junior High School	18:1	25:1	15:1		Significant progress
Senior High School	22:1	25:1	30:1		Target not achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

Table 7.13b: Pupil/student per trained teacher, 2009/10

Level of education	Baseline (2008/09)	Target (2015)	Indicator (2009/10)	Status	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	117:1	25:1	106:1		Slow progress
Primary	59:1	35:1	53:1		Steady progress
Junior High School	24:1	25:1	20:1		Significant progress
Senior High School	26:1	25:1	25:1		Target achieved

Source: MOE, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2010 to enhance access to quality education include: provision and rehabilitation of educational physical infrastructure; strengthening the capitation grant; expanding the coverage of the school feeding programme and provision of free school uniforms.

Construction/rehabilitation of classrooms

Kindergarten and Primary:

The number of kindergarten schools increased from 16,439 in 2008/2009 to 17,471 in 2009/10 indicating a 6.3% increase compared to 8% increase recorded during the 2008/09 academic year (Table 7.14). On the other hand, the number of primary schools constructed increased from 17,881 in 2008/2009 to 18,579 in 2009/10 indicating a 3.9% (Table 7.14). The contribution of the public schools to this growth is estimated at 2.4%, while that of private sector is 8.5% (Table 7.15).

Table 7.14: Number of Kindergartens by Type, 2009 and 2010

Type of kindergarten	Number		% change
	2008/09	2009/2010	
Public	11,827	12,481	5.5%
Private	4,612	4,990	8.2%
Total	16,439	17,471	6.3%

Source: MOE, 2010

Table 7.15: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2001 and 2010

Type of Primary	Number		% change
	2008/09	2009/2010	
Public	13,510	13,835	2.4%
Private	4,371	4,744	8.5%

Total	17,881	18,579	3.9%
--------------	---------------	---------------	-------------

Source: MOE, 2010

Junior High

The number of junior High Schools increased from 10,213 in 2008/2009 to 10,768 in 2009/2010 indicating a 5.4% increase. During the academic year, the growth in public schools was estimated at 4.1%, while that of the private schools was 9.5% (Table 7.16).

Table 7.16: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2009 and 2010

Type of JHS	Number		% change
	2008/09	2009/2010	
Public	7656	7969	4.1%
Private	2,557	2,799	9.5%
Total	10,213	10,768	5.4%

Source: MOE, 2010

Capitation grant

The Capitation Grant programme 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 and expanded coverage to about 5,333,917 pupils during the 2009/2010 academic year.

The key challenge to the implementation of the programme is ensuring the timely delivery of the funds to schools. In addition circuit supervisors and regional monitoring Teams are constrained by the relevant logistics to monitor the performance of the programme. There have also been questions about the adequacy of the amount of the grant by some districts and schools.

School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme was initiated in 2005, with the objective of increasing school enrolment and retention among others. In 2008/2009, it impacted positively as evidenced in the year's achievements in primary gross enrolment rates and survival rates. The coverage of the programme was expanded in 2008/2009 academic year to cover 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. During the 2009/2010 academic year, the programme was further expanded to cover about 658,223 children in 170 districts, hence impacting positively on the gross enrolment ratio at the basic school level.

7.2.2 Employable Skills Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socioeconomic development of the country. TVET is delivered through public and private, vocational training institutes and informal apprenticeship training. The coordination of TVET is spread across multiple ministries, multiple providers, and both the formal and informal sectors.

The total number of public TVET institutions is currently estimated at 199, of which 26 are Ghana Education Services established technical institutions; 37 are National Vocational

Training Institutes (NVTI) centres, 65 are Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES); and 10 are established by the Opportunities and Industrialisation Centre of Ghana (OICG). The rest are 13 Social welfare centres; 10 Leadership training centres; 24 Community Development Centres; 3 Agricultural Training Centres; 9 GRATIS Foundation Centres; and 2 Colleges of Education (Table 7.17).

Table 7.17: Number of public TVET institutions, 2010

Type of TVET institution	Number
GES Technical Institutions	26
NVTI Centres	37
Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES)	65
Social Welfare Centres	13
Leadership Training Institutes	10
Opportunity Industrialisation Centres	10
Community Development Centres	24
Agriculture Training Centres	3
GRATIS Foundation	9
Colleges of Education	2
Total	199

Source: MOE, 2010

Some of the key achievements under public TVET in 2010 are as follows:

Ghana Education Service Technical Institutes

The Ghana Education Service currently has 26 Vocational and Technical (VOTEC) Resource Centres nationwide were equipped to support the training of students with the knowledge and skills required for the advancement of the technological and industrial sectors of the economy. Enrolment in GES Technical Institutions increased from 17,130 in 2008/09 academic year to 20,694 in the 2009/10 academic year. The growth in enrolment was due to the implementation of following measures:

- A new TVET qualification framework that allows for academic progression for technical institute graduates, especially, to the Polytechnics.
- The teaching and examination of all 5 core Senior High School subjects, namely English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Integrated Science and Computer Studies as compulsory subjects.

Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Vocational Training Institutes

Through the activities of the various training institutions under the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, a total of 43,782 youth benefited from employable skills training during 2010. The breakdown is as follows:

- The NVTI provided skills training for 38,435 JHS graduates in 37 vocational training institutions across the country.
- The OICG provided vocational skills to 355 youth in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi.
- DSW vocational rehabilitation institutions trained 1,358 Persons with Disability in various employable skills.
- Two hundred and thirty (230) youth were undergoing training at the School of Social Work.

7.2.3 Health

The overall objective of the interventions outlined in the GSGDA under health is to improve the health status of the population. To achieve this implementation of policy interventions continue to be focused, among others, on:

- Bridging the equity gap in access to health and nutritional services
- Ensuring sustainable financial arrangement that protect the poor
- Strengthening efficiency in health service delivery

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

The key indicators adopted to track progress made in improving access to quality health care and nutritional services include:

- Outpatient(OPD) attendance;
- Immunization coverage;
- Antenatal care attendance;
- Supervised deliveries;
- Child mortality;
- Children under five years who are malnourished (underweight); and
- Maternal mortality.

Table 7.18 presents summary of these indicators.

Outpatients Department (OPD) Attendance

This indicator measures the extent to which the population is utilizing outpatient services at health facilities for health care. OPD visits per capita increased from 0.81 in 2009 to 0.89 in 2010, exceeding the 2010 target of 0.82. The increase in health utilization has been attributed largely to increase in the proportion of insured patients using OPD health facilities as a result of reduction in financial barriers to health care under the National Health Insurance Scheme. It is however not clear whether the increased health utilization is benefiting the poor and marginalized section of the population.

Table 7.18: Summary of Achievements of Selected Access to Health Care Indicators, 2010

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Target (2010)	Indicator Status (2010)	Progress towards target
1.OPD Attendance	0.81	0.82	0.89	Target exceeded
2.Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	89.3%	87.9%	84.9%	Target not achieved
3.Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	92.1%	Na	90.6%	Slow progress
4.Supervised Deliveries	45.6%	50.3%	48.2%	Target not achieved
5. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	50 (2008 DHS)	< 50	Na	Lack of data
6. Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	80 (2008 DHS)	< 80	Na	Lack of data
7. Under-five malnourished	13.9% (2008 DHS)	8.0%	Na	Lack of data

8. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	451 (2007 GMHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
9. Institutional maternal mortality ratio	170	185	164	Target exceeded
10. TB success rate	85.6%	80.0%	86.4%	Target exceeded

Source: MOH/GSS, 2010

Immunization Coverage

Immunization is a key intervention for improving child health and reducing child mortality (MDG 5). The proportion of fully immunized children by age one (1) can only be established by survey. Annually, the proportion of children fully immunized is measured by Penta 3 coverage through the routine health information management system. Available data show that the coverage of Penta 3 declined by 4.9% in 2010. Although the decline was within 5% range of sustained performance, it is still substantial and needs to be addressed. The proportion of children vaccinated against measles also declined significantly from 89.1% in 2009 to 86.1% in 2010.

Antenatal Care Coverage

Antenatal care is an important maternal health intervention for reducing maternal mortality (MDG 4). In 2010 the coverage of pregnant women, who made one or more antenatal care visits, declined from 92.1% in 2009 to 90.9% in 2010.

Supervised Deliveries

Supervised delivery remains low in Ghana, the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports the percentage of supervised deliveries at 58.7%. Measures implemented to improve supervised deliveries include the expansion of midwifery school intake, redistribution of midwives, life saving skills training and free delivery. The 2010 Programme of Work (POW) of the Health Sector, aimed to achieve 50.3% coverage of supervised deliveries (this target covers mainly public and Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) facilities and is therefore below the DHS 2008 figure). Although this target was not met, there was a modest increase from 45.6% in 2009 to 48.2% in 2010. Some of the key factors identified as affecting delivery in health facilities include poor staff attitude, unsatisfactory health facilities and socio-cultural barriers. In addition, timely transport of women in complicated labour cases to relatively well equipped regional and district hospitals remain a problem in many districts.

At the regional level, six regions improved coverage of supervised delivery, but four regions (Western, Eastern, Greater Accra, Volta) experienced declines in supervised deliveries. The region with the poorest performance was the Volta Region, which experienced 15% reduction in coverage (Table 7.19).

Table 7.19: Regional differentials in supervised delivery, 2009 and 2010

Region	% of supervised deliveries in 2009	% supervised deliveries in 2010
Northern	36.1	37.5
Western	42.6	42.0
Central	52.5	54.1
Ashanti	42.4	44.6
Volta	39.4	33.4
Upper West	36.7	46.1
Upper East	52.6	59.9
Eastern	52.1	51.3
Gt. Accra	47.9	45.0

Brong Ahafo	53.7	55.2
Ghana	45.6	48.2

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work, 2009 and 2010 Reviews

Child Mortality

The 2008 DHS reported infant mortality rate of 50 per 1000 live births and an under-five mortality rate of 80 per 1000 live births. These indicators are not measured on annual basis, and for 2010, there was no new information.

Maternal Mortality

Comprehensive data on maternal mortality ratio can only be obtained through surveys. The most current data on maternal mortality ratio obtained through the 2007 Ghana Maternal Health Survey shows a maternal mortality ratio of 451 per 100,000 live births in the seven years preceding the survey. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, reported through the routine health management system and used as proxy, shows that institutional maternal mortality ratio declined from 170 per 1000 live births in 2009 to 164 per 1000 live births in 2010. This is below the target of 185 set for 2010.

In 2010, the health sector redoubled its efforts to reduce maternal mortality through the following measures, among others:

- A comprehensive Antenatal Clinic programme that is linked to Child Welfare Clinic in the districts was implemented. Under the programme, newborns and their mothers receive three monitoring visits to access the newborns' health. Women attending ANC at hospitals are screened and all those with previous history of caesarean, postpartum haemorrhage, eclampsia, hypertension, and the elderly are identified as high risk clients. Special counselling clinics are organized for these women and their spouses and they are advised to deliver at the hospital.
- During the year, midwives received specific training on the use of partograph. Knowledge in the use of partograph promotes confidence, reduce prolonged labour, caesarean sections, and intrapartum still births (WHO, 1994).
- The following training programmes were conducted to upgrade the skills of health personnel: Safe Motherhood Clinical Skills training for Regional Resource Teams, comprehensive Abortion Care training for midwives, training of trainers (TOT) on Lactation Management and Jadelle insertion and removal.

TB Success Rate

The TB success rate slightly increased from 85.6% in 2009 to 86.4% in 2010, which was above the target of 80% for the year.

ii. Ensure Financial Arrangement that Protects the Poor

A National Health Insurance Scheme was established in 2003 with the aim of removing the financial barrier to access to health care and nutritional services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable in Ghanaian society. Currently there are 145 District Mutual Health Insurance Schemes with satellite offices that register members, collect premiums, distribute Health Insurance ID cards and undertake public education.

This section examines the achievements of the NHIS in 2010. The analysis covers issues of coverage and equity, accreditation, claims, and utilization.

Coverage and Equity

The NHIS is mandated to provide universal coverage to ensure equity in access to health care and nutritional services. Available data indicates that the proportion of the population registered under the scheme increased from 14,511,777 in 2009 to 18,031,366 in 2010, of which 64.4% are in the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, pregnant women, people 70 years and over, indigents) (Table 7.20). Analysis by active membership (as indicated by valid NHIS card) shows that only 34% of the total population is in the active membership category (Table 7.21). At the regional level, active membership ranges from a high of 53% in the Upper West Region to a low 25% in the Greater Accra Region.

Table 7.20: Aggregate NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2009 and 2010

Category	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2009	Percent of Total Registrants	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2010	Percent of Total Registrants
Informal	4,266,051	29.4%	5,282,258	29.3%
SNITT Contributors	884,666	6.1%	1,036,882	5.8%
SNITT Pensioners	76,974	0.5%	89,639	0.5%
Under 18 years	7,175,085	49.4%	8,709,389	48.3%
Pregnant women	804,450	5.5%	1,394,445	7.7%
70 years and above	967,401	6.7%	1,140,549	6.3%
Indigents	337,150	2.3%	378,204	2.1%
Total	14,511,777	100.0%	18,031,366	100.0%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

Table 7.21: Total Registered (cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2010

Region	Total Registered (2005 - 2010)	Actives (2010 New + 2010 Renewals)			2010 Population	Actives in 2010 as % of Total Population
		Informal	Exempt	Total		
ASHANTI	3,947,109	570,970	1,014,128	1,585,098	4,725,046	34%
BRONG AHAFO	2,033,380	327,209	687,344	1,014,553	2,282,128	44%
CENTRAL	1,451,365	144,720	347,995	492,715	2,107,209	23%
EASTERN	1,900,765	303,651	626,691	930,342	2,596,013	36%
GT. ACCRA	2,191,429	321,656	639,798	961,454	3,909,764	25%
NORTHERN	1,828,249	200,616	570,721	771,337	2,468,557	31%
UPPER EAST	885,119	140,742	377,126	517,868	1,031,478	50%
UPPER WEST	725,921	104,213	256,854	361,067	677,763	53%
VOLTA	1,277,346	190,414	390,891	581,305	2,099,876	28%
WESTERN	1,790,683	288,699	659,276	947,975	2,325,597	41%
NATIONAL	18,031,366	2,592,890	5,570,824	8,163,714	24,223,431	34%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

Table 7.22: Aggregate NHIS registrants and Active members by Region, 2010

Region	Estimated Population	Aggregate Registrants as at Dec. 2010	Active Members (2010 New + 2010 Renewals)	Percent of Population
ASHANTI	4,725,046	3,947,109	1,585,098	34%
BRONG AHAFO	2,282,128	2,033,380	1,014,553	44%
CENTRAL	2,107,209	1,451,365	492,715	23%

EASTERN	2,596,013	1,900,765	930,342	36%
GT. ACCRA	3,909,764	2,191,429	961,454	25%
NORTHERN	2,468,557	1,828,249	771,337	31%
UPPER EAST	1,031,478	885,119	517,868	50%
UPPER WEST	677,763	725,921	361,067	53%
VOLTA	2,099,876	1,277,346	581,305	28%
WESTERN	2,325,597	1,790,683	947,975	41%
Total	24,223,431	18,031,366	8,163,714	34%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

Accreditation

The National Health Insurance Authority is mandated by the National Health Insurance Act 2003, (Act 650) to accredit service providers to ensure the provision of quality health care services. The number of health facilities who received accreditation increased from 1,404 in 2009 to 2,127 in 2010, representing a 51% increase. The majority of accredited facilities are public hospitals and clinics (Table 7.23).

Table 7.23: Accreditation by type of Provider, 2009 and 2010

Type of Accredited Provider	Baseline 2009	Achievement 2010	% Change 2009-2010
Public hospitals/clinics	919	1,489	62%
Maternity homes	179	201	12%
Pharmacies	172	237	38%
Licensed chemical shops	120	180	50%
Diagnostic facilities	14	20	43%
Total	1,404	2,127	51%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

Claims and Utilization

The number of NHIS cardholders utilizing outpatient services during the year increased by 1.8% from 16,629,692 in 2009 to 16,931,263 in 2010. The number of inpatient visits, however, decreased from 973,524 in 2009 to 724,440 in 2010, representing 25.6% decrease. The claim paid by the scheme to providers increased substantially from GH¢241.836 million in 2009 to GH¢394.270 million in 2010.

Table 7.24: Number of Claims and payments, 2009 and 2010

Items	Number	
	2009	2010
OPD visits	16,629,692	16,931,263
Inpatient visits	973,524	724,440
Total Visits	17,603,216	17,655,703
Claims paid (GH¢ Million)	241.836	394.27
Average payment per visit (in GH¢)	18.34	22.33
Actives Members (New + Renewals)	10,638,119	8,163,714
Average per Active Member	30.35	48.30

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

Key Policy measures, strategies and activities

Other key activities undertaken by NHIS in 2010 during the year included:

- Financial support to partner institutions;
- Assisted the purchase of vaccines for polio immunization
- Supported MP's to undertake health projects in their constituents
- Supported the construction of the Accident Centre in the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi
- Assisted in the expansion of some health facilities across the country
- Developed roadmap towards the implementation of the One-Time Premium Payment, awaiting passage of the new NHIS law
- Established the Clinical Audit Division which seeks to clinically scrutinize claims submitted by service providers.
- Maintained a database of all NHIA certified providers including contact persons and their contact details for easy referencing on status of payments and outstanding indebtedness
- Introduced a robust ICT system to enhance membership and claims management
- Restructured and resourced the Internal Audit Division to enable it to efficiently and effectively audit the district schemes as well as the Authority.
- Established the Claims Processing Centre (CPC) to deal with competency gaps in claims management at the scheme level, as well as to vet claims from Teaching and Regional Hospitals across the country.

iii. Strengthening Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

Key challenges to efficient health service delivery include inadequate human resources and inequitable distribution of available health personnel.

Enrolment of Health Professional

In 2010 the enrolment of health personnel increased with regard to general nurses, midwives and health assistants (Table 7.25). There was, however, significant decline in the intake of Environmental Health Hygiene workers.

Table 7.25: Enrolment in Health Institutions, 2009 and 2010

Category	2008/2009	2009/2010	% change 2009-2010
Nursing	2,260	2329	2.96
Midwifery	625	1121	44.2
Environmental Hygiene	346	253	(-36.8)
Community Health Nurse 1 (2-year certificate)	2,302	2072	(-11.1)
Health Assistants (Technical)	3,034	3104	2.26
Medical Assistants (diploma and post diploma)	186	181	(-2.8)

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2009 and 2010 Reviews

Distribution of Health Personnel

The equitable distribution of health personnel continue to pose challenge to efficient health care delivery in the country. Some of the measures put in place in 2010 to address the mal-distribution of available health care providers include establishing a distribution committee,

which allocates health personnel and a Human Resource Practitioners Forum to collaborate and improve HR monitoring, distribution, retention and attraction to remote areas. The indicators used to monitor progress towards ensuring equity in the distribution of human resources in the health sector are (i) nurse-population ratio and (ii) doctor population ratio.

Nurse-to-population ratio

The total number of nurses in 2010 was 16,524, representing 1.8% increase over the 2009 level of 16,228. The nurse-to-population ratio improved from 1:1,537 in 2009 to 1:1,510 in 2010, however the target of 1: 1,100 set for 2010 was not achieved. At the regional level, Upper East Region has the best nurse-to-population ratio of 1:1,121, while the Ashanti region has the worst nurse-to-population ratio 1:2,045.

Table 7.26: Nurse-population ratio by Region

Region	Nurse: population ratio Baseline in 2009	Estimated population in 2010	Number of nurses in 2010	Nurse: Population ratio in 2010
Ashanti	1: 1,263	5,047,060	2,468	1: 2,045
Brong Ahafo	1:1,048	2,324,270	1,235	1: 1,882
Central	1:821	1,962,545	1,385	1: 1,417
Eastern	1:885	2,421,674	1,942	1: 1,247
Gt. Accra	1:866	4,470,181	3,877	1: 1,153
Northern	1:1,335	2,400,296	1,208	1: 1,987
Upper East	1:825	1,026,836	916	1: 1,121
Upper West	1:783	682,465	595	1: 1,147
Volta	1:830	1,974,560	1,505	1: 1,312
Western	1:1,261	2,636,949	1,393	1: 1,893
National	1:1,537	24,951,240	16,524	1: 1,510

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2009 and 2010 Reviews

N.B: All nurses on government payroll were included in estimating this indicator; community health nurses are included but midwives are excluded.

Doctor-to-population ratio

The total number of doctors increased marginally from 2,082 in 2009 to 2,173 in 2010. The doctor-to-population ratio improved significantly from 1: 11,981 in 2009 to 1:11,479 in 2010, thereby achieving the target of 1:11,500 for 2010. The Greater Accra region has the best doctor-to-population ratio of 1:5,073, while the Upper West Region has the worst doctor-to-population ratio of 1:40,144 (Table 7.27).

Table 7.27: Doctor-population ratio by Region

Region	Doctor: population ratio Baseline in 2009	Estimated population in 2010	Number of doctors in 2010	Doctor to population ratio in 2010
Ashanti	1:8,316	5,047,248	568	1: 8,886
Brong Ahafo	1:16,784	2,323,890	151	1: 15,390
Central	1:22,088	19,620,000	90	1: 21,800
Eastern	1:16,132	2,421,132	164	1: 14,763
Gt. Accra	1:4,783	4,469,313	881	1:5,073
Northern	1:56,940	2,399,890	85	1: 28,234
Upper East	1:37,603	1,026,540	36	1: 28,513
Upper West	1:47,932	682,448	17	1: 40,144
Volta	1:26,907	1,974,117	87	1: 22,691
Western	1:33,623	2,637,170	94	1: 28,055
National	1:11,981	24,943,867	2,173	1: 11,479

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2009 and 2010 Reviews
 N:B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll.

7.2.4 HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Transmission

The policy objectives adopted in the GSGDA to address the negative impact of HIV and AIDS/STI/TB on quality of life, productivity and the cost of provision of health care services include: promoting healthy lifestyle; reducing new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmissions; reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity; and managing the negative socio-cultural effect of HIV and AIDS.

i. Trends in HIV Prevalence

The national median HIV prevalence decreased from 1.9% in 2009 to 1.5% in 2010. The median antenatal prevalence which increased in 2009 to 2.9% after declining for two consecutive years also decreased in 2010 to 2.0%. The number of new infections reported declined substantially from 25,531 cases to 12,890 cases during the year (Table 7.28).

Table 7.28: National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

Variables	2008	2009	2010
National prevalence rate	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Prevalence rate among pregnant women	2.2%	2.9%	2.0%
New infections	22,541	25,531	12,890
Persons living with HIV and AIDS	236,151	267,069	221,941
AIDS death	18,082 (children – 2,2241)	20,313 (children – 2,566)	16,319 (children – 1,611)

Source: NACP, 2010-2015 National HIV Prevalence and AIDS Estimates Report

In terms of age group, the highest prevalence of 2.8% was recorded within the age groups 30-34 years and 35-39 years, while the lowest prevalence rate of 1.1% was recorded within the 15-19 years age group. Prevalence among young persons aged 15 to 24 years which is used as a proxy for new infections was 1.5%, a decrease from last year's 2.1% (Table 7.29).

Table 7.29: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate by Age Group, 2009 and 2010

Age group	Baseline In 2009	Target 2010	Indicator Level in 2010	Progress towards target
15-19	1.9%	< 1.9%	1.1%	Target Achieved
20-24	2.2%	< 2.2%	1.7%	Target Achieved
25-29	3.7%	< 3.7%	2.5%	Target Achieved
30-34	Na	Na	2.8%	Lack of data
35-39	Na	Na	2.8%	Lack of data
15-24	2.1%	< 2.1%	1.5%	Target Achieved

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, NACP, Annual Reports, 2010

At the regional level, HIV prevalence decreased across all regions, except the Upper East region where prevalence increased marginally by 0.20%. The Central, Northern and Upper West regions recorded the highest decline. Also 5 regions including Greater Accra, Eastern, Ashanti, Upper East and Western regions recorded prevalence rates higher than the national average, with Eastern and Ashanti regions having prevalence rates of 3.0% or more (Table 7.30).

Table 7.30: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2009 and 2010

Region	2009	2010	% change
Ashanti	3.9%	3.0%	-0.9%
Brong Ahafo	2.9%	2.0%	-0.9%
Central	3.0%	1.7%	-1.3%
Eastern	4.2%	3.2%	-1%
Gt. Accra	3.2%	2.6%	-0.6%
Northern	2.0%	0.7%	-1.3%
Upper East	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%
Upper West	3.1%	1.7%	-1.4%
Volta	2.6%	1.8%	-0.8%
Western	3.1%	2.5%	-0.6%
National	2.9%	2.0%	-0.9%

Source: NACP, Annual Report, 2010

ii. Reduce New HIV Transmission

Intervention were intensified during the year to reduce new HIV infection. These include the following:

(a) HIV Testing and Counseling(HTC)

HIV testing and counseling has been identified as an essential component of the comprehensive strategy of preventing new infections and/or re-infection in the population.

In 2010 two hundred and fifty-one HTC Centers were established across the country. Overall, 1,063,085 people were tested for HIV at the HTC Centers, as part of the “Know Your Status” Campaigns. This represents 23% increase over the number of people who tested in the previous year. The HIV prevalence among those tested was 4.7% in 2010 as against 4.2% in 2009. The proportion of males who tested positive (5.8%) was higher than that of females (4.4%).

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission(PCMT)

The prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission initiative encourages pregnant women to know their HIV sero-status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to baby. In 2010, five hundred and twenty thousand, nine hundred (520,900) pregnant women benefited from the PCMT, of which about 2.1% tested positive for HIV.

(c) Sexually transmitted infections management (STI)

During the year under review, trainings in syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections were organized for a total of 80 STI service providers including medical officers, medical assistants and nurses.

(d) Condom promotion

Condom promotion as a preventive measure was intensified during the year to encourage safer sex practices. A total of 50 million condoms were procured for distribution by the National AIDs Control Programme as part of its obligation to provide affordable condoms to the general population under the Global Fund.

(e) Reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS related morbidity and mortality

Access to anti-retroviral therapy reduces mortality and morbidity among people living with HIV/AIDS. Efforts to improve access to ART are yielding results. In 2010, patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased from 33,745 to 47,559. The number of service delivery points providing ART was also higher in 2010 compared to 2009 (Table 7.31).

Table 7.31: Number of Clients on ART and VCT/PMCT Service Centers, 2009 and 2010

Service Center	2009	2010
ART		
1. Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART combination therapy	33,745	47,559
2. Number of service delivery points providing ART combination therapy	133	150
3. Number of laboratories with capacity to monitor ART combination therapy according to national guidelines	140	188
4. Number of service deliverers trained in clinical management of PLHIV with advanced infection	246	219
HTC		
1. Number of HIV Testing and Counselling Centers	719	1,059
2. Number of people counseled and tested	865,058	1,063,085
3. Number of people trained to provide HIV testing and counseling	1,270	689
PMCT		
1. Number of Preventing Mother to Child Transmission Centers	792	1,174
2. Number of people tested	381,874	520,900

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2010

7.2.5 Malaria Control

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity and death in Ghana, especially among children under five years and pregnant women. The economic impact of the disease in terms of health care cost and reduced productivity, among others, is well documented.

The following are some of the interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service in 2010 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); and
- Intensifying public education to promote malaria intervention using the mass media.

Table 7.27 presents malaria control indicators. The percentage of children under 5 years and pregnant women sleeping under ITN are survey indicators. However, no surveys have been conducted since 2008.

Table 7.32: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2006-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Under-five malaria case fatality	2.4	1.9	Na	Na
ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	55.3%	40.5%	Na	Na

ITN coverage (pregnant women)	52.5%	30.2%	Na	Na
-------------------------------	-------	-------	----	----

7.2.6 Regenerative Health and Nutrition

In 2010, the Ministry of Health implemented the *Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme* (RHNP) to promote healthy lifestyle through healthy diet, exercise, rest and environmental cleanliness. This was done in collaboration with key agencies such as the Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES), National Sports Council (NSC), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Local Government of Rural Development (MLGRD), among others.

As a major strategy for informing the community about regenerative health and nutrition programme, television and radio health education programmes about healthy lifestyles were organized at the national level. Posters and banners were also displayed at vantage points. Stakeholder meetings were held with Pentecostal Council and Moslem Peace Council to introduce the programme. The main challenge is how to scale up the programme through the GHS as a key collaborator.

7.2.7 Population Management

Effective management of Ghana's population is critical for social development and sustaining economic growth. The policy objectives identified in the CSGDA to guide population management include: integration of population variables in all aspects of development planning; repositioning family planning in the development efforts; and improving the demographic database.

The national core indicators used to monitor progress towards improving population management include: Population growth rate; Total fertility rate; Contraceptive prevalence rate; and Unmet need for family planning. Table 7.28 provides a summary of levels of these indicators. Although the current population growth rate of 2.4% is marginally below the target of 2.3%, the poor performance of family planning indicators is worrying. According to DHS (2008) the use of modern contraceptive methods has been relatively constant over the last five years; from 19% in 2003 to 17% in 2008; recent data from the GHS shows a significant decline in family planning uptake from 31.1% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2010. GHS has attributed this decline to underreporting of this indicator. However, a deeper analysis is needed to find out the causes of the low coverage.

Table 7.33: Population Management Indicators, 2009 and 2010

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Indicator status 2010	Progress towards target
Population Growth Rate	2.4%	2.3%	2.4% (PHC, 2010)	Not achieved
Total fertility rate (DHS)	4.0	4.0	Na	Data not available on annual basis
Contraceptive prevalence rate (DHS)	14.0%	28%	Na	Data not available on annual basis
Contraceptive prevalence (GHS)	31.1%	35.0%	23.5%	Target missed. Significant decline.
Unmet need for family planning (DHS)	35.0%	Na	Na	Data not available on annual basis

Source: National Population Council, 2010 (revised Edition, 1994), GSS, 2008 GDHS

With the unacceptable rates of unmet need, contraceptive prevalence rate and total fertility rate contributing to the current high rate of population growth, some interventions have been put in place to increase the uptake of family planning. These interventions among others include:

- Roadmap for Repositioning Family Planning in Ghana;
- Reproductive Health Commodity Security Strategy;
- Reproductive Health Policy; and
- MDGs Acceleration Framework (MAF)

Again, considering the current inclusion of contraceptives on the Essential Drug List, a multi stakeholder group is dialoguing with Government to get the Free Maternal Policy to include family planning commodities and for the NHIS benefit package to cover surgical methods of family planning.

7.2.8 Productivity and Employment

The GSGDA recognizes that improvement in productivity is critical for poverty reduction and employment creation through increase competition among industries in Ghana. The policy objectives are (i) implementing productivity measurement and enhancement programmes for formal and informal sectors of the economy; (ii) supporting the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security; (iii) adopting measures to integrate the formal and informal economies; (iv) mainstreaming employment issues in national development planning process; (v) promoting decent work in the formal and informal economies; (vi) strengthening the legal framework for labour administration; (vii) implementing a functional labour market information and statistics system; and (viii) implementing policies and strategies to promote workers rights, social dialogue and social protection.

Status of Selected Indicators

The following indicators were used to assess performance in 2010:

- Number Of Labour Disputes;
- Draft National Employment Policy Validated And Implemented;
- National Human Resource Development Policy Developed And Implemented;
- The Labour Market Information System Developed;
- Number Of New Jobs Created (Nyep); And
- Number Of Cooperative Associations In The Informal Economy.

Table 7.34 summarizes the statuses of these indicators in 2010.

Table 7.34: Productivity and Generation of Employment

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Indicator level at 2010	Progress towards target
Number of labor disputes reported	614	Na	775	Target not achieved
Draft National Employment Policy approved and implemented	National Employment Policy developed	Draft National Employment Policy and Implementation Plan approved by Cabinet	An implementation Action plan formulated	Steady progress
National Human Resource Development Policy	Lack of National Human Resource Development	Draft National Human Development Policy developed	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy ready to be	Target achieved

developed and implemented	Policy		validated and submitted to Cabinet	
Labour Market Information System developed	Lack of Labour Market Information System	Draft Labour Market Information System developed	Na	Lack of data
Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	5,696	6,000	5,696	Steady progress
Number of new jobs created by sector (NYEP)	118,426	Na	178,150	Significant progress

Source: *Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Annual Report, 2010*

Number of labour disputes

The government is committed to ensuring peaceful and harmonious industrial relations environment for enhanced productivity. From January to November 2010, the National Labour Commission received 755 complaints/petitions. This compares with 614 cases received in 2009.

Twenty-three (23) of the 755 cases were settled at the High Court while four (4) cases were settled at the Court of Appeal. The total payment by respondents to petitioners through the Commission was GH¢320,727.51.

Industrial actions/strikes resolved through negotiations during the period include those involving workers at Maersk Limited, Local Union of Songhor Salt Project, NAGRAT, POTAG, UTAG, and Junior Nurses at Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.

Draft National Employment Policy Validated and Implemented

A draft National Employment Policy and its Implementation Action Plan was developed in 2008/09. The Policy document has been reviewed in line with the Better Ghana Agenda. Both documents are to be validated at a national stakeholder validation workshop after which it will be submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Human Resource Development Policy Developed and Implemented

A draft National Human Resource Development Policy document has been developed. The policy seeks to maximize the use of human resource potentials for accelerated national development. An Implementation Action Plan is being formulated for validation and submission to Cabinet for approval.

Labour Market Information System Developed

The government is committed to mainstreaming employment policies and programmes in the development agenda. However, the achievement of this objective is compromised by lack of comprehensive labour force data. With the support of Danish Development Assistance a Labour Market Information System is being developed under the Business Sector Programme Support.

Number of Cooperative Societies

The Department of Co-operatives facilitates the development and nurturing of economic groups into vibrant co-operatives and other enterprises group. The operations of these economic groups contribute positively to sustainable employment generation, poverty reduction and community development.

Currently there are 5,696 vibrant co-operative societies operating in four (4) sectors of the economy, namely: Agriculture, Finance, Industry and Service. Agriculture cooperatives alone accounts for 67.4% of the total number.

The Department of Co-operatives is a major facilitator in the Youth in Agriculture Programme and has, to date, facilitated the formation of 2,084 groups out of which 300 have been registered and are operating as co-operative societies with a membership of 50,000.

Records indicate that there are 422 registered Cooperative Credit Unions operating in the country. These Credit Unions have been able to mobilize GH¢152.67 million from which GH¢105 million has been given out as loans. The Credit Unions have established a training centre and 22 Hostel facilities at Kasoa at the cost of GH¢ 2 million with the support of Canadian Cooperative Associations.

Number of New Jobs Created (National Youth Employment Programme)

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 7.35 indicates that 1,013,334 young people registered under the NYEP out of which 115,160, representing 11.36% were actually employed in 2010. The largest number of registered unemployed youth was recorded the Greater Accra Region, followed by the Northern region.

Table 7.35: Number of youth benefiting from NYEP, 2010

Region	Number of Youth Registered	Actual Number of Youth Employed as at 2010	Percentage Employed
Ashanti	187,327	19,124	10.21%
Brong Ahafo	89,868	8,426	9.38%
Western	77,087	8,046	10.44%
Eastern	59,109	8,189	13.85%
Greater Accra	272,363	20,582	7.56%
Volta	76,094	9,148	12.02%
Central	66,016	8,712	13.20%
Upper East	47,277	11,077	23.43%
Upper West	43,594	8,226	18.87%
Northern	94,599	13,630	14.41%
Total	1,013,334	115,160	11.36%

Source: *National Youth Employment Programme, Annual Report, 2010*

Table 7.36 below summarizes information on categories of employment modules and the number of beneficiaries in each module for the year under review. Majority of the youth was employed in the Waste and Sanitation Module (ZOOMLION) followed by Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA).

An exit plan together with a Provident Fund was set up to facilitate the exit of beneficiaries into mainstream employment.

Table 7.36: Youth Employment Modules and Beneficiary Figures, 2010

Module	Number of Youth Engaged
Community Education Teaching Assistants(CETA)	17,674
Community Protection Assistants(CPA)	3,457
Health Extension Workers(HEW)	12,592
Youth in Waste and Sanitation(ZOOMLION)	23,528
Paid Interns	8,760
Youth in Mobile Phone Repairs and Assembling	7,261
Basket Weaving	4,261
Youth in Dress Making	8,261
Youth in film making	1,761
Aviation Security	1,461
Youth in Road maintenance & Repairs	11,261
Youth in Hairdressing	11,261
Youth in Bamboo processing	1,661
Youth in Prison Service Assistants(PSA)	1,961
Total	115,160

Source: *National Youth Employment Programme, Annual Report, 2010*

7.2.9 Social Policy and Social Protection

Major social protection initiatives to address poverty and vulnerability have been implemented in the country over the years. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP). However, certain categories of Ghana's population are still faced with multiple vulnerabilities due to chronic poverty and the negative impacts of certain macroeconomic and environmental factors, as well as certain socio-cultural practices.

The policy objectives in this focus area under the GSGDA are: (i) to review the National Social Protection Framework to address gaps in the areas of reproduction and home care, redistribution of resources, and promoting social integration; (ii) strengthening the family and the provision of care; and (iii) to review the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme.

Status of Selected Indicators

The key indicators adopted to track progress in this area include:

- Social Protection Expenditure As Percentage Of GDP;
- Number Of Poor Households Benefiting From LEAP Social Grant;
- Mechanism For The Coordination Of Social Protection Interventions Across Mdas Established;
- Child Protection Interventions Implemented;
- People With Disabilities (Pwds) Act, 2006, Act 175 Fully Implemented; And
- National Ageing Policy Fully Implemented

Progress towards the achievements of targets set for these indicators during 2010 is presented in Table 7.37.

Table 7.37: Social Protection Indicators

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Indicator level at 2010	Progress towards target
Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP	1.9%	Na	Na	Lack of data
Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP	30,346	Na	46,727	Steady progress
Mechanism for the coordination of social protection interventions across MDAs established	Lack of common targeting mechanism for pro-poor social services	Roadmap for Common Targeting Mechanism in place	Roadmap for Common Targeting Mechanism for social protection programmes has been developed.	Target achieved
Child rights promotion and protection interventions implemented	Na	Na	Various child rights promotion and protection programmes implemented	Lack of data
People with disabilities (PWDs) Act 715 fully implemented	National Council on Persons with Disabilities established as per act	Draft Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Act prepared	Draft Legislative Instrument developed together with Strategic Plan	Target achieved
National Ageing Policy fully implemented	Draft National Ageing Policy	Cabinet Approval of National Ageing Policy	National Ageing Policy approved by Cabinet	Target achieved

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Annual Report, 2010

Social Protection Expenditure as Percentage of GDP

Comprehensive data on the budgetary resources allocated to social protection related interventions is currently not available. However, key social protection interventions including the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, and the LEAP Programme, as well as free text books and school uniforms initiative were expanded and implemented in 2010.

Number of households benefiting from LEAP social grant

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. The LEAP programme which is a component of the National Social Protection Strategy was introduced to provide both conditional and unconditional cash transfers to targeted populations to support extremely poor households with a cash sum of between GH¢8 and GH¢15. In 2010 the total cumulative enrolment under the regular LEAP was 39,423 households with an estimated population of 157,689 and covering 83 districts in all the regions. Besides the regular LEAP, there was also an Emergency LEAP enrolment during 2010. The DSW, under this programme supported 59,115 households in 59 districts across the country.

Mechanism for the coordination of social protection interventions across MDA established

The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW) has developed a roadmap for development of Common Targeting Mechanism for social protection programmes in Ghana in collaboration with Ministries of Education, Health, Food and Agriculture, and Local Government and Rural Development to deepen and achieve efficiency in pro-poor targeting nationwide. Forty-five (45) District Social Protection Committees were formed in 2010 to help in pro-poor targeting and sensitization, Social Protection and Livelihood Technical Committees have also been formed to facilitate linkages to complimentary services in other sectors for beneficiaries.

A Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with four (4) Ministries including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Food and Agriculture & Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to facilitate implementation of complementary services.

Child Protection Interventions Implemented

Ghana has a comprehensive legislative framework (i.e. Children's Act 1998, Act 560) addressing child protection issues, however the absence of child protection policy is affecting the effective implementation of the Act. The following child rights and protection interventions were carried out in 2010.

Day Care Centres

There are currently 4,227 Day Care Centres in the country but only 984 of them have been registered. In addition the Shelter for Abused Children also received 569 cases and disposed off 364 of them. Reasons for admitting the children to the Shelter include child trafficking, defilement, missing, child neglect, incest and labour exploitation.

Care Reform Initiative

The Department of Social Welfare with technical and financial support from UNICEF implemented the care reform initiative to de-emphasize institutional care for children towards a more family based care and support and to provide standards of care for all orphanages in the country. Over 400 children were removed from children homes and resettled with parents/relatives or placed in foster care.

National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa

The programme was initiated to ensure that the worst forms of child labour in the cocoa sector is eliminated in response to the international agitation and possible boycott of Ghana's cocoa on the world market. The programme achieved the following in 2010:

- Six thousand three hundred (6,300) children were identified and supported with basic school needs.
- One thousand three hundred (1,300) needy children were supported in formal and vocational schools in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service.
- Funds and logistics (motor-bikes, bicycles, computers and accessories) were provided to forty-seven (47) Districts and partner NGOs to conduct remediation activities.
- The service delivery capacity of 22 additional districts was enhanced in remedial activities.
- A communication strategy to disseminate the Hazardous Child Activity Framework to districts and communities was developed.
- A community-based Child Monitoring Framework was developed to enhance identification children in worst forms of child labour for referral and remediation.

People with Disabilities Act fully implemented

Government's commitment to ensure inclusive development led to the reconstitution and inauguration of the National Council on Persons with Disability in 2009 in line with the Persons

with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 175). During 2010, the Council collaborated with key institutions and achieved the following:

- Developed a Draft Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, Act 175.
- A five-year (2011-2015) Strategic Plan was developed to translate the various components of the Disability Act into measurable results and outcomes.
- The Council in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ghana Federation of the Disabled, developed and launched guidelines to streamline the disbursement and management of the District Assemblies common fund allocation to Persons with Disability. Thirty-five (35) District Assemblies have so far opened specific bank accounts for the transfer of the funds.

National Ageing Policy fully implemented

The policy seeks to integrate issues of ageing into mainstream development agenda. The National Ageing Policy and its Implementation Action Plan has been approved by Cabinet.

7.2.10 Sports Development

The policy objectives identified to promote sports development in the GSGDA include (i) developing a comprehensive sports policy and legislation; (ii) promoting academics/juvenile sports; and (iii) improving sports infrastructure and management.

Status of Selected Indicators

The indicators used to track performance in this focus area in 2010 were:

- A Sports Policy Developed And Implemented
- Number Of New Sports Facilities Constructed/Rehabilitated
- Number Of Competitive Sports Events Organized By Government
- Contribution Of Sports To Gdp

Though current data is not available, the contribution of sports to the socio-economic development of the country is estimated to be high following Ghana's hosting of major sporting events including the Hockey Championship and the participation of the Black Stars in the CAN 2010 and the 2010 World Cup Finals in South Africa in which Ghana was silver medalist and the quarter finalist respectively.

In order to establish a legal framework to guide and direct implementation of sporting activities in the country, the National Sports Bill was finalized and submitted to Cabinet for approval and onward submission to Parliament. Also the National Sports Policy was initiated to support a comprehensive and coordinated sport development in the country.

With respect to sports facilities, one multipurpose court was constructed at Accra Sports Stadium in 2010 in addition to the rehabilitation of four (4) other facilities namely: Gyandu Park, Sekondi; Tennis Court, Accra; Wa Stadium; and Robert Mensah Stadium, Cape Coast.

Table 7.38: Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2010

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Sports policy developed and implemented	• Sports bill reviewed by stakeholders	• Draft sports bill submitted to Cabinet	• Draft sports bill submitted to Cabinet	Target achieved
2. Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Na	• Constructed = 1 • Rehabilitation = 4	• Constructed = 1 multipurpose court constructed at Accra Sports Stadium. • Rehabilitation = 4 (Four other facilities were rehabilitated including: Gyandu Park-Sekondi, Tennis Court- Accra, Wa Stadium, and Robert Mensah Stadium- Cape Coast)	Target achieved
3. Number of competitive sports events organized by government	Na	• Thirty-four (34) sports events hosted	• Thirty-four (34) sports events hosted	Target achieved
4. Contribution to GDP	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOYS, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2010 to ensure development of comprehensive sports policy and legislation; promoting academics/juvenile sports; and improving sports infrastructure and management:

- Ghana hosted, organized and participated in thirty-four (34) sports events, both at national and international levels. These include Ghana's hosting of five (5) international competitions (i.e. African Club Championships – Hockey, Accra; and West and Central Africa ITF / CAT Tennis Junior Championships - Winneba); Five (5) World Title Fights – Boxing – Accra; International Friendly – Table Tennis (Ghana vrs Cote d'Ivoire) – Accra; and Africa Scrabble Championship - Accra
- Ghana presented national teams and participated in three (3) major international competitions, namely; Youth Olympic Games – Athletics and Hockey – Singapore; ECOWAS Games – Athletics and Handball – Nigeria; Commonwealth Games, India; Athletics, Boxing, Badminton, Disabled; and Sports, Table Tennis and Weightlifting
- Various Sports Associations were also involved in twenty-four (24) other sporting events both at the continental and other international levels.

7.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy recommendations are made on the basis of key findings of this report to enhance improvements in the implementation of policies and programmes under the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area of the GSGDA.

7.3.1 Education

- A key finding of the report is that enrolment at the primary level for children in the age group 6-11 years has stagnated for two consecutive academic years. This situation compromises MDG 2 of achieving universal primary education by 2015 and needs to be investigated and addressed.

- The report observed a decline in girls' enrolment at both primary and junior high school levels. This issue must be addressed urgently if the targets of achieving gender parity in access to education and universal primary education are to be achieved.
- Quality of education indicators did not perform well and indeed declined in some cases during the year. To ensure positive outcomes for education, attention must be given to improving the quality of education at all levels.

7.3.2 Health

- Financial sustainability of the NHIS remains a big challenge given the increasing demand for health insurance and the corresponding increase in health care service utilization. There is the need to find additional sources of funding for the scheme while implementing cost containment strategies to minimize operational cost.
- The report observed negative trends in coverage of antenatal care and family planning services. Appropriate policy response needs to be implemented to reverse these trends.
- Maternal mortality remains high and with current progress in access to maternal health services, MDG 5 may not be attained in 2015. It is therefore necessary to scale up maternal health services, particularly at the district level.

7.3.3 Productivity and Employment

- It was observed that the number of labour disputes increased during the year. There is therefore the need to accelerate the pace of implementation of policies aimed at promoting industrial peace at the workplace.
- Efforts to develop Market Information System needs to be accelerated in order to address the information gap on labour market in the country.

7.3.4 Social Policy and Social Protection

- Budgetary allocation to the range of social protection interventions need to be increased to ensure smooth implementation for maximum impact on the poor and vulnerable.
- Few districts have open accounts for the disbursement of the District Assemblies Common allocation to Persons with Disabilities (PWDS). Districts should therefore be encouraged to disburse and manage District Assemblies Common Fund allocation to Persons with Disability.

7.3.5 Sports Development

- The development and implementation of the National Sports Policy need to be accelerated to support comprehensive and coordinated sports development in the country.
- Sports facilities at the district level should be improved to promote juvenile/academicals sports.
- There is the need to properly assess and track the contribution of sports to the gross domestic product (GDP).

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Ghana has made considerable progress in democratic governance although there are key areas where challenges still exist. The practice of democracy and good governance has contributed immensely to the relative peace and stability in the country despite the political turmoil within the sub-region. In order to consolidate the gains and expand the frontiers of democracy in the country, policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2010 focused on the following areas as outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010 - 2013:

- Deepening Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reforms;
- Local Governance and Decentralization;
- Creation/establishment of special development areas to reduce poverty/inequality
- Public Policy Management;
- Public Sector Reforms;
- Enhancing Development Communication;
- Women's Empowerment and Participation in Governance;
- Rule of Law and Justice;
- Public Safety and Security;
- Forestalling external aggression;
- Access to rights and entitlements;
- Corruption and Economic Crimes;
- National Culture and Development.
- International Relations (partnership) for Development;
- Evidence-based Decision Making; and
- Managing Migration for National Development.

8.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2010

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2010 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation of key policy measures and strategies implemented to bring about the expected change.

8.2.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Strengthening Arms of Governance and Independent Governance Institutions
- Enhancing Civil Society Participation in Governance
- Promoting Coordination, Harmonization and Ownership of the Development Process
- Promoting the Participation of State and Non-State Institutions in Governance

In tracking progress towards the attainment of the objectives of this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Level of compliance with the Transition Law;
- Total number of papers laid and considered by Parliament;
- Percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament;
- Revised 1992 National Constitution;
- Percentage change in budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions;
- Share of budgetary resources to the Election Fund; and
- Level of CSOs engagement in the policy formulation and development process.

Status of Selected Indicators

Of the 10 indicators monitored in this focus area, six (6) achieved the targets set for 2010 with one (1) exceeding its target, two (2) did not achieve their targets but made steady progress, one (1) made slow progress, and there was lack of data on one (1) of the indicators (Table 8.1a).

i. Compliance with the Transition Law

Successive free and fair elections in Ghana continue to strengthen Ghana's democratic credentials and make Ghana a shining example in a continent of turbulent electoral process and unstable governments. However, the transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to another in Ghana has been characterized by administrative lapses and controversy since 1992. In fact, the 2001 transition was the first time in Ghana's history when political power was transferred from one political party to another through the electoral process, and the absence of a transition blueprint to guide the transfer of power contributed to the difficulties and confusion that emerged during the process.

In order to address this weakness, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in collaboration with the Ghana Political Parties Programme (GPPP), a group comprising the political parties with representation in Parliament, initiated the preparation of a Presidential (Transition) Bill in 2007, aimed at addressing the administrative and political challenges associated with transfer of political power from one political administration to the other. Essentially the bill is meant to provide a framework, and an integrated approach, for managing the political transfer of administration from an outgoing democratically elected President to an incoming democratic President. The proposals in the bill attempt to address issues relating to: (i) timelines for vacating official of accommodation; (ii) a mechanism to safeguard government assets through an inventory system; (iii) time limits for the submission of handing-over notes; and (iv) appointees whose tenure ends with that of an outgoing President.

Following extensive consultations with stakeholders in 2008 and 2009, the draft Presidential (Transition) Bill, 2010 was forwarded to Parliament for consideration and passage. The bill has since been referred to the Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs for the necessary Parliamentary processes to be undertaken. Stakeholders continue to advocate for the bill to become law in time to guide the transition process after the 2012 general elections.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
3. The level of compliance to	- Transition Law: None - Compliance: 0%	- Draft law prepared and	- Bill referred to Committee on	Target achieved

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
the transition law.	- Infringements: 0%	discussed by Stake-holders - Final Bill forwarded to Parliament for consideration	Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (28 Oct. 2010). - Bill is currently at Committee stage. - Stakeholders continue to advocate for Bill to become law.	
4. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	- Total # Sitzings: 78 - C'ttee Meetings: 450 - Bills Considered: 10 - Papers Laid: 194 ➤ <i>L.I = Na</i> ➤ <i>Int'l agreem't = Na</i> ➤ <i>Committee report= Na</i>	140 400 45 275 40 35 200	76 195 32 100 20 27 124	Slow Progress
5. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	<u>Allocation</u> <u>Actual</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) (Gh¢ 'mil) - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	<u>Actual Release</u> 37%	<u>Allocation</u> <u>Actual</u> (Gh¢ mil) (Gh¢ mil) - 34.37 62.73 - 31.4% chg 111.1% chg	Target exceeded
6. The revised National constitution	- Revision of the 1992 Republic of Ghana constitution: None - Proposal made to Parliament by H.E The President for revision of the 1992 Republic of Ghana constitution in the 2009 State of the Nation's Address	- Inauguration of Constitution Review Commission - Setting up support office - National, regional, district and community consultation undertaken	- Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), with support office was set up in January 2010 - The Commission undertook national, regional, district and community consultation between January 2010 and December 2010, and received over 75,000 submissions from stakeholders	Target achieved

Source: Parliament, IEA, and Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), 2010

ii. Strengthening Parliament

Meanwhile, Parliament continued to be strengthened to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions to deepen democracy, good governance and sound economic management in 2010.

In 2010, Parliament had a total of 76 sittings and 195 committee meetings, compared with 78 sittings and 450 committee meetings recorded in 2009. In total 32 bills were considered in 2010 compared with 10 in 2009, while 100 papers were laid in 2010 as against 194 in 2009. These include 20 Legislative Instruments (LIs), and 27 International Agreements. Also 124 reports from the Committees of the House, and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were also laid and considered. Parliament passed the 2011 Budget Appropriation Bill for the 2011 Government business.

Table 8.1b provides an overview of the Parliamentary business for 2010. In general, the bulk of the parliamentary activities took place during the second and third sessions in 2010 (35% and 39% of all activities occurred in the second and third sessions respectively) and only 26% of the activities took place during the first session.

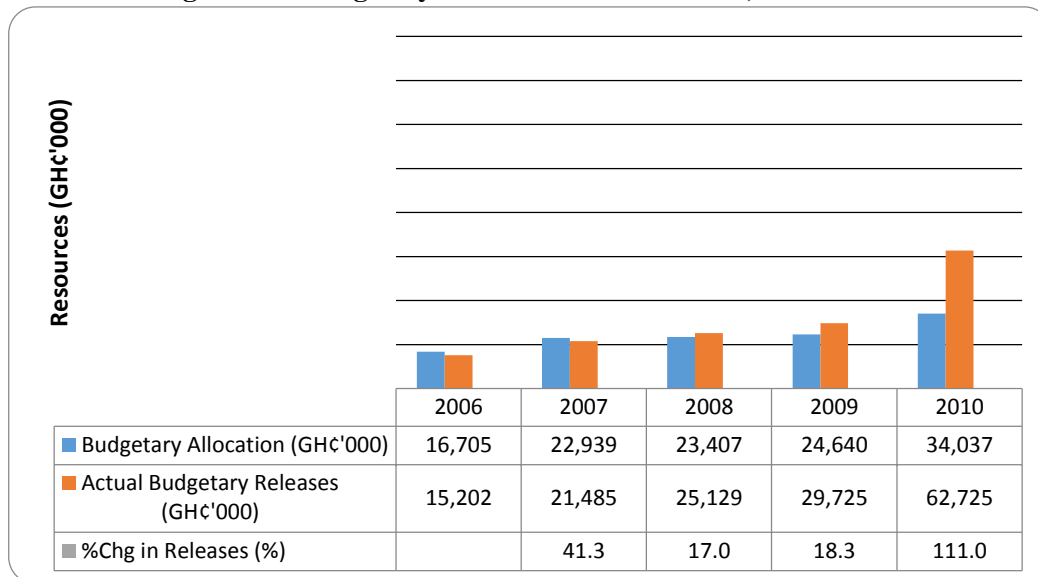
Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business

BILLS/PAPERS	FIRST SESSION	SECOND SESSION	THIRD SESSION	TOTAL
Bills	4	9	19	32
Legislative Instruments	3	3	14	20
International Agreements	4	12	11	27
Committee Reports	21	43	60	124
Others	15	17	15	47
Motions	39	50	80	169
Resolutions	8	20	11	39
Questions	116 (7 Urgent)	156 (5 Urgent)	94 (5 Urgent)	366 (17 Urgent)
Statements	17	15	16	48
Committee Sittings	51	50	100	201

Source: Parliament, 2010

Budgetary allocation and releases to Parliament continued to increase on an annual basis. The approved budget to Parliament increased from GH¢29,726,272 in 2009 to GH¢34,037,510 in 2010, representing 15% increase over the 2009 level. However actual release amounted to GH¢62,806,544, representing 84.5% above the approved level and 111.1% over the 2009 actual release (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006 - 2010



Source: Parliament, 2010

Almost 55% of these resources were spent on payments of Administration and Service expenditures that relate to the legislative oversight and regulatory functions of Parliament, including servicing Select Committee meetings and field visits. However a shortfall of about 49% was registered in resources for financing key infrastructural activities and provision of equipments for the work of Parliament.

This notwithstanding, a number of infrastructural projects were undertaken to further facilitate parliamentary business and enhance productivity. A contract to rehabilitate the “Job 600” building to provide office space to Members of Parliament (MPs) was officially awarded, while

assistance was offered by the World Bank to facilitate the computerization of the Chamber of Parliament. The 3-storey office complex which is to provide additional office space for leadership and staff was completed and put to use.

iii. Constitutional Review

To deepen democratic governance and strengthen existing institutions, Ghana established a nine-member Constitutional Review Commission in January 2010, to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised. The mandate of the Commission is 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 with regards to 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. Table 8.3 below shows the nature and types of consultations that were undertaken by the Commission in 2010. Over 75,000 submissions were received and synthesized into 12 thematic areas. These were further broken down into 77 sub-themes and about 548 issues, and were expected to form the basis of the debate during the National Constitutional Review Conference. The work of the Commission is expected to be concluded in 2011 with a draft bill and final report submitted to Cabinet for consideration.

Table 8.3: Parliamentary Business

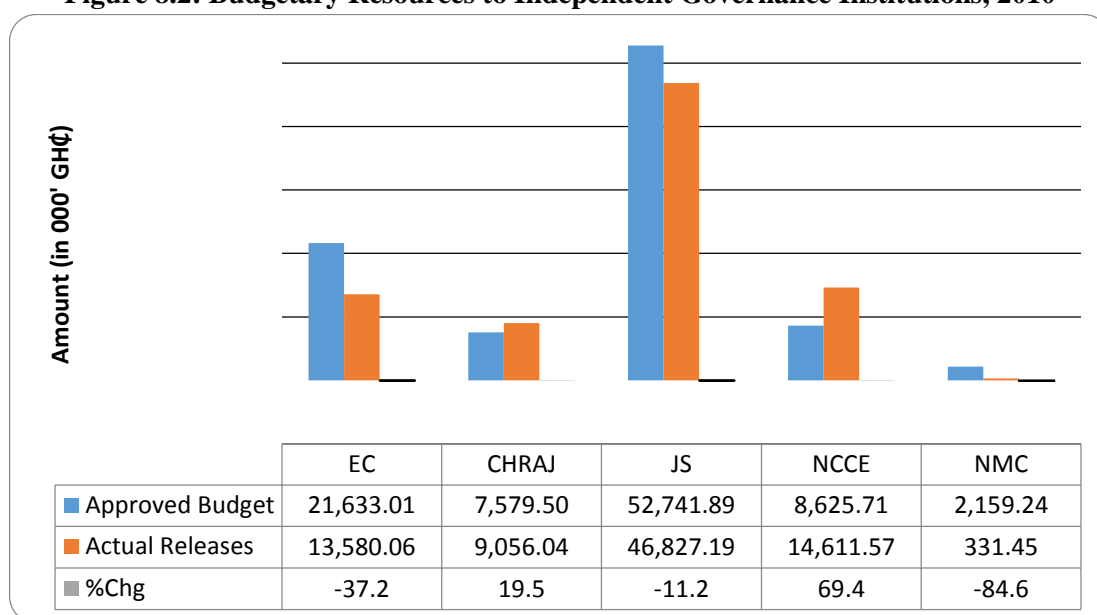
LEVEL OF CONSULTATION	COVERAGE	DATE
1. Community and District Consultations	All 170 Districts	Apr – Jun'10
2. Follow-up Community and District Consultations	All 170 Districts	Jul – Sept'10
3. Regional Open Forums	All 10 Regions	Aug – Sept'10
4. Regional Mini Consultations	All 10 Regions	Aug – Sept'10
5. Formal Regional Public Hearings	All 10 Regions	Aug – Sept'10
6. National Mini Consultations	56 Interest Groups & MDAs	Aug – Oct'10
7. Diaspora Consultations	5 African Countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Botswana, Egypt and South Africa)	Nov'10
8. Written Submissions sent to the Commission	From all over the World	Jan – Dec'10
9. News Media/Social Media (Website, Facebook and Twitter)	From all over the World	Mar – Dec'10
10. Special Consultations	Sitting and Former Presidents, Vice Presidents, Flagbearers of Political Parties, etc	Dec'10 – Feb'11
11. SMS Text-In Campaign	From all Networks	Jan – Dec'10
12. Phone Calls and Text Messages	From all over the World	Jan – Dec'10

Source: Constitutional Review Commission, 2010

iv. Strengthening of the Independent Governance Institutions

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana designates the Electoral Commission (EC), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Judicial Service (JS) and the National Media Commission (NMC) as the key Independent Governance Institutions (IGI) with special functions to serve as a check on the Executive Arm of Government thereby deepening the rule of law and democracy. Over the years, these institutions have been under-resourced. The medium-term objective under the GSGDA is to adequately resource these IGIs to enable them perform their functions.

Figure 8.2: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2010



Source: Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD), 2010

Analysis of budgetary resources to the IGIs shows that, with the exception of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justices (CHRAJ), and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the remaining three institutions recorded shortfalls in budgetary resources released for the implementation of their policies, programmes and projects in 2010. There was an average shortfall of about 44.4% of the approved budget for 2010. The institution most disadvantaged in this regard is the National Media Commission which had a shortfall of about 85% in 2010, representing about 25.9% decline over the 2009 level (Table 8.4).

The bulk of this shortfall is traced to allocation of resources for Services and Investment activities. With the exception of NCCE and NMC, data on the actual releases for the other IGIs are not readily available to assess the extent of changes over the 2009 levels; however that for NCCE shows that actual releases of resources exceeded the 2009 level by about 100% which is twice the target set for 2010.

Table 8.4: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
7. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Actual Releases (Ghc `mil)%Chg - EC = Na - CHRAJ= Na - NCCE = 7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = Na NMC = 0.448 (23%)	Na Na 50.0% 61.1% 20.0%	(13.580)...% (9.056) ...% (14.612) 100.7% (46.827)...% (0.332) -25.9%	Lack of data
8. The share of resources to the election fund	Proposal made to Parliament and accepted by all political parties with representation in Parliament to consider, the IEA - sponsored Public Financing of Political Parties Bill, including the creation of an Election Fund for political parties, for parliamentary enactment.	- 0% - Presentation of Public Financing of Political Parties bill to Parliament	- 0% - Bill in Parliament. - IEA still engaged in advocacy work on the Bill.	Target achieved Parliamentarians have re-emphasized the need for an independent "Election Fund" along the lines of the District Assembly Common Fund at an IEA workshop held at Akosombo
9. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think tanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs, think tanks, etc Participate in selection of indicators and setting of targets for monitoring national development plans	CSOs participated in the selection of indicators and setting of targets for national development plans	Target achieved
	Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	- ISODEC Open Budget Index: Score B	- Open Budget Index Score: 54 The increase in Ghana's score is largely due to the publishing of a mid-year review, an end of year report and an audit reportGovernment.	Steady progress
	GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	- CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDBS review	CSOs represented in the key policy dialogues with DPs such as the 2010 MDBS PAF review; 2010 Consultative Group (CG) meeting; and Send Foundation selected to coordinate CSOs representation in key GOG-DPs dialogues.	Steady progress
	APRM: Formation of District APRM Oversight Committees across the country, consisting mainly of voluntary associations of civil society and public sector actors.	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings conducted	- 170 District APRM Oversight Committees inaugurated - 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	Target achieved

Source: NDPC, ISODEC, MOFEP, and APRM Secretariat, 2010

v. Ensure Free and Credible Election

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Electoral Commission successfully conducted District Assemblies and Unit Committee elections. The election took place in all 170 districts and covered a total of 6,160 Electoral Areas. Total nominations received for the District Assembly Elections (DAEs) were 17,315 of which 7.9% were females, while out of the 45,762 nominations received for the Unit Committee Elections (UCEs) 10.2% were females. Total elected positions for the DAEs were 6,093 of which 6.8% were females, while out of the total of 5,378 elected for the UCEs only 6.4% were females.

The overall voter turn-out was estimated at 39.4% with the lowest voter turn-out recorded in Greater Accra Region (18.6%) and the highest recorded in Upper East Region (56.9%).

Table 8.5: District Assembly and Unit Committee Elections, 2010

REGION	TOTAL NOMINATION		DAE: NUMBER ELECTED			UCE: NUMBER ELECTED			% TURN-OUT
	DAE	UCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
WESTERN	1,555	4,741	515	28	543	2,433	209	2,642	34.11
CENTRAL	1,664	4,403	533	39	572	2,350	321	2,671	36.87
GT. ACCRA	1,269	2,501	319	34	353	1,315	260	1,575	18.55
VOLTA	1,833	4,211	580	65	645	2,291	327	2,618	36.43
EASTERN	2,308	5,585	742	75	817	3,116	409	3,525	35.47
ASHANTI	3,393	9,473	988	65	1,053	4,579	601	5,180	36.08
BRONG AHAFO	1,979	6,187	712	49	761	3,201	420	3,621	37.67
NORTHERN	1,749	4,009	684	19	703	2,545	135	2,680	50.2
UPPER EAST	896	2,763	329	24	353	1,338	88	1,426	56.86
UPPER WEST	669	1,889	279	14	293	1,151	121	1,272	51.74
TOTAL	17,315	45,762	5,681	412	6,093	5,034	344	5,378	39.4

Source: Electoral Commission, 2010

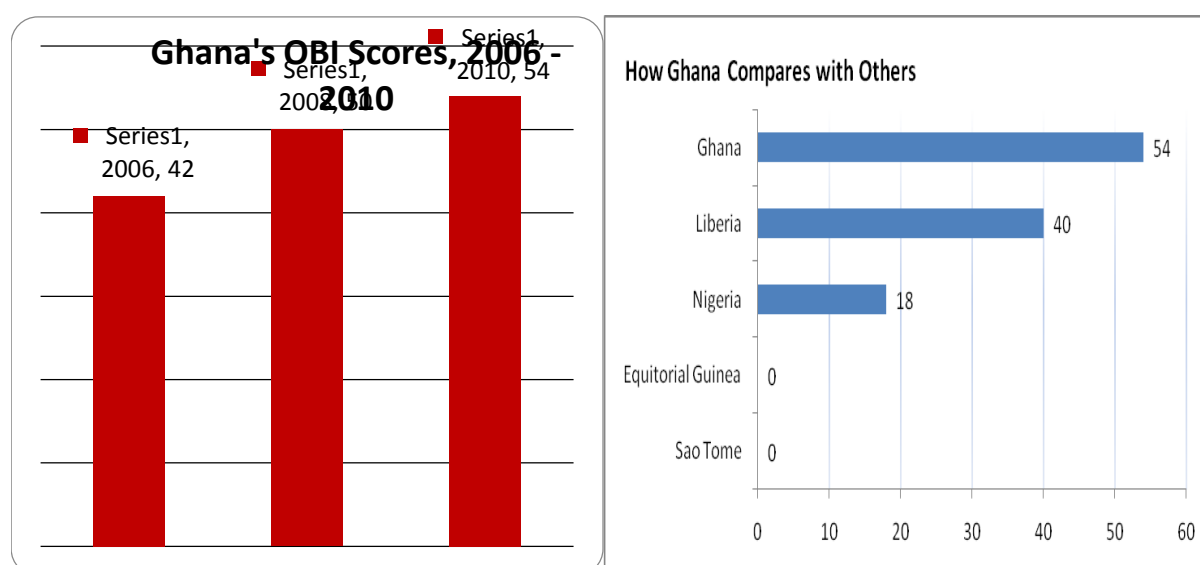
Meanwhile the initiative to further consolidate the electoral process in areas relating to technology continued in 2010. As part of the process to implement the recommendation of the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) on biometric voter registration as a key mechanism against multiple voting and impersonation in Ghana's electoral system, the Electoral Commission in 2010 initiated the procurement processes for acquiring equipment and software required for the registration of all eligible voters by April 2012.

Also following the launch of the Election Fund to be financed from the national budget in 2008, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) continued to work on the Draft Public Funding of Political Parties Bill and the Draft Political Parties Bill in 2010. The lead role by IEA instead of the Electoral Commission was considered appropriate for the purpose of transparency of the process. The bill was forwarded to Parliament in 2010 for consideration and advocacy work continued in 2010 to get the bill passed into law.

v. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process

The engagement of CSOs in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is considered critical for national ownership of the national development process. As part of the effort to improve access and participation in the policy formulation process, the preparation of the national development policy framework, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010 -2013 was opened for participation by NGOs, civil society organizations, faith based organizations, the private sector, research and academic institutions, and professional associations. The representatives of NGOs, civil society organizations, the private sector, research and academic institutions, professional associations were included in the core technical teams known as Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) established for each thematic area to finalize the GSGDA in 2010. The same CSPGs approach was adopted in the preparation of the results matrix which entails the selection of core set of national indicators to monitor progress of implementation of the GSGDA.

Figure 8.3: Open Budget Index (OBI) for Ghana, 2010



Source: ISODEC, 2010

Since 2005 the preparation of Ghana's Annual National Budget and Financial Statement has been opened to public participation through the submission of memoranda to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for consideration prior to the preparation of the budget and pre-budget discussions with key private sector associations and groups. Post budget workshops are also undertaken to discuss the content of the national budget with key stakeholders for effective implementation and to get feedback for future budget preparation.

Subsequently, Ghana's score on the Open Budget Index (OBI); a composite score of 92 questions from the Open Budget Survey⁶ used to compile objective scores on the scale of 0 – 100, and rankings of the relative transparency of each country's budget process, increased from 42 in 2006 to 54 in 2010. Ghana's 2010 OBI score is higher than that of any other country surveyed in West Africa and also higher than the worldwide average of 42.

In May every year the Government of Ghana and her Development Partners meet to review progress towards the achievement of agreed set of targets under the Framework Memorandum of the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) Mechanism. The review is normally conducted jointly by the Government of Ghana (GoG) and the MDBS development partners, to the exclusion of CSOs. In 2010, however civil society organisations, and policy think-tanks were provided the platform to participate in the process as a result of active communications and wider engagement policy that was pursued prior to the review. It was intended that this involvement will be maintained post-review.

Also the civil society and policy think-tanks continued to participate in the annual Consultative Group/Partnership meeting of the Government of Ghana and his Development Partners in 2010. The CSOs under the coordination of SEND Foundation presented a position paper and

⁶ The International Budget Partnership's Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country assessed of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The Survey also examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAI), as well as the opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes.

contributed to the discussion on the theme of the meeting, which was “How government should manage the transition towards a middle income economy”.

Meanwhile the involvement of CSOs in the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process at the local level continued to be strengthened with 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 of the APRM at the local level. In 2010 about 170 District APRM Oversight Committees were inaugurated and continued to perform their functions. About 40 districts collected data, analysed and validated the report prepared in 2010.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies Activities:

The following policy measures and strategies were adopted to strengthen the practice of democracy.

Compliance with the Transition Law

- The Presidential Transition Bill was forwarded to Parliament and referred to the Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs;
- The IEA continued the advocacy work on the Transition Bill for it to be passed into law;

Strengthening Parliament

- To further strengthen the involvement of Parliament in the national budget preparation and execution process, provision has been made in the Budget Bill for the establishment of a Legislative Budget Office. The office is to provide to Members of Parliament analytical information to assist them in the consideration of the annual national budget.
- Work on the necessary modalities that will ensure that the MPs’ Constituency Fund is properly anchored in the Financial Administration and Legislative frameworks was initiated. A committee comprising members from Cabinet and Parliament to develop guidelines for proper utilization of the MPs’ Constituency Fund was set up.
- Functional and organizational-wide training, study visits, professional conferences and attachments were embarked on by Members of Parliament and staff of the Parliamentary Service (both locally and overseas) in several key areas including Management, Leadership, Human Resource, ICT, Communications, Parliamentary Administration, Practice and Procedures and Governance in order to strengthen the capacity of members and officials of Parliament for effective performance of their functions.
- Parliament’s engagement with Development Partners continued in 2010. A high profile advisory meeting was held between the Leadership of Parliament and the British House of Commons (represented by MPs from both the Labour Party and the Conservative Party). The meeting served as a platform to share experiences in parliamentary business.

Constitutional Review

- Phase I of the task of the Constitutional Review Commission involved the preparation of project proposals, work plans and budgets, establishment of the Constitution Review Commission, fundraising and the setting up of the CRC secretariat.

- All submissions received by the Commission were referred to a team of competent researchers who advised the Commission on the factual and legal integrity of the submissions.
- Phase II of the work of the commission was devoted to research and documentation; consultations and interface with the Ghanaian public at home and abroad; the holding of a National Constitution Review Conference; and a mid-term review of the project. The consultations took place at the Community; District; and Regional levels. Mini-stakeholder consultations with specific, specialized and identifiable groups were conducted with gender groups, Parliament, the Judiciary, the private sector, academia, Civil Society Organizations, Political Parties, Professional Bodies and Associations, Religious Bodies and other stakeholders in the natural resource industry, among others. All the consultations were conducted between March and December, 2010. A National Constitutional Review Conference is scheduled for 2011.

Strengthening of the Independent Governance Institutions

- The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justices (CHRAJ) facilitated the development of a National Human Rights Action Plan (NAHRAP) with relevant stakeholders as the major document through which rights will be mainstreamed into development planning for systematic implementation;
- CHRAJ also conducted a total of 1,278 Human Rights Education programmes in Schools and Rural Communities in Regions and Districts and for the general public. Also 62 health professionals from Nurses Training Colleges were trained on human rights;
- The Commission monitored the state of human rights in Ghana during the year, including inspection of Prisons and Police Cells;
- The Commission organized Roundtable Discussions with News Editors and Senior Media Practitioners on Human Rights Reporting;
- In order to provide adequate and decent residential and office accommodation for the Judiciary, the Judicial Service refurbished and completed a number of High Court and Appeal Court buildings and residential accommodation nationwide;
- The Electoral Commission undertook a revision and exhibition of the voters register to include all eligible qualified citizens who for one reason or another could not register;
- One hundred and eighty (180) Civic Education Officers, Administrative and Accounts Officers as well as Internal Auditors of the National Commission on Civic Education were trained to enhance the delivery of Civic Education which forms the key mandate of the Commission; and
- Capacity building on transparency and accountability was organized for management staff of the National Commission on Civic Education to enhance the skills of senior level management staff in conducting effective public education on Anti-Corruption strategies.

Ensure Free and Credible Election

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Electoral Commission prepared and placed before Parliament, Constitutional and Legislative Instruments that seek to amend the regulations and structures on the conduct and supervision of District Assembly elections in 2010; and
- Following study tours to Philippines, Netherlands, Mali, South Africa and Botswana in 2007 to study the implementation realities of external voting in these selected countries, a Committee of representatives of the Electoral Commission and the Political Parties

was set up to make recommendation for a review of the ROPAA. The Committee continued their meetings in 2010 and is likely to conclude its work by the close of June 2011 when it will submit its report/recommendations to the Electoral Commission.

Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process

- The final draft of the medium term national development policy framework, the “Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda” (GSGDA), 2010–13 was completed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The framework benefited from the inputs of CSOs, think-tanks, professional bodies, private sector, traditional authorities and local communities through national, regional and district consultations and representations on the CSPGs.
- A one-day workshop was organized by CSOs under the coordination of IDEG to review the draft GSGDA and aCSOs’ position paper on the draft document was submitted to NDPC for consideration.
- CSOs representation on the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) of the MDBS was endorsed in 2010. Subsequently, SEND Foundation was nominated to represent CSOs on the Governance Sector Working Group (SWG) and the Ghana M&E Forum to be represented on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) SWG. The SWG mechanism is an important platform for dialogue between Government and DPs where representatives of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and DPs involved in a specific sector discuss sector policies, performance monitoring and implementation of harmonized projects. Currently there are 15 sector working groups. Chief Directors co-chair the SWGs with a DP counterpart to ensure Government ownership and mutual accountability.

8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Operationalizing and strengthening the Sub-district structures;
- Ensuring harmony as well as synergy necessary for expeditious actions by ensuring clarity in Local Government Laws;
- Ensuring efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial autonomy of the districts; and
- Ensuring transparency in management of districts and local fiscal resources.

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

- Share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue
- Share of Central Government’s transfers to MMDAs in total national budget
- Size of MMDAs personnel in relation to Central Government’s
- Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their DMTDPs in line with NDPC guidelines
- Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Four (4) out of the 5 indicators identified to monitor progress of implementation of interventions, made steady progress, except one (1) which lacked data for assessment.

In order to assess MMDAs financial capacity to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level, changes in the share of MMDAs total revenue (including IGF, DACF, GOG transfer, HIPC transfer and Donor) in national receipt/revenue were analysed. Total revenue available to MMDAs for implementation of programmes and projects increased from Gh¢321.37 million in 2009 to Gh¢621.194 million in 2010, representing 93.3% over the 2009 level. This constitutes 6.3% of total government receipts (both domestic revenue and grants) in 2010 and an increase over the 2009 level of 3.4% (Table 8.2a). This indicates increasing trend in resources available at the MMDAs level for implementation of policies, programmes and projects. The new financing instruments including the District-wide Assistant Programme (DwAP) and District Development Facility (DDF) continued to impact positively on the fiscal space available for the implementation of District Medium-Term Development Plans.

Total Central Government transfers including the DACF, HIPC and GOG, also increased from Gh¢177.31 mill in 2009 to Gh¢310.67 million in 2010, representing 75.2% increase over the 2009 level. When expressed as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, this constitutes 5.3% in 2010 compared to 3.1% in 2009, and represents a gradual shift of resources from the Centre to the sub-national levels, though at a slow pace. With the full implementation of the Composite Budget and the establishment of Fiscal Decentralization Unit under the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to oversee Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations as well as the full and successful implementation of fiscal decentralization in Ghana, more resources are expected to be transferred to the local level to give fiscal decentralization full meaning.

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total receipt	- Total MMDAs' Revenue: Gh¢321.37 mill - Total national revenue/receipt: Gh¢9,465.10 mill - % Share: 3.4%	Na	- Gh¢621.194 mill - Gh¢9,926.39mill - 6.3%	Steady progress
2. Share of Central Government's transfers to MMDA's in total national budget	- Total Central Govt's transfers: Gh¢177.31 mill - Total national revenue, excluding grant: Gh¢5,674.0 mill - % Share: 3.1% - %Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Na Na Na Na Na >7.5%	Gh¢310.667mill Gh¢5,784.46 mill 5.3% 7.5%	Steady progress
3. Size of MMDA's personnel in relation to Central Government	- Total # MMDAs' employees: Na - Total # personnel on Govt's payroll: Na - MMDAs' share: Na	Na Na Na	Na Na Na	Lack of data

Source: MLGRD, MOFEP & NDPC, 2010

Current data on the size of MMDAs' personnel in relation to Central Government is not available to assess the level of transfer of administrative capacities to the MMDAs. Indications are that capacity of MMDAs continued to be strengthened due to implementation of capacity building programmes inherent in the DDF arrangement and other Central Government interventions. Under the DDF, MMDAs are required to establish a link between performance assessments and Capacity Building (CB) support, and ensure harmonization of the investment funding for CB support to MMDAs. Consequently MMDAs are allowed to spend the capacity

building grant of the DDF in providing training and procuring office equipment. With the impending transfer of staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service (LGS), the capacity of MMDAs will further be strengthened. Under the process all the 10 departments in Category One of Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1961 would officially become departments of the MMDAs and their staff would cease to be members of the civil servants and become members of the LGS. Efforts are ongoing to amend the parent enactment of Category Two of L.I. 1961 to enable those departments to function as departments of the district assemblies and for their staff to similarly migrate from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service (LGS).

Meanwhile efforts aimed at strengthening the decentralized planning system to ensure that proper budgetary resources are efficiently utilized in a coordinated manner continued in 2010. Following the finalization of the GSGDA (2010 – 2013), MMDAs were provided with planning guidelines, and trained to prepare their respective District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) to support the implementation of the GSGDA. This was to ensure that the DMTDPs were consistent with the GSGDA and resources of MMDAs are used to implement programmes and projects outlined in their respective DMTDPs.

By second quarter 2011 about 147 MMDAs out of the 170 total MMDAs (i.e. about 86.5% of the total number of the existing MMDAs) have completed their DMTDPs and had submitted copies to NDPC for review and comments (Table 8.7). In addition, 48 MMDAs (28.2%) completed their draft M&E plan to help monitor progress of implementation of their respective DMTDPs.

Table 8.7: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
4. Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their DMTDPs in line with NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of MMDAs implementing DMTDPs under GPRS II= 138 (less 32 newly created MMDAs) - Terminal year of DMTDPs under GPRS II =2009 - Planning Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop organized for 170 MMDAs by NDPC using new planning guidelines - 170 MMDAs prepare and submits their respective DMTDPs to NDPC - Draft DMTDPs reviewed by NDPC and Comments sent to MMDAs for revision and finalization - Final DMTDPs submitted to NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop was organized for all 170 MMDAs to prepare their respective DMTDPs based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 - By August 2011 about 147 (86.5%) MMDAs had prepared and submitted their DMTDPs to NDPC 	Steady progress
5. Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of MMDAs who prepared 2009 APR = 151 - M&E Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop organized for 170 MMDAs by NDPC for MMDAs to prepare respective M&E plans - 170 MMDAs submit draft APRs plans to NDPC for review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop was organized for 170 MMDAs during the last quarter of 2010 by NDPC for MMDAs to prepare respective M&E plans for the monitoring of implementation of their respective DMTDPs - By April 2011 about 48 (28.2%) 	Steady progress

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		- Comments from NDPC incorporated into draft and final plan submitted to NDPC	MMDAs have submitted their draft respective M&E plans to NDPC	

Source: MLGRD, MOFEP & NDPC, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to strengthen local governance and decentralization:

- A National Stakeholder consultation on decentralization was organized. Following that a Draft Comprehensive Decentralization Policy and an Action Plan was developed and approved by Cabinet. The Policy Framework intends to deepen political, administrative and fiscal decentralization in Ghana and to reaffirm the Government's commitment to the policy of decentralization that takes into account people's participation;
- An Inter Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) on Decentralization was inaugurated with H.E. the Vice President as Chairman. The IMCC would facilitate cross-sectoral implementation of the decentralization policy and accelerate the envisaged processes;
- Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument 2009, L.I. 1961 for the transfer of functions, resources and personnel from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service was passed by Parliament;
- One hundred and forty-four (144) district Works Departments have been established in 5 Regions as part of the integration of decentralized departments of MMDAs;
- The Local Government Review (of Urban, Zonal, Town, Area Councils and Unit Committees) Instrument was enacted by Parliament. The Instrument seeks to facilitate the active involvement of citizens in decision-making and to reduce the over 16,000 Unit Committees to a manageable size of about 5,000;
- Support for the preparation of local economic development strategies was provided to seven selected pilot districts to prepare local economic development strategies as part of their District Medium-Term Development Plans to enhance the growth of local businesses;
- The 2008 Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) assessment results were consolidated and capacity building needs of the MMDAs identified;
- The DDF allocation formula was reviewed and approved and a total amount of GH¢83,464,247.63 was disbursed to 170 MMDAs to enable them improve on service delivery as part of efforts to carry government closer to the people;
- Government deepened the Treasury Single Account process which resulted in the identification of over 1,500 dormant accounts for closure; and
- To facilitate Fiscal Decentralisation, a study was conducted and a validation workshop organized for stakeholders on the linkage of the MMDA budget and planning process with that of Central Government. The outcome of the workshop was that a Fiscal Decentralisation Unit be established at MOFEP to spearhead the fast implementation of the Fiscal Decentralisation Policy as well as the Programme of Action.

8.2.3 Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at reducing the spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic classes.

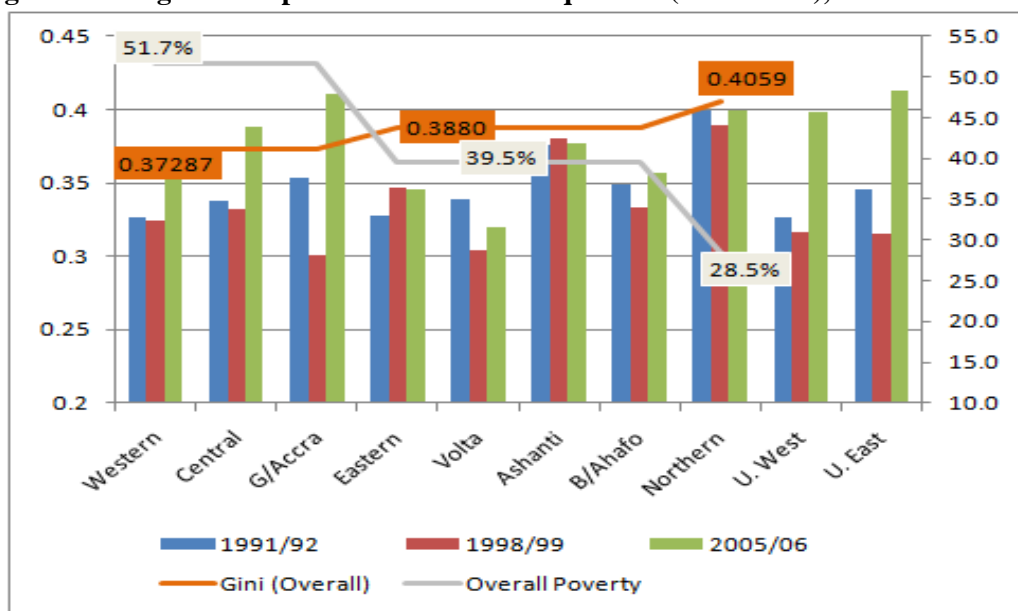
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established
- Proportion of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives as a percentage of total national budget; and
- Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)

Status of Selected Indicators:

Current data on regional disparities in incomes does not exist, however analysis based on the 1991/92 and 2005/06 Ghana Living Standard Surveys (GLSS) shows that income inequality has increased between 1991/92 and 2005/06, though overall poverty level in Ghana declined from 51.7% to 28.5% over the same period. All regions recorded improvements in income inequality in 1998/99 except the Eastern and Ashanti regions. However, income inequalities worsened for all regions in 2005/06, except Eastern and Ashanti regions which experienced marginal improvements in income inequality (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4: Regional Disparities in Income Inequalities (Gini Index), 1991/92 – 2005/06



Source: GSS, 1991/92, 1998/99 & 2005/2006

In response to this undesirable trend, special purpose interventions including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) were designed to address the emerging trends associated with Ghana's socio-economic development, and eliminate the disparity in incomes among regions.

The Millennium Challenge Account programme administered by MiDA covers twenty three (23) districts located in the Northern Region, the Central Region, Afram Plains, and the southern horticulture belt in the south of the Eastern Region, where the incidence of poverty is

high and above the national average. On the other hand, the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) was designed to address the historical imbalance in social and economic development between the Northern Savannah, which includes the three northern regions and the northern parts of the Volta and Brong Ahafo Regions and the rest of the country.

Out of total sum of US\$547.009 million earmarked for implementation of programmes under the Millennium Challenge Account programme, US\$256.836 million constituting about 47% have been released by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) by 2010 for implementation of planned activities, while releases from Government of Ghana's own sources amounted to US\$8.071 million. Meanwhile, a total of about Gh¢1.275 million out of the budgeted amount of Gh¢25 million was released in 2010 for implementation of preparatory activities including putting the administrative and operational arrangements in place for the eventual take off of the SADA project.

Also Gh¢0.218 million was released for implementation of priorities under Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) including implementation of initiatives in the areas of tourism development, agribusiness, salt production and human resource development to create jobs and facilitate businesses in the Central Region.

Table 8.8: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	Na Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	<0.4245	Na	Lack of data
2. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	- # Special development initiatives = 4 - MiDA (covering 23 districts; and SADA (covering 5 regions); Bui Dam Authority; and CEDECOM of Central Region	0 - Develop concept for 4 more special development area	0 - Development of concept for 4 more special development areas initiated - Meanwhile the implementation of the interventions under MiDA and SADA continued with planned activities under MiDA at different stages of implementation, and preparatory activities concluded for the eventual implementation of the SADA project - CEDECOM was subsumed under the proposed Western Corridor Development Authority	Steady progress
3. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives as a percentage of total national budget	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na Bui Dam = Gh¢60.50mil	Gh¢10 mil Gh¢25mil Gh¢5.2mill Na	US\$5 mill Gh¢1.275 mill Gh¢0.218 million Na	Steady progress

Source: MiDA, SADA, OoP, MOFEP & GSS, 2010

No new special development initiative/mechanism was started in 2010, instead a concept note was developed for the establishment of 4 more special development initiatives. His Excellency the President under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2010 – 2016 presented to Parliament in 2010, proposed the establishment of Western Corridor Development Authority, Eastern Corridor Development Authority, Forest Belt Development Authority and the Capital City Development Authority. These Authorities

are programmed to address the development gaps in their target areas with emphasis on addressing the problems of the poverty-endemic areas.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2010 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives are effectively implemented:

i. Millennium Development Authority (MiDA)

All activities under the three Projects continued in 2010, in addition to consultative meetings held at the 30 MiDA Intervention Districts⁷.

Agriculture Project:

- ***Commercial Training Activity:*** Training was completed for 424 FBOs, marking the end of training for a total of 1,485 FBOs;
- ***Irrigation Activity:*** Procurement of Works for the five (5) selected irrigation sites and the Kpong Piped Irrigation Water Supply Project as identified in the three intervention zones were undertaken. The revised Organisation and Management Document was reviewed by stakeholders, including GIDA and the FBOs;
- ***Land Activity:*** Work continued on the pilot systematic land title registration, and 403 Title Certificates have been issued by MiDA on its Awutu Senya Pilot. Procurement activities continued for extension of the registration to Savelugu Nanton Pilot;
- ***Post Harvest Activity:*** Construction of the KIA Perishable Cargo Centre (PCC) and three Public Pack houses at Otwekrom, Mariakrom and Akorle commenced, and stakeholders meeting conducted on the Draft Final Designs for the planned Agribusiness Centres;
- ***Credit Services Activity:*** The cumulative amount disbursed from the Agriculture Credit Fund as at the end of 2010 was US\$16,521,511. MiDA continued to implement a wider programme to collect Overdue Payment by PFIs in collaboration with the Management of Bank of Ghana and ARB Apex Bank; and
- ***Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads:*** Construction works continued on feeder roads in the intervention zones as follows: Northern Region, 110.5 km; Eastern and Central Region Roads, 146.24 km; and Volta Region Roads, 100.8 km.

Transportation Project:

- ***NI Highway:*** Work continued on the upgrading of the Tetteh Quarshie to Mallam Junction Road. Overall physical progress was 61.8% on Lot 1 (Tetteh Quarshie Interchange to Apenkwa Interchange - 6.05km) and 15.11% on Lot 2 (from Apenkwa Interchange to Mallam Junction - 8.119km) as at 31st December, 2010;
- ***Trunk Roads Activity:*** Under this activity is the construction of the 75.21 km Agogo-Dome Road in the Afram Basin Zone. Overall physical progress as at the end of 2010 was 40.46% for the Agogo-Afrisere Trunk section (32.5km) and 10.47% for the Afrisere-Dome Trunk section (42.708km); and

⁷ The original number of Districts was 23, but this has increased to 30 as a result of re-demarcation of some of the Districts.

- **Ferry Activity:** Work continued on the construction of two (2) Ferries and the extension of Landing Stages and Rehabilitation of Terminals. The Volta River Authority begun mobilizing resources for the extraction of tree stumps.

Rural Development Project:

- **Procurement Capacity Activity:** With work on the development of Curricula and Modules for Procurement Training completed, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), Central University College (CUC), Takoradi Polytechnic and Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) begun using them for degree level and short-term training. A total of 552 out of the 580 students placed with various public institutions to undertake the 2010 internship completed their programme;
- **Community Services:** Under the Educational Facilities sub-activity, 29 classroom blocks for 28 flood-affected schools in the Northern Region were reconstructed, while contracts for two (2) classroom blocks (one 3-unit and one 6-unit) were re-awarded. Civil works progressed steadily on 176 New School Blocks that were awarded on contract during the year. On average, about 31% of physical works were completed. Under the Water and Sanitation sub-activity, contract was signed for Lot 1 of the Tamale Water Extension Project (TWEP), which covers the construction of water supply facility to Savelugu-Nanton District. Also, 51% of physical works on boreholes drilling and construction in all three zones has been achieved. A total of 107 boreholes have been drilled, out of which 87 are successful. In addition, works on Small Town Water System was about 45.6% complete. Under the Rural Electrification Sub-Activity, work on rural electrification was 53.4% complete; and
- **Financial Services Activity:** The Nationwide Go Live for the Cheque Codeline Clearing System continued to be very stable. The Go Live status was achieved for a total of Twenty-Seven (27) Rural Banks and the Automated Clearing House System platform achieved full Go Live in December 2010. Also, the entire 534 Rural Bank locations nationwide provisioned under the Programme have now been connected through the Wide Area Network to the Data Centre.

ii. Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA):

- A technical team put together by government worked on the draft SADA legislation which was approved by Cabinet in 2010;
- SADA Board was inaugurated and the process to establish the secretariat to coordinate the implementation of activities was initiated. PriceWaterHouse&Coopers was engaged to recruit the permanent staff required for the administration of the Authority; and
- Various stakeholder preparatory consultations, including two meetings in the Northern and Upper West Regions were undertaken towards a smooth implementation of the initiatives. District and non-governmental organizations, stakeholders in 10 affected districts in the Northern Volta and northern Brong-Ahafo regions were engaged in detailed assessments to determine their priorities for development under SADA as part of preparations towards the speedy implementation of the initiative, while Members of Parliament from SADA areas were also engaged in a two-day session to deliberate on their perspectives and recommendations for the SADA process.

iii. Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM)

- CEDECOM liaised with District Assemblies to identify and develop new tourism products in the Central Region;
- Organized Trade and Investment fairs to promote the Agro-processing sector in the Central Region;
- Three hundred (300) farmers and fisherfolks in the Central Region were sensitized by CEDECOM to improve operations;
- Organised 2 vegetable and aqua-culture development seminars for stakeholders;
- Prepared footages and conducted interview on tourism and agriculture in the Central Region;
- CEDECOM educated traditional birth attendants on antenatal, delivery and post partum in the Central Region; and
- Organised training in entrepreneurship, business management and leadership in Central Region.

8.2.4 Public Policy Management

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Strengthen the Coordination of Development Planning Systems for Equitable and balanced Spatial and Socio-economic Development;
- Rationalize and Define Structures, Roles and Procedures for State and Non-State Actors;
- Institutionalize and mainstream Sustainable Development Principles; and
- Practice of an efficient e-Governance structure to ensure good practices.

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

- Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress over previous years;
- Budget execution rate;
- Budget deviation index; and
- Share of budgetary resources for planning monitoring and evaluation.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though data on the proportion of key budgetary targets met is not available, available data on the proportion of the core set of national indicators identified for tracking progress of implementation of the GSGDA, which achieved their targets or made significant progress constitutes 57%. This compares with the 2009 level when about 54.4% of core set of national indicators achieved their targets or made significant progress, however it falls short of the target of, at least 80% set for 2010 (Table 8.4).

The efficiency of budget execution has not shown any significant improvements from the 2009 level. Wide variances continued to be recorded at all levels of budget classifications in 2010. Total national budgetary expenditure exceeded the planned expenditure by 13.3%, while overall budget deviation index relating to the discretionary expenditures (i.e. P.E, Administration, Services and Investments) was estimated at +17.1% compared to the +8% recorded in 2009 and the target of $\pm 5\%$ set for 2010. This continues to pose a challenge for efficient public financial management and effective public policy management. The full roll-

out of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GHIFMIS) will help address some of these weaknesses.

Table 8.9: Public Policy Management

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress over previous year	54.4%	At least 80%	57%	Steady progress
2. Budget execution rate	i. Prop'n of key budgetary targets met (%): Na ii. Budget disburs'mt: <i>Spending priorities areas</i> <i>% variance from approv. and actual</i> - Overhead Cost= -16.3% ±5% Na - Private Sector = -55% ±5% Na - Human Resource=-55% ±5% Na - Governance =19% ±5% Na - MDRI =-11.8% ±5% Na - HIPC =48.5% ±5% Na - Tax Refund =-28.6% ±5% Na	95%	Na	Lack of data
3. Budget deviation index	- P.E = -14% - Administration= -26% - Service = -1% - Investment= 48% Overall= 8%	±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5%	8.8% 12% 29% 18.4% 17.1%	Target not achieved

Source: MOFEP & NDPC, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure efficient public policy management:

- The National Development Planning Commission prepared the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2010 – 2016 and finalized the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) and the associated costing framework to guide the development of the country from 2010 – 2016;
- In order to ensure the development policy framework is effectively linked to the budget, the National Development Planning Commission issued guidelines for MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective medium term development plans based on the GSGDA. To further strengthen the policy-budget linkage the MTEF was updated with the policy objectives of the GSGDA. This was to ensure alignment of budgetary resources to the GSGDA priorities and also help track these resources on annual basis;
- Two Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) workshops on the draft National Urban Policy for environmental scoping of the policy were organized;
- In 2009, an interim manual system of a Cash Management Framework was introduced by MOFEP in collaboration with the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Controller and Accountant-General's Department (CAGD), and the Bank of Ghana. The monthly results from the Cash Management Committee has informed cash management of government and helped to support the fiscal consolidation process. A framework for capturing outstanding payments was developed in 2010 to support the cash management process;

- A contract database framework which tracks the engagement in contracts by all MDAs was established. The benefit of this framework is to establish the potential liabilities on Government finances and this process is expected to be deepened to support budget execution in 2011;
- The deepening of the Treasury Single Account process has resulted in the identification of over 1,500 dormant accounts for closure. Government is also reviewing the bank accounts database of MDAs to determine the number of accounts MDAs can operate. The second and third phases of the Treasury Single Account project will entail the completion of extending the monitoring of Government accounts to those at Bank of Ghana and the Deposit Money Banks; and
- Due to the challenges faced by the GIFMIS project in 2009, the initial objectives of Phase I to re-launch the Oracle E-business suite in the former BPEMS pilots were delayed. However, in order to maintain momentum, an interim strategy was adopted and implemented in January 2010. In the first quarter of 2010, parts of the interim strategy as a prelude to moving to the new Oracle upgrade was successfully implemented. This momentum was sustained and enthusiasm generated among the MDAs by establishing Functional and Technical Advocates and Coordinators within each MDA which conducted sensitization and training exercises, and regular project meetings/workshops. After these activities the GIFMIS implementation guide was produced.

8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2010 were aimed at strengthening the ministerial organizations and processes as well as to make the Public Service and the leadership real partners of the political leadership in order to bring about verifiable changes in the performance of MDAs. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented;
- The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service; and
- Number of Ministerial Advisory Boards established and functional.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Data on the proportion of personnel with the right skills set in the public service is currently not available. However the process to implement the Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Civil Service for effective service delivery, has begun. In 2010, a new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme document was finalized. High-level consultations with Development Partners and MDAs begun and programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) components of the Civil Service reform plan have been completed.

Meanwhile, 22 out of the 23 Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) have so far been established and functional. The focus of MAB was to include private sector and civil society representatives in the provision of ministerial advisory services to the political leadership of the various MDAs as a principal mechanism for Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) in optimizing the deployment of resources in each sector of the economy.

Table 8.10: Public Sector Reforms

Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	High-level consultations and sensitization of Civil Servants by the Head of the Civil Service undertaken -Programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) component areas of the reform	New Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme document finalized. High-level consultations with Development Partners and MDAs on-going. Programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) component areas of the reform plan completed	Target achieved
2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
3. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	Na	23	22	Steady progress

Source: OoP, PSC, & OHCS, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure public sector reforms:

- Four (4) workshops were organized on Manpower Planning and Budgeting for MDAs;
- Final draft of the Civil Service Bill was submitted through Public Sector Reform Secretariat (PSRS) to Attorney-General’s Department;
- Promotion interviews were organized for all Classes of Civil Servants;
- Provide institutional capacity and enabling environment for effective, efficient and sustainable service delivery twenty-two (22) officers were supported to attend various Scheme of Service training at GIMPA and Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC).

8.2.6 Development Communication

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Promote Press Freedom; and
- Improve the Communication of National Development Issues to the Citizens

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

- Level of press Freedom (Press Freedom Index-PFI); and
- Number of National Policy dialogues.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The media in Ghana has been designated as the fourth estate of governance whose freedom and independence is guaranteed by Article 162 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. The media has the primary responsibility of being the watchdog over the Executive, the Judiciary, civil society groups and the general public, and ensuring transparency and

accountability in governance and bringing about cohesion, and national integration and development.

Consequently government continued to implement policies aimed at promoting freedom of the press and free flow of information including strengthening of the Ghana Journalist Association, Ghana News Agencies, the State Owned Media (Ghana Broadcasting Corporation), Ghana Film and Television Institute (NAFTI), and the National Media Commission to perform their respective roles. As a result the level of press freedom continued to improve and Ghana's rankings on global press freedom index improved from 27th out of a total of 175 countries surveyed in 2009 to 26th in the Press Freedom Index (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Development Communication

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	A composite index of every kind of violation directly affecting journalists including murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, and news media censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment.	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	<27th	26th	Target achieved
2. Number of National Policy dialogues	The number of meet the press series, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc organized	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings: 1 - National Policy Fair: 0	Na Na Na Na 1	18 Na 1 Na 1	Lack of data

Source: NMC & MOI, 2010

In order to provide the opportunity for ordinary Ghanaians to interact with officials of the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies to understand the policies and programmes they are implementing, the first ever Ghana Policy Fair was organized in 2010. Seventy (70) MDAs and MMDAs participated and interacted with visitors who provided feedback to MDAs on the policies they are implementing. Also 18 Meet-the-Press sessions were organized for selected MDAs and MMDAs, in addition to special press conferences on various issues. In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Information organized a nationwide budget dissemination workshop for stakeholders to share the content of the national budget and get feedback for policy reviews.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 in this focus area:

- Government intensified the engagement of the people to inform and educate them of Government's programmes and activities and also gather feedback. These activities involved visits and interactions with the chiefs, people and workers in the various regions and districts of the country. These regional and district tours enabled the Government to reach out positively to the people at the grass root level with details of Government plans for them and collate their views priority projects and interventions.
- The Right to Information Bill which has been with Cabinet since 2009 was forwarded to Parliament for consideration and passage.

- A Technical committee was put together by the Ministry of Information in collaboration with the Ministry of Communication to finalize the draft Broadcasting Bill for presentation to Cabinet.
- In line with its complaint settlement procedure, the Media Commission resolved a number of media related complaints, thereby ensuring peaceful and harmonious media-public relations.
- The National Commission on Civic Education in collaboration with the Constitutional Review Commission and other stakeholders set up Regional, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Committees to plan and conduct regional and district level consultations on the Constitutional Review.
- The National Commission on Civic Education successfully initiated dialogue process towards the resolution of violent conflicts in the Northern region (Tema), and Namong in the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District, Efiduase Zongo in the Sekyere- East District of the Ashanti region, Akwatia in the Kwaebibrem District of the eastern region, Buiepe in the Central Gonja District of the Northern region. Emerging conflicts which have the potential to affect the 2010 District Level Elections (DLE's) were reduced and the people in conflict have started dialogue process for peaceful settlement. At New Edubiase in the Adansi South District of the Ashanti Region, a protracted conflict over the approval of the President nominee of DCE was resolved and a DCE was successfully nominated and approved by the Assembly.
- Ten (10) roundtable discussions on Poverty Reduction and Constitutionalism was also held for 1,000 participants from Civil Society, Women's Groups, Academia, Unit Committees, Districts Assembly Members, and political parties.
- More than 50 community durbars on local governance raised the confidence levels of a number of women who subsequently contested the elections, an improvement over the 10 originally planned.
- The Community durbars succeeded in turning over 500 Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders into gender advocates during the Public education and engagement sessions.

8.2.7 Women and Governance

The strategies implemented under this focus area were focused on achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development; and
- Review and enforce existing laws protecting women's rights.

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

- Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues;
- Share of women in public office/decision-making;
- Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget;
- Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions; and
- Number of women provided with access to agro-processing machinery.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Available data on women participation in public life has shown that not much improvement has been recorded since 2009. Although the total number of female Deputy Ministers, female MPs, Chief Directors and Chief Justice remained the same, the number of female Ministers decreased from 8 in 2009 to 7 in 2010 (Table 8.12). Also the percentage of women elected to the District Assembly during the 2010 district level elections declined from 10.1% during the 2006 elections to 7% in 2010, despite the interventions introduced to get more women to stand for elections including compiling data of potential women leaders in the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies and building the capacities of some of them as candidates for the 2010 District Assembly Elections.

Table 8.12: Trend in Women Participation in District Assemblies Elections, 1998-2010

REGION	1998			2002			2006			2010		
	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL	MAL %	FEMAL %	TOTAL	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL
Western	96	4	452	93.6	6.4	452	91.3	8.7	452	94.8	5.2	543
Central	97	3	498	91.9	8.1	499	89.1	10.9	499	93.2	6.8	572
Gt. Accra	95	5	236	88.9	11.1	236	88.6	11.4	236	90.4	9.6	353
Volta	96	4	515	90.7	9.3	517	86.9	13.1	517	89.9	10.1	645
Eastern	94	6	691	91.2	8.8	691	88.4	11.6	691	90.8	9.2	817
Ashanti	95	5	840	91.8	8.2	840	90.6	9.4	840	93.8	6.2	1,053
Brong Ahafo	93	7	582	93.6	6.4	582	90	10	582	93.6	6.4	761
Northern	98.7	1.3	545	98.6	1.4	545	75.9	24.1	546	97.3	2.7	703
Upper East	97	3	270	94.4	6.6	270	92.2	7.8	270	93.2	6.8	353
Upper West	97	3	198	91.9	8.1	198	92	8	198	95.2	4.8	293
National Total %	95	5	4,282	92.4	7.6	4,589	89.9	10.1	4,734	93.2	6.8	6,093

Source: MOWAC/EC, 2010

The percentage of women who stood for election in the 2010 District Assembly Elections constitute 7.9% of the total nominations for District Assembly Elections (DAEs) and 10.2% Unit Committee Elections (UCEs). However, only 6.8% and 6.4% got elected for the DAEs and UCEs respectively. Though current data on the overall participation of women in public life is not available, it is expected to be below the projected 40% envisaged within the medium term.

Efforts continued to be made to institutionalize the mainstreaming of gender issues into the work programmes of MDAs including introducing gender responsive budgeting. In 2010, three (3) MDAs adopted and incorporated relevant gender dimensions in the preparation and implementation of their annual budgets in fulfillment of government's gender policy directives in 2009. The directive was occasioned by the absence of MDAs and MMDAs implementing gender responsive budgeting in 2009. Also the proportion of national budget allocated to women issues continued to increase. Though data on the share of MDAs and MMDAs budget allocated to women issues is not available, the share of national budgetary resources allocated to MOWAC increased from 0.01% in 2009 to 0.13% in 2010, though it fell short of the target of 0.2% set for 2010.

Table 8.13: Women and Governance

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	The share of MDAs and MMDAs budget allocated to the implementation of policies and programmes related to women, expressed in percentage	No Baseline data Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	MDAs =2% MMDAs = 5% MOWAC=0.2%	MDAs =Na MMDAs = Na MOWAC= 0.13%	Lack of data Target not achieved
2. Percentage of women in public life	The total number of women in administration and political leadership including, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, MMDCE, Chief Directors, Members of District Assemblies, etc, expressed in percentage	Ministers = 21%(8) Dep. Minister = 20%(7) Members of Parliament = 9%(19) MMDCEs = 7%(12) Chief Directors= 24%(6) Chief Justice= 100%(1) Supreme Court Judges = 29%(4) High Court Judges = 25%(7) District Assembly Appointee = 7.3%(164) District Assembly Elected = 11%(531) Overall =30%	21%(8) 20%(7) 9%(19) Na Na 100%(1) Na Na 20% 15% 40%	18.9% (7) 20% (7) 9% (19) 7.18% 24% (6) 100% (1) 29%(4) Na Na 6.8 Na	Slow progress
3. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	Number of MDAs and MMDAs who have adopted and incorporated the relevant gender dimensions in the preparation and implementation of their respective annual budget	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	MDAs = 14 MMDAs = 10	MDAs= 23 MMDAs = 25	Target exceeded
4. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	Total number of women who benefit from MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions in relation to the total beneficiaries	MASLOC = Na # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Na 8,000	Women: 8,158 (99.1%) (men+women): 8,228 Na	Steady progress
5. Number of women provided with access to agro-processing machinery	Number of identified women groups provided with agricultural processing machines	40 agro-processing machines	50	8	Target not achieved

Source: MOWAC & MASLOC., 2010

Women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. The “Women in Governance Fund” was launched in 2010 to support the activities of women in the districts, while out of a total number of 8,228 beneficiaries (men and women) who received funds from MASLOC in 2010, about 99.1% were women. Activities these women engaged in include primary production (e.g. farming, fishing, animal rearing (snail, grass-cutter, poultry, etc); value-added production (e.g. cottage industries - kente weaving, battic making, smock weaving, etc; fruit processing, palm-oil extraction, shea-butter extraction, etc); microenterprise operation (e.g. agro-marketing of foodstuffs, restaurant/‘chopbars’, handicrafts, etc). In 2009 about 5,000 women group linked to other micro-credit schemes, while 40 women were provided with access to agro-processing machinery. Data on the number of women who benefited from these interventions, though not available, it is expected to increase due to the above interventions.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure women empowerment and improved participation in political governance:

- The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) through its capacity building programmes enhanced gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting in MDAs and MMDAs. Capacities of staff of 9 MDAs were built on gender responsive budgeting in five selected regions;
- The Beijing Platform for Action; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); ECOWAS, EU and the Commonwealth Policies, plans and programmes on gender equality were implemented;
- The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs initiated the Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project as well as embarked on dissemination activities on Ghana's plan of action for UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security;
- An Institutional Assessment of MOWAC was carried out with a view to re-structure and re-engineer the Ministry in order to make it more relevant and effective to the needs of women and children and to ensure improved collaboration with its development partners.
- Data on potential women in leadership positions at MMDAs was compiled;
- Capacities of 50 women aspirants for the 2010 District Assembly elections from each region representing all districts was built; and
- Posters on the Elections of women into the District Assemblies were designed and distributed to women aspirants.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Promote Transparency and Accountability and Reduce Opportunities for Rent Seeking;
- Strengthen and empower anti-corruption institutions.

In tracking progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Corruption perception Index;
- Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO;
- Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee and sanctioned; and
- Enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Law.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public office holders declined from 3.9 (on the scale of 1-10) in 2009 to 4.1 (on the scale of 1-10) in 2010. This puts Ghana at the rank of 62 out of 178 countries in the World, and among the 6 leading corruption free African countries, though the 4.1 score is below the average global score of 5 for almost three quarters of the 178 countries.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, the Commission of Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), continued to perform their statutory functions in 2010. The total number of corruption, human rights, and administrative injustices cases received and investigated by CHRAJ increased from 12,443 in 2009 to 12,901 in 2010. Though the number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ decreased from 124 in 2009 to 39 in 2010, that of human right cases increased by 6.3%.

In order to further strengthen the legislative environment and reduce the opportunity for fighting corruption, work on the enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Law continued in 2010. The bill which was initially drafted in 2003 was finally approved by Cabinet and subsequently forwarded to Parliament in 2010 after it was finalized at the Attorney-General's Office and the necessary institutional arrangements for implementation identified and documented in 2009.

Table 8.14: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Corruption perception Index	Composite index of corruption related data which focuses on corruption in the public sector including the abuse of public office for private gains (i.e. bribe taken by public officials in public procurement).	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	Na	4.1 (On the scale of 1-10)	Steady progress
2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Number of corruption related cases received by CHRAJ and EOCO	1. CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 11,176 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 124 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 1,143 Total #: 12,443 2. EOCO: - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40%	Na Na Na Na	11,884 39 978 12,901 Na	Steady progress
3. Enactment and implementation of the freedom of information Law	Passage of the freedom of information bill into law, and the consequential introduction of the necessary institutional arrangement for implementation.	- Freedom of information law: None - Freedom of Information bill currently at the finalization at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently ongoing	- Presentation of bill to Parliament	- Presentation of bill to Parliament	Target achieved

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament & MOI, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to fight corruption and economic crimes:

- The Audit Service completed 4,408 audits out of 6,780 targeted for the year;

- Four Auditor-General's annual reports were completed and submitted to Parliament;
- Four performance and eight (8) IT audit reports were also presented to Parliament;
- The Audit Service also undertook the audit of 31 Ghana Missions abroad and completed due diligence audit of 117 District Assemblies upon Executive directive;
- The review of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) to address the challenges identified in its implementation continued. Further, training programmes aimed at building procurement capacity within the Public Service and the private sector continued in 2010;
- The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) commenced the preparation of a National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) and conducted anti-corruption education programmes to assist the public identify corrupt practices that negatively impact on society;
- CHRAJ received and investigated a number of cases and allegations of corruption and continued the national integrity programme;
- The CHRAJ pursued prevention and educational activities to create awareness of the evils of corruption, introduced the Code of Conduct and the Guidelines on Conflict of Interest to public officers and completed a training programme on the Guidelines with Members of Parliament;
- The CHRAJ published and disseminated 50,000 copies of the Code of Conduct for Public Officers;
- As part of efforts to encourage whistle blowing in the country, the Commission organized training and public awareness programmes on the Whistleblower Act and trained investigators on the Act;
- Mechanisms to facilitate corruption reporting also commenced in the period. The CHRAJ made progress in the installation of a toll free hotline to enable the public to make reports to the Commission;
- The CHRAJ organised community outreach programmes on corruption for ten (10) communities in 4 regions; and
- To inculcate integrity in the younger generation, the CHRAJ organised awareness creation programmes on corruption in basic and second cycle schools in almost all the 98 districts, where it has offices and facilitated the establishment of over 40 Integrity Clubs in Second Cycle Institutions.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Increasing the capacity of the legal system to Enhance Speedy and Affordable access to Justice for all; and
- Strengthening the capacity of judges, lawyers, the police and Para-legal staff in both public and private sectors to promote the rule of law.

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

- Number of lawyers recruited to the bar
- Percentage of courts computerized
- Number of days for resolving dispute
- Number of cases recorded by the courts and disposed
- Percentage of cases resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme

- Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions

Status of Selected Indicators:

The capacity of the judiciary to efficiently dispense of justice and rule of law was improved in 2010 with 199 new lawyers called to the Bar, representing about 18.5% increase over the 2009 level and 1.5% over the target set for 2010. Three (3) additional lawyers were appointed to the Bench, putting the total number of lawyers appointed to the Bench at 31 instead of 28 in 2009. Progress continued to be recorded in the court computerization project as about a third (29.8%) of the courts were computerized in 2010, compared to 16.3% progress recorded in 2009 (Table 8.10).

These improvements, however, have so far not had significant impact on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which remained at 7 months in 2010, though the courts recorded and disposed of more cases in 2010 than in 2009. The total number of cases recorded by the courts increased from 102,305 cases in 2009 to 109,743 cases in 2010. The actual number of cases disposed of increased from 106,376 in 2009 to 143,340 cases in 2010. This implies that more outstanding cases were finally resolved and could be attributed to the computerization of the court systems, appointment of more lawyers to the Bar and the Bench, as well as the ‘Justice for All’ programme.

However, the total number of cases resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme suffered a decline. The number of cases reported to the Scheme significantly increased from six thousand, six hundred and twelve (6,612) in 2009 to seven thousand and twelve (7,012) in 2010. However, out of this number, only three thousand five hundred and six (3,506) cases were resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme, representing 50% change in 2010 as against 56% in 2009. Meanwhile the total number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) reduced from 5,358 in 2009 to 3,754 in 2010, representing 30.2% decline, while, the number of cases in custodial detentions increased by 15% in 2010.

Table 8.15: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	Total number of new lawyers called to the bar on an annual basis.	Called to the bar: 168 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	196 (16.7%) 31 (10.7%)	199 31 (10.7%)	Target achieved
2. Percentage of courts computerized	Number of courts computerized, in relation to all courts expressed in percentage.	16.3%	Na	29.8%	Steady progress
3. Number of days for resolving dispute	Days taken for court to pass ruling on a dispute	7 months	Na	7 months	Slow progress
4. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	Total number of cases recorded by the court and disposed off on an annual basis	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	Na	109,743 143,340	Steady progress
5. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	The ratio of the number of cases resolved to the total number cases reported under the legal aid scheme, expressed in percentage	No. of Cases Resolved=3703 Total no. Of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	Na	No. of Cases Resolved=3506 Total no. Of Cases Reported=7012	Slow progress

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
				Percentage=50%	
6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Total number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	5,358	Na	3,754 (-30.2)	Slow progress
7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	The change in total number of cases in custodial detentions, expressed as a percentage	Na	Na	15%	Lack of data

Source: MOJ & A-G, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- Several laws were enacted during the year. Notable among them are the Minerals and Mining (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act 794), the Ghana Boundary Commission Act, 2010 (Act 795), the Internal Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2010 (Act 797) and the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (Amendment) Act 2010, (Act 800). In addition, various Legislative Instruments were laid before Parliament while others were also at the drafting stage.
- Substantial progress was made in the justice delivery system through several interventions including the “Justice for All Programme” which offers remand prisoners and others who have found themselves in prison by reason of miscarriage of justice further access to justice at no cost.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Improving the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection;
- Strengthening the intelligence agencies to fight ICT-related crimes; and
- Increasing national capacity to ensure safety of life and property

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

- Police-citizen ratio
- Percentage of police officers’ time spent on frontline duties
- Level of community/ neighbourhood patrols in urban areas
- Change in reported cases of overall crimes level
- Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse
- Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks
- Rate of recorded incidence of disaster across the country
- Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit
- Percentage change in time spent in checking documents
- Percentage change in immigration officer’s frontline time
- Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation

Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Strength of the Ghana Police Service

The Ghana Police Service (GPS) continued to discharge its statutory duties of providing safety and security for citizens, and ensuring internal peace in the country through stringent enforcement of laws and regulations. The decrease in the total number of the police force from 23,744 in 2009 to 23,124 in 2010 put enormous pressure on the police in terms of the deployment of police officers' on frontline duties. The Police Population Ratio (PPR) which was estimated at 1:927 in 2009 worsened to 1:993 in 2010 (Table 8.16).

Table 8.16: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Police citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the country's population	Total # of police: 23,744 Ratio: 1: 927	39,744 by 2013 About 1:648 by 2013	23,124 1:1037	Target not achieved
2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	The change in the total number of police officers on frontline duties expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data
3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	The amount of police officers' time spent on community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data
4. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	Change in the number of reported cases of major crime including rape, armed robbery and murders.	Reported cases =243,769 %Chg: 1.6%	Na	234,242 %Chg: 3.9% (decrease)	Steady progress
5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	The change in the number of illegal arms in circulation expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MINT & GPS, 2010

Though current data on the percentage change in police officers deployed on frontline duties is not available, the target of 10% increase set for 2010 is not likely to be achieved as a result of the decline in the total number of police officers. The decline in the strength of the GPS could be attributed to high attrition rate coupled with no recruitment in 2010. The service lost a total of 797 personnel to resignation, retirement, desertion, dismissal, removal and death, compared to 529 in 2009.

Table 8.17: Outline of Attrition in the Service

DESCRIPTION FOR EXIT	NUMBER	
	2009	2010
Resignation/Retirement	341	451
Desertion	39	23
Retirement on medical grounds	3	2
Dismissal	37	161
Removal	1	1
Death	108	159
Total	529	797

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

Notwithstanding the decline in the total number of police officers in 2010, the share of women in the GPS increased marginally in 2010. Out of the total number of 23,124 police personnel, 21.6% were women, compared with 21.3% in 2009. This translates to women to men ratio of 1: 3.6 in 2010 instead of 1:3.7 in 2009 (Table 8.18).

Table 8.18: Analysis of the Personnel by Rank

RANK	TOTAL NUMBER	GENDER DISAGGREGATION			
		FEMALE	MALE	RATIO, 2010	RATIO, 2009
IGP	1	0	1	0:1	-
DEPUTY IGP	1	0	1	0:1	-
COMMISSIONER	1	1	0	1:0	1:2
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	25	3	22	1:7	1:17
ASST. COMMISSIONER	71	8	63	1:8	1:7
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	86	4	82	1:20	1:11
SUPERINTENDENT	141	11	130	1:12	1:13
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	236	41	195	1:5	1:8
ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT	370	59	311	1:5	1:5
AG. ASP	-	-	-	-	-
CADET	124	20	104	1:5	-
C/INSPECTOR/RSM	1,242	241	1001	1:4	1:5
INSPECTOR/DSM	2,845	410	2435	1:6	1:6
SERGEANT	2,318	558	1760	1:3	1:4
CORPORAL	2,920	562	2358	1:4	1:5
LANCE CORPORAL	6,369	1249	5120	1:4	1:5
CONSTABLE	6,375	1831	4544	1:2	1:3
RECRUITS	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	23,124	4,997	18,127	1:3.6	1:3.7

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

In order to augment the capacity of the police for effective community policing, more than 2,000 Community Protection Assistant (CPAs) were trained at Pwualugu and Kumasi Police Training Schools respectively and posted back to their respective communities. Though data is not available to assess its impact on the level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas, these activities are projected to have positive impact.

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of the crime situation in 2010 shows marginal improvement inspite of the reduction in the strength of the police service in 2010. In 2010, a total of 234,242 complaints were received throughout the country. This represents a decrease of 3.9% over the 2009 level and an improvement over the 2009 situation when total reported cases of crimes increased by 1.6%. Out of this total, 224,273 were registered as true cases while the remaining 9,969 were refused (Table 8.11d). The refused cases were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant police action.

On the other hand, out of 224, 273 registered true cases, the Police sent 28,105 cases (12.5%) to the court for prosecution, and got conviction for 9,963 cases (35.4%), while 684 (2.4%) were acquitted. Thus, 17,458 cases (62.1%) were awaiting trial at the close of 2010. Also 14,182 cases (6.3%) were closed as undetected, while 181,986 cases (81.1%) were under investigation at the close of 2010.

Table 8.19: Status of general crime management by cases (2008-2010)

	2008	2009	2010	% change (09-10)
Cases reported	239,823	243,769	234,242	-3.9
Total number of cases refused	6,940	8,322	9,969	19.8
Total number of true cases	232,883	235,447	224,273	-4.7
Total number of cases sent to court	30,782	31,052	28,105	-9.5
Total number of cases convicted	10,426	10,352	9,963	-3.8
Total number of cases acquitted	645	1,115	684	-38.7
Total number of cases awaiting trial	19,711	19,585	17,458	-10.9
Total number of cases closed	18,975	16,462	14,182	-13.9
Total number of cases under investigation	183,126	187,933	181,986	-3.2

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

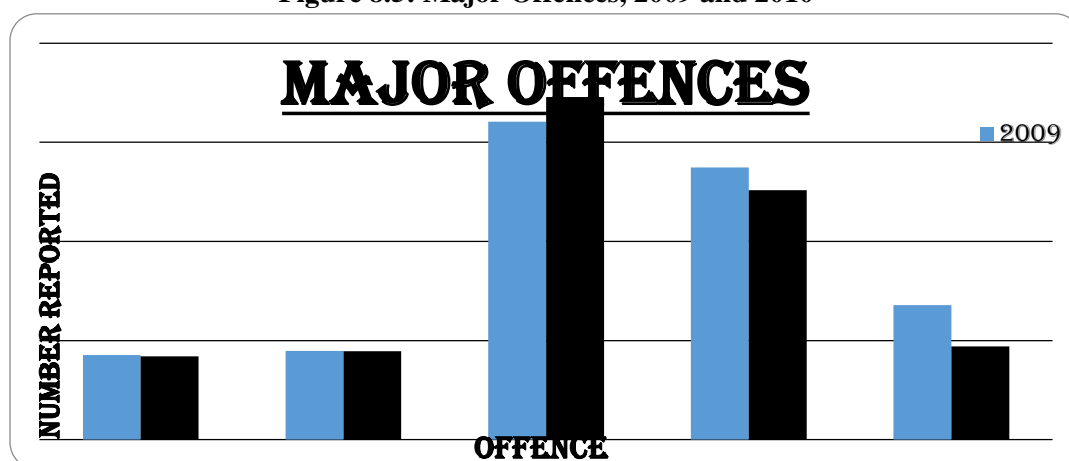
Assault, stealing and threatening continued to top the commonly reported offences in 2010 constituting 41.2%, 29%, and 12.1% respectively (Table 8.20). The major crimes including rape, defilement and robbery did not constitute more than 2% of the common crimes reported. While there were 7.8% increase in the cases of defilement in 2010, there was significant reduction in the reported cases of possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs (30.3%) and robbery (8.2%) (Figure 8.5)

Table 8.20: Commonly and Major Reported Offences (2009-2010)

OFFENCES	NUMBER REPORTED				% CHANGE
	2009		2010		
	Total	%Share	Total	%Share	
I. COMMONLY REPPORTED OFFENCES					
Assault	89,407	41.8	84,551	41.2	-5.4
Stealing	61,711	28.8	59,547	29.0	-3.5
Threatening	24,959	11.7	24,912	12.1	-0.2
Fraud	18,906	8.8	17,852	8.7	-5.6
Causing damage	10,944	5.1	10,113	4.9	-7.6
Causing harm	3,368	1.6	3,525	1.7	4.7
Defilement	1,604	0.7	1,729	0.8	7.8
Robbery	1,373	0.6	1,260	0.6	-8.2
Unlawful entry	1,387	0.6	1,404	0.7	1.2
Rape	447	0.2	447	0.2	0
<i>Average % changes</i>					-1.68
II. MAJOR OFFENCES					
Murder	427	9.43	422	9.74	-1.2
Rape	447	9.87	447	10.32	0
Defilement	1,604	35.41	1,729	39.92	7.8
Robbery	1,373	30.31	1,260	29.09	-8.2
Possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs	679	14.99	473	10.92	-30.3
<i>Average % changes</i>					-6.38

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

Figure 8.5: Major Offences, 2009 and 2010



Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

Murder cases reported to the Police Service throughout the country decreased by 1.2% from 427 cases in 2009 to 422 cases in 2010. All the regions except Ashanti Region and Brong-Ahafo Region recorded a decrease in murder cases. In the Ashanti Region, murder cases increased by 7.8% from 321 cases in 2009 to 346 cases in 2010. Murder cases in the Brong-Ahafo Region surged from 99 cases in 2009 to 133 cases in 2010, representing 34.3% increase.

The total number of robbery cases recorded by the GPS declined from 1,373 cases in 2009 to 1,260 cases in 2010, representing 3.5 robbery cases daily and claimed a total of 45 lives in 2010 compared with 74 in 2009. The total number of rape cases recorded by the GPS countrywide remained relative unchanged with 446 recorded in 2010 compared to 447 cases in 2009. However, recorded cases of defilement in 2010 were 1,729 as against 1,604 in 2009.

iii. Narcotic Control:

In 2010, the three most common narcotic drugs that were peddled and abused in the country were marijuana (cannabis sativa) commonly called Indian hemp, cocaine and heroin. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Police Service declined from 679 cases in 2009 to 473 cases in 2010, representing 30.3% decrease over the 2009 level. Four cases of cocaine were recorded in 2010 as against 12 cases in 2009, showing 66.7% decrease.

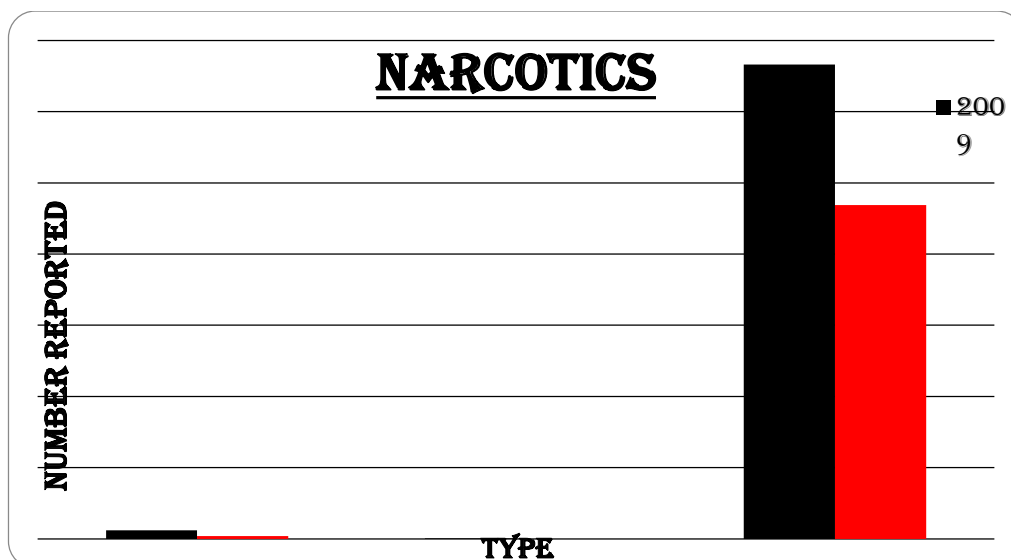
The Police recorded no case of heroin as compared to one case in 2009, while recorded cases of marijuana also decreased from 666 cases in 2009 to 469 cases in 2010. Also, NACOB recorded 43 cases of narcotic drugs, with 44 persons arrested. A significant arrest and seizure made during the period was 80.9 kg of heroin from Iran. At the end of 2010, a total of 24 of the accused persons were convicted after pleading guilty in the courts.

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
6. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	The number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug related crimes.	Cases reported (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679	43(13.2%) Na	43 473	
		Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	24(20%)	12	

Source: MINT & GPS, 2010

Figure 8.6: Reported Cases of Narcotics by the Police, 2009 and 2010



Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

iv. Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

In 2010, the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service recorded 33.6% decrease in total number of domestic violence from 3,885 in 2009 to 2,578 in 2010. Out of the 2,578 recorded cases, 1,687 male suspects and 137 female suspects were arrested. Two hundred and seventy-eight (278) cases were sent to court out of which 27 convictions were obtained. Three (3) cases were acquitted and discharged, while 236 cases were awaiting trial. Six hundred and fourteen (614) cases were closed, while 1,652 cases were still under investigations.

In terms of regional distribution, Greater Accra Region recorded the highest cases of domestic violence followed by Ashanti, Central and Tema Regions, while Upper West Region recorded the least.

Out of the thirty- nine (39) offences handled by the unit, the most recorded cases are Assault (538), Child non-maintenance (433), Threatening (111), Defilement (109) and Offensive Conduct (106). Child victim offences such as Child Non Maintenance and Defilement were among the top four most recorded cases. This has negative implications for personal development and national development.

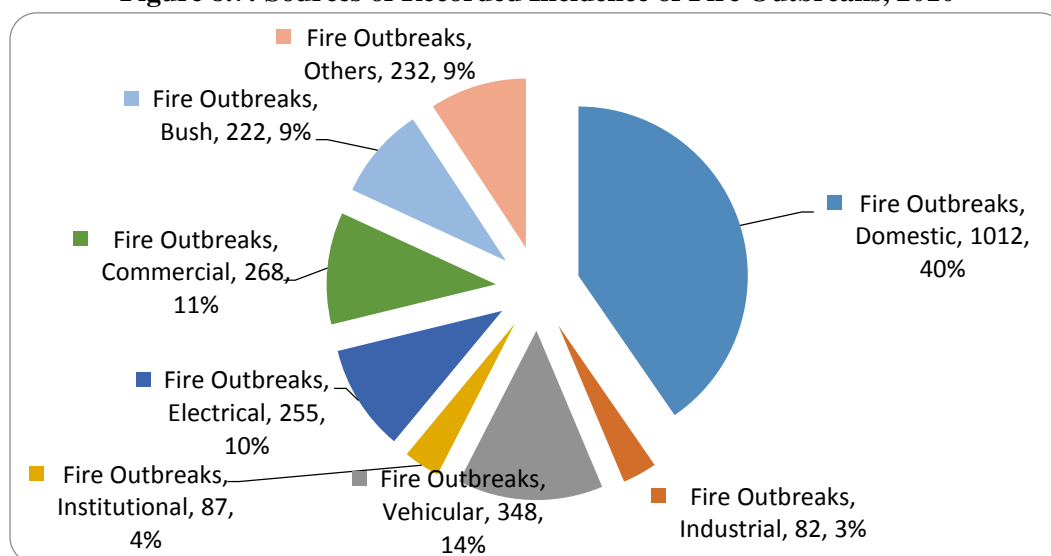
The most under-reported cases include child trafficking (13), child labour, especially the worst form of child labour and child marriages (8). Many victims are not willing to report such cases as most of them tend to believe that they are economically better off in the crime situation than the circumstances under which there were at home.

v. Fire Outbreaks and disaster prevention:

Recorded incidents of fire outbreaks nationwide also witnessed a decline. A total number of 2,506 cases of bush and domestic fire disasters were reported as compared with 2,708 incidents in 2009. The cost of these outbreaks was estimated at GH¢359.982 million, the bulk of which were Domestic (40%), followed by Vehicular (14%), Commercial (11%) and Electrical

(10%). Bush fire outbreaks constituted 9% while institutional outbreaks constituted only 4% (Figure 8.7).

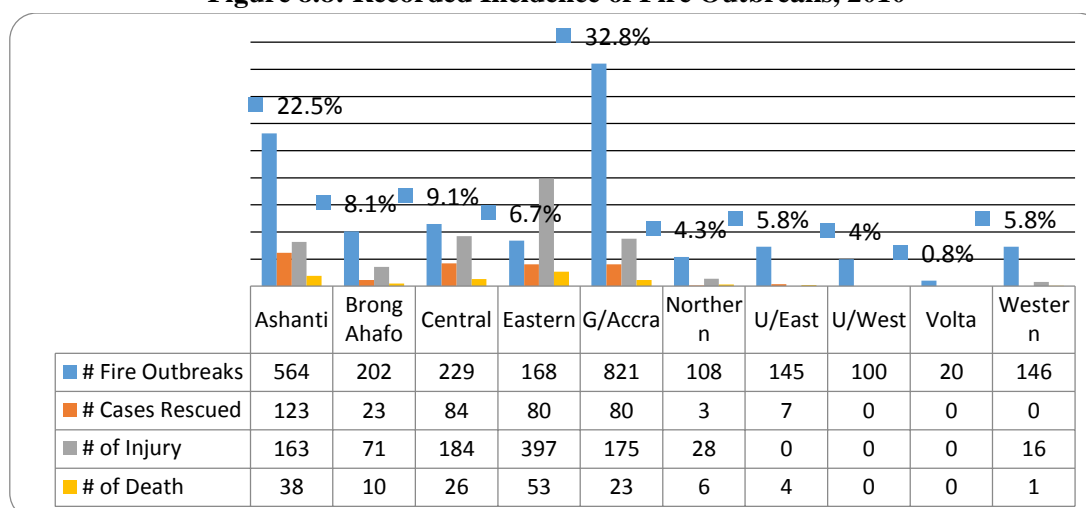
Figure 8.7: Sources of Recorded Incidence of Fire Outbreaks, 2010



Source: MINT, 2010

Regional breakdown of the fire outbreaks shows that the 72.5% of the fire outbreaks in 2010 occurred in Greater Accra Region including Tema Region (32.8%), followed by Ashanti region (22.5%), Central region (9.1%) and Brong Ahafo region (8.1%). The total number of injuries and death arising out of these outbreaks were 1,066 and 164 respectively. About 400 rescue operations were undertaken, which represents 4.8% decline over the 2009 level.

Figure 8.8: Recorded Incidence of Fire Outbreaks, 2010



Source: MINT/GFS, 2010

On the other hand, the total number of victims of flood disasters across the country decreased by 20% from 52,429 in 2009 to 41,943 in 2010. The number of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) associated with the flood disasters however increased. In 2010, a total of 195,896 IDPs were recorded from floods in the northern sector of the country, while the southern sector recorded 138,973 IDPs. Thus, a total number of 334,869 IDPs were recorded from flood disasters nationwide as against 173,473 IDPs in 2009 (Table 8.22).

Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
7. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidence of bush and domestic fire disasters	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	Reduced by 25%	2,506 (7.5% decline)	Target not achieved
8. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	Change in the number of IDPs recorded during Disaster incidence, including Flood and Earthquake disasters	Flood(Northern Sector) = 121,044 Flood(Southern Sector) = 52,429 TOTAL = 173, 473 Earthquake = NA	Northern Sector = 114,992 Southern Sector = 49,807 TOTAL = 164,799 Earthquake = Na	Northern Sector = 195,896 Southern Sector = 138,973 TOTAL = 334,869 Earthquake = Na	Target not achieved

Source: MINT & GPS, 2010

vi. Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nationals:

In enforcing immigration laws relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nations, passenger processing time at the frontiers which had a baseline indicator of 3 minutes in 2009 dropped further to 1 minute, 45 seconds in 2010, representing a 41.6% reduction. Also permit processing time reduced by one week, constituting about 25% reduction in the processing time instead of the targeted 50% for 2010 (Table 8.23). Meanwhile the recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit increased from 84 in 2009 to 132 in 2010, representing a 57.1% increase compared to the target of 42.8% set for 2010.

Table 8.23: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
9. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court.	84 (100%)	120 (42.8%)	132 (57.1%)	Target exceeded
10. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	Change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents expressed in %	- Work Permit = 5wks - Residence Permit = 4wks - Extension of Visitor's Permit/ Validation = 2wks - Re-entry Visa =2wks - Emergency Entry/ Transit Visa =72hrs	4 Wks (-20%) 2 Wks (-50%) 1 Wks (-50%) 1 Week (-50%) 48 Hrs (-33.3%)	4 Wks (20%) 3 Wks (25%) 1 Wk (50%) 1 Wk (50%) 48 Hrs (33.3%)	Target achieved
11. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	The change in amount of time spent in checking documents, expressed in percentage	3 Minutes (100%)	2 Minutes (33.3% reduction)	1 Minute 45 Secs (41.6%)	Target exceeded
12. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	The change in amount of time spent on frontline duties by immigration officers, expressed in percentage	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
13. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	The change in the number of illegal arms in circulation expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MINT & GPS, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure public safety and security:

Strength of the Ghana Police Service

- The Ghana Police Service developed a 5-year Strategic National Policing Plan, which sets targets and goals for the Service and prescribe the conduct of personnel for the next five years;
- The Marine Police Unit was established and the nucleus staff trained as part of the overall security plan of the Police Administration to provide adequate security for the emerging oil and gas industry. Also Police structures and facilities were extended to remote areas within the oil and gas zone in the Western Region to cater for any security issues associated with the industry;
- A Police Handbook and Code of Ethics was developed to equip police personnel with the requisite knowledge and skills to perform their duties. The Administration also revised all the various Police Regulations and codified them into a single document;
- Another innovation introduced by the Police Administration in 2010 is the Tent City phenomenon to provide security services to identified vulnerable communities, which do not have Police stations;
- An Intelligence Unit was created at the CID Headquarters to improve information gathering for effective policing, and the finger-print bureau at the CID Headquarters was automated;
- The Police Administration in collaboration with some stakeholders organised a number of courses for some of its personnel. In all, the Human Resource Department organised forty-two (42) courses in various critical Policing disciplines; and
- Promotional examination course was organised for about 1,650 Inspectors/Chief Inspectors. The year also saw the admission of 127 Chief Inspectors as cadet officers to the Police College.

Narcotic Control:

- NACOB organized seminars on precursors for Importers and Exporters, Distributors, Brokers and End-Users of precursors and visited some sites of dealers of precursors as part of the monitoring process; and
- NACOB put into operation the Computer Based Training (CBT).

Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

- DOVVSU intensified its education drive on Child Abuse and Gender-based Violence including Domestic Violence, nationwide in order to reduce the incidence while equipping people with skills to respond; and
- As part of sensitization, NACOB undertook seventy (70) different radio programmes across the entire country as well as various talk shows on Television. NACOB intensified its drug education programmes in second cycle schools, tertiary institutions, faith-based organizations as well as mounting of photo exhibitions at various programmes.

Fire Outbreaks and disaster prevention:

- Three hundred and seventeen (317) Junior Officers with various tertiary education qualifications graduated from the Fire Academy & Training School (FATS) to join the

Senior Officer Corps. They have also been trained in Administration and Management at GIMPA. Two Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty One (2321) Junior Fire Officers also wrote their promotion examination and are awaiting their results;

- The Service recruited One Thousand (1,000) people and they were yet to start training at the Fire Academy and Training School (FATS);
- A total number of 1,305 Fire Volunteers were trained nationwide;
- Sixty (60) fire safety educational programmes were undertaken nationwide; and
- Nine (9) Training programmes were undertaken in various work places such as hotels and other institutions.

Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nationals:

- The operational activities undertaken by Ghana Immigration Service included monitoring and investigation, processing of permits and visas. The monitoring exercise was aimed at enforcing Immigration Law relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nationals;
- The website of the Ghana Immigration Service was upgraded to improve media monitoring and information sharing. Investigations were also conducted into cases of document fraud, with respect to visas, passports and other cases referred from the controls and other foreign missions in Ghana;
- Asylum seekers were registered and legal protection provided to them; and
- Profiling and verification exercise were conducted at Buduburam Refugee settlement.

Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme (Prisons Administration):

The Ghana Prisons Service (GPS), as a key stakeholder of Criminal Justice Administration in Ghana, contributes to the maintenance of internal security and public safety with the commitment to operating a safe, humane and efficient penal system for the successful incarceration, reformation and rehabilitation of offenders.

- The initiative to re-tool and re-equip the defunct prison workshops continued with the GPS taking delivery of tools and equipment for the various workshops;
- The GPS received 40 Mahindra vehicles to facilitate the transportation of inmates to and from hospital and court duties as well as administrative operations; and
- Computer training centres were established at the Nsawam male and female prisons and at the Senior Correctional Centre to boost the education of inmates.

National Commission on Small Arms:

The National Commission on Small Arms (NACSA) which is mandated to manage issues relating to small arms especially their misuse, easy accessibility, illegal production and cross boundary movement, through its Small Arms Control and Armed Violence Prevention Programmes contributed to the maintenance of internal security and public safety by pursuing the following activities in 2010:

- NACSA organized a weapons destruction programme to educate Ghanaians on firearms issues and sensitized them on the dangers involved in the illegal acquisition and possession of illicit small arms in the country. Illicit guns destroyed as part of the programme were 1,538, bringing the total number of confiscated illicit firearms destroyed since 2001 to 4,925;
- NACSA developed a 4-year National Action Plan that seeks to address the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) issues and challenges along five thematic areas namely

(i) Harmonization of the country's laws (Legal Review); (ii) Public Education and Awareness raising; (iii) Border Control and Management; (iv) Stockpile Management; and (v) Alternative Livelihood for Local Manufacturers. This was reviewed with stakeholders in the light of Ghana's oil find, as a proactive measure to design strategies to address future possible armed conflicts occurring in the oil rich enclave;

- NACSA facilitated the approval by Cabinet and ratification by Parliament of the ECOWAS Convention on SALW and the UN Convention on Cluster Amunitions;
- NACSA commissioned the development of a Strategic Resource Mobilisation Document to explore areas of support for NACSA in mobilizing funds to implement programmes and projects in the fight against illicit proliferation of small arms;
- A draft Firearms Manual for civilians and security agencies meant to promote responsible gun ownership was finalized;
- A study into sustainable and economically viable Alternative Livelihood Schemes for blacksmiths in the Volta and Ashanti regions as part of the programme to wean local blacksmiths off the illegal production of firearms was completed; and
- A Seminar for the media to sensitise them on small arms issues, seek their support for the fight against small arms proliferation and abuse, and enhance their capacity to educate the public on various issues associated with the proliferation, illegal possession and misuse of small arms was organized.

National Peace Council

The National Peace Council which is mandated to foster national cohesion through peace-building and to provide mechanisms through which Ghanaians can seek peaceful, non-violent resolution of conflicts, contributed to the maintenance of internal security and public safety through its Armed Violence, and Conflicts Reduction Programmes by pursuing the following in 2010:

- Peace Education was organized for about 100 youth from all the regions in the country to become Peace Advocates within their communities; and
- National Peace Council organized capacity building programmes for the three major political parties namely National Democratic Congress (NDC), New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the Convention People's Party (CPP). The objective of the programme was to strengthen the capacities of political parties to manage diversity and conflicting interests with the view to promoting their growth and development to enable them contribute effectively to the democratic process.

8.2.11 Forestall External Aggression

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at forestalling external aggression, safeguarding territorial integrity and contributing to international peace keeping efforts.

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

- Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces;
- Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression; and
- Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The Ghana Armed Forces continued to build its capacity to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peace keeping efforts by ensuring that the size of the Armed Forces is at least maintained in the face of possible losses through retirement, death, etc. Available data indicates that net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces improved from -11% in 2009 to 0% in 2010, indicating that the replenishment rate in 2010 was equal to the loss of personnel in 2010. This put it in an improved position than in 2009 when though there was rate of loss of personnel by 11% no new recruitments were undertaken, even though the target of net recruitment rate of 1% set for 2010 was not achieved (Table 8.12).

Budgetary resource allocation and releases to the Ministry of Defence for the implementation of its programmes, projects and activities continue to increase in 2010. Actual resources released increased from GH¢197.28 million in 2009 to GH¢233.089 million in 2010, representing 18.2% increase over the 2009 level, and 35.6% over the 2010 approved budget.

Meanwhile the Ghana Armed Forces continued to participate in global efforts at peace keeping. A total of 3,250 troops were trained and deployed for external peace keeping operations. This implies that about 21% of Ghana Armed Forces were committed to peace keeping operations around the world, though this falls below the 2009 level and the 32.2% target set for 2010.

Table 8.24: Forestall External Aggression

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	Rate of recruitment into the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, less rate of loss of personnel through retirement, death, etc	Net recruit'mt rate= -11.0% • <i>Rate of recruit'mt</i> =0.0% • <i>Attrition rate</i> = 11.0%	1.0% 12% 11%	0% 2.8% -2.8%	Target not achieved
2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	Change in total budgetary resources (GOG + Donor) allocated to the Ministry of Defense, Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, for implementation of policies and programmes, expressed as a percentage	Approv (Gh¢'mil) Actual (Gh¢'mil) 2008: 110.78 142.15 2009: 156.56 197.28 %Chg: 41.3% 38.8%	50.0%	Approv (Gh¢'mil) Actual (Gh¢'mil) 171.83 233.08 %Chg 9.8% 18.1%	Target not achieved
3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	The armed personnel involved in peacekeeping operations, expressed as a percentage of the total number of personnel in the Ghana Army.	32.2%	32.2%	20.9%	Target no achieved

Source: MOD, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to forestall external aggression, and safeguarding territorial integrity:

- Thirteen (13) members of staff of the Ministry of Defence participated in a number of training programmes including certificates in Public Administration, Masters of Public Administration, Executive Masters of Business Administration (EMBA) and ACCA to acquire new skills, which contributed to greater efficiency.

- A National Defence Policy was formulated.
- To provide and maintain national security a unit was established at Kintampo and Bazua.
- To improve the role of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) in government infrastructure expansion programme, the 49 Engineer Regiment was awarded contract for construction of 25 SHS buildings, and road networks in Volta Region etc. Also Engineer Regiment was established at Kintampo to help expand infrastructure in the Northern Sector.
- Joint military and police internal security operations to combat crime especially armed robbery, drug trafficking and crimes relating to environmental degradation were intensified.
- The Executive Jet, Falcon 900 was delivered and commissioned while arrangements were far advanced to acquire additional reconnaissance and transport aircraft and helicopters to improve the air power of the Ghana Air Force.
- Construction of four (4) Hangers at Air Force Station, Takoradi, expansion of Bundase Training Camp, and construction of Naval Dockyard slipway project were all undertaken, while a 33m PKm vessel was acquired to equip the Navy and Air force to protect the Exclusive Economic zone (EEZ), air space and oil and gas field.
- Staff skills in ICT were upgraded through an ICT Programme run for all members of the Ministry of Defence.

8.2.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm;
- Eliminate child trafficking;
- Recognize and strengthen children's department to promulgate the rights of children;
- Establish a holistic National Social Protection Framework to ensure harmonization of various schemes; and
- Undertake relevant legislation & institutional land reforms.

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

- Share of budgetary resources to the Department of Social Welfare; and
- Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The institutional arrangements for dealing with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued to improve with the approval by cabinet of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which seeks to eliminate child labour from all sectors of the economy. Subsequently the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs established the Child Protection Committees (CPCs), 6 Anti-Human Trafficking Units within the Ghana Police Service (Central, Ashanti, Upper East, Volta and Greater Accra Regions), a national database on human trafficking (NDHT) and Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau/Desks within the Ghana Immigration Service and the Attorney General's Department to tackle cross border trafficking and facilitate prosecution of offenders.

The Police Anti-Human Trafficking Unit was able to intercept 338 children alleged to have been trafficked, and re-habilitated and re-integrated 38 into their families and communities, while the alleged perpetrators were arraigned for prosecution.

One of the problems that has persistently faced the Department of Social Welfare (DWS), a key government institution responsible for providing social welfare services to the vulnerable and excluded, is lack of adequate resources to implement planned regular activities. A medium term objective of government therefore is to resource the DWS to build its capacity to provide effective social welfare services in order to improve access to rights and entitlements. Available data shows that the share of budgetary resources released to the Department of Social Welfare for implementation of programmes in 2009 was estimated at 0.05% and this was projected to increase to 0.07% in 2010. Data is currently not available to assess progress in 2010.

Table 8.25: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to the department of social welfare	The amount of budgetary resources allocated to the department of social welfare in relation to total discretionary budget expressed in percentage.	0.05% (Ghc 3.695 mill)	0.07% (Ghc5.6144 mil)	Na	Lack of data
2. Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	The total number of cases of the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse recorded by state institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Child labour: Na • # Child trafficking = Na • # Child abuse = Na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Na Na Na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Na 338 6 	Lack of data

Source: MOWAC & DSW, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- The Human Trafficking Management Board (HTMB) was inaugurated and a sub-committee set up to facilitate the development of a Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Human Trafficking Act.
- The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare developed a Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System to capture all relevant information on children in the cocoa growing communities to inform remedial interventions.
- Orientation was organized for some of the new Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) committee members in the districts for effective implementation of the ECCD Policy.
- Additionally, under the Child Protection Programme of the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC), 420 District Child Protection and 2,675 Community Child Protection Committee members were trained in the handling of child protection issues in the country.

8.2.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the development of national culture;
- Strengthen the National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs; and
- Develop a comprehensive legal framework for the tourism sector.

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

- Percentage of recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved;
- Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated; and
- Percentage change in resources to national culture development

Status of Selected Indicators:

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. Recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes increased. The Judicial Committee of the national and regional houses of chiefs determined 338 cases, representing an increase from 320 in 2009, and disposed off 50 (13%), with 289 cases (85.5%) pending. About 352 cases were successfully determined through ADR mechanism in the Ashanti Region.

On the other hand the number of chieftaincy lines of succession documented by the National House of Chiefs and legislated remained unchanged with 26.4% (70 out of 265) of chieftaincy lines of succession documented by the National House of Chiefs while 15.7 % (11 out 70) of lines of succession was legislated in 2010.

Though data is not available on the overall budgetary resources allocated to National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs for implementation of activities in 2009 and 2010, effort continued to be made to strengthen the institution for effective delivery of their mandates. The National House of Chiefs issued the first edition of the Chieftaincy Bulletin, the official mouthpiece of the house, which reports on matters affecting the chieftaincy institution.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture received Gh¢6.99 million from the national budget for implementation of policies, programmes and projects in 2010, while the amount of money released to the National Commission on Culture increased from GH¢6.57 million in 2009 to GH¢7.64 million in 2010, indicating a 16.4% change. Availability of adequate resources to these institutions will position them for their capacity to be strengthened for effective delivery on their respective mandates.

Table 8.26: Promotion of National Culture for Development

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Percentage recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total number of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved, expressed in percentage of total dispute recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total # of disputes: 320 • # resolved = 10.3% (33) • # unresolved = 287 	<320 At least 20% Na	338 50 (12.9) 289 (85.5%)	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession	The number of chieftaincy lines of succession documented by the National House of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) 	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of line of succession documented = 	Slow progress

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
documented and legislated	Chiefs and legislated, in relation to all lines of succession expressed in percentage	• % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)		26.3% (70 out of 265) • % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)	
3. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	The change in the annual budgetary resource allocation to national institutions responsible for the development of national culture including MCC, National House of Chiefs, National Commission on Culture, etc, for implementation of policies and programmes, expressed in percentage	Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil)%Chg MCC = Na National House of Chief = Na NCC = 6.567	Na Na Na	Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil) MCC = 6.99 (%) National House of Chief = Na (%) NCC = 7.64 (%)	Slow progress

Source: MOCC, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote national culture for development:

- To strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the development of national culture, the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture organised the biennial National Festival of Arts and Culture (NAFAC) in Tamale to promote cultural diversity as a rich asset which the nation can exploit for growth, employment and wealth creation.
- In order to strengthen the National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs, the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture collected and documented data on 100 paramountcies with 21 converted into draft customary declaration laws for the respective stools. Twelve out of the 21 draft customary declaration laws have been submitted to Parliament for passage into Legislative Instrument to regulate succession to the respective stools and skins. The 12 paramountcies are Nkoranza, Drobo, Sunyani, Prang, Yeji and Atebubu in the Brong Ahafo Region; Kpone in the Greater Accra Region, Kaleo in Upper West Region, Navrongo in Upper East Region, Gonja in the Northern Region, Lower Axim in Western Region and Buem in the Volta Region.
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture through the National House of Chiefs completed the first phase of the research work into Customary Land Law and Family Law. Twenty traditional areas comprising 2 traditional areas in each Region of Ghana were covered.

8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Accelerate economic and social integration with regional and/or sub-regional states;
- Sustain Government's commitment to international peace and security, adherence to international protocols, treaties and conventions, and incorporate them into national laws;
- Strengthen Ghana's bilateral diplomacy

- Institute mechanisms to manage external economic shocks
- Promotion of domestic trade and effective enforcement for standards and regulations

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

- Total number of Ghana Missions abroad with economic, trade and investment promotion officers
- Number of international protocols, conventions and treaties ratified by Ghana
- Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in
- Total number of Ghana Missions abroad

Status of Selected Indicators:

The total number of Ghana's Missions abroad remained the same in 2010. There were fifty missions and five consulates abroad. But the total number of international protocols and conventions of which Ghana was a signatory to and were ratified and translated into laws and regulations reduced from eleven in 2009 to four in 2010. They included Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons Munitions and Other Materials and the African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance. The other protocols and conventions signed and ratified in 2010 were Ghana-Russia accord on Mutual Criminal Assistance and Criminal Matters and Ghana-Italy Cooperative Agreement on combat of human trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration (Table 8.14).

In 2010, Ghana participated in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country actively took part in seven presidential summits and 39 conferences/forums as well as 23 trade exhibitions. In order to strengthen their capacity for economic diplomacy, Ghana Missions abroad continued to be resourced for trade and investment promotions. All the fifty Missions and five consulates abroad have trade and investment desk officers.

In 2010 Ghana's Diplomatic Missions Abroad, in collaboration with various MDAs, achieved the following:

- Facilitated LukOil Overseas exploration activities in Ghana. Currently, LukOil Overseas is undertaking exploration works in the Dzata wells in the Cape Three Point area;
- Facilitated the establishment of two major Russian mining companies namely, LALI Mining Company and Aveko Company Limited in Ghana;
- Facilitated the successful registration of eleven (11) Ghanaian companies under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme including Kasapreko Alomo Bitters, Healthilife Beverages Ltd, Scantyle Mim Ltd and GIHOC Distilleries;
- Facilitated the entry into Indian market of Ghanaian products such as teak wood (US\$42 million); cashew nuts (US\$35 million); oil seeds (US\$18 million) and metal ores (US\$8 million);
- Convened Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire Joint-Ministerial Committee to address issues relating to the delimitation of their common maritime boundary against the backdrop of Ghana's discovery of petroleum resources in waters close to the contested boundaries.
- Convened Ghana-South Africa Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation which led to the signing of technological and scientific agreements; and
- Ghana-Nigeria convened a Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation in Abuja.

- Ghana-Iran convened a Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation which culminated in the signing of bilateral and cultural agreements.

Table 8.27: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulate s = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	Target achieved
2. Number of international protocols and conventions ratified by Ghana	The total number of international protocols and conventions of which Ghana is signatory to and ratified by Parliament and translated into laws and regulations	# ratified = 11	At least 4	4	Target achieved
3. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	The total number of activities (including presidential summits, trade and investment negotiations, trade exhibitions, conferences, etc) Ghana participated in a given year	# of Presidential Summits= 6 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences/ forum= 39 # of Trade Exhibitions= 22	7 Na 39 23	7 Na 39 23	Target achieved
4. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers	Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers.	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	Target achieved

Source: MFA, 2010

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to strengthen domestic and international relations/partnership for development:

- Government participated effectively and articulated Ghana's views at major international fora and at deliberations of multilateral institutions seeking solutions to the challenges confronting international peace, stability and development including the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and the Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico;
- Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration actively participated in the deliberations of ECOWAS and other sub-regional and regional economic communities while ensuring that Ghana derived maximum benefit from its membership of such bodies;
- Government participated in the 38th Ordinary Summit of ECOWAS held in Isla Sal, Cape Verde which, among others, adopted a Common Industrial Policy for the sub-region and also approved an instrument to define the modalities for rotating the Chairmanship of the group;
- Government coordinated the 2010 International IDEA Annual Democracy Forum and Council Meeting in Accra, which provided a platform for stakeholders to deliberate on how to entrench democracy and improve electoral integrity around the world;
- The officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration also participated in various ECOWAS Meetings at the institutional and functional levels,

including the Regional Meeting on Media, Conflict and Democracy hosted by Ghana; the launching of the West African Trade Hub slogan “Borderless” aimed at eliminating the delays and harassment suffered by cargo vehicles plying across national frontiers in the sub-region; and the meeting of the African Institute for Economic Development on Regional Integration in Dakar, Senegal, aimed at building capacity and networking with other regional integration practitioners across Africa;

- At the Continental level, Ghana continued to play its part in the collective effort by the African Union (AU) to promote peace, stability and economic development in Africa with the active participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration in the deliberations of the AU, including the formal and informal meetings of the Permanent Representatives Committee in Addis Ababa and the 17th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. H. E. The President participated in the 15th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Kampala, Uganda, held under the theme “Maternal, Infant and Child Health and Development in Africa”;
- On the bilateral front, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration by way of accelerating and strengthening bilateral relations between Ghana and other countries, facilitated the signing of a number of cooperation agreements in the field of scientific and technical research. These included:
 - Bilateral Air Services Agreement between the Kingdom of Belgium and Ghana. The Belgian National Carrier, SN Brussels has since commenced four weekly flights from Brussels to Accra;
 - An agreement with China for the provision of a loan of US\$260 million as preferential buyer credit to support the ongoing rehabilitation of the Kpong Water Works;
 - A framework agreement signed under which China would initially make available to Ghana an amount of US\$3 billion under the Multi-Year Development Finance Cooperation Platform (The Comprehensive Project Finance Facility); and
 - An agreement signed between the Government of Ghana and the Chinese National Machinery Import and Export Corporation for an amount of US\$6 billion for the construction of railway infrastructure in Ghana.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, continued to carry out its regular activity of promoting and protecting the welfare of Ghanaian nationals abroad and ensuring that they participated actively in national development efforts. In this regard, the the following services were rendered:
 - Provided Ghanaian nationals with consular assistance in matters such as arrests and detentions, deaths, marriages, renunciation of citizenship, dual citizenship, etc;
 - Processed applications for travel documents such as passports and travel certificates;
 - Authenticated and attested to the validity of legal documents;
 - Processed appeals, complaints and petitions brought by Ghanaian citizens against Foreign Embassies and International Organizations to ensure justice and respect for their human rights; and
 - Undertook outreach programmes to sensitize Ghanaian communities abroad on developments in Ghana and opportunities for investment in the country.
- Promotion of Made-in-Ghana goods and tourism were also enhanced by coordinating the participation of Ghanaian companies in Trade and Tourism Fairs abroad

8.2.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The strategies implemented under this area were focused on improving the database for policy formulation, analysis and decision-making. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination;
- Number of key national statistics reports produced; and
- Proportion of the population registered under the National Identification Programme

Status of Selected Indicators:

To provide official statistics on population and demographic indicators to meet user needs, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) conducted the 2010 Population and Housing Census in 2010 with preliminary results that put Ghana's population at 24.223 million. Also, the re-basing of Ghana's GDP which begun in 2006, was completed in 2010 and puts Ghana's GDP at US\$32.558 billion, making Ghana a middle income economy with per capita GDP of about US\$1,343.7 Subsequently all national indicators including fiscal deficit, debt-to-GDP ratio, revenue-to-GDP ratio, etc which depend on GDP have been re-computed for the purpose of planning, policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Meanwhile GSS continued to undertake its regular activities to generate the relevant statistics for formulation of policies, and assessment and evaluation of economic policies and performance. In 2010, at least 7 key reports were prepared by GSS including the dDigest of Macroeconomic Data; Ghana's Economic Performance report; Service and Economic statistics reports; Performance of Tourism in Ghana, 2000-2008; Transport and Communication Statistics report; and second edition of Economic Survey Report. Price statistics including monthly series of CPI and PPI continued to be collected, processed, analyzed and disseminated (Table 8.28).

Table 8.28: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination	The total amount of annual budgetary resources released to GSS and MDAs for statistics, expressed as a percentage of total discretionary budget	Budgetary approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E = Gh¢11.8mil • Statistics = Gh¢4.84 mil • GSS = Gh¢0.565 mil 	Na (Baseline studies expected to be undertaken by the M&E Sector Working Group (SWG) to establish baselines and targets Baseline data is expected in April, 2011)	Budgetary approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E = Gh¢16.5 mil - Statistics = Gh¢4.70 mil - GSS = Gh¢79.4 mil 	Steady progress
2. Number of key national statistics reports produced	Number of key statistical reports produced by GSS including GLSS	5 (including the crime victimization survey, maternal mortality survey, GDHS, CPI/PPI, GDP series)	7 (including population, Census, women & Men compendium)	7 (including preliminary data of the 2010 population and housing Census, report on re-basing of GDP; Digest of Macroeconomic Data; Ghana's Economic Performance report; Service and Economic statistics reports; Performance of Tourism in Ghana, 2000-2008; Transport and	Target achieved

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
				Communication Statistics report; and second edition of Economic Survey report)	
3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	The total number of the population registered under the national identification programme as expressed as percentage of total population	NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of the these regions.	Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions	NIA was only able to complete Greater Accra (started in November 2009) and Ashanti Regions	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2010

This notwithstanding, resource constraints continued to pose a challenge to key national institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination including GSS, MDAs and MMDAs. Preliminary results from a baseline study to assess budgetary resources allocated to national institutions including NDPC, GSS, MDAs, and MMDAs in 2009 and 2010 for undertaking M&E and Statistics activities constitutes only 0.28% and 0.4% of the total national budget in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Of the total approved budgetary resources for undertaking M&E and statistics by MDAs less than 50% are actually released for M&E activities, while less than 10% are released for MDAs' statistics activities. On the other hand, of the total approved budgetary resources for GSS to undertake its activities in 2009 and 2010, about 20.8% and 80.9% were released in 2009 and 2010 respectively. The increases observed in 2010 for GSS is due to the conduct of the 2010 population and housing census which received GH¢58.484 in government budgetary resources.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

In 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.

It was envisaged that in 2010, mass registration would be completed in five regions. However, NIA was only able to complete Greater Accra (started in November 2009) and Ashanti Regions. This put the total regions covered so far to six. The timely completion of registration in the remaining four regions of the country (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West) is essential considering that various public and private sector institutions are waiting to integrate the use of the ID card into their service delivery processes. The inability of NIA to complete mass registration across the country poses a key operational challenge in terms of regional coverage and card distribution.

Table 8.29: Registration data on Five Registrations covered (July 2008 – December 2010)

Region	Estimated Population for Registration	Population Registered	Percentage of Estimated Population (% Turnout)
Central	1,561,937	1,232,671	78.92%
Western	2,036,468	1,586,581	77.91%
Eastern	2,055,038	1,582,886	77.02%
Volta	1,606,889	1,344,104	83.65%
Greater Accra	3,495,983	3,205,611	87.50%
Ashanti	3,753,939	3,026,474	80.60%
Total	14,511,254	11,978,327	82.55%

Source: National Identification Authority, 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to promote evidence-based decision-making:

National Development Planning Commission (NDPC):

Among other duties, the NDPC is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and co-ordinating the implementation of development policies, programmes and projects. During the year 2010, the NDPC carried out the following M&E activities in support of the GSGDA 2010-2013:

- Following the finalization of GSGDA in 2010, NDPC began the preparation of the national M&E plan. The process started with the selection of the core set of national indicators to be used to monitor progress of implementation of GSGDA which was expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2011;
- M&E guidelines were prepared and used to train MDAs and MMDAs to enable them prepare their respective M&E plans for the monitoring of the implementation of their medium term development plans. This is part of the efforts to build a national M&E system as part of the decentralized planning system;
- The M&E Sector Working Group (SWG) was re-launched with a meeting in March 2010. This SWG exists to provide a 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. During the year, monthly meetings of the M&E SWG were held to discuss key issues related to strengthening M&E and statistics in the country. Members of the SWG include GOG representatives (MDAs, GSS, and NDPC), Development Partners, and CSOs who have an interest in M&E; and
- The 2009 APR on the implementation of the GPRS II was prepared by NDPC, while the MDAs and MMDAs also prepared their respective APRs to monitor the implementation of their respective medium term development plans.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):

- To provide a range of statistics to formulate and assess economic policies and evaluate economic performance Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) collected, processed, analyzed and disseminated price statistics including the release of monthly series of CPI newsletters; quarterly PBCI newsletters; rebasing of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP); produced International Comparison Programmed (ICP) data; and continued with work on 2010 Mining and quarrying index by updating and compiling index for 2009 to 2010;

- Re-based National Accounts estimates including re-basing of the GDP from 1993 to 2006 and revising the GDP estimates from 2006 to 2010 with 2006 as the reference period by both Product and Expenditure; and data captured for the computation of QNA from first quarter of 2006 to second quarter of 2010;
- Digest of macroeconomic data was published on the GSS website; as well as Ghana's Economic Performance 2009 in figures;
- Published 2008 Final and Revised 2009 Annual GDP (old series) newsletter and published 2010 provisional estimates of GDP newsletter;
- Undertake preparatory work towards the conduct of 2012 Agriculture Census including review of the agriculture module for incorporation into the 2010 Population and Housing Census; updating the agriculture statistics database and the CountrySTAT web site with 2009 figures; and organized Regional sampling workshop for English speaking countries intending to participate in the 2010 round of Agricultural censuses;
- To provide a range of statistics to formulate and assess economic policies and evaluate economic performance GSS prepared Service and Economic statistics reports for use by stakeholders. These include finalization of the "Performance of Tourism in Ghana, 2000-2008" report; drafting of Ghana's Economic Performance, 2006 – 2010' report and a new report titled: 'Key Figures on Ghana'; prepared Transport and Communication Statistics Report; and published second edition of Economic Survey report;
- In order to provide data on specialized areas for policy making Time Use and Crime Surveys were completed with Crime Survey report disseminated, while Time Use report is awaiting dissemination. Also update on key statistical databases including Accelerated Data Programme (ADP), GhanaInfo/Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)/CountryStat were undertaken and training conducted on them;
- Ghana Statistical Service's Institutional Reform Road Map was developed and Execution of the Road Map is being implemented with support from a Multi-Donor Trust Fund; and
- In a bid to produce the required statistical data and indicators required by stakeholders, both public and private, the 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted and preliminary results released.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- The actual installations of the National Identification systems began in 2010 due to delays in the completion of critical works in the NIA data centre. With sufficient data collected to establish the required operation threshold and ongoing data checks, ID card production/printing commenced in December 2010 after the installation and testing of key components of the NIS.
- Approval for the recruitment of required staff to assist in the installation of the NIS was given in 2010, and 87 new staff recruited and trained in various technical skills for the operation of the NIS.
- Another key objective in 2010 was to set up 10 NIA regional and 30 (out of 60) planned district offices and make them fully operational to carry out key operational functions of the NIS at the local level. So far only Ashanti Regional Office was partially set up to conduct mass registration in the region.

8.2.16 Managing Migration for National Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at minimising the negative impact and optimising the potential impact of migration for Ghana’s development. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Share of remittances to GDP; and
- Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Data on the total number of Ghanaians living abroad is currently not available, however estimates based on the 2009 data shows that about 4 million Ghanaians, constituting about 15% of Ghana’s population of approximately 23 million people, live abroad and make various contributions to the development of the country. Remittance from Ghanaians living abroad was estimated 11.7% of GDP in 2009 and was projected to decline marginally in 2010 due to the continued effect of the unstable global environment including political upheavals in the Middle East. Using the rebased GDP figure, remittances amounted to 5.0% of GDP in 2009 and 4.8% of GDP in 2010.

Table 8.30: Managing Migrations for National Development

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. Share of remittances to GDP	Total annual receipt of remittances expressed as percentage of GDP	5.0%	10%	4.8%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad	Total number of Ghanaians resident abroad expressed as a percentage of total number of Ghanaians	4 million (i.e. about 15% of Ghana’s population of approx. 23 million people)	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: GIS & MINT., 2010

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2010 to ensure improved management of migration for national development:

- The Migration Unit, and a Sub-committee on Migration Policy to draft a Migration Policy for Ghana were inaugurated in 2010.
- The Migration Unit participated in the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- The Unit initiated a process to mainstream migration into the national development framework of Ghana after initial consultations with the NDPC.
- A data-base system on migrants in the country and Ghanaians in the diaspora was drafted.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued to implement its Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Ghana Health project to enable Ghanaian health professionals residing in the Netherlands or other European countries to contribute to the health sector of Ghana by returning for up to three months. Assignments are demand-driven and based on identified needs within health institutions in Ghana. Additionally, health professionals in Ghana have the opportunity to undertake internships in university hospitals or other health institutions in the Netherlands. The project ensures an active and essential role for the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Health and various health training institutions located throughout Ghana. It also seeks to foster sustainable cooperation and synergies between diaspora networks in

the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany with links to health institutions in Ghana.

- The IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) Programme which aims at the orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wish to return voluntarily to Ghana continued in 2010. Pre-departure, transportation, and post-arrival assistance were provided to unsuccessful Ghanaian asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situation, migrants stranded in transit, stranded students, and other persons under similar circumstances. The majority of migrants to Ghana returned from Belgium, Libya, and the United Kingdom. However, returns have also taken place from the Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Morocco, Malta, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

8.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

All the indicators in this focus area achieved their respective targets or made steady progress except two, one of which lacked data and the other made slow progress.

The constitutional review process which was initiated in 2010 to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised, proceeded with extensive consultations and cross-partisan support, while electoral reform on District Level elections aimed at reducing the number of unit committees, realigning the electoral areas and liberalising campaign platforms was undertaken. The Presidential Transition Bill aimed at addressing the administrative lapses and controversy associated with transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to another, continued in 2010, with the draft Presidential (Transition) Bill, forwarded to Parliament for consideration following extensive consultations with stakeholders. These are all aimed at deepening democratic governance and strengthening existing institutions.

Meanwhile, Parliament continued to be strengthened in support of performing its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions. Budgetary resources to Parliament continued to increase on an annual basis. However relatively weak capacity among some Independent Governance Institutions continues to be a challenges. Though budgetary resources to the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justices (CHRAJ), and the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) continued to increase, the other IGIs continued to record shortfall in budgetary resources, with the National Media Commission being the most disadvantaged. The media has been identified as a critical tool in nurturing democracy and development of the country. However it could be a destructive force if not properly managed. Effective media monitoring and adoption of a comprehensive regulatory framework including a Broadcasting Law, has been constraint by insufficient resource allocation. It is therefore recommended that the IGIs, especially National Media Commission should be prioritized for increased resource allocation to build its capacity for effective delivery on its mandates.

In order to avoid the challenges that emerged with the conduct of the 2010 District level elections including logistics challenges and low voter turn-out, it is recommended that adequate preparation including logistics and budgetary resources are made available to the EC ahead of the 2012 general elections.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

All the 5 indicators identified to monitor progress of implementation of interventions in this focus area recorded steady progress, except one which lacked data for assessment. Analysis of changes in the share of MMDAs revenue in total national revenue in order to assess MMDAs financial capacity to implement policies programmes and projects at the local level showed a steady progress. The new financing instruments including the District wide Assistant Programme (DwAP) and District Development Facility (DDF) continued to impact positively on the fiscal space available for the implementation of District Medium Term Development Plans. Total Central Government transfers including the DACF, HIPC and GOG also improved indicating improvement in a shift of resources from the centre to the local level. The preparation and implementation of DMTDPs in line with the NDPC Planning Guidelines as well as the number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs showed steady progress.

However progress on transfer of relevant functions, resources and personnel from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service remain slow. It is therefore recommended that the work of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralization to facilitate cross-sectoral implementation of the decentralization policy be accelerated to ensure that administrative decentralization is effectively implemented.

The DDF/FOAT initiative continued to have positive impact on the capacity of the MMDAs to effectively implement their respective MTDPs, especially as a result of the capacity building programmes inherent in the arrangement. It is however recommended that the initiative is further strengthened and the assessment date synchronized with the national reporting cycle to ensure that the outcome of the assessment serve as useful input into the national Annual Progress Report (APR) prepared by the NDPC.

8.3.3 Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

The strategies implemented under this focus area were focused on reducing the spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic classes. Comprehensive data is not currently available to assess progress made in the implementation of special purpose interventions including SADA and other special development zones, however, indication is that progress on these initiatives have been slow. It is therefore recommended that work should be accelerated on the key interventions outlined under the initiatives including prioritizing them for adequate budgetary resource allocation.

Current data on regional income disparities is not available to make effective assessment of the situation on changes in income inequality across regions. It is therefore suggested that GSS initiate the necessary process to conduct the next round of Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) which is the main source of data for such assessment.

8.3.4 Public Policy Management

To provide the basis for effective management of public policy, the National Development Planning Commission prepared the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2010 – 2016 and finalized the GSGDA and the associated costing framework to guide the development of the country from 2010 – 2016. Again, NDPC issued guidelines for MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective medium term development plans based on the GSGDA, while the MTEF was updated with the policy objectives of the GSGDA in order to ensure alignment of budgetary resources to the GSGDA priorities and to help in tracking resources to GSGDA priorities on annual basis.

However, weaknesses persist in the current public policy management process, with conflict and lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities of some key national institutions, leading to poor coordination of policy implementation and management. Also the link between the national development policy framework and the annual national budget continued to be weak. The assessment of the planned expenditure and outturn has shown deviation from the key budgetary items namely P.E, Administration, Services and Investments. This continues to pose a challenge for efficient public financial management and effective public policy management. It is therefore recommended that roles, responsibilities and relationships among key national institutions involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and allocation of budgetary resources, including NDPC, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Office of the President and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, be clearly defined and streamlined to ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and management. It is also recommended that the processes involved in the preparation and execution of the annual national budget including resource allocation should be made more transparent and strengthened to ensure effective implementation of planned government activities.

With the introduction of the proposed programme based budget and the full roll-out of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), it is expected that some of these challenges associated with budget preparation and execution will be addressed.

8.3.5 Public Sector Reforms

Building the right skills set in Ghana's Public Service for effective implementation of government policies, and the development of the appropriate performance based management systems is at the core of the public sector reforms. In 2010 the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme document was finalized and the programming and development of Action Plans for the Civil Service reform plan completed. Almost all the Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) to provide ministerial advisory services to the political leadership of the various MDAs were established and made functional.

However, key challenges exist, including lack of effective performance based management system and a comprehensive human resource management database. Though the Public Services Commission engages other agencies in its work on performance management, clear policy decision on a comprehensive performance management system does not exist as part of coordinated approach to PSR. Also though each central management agency and Ministry has its own needs for human resource database, a comprehensive central human resources database system interlinked with each other does not exist for effective strategic coordination including overall Human Resource policy formulation, planning, deployment, recruitment, development,

career progression, and succession planning. It is therefore recommended that these issues be prioritized for policy action by the Public Sector Reform Secretariat, Public Sector Commission, Office of Head of Civil Service (OHCS) and the relevant MDAs.

8.3.6 Development Communication

The government continued to implement policies aimed at promoting freedom of the press and free flow of information. As a result the level of press freedom and Ghana's rankings on global press freedom index continued to improve. In order to provide the opportunity for ordinary Ghanaians to engage government in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects, as well as obtain feedback for future policy formulation and implementation, government continued to organize the annual Ghana Policy Fair, in addition to the regular Meet-the-Press series and special press conferences on various Government issues and developments. These initiatives together have proven to be effective in getting feedback from citizens on how well government is doing in implementing its policies and programmes, as well as getting participation and cooperation in the development process, and should be sustained.

8.3.7 Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however the progress was slow in 2010. Although the total number of female Members of Parliament, Chief Directors and Chief Justice remained the same, the number of female in ministerial positions declined in 2010. Also the percentage of women elected to the District Assemblies during the 2010 district level election declined from the 2006 level, despite the interventions introduced to get more women to put themselves up for election.

Significant challenges still exist for women participation in governance and access to economic resources. Economically, women still lack adequate access to micro credit facilities and in rural areas women's food security all year round cannot be guaranteed since they produce little because of inadequate capital. Though the attention to women issues by MDAs and the amount of budgetary resources devoted to women issues are improving, progress continued to be slow. It is therefore important to sustain efforts aimed at addressing women participation in governance and economic life, and for MDAs to continue to prioritize women issues for budgetary allocation and implementation. The effort by MOWAC to implement the re-engineering Action Plan to really enhance gender equality and rights of women should be supported, and Civil Society Organization (CSOs), NGOs and other gender advocacy groups must continue to encourage and support women to take part in active politics.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public office holders declined further in 2010. The key national anti-corruption institutions, the Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), continued to perform their statutory functions in 2010, while work on the enactment and implementation of the Right to Information Law continued in order to strengthen the legal environment for fighting corruption.

The key challenge in the fight against corruption is the weak capacities of key government institutions responsible for fighting corruption including CHRAJ and EOCO. For these institutions to make continuous impact, adequate resources should be made available to them to develop their required capacity to carry out their mandate and make them operational. Also

the National Anti-Money-laundering strategy should be adopted, and implementation of its consequential Action Plan commenced. Though the Right to information Bill is currently before Parliament, effort has to be sustained in order to ensure its smooth and quick passage, and preparatory process for its effective implementation, including archiving, safeguarding, organisation and retrieval of data, be initiated.

Another area that requires urgent action is the administration of Ghana's procurement system and the work of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. The implementation of Ghana's Procurement Act since its introduction in 2003 has in no doubt contributed significantly to improving transparency in public procurement. However, challenges have emerged especially in the procurement operations and the market practices. Weaknesses still exist in the administration of the sole sourcing mechanism, and the control and audit systems. It is therefore important to review the current process with the view to strengthening its administration.

On the other hand, the Public Account Committee (PAC) has served as a useful mechanism to check corruption especially among public institutions through the exercise of its oversight responsibilities on the Auditor-General Reports. However, issues are currently being raised on its ability to be used as effective tool for fighting corruption as a result of the apparent inaction on the recommendations of the PAC. The implementation of key findings and recommendations of the PAC continued to be challenged by lack of the relevant institutional arrangements including the establishment of Audit Report Implementation Committees at MDAs and Financial Tribunals. It is therefore recommended that the current processes and arrangements for ensuring compliance with the recommendations of the PAC should be reviewed with the view to addressing the weaknesses.

8.3.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

The capacity of the judiciary to efficiently dispense justice and rule of law was enhanced with the admission of more lawyers to the bar and the initiation of the court computerization process. However, these improvements have so far not impacted significantly on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, though the courts recorded and disposed off more cases in 2010 than in 2009. The total number of cases resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme and through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) declined, while the number of cases in custodial detentions increased.

In this regard it is important to continue strengthening the judicial system through recruitment of more personnel as well as accelerating the pace of the court computerization process to enable it have a more positive impact on the dispose off cases. The decline in cases resolved under the legal aid scheme has been associated in part with the persistent lack of resources to finance the activities, while private lawyers are unwilling to provide free services. The Legal Aid Scheme plays a critical role in ensuring access to justice for the poor and criminal offenders as well as civil cases, therefore it is important to prioritize it for budgetary resource allocation.

The number of remand prisoners is still high and extra effort is required to reduce them, while introducing a comprehensive reform of the criminal justice system, with particular attention to Juveniles in adult cells.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The security services continued to discharge their statutory duty of providing safety and security for citizens and ensuring internal peace in the country through stringent enforcement of laws and regulations. The crime level showed a marginal decline inspite of the reduction in the strength of the Police Service in 2010. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Police Service also declined by 30.3% over the 2009 level. The Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service recorded 33.6% decline in total number of domestic violence in 2010. The recorded incidents of fire outbreaks nationwide also witnessed a decline, and the total number of victims of flood disasters across the country decreased by 20%. In enforcing immigration laws, improvements continued to be recorded in passenger processing time at the frontiers and permit processing time, which reduced by 41.6% and 25% respectively. Due to improved monitoring, the recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit increased by 57.1% in 2010.

These notwithstanding, the work of the security services continued to be constrained by weak capacity, especially personnel and logistics. It is therefore recommended that the current effort to re-equip the security services should be accelerated and sustained. In order to increase the percentage of police officer's time spent on front line duties and increase police accessibility in vulnerable communities across the country it is important for the size of the police force to be continuously augmented in order to be on track to meet the UN police-citizens ratio of 1:500.

Inadequate number of fire tenders and other related equipment for rescue activities is also affecting the performance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS). In order to be able to effectively combat fire outbreaks in strategic national installations such as the Harbours, VRA, TOR, the Airports and the seat of government (Castle) efforts to equip GNFS should be intensified. Also the focus of the operations of the GNFS should be shifted from fighting fire outbreaks to prevention of fire outbreaks. As a result budgetary resources should be prioritised in favour of regular fire safety education in fire prone areas, promotion of the culture of fire prevention in households, as well as the introduction of fire safety plans in industrial activities and promotion of fire management activities as part of work place safety plans

8.3.11 Forestalling External Aggression

The Ghana Armed Forces continued to build its capacity to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peace keeping efforts. Budgetary resource allocation and releases for the implementation of programmes continued to increase, while the strength of the Ghana Armed Forces improved compared to the level in 2009. Subsequently about 21% of the Ghana Armed Forces were committed to peace keeping operations around the world. In order to ensure adequate capacity to forestall external aggression, the capacity building initiative of the Ghana Armed Forces should be sustained. Budgetary resources should be prioritized in favour of, at least replenishing lost personnel, and providing the necessary equipment, training, and infrastructure to support the work of the Ghana Armed Forces.

8.3.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The institutional arrangements for dealing with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued to improve with the approval by Cabinet of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which seeks to eliminate child labour in all sectors of the economy. However, the problem that has persistently faced the Department of Social Welfare, a key government institution responsible for providing

social welfare services to the vulnerable and excluded, is lack of adequate resources to implement planned (regular) activities. It is therefore recommended that adequate budgetary resources should be made available to the DWS to build its capacity to provide effective social welfare services.

8.3.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. Recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes continued to increase, of which at least 80% are still unresolved. About 74% of the 265 chieftaincy lines of succession in the country are undocumented, contributing to the growing chieftaincy disputes. The key challenge faced by the key institutions charged with the responsibility of promoting national culture including Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture and National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs continued to be under-funded. It is therefore recommended that the activities of these institutions, especially those related to the resolution of the outstanding chieftaincy disputes, and the documentation and legislation of chieftaincy lines of succession, should be prioritised for budgetary resource allocation and implementation. Availability of adequate resources to these institutions will strengthen their capacity for effective delivery on their respective mandates.

8.3.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

In order to strengthen the international partnership and cooperation for development, Ghana continued to strengthen its Missions abroad, and participate in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country actively took part in 7 presidential summits and 39 conferences/forums as well as 23 trade exhibitions. To strengthen their capacity for economic diplomacy, all the fifty missions and five consulates abroad have trade and investment desk officers. These efforts are expected to be strengthened and sustained through continuous training and deployment of appropriate skill set at Ghana's Missions abroad. Also the capacity of the Missions should be strengthened towards developing more products for the promotion of Ghana's culture and tourism in addition to the trade and investment promotions.

8.3.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The capacity of the country to provide the relevant data for evidence-based decision making continued to be enhanced with the commencement of implementation of Ghana Statistical Service's Institutional Reform Road Map; the conduct of 2010 population and housing Census; the re-basing of the National Accounts estimates; and the conduct of mass registration exercise under the National Identification System in two more regions.

However, resource constraints continued to be a challenge to the key national institutions responsible for data collection, analysis and dissemination including NDPC, GSS, MDAs and MMDAs, and the National Identification Authority. Results from a baseline study to assess budgetary resources (i.e. Services and Investments) allocated to national institutions including NDPC, GSS, MDAs, and MMDAs in 2009 and 2010 shows that of the total approved budgetary resources for undertaking M&E and statistics less than 50% were actually released for M&E activities, while less than 10% were released for statistics. It is therefore recommended that the financing arrangements available to these institutions, especially GSS, NDPC and NIA, be reviewed with the view to putting in place a more sustainable funding arrangement to support their work, in addition to strengthening the processes for ensuring that

at least approved budgetary resources for statistics and M&E are actually released for the implementation of planned activities.

8.3.16 Managing Migration for National Development

Currently, comprehensive data on the total number of Ghanaians living abroad is not available, however estimates based on the 2009 data shows that about 15% of Ghana's population live abroad and make various contributions to the development of the country. Remittances from Ghanaians living abroad was estimated at 5.0% in 2009 and declined marginally to 4.8% in 2010. There is a current effort to ensure coordination of migration issues in the national development process, and as a result a Migration Unit was inaugurated and a sub-committee on Migration Policy constituted to produce a draft Migration Policy for Ghana. It is therefore important to accelerate the pace of preparation of the policy to provide the framework for coordinating migration interventions in the country. In addition effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism should be developed and appropriately funded to generate the necessary information for effective policy decisions.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2010 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the framework to ensure that the Annual National Budget and the budget preparation process take into account the priorities of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), and how resources are allocated among the various thematic areas of the GSGDA. It assesses the extent to which budgetary allocations and actual releases by the Government of Ghana (GoG) and Development Partners (DPs) are aligned to the priorities of the GSGDA.

Specifically, the section reviews the 2010 budget preparation process; the macroeconomic framework underlying the Budget and whether it was consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic objectives and assumptions outlined in the GSGDA; alignment of 2010 spending priorities with the GSGDA costing framework; and the sectoral distribution of discretionary expenditure. It also provides an analysis of spending on poverty reduction programmes and projects from the HIPC and the MDDBS Funds.

9.2 THE BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

The 2010 Budget preparation process began in June, 2009 with the preparation of the budget guidelines, and consultations with recognized professional bodies, associations, civil society organizations and individuals for their inputs. In order to promote ownership of the national budget, individuals and associations in the MMDAs were requested to forward their ideas and contributions through their Presiding Officers or District Finance Committees, while those in the regional capitals were to send their inputs to the office of the Regional Minister for onward submission to the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning also issued budget preparation guidelines to all MDAs to ensure consistency in the submission of all MDAs budgets. This was then followed by the Budget hearings where the MDAs' budget submission to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning were reviewed. The 2010 Annual National Budget was presented to Parliament in November, 2009.

9.3 THE MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2010 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA

The macroeconomic objective of the Government of Ghana during the year was largely based on the draft version of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), which is the medium term development policy framework expected to be implemented over the period 2010 – 2013. The final version of the GSGDA was published in December, 2010.

In 2010, the GSGDA projected a real GDP growth rate of 6.2%, a reduction in the annual average inflation from 19.06% to 10.43% and an achievement of end of period inflation of 8.58%. Reserves were expected to be able to cover at least 3 months of imports, and to keep

the budget deficit below 5%. With the exception of the real GDP growth and the number of months of imports that the country's reserves could cover, none of the other key targets were achieved during the year under review (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework of the GSGDA and the 2010 Budget Statement

Indicator	2008	2009	GSGDA Target	2010 Level
Real GDP	8.4	4.0	6.2	7.7
Inflation				
Annual Average	13.69	19.06	10.43	15.42
End of Period	18.1	15.97	8.58	8.58
Stock of Reserves (months of import cover)	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.7
Sectoral Growth				
- Agriculture	7.4	7.2	6.0	5.3
- Industry	15.1	4.5	6.6	5.6
- Services	8.0	5.6	6.8	9.8
Ratio of Domestic Revenues to GDP	27.26	27.73	18.92	16.7
Budget Deficit as a percentage of GDP	14.9	-	4.7	6.5

Source: MOFEP, 2010

9.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Planned expenditure according to the 2010 Appropriation Act was GH¢9, 853.9 million, out of which GH¢7,363.72 million (representing 74.7%) was expected to come from Government of Ghana (GOG) sources, 15.5% from Development Partners (DPs) and 9.8% from Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

Most of the resources from DPs were expected to be allocated to the Economic and Infrastructure sectors, while GOG resources were allocated to the Administration, Social, Public Safety sectors and interest payments (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Planned Expenditure by Economic Activity and Source of Funding, 2010

Sector/MDA	Total GOG	IGF	Statutory/Other	Donor	Total
Administration	492.24	41.20	513.24	319.64	955.14
Economic	198.98	54.63	58.20	590.98	884.59
Infrastructure	198.13	7.43	160.44	405.66	631.39
Social	1,739.80	485.31	891.02	205.86	2,563.19
Public safety	463.99	7.12	5.00	6.29	482.41
Multi-Sectoral	2,366.68	0.00	66.57	0.00	2,433.28
Principal Payments	865.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	865.59
Interest Payments	1,038.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,038.30
Total	7,363.72	595.70	1,694.49	1,528.43	9,853.90

Source: MOFEP, 2010

In terms of thematic area, the majority of GOG resources were allocated to activities related to Administration and Overhead Costs. The thematic area which received the bulk of the remaining resources was Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability, which received GH¢2, 067.12 million, representing about 27.9% of GOG resources, while the bulk of DP resources were allocated to activities related to Oil and Gas; Human Development; and Infrastructure and Human Settlement thematic areas, which received 43.8%, 26.3% and 17.9% of DP resources respectively. Almost 81.5% of internally generated funds (IGFs) were allocated to the the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area.

Table 9.3: Planned Expenditure by Thematic Area and Source of Funding, 2010

Thematic Area of GSGDA	Total GOG	IGF	HIPC Funds	External
Central Government	2,519.97	68.26	52.33	8.55
Overhead Cost	2,231.21	111.88	14.24	-
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	2,067.12	2.76	0.00	22.81
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	24.30	7.13	5.00	30.25
Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource M'gmt	23.76	7.68	10.00	3.68
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	281.65	23.48	21.65	119.77
Energy, Oil and Gas Industry	3.51	0.0	0.00	293.69
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	71.37	327.97	83.42	176.32
Transparent and Accountable Governance	187.90	46.54	75.58	14.85
Total	7,410.78	595.70	262.22	669.92

9.5 ALIGNMENT OF 2010 SPENDING PRIORITIES WITHIN GSGDA FRAMEWORK

9.5.1 Actual Release of GOG Resources

The total amount of GOG resources that were approved to be spent on the various thematic areas as well as Administration and Overhead Costs amounted to GH¢7, 410.78 million in 2010, of which only GH¢3, 310.40 million (representing 44.67%) was actually released. The shortfall in budgetary releases was attributed largely to shortfalls in planned resources to Administration and overhead cost, while almost all thematic areas recorded over 80% of planned resource allocation. The bulk of the actual release was spent on activities related to ensuring macroeconomic stability, infrastructure and human settlement development, and transparent and accountable governance (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Approved and Actual Releases by GOG in 2010

Theme	Budget	Release	Variance	% release
Central Government	2,519.97	409.86	2,110.11	16.26
Overhead Cost	2,231.21	1,283.61	947.60	57.53
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	2,067.12	895.48	1,171.64	43.32
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	24.30	19.58	4.72	80.57
Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource M'gmt	23.76	23.80	(39.61)	100.17
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	281.65	282.10	(0.45)	100.16
Energy, Oil and Gas Industry	3.51	33.34	(29.83)	948.94
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	71.37	113.75	(42.39)	159.39
Transparent and Accountable Governance	187.90	248.88	(60.98)	132.46

Source: MOFEP, 2010

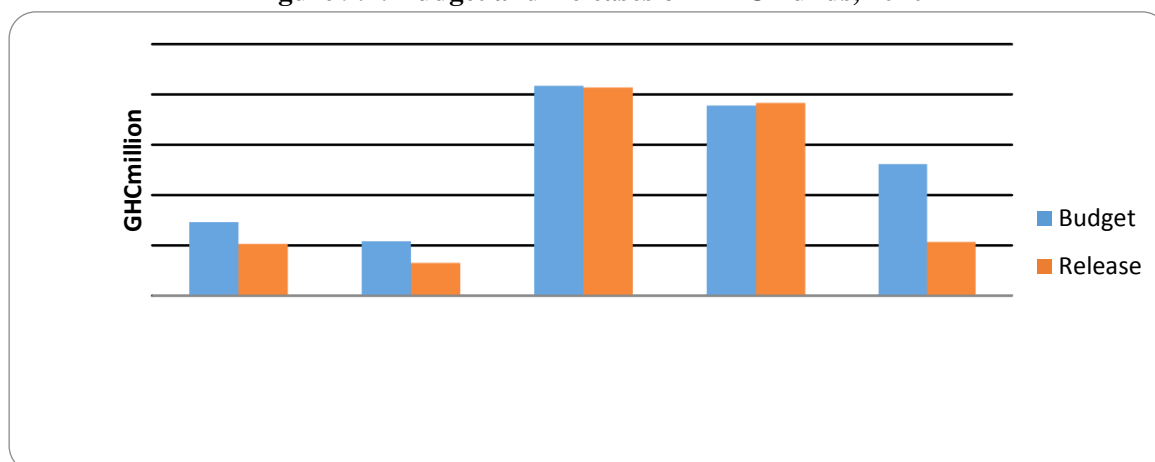
9.5.2 Actual Releases of HIPC Funds

Out of the US\$262.22 million planned expenditures from the HIPC resources, only 81.7% were actually released for spending, out of which 74.3% went to the Human Development and Transparent Governance thematic areas. The only thematic area which did not receive any HIPC resources was the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area. The Infrastructure and Human Settlement thematic area also received only 60% of the approved budget from HIPC sources (Table 9.5 and Figure 9.1).

Table 9.5: Approved and Actual Releases of HIPC Funds in 2010

Theme	Budget	Release	Variance	% release
Central Government	52.33	21.36	30.96	40.83
Overhead Cost	14.24	8.76	5.48	61.50
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	-	-	-	-
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	5.0	1.82	3.18	36.36
Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource M'gmt	10.0	10.0	-	100
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	21.65	13.01	8.64	60.11
Energy, Oil and Gas Industry	-	-	-	-
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	83.42	82.77	0.65	99.22
Transparent and Accountable Governance	75.58	76.62	-1.04	101.38

Figure 9.1: Budget and Releases of HIPC Funds, 2010



Source: MOFEP, 2010

9.6 SPENDING ON POVERTY REDUCTION

Total planned poverty reduction expenditure for the year 2010 amounted to GH¢1,946.67 million, representing 23.57% of total government expenditure for the year. However, actual spending amounted to GH¢2,406.38 million, representing 28.99% of total government spending and 23.62% more than planned. The poverty reduction spending was targeted at Basic Education, Primary Health Care, Poverty Focused Agriculture, Feeder Roads construction and maintenance, and Rural Electrification.

Planned spending on Basic Education was GH¢820.86 million, representing 49.65% of total educational sector budget. However, actual spending amounting to GH¢1,148.42 million, representing about 40% above planned expenditure, and about 55.7% of the total educational sector spending.

Table 9.6: Poverty Focused Expenditure by Sector, 2010

ITEM	2010 Revised Planned Exp.	2010 Actual	Variance	Variance As percent of Budget
Total Govt Expenditure	8,258,579,608.00	8,300,973,530.76	(42,393,922.76)	0.51
Total Poverty Reduction Exp	1,946,669,907.58	2,406,387,806.34	(459,717,898.76)	23.62
Tot Pov Red Exp/Tot Govt Exp	23.57%	28.99%		
Education Sector Exp	1,653,256,667.74	2,062,147,164.16	(408,890,496.42)	24.73
Basic Education Exp	820,863,301.17	1,148,421,620.28	(327,558,319.12)	39.90
Basic Ed Exp/Tot Ed Sec Exp	49.65%	55.69%		
Health Sector Exp	932,072,070.29	742,902,363.36	189,169,706.93	20.30
Prim Health Care Exp	443,375,043.29	384,086,655.14	59,288,388.14	13.37
PHC Exp/Tot Health Sec Exp	47.57%	51.70%		
Agriculture Sector Exp	89,902,004.34	121,787,223.51	(31,885,219.17)	35.47
Poverty Foc Agric Exp	76,447,503.34	121,471,097.07	(45,023,593.73)	58.89
Pov Agric Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp	85.03%	99.74%		
Works & Housing Exp	46,847,207.82	57,512,922.37	(10,665,714.55)	22.77
Rural Water Exp	30,387,110.82	14,193,352.11	16,193,758.71	53.29
Rural Water Exp/Tot W/Hsng Exp	64.86%	24.68%		
Roads & Transport	282,756,927.60	386,519,247.53	(103,762,319.93)	36.70
Feeder Roads Exp	52,254,524.59	63,175,950.98	(10,921,426.39)	20.90
F.Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Transp Exp	18.48%	16.34%		
Energy Sector Exp	71,254,235.51	42,906,338.08	28,347,897.43	39.78
Rural Electr Exp	68,161,105.51	25,298,643.21	42,862,462.30	62.88
Rural Electr Exp/Tot Energy Sect Exp	95.66%	58.96%		
Other* Poverty Exp	455,181,318.87	649,740,487.55	(194,559,168.68)	42.74
Other Poverty Exp/Total Govt Exp	5.51%	7.83%		

Source: MOFEP, 2010

The planned spending on Primary Health Care for 2010 was GH¢443.38 million (47.57% of Health sector budget). However, actual spending was GH¢384.09 million, representing about 76% of the planned expenditure and accounting for 51.7% of the Health sector budget.

Poverty Focused Agriculture and Feeder Roads received more than planned budget, while Rural Water provision and Rural Electrification received less than their planned budgets. Spending on rural electrification was only 37% of the planned expenditure, while Feeder roads received only about 80% of its budget.

9.7 MULTI DONOR BUDGET SUPPORT (MDBS)

Total resources received during the year under the Multi-Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS) amounted to GH¢289.07 million. The top two donors, United Kingdom and European

Commission (EC) together contributed about 61.7%, while the contribution of United Kingdom alone constituted 35% of the total MDDBS receipt.

Table 9.7: Funds Received under the MDDBS, 2010

DONOR	AMOUNT(GH¢)in Millions
THE NETHERLANDS	38.0
UNITED KINGDOM	103.08
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	75.24
SWITZERLAND	10.42
JAPAN	5.11
CANADA (CIDA)	26.65
DENMARK	18.71
FRANCE	11.85
TOTAL	289.07

9.8 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The mechanism for capturing releases and actual expenditures by MOFEP needs to be improved;
- A mechanism should be instituted to ensure that releases and actual expenditures are captured along the GSGDA thematic areas and policy objectives; and
- There is a need for constant reconciliation of fiscal figures between the MOFEP and CAGD to ensure the credibility of the data.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

10.1 INTRODUCTION

As a successor to the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II), 2006-2009, Ghana developed the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) to be implemented over the medium-term 2010-2013. As part of the decentralised planning process, planning guidelines were issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the preparation of District Medium-term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans in line with the GSGDA 2010-2013. Orientation on the use of the Planning and M&E Guidelines were organised for all the 170 MMDAs in 2009 and part of 2010 to enable Districts prepare their own Medium-Term Development Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for the period 2010-2013 based on the GSGDA.

Thus, the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) is the first to be prepared under the GSGDA. This chapter reviews the progress made by the MMDAs in the implementation of the GSGDA, 2010-2013. It also assesses the level of implementation of the various social programmes at the national, regional and district levels and the main sources of, levels and trends in financing of district level development activities.

10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation activities at the district level is to:

- Assess whether DMTDP targets were being met;
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better result;
- Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries;
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level;
- Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects;
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts;
- Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency;
- Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within each District.

Using guidelines issued by NDPC, MDAs and MMDAs prepared their Sector and District Medium Term Development Plans under the GSGDA. They were then trained to use 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.

10.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges Encountered by MMDAs

The MMDAs are required to prepare their DMTDPs and M&E Plans as part of the decentralized planning process. The MMDAs M&E plans are expected to guide the monitoring of implementation of their respective DMTDPs as well as the implementation of the GSGDA at the district level. Several challenges were encountered, in the process of developing the MMDAs' M&E Plans. These include:

- Absence of some decentralized departments in some MMDAs;
- Late release of funds to prepare the plans;
- Inadequate logistics;
- Too much work load on M&E Staff;
- Inadequate staff with the relevant M&E Skills; and
- Difficulties in getting stakeholders to attend meetings.

10.2.2 Preparation of MMDA Medium-Term Development Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans

Table 10.1 shows the summary of MMDAs which prepared their respective DMTDPs and M&E Plans by region. By the end of the second quarter, 2011 one hundred and forty-seven (147) MMDAs, representing 86.5% of the total number of the existing MMDAs have prepared and submitted their respective DMTDPs to NDPC as required by law. Out of this number, only forty-eight (48) MMDAs, constituting 28.2% of the existing MMDAs have prepared their respective M&E plan for monitoring the implementation of their respective DMTDPs. The MMDAs had upto the end of third quarter to finalize and submit their DMTDPs and corresponding M&E plans to NDPC.

Table 10.1: Number of Districts that submitted DMTDPs and M&E Plans by Region, 2009 and 2010

No.	Regions	2009					2010*				
		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District M&E Plans Submitted		No. of DMTDPs Submitted		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District M&E Plans Submitted		No. of DMTDPs Submitted	
			No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Northern	20	9	45	17	85	20	6	30	14	70
2.	Upper East	9	8	88.9	8	88.89	9	1	11.1	9	100
3.	Upper West	9	8	88.9	7	77.78	9	0	0	9	100
4.	Brong-Ahafo	22	15	68.2	19	86.4	22	4	18.2	17	77.3
5.	Ashanti	27	21	77.8	21	77.8	27	10	37	27	100
6.	Eastern	21	13	61.9	17	81.0	21	12	57.1	16	76.2
7.	Volta	18	2	11.1	14	77.8	18	0	0	16	88.9
8.	GT. Accra	10	5	50	6	60	10	8	80	9	90
9.	Central	17	0	0	12	70.6	17	5	29.4	13	76.5
10.	Western	17	12	70.6	13	76.5	17	2	11.8	17	100
TOTAL		170	93	54.7	134	78.8	170	48	28.2	147	86.5

Source: NDPC and MLGRD

10.3 MMDA's INTERVENTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES

As part of the poverty reduction programmes, several important interventions were undertaken by or benefited the MMDAs in 2010, including the National Health Insurance, Capitation Grant Programme, Free Uniforms and Exercise Books, 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 MMDAs.

10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS continued to improve upon its activities and functions in 2010. By December, 2010 total registered members with the NHIS was about 18,031,366 with an active membership of 8,163,714 representing 34% of the population. In terms of regional breakdown Ashanti had the highest number of persons registered with the scheme (3,947,109). Although the Upper West region had the highest percentage of active members (53%), the region also had the lowest number of persons registered under the scheme (725,921), with Central region recording the lowest number of active members (23%).

Table 10.2: Total Registered (Cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2010

Region	Total Registered	Active Membership			
	Number	Informal	Exempt	Total	Percent of Population
Ashanti	3,947,109	570,970	1,014,128	1,585,098	34
Brong Ahafo	2,033,380	327,209	687,344	1,014,553	44
Central	1,451,365	144,720	347,995	492,715	23
Eastern	1,900,765	303,651	626,691	930,342	36
Greater Accra	2,191,429	321,656	639,798	961,454	25
Northern	1,828,249	200,616	570,721	771,337	31
Upper East	885,119	140,742	377,126	517,868	50
Upper West	725,921	104,213	256,854	361,067	53
Volta	1,277,346	190,414	390,891	581,305	28
Western	1,790,683	288,699	659,276	947,975	41
Total (National)	18,031,366	2,592,890	5,570,824	8,163,714	34

Source: National Health Insurance Scheme, Accra.

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

Since its inception during the 2004/05 academic year, the Capitation Grant has proved very effective in most MMDAs. The implementation of the programme continued in 2010 and has been a mechanism for increased enrolment for boys and girls. The increase in the grant by 50% in the 2009/2010 academic year from GH¢3.00 to GH¢4.50 has enabled schools to improve upon their activities to enhance quality teaching and learning.

With the increase in the Capitation Grant, enrolment increased from 5,013,924 in 2008/2009 academic year to 5,333,917 in the 2009/2010 academic year, an increase of 6.38% (Table 10.3). Ashanti region had the highest enrolment followed by the Northern and Western regions, respectively. In all the 10 regions of Ghana, there was more enrolment of boys than girls.

Table 10.3: Enrolment for Capitation Grant 2009/2010 ACADEMIC YEAR

REGION	AMOUNT PER CHILD: GH¢ 4.50 PER ANNUM
--------	--------------------------------------

	ENROLMENT			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	AMOUNT
ASHANTI	479,495	456,785	936,280	4,213,260
BRONG AHAFO	307,217	288,833	596,050	2,682,225
CENTRAL	272,766	257,199	529,965	2,384,843
EASTERN	310,207	286,734	596,941	2,686,235
GREATER ACCRA	208,960	219,329	428,289	1,927,301
NORTHERN	340,062	288,054	628,116	2,826,522
UPPER EAST	160,347	151,090	311,437	1,401,467
UPPER WEST	107,079	105,267	212,346	955,557
VOLTA	253,936	229,607	483,543	2,175,944
WESTERN	314,377	296,573	610,950	2,749,275
GRAND TOTAL	2,754,446	2,579,471	5,333,917	24,002,627

Source: Ghana Education Service (GES), 2010

10.3.3 School Feeding Programme (SFP)

The School Feeding Programme since its inception in 2005 with the mandate to provide one hot meal to every school child during school periods has contributed to enrolment and retention in the basic schools. As at 2009/2010 the number of beneficiary schools had increased from 1,691 in 2008/2009 to 1,731. The number of pupils benefitting from the programme increased from 580,025 in 2008/2009 to 658,223 in 2009/2010. However the programme still faces some challenges such as overcrowding due to inadequate infrastructure to commensurate with the increase in enrolment. The number of teachers has also not matched up with the increase in enrolment as pupil-teacher ratio is high and this undermines quality teaching and learning. As recorded in 2008/2009, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Greater Accra regions continued to have most of the schools benefiting from the school feeding programme in 2009/2010 (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Regional Summary of Number of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2009/2010

REGION	NO. OF PUPILS	Percent
ASHANTI	171,185	26.01
BRONG AHAFO	104,424	15.86
CENTRAL	41,648	6.33
EASTERN	49,760	7.56
GREATER ACCRA	127,354	19.35
NORTHERN	40,154	6.10
UPPER WEST	18,930	2.88
UPPER EAST	28,331	4.30
VOLTA	28,084	4.27
WESTERN	48,353	7.35
TOTAL	658,223	100.00

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2010

10.3.4 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children

The number of school children using the Metro Mass Transit System (MMTS) has been falling over the years, from 4.3 million school children in 2007 to less than 300,000 school children in 2010. This reduction cut across some major towns in the country (Table 10.5). The decline is attributed to the breakdown of buses, as between 2008 to 2010 more than half of the fleet were not in good condition. However some towns recorded improvements including

Bolgatanga which recorded a significant increase from 20 in 2009 to 1,098 in 2010; Akim Oda from 15,103 in 2009 to 30,921 in 2010 and Adenta from 15,509 to 21,383.

Table 10.5: Trend Performance of Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children in some major towns in Ghana

Towns	Performance		
	2008	2009	2010
Kumasi	76,462	29,211	10,819
Takoradi	584,889	237,796	69,399
Sunyani	138,364	102,452	55,137
Kaneshie	241,825	34,305	34,461
Tamale	5,212	2,749	534
Bolgatanga	340	20	1,098
Swedru	19,919	4,886	1,833
Laterbiokorshie	14,559	0	5,875
Tema	145,583	9,428	6,414
Wa	13,675	8,306	2,008
Koforidua	93,094	28,433	0
Ho	10,656	3,557	2,229
Adenta Corridor	89,779	15,509	21,383
Cape Coast	18,929	285	332
Akim Oda	172	15,103	30,921
Nkawkaw			0
Total	1,453,498	492,038	242,443

Source: Metro Mass Transport, 2011. Accra.

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

LEAP continues to provide conditional and unconditional cash transfer to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternatives to meet their needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. Examples are the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

The constraints and challenges facing LEAP include: delays in payment to beneficiaries; low capacity particularly at the district levels to manage the programme; the weak link between LEAP and other Department of Social Welfare (DSW) activities; and the laborious processing of data before ID cards are issued.

To address some of these challenges the database is being reviewed to reduce the difficult nature of the data entries. Studies are underway to introduce an electronic payment system to enhance reliability and regularity to beneficiaries.

Regular LEAP

From November 2009 to August 2010 the total disbursement for LEAP was GH¢ 2,225,159. Out of this GH¢2,080,223 was disbursed through Ghana Post (Table 10.6). By end of December 2010 the total cumulative enrolment in LEAP was 39,423 households with an estimated population of 157,689 and coverage of 0.83%.

Table 10.6: LEAP Payments for 2010

Dates of distribution	Actual number of Households reached	Actual amount distributed (GH¢)
Nov. – Feb 2010	15,746	656,982.00
*Mar – June 2010		904,059.00
July – August 2010	26,079	539,214.00
Sept. – Oct. 2010		Payments Outstanding
Nov. – Dec. 2010		Payments Outstanding

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare LEAP Report 2010

**March – June 2010 payments were combined*

The LEAP in 2010 covered 83 districts in all the regions as shown in Table 10.7. Out of the 10 regions, Western and Greater Accra had the least number of districts (6 each) and Northern region had the highest number of beneficiaries. Even though the Northern region had the highest number of districts, Eastern region had the highest number of households (6,096) followed by the Central region (4,905) and then the Northern region (4,694).

Table 10.7: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2010

Region	No. of Districts	Total No. of Households	Estimated Pop in Household	Estimated Pop of region	% of LEAP Coverage
Western	6	3288	13152	1,924,577	0.68
Central	9	4905	19620	1,593,823	1.23
Greater Accra	6	3469	13876	2,905,726	0.48
Volta	9	4321	17284	1,635,421	1.05
Eastern	9	6096	24381	2,106,696	1.16
Ashanti	9	3236	12944	3,612,950	0.36
Brong Ahafo	7	3426	13704	1,815,408	0.75
Northern	13	4694	18776	1,820,806	1.03
Upper East	7	2807	11228	920,089	1.22
Upper West	8	3181	12724	576,583	2.20
Total	83	39,423	157,689	18,912,079	0.83

Source: Department of Social welfare, Accra.

Emergency LEAP

Besides the regular LEAP, there was also an Emergency LEAP enrolment during 2010 and the DSW under this programme supported 59,115 households. The amount of money disbursed under this emergency LEAP amounted to GH¢ 1,774,650.00 and the beneficiaries were drawn from 59 districts across the country, the districts being those which experienced severe floods during the 2009 and 2010 rainy season.

10.4 FINANCING THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

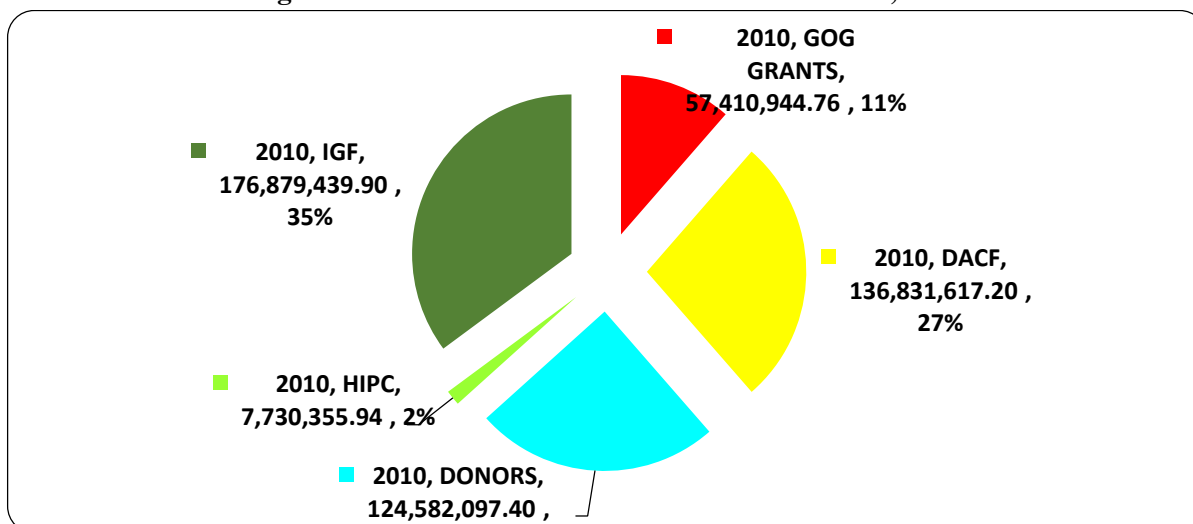
The main sources of financing the implementation of MMDAs DMTDPs in 2010 were:

- The Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG);
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- MMDAs own Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC funds;
- Development Partners; and

- Other Grants.

The DACF has remained the main source of financing the MMDAs activities since 1994. However, the overall inflows from DACF to MMDAs felt short of the 2009 level due to delays in transferring the required tranche to the MMDAs'. Subsequently the DACF constituted only 27% of the overall resources to finance the activities of MMDAs compared to over 40% in 2009, thereby making it the second contributor to MMDAs total revenue in 2010.

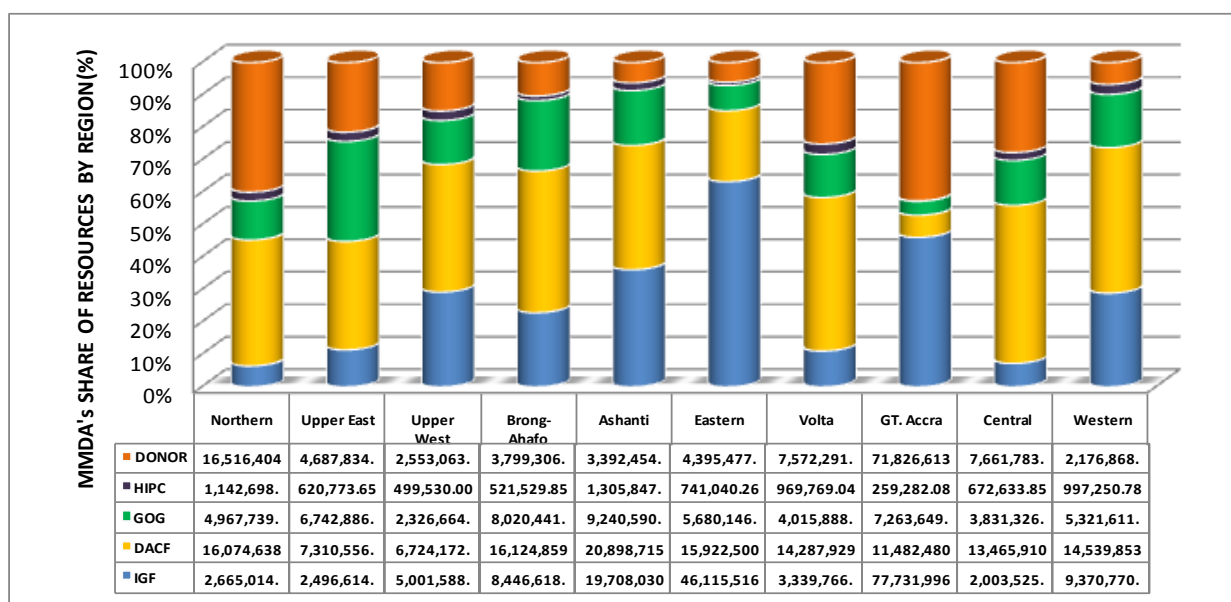
Figure 10.1: Main Sources of Revenue for MMDAs, 2010



Source: Derived From MLGRD Data, 2010

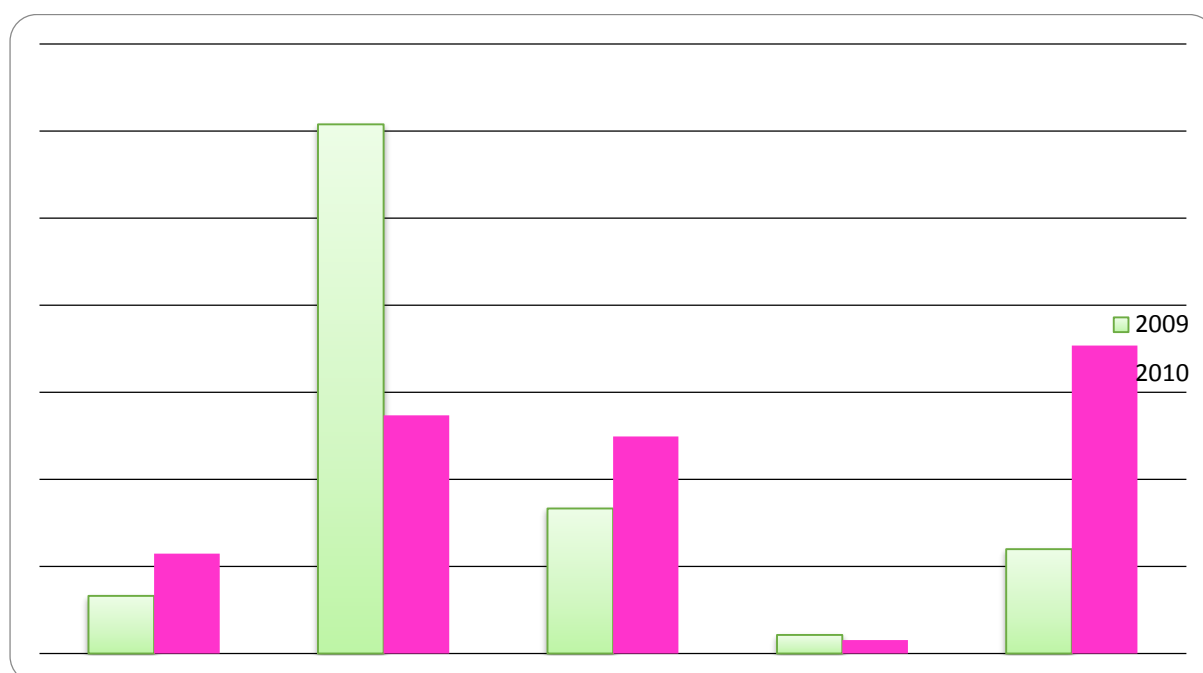
The IGF constituted the bulk of MMDAs resources for 2010, amounting to 35%, followed by Donor inflows which constituted 25%. Government of Ghana Grants and HIPC transfers amounted to 11% and 2% respectively (Figure 10.1).

Figure 10.2: MMDAs Share of Resources by Region, 2010



Source: Derived From MLGRD Data, 2010

Figure 10.3: Trends in Major Revenue Sources for MMDAs, 2009-2010



Source: Derived from MLGRD Data 2010

Table 10.11 and Figures 10.2 and 10.3 show the main sources and level of funding of the MMDAs by region between 2008 and 2010.

10.4.1 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

Following the establishment of the DACF in 1994, releases from the DACF Secretariat to the MMDAs have increased on an annual basis until 2010 when releases declined by 54% (Table 10.10).

Table 10.8: Trend of DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2006-2010

Year	Amount GH¢	Percentage change
2006	139,161,500.00	98
2007	148,389,400.00	7
2008	217,008,095.00	46
2009	303,915,370.00	40
2010	136,831,617.20	-54

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2011

Table 10.8: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMMDAs by Region 2008-2010

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF /Rev %	DACF	DA CF/ Rev %
		Assembly	MPs								
Northern											
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
2010	4,967,739.16	15,479,680.12	782,225.92	16,516,404.09	1,142,698.45	38,888,747.74	2,665,014.01	48,150,617.78	5.5	16,261,906.04	33.8
Upper East											
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	12.2	7,899,716.77	42.3
2010	6,742,886.67	8,409,307.02	478,367.31	4,687,834.57	620,773.65	26,200,372.74	2,496,614.57	28,696,987.31	8.7	8,887,674.33	31.0
Upper West											
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	4,295,134.00	5,158,772.60	266,044	4,679,269.11	299,716.4	14,698,936.11	712,351.25	15,411,287.45	4.6	5,196,410.88	33.7
2010	2,326,664.00	11,434,012.00	7,254,665.00	2,553,063.00	499,530.00	27,316,101.37	5,001,588.00	29,317,690.31	15.5	18,688,677.78	57.8
Brong-Ahafo											
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
2010	8,020,441.07	16,289,977.51	700,020.26	3,799,306.85	521,529.85	29,331,275.54	8,446,618.74	41,024,062.20	20.6	16,989,997.77	41.4
Ashanti											
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	44,328,196.71	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
2010	9,240,590.75	22,076,175.31	7,454,021.58	3,392,454.90	1,305,847.98	43,469,090.52	19,708,030.10	63,177,120.62	31.2	29,530,196.89	46.7
Eastern											
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	7,828,388.12	38,104,191.43	20.5	14,557,157.70	38.2
2010	5,680,146.42	15,037,617.65	832,483.51	4,395,477.86	741,040.26	34,627,734.45	139,011,272.12	173,639,006.57	80.1	15,870,101.16	9.1
Volta											
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
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
2010	4,015,888.92	13,306,056.43	946,560.43	7,572,291.05	969,769.04	34,612,492.52	3,339,766.02	37,952,258.54	8.8	14,252,618.90	37.6

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF /Rev	DACF	DA CF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
Greater Accra											
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
2010	7,263,649.98	7,827,104.54	343,429.30	71,826,613.05	259,282.08	39,477,143.74	77,732,996.10	117,209,139.08	66.2	8,170,533.84	7.0
Central											
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	30,888,736.70	11.5	14,748,198.10	47.8
2010	3,831,326.38	15,125,842.48	557,007.57	7,661,783.48	672,633.85	33,288,713.58	2,003,525.70	35,292,239.28	5.7	15,682,850.05	44.4
Western											
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
2010	5,321,611.41	17,349,374.89	676,314.93	2,176,868.52	997,250.78	34,364,006.70	9,370,770.16	43,734,776.86	21.4	18,025,689.82	41.2
Total: All Regions 2010	140,575,944.76	142,335,147.95	20,025,095.81	124,582,098.18	7,730,355.94	341,575,678.90	269,775,195.50	621,193,899.31	43.4	162,360,246.58	26.1

Source: Derived from MLGRD data as at 16th May, 2010

NB: there was no data on 17 districts. The 17 districts are distributed as follows: 8 from Central region; 6 from Ashanti region; 2 from Upper West region; and 1 from the Volta region.

DACF Sharing Formula

The principle behind the sharing formula for the allocation of DACF in 2010 remained the same as those of the 2009. The indicators were based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. In 2010, 40% of the funds were shared equally among all the MMDAs unlike in 2009 where they received 50%. Need did not change from the previous year, it was still 40%. However, Responsiveness or improvement in IGF increased from 4% in 2009 to 10% in 2010 and service pressure from 6% in 2009 to 10% in 2010 (Table 10.10).

Table 10.9: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2008-2010

Principle	Indicator		% of DACF Allocated		
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
Equality	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	50%	50%	40%
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	Health: Health facilities (6%) Doc/Pop Ratio (8%) Nurse Pop ratio (8%) Education: Education facilities (5%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) Water Water coverage (7%) Roads: Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	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	Health: Health facilities (5%) Doc/Pop Ratio (7%) - Nurse Pop ratio (7%) vi. Education: Education facilities (6%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) vii. Water Water coverage (9%) viii. Roads: Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data
Responsiveness			4%	4%	10%
Service Pressure			6%	6%	10%

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*

DACF Regional Allocation

In 2010 there were four tranches of funds released by the DACF secretariat. These were the fourth quarter of 2009, first and second quarters of 2010 and arrears of third quarter of 2009. The delays in releasing the DACF to the districts stifle development especially with districts that rely mainly on the DACF as the major source of revenue. Ashanti region got the largest tranche of GH¢20,898,715 followed by Brong Ahafo with GH¢16,124,859 and then Northern Region with GH¢16,074,638. The Upper West had the least tranche of GH¢6,724,172 followed by Upper East region with

GH¢6,724,172.22. Many factors can be adduced for the unequal distribution, among these are the following: (i) the number of districts in the region; and (ii) deductions at source based on the statutory contributions and other expenditures that various MMDAs might have incurred.

Table 10.10: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2010

Region	4 TH Quarter 2009	1 ST Quarter 2010	2 ND Quarter 2010	Arrears of 3 RD Quarter 2009	TOTAL
Western	3,146,211.99	5,631,155.55	3,709,920.77	2,052,565.44	14,539,853.76
Central	2,850,400.34	5,205,714.60	3,422,178.81	1,987,616.71	13,465,910.45
Greater Accra	2,984,122.72	4,304,538.51	2,480,877.17	1,712,942.08	11,482,480.50
Eastern	3,389,471.09	6,136,201.09	4,186,477.11	2,210,351.71	15,922,500.99
Volta	2,946,037.19	5,501,025.50	4,039,987.23	1,800,879.60	14,287,929.52
Ashanti	4,915,552.72	8,036,737.57	4,841,921.32	3,104,947.55	20,898,715.56
Brong Ahafo	3,231,291.93	6,284,993.63	4,411,182.43	2,197,391.53	16,124,859.52
Northern	3,975,642.57	5,903,127.25	3,937,651.18	2,258,217.57	16,074,638.56
Upper West	1,217,512.13	2,644,120.26	2,015,608.49	864,931.34	6,724,172.22
Upper East	1,566,688.20	2,838,785.71	1,940,395.42	964,686.80	7,310,556.12
Total	30,222,487.28	52,486,399.67	34,986,199.93	19,136,530.32	136,831,617.20

Source: DACF Annual Report, 2010.

10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

The DACF supports the programmes and projects of the MMDAs and these funds are supplemented by other funds such as Grants from the Government of Ghana, HIPC funds, funds from Donors and what the MMDAs generate internally, Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Most of the MMDAs have tried in recent years to increase their IGF and this has helped cushion their financial resources. An important indicator that is used to assess the performance and continued viability of the MMDAs is the IGF/Total Revenue ratio.

The 20 best performing MMDAs (using the IGF/Total Revenue ratio) for 2010 cut across only three regions. Out of the 20, Eastern Region had 9 districts, followed by Greater Accra region with 8 and 3 from Ashanti Region. The difference from that of 2009 is that the 20 best districts permeated across five regions whereas in 2010 it was only three regions (Table 10.12).

Table 10.11: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
ACCRA METRO.	G.ACCRA	11,702,451.91	34,520,792.38	46,223,244.29	74.7
ADENTA MUNICIPAL	G.ACCRA	866,921.84	2,022,928.93	2,889,850.77	70.0
NEW JUABEN	EASTERN	1,153,371.88	2,366,618.75	3,519,990.63	67.2
KUMASI METRO.	ASHANTI	6,107,797.10	12,180,684.28	18,288,481.38	66.6
LEDZOKUKU	G.ACCRA	2,048,782.25	4,023,186.94	6,071,969.19	66.3
GA EAST	G.ACCRA	2,096,008.75	4,087,494.37	6,183,503.12	66.1
YILO KROBO	EASTERN	3,210,719.02	6,153,091.66	9,363,810.68	65.7
GA SOUTH	G.ACCRA	1,653,653.30	2,813,429.45	4,467,082.75	63.0
AKUAPIM SOUTH	EASTERN	1,889,492.16	3,204,486.40	5,093,978.56	62.9
TEMA	G.ACCRA	9,277,518.44	15,089,346.25	24,366,864.69	61.9
KWAEBIBIRIM	EASTERN	985,671.65	1,536,246.27	2,521,917.92	60.9

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
GA WEST	G.ACCRA	2,876,924.51	4,185,853.65	7,062,778.16	59.3
ASHIAMAN MUNICIPAL	G.ACCRA	2,007,456.64	2,897,272.49	4,904,729.13	59.1
OBUASI MUNICIPAL	ASHANTI	1,251,362.30	1,794,735.23	3,046,097.53	58.9
ATIWA	EASTERN	1,793,027.72	2,383,974.74	4,177,002.46	57.1
EAST AKIM	EASTERN	1,383,037.21	1,816,561.14	3,199,598.35	56.8
FANTEAKWA	EASTERN	1,363,394.63	1,767,676.49	3,131,071.12	56.5
SUHUM KRA. COALTAR.	EASTERN	2,183,380.52	2,824,678.55	5,008,059.07	56.4
AMANSIE CENTRAL	ASHANTI	1,050,029.26	1,349,446.70	2,399,475.96	56.2
AFRAM PLAINS	EASTERN	1,131,194.09	1,419,109.68	2,550,303.77	55.6

Source: derived from MLGRD data May, 2011

NB: there was no data on 17 districts. The 17 districts are distributed as follows: 8 from Central region; 6 from Ashanti region; 2 from Upper West region; and 1 from the Volta region.

The 20 worst performing districts had internally generated funds of less than 5% of their gross revenue in 2010 as shown in Table 10.13.

Table 10.12: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2010

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
ASSIN SOUTH	CENTRAL	2,763,593.96	129,247.70	2,892,841.66	4.5
KETA	VOLTA	3,257,863.70	139,726.80	3,397,590.50	4.1
NKWANTA NORTH	VOLTA	1,831,910.72	77,706.20	1,909,616.92	4.1
GARU - TEMPANE	UPPER EAST	2,967,343.63	123,510.33	3,090,853.96	4.0
BONGO	UPPER EAST	3,004,560.37	124,620.48	3,129,180.85	4.0
JASIKAN	VOLTA	2,274,558.17	91,561.04	2,366,119.21	3.9
WEST GONJA	NORTHERN	2,579,775.84	91,002.95	2,670,778.79	3.4
KPANDAI	NORTHERN	1,851,276.70	64,864.66	1,916,141.36	3.4
GUSHEIGU	NORTHERN	1,960,307.22	67,279.73	2,027,586.95	3.3
ZABZUGU/TATALE	NORTHERN	2,720,208.77	90,410.16	2,810,618.93	3.2
EAST GONJA	NORTHERN	1,994,295.65	64,509.51	2,058,805.16	3.1
KRACHI WEST	VOLTA	2,281,200.51	72,682.11	2,353,882.62	3.1
GOMOA WEST	CENTRAL	3,899,759.57	119,360.23	4,019,119.80	3.0
BUNKPURUGU - YUNYOO	NORTHERN	1,587,471.33	46,072.36	1,633,543.69	2.8
NANUMBA SOUTH	NORTHERN	1,591,681.71	45,743.50	1,637,425.21	2.8
WEST MAMPRUSI	NORTHERN	2,870,021.87	75,770.23	2,945,792.10	2.6
TALENSI - NABDAM	UPPER EAST	6,187,623.40	95,205.02	6,282,828.42	1.5
KARAGA	NORTHERN	3,910,312.66	31,397.14	3,941,709.80	0.8
SABOBA	NORTHERN	1,668,010.35	11,968.21	1,679,978.56	0.7
WA WEST	UPPER WEST	2,449,383.85	13,713.00	2,463,096.85	0.6

Source: derived from MLGRD, 2010

NB: there was no data on 17 districts. The 17 districts are distributed as follows: 8 from Central region; 6 from Ashanti region; 2 from Upper West region; and 1 from the Volta region.

The 20 worst performing districts were in five regions. The Northern region had the highest of 10 districts, followed by the Volta region with 4 districts, Upper East region with 3, Central region with 2 and Upper West region with 1. Fourteen of the 20 worst districts came from the three Northern regions.

Table 10.14 and Figure 10.4 give an indication that the MMDAs have consistently over-estimated their IGF and in 2010, Upper West region was the only region that exceeded its target by 24%.

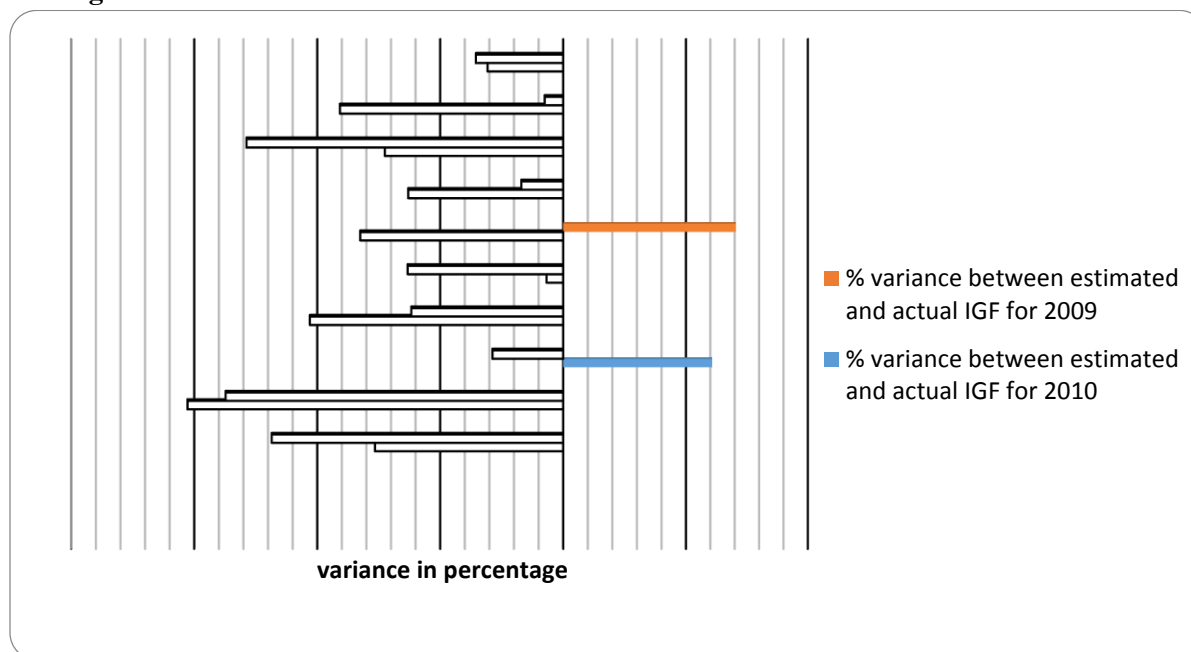
Table 10.4: Trends in variance of estimated against Actual IGF by region for MMDAs in 2008-2009

No	Region	IGF in 2010		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2010	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2009	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2008
		Estimates,	Actual			
	Northern	3,842,071.58	2,665,014.01	-30.6	-47.4	-43.0
	Upper East	6,419,033.65	2,496,614.57	-61.1	-54.9	18.0
	Upper West	4,024,209.00	5,001,588.00	24.3	-11.5	-56.0
	Brong-Ahafo	12,008,606.43	8,446,618.74	-41.2	-24.7	22.0
	Ashanti	20,255,425.97	19,708,030.10	-2.7	-25.3	-23.0
	Eastern	68,886,834.86	46,115,516.50	-33.0	28.2	-14.0
	Volta	4,465,951.70	3,339,766.02	-25.2	-6.8	-43.0
	GT. Accra	109,553,706.60	77,731,996.10	-29.0	-51.5	-36.0
	Central	3,145,139.10	2,003,525.70	-36.3	-3.0	9.0
	Western	10,688,045.59	9,370,770.16	-12.3	-14.2	-6.0

Source: MLGRD, 2010

The inability of most MMDAs to achieve their targets is due to various factors. Key among them are lack of accurate data on landed property, massive level of revenue leakages, low capacity and low training for revenue personnel in the various districts and lack of proper monitoring of the revenue collectors all affect the MMDAs' mobilization of IGF.

Figure 10.4: Variance between MMDAs' Estimated and Actual IGFs for 2009 and 2010



Source: MLGRD, 2010

10.4.3 Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Funds

HIPC funds continue to be one of the essential sources of financial support to the MMDAs. There was no change in the items used for the allocation of HIPC funds to the MMDAs in 2010 (Table 10.15). However there were marginal changes in the percentages assigned to the various items. Allocation for sectoral programmes increased to 66% in 2010 compared to 65% in 2009. Contingencies were also reduced from 5% to 4%. However, the percentage allocated for domestic debt payment remained at 20%. Allocation to MPs' projects also remained at 10%. Generally there was an increase in the gross amount released in 2010 over that of 2009. The HIPC allocation for 2010, increased from GH¢159,439,000 in 2009 to GH¢261,640,000 which represents a 61% increase over the 2009 level.

Table 10.13: Formula for HIPC Funds allocations (2008- 2010)

N o.	Item	2008		2009		2010	
		Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%
1.	Proportion of HIPC funds allocated to Domestic Debt Reduction	31,880,000	20	31,880,000	20	52,328,000	20
2.	Sectoral Programmes/Activities	103,640,000	65	103,640,000	65	172,905,000	66
3.	Direct Release to MMDAs for use by MPs for projects in their respective constituencies	15,940,000	10	15,940,000	10	26,164,000	10
4.	Contingencies	7,971,722	5	7,971,722	5	10,243,000	4
Total		221,083,000	100	159,439,000	100	261,640,000	100

Source: MOFEP, 2010

Table 10.16 shows the detailed breakdown of the allocation of HIPC funds in 2010. HIPC resources for sectoral programmes were spent on free school uniforms and exercise books to all basic level schools in the country; Capitation Grant, BECE Subsidy; Schools under trees and Science Resources Centres; among others. Under the sectoral programmes, education had the highest allocation of GH¢76,422,000, followed by the Local government (GH¢65,000,000), especially for school feeding. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning under Social Investment Fund (SIF) was allocated the least of GH¢1,483,000.

Table 10.14: HIPC Fund Allocations for 2010 (GH¢ Millions)

PRIORITY AREA	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT (GH¢ MILLIONS)	%
DOMESTIC INTEREST PAYMENTS	INTEREST PAYMENTS	52,328,000.00	20
SECTORAL PROGRAMMES		172,905,000.00	66
EDUCATION	School Uniforms & free exercise books	12,160,000.00	
	Capitation, BECE Subsidy	35,500,000.00	
	Senior High School Subsidy	22,762,000.00	
	"Schools under trees"&Science Resource Centres	6,000,000.00	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Sanitation and Waste Management	15,000,000.00	
	School Feeding	50,000,000.00	
INTERIOR	Disaster Management	5,000,000.00	
LANDS AND FORESTRY	Plantation Development	4,000,000.00	
WATER RESOURCES, WKS & HOUSING	Rural Water Supply	1,000,000.00	
	Relocation of Utility Lines	10,000,000.00	
MOFEP	Social Investment Fund (SIF)	1,483,000.00	
HEALTH	CHPS Concept & ambulance Service	5,000,000.00	
TRANSPORT	Rehabilitation of western rail line	5,000,000.00	

DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES (OTHER WITHDRAWALS O/W MPs SHARE)	DAs and MPs Share of HIPC	2,614,000.00	10
Agriculture		10,000,000.00	
Education		5,000,000.00	
Health		3,000,000.00	
Water		3,000,000.00	
Sanitation		4,000,000.00	
CONTINGENCY		10,243,000.00	4
TOTAL		261,640,000.00	100

Source: MOFEP, 2010

10.4.4 District wide Assistance Programme (DwAP)

The District wide Assistant Programme (DwAP), a CIDA funded project, complements other funds for the implementation of medium-term development plans in some selected districts. DwAP is budgetary support to all District Assemblies in the three Northern Regions. The Government of Ghana (GOG) the implementation partner is responsible for core policy and administrative oversight while the regional and district stakeholders are responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation. Table 10.17 shows the number of districts that benefitted from the DwAP vis-à-vis the amounts of money that were disbursed.

Table 10.15: DwAP Allocations, 2008-2010

Year	NO. DAs	Amount Per DA (GH¢)	Total Amount Per Year
2008	31	190,000.00	5,890,000.00
2008	25	49,000.00	1,225,000.00
2009	38	190,000.00	7,220,000.00
2010	37	250,000.00	9,250,000.00
Total		679,000.00	23,585,000.00

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2010

10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Government of Ghana in 2007 introduced a Performance-Based Grant System (PBGS) known as District Development Facility (DDF), as a means of providing incentives for performance to MMDAs to complement the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), which is the major funding source for most MMDAs. The DDF provides financial support to MMDAs to implement their own Annual Action Plans based on their DMTDPs. Since the first performance assessment took place in 2008, the MLGRD has implemented the DDF and allocated financial support to MMDAs own service delivery systems. The assessment of the performance of MMDAs' activities in 2009 when completed will impact on the Financial Year 2011 allocations.

The specific objectives of the DDF are to:

- mobilize additional financial resources to MMDAs;
- provide incentives for compliance with Government of Ghana legal and regulatory framework;
- establish a linkage between performance assessments and Capacity Building (CB) support; and
- ensure harmonization of the investment funding for CB support to MMDAs.

The DDF in Ghana is a grant system which determines how much each MMDA receives in financial support by evaluating MMDAs' annual performance. The allocation of DDF resources to the MMDAs is based on a formula. The cumulative inflow of financial support to the operations of the DDF for 2009 and 2010 was GH¢127,953,121.19. Out of this total amount, GH¢123,654,822.13 were disbursed to the MMDAs and the national implementing institutions at the end of December 2010. This left a balance of GH¢4,298,299.06, out of which Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) had an unspent allocation of GH¢1,923,622. Hence, the DDF account had a final balance of GH¢2,374,677.06 at the end of December 2010.

Total inflows for 2010 were GH¢99,895,448.78 and the contributions from the different funding sources are presented in Table 10.18. Out of the total contribution of GH¢99,895,448.78, the Development Partners contributed GH¢77,244,248.78 which constituted 77.3% of the total contribution. The remaining contribution was from GOG.

Table 10.16: Sources of Inflow

Inflows	Amount (GH¢)	Percent (%)
GOG	22,651,200.00	23
DANIDA	14,515,926.00	15
CIDA	18,358,600.00	18
KfW	27,305,364.58	27
AfDB	17,064,358.20	17
TOTAL	99,895,448.78	

Source: DDF annual report, 2010

Disbursement to MMDAs and National Institutions

The total amount transferred to MMDAs, DDF Secretariat and the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) in 2010 was GH¢98,000,621.46 (Table 10.19). The transfers to the MMDAs in 2010 were made in two tranches, one in May and other in September. The May transfers were actually part of the 2009 allocation based upon the 2006 FOAT assessment, which amounted to GH¢16.407 million.

Table 10.19: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2010

Regions/National Institutions	Total (GH¢)	Investment Grant	CB Grant	Percentage
Ashanti	17,228,967.33	15,941,304.66	1,287,662.67	17.58
Brong Ahafo	7,636,939.38	6,587,732.76	1,049,206.62	7.79
Central	9,254,993.56	8,444,242.99	810,750.57	9.44
Eastern	9,815,978.48	814,463.07	1,001,515.41	10.02
Greater Accra	6,499,312.41	6,022,400.31	476,912.10	6.63
Northern	12,602,919.05	11,649,094.85	953,824.20	12.86
Upper East	6,793,713.70	6,364,492.81	429,220.89	6.93
Upper West	5,796,363.80	5,367,142.91	429,220.89	5.91
Volta	9,068,580.54	8,210,138.76	858,441.78	9.25
Western	10,566,713.21	9,755,962.64	810,750.57	10.78
Sub-Total Regions	95,264,481.46	87,156,975.76	8,107,505.70	97.19
LGSS	1,789,280.00			1.83
DDF Secretariat	946,860.00			0.97
Sub-Total National Institutions	2,736,140.00			2.80

Regions/National Institutions	Total (GH¢)	Investment Grant	CB Grant	Percentage
Total Disbursement	98,000,621.46			100

Source: DDF annual report, 2010

The transfers made in September were solely the allocations based on the results of the 2008 FOAT assessment and amounted to GH¢78,857,963.61. Table 10.19 also shows the allocations to MMDAs by region. Ashanti region received the biggest amount while Greater Accra, Upper East and Upper West regions received the smallest amounts. The investment grant was more than 10 times bigger than the capacity building grant. The transfer to LGSS of GH¢1,789,280.00 which was done in February 2010 was part of the 2009 allocation and thus the 2010 allocation of GH¢1,923,622 is yet to be effected. The allocation to the DDF Secretariat in 2010 amounted to GH¢946,860, and it was to be utilized for the 2009 FOAT Assessment.

The 2009 FOAT assessment could not take place in 2010 due to the delays in the approval of the indicators by the Steering Committee of the DDF. Hence, the 2009 FOAT assessment was re-scheduled to January and February, 2011.

Utilization of DDF Funds by MMDAs

Under the DDF, MMDAs are allowed to spend the DDF funds on three Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) items. For the Investment Grant they can spend on Item 2 (Administration) and Item 4 (Investment Activity) but Item 2 is limited to only maintenance expenses up to a total level of 10% of the total Investment Grant. The capacity building grant could be spent on Item 3 (Service) relating to training activities and procurement of office equipment.

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that actions are taken on the following to fully enhance decentralisation:

- There should be a programme to build the capacity of MMDAs especially the DPCUs in plan preparation , implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. With the implementation of LI 1961, development planning should be very effective at the MMDAs level to achieve the various objectives of the Decentralisation policy.
- The composite budget system should be vigorously pursued since it provides a more sustainable financing for the MMDAs.
- There should be clear policy guidelines on fee fixing and rating by the MLGRD to improve IGF for financing DMTDPs.
- 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.
- Failure of MMDAs to submit APRs on time should attract sanctions.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: 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 and MDG 1b 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status							Target
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	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 <i>(1991/92)</i>	Na	Na	18.2	Na	Na	Na	Na	18.5
	-Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	51.7 <i>(1991/92)</i>	Na	Na	28.5	Na	Na	Na	Na	25.9
b. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	-Under five children who are malnourished (Underweight)	30% <i>(1988)</i>	Na	Na	18.0	Na	13.9%	Na	Na	15%
Goal 2: Achieve Universal primary education										
Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Net Primary Enrolment ratio (%)	45.2% <i>(1991/92)</i>	55.6%	59.1%	69.2%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	83.6%	100%
Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and Empower Women										
a. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and junior secondary education by 2010	Ratio of females to males in primary schools (%)	0.92 <i>(2001/02)</i>	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.0
	Ratio of females to males in senior secondary school	0.62 <i>(1990)</i>	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.91	0.92	Na	Na	1.0
b. Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2010	Percentage of female enrolment in SSS (%)	Na	Na	43.5%	49.9%	Na	Na	Na	44.7%	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 <i>(1993)</i>	Na	Na	111	Na	80	Na	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 <i>(1990)</i>	187	Na	197	224	201	170	164	54
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 <i>(1990)</i>	Na	503	Na	Na	451	Na	Na	185

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status							Target
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS & Malaria										
a. Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	HIV prevalence Rate among pregnant women	1.5% (1999)	3.1%	2.7%	3.2%	2,6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	<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	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	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	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	55.0%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	58.97%	58%	
	-Rural		51.7%	52.0%	53.18%	54.9%	57.1%	56.0%	60.82%	
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			<50%
	Domestic debt	-	-	17.9	24.8	26.4	27.1			
	Foreign debt	-	-	59.2	17.1	23.9	24.8			
	- External Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods & services	7.8% (1990)	5.6%	5.8%	3.2%	-	4.2%			Na

KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE GSGDA TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs

Ghana continues to give the highest priority to the attainment of the MDGs within the framework of its National Development Policy Framework: Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). This section reports on some key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2010 to enhance the supportive environment for the MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Ghana is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the MDG of reducing poverty by half. The national poverty incidence declined from 39.5% in 1998/99 to 28.5% in 2005/06 (GSS, GLSS 5). 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 Programme to improve the livelihood of people in these regions.

Although there is no data to assess current trend, there are indications that Ghana can sustain the gains. Over the recent past, the country has recorded substantial improvements in the agricultural sector, where the bulk of the population is engaged.

The improvements in the availability of food have impacted positively on nutritional status of the population, particularly young children. In 2008, the proportion of Ghanaian children underweight or too thin for their age declined by 23%, from 18% to 13.9% (GDHS, 2008).

Some of the major interventions undertaken in 2010 to support the objective of achieving MDG 1 include the following:

- strengthening agricultural development programmes to ensure food security;
- expansion of the direct cash transfers under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme;
- 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.
- Ensuring the implementation of the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to reduce the poverty gap between the north and south.

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

There was a significant decline in progress towards achieving universal primary education. The net enrolment rate for children in the age group 6-11 years decreased from 88.5% in 2008/09 to 83.6%, at the rate of -5.6%. The NER for male pupils performed slightly better than that of females during the year.

To help improve upon the decline experienced in primary school enrolment rate, the following policy measures were implemented in 2010:

- Efforts to expand kindergarten education in basic schools continued in 2010. As a result, the total number of both public and private kindergartens increased from 16,439 to 17,471 during the 2009/10 academic year.
- The construction / rehabilitation of primary schools received attention. The numbers of public primary schools were 13,835 in 2009/2010, representing 2.4% increase over the 2007/2008 figure of 13,510. The numbers of private primary schools were 4,744, showing an increase of 8.5%, when compared to the 2008/2009 figure of 4,371. In total there were 18,579 primary schools nationwide.
- Strengthening the Capitation Grant initiative. To further enhance, primary school enrolment the government increased the Capitation Grant by 50% from Gh¢3.00 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.

- Expanding and improving the School Feeding Programme. In the year 2009/2010, the programme further expanded to cover about 658,223 children in all 170 districts hence, increasing the gross enrolment ratio for kindergarten from 92.9% to 97.3%. However, the same cannot be said about gross enrolment at the primary level where it stagnated. Completion /survival rate also declined at the primary level from 88.7% to 87.1%. The situation was worsen at the JHS level where completion rate declined significantly from 75.0% to 66.0%

Goal 3: Gender Equality

The information in the table above 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 four years. To make progress towards gender parity achievement back on track, the following measures were implemented in 2009/10:

- Provision of material support including school uniforms, stationery, 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.

Goal 4: Under-five Mortality

The 2008 DHS showed substantial reduction in the under-five mortality rate from 111 per 1,000 live births to 80 per 1,000 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 2010:

- Strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts. In 2010 the Penta 3 coverage of children reduced by 4.9%, from 92.1% in 2008 to 90.6% in 2010. Although the decline was within 5% range of sustained performance, it is still substantial and needs to be addressed. The proportion of children vaccinated against measles also declined significantly from 89.1% in 2009 to 86.1% in 2010.
- 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.
- 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 conducted 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 of, 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 2010, 90.9% of pregnant women received one or more antenatal care.
- promoting delivery care. The proportion of deliveries attended by a trained health worker increased modestly from 45.6% in 2009 to 48.2% in 2010.
- Improving and expanding facilities for emergency obstetric care at hospitals/clinics;

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS and Malaria

Ghana's estimated adult HIV prevalence decreased significantly from 1.9% in 2009 to 1.5% in 2010, 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 2010 to reduce new infections include:

HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC)

HIV testing and counseling has been identified as an essential component of the comprehensive strategy of preventing new infections and/or re-infection in the population.

During the year, two hundred and fifty-one HTC Centers were established across the country. Overall, one million and sixty-three, and eighty-five (1,063,085) people were tested for HIV at the HTC Centers and the "Know Your Status Campaigns". This figure represents 23% increase over the number of people who tested in the previous year. The HIV prevalence among those tested was 4.7%. as against 4.2% in 2009. The proportion of males who tested positive (5.8%) was higher than that of females (4.4%).

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

The prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission initiative encourages pregnant women to know their HIV sero-status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to baby. In 2010, 520,900 pregnant women benefited from the PCMT. Out of the number tested, 10,984, representing 2.1% tested positive for HIV.

Sexually transmitted infections management (STI)

Comprehensive STI management ensures prevention of HIV transmission. In 2010, training in syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections were organized for a total of 80 STI service providers including medical officers, medical assistants and nurses.

Condom promotion

Condom promotion as a preventive measure was intensified during the year to encourage safer sex practices. A total of 50,000,000 condoms were procured for distribution by the National AIDS Control Programme as part of its obligation to provide affordable condoms to the general population under the Global Fund.

Malaria Control

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 2010.

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 in 2010:

- 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.
- 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 2010 was to deepen the money market, maintain the domestic debt stock at sustainable levels, and to improve on the performance in 2009. Subsequently the government continued to deepen efforts to reduce its debt burden through:

- contracting more concessional loans, exploring more avenues for grant aid and limited resources 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 the IMF;
- 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 II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2010

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-year)	The rate at which the general level of prices rise	15.97	8.58	8.58	Target achieved
	2. Depreciation in the Exchange Rate	The rate at which the Ghana cedi depreciates against the major foreign currencies	15.0	Na	3.1	Significant progress
	3. Interest rate spread	Difference between lending rate and savings rate	32.75% (L) L=Lending 10% (S) S=Saving	Na	27.6% (L) 5.9% (S)	Significant progress
	4. Bank of Ghana Prime Rate	Bank of Ghana policy rate	18%	Na	13.5%	Significant progress
	5. Total Foreign Remittance as percent of GDP	Total remittance from abroad as a ratio of GDP	11.66%	Na	10%	Slow progress
	6. Number of listed companies	Number of companies listed on the GSE	37	37	35	Target not achieved
	7. GSE All Share Index (% change)	Percent change in GSE All Share Index	-46.58%	Na	32.3%	Significant progress
	8. GSE All Share Index	GSE All Share Index	(5572.3)	Na	(7369.2)	
	9. Volume of credit to the various sectors of the Economy by Deposit Money Banks	Volume of credit in a year going to the Agric., Industry and Services sectors of the economy	Agriculture 305.7 Industry 1745.5 Services 2911.8	Na Na Na	456.2	Steady progress
	10. Asset /GDP	Asset to GDP ratio	32.7	36.4	38.78	Target achieved
	11. Total Credit/GDP	Total Credit/GDP ratio	18.2	16.7	17.98	Target achieved
	12. Private Sector Credit/GDP	Private Sector Credit to GDP Ratio	15.4	14.4	15.24	Target achieved
2. FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Budget deficit as a share of GDP	The budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	5.9	5.7	7.4	Target not achieved
	2. Total revenue as a share of GDP	The total revenue mobilized in the year as a percentage of GDP	15.4	17.3	19.1	Target achieved
	3. Discretionary Expenditure as a % of Total Expenditure	Proportion of total payments which are not determined by law	30.48	30.83	30.24	Target achieved
	4. Wage Bill as % of GDP	The Wage Bill as a percentage of total GDP	6.7	7.4	6.88	Target exceeded
	5. Gross Domestic Debt as % of GDP	Total domestic debt as a proportion of GDP	16.9	17.8	18.5	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	6. Gross External Debt (as % of GDP)	Total external debt as a proportion of GDP	19.7	20.1	19.8	Target achieved
	7. Debt Service/Total Exports		-	-	-	-
	8. Debt Service/GDP		2.3	2.0	2.1	Target achieved
	9. Gross international Reserves (Equivalent of months of imports of goods and services)	The number of months of imports that can be covered by the countries international reserves	2.9	3.0	3.8	Target exceeded
	10. Oil Imports as a % of Total Imports	Proportion of total imports attributable to oil	18.5%	18.0	18.84	Target not achieved
3. ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Nominal GDP (US\$m)		25,962.68	29,960.81	31,884.12	Target achieved
	2. GDP per capita (US\$)		722.24	1,235.07	1,301.39	Target exceeded
	3. Growth rate of GDP	The changes in the GDP compared to the previous year	GDP 4.0	6.2	7.7	Target achieved
	4. Real Sectoral Growth rates	The changes in the output of the Agricultural, Industrial and Services sectors compared to the previous year	Agriculture 7.2	6.0	5.3	Target achieved
			Industry 4.5	6.6	5.6	Target not Achieved
			Services 5.6	6.8	9.8	Target achieved
	5. Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure	Expenditure on poverty reduction activities	1,272.77	2,347.74	2,406.39	Target achieved
6. As % of Total Expenditure			23.57	28.99		
7. As % of GDP				4.7	5.20	
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1. Overall Balance of Payments (in millions of US\$)	Difference between total merchandise imports and exports	1,158.78	1,608.72	1,462.67	Target achieved
	2. Total Merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	Total merchandise exported from the country	5,839.70	7,379.38	7,896.2	Target achieved
	3. Regional trade as a percentage of total trade	Total amount of trade engaged in by the country within the ECOWAS sub-region as a percentage of total trade	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	4. Oil Export as % of Total export	The proportion of total exports accounted for by oil exports	0%	0%	Na	Lack of data
	5. Nominal value of Oil Export (US\$m)	Revenue realised from exports in a year oil	0	0	Na	Lack of data
	6. Number of convergence criteria for ECO met	Number of criteria for monetary integration met by the country	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
8. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business rank		92 out of 183	70	77 out of 183	Significant progress
	2. Business Competitiveness Index		114 out 133 Countries	Na	114 out of 139 Countries	Steady progress
	3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes		100 days	100 days	120 days	Target not achieved
	4. Private Fixed Investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment)		25.0%	Na	25.0%	Steady progress
	5. Domestic credit to the Private Sector as ratio of GDP		26.1% GH¢ 5,654 million	Na	30.4% GH¢ 6,776.6 million	Significant progress
	6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)		-9.3% (1,215)	40% 1,700	34.1% (1,629)	Significant progress
	7. Total Merchandise Export		US\$5,839.70 million	Na	US\$7,960.08 million	Significant progress
2. GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1.No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	The Ghana Business Code is a series of prescriptions based on the universal principles referred to in the UN Global Compact 10 Principles, relating to human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption	169	Na	175	Steady progress
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	2.Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks	The total amount of money provided to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks in the forms of loans, expresses as a percentage of the previous year's amount.	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	3.Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	The ratio of total value of products of MSME to total value manufacturing outputs expressed in percentage	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data Food products -----% Metal products -----% Electrical and machinery parts ----% Rubber and plastic products -----%
	4.Share and value of MSME products in total Non Traditional Exports	The ratio of total value of export of MSME to total value	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		non-traditional export expressed in percentage				
4. ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Industrial Sector Performance:					
	a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Manufacturing value added share in GDP is obtained by dividing the value added in manufacturing by the total gross value-added to GDP at basic or producers' prices expressed as a percentage	6.9%	Na	6.8%	Steady progress
	b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Share of manufacturing in total exports is the proportion of manufacturing in total exports expressed as a percentage	32.4%	Na	33.5%	Steady progress
	c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	CIP is a composite index constructed from four industrial competitiveness indicators namely per capita manufacturing value added (MVA), manufactured exports per capita, and shares of medium- and high-technology (MHT) products in MVA and in manufactured exports	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data (2002/2003 Industrial Development Report of UNIDO show a decline in Ghana's rankings in CIP Index from 76th in 1985 to 86th in 1998 as Ghana failed to orient their production and export structures towards higher-value-added and more technology intensive products)
5. DEVELOPING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND REVENUE GENERATION	2. Change in Tourist Arrivals	Change in the number of tourist who arrive in the country through the nation's port of entry, expressed as a percentage of the previous year's arrivals	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	16% (Total Arrival = 931,224)	16.2% (Total Arrival = 932,829)	Target exceeded
	3. Change in Tourism Receipts	The rate of change of revenue of the tourism sector per annum expressed as a percentage	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ (GH¢2,342.04 mil)	16% (US\$1,876mil/ (GH¢2,463.72mil)	16.3% (US\$1,878mil/ (GH¢2,509.913mil)	Target exceeded
	4. Percentage change of accommodation	Change in the total number of accommodation	1.7% (1,622)	10% (1,784)	10% (1784)	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	establishments expressed as a percentage				
	5. Percentage change in domestic tourism: c. No. of domestic tourists	The total visits to tourist sites within Ghana by residents tourist as well as Ghanaian nationals expressed as a percentage of the previous year's totals	(646,173 for 35 sites)	12% (723,714 for 35 sites)	12.2% (725,006 for 35 sites)	Target exceeded
	d. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH ₵)		GH₵1,430,359	15% GH₵1,644,912.85	15.5% GH₵1,652,064.65	Target exceeded
6. PROMOTE THE CREATIVE INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	6. Size of the Creative Arts Industry		Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = Na (US\$...mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = Na (US\$...mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Lack of data 5. No. Works registered by Copyright office = 1,047 - Musical works = 589 - Literary works = 303 - Audio-visual works = 133 - Logos = 11 - Artistic works = 11 - Software = 3 6. Amount of royalties due owners of creative arts: Year Amount (in Gh₵) 2008 267,000.00 2009 0.0 2010 150,000.00 Total 417,000.00 7. Total amount of levies collected on material for home taping (Blank Cassette or CD) from CEPS: 2009 = Gh₵ 509,508.97 2010 = Gh₵509,930.00 8. Revenue accrued to right owners through on-line music shops and portals (including iTunes and Nokia music): 2010 = US\$15,000
	7. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry		Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	8. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports		0.18% (US\$2.1mil)	Na	0.17% (US\$2.764mil)	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
I. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION						
1.IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):	Total volume of all agricultural produce including crops, livestock, etc expressed as a percentage				Target not achieved (Only 1 crop achieved targets, while four staple crops recorded decline in outputs compared to only 1 crop in 2009)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize - Rice(milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean - Cocoa 		<p align="center">9.2</p> <p align="center">22.9</p> <p align="center">21.1</p> <p align="center">5.6</p> <p align="center">7.4</p> <p align="center">15.3</p> <p align="center">-12.3</p> <p align="center">6.3</p> <p align="center">12.3</p> <p align="center">33.7</p> <p align="center">8.5</p> <p align="center">-11.1</p>	<p align="center">11.19</p> <p align="center">32.62</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">8.81</p> <p align="center">18.22</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">34</p>	<p align="center">15.6</p> <p align="center">25.6</p> <p align="center">-10.8</p> <p align="center">-7.4</p> <p align="center">10.1</p> <p align="center">3.2</p> <p align="center">-9.9</p> <p align="center">-0.7</p> <p align="center">7.0</p> <p align="center">28.4</p> <p align="center">6.0</p> <p align="center">16.3</p>	
	2. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of cultivated land expressed as a percentage				Significant progress (Only 1 of the staple crops did not achieved its target)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize - Rice(milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean - Cocoa 		<p align="center">-2.3</p> <p align="center">6.2</p> <p align="center">24.5</p> <p align="center">9.2</p> <p align="center">2.4</p> <p align="center">8.4</p> <p align="center">0.0</p> <p align="center">2.5</p> <p align="center">14.9</p> <p align="center">13.5</p> <p align="center">20.7</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">-2.3</p>	<p align="center">10.0</p> <p align="center">9.96</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">9.97</p> <p align="center">0.97</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">1.04</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">10.0</p>	<p align="center">11.23</p> <p align="center">12.51</p> <p align="center">-5.73</p> <p align="center">-2.08</p> <p align="center">11.50</p> <p align="center">1.50</p> <p align="center">-1.48</p> <p align="center">-1.63</p> <p align="center">-2.17</p> <p align="center">4.28</p> <p align="center">30.44</p> <p align="center">Na</p> <p align="center">11.23</p>	
2. INCREASED AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS	1. Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 Kg):	The volume of key agricultural commodities including Root and Tubers,				

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target	
AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	- Cashew	Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Sea Food, Shea Butter) exported	52,965	Na	57,094	Slow progress	
	- Coffee		1,346.1	Na	1,736.5		
	- Sheanut		67,826	Na	41,219		Only five (5) commodities out of eleven (11) recorded improvements over the previous years level
	- Maize		456.5	Na	121.01		
	- Yam Products		17,571	Na	19,848		
	- Exotic Vegetables		2,165.1	Na	211.31		
	- Pineapple		31,566	Na	40,141		
	- Mango		434.87	Na	291.13		
	- Pawpaw		891.91	Na	812.53		
	- Banana		47,613	Na	64,201		
	- Fish and Sea Food	30,389	Na	26,097			
	2. Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 US\$):	The value of key agricultural commodities including Root and Tubers, Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Sea Food, Shea Butter) exported				Steady progress Six (6) commodities out of 11 recorded improvements over the 2009 level	
	- Cashew		20,154.1	Na	24,435.3		
	- Coffee		1,696.97	Na	1,973.64		
- Sheanut	26,853.3		Na	13,791.2			
- Maize	33.76		Na	11.65			
- Yam Products	12,032.0		Na	12,688.2			
- Exotic Vegetables	1,308.21		Na	337.35			
- Pineapple	10,628.2		Na	13,554.6			
- Mango	234.95		Na	230.43			
- Pawpaw	545.6		Na	971.11			
- Banana	11,589.5	Na	15,532.9				
- Fish and Sea Food	48,121.3	Na	47,761.0				
3. REDUCED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	<i>i. Access to Production Inputs</i>						
	1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):	Production of certified seed for selected staple crops for onward multiplication by certified seed growers				On the other hand, a total of 522 registered seed grower cultivated 6,832 hectares and produced a total of 8,767 metric tonnes of seed	
	- Maize		70.0	90.0	82.5		
	- Sorghum		2.0	10.0	2.0		
- Rice	25.0		40.0	23.5			
- Cowpea	33.3		40.0	10.0			
- Soybean	20.0	40.0	20.0				
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	The change in the total number of outlets and sales points, either permanent or temporary structures where farmers can obtain	3.4%	Na	11%	Significant progress		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		their agro-input requirement, expressed in percentage				
	3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Total amount of fertilizer imported into this country excluding those imported by other companies including COCOBOD and not captured by the Directorate of Crops Services	3,409,774.2	Na	19,756,232	Significant progress
	4. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports: - Insecticides - Herbicides - Fungicides	The change in total amount of agro-chemicals imported into this country, expressed in percentage	-Na -Na Na -Na -Na Na	-Na -Na Na -Na -Na Na	-33.7%(liquid) -10.6%(solid) - 46.6% (liquid) - 57.6% (solid) -26.4%(liquid) -33.8% (solid)	Lack of data
	5. Tractor-Farmer ratio	The ratio of the total tractors to total farmer population	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data 125 tractors and matching implements, 2 combine harvesters, 10 rice mills, 35 rice threshers, 35 rice reapers and 40 irrigation pumps were acquired in 2010
<i>ii. Agricultural Mechanization</i>						
	6. Tractor-Farmer ratio	The ratio of the total tractors to total farmer population	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data 125 tractors and matching implements, 2 combine harvesters, 10 rice mills, 35 rice threshers, 35 rice reapers and 40 irrigation pumps were acquired in 2010
	7. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	The total number of agricultural mechanization services centres established by Agriculture Engineering Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	67 Centres	Na	84 Centres (20% increase)	Significant progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target																												
	8. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Total number of farmers and tractor operators trained in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments	Na	Na	137 farmers and tractor operators trained	Lack of data																												
<i>iii. Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services</i>																																		
	9. Extension Officers-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	1:1500	1:1000	1:1500	Steady progress The number of extension information centres decreased from 15 to 8 nationwide indicating a 46.7% decrease due to inadequate resources for effective management 137 Research Extension Linkage meetings were held throughout the country, with 300 actions recommended of which 86 were implemented or ongoing																												
	10. Total number of beneficiary with access to various agriculture technologies	Total number of beneficiary (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities) accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other technologies related to agriculture	1,143,752	Na	1,279,456 (11.9% increase)	Steady progress <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Female (%)</th> <th>Male (%)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Crop</td> <td>27</td> <td>73</td> <td>882,103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>29.1</td> <td>67.5</td> <td>272,518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries:</td> <td>29</td> <td>71</td> <td>8,316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fish processing</td> <td>86.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fingerling prod'n</td> <td>65</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>28.5</td> <td>71.6</td> <td>1,162,937</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Female (%)	Male (%)	Total	Crop	27	73	882,103	Livestock	29.1	67.5	272,518	Fisheries:	29	71	8,316	-Fish processing	86.1			-Fingerling prod'n	65			Total	28.5	71.6	1,162,937
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total																															
Crop	27	73	882,103																															
Livestock	29.1	67.5	272,518																															
Fisheries:	29	71	8,316																															
-Fish processing	86.1																																	
-Fingerling prod'n	65																																	
Total	28.5	71.6	1,162,937																															
<i>iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit</i>																																		
	11. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha)	The ratio of arable lands under irrigation to total arable land, expressed in percentage	0.70 (10,065 ha)	Na	0.87 (10,242.5 ha)	Steady progress This constitutes 24.3% increase in the land intensification ratio																												
	12. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and	The ratio of credit to Agriculture, forestry and	4.74%	≥10%	5.51%	Significant progress																												

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	Fishing to total credit by Deposit Money Banks expressed in percentage			GH¢ 4,768,902	
<i>v. Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security</i>						
	13. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses: - Maize - Cassava - Rice - Yam	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and market to agricultural produce (crop, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	35.10% 34.60% 6.90% 24.40%	31.59% 31.14% 6.21% 21.96%	Na Na Na Na	Lack of data
	14. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes): - Maize - Rice	Total quantity of key staple food purchased and stored The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO)	900 Na	Na Na	416 6,949	Slow progress Lack of data
4.PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	The quantity in tonnes of cocoa produced in a given year	632,037	950,000	735,000	Target not achieved
	2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	The total quantity of cocoa processed in Ghana as a percentage of total output of cocoa produced	33.58%	26.32%	11.10%	Slow progress
	3. Quantity of Shea Butter exported annually (Mt)	The total volume in metric tonnes of Shea Butter exported annually	67.826	Na	41.219	Slow progress
5.PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	4. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	Total annual receipts from livestock and poultry expressed as a percentage of GDP	2%	Na	2%	Steady progress
	5. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%): - Cattle - Sheep - Goat - Pig - Poultry	The change in total production of the various species of livestock and poultry	1.1 3.2 5.0 -3.0 8.8	Na 3.4 5.3 Na 9.2	1.1 3.2 5.0 3.0 8.8	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	6. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%): - Beef - Chicken - Buffalo - Duck - Mutton (Sheep meet) - Pork - Turkey - Milk Product	The change in total amount of meat and other livestock products imported into the country expressed in percentage	<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%) 67,069 (-23.7%) 4,454(-39.5%) 31 (92.5%) 6,153 (3.2%) 3,150 (-42.6%) 1,980 (-40.9%) 11,406 (319.5%) 106,580 (-15.4)	Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na	Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na	Lack of data
6.PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	The per capita consumption of fish expresses in kg	21.7kg	23.1kg	24.9kg	Target exceeded
	2. Total Fish Supply (mt) a. Marine b. Inland Capture fisheries c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/ dugouts Total Domestic Production (mt) d. Import	Total fish supply (in metric tonnes) from marine, inland capture, harvesting and imports	326,109.7 74,500 7,200 407,809.7 182,400 326,109.7	319,421 74,500 12,200 406,121 199,798 319,421	319,331 96,105.44 10,200 425,436 199,798 319,331	Steady progress - 3 achieved target, but 2 did not achieved their targets Steady progress
	3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	The ratio of total fish supply (in metric tonnes) produced from fish ponds to total hectare of ponds, expressed in percentage	1.5	1.7	1.5	Target not achieved
	4. Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	The total surface area used for fishing farming in a given year	9,772.21	11,150	9,701	Target not achieved
	7.IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	1. Percentage of GoG budgetary resources released to Agriculture Sector	The ratio of budgetary release to agricultural development to total discretionary budget, expressed in percentage	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	Na	1.3% (GH¢77.20 mill)
	2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Total amount of Agricultural Sector budget released for extension services at the district level	1.7% (GH¢1,018,558.84)	Na	7.6% (GH¢5,882,487)	Significant progress
	3. Implementation efficiency ratio	Ratio of activities implemented on scheduled to activities approved with budget at the district planning level	0.69	Na	0.69	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	The total number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities on the annual work programme of MOFA undertaken	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
II. SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
	a. Mineral Production:					Steady progress (Three out of four mineral production missed their target marginally, of which two exceeded 2009 levels)
	- Gold (thousand ounces)		3,119,832	3,321,688	3,335,451	
	- Diamonds (carat)		354,443	312,706	308,679	
	- Bauxite(mt)		420,477	600,688	595,092	
	- Manganese(mt)		1,007,010	1,574,745	1,564,648	
	b. Labour:					Steady Progress (One out of two achieved target)
	- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)					
	- Small Scale (legal & illegal)					
	c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)		762.26	770	770	Target achieved
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)						
- Royalties		94,186,626	100,700,543	144,,697,345	Target achieved	
- Taxes		319,022,67	351,429,447	374,984,827		
- Corporate Social Responsibility			9	10	10	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports		2,618.9	3,594	3,888.42		
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue						
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)			54.09	58	59	Target exceeded

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	- % mineral revenue spent on local goods		Na	Na	Na	
	f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)		199	350	343	Steady progress
	2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and mining sector agencies		Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
9. REVERSING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY	1. National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	The completed and finalised plan of action on national biodiversity strategy	20	20	40	Target exceeded
	2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	The provision of the required resources to enable the national biodiversity clearing house mechanism to function effectively towards achieving its intended purposes	Na	60	55	Target not achieved
10. MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM	1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The area of land within protected areas that has been encroached/ destroyed by causes such as bushfires and other manmade causes expressed as a percentage of the total protected area	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	2. Total number of protected area staff	The indicator measures total number of staff recruited	2,349	2,349	2,349	Target achieved
	3. Number of recorded bush fire cases	Total number of recorded bush fire cases	355	Na	222	Significant progress
11. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	The value of the annual decrement of natural resources, lost wages and productivity, as well as direct medical costs due to environmental degradation	10%	10%	10%	Target Achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		expressed as percentage of GDP				
	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	Total area of lost forest, mining, dry and wetlands restored by Forestry Commission and Mining Companies	13,651 ha Na 20	30,000 ha Na 25	20,212 ha Na Na	Target not achieved Lack of data Lack of data
	3. Rate of Deforestation	The rate of conversion of forest to another land use expressed in percentage. Deforestation implies the long term loss of forest cover and its transformation into another land use	1.37%	1.37%	Na	Lack of data
	4. Number of days to register lands		2.5mnths	Na	2.5mnths	Slow progress
12. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	The amount of government resources allocated to various sea defence projects across the country, relative total resource requirement	Na	Na	5.51	Slow progress
	2. Proportion of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	The amount of government expenditure allocation into direct investment in fisheries management	4,469.81	5,761.70	5,751.05	Target acheived
	3. Level of pollution of main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BODs) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	The levels of biochemical, bacteriological and nutrient loads in main lagoons including dissolve oxygen, total daily biological oxygen demand loads and suspended solids	<i>1994*</i> : 0.0 (HT) 0.0 (LT) 240 (HT) 120 (LT) 124 (HT) 46 (LT)	Na	Na	Na
13. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	1. Percentage of degraded Wetland and mangrove areas	The total area of degraded wetlands and mangroves, expressed as a percentage of total Wetland and mangrove areas	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	2. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	Total volume of raw water (both surface and ground water) abstracted by permit holders	262 million m ³ /yr	Na	400 million m ³ /yr	Significant progress
	3. Number of Water Use Permits	Total number of major raw water users with valid permits	142	Na	212	Significant progress
	4. Number of Drilling license		28	Na	80	Significant progress
	5. Number of Basin Management Structures established	Total number of basin offices and the management boards established and functional	3	Na	5	Steady progress
14. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	1. No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	The number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited by EPA in a given year to assess radiation and waste management	20	30	25	Target not achieved
	2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations		5%	20%	20%	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	The number of companies issued with EA and EMP permit as a percentage of all companies	40%	60%	50%	Target not achieved
15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	1. The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	The number of written agreement which corporate organization operating in the Forestry sub-sector are expected to commit to during the course of their operation. It specifies their obligation to the community where they operate	0 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 0	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA(Plantation) = Na	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = Na	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	The percentage distribution of total annual timber royalties among resource owners including the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and forestry sector agencies	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Steady progress
	3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	The number of communities involved in afforestation and forested programmes	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
16. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidence of bush fire disasters	355	Na	222	Steady progress
	2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Change in the number of victims from flood disaster, expressed in percentage	% Chg = <i>Na</i> Total #: (173,473)	5% (164,799)	93% (334,869)	Target not achieved
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	1. No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	The total number of MDAs whose policies have been subjected the principles of sustainable environmental assessment	10	0	12	Significant progress
	2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	The number of districts that has undergone the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities as contained in their District Plans prior to the plan finalisation and implementation	10%	15%	15%	Target achieved
	3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	The total number of MDAs that have developed strategies relating to the impact of climate and its relationship with agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity water resources and wetlands etc.	0	10%	20%	Target exceeded
	4. No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research		3	10	4	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION	1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources	Number of barrels of proven reserves of oil and gas	272 million Jubilee only	272 million Jubilee only	272 million Jubilee only	Target achieved
	2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (\$billion)	Amount of investments going into exploration for oil and gas	1.6	1.98	1.98	Target achieved
	3. No of barrels of oil production per year	Total number of barrels of oil produced from various oilfields	SOPCL 174,496		SOPCL 97,451 JUBILEE 1,129,593	Steady progress
	4. (a) Risk assessments carried out	No. of risk assessments carried out		Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress	Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress	Target achieved
	(b) Contingency plan developed	Contingency plan developed		Oil Spill Response Centre established at EPA	Oil Spill Response Centre established at EPA	Target achieved
	5. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas	Percentage change in concentrations of air pollutants in air in urban areas		Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil & gas producing areas by April 2011	Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil and gas producing areas in progress	Target not achieved
	6. Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill	Parliament approves the Revenue Management Bill submitted by Cabinet		Bill to be passed	Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved
	7. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill	The Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Act are created		Bill to be passed	Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved
8. Petroleum Commission established	The Petroleum Commission is established to regulate the oil and gas industry		Petroleum Commission Bill to be passed	Petroleum Commission Bill in Parliament	Target not achieved	

Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
I. INFRASTRUCTURE						
1. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT	<i>i. Development of the Road Transport</i>					
	1. Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition	The percentage of total transit corridor highways that are in good condition	Length: (2499km) Good: 38% (940.4km) Fair: 42% (1049.8km) Poor: 20% (508.8km)	Length: (2499km) Good: 38%(940km) Fair: 42%(1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Length: (2499km) Good: 38%(940km) Fair: 42% (1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Target achieved
	2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	Amount of funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, reconstruction and upgrading works, as a percentage of the maintenance needs of each modal network	69%	69%	69%	Stagnant Target
	3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	Total roads rehabilitated/maintained as a percentage of total roads	35%	50%	50%	Target achieved
	<p>Trunk Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p> <p>Urban Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p> <p>Feeder Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p>		6949 285 324	11,199 368 368	12,526.7 231 96	
4. Annual road crashes	No. of road crashes	12,565	-	12,981	Steady Increase	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	5. Road condition mix: National: Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the entire national road network which are good, bad, feeder, etc.)	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor 67,450 km 12,840 km 12,400 km 42,210 km	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor 67,450 km 12,840 km 12,400 km 42,210 km	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor 67,450 km* 12,840 km* 12,400 km* 42,210 km*	Target Achieved
<i>ii. Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport</i>						
	5. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: - Passenger traffic (in 1000passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	No of passenger traffic and weights of goods carried by railways	19,890 14.83	29,880 160.04	27,856.08 41.3	Target not achieved
	6. Maritime traffic - Container traffic(tonnes) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Weights of goods carried by maritime traffic	573,522 10,778,470	629,919 12,790,337	307,686 6,193,253	Target not achieved
<i>iii. Development of the Air Transport Sector</i>						
	7. Incidence of ECOWAS flights	No of flights to and from ECOWAS countries as % of total flights	Na	Na	Aircraft 99,818 PAX 3,688,497 Freight 73,446	Data not available to evaluate indicator
	8. Total air freight and number of air traffic: - Aircraft movement - Total No. of Domestic Passenger Movement - Total no. of international passengers - Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	No of air traffic passengers and weights of air freight to and from Ghanaian airports	17,301 122,059 1,204,786 45,693	18,166 191,154 Na 43,408	21,068 119,479 1,387,045 46,480	Steady Progress
2.SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	1. R&D expenditure per GDP)	R &D as % of GDP	0.3%	Na	0.5%	Steady progress
	2. Number of businesses/ industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	Inventory of businesses that are assisted to adopt R&D in production	50	Na	75	Steady progress
	3. No. of publications on research findings	No. of publications done on research findings	60	Na	100	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	No. of research findings which are adopted by industry	10	Na	20	Steady progress
	5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs	The rate of change of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs	10%	Na	15%	Steady progress
	6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	The number of improved locally-packaged technologies adopted and developed by MSMEs	5	Na	5	Stagnant progress
3.DEVELOPING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	The ratio of the total value of ICT sector to GDP expressed in percentage	2.3	Na	3	Steady progress
	2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate: - Fixed Line - Mobile	Ratio of the total number of telephone lines to the total population	1.21% (267,389) 74% (15,108,916)	Na Na	1.2% (277,897) 75.4%(17,436,949)	Steady progress
	3. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals	Access and use of internet by households and corporate entities, including government, schools	2,300,000 (11%) 90 35 22% 40%	Na Na Na Na Na	4,200,000 (18%) Na Na 50% 20% increase	Steady progress
	4. Number of community Information Centres established	CICs completed CICs equipped CICs with internet	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 with internet	Na Na Na	90 78 74	Steady progress
	5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	Number of jobs created by the ICT sector in a year	2,100	Na	3,050	Steady progress
	6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	Size of bandwidth capacity (submarine cable capacity)	120Gbp/s	Na	2,040 Gbp/s	Steady progress
	7. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)		GH¢41.8 million	Na	GH¢53.7 million	Steady progress
	8. No. of schools equipped with computers	Inventory of schools equipped with computers	50% of schools	Na	SHS 492 of 510 JHS 20 of 7,969 Technical Institute = 37 of 37	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
					Teacher Tr. Colleges = 38 of 38	
	9. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1		US\$120,000 Na	Na Na	US\$60,000 US\$1,000	Steady progress
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	The total number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households (population)	66%	Na	Na	Data not available to access indicator
	2. Additional km of transmission and distributional lines constructed	Total number of additional km of transmission and distributional lines constructed	ECG 2,819 NED 102	ECG 3,101 NED 270	ECG 3,564 NED 170	Steady progress
	3. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	No of additional megawatts of electricity installed in a year	126	Na	261.4	Steady progress
	4. Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as: • hydro, • oil and gas in total generation mix	Proportion of energy derived from sources such as hydro, domestic oil and gas relative total energy generation	75.1 22.7	Na Na	69 31	Steady progress
	5. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	This refers to the length of time the power was off, and not simply how many times power went off.	ECG Rural 78 NED 150 Urban 51 134	Max of 48 hours for a municipal area, 72 hrs for a district capital, 144hrs for rural areas	ECG R 104 NED 97 U 66 89	
	6. Average no of interruptions per customer per year	The number of times the power was off	ECG Rural 1353 NED 107 Urban 1125 54	The number of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. The duration of a period shall not exceed 8 hrs in a municipal area, 12hrs in a district capital, and 24hrs in rural areas	ECG R 282 NED 64 U 266 33	
	7. Distribution system losses	Difference between energy purchased and energy sales	ECG 26% NED 18.5%	ECG 21% NED 18%	ECG 24.5% NED 19.6%	Steady progress
	8. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	The proportion of national energy derived from renewable energy such as mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar	<1.0%	0.01% (2008)	0.01%	
II. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
5.HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Statement of intent on spatial integrated hierarchy of urban and rural settlements	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendations made to NDPC	Na	Draft Human Settlements Policy formulated by NDPC for further discussion	Steady Progress
	2. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	No. of spatial planning models developed and adopted	Draft models produced for further discussion	Na	Draft models subjected to stakeholder consultation	Steady Progress
	3. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	No. of spatial planning standards formulated and adopted	Draft planning standards produced	Na	Draft standards subjected to stakeholder consultations	Steady Progress
	4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	No. of MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning and permitting	6	Na	15	Steady Progress
	5. Urban development policy formulated	Statement of intent on development of urban settlements	Draft Urban Policy produced	Na	Draft Urban Policy subjected to stakeholder consultation	Steady Progress
	6. The Land Use and Planning Bill passed into law	A law to harmonise all land use planning legal provisions and provide guidance for spatial planning in Ghana	Draft Land use and Planning Bill produced	Na	Draft bill subjected to stakeholder consultations	Steady Progress
	7. Reform of land bills completed		Draft LIs produced	Na	Draft LIs subjected to stakeholder consultations	Steady Progress
	8. Guidelines for integrating land use planning into the Medium Term development planning process	Guidelines prepared and integrated into the Sector Medium Term Development Planning Process	Spatial/land use component factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs	Na	50% of MTDPs prepared by MDAs and MDAs incorporate spatial component	Steady Progress
	9. Customary land secretariats established	The number of customary secretariats established	6	Na	15	Steady Progress
	10. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	An Apex body for complementing the role of NDPC in providing guidelines and guidance for spatial planning	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land use and Planning Bill	Na	TCPA Business Plan produced	Steady Progress
6.SAFE WATER	1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • Urban 	Share of population with reasonable access to adequate amount of safe drinking water all year round	58.97% 58	63.16 58	60.84 58	Steady progress
	2. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	Share of the total number of communities benefiting from water interventions in the country	9,242,366	Na	9,713,666	Steady progress
	3. Total number of functional water systems:	Water systems consisting of -boreholes, with hand pumps				Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boreholes with hand pump (new) • Hand dug wells with hand pump (new) • Piped water systems/schemes • Hand dug wells rehab. • Boreholes rehab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hand-dug wells, with hand pumps -Piped water system/schemes -Rain water harvesting systems/scheme 	588	Na	265	
			7	Na	5	
			18	Na	75	
			0	Na	2	
			40	Na	47	
	4. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	Share of the total number of districts benefiting from water interventions in the country	145	Na	145	Stagnant progress
7.SANITATION	1. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to Improved household toilet facilities	12.4%	Na	13%	Steady progress
	2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	Improved sanitation facilities include: Household VIP, KVIP and Public latrines	4,464	Na	1320	Steady decline
	3. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	Improved sanitation facilities include: KVIP for schools, health institutions and KVIP in markets, recreational centres	323	Na	306	Steady decline
	4. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	Percentage of solid waste collected and disposed off in sanitary landfills in the 5 largest cities-Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, Tamale.	70%	Na	75%	Steady progress
	5. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	Number of landfill sites/waste treatment plants developed	2 (Engineered landfill)	Na	2	Stagnant progress
	6. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	Number of household latrines/toilets constructed	13.5%	Na	15%	Steady progress
	7. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	Proportion of basic schools with improved toilet facilities which are properly sited with boys and girls at different locations	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	Na	53% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	Steady progress
	8. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Na	9 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Steady progress

Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target	
1. EDUCATION	<i>i. Increase access to and participation in education and training at all levels</i>						
	1. Gross enrolment ratio:						
		- Kindergarten		92.9%	100.0%	97.3%	Steady progress
		- Primary		94.9%	107.4%	94.9%	Stagnated
		- JHS,		80.6%	100.0%	79.5%	Worsened
		- SHS					
		2. Net Enrolment Ratio:					
		- kindergarten		-----	----	---	
		- primary		88.5	100.0%	83.6%	Worsened
		- JHS		47.8%	100.0%	47.8%	Stagnated
		3. Completion Rate:					
		Primary 6					
		- National		88.7%	100.0%	87.1%	Declined
		- Boys		89.3%	100.0%	89.7%	Steady progress
		- Girls		85.5%	100.0%	84.3%	Worsened
		JHS					
		- National		75.0%	100.0%	66.0%	Worsened
		- Boys		79.7%	100.0%	70.1%	Worsened
		- Girls		70.1%	100.0%	61.8%	Worsened
		<i>ii. Bridge gender gap in access to education</i>					
		4. Gender Parity Index					
		-KG		0.99	1.00	0.98	Declined/Missed
		-Primary		0.96	1.00	0.96	Stagnated
		-JHS		0.92	1.00	0.92	Stagnated
		Percent of SHS female enrolment		44.3%	50.0%	44.7%	Slow progress
		<i>iii. Improve quality of education</i>					
		5. Proportion of students passing national assessment examination (BECE)		62.17%	n/a	62.47%	Lack of target

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	6. Percentage of trained teachers:					
	- Kindergarten		25.9%	95.0%	26.5%	Slow progress
	- Primary		48.0%	95.0%	47.6%	Worsened
	- JHS		65.0%	95.0%	61.5%	Worsened
	7. Pupil: Teacher Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten		37:1	25:1	34:1	Worsened
	- Primary		34:1	35:1	31:1	Worsened
	- JHS		18:1	25:1	15:1	Worsened
	- Senior High School		22:1	25:1	30:1	Worsened
	8. Pupil: Core Textbook Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten		0.1:1	1:1	0.2:1	Not achieved
- Primary		1.6:1	1:1	1.6:1	Missed	
- JHS		2.1:1	1:1	2.5:1	Missed	
2.HEALTH	<i>i. Increase access to health care and nutritional services</i>					
	1. OPD Attendance		0.81	0.82	0.89	Exceeded
	2. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)		89.3%	87.9%	84.9%	Not achieved
	3. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)		92.1%	n/a	90.6%	Lack of target
	4. Supervised Deliveries		45.6%	50.3%	48.2%	Not achieved
	5. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)		170	185	164	Exceeded
	6. TB success rate		85.6%	80.0%	86.4%	Exceeded
	7. Nurse: population ratio		1:1,537	1: 1,100	1:1,510	Missed
	8. Doctor: population ratio		1:11,981	1:11,500	1:11,479	Achieved
	<i>ii. Ensure financial arrangement that protect the poor</i>					
	9. NHIS subscribers:					
	- Under 18 years		49.4%	n/a	48.3%	No target
	- Pregnant women		6.7%	n/a	7.7%	No target
	- 70 years and above		2.3%	n/a	6.3%	No target
	- Indigents		5.5%	n/a	2.1%	No target

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINATION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	<i>iii. Reduce new HIV infections</i>					
	10. HIV prevalence among pregnant women					
	- National		1.9%	< 1.9%	1.5%	Achieved
	- 15-19		1.9%	< 1.9%	1.1%	Achieved
	- 20-24		2.2%	< 2.2%	1.7%	Achieved
	- 25-29		3.7%	< 3.7%	2.5%	Achieved
3.ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	1. Number of labor disputes reported		614	n/a	775	No target
	2. Draft National Employment Policy validated and implemented		National Employment Policy developed	Draft National Employment Policy and Implementation Plan approved by Cabinet	An implementation Action plan formulated	Good progress
	3. National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented		Lack of National Human Resource Development Policy	Draft National Human Development Policy developed	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy ready to be validated and submitted to Cabinet	Achieved
	4. Labour Market Information System developed		Lack of Labour Market Information System	Draft Labour Market Information System developed		
	5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector		5,696	6,000	5,696	Stagnated
	6. Number of new jobs created by sector (NYEP)		118,426	Na	178,150	No target

Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009 – 2010

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
1. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. The level of compliance to the transitional law.	The number of the key requirements/benchmarks of the transitional law, including processes and mechanisms, adhered to, by all political parties, expressed in percentage	- Transitional Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	- Draft law prepared and discussed by Stake-holders - Final Bill forwarded to Parliament for consideration	- Bill referred to Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (28 Oct. 2010). - Bill is currently at Committee stage. - Stakeholders continuing with advocacy for Bill to become law.	Target achieved
	2. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	This includes bills, legislative instruments, reports and international and national agreements laid and considered by parliament	- Total # Sittings: 78 - C'ttee Meetings: 450 - Bills Considered: 10 - Papers Laid: 194 ➤ <i>L.I = Na</i> ➤ <i>Int'l agreem't = Na</i> ➤ <i>Committee report = Na</i>	140 400 45 275 40 35 200	76 195 32 100 20 27 124	Slow Progress
	3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	The change in amount of budgetary resources to Parliament expressed in percentage.	<u>Allocation</u> <u>Actual</u> (Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil) - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	<u>Actual Release</u> 37%	<u>Allocation</u> <u>Actual</u> <i>Ghc mil</i> <i>Ghc mil</i> - 34.37 62.73 - 31.4% chg 111.1% chg	Target exceeded
	4. The revised National Constitution	The revision of the 1992 Republic of Ghana constitution and the necessary approval by parliament and through referendums.	- Revision of the 1992 Republic of Ghana constitution: None - Proposal made to Parliament by H.E The President for revision of the 1992 Republic of Ghana constitution in the 2009 State of the Nation's Address	- Inauguration of Constitution Review Commission - Setting up support office - National, regional, district and community consultation undertaken	- Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), with support office was set up in January 2010 - The Commission undertook national, regional, district and community consultation between January 2010 and December 2010, and received over 75,000 submissions from stakeholders	Target achieved
	5. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	The change in amount of budgetary resources (approved and actual releases) to Independent Governance Institutions expressed in percentage.	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil)%Chg - EC = Na - CHRAJ= Na - NCCE = 7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = Na NMC = 0.448 (23%)	Na Na 50.0% 61.1% 20.0%	(13.580)...% (9.056) ...% (14.612) 100.7% (46.827)...% (0.332) -25.9%	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	6. The share of resources to the election fund	Amount of budgetary resources allocated for the establishment of election fund as a percentage of total cost of election.	Proposal made to Parliament and accepted by all political parties with representation in Parliament to consider, the IEA - sponsored Public Financing of Political Parties Bill, including the creation of an Election Fund for political parties, for parliamentary enactment.	- 0% - Presentation of Public Financing of Political Parties bill to Parliament	- 0% - Bill in Parliament. - IEA still engaged in advocacy work on the Bill.	Target achieved Parliamentarians have recently re-emphasized the need for an independent "Election Fund" along the lines of the District Assembly Common Fund at an IEA workshop held at Akosombo
	7. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	The extent of CSOs, Private sector and think tanks involvement in the national policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; budgetary process; national dialogues etc	- National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think tanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	- CSOs, think tanks, etc Participate in selection of indicators and setting of target for monitoring national development plans	- CSOs participated in the selection of indicators and setting of targets for national development plans	Target achieved
			- Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	- ISODEC Open Budget Index: Score B	- Open Budget Index Score: 54 The increase in Ghana's score is largely due to the publishing of a mid-year review, an end of year report and an audit report to Government.	Steady progress
			- GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	- CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDDBS review	CSOs represented in the key policy dialogues with During the 2010 MDDBS PAF review; 2010 Consultative Group (CG) meeting; some DPs and Send Foundation were selected to coordinate CSOs representation in key GOG-DPs dialogues.	Steady progress
			- APRM: Formation of District APRM Oversight Committees across the country, consisting mainly of voluntary associations of civil society and public sector actors.	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings conducted	- 170 District APRM Oversight Committees inaugurated - 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		implementation of their DMTDPs.	- M&E Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders	NDPC for MMDAs to prepare respective M&E plans - 170 MMDAs submit draft APRs plans to NDPC for review - Comments from NDPC incorporated into draft and final plan submitted to NDPC	by NDPC for MMDAs to prepare respective M&E plans for the monitoring of implementation of their respective DMTDPs - By April 2011 about 40 MMDAs have submitted their draft respective M&E plans to NDPC	
3. CREATION/ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE POVERTY/INEQUALITY	1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	The proportion of the total income of the population that is earned by the population in the lowest income bracket.	Na Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	<0.4245	Na	Lack of data
	2. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	The number of special development authorities/initiatives created by Government to address specific needs or development challenges of particular areas	- # Special development initiatives = 4 - MiDA (covering 23 districts; and SADA (covering 5 regions); Bui Dam Authority; and CEDECOM of Central Region	0 - Develop concept for 4 more special development area	0 - Development of concept for 4 more special development areas initiated - Implementation of the interventions under MiDA and SADA continued with planned activities under MiDA at different stages of implementation, and preparatory activities concluded for the eventual take off of the SADA project - CEDECOM was subsumed under the proposed Western Corridor Development Authority	Steady progress
	3. Proportion of budgetary resources allocated to development initiatives as	Change in total amount allocated to development initiatives including MiDA, SADA, etc expressed as a	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na Bui Dam = Gh¢60.50mil	Gh¢10 mil Gh¢25mil Gh¢5.2mill Na	US\$5.0mill Gh¢1.275 mill Gh¢0.218 million Na	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	a percentage of total national budget	percentage of total national budget				
4.PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress over previous year's	The number of core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress, expressed as a percentage of total number of core national indicators selected for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the GSGDA	54.4%	At least 80%	Na	Lack of data
	2. Budget execution rate	The number of key budget targets that have been met, expressed as a percentage of all budget targets including spending priorities.	iii. Prop'n of key budgetary targets met (%): Na iv. Budget disburs'mt: <i>Spending % variance</i> <i>priorities from approv.</i> <i>areas and actual</i> - Overhead Cost=-16.3% - Private Sector = -55% - Human Resource=-55% - Governance =19% - MDRI =-11.8% - HIPC =48.5% - Tax Refund =-28.6%	95% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5%	Na Na Na Na Na Na Na	Lack of data
	3. Budget deviation index	The difference between projected budgetary expenditure and actual disbursement, expressed in percentage	- P.E = -14% - Administration= -26% - Service = -1% - Investment= 48% Overall= 8%	±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5%	8.8% 12% 29% 18.4% 17.1%	Target not achieved
5.PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS	1. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	Civil Service delivery Improvement plan: None	- Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	-High-level consultations and sensitization of Civil Servants by the Head of the Civil Service undertaken -Programming and development of work plans for the seven (7)	New Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme document finalized. High-level consultations with Development Partners and MDAs on- going. Programming and development of work plans for the seven (7)	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
				component areas of the reform	component areas of the reform plan completed	
	2. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	The number of ministerial advisory boards created by Government, with the required composition of members who meet regularly to perform their prescribed functions.	Na	23	22	Significant progress
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	A composite index of every kind of violation directly affecting journalists including murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, and news media censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment.	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	<27th	26th	Target achieved
	2. Number of National Policy dialogues	The number of meet the press series, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc organized	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings:1 - National Policy Fair: 0	Na Na Na Na 1	18 Na 1 Na 1	Lack of data
7. WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE	6. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	The share of MDAs and MMDAs budget allocated to the implementation of policies and programmes related to women, expressed in percentage	- No Baseline data - Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	- MDAs =2% - MMDAs = 5% - MOWAC=0.2%	- MDAs =Na MMDAs = Na MOWAC= 0.13%	Lack of data Target not achieved
	7. Percentage of women in public life	The total number of women in administration and political leadership including, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, MMDCE, Chief Directors, Members of District Assemblies, etc, expressed in percentage	- Ministers = 21%(8) - Dep. Minister = 20%(7) - Members of Parliament = 9%(19) - MMDCEs = 7%(12) - Chief Directors= 24%(6) - Chief Justice= 100%(1) - Supreme Court Judges = 29%(4) - High Court Judges = 25%(7) - District Assembly Appointee = 7.3%(164)	21%(8) 20%(7) 9%(19) Na Na 100%(1) Na Na 20% 15%	18.9% (7) 20% (7) 9% (19) 7.18% 24% (6) 100% (1) 29%(4) Na Na 6.8	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
			- District Assembly Elected =11%(531) - Overall =30%	40%	Na	
	8. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	Number of MDAs and MMDAs who have adopted and incorporated the relevant gender dimensions in the preparation and implementation of their respective annual budget	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	MDAs = 14 MMDAs = 10	MDAs= 23 MMDAs = 25	Target exceeded
	9. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	Total number of women who benefit from MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions in relation to the total beneficiaries	- MASLOC = Na - # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Na 8,000	Women: 8,158 (99.1%) (men+women): 8,228 Na	Steady progress
	10. Number of women provided with access to agro-processing machinery	Number of identified women groups provided with agricultural processing machines	- 40 agro-processing machines	50	8	Slow progress
8.FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	1. Corruption perception Index	Composite index of corruption related data which focuses on corruption in the public sector including the abuse of public office for private gains (i.e. bribe taken by public officials in public procurement).	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	Na	4.1 (On the scale of 1-10)	Steady progress
	2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Number of corruption related cases received by CHRAJ and EOCO	3. CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 11,176 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 124 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 1,143 Total #: 12,443 4. EOCO:	Na Na Na Na	11,884 39 978 12,901 Na	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
			- # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40%			
	3. Enactment and implementation of the freedom of information Law	Passage of the freedom of information bill into law, and the consequential introduction of the necessary institutional arrangement for implementation.	- Freedom of information law: None - Freedom of Information bill currently at the finalization at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently ongoing	- Presentation of bill to Parliament	- Presentation of bill to Parliament	Target achieved
9. ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE	1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	Total number of new lawyers called to the bar on an annual basis.	Called to the bar: 168 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	196 (16.7%) 31 (10.7%)	199 31 (10.7%)	Target achieved
	2. Percentage of courts computerized	Number of courts computerized, in relation to all courts expressed in percentage.	16.3%	Na	29.8%	Steady progress
	3. Number of days for resolving dispute	Days taken for court to pass ruling on a dispute	7 months	Na	7 months	Slow progress
	4. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	Total number of cases recorded by the court and disposed off on an annual basis	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	Na	109,743 143,340	Steady progress
	5. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	The ratio of the number of cases resolved to the total number cases reported under the legal aid scheme, expressed in percentage	No. Of Cases Resolved=3703 Total no. Of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	Na	No. Of Cases Resolved=3506 Total no. Of Cases Reported=7012 Percentage=50%	Steady progress
	6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Total number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	5,358	Na	3,754 (-30.2)	Steady progress
	7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	The change in total number of cases in custodial detentions, expressed as a percentage	Na	Na	15%	Lack of data
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1. Police citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the country's population	- Total # of police: 23,744 - Ratio: 1: 927	- 39,744 by 2013 - About 1:648 by 2013	23,124 1:1037	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	The change in the total number of police officers on frontline duties expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack data
	3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	The amount of police officers' time spent on community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	Na	10%	Na	Lack data
	4. Change in reported cases of overall crimes level	Change in the number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murders.	- Reported cases =243,769 - % Chg: 1.6%	Na	234,242 % Chg: - 3.9%	Steady progress
	5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	The change in the number of illegal arms in circulation expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data
	6. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	The number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug related crimes.	- Cases reported (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	43(13.2%) Na 24(20%)	43 473 12	
	7. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidence of bush and domestic fire disasters.	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	Reduced by 25%	2,506 (7.5% declined)	Target not achieved
	8. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	Change in the number of IDPs recorded during Disaster incidence, including Flood and Earthquake disasters	Flood – Northern Sector = 121,044 - Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173, 473 Earthquake = NA	- Northern Sector = 114,992 - Southern Sector = 49,807 - TOTAL = 164,799 - Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 195,896 - Southern Sector = 138,973 - TOTAL = 334,869 - Earthquake = Na	Steady Progress
	9. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court.	84 (100%)	120 (42.8%)	132 (57.1%)	Target exceeded by 14.3%
	10. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	Change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents expressed in %	- Work Permit = 5wks - Residence Permit = 4wks - Extension of Visitor's Permit/ Validation = 2wks - Re-entry Visa =2wks - Emergency Entry/ Transit Visa =72hrs	- 4 Wks (-20%) - 2 Wks (-50%) - - 1 Wk (-50%) - 1 Wk (-50%) - - 48 Hrs (-33.3%)	- 4 Wks (-20%) - 3 Wks (-25%) - - 1 Wk (-50%) - 1 Wk (-50%) - - 48 Hrs (-33.3%)	Target achieved
	11. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	The change in amount of time spent in checking documents, expressed in percentage	3 Minutes (100%)	2 Minutes (33.3% reduction)	1 Minute 45 Secs (41.6%)	Target exceeded by 8.3%

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	12. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	The change in amount of time spent on frontline duties by immigration officers, expressed in percentage	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	13. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	The change in the number of illegal arms in circulation expressed as a percentage	Na	10%	Na	Lack of data
11. FORESTALL EXTERNAL AGGRESSION	1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	Rate of recruitment into the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, less rate of loss of personnel through retirement, death, etc	Net recruit'mt rate= -11.0% - Rate of recruit'mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%	1.0% 12% 11%	0% 2.8% -2.8%	Target not achieved
	2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	Change in total budgetary resources (GOG + Donor) allocated to the Ministry of Defense, Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, for implementation of policies and programmes, expressed as a percentage	Approv Actual (Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil) 2008: 110.78 142.15 2009: 156.56 197.28 %Chg: 41.3% 38.8%	50.0%	Approv Actual (Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil) 171.83 233.08 %Chg 9.8% 18.1%	Target not achieved
	3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	The armed personnel involved in peacekeeping operations, expressed as a percentage of the total number of personnel in the Ghana Army.	32.2%	32.2%	20.9%	Target not achieved
12. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	1. Share of budgetary resources to the department of social welfare	The amount of budgetary resources allocated to the department of social welfare in relation to total discretionary budget expressed in percentage.	0.05% (Ghc 3.695 mill)	0.07% (Ghc5.6144 mil)	Na	Lack of data
	2. Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	The total number of cases of the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse recorded by state institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Child labour: Na # Child trafficking = Na # Child abuse = Na 	Na Na Na	Na 338 6	Lack of data
13. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total number of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved, expressed in percentage of total dispute recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total # of disputes: 320 # resolved = 10.3% (33) # unresolved = 287 	- <320 - At least 20% - Na	338 50 (12.9) 289 (85.5%)	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	The number of chieftaincy lines of succession documented by the National House of Chiefs and legislated, in relation to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) 	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) 	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
		lines of succession expressed in percentage	• % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)		• % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)	
	3. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	The change in the annual budgetary resource allocation to national institutions responsible for the development of national culture including MCC, National House of Chiefs, National Commission on Culture, etc, for implementation of policies and programmes, expressed in percentage	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil) %Chg - MCC = Na - National House of Chief = Na - NCC = 6.567	Na Na Na	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil) - MCC = 6.99 (%) - National House of Chief = Na (%) - NCC = 7.64 (%)	Slow progress
14. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulate s = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	Target achieved
	2. Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana	The total number of international protocols and conventions of which Ghana is signatory to and ratified by parliament and translated into laws and regulations	# ratified = 11 (including 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)	At least 4 (including Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons Munitions and Other Materials; African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance; Ghana-Russia accord on Mutual Criminal Assistance and Criminal Matters; and Ghana-Italy Cooperative Agreement on combat of human trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration.)	4 (including Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons Munitions and Other Materials; African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance; Ghana-Russia accord on Mutual Criminal Assistance and Criminal Matters; and Ghana-Italy Cooperative Agreement on combat of human trafficking, smuggling and illegal migration.)	Target achieved
	3. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	The total number of activities (including presidential summits, trade and investment negotiations, trade exhibitions, conferences, etc) Ghana participated in a given year	# of Presidential Summits= 6 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences/ forum= 39 # of Trade Exhibitions= 22	7 Na 39 23	7 Na 39 23	Target achieved
	4. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and	Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2009 Baseline	2010 Target	2010 Indicator Level	Progress towards target
	investment promotion desk officers	investment promotion desk officers.				
15. PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING	1. Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination	The total amount of annual budgetary resources to GSS and MDAs for statistics, expressed as a percentage of total discretionary budget	M&E = Statistics =	Na (Baseline studies expected to be undertaken by the M&E Sector Working Group (SWG) to establish baselines and targets Baseline data is expected in April, 2011)	M&E = Statistics = Of the total approved budgetary resources for undertaking M&E and statistics by MDAs less than 50% are released for M&E while less than 10% are released for statistics. On the other hand, of the total approved budgetary resources for GSS to undertake its activities in 2009 and 2010, about 20.8% and 80.9% are released in 2009 and 2010 respectively	Lack of data
	2. Number of key national statistics reports produced	Number of key statistical reports produced by GSS including GLSS	5 (including the crime victimization survey, maternal mortality survey, GDHS, CPI/PPI, GDP series)	7 (including population, Census, women & Men compendium)	7 (including preliminary data of the 2010 population and housing Census, report on re-basing of GDP; Digest of Macroeconomic Data; Ghana's Economic Performance report; Service and Economic statistics reports; Performance of Tourism in Ghana, 2000-2008; Transport and Communication Statistics report; and second edition of Economic Survey report)	Target achieved
	3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	The total number of the population of Ghana registered under the national identification programme as expressed as percentage of total population	- NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of the these regions.	- Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions	Na	Lack of data
16. MANAGING MIGRATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Share of remittances to GDP	Total annual receipt of remittances expressed as percentage of GDP	5.0%	10%	4.8% (using 2010 rebased GDP figures)	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad	Total number of Ghanaians resident abroad expressed as a percentage of total number of Ghanaians	- 4 million (i.e. about 15% of Ghana's population of approx. 23 million people)	Na	Na	Lack of data

