



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

**2011
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

ACCRA, GHANA
November, 2012

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
COMMISSION (NDPC)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	IV
LIST OF ACRONYMS	VIII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XIII
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT	2
1.3 PREPARING THE 2011 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)	2
1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE – STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2011	4
CHAPTER TWO: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY.....	7
2.1 INTRODUCTION	7
2.2 ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE MEDIUM-TERM	8
2.2.1 <i>Real GDP Growth in 2011</i>	8
2.2.2 <i>Sector Growth Projections</i>	9
2.2.3 <i>Structure of the Economy</i>	11
2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS	12
2.3.1 <i>Monetary and Financial Developments and Management</i>	12
2.3.2 <i>Fiscal Developments and Management</i>	18
2.3.3 <i>International Trade Developments and Management</i>	26
2.4 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	27
CHAPTER THREE: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA’S PRIVATE SECTOR	28
3.1 INTRODUCTION	28
3.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	28
3.2.1 <i>Private Sector Development</i>	28
3.2.2 <i>Promote Good Corporate Governance</i>	36
3.2.3 <i>Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)</i>	37
3.2.4 <i>Accelerated and Industrial Development</i>	40
3.2.5 <i>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation</i>	42
3.2.6 <i>Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development</i>	45
3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
3.3.2 <i>Promote Good Corporate Governance</i>	49
3.3.3 <i>Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)</i>	49
3.3.4 <i>Accelerated Industrial Development</i>	49
3.3.5 <i>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation</i>	50
3.3.6 <i>Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development</i>	50
CHAPTER FOUR: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	51
4.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION	51
4.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	51
4.2.1 <i>Improve Agricultural Productivity</i>	51
4.2.2 <i>Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets</i>	55
4.2.3 <i>Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry</i>	58
4.2.4 <i>Promote Selected Crops Development</i>	68

4.2.5	<i>Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development</i>	71
4.2.6	<i>Promotion of Fisheries Development</i>	73
4.2.7	<i>Improved Institutional Coordination</i>	76
4.3	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	77
4.4	STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	78
4.4.1	<i>Mineral Exploration and Extraction</i>	78
4.4.2	<i>Biodiversity</i>	81
4.4.3	<i>Protected Areas</i>	82
4.4.4	<i>Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management</i>	84
4.4.5	<i>Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management</i>	86
4.4.6	<i>Wetlands and Water Resources</i>	88
4.4.7	<i>Waste, Pollution and Noise</i>	89
4.4.8	<i>Community Participation in the management of natural resources</i>	91
4.4.9	<i>Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability</i>	92
4.4.10	<i>Climate Variability and Change</i>	93
4.5	SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	95
 CHAPTER FIVE: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT		103
5.1	INTRODUCTION	103
5.2	STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	103
5.2.1	<i>Development of Oil and Gas Industry and its Effective Linkage to the Economy</i>	103
5.2.2	<i>Revenue Management and Transparency</i>	106
5.2.3	<i>Protecting the Environment</i>	109
5.2.4	<i>Employment Creation</i>	111
5.3	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	113
 CHAPTER SIX: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		115
6.1	INTRODUCTION	115
6.2	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR	115
6.3	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	122
6.4	DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	124
6.5	ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	127
6.6	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	130
6.7	HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING.....	133
6.8	SAFE WATER	135
6.9	SANITATION	137
6.10	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	139
 CHAPTER SEVEN: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT		142
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	142
7.2	STATUS OF SELECTED INDICTORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	142
7.2.1	<i>Education</i>	142
7.2.2	<i>Employable Skills Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)</i>	151
7.2.3	<i>Health</i>	153
7.2.4	<i>HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Transmission</i>	161
7.2.5	<i>Malaria Control</i>	164
7.2.6	<i>Regenerative Health and Nutrition</i>	165
7.2.7	<i>Population Management</i>	165
7.2.8	<i>Productivity and Employment</i>	166
7.2.9	<i>Social Policy and Social Protection</i>	169
7.2.10	<i>Sports Development</i>	171
7.3	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	173

CHAPTER EIGHT: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	177
8.1 INTRODUCTION.....	177
8.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011	177
8.2.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	177
8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization.....	186
8.2.3 Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/ Inequality.....	189
8.2.4 Public Policy Management.....	193
8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms	195
8.2.6 Development Communication.....	197
8.2.7 Women and Governance.....	198
8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes	202
8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice.....	204
8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security.....	206
8.2.11 Forestalling External Aggression	219
8.2.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements.....	221
8.2.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development	223
8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development.....	225
8.2.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making	227
8.2.16 Managing Migration for National Development	231
8.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	234
CHAPTER NINE: LINKING THE 2011 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA	242
9.1 INTRODUCTION.....	242
9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS	242
9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2011 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA.....	242
9.4 THE GSGDA COST PROJECTIONS AND THE 2011 BUDGET ESTIMATES	243
9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2011	245
9.6 POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING AND THE SOCIAL IMPACT PROGRAMME.....	246
9.7 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	249
CHAPTER TEN: IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL.....	250
10.1 INTRODUCTION.....	250
10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM.....	250
10.3 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs	251
10.4 FINANCING THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (DMTDPs).....	255
10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE	262
10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	264
APPENDICES.....	265
APPENDIX I: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	265
APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2011.....	272
Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009 – 2011.....	272
Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009 – 2011	274
Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009 – 2011	276
Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009 – 2011	285
Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009 – 2011.....	287
Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009 – 2011	294
Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009 – 2011.....	297

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Reporting Cycle among Selected MDAs	3
Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2011	6
Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2008 - 2012	9
Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2008-2011	9
Table 2.3: Trends in Interest Rate, 2010 - 2011.....	14
Table 2.4: DMBs Credit to Private and Public Sector (million GH¢).....	15
Table 2.5: Holding Structure of Government Securities, 2008 -2011	15
Table 2.6: Trends in Exchange Rate, 2010 - 2011	17
Table 2.7: Revenue and Grants in 2011	19
Table 2.8: Government Expenditure in 2011	20
Table 2.9: Budget Deficit for 2011	21
Table 2.10: Total Public Debt in % GDP.....	22
Table 2.11: Ghana's External Debt (US\$m) and Its Composition.....	23
Table 2.12: Holders of Domestic Debt (GH¢' million).....	23
Table 2.13: Public Debt and Its Composition (GH¢' million)	23
Table 2.14: Debt Burden Ratios (%)	24
Table 2.15: Gross International Reserves	26
Table 3.1: Private Sector Development.....	30
Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance	37
Table 3.3: Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).....	39
Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development	41
Table 3.5: Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation.....	43
Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development	47
Table 4.1: Percentage Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)	52
Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity.....	54
Table 4.3: Volume and Value of Processed products exported.....	57
Table 4.4: Access to Production Inputs.....	59
Table 4.5: Agricultural Mechanization	62
Table 4.6: Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services	63
Table 4.7: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit.....	64
Table 4.8: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security	65
Table 4.9: Promote Selected Crops Development	69
Table 4.10: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development	71
Table 4.4: Promotion of Fisheries Development	74
Table 4.5: Improved Institutional Coordination	76
Table 4.6: Mineral Extraction, 2009 - 2011	79
Table 4.7: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity	81
Table 4.15: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System	83
Table 4.16: Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management	85
Table 4.17: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management.....	87
Table 4.18: Wetlands and Water Resources	89
Table 4.19: Waste, Pollution and Noise.....	90
Table 4.20: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources	91
Table 4.21: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability.....	93
Table 4.22: Climate Variability and Change	94
Table 5.1: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production.....	105
Table 5.2: GOG Crude Oil Lift by End December 2011	106
Table 5.3: Distribution of Oil receipts to Allowable Sources in 2011	108
Table 5.4: Utilisation of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) as at 30th September 2011	108

Table 5.5: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency	109
Table 5.6: Protecting the Environment	110
Table 5.7: Share of Ghanaian Employees in Selected Oil Companies in non-Jubilee Operations, 2011	112
Table 5.8: Local Participation in the Oil Industry and Employment Creation	112
Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport.....	117
Table 6.2: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport.....	118
Table 6.3: Development of the Air Transport Sector.....	119
Table 6.4: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development.....	123
Table 6.5: Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	125
Table 6.6: GRIDCo Transmission Line and Transformer Capacity Added in 2011	128
Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households	128
Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators	131
Table 6.9: Housing and Slum upgrading.....	133
Table 6.10: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2011.....	135
Table 6.11: Safe Water Indicators.....	136
Table 6.12: Selected Sanitation Indicators	138
Table 7.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Basic Schools, 2011	143
Table 7.2: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2011	144
Table 7.3: Completion and Transition Rates in Basic Schools, 2008/09/-2010/11	144
Table 7.3: Regional Breakdown of Public and Private SHS, 2010/11	144
Table 7.5: Enrolments in SHS by Selected Indicators, 2006/09-2010/11.....	145
Table 7.6: Enrollment in Selected Tertiary Institutions, 2004/05-2010/11	146
Table 7.7: Enrolment in Special Needs Schools, 2008/09-2010/11.....	146
Table 7.8: Enrolment of Disabled Pupils in Mainstream Schools, 2006/07-2010/11	147
Table 7.9: Gender Parity in Education, 2009/10 and 2010/11	147
Table 7.10: BECE Performance of Candidates, 2009/10 and 2010/11	148
Table 7.11: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10 and 2010/11	148
Table 7.12: Percent and Number of trained teachers, 2009/10 and 2010/11	149
Table 7.13: Pupil/Student Per Teacher (PTR), 2009/10 and 2010/11	150
Table 7.14: Pupil/Student per trained teacher (PPTR) ratio, 2009/10 and 2010/11	150
Table 7.15: Number of Kindergartens by Type, 2010 and 2011	151
Table 7.16: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2010 and 2011	151
Table 7.17: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2010 and 2011	151
Table 7.18: Number of public TVET institutions, 2011	152
Table 7.19: Trend in TVET Enrolment, 2006/07-2010/11.....	152
Table 7.20: Number of Youth Trained and Certified by Institution, 2011	152
Table 7.21: OPD Visits by Region, 2010 and 2011	154
Table 7.22: Summary of Achievements of Selected Access to Health Care Indicators, 2009- 2011	154
Table 7.23: Penta 3 Coverage by Region.....	155
Table 7.24: Regional differentials in supervised delivery, 2010 and 2011.....	156
Table 7.25: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate, 2007-2011	156
Table 7.26: Total Registered (cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2011.....	157
Table 7.27: Aggregate NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2010 and 2011	158
Table 7.28: Aggregate NHIS registrants and Active members by Region, 2011	158
Table 7.30: Accredited Health Care Providers by Type of Ownership, 2010 and 2011	158
Table 7.31: Number of Claims and payments, 2010 and 2011	159
Table 7.32: Enrolment in Health Institutions, 2009- 2011	159
Table 7.33: Nurse-to-population ratio by Region, 2010 and 2011.....	160
Table 7.34: Doctor-to-population ratio by Region, 2010 and 2011	160
Table 7.35: National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.....	161
Table 7.36: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate by Age Group, 2010 and 2011	161
Table 7.37: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2010 and 2011	162

Table 7.38: National PMTCT Uptake, 2008-2011	162
Table 7.39: Estimated National PLHIV Need and Enrollment for ARVs, 2011	163
Table 7.40: Number of Clients on ART and VCT/PMCT Service Centers, 2009-2011	163
Table 7.41: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2007-2011	164
Table 7.42: Population Management Indicators, 2009 -2011	165
Table 7.43: Growth of Urban Population in Ghana, 1060-2010	165
Table 7.44: Summary of Status of Productivity and Employment Generation Indicators, 2011	167
Table 7.45: Selected Recorded Strikes in 2011	167
Table 7.46: Youth Employment Modules and Beneficiaries Figures, 2011	168
Table 7.47: Summary of Status of Social Protection Indicators, 2011	170
Table 7.48: Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2011	172
Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	178
Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business 2010-2011	179
Table 8.3: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	181
Table 8.4: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization	187
Table 8.5: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation	188
Table 8.6: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality	191
Table 8.7: Public Policy Management	194
Table 8.8: Public Sector Reforms	196
Table 8.9: Development Communication	197
Table 8.10: Trends in Women Participation in Public Life, 2000-2011	199
Table 8.11: Women and Governance	200
Table 8.12: Women Access to MASLOC Funding	200
Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes	203
Table 8.14: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice	205
Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	207
Table 8.16: Analysis of the Personnel by Rank	207
Table 8.17: Outline of Attrition in the Service	208
Table 8.18: Status of General Crime Management by Cases (2009-2011)	209
Table 8.19: Commonly and Major Reported Offences (2010-2011)	209
Table 8.20: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	211
Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	214
Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security	214
Table 8.23: Permits Issued by GIS in 2011 Showing the Processing Time/Period	215
Table 8.24: Forestall External Aggression	220
Table 8.25: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements	222
Table 8.26: Promotion of National Culture for Development	224
Table 8.27: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development	226
Table 8.28: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making	228
Table 8.29: Percentage of Population Registered with NIA by Region	229
Table 8.30: Managing Migrations for National Development	232
Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Frameworks, 2009-2011	243
Table 9.2: Resources Approved and Actual Releases by Thematic Area, 2011	243
Table 9.3: Projected GSGDA Costs, Budget Estimates and Releases by Thematic Area 2011 (in US\$)	245
Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sub-sector (in GH¢)	247
Table 9.5: Social Intervention Programmes By GSGDA Thematic Areas 2011 (in GH¢)	249
Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports for 2011	251
Table 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format	251
Table 10.3: Total Registered (Cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2011	252
Table 10.4: Enrolment for Capitation Grant 2010/2011 Academic Year	252
Table 10.5 Regional Summary of Number of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2010/2011	253
Table 10.6: Number of School Children benefiting from the Free Mass Transit Services, 2011	253
Table 10.7: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2011	254

Table 10.8: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2011	256
Table 10.9 Formula for DACF Allocation, 2008-2011	257
Table 10.10: Regional Allocation of DACF,2011	257
Table 10.11: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2011	258
Table 10.12: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMDAs by Region 2009-2011	259
Table 10.13: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2011	260
Table 10.14: Trends in Variance of Estimated Against Actual IGF by Region, 2009-2011.....	261
Table 10.15: DwAP Allocations, 2008-2011	261
Table 10.16: Formula for HIPC Funds allocations (2009- 2011)	262
Table 10.18: HIPC Fund Allocations for 2011 (GH¢ Millions).....	262
Table 10.18: Sources of Inflow, 2011	263
Table 10.19: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2011	263

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2010-2011	5
Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2010-2011 (%)	6
Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009 - 2011.....	11
Figure 2.2: Point to Point Inflation (2010 – 2011).....	12
Figure 2.3: Average Inflation (2010 – 2011).....	13
Figure 2.4: Year-on-Year Inflation and 91-Day Discount Rate.....	14
Figure 2.5: Exchange Rate GH¢/US\$ (Jan – Dec 2011).....	17
Figure 3.1: Distribution of Industrial Share of GDP by Economic Activity, 2007-2011 (%)	41
Figure 3.2: Value of Handicraft Export, 2010 and 2011 (US\$'000)	46
Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2009-2011 ('000 Mt).....	52
Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus '000 Mt), 2009 – 2011	53
Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2009-2011).....	54
Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2009-2011).....	55
Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2009-2011 ('000 Kg).....	56
Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2009-2011 ('000 US\$).....	57
Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2010 - 2011	60
Figure 4.8: Number of Registered input dealers, 2010 - 2011	60
Figure 4.9: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2010 - 2011 (%)	65
Figure 4.10: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2007-2011)	69
Figure 4.11: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt), 2007 - 2011.....	69
Figure 4.12: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2009 – 2011)	71
Figure 4.13: Meat and Other Livestock Products Imported (Mt), 2009 – 2011.....	72
Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size (2000-2011)	116
Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix (2000-2011)	116
Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006 - 2011	180
Figure 8.2: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2011	181
Figure 8.3: Major Offences, 2010 and 2011	210
Figure 8.4: Regional distribution of Rape and Defilement cases, 2010 and 2011	210
Figure 8.5: Most Commonly Peddled and Abused Drugs in Ghana in 2011	211
Figure 8.6: Trend in Reported Cases of Domestic Violence, 2009 – 2011.....	212
Figure 8.8: Sources of Recorded Incidents of Fire Outbreaks, 2011	213
Figure 8.9: Recorded Incidents of Fire Outbreaks, 2011	213
Figure 8.9: Net Migration Rates in Ghana per 1,000 People, 1975–2010	232
Figure 9.1: GSGDA Cost, Approved Budgetary Resources and Releases, by thematic Area, 2011(in US\$)	244
Figure 9.2: GoG and DPs Resource Allocation by thematic Area, 2011 (%).....	246
Figure 10.2: Main Sources of Revenue for MMDAs, 2011	255
Figure 10.3: MMDAs Share of Resources by Region, 2011	256
Figure 10.4: Trends in Major Revenue Sources for MMDAs, 2010 – 2011.....	256

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

The 2011 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 2011. It is the second assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the tenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2003. The overall goal of the GSGDA is to accelerate the growth of the economy with the view to creating more jobs, generating more incomes, and reducing poverty. 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 2011 APR presents the result of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2011. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected changes in these indicators.

Out of a total of 315 indicators assessed, about 36.8% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2011 compared to 28.6% in 2010, while 20% made steady progress compared to 27.9% in 2010. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress however increased from 23.8% in 2010 to 27.3% in 2011, while indicators without data declined from 19.7% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2011.

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

2.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Though the instability in the global economic environment, including the euro sovereign debt crisis, the unrest in some oil producing countries, and the Arab spring had negative impacts on global and sub-saharan economic growth, the growth of the Ghanaian economy remained relatively strong in 2011. The overall real GDP growth target of 14.4% was achieved in 2011. This led to an increase in per capita income from US\$1,292.5 in 2010 to US\$1,465.55 in 2011. The major source of this growth was Industry which recorded a growth rate of 41.1% compared to the 6.9% recorded in 2010. Consistent with the trend observed in 2010, the bulk of the growth emanated from the mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil production, which grew by 206.5% in 2011. The Services sector which was projected to grow at 9.9% in 2011 under the GSGDA, recorded a growth rate of 8.3% compared to 9.8% recorded in 2010, while the Agriculture sector recorded a growth rate of 0.8% compared to the 5.3% recorded in 2010, on account of decline in the forest and logging sub-sector which led the growth in this sector in 2010. The share of the Service and Agriculture sectors in overall GDP reduced, while that of Industry increased on account of the increase in the production and export of oil.

In line with the price stability policy under the GSGDA, the single digit inflation target achieved in 2010 was sustained in 2011, with a further reduction in point-to-point inflation from 9.1% in January 2011 to 8.6% in December 2011, and average inflation rate from 10.4% to 8.7%. This led to relative stability in the exchange rate and marginal declines in interest rates, although the spread between lending and deposit rates remained higher than in 2010. Total credit to the private sector increased but the share of credit to agriculture and manufacturing declined. The diversification of trade in terms of products and destinations also resulted in increased volume and revenue in 2011, while international reserves improved to 3.2 months of import cover.

The year under review recorded a higher than expected revenue inflows with both tax and non-tax revenues recording increases. There was also a higher than programmed spending on both the current and capital accounts. Consequently, an overall budget deficit of 4.3% of GDP was recorded which was lower than the 2010 deficit of 6.5% and the revised budget estimate of 5.1%. The external and internal debts rose in 2011 although they were within sustainable levels. The capital market recorded a good performance despite the global economic and financial challenges.

Notwithstanding the relative improvements recorded in the key indicators in 2011, the economy remains vulnerable to external shocks. It is therefore important to sustain the efforts at ensuring that the relative stability recorded in 2011 are not derailed, especially as Ghana prepares to go to the polls in 2012, which is often associated with macroeconomic slippages.

3.0 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The overall progress in this thematic area in 2011 could be considered as average. Assessment of progress in this thematic shows that about 55% of the total number of indicators monitored either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 45% either did not achieved their respective targets or could not be assessed due to lack of data.

Private Sector Development

Though Government continued to implement reforms aimed at improving the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector, the environment for doing business did not record significant improvements in 2011. Indeed Ghana's ranking in global competitiveness in 2011 remained unchanged at 114 out of 139 countries on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index, while Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Survey (2011) worsened from the previous year's rankings, driven mainly by the poor performance in access to land (i.e. lack of availability of land and delays in obtaining permits). Key challenges facing Ghana's competitiveness 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. Removing these constraints and enhancing the capacity of private businesses to take advantage of the national and global trade and investment opportunities remain the major focus of the implementation of the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) II.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

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, the Association of Ghanaian Industries, the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and the Ghana Employers Association. In 2011, the 175 businesses in Ghana who have signed on to the Ghana Business Code in 2010 remained unchanged. The key challenge facing Ghanaian businesses, however, is how to transform local systems of economic and political governance, from highly personalised, relationship-based structures, which create the large numbers of unincorporated individually owned businesses into effective rules-based systems, which foster the growth of larger businesses. Attention should therefore be given, in the coming years, to strengthening the regulatory framework and the institutions responsible for monitoring the behaviour and practices of players in the private sector.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The MSMEs in Ghana continued to play critical role in the growth and development of the economy in 2011. Out of about 3,200 active exporters on non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs and contribute not more than 25% of all non-traditional exports. Though the banking sector's support for private sector development, including SME, has been growing, and several banks have introduced SME products and dedicated MSME departments, bank credit does not constitute a major source of financing for the working or investment capital of MSMEs. The share of MSMEs who obtain credit from the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) is estimated to be 50%, though 78% of small enterprises as well as 98% medium-size businesses are banked. Given the predominance of MSMEs in the Ghanaian economy and the constraints they face, continuous efforts need to be made to remove the structural bottlenecks associated with the development of MSMEs including poor access to quality long term financing, weak capacity and competencies at the MSMEs level, and uncoordinated public policy interventions.

Accelerated Industrial Development

The industrial sector in 2011 recorded significant improvement over the 2010 performance. This was driven largely by the mining and quarrying, and the construction sub-sectors. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector recorded an increased of 13% in 2011, compared with 7.6% in 2010. However, the pace of the industrial sector in leading the overall economic transformation agenda remain slow. The sector continued to be challenged by lack of modern technological processes, and low value addition characterised by the declining trend in the manufacturing value added share in GDP. Accelerating the pace of implementation of policy interventions under the National Industrial Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme (ISSP), launched in 2011, will enhance the capacity of the sector to play its catalytic role in the economic transformation agenda as envisaged under the GSGDA.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

In 2011, Ghana was ranked as the 11th most friendly country in the world and the 1st in Africa by the Forbes Magazine. Tourist arrivals recorded an increased of 16.7%, leading to increased in tourist receipts from US\$1,876 million in 2010 to US\$2,193.5 million in 2011. Domestic tourism, on the other hand, increased by 5.9% and recorded total revenue of GH¢1.92 million, compared with GH¢1.64 million in 2010. To sustain the gains made in the sector, effort has to be made to improve the quality of tourism personnel at all levels, as well as infrastructure

including good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation; quality hotels and restaurants and tourism-related facilities.

Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

Though, comprehensive data is not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2011, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 28.6% from US\$2.78 million in 2010 to US\$3.57 million. This constitutes 0.17% and 0.15% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Also a total of 1,087 creative works were registered by the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) in 2011, compared to 1,047 registered in 2010. The industry though holds significant prospect for economic development and social transformation in Ghana, it remains underdeveloped and the key constraints identified in 2010 still persist.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as good as 65.6% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, compared to 52% in 2010.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

The growth of the Agriculture sector in 2011 was estimated to be lower than in 2010, with most of the growth coming from the crops sub-sector including cocoa, instead of the forestry and logging sub-sector as pertained in 2010. On the other hand, the Natural resource sub-sector continued to significantly contribute to the GDP of the country, with the forestry and logging sub-sector constituting a key component of the growth in the Agriculture sector, and mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil and gas contributing to the Industry sector growth.

Productivity of the major staple crops recorded a decline in 2011 inspite of the improvement in access to agriculture inputs including fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals. The reduction in the yields of these crops was attributed in part, to periods of floods in the major season and droughts in the minor season, in and around the major production areas. This notwithstanding, Ghana was self-sufficient in food production as total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand, while the volume and value of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, increased in 2011 instead of the decline recorded in 2010. The rate of growth in livestock production which remained relatively unchanged since 2008, recorded significant improvements in 2011, as a result of the intensification of the National Cockerel Programme, Livestock Development Project's Credit-In-Kind scheme, and improved husbandry practices. Total annual domestic fish production also increased and contributed about 1.7% to the GDP.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The contribution of the mining and quarries sub-sector to overall GDP recorded significant improvement on the account of significant receipts from oil production. However the performance of the mineral sub-sector fell short of the 2010 level, as production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese increased only by 4% on an average in 2011, compared to 22.7% recorded in 2010. The benefits from mineral production including royalties,

taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, on the other hand, all improved over the 2010 levels and exceeded their targets for 2011. The cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP continued to be high, inspite of the effort at halting the loss of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing the protected area system, restoring degraded environment, and ensuring efficient land management.

In order to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise and pollution, a number of policy and legal reforms issues received the necessary attention in 2011. The draft e-Waste and Noise Pollution Policy and Implementation Plan were prepared, while the draft policy and legal framework for managing Persistent Organic Pollutants under the Stockholm Convention was developed. Also, a number of mineral processing, mobile phone providers, radio stations, and oil and gas industries continued to be visited by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the level of pollution and waste management, as well as electromagnetic hazard radiations.

Communities continued to be involved in the management of resources at the local level through the creation of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and the establishment of independent National Forest Forum to assist Forestry Commission in forest governance. The gains recorded under the policy of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, continued to be sustained in 2011.

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 levels, the development of the National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) which began in 2010 was completed in 2011. Subsequently, the total number of MDAs whose policies were subjected to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment increased in 2011, while the percentage of MDAs that have developed strategies relating to the impact of climate and its relationship to agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands, etc also increased.

5.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Oil production increased steadily from the initial average rate of 45,000 barrels of oil per day in January 2011 to a maximum average of 78,296 barrels per day. Total oil production in 2011 was 24,195,895 barrels. This resulted in crude oil contributing significantly to the remarkable growth of the mining and quarrying sub-sector from 7.6% in 2010 to 225.4% in 2011. As a result of the significant contribution of petroleum output to the mining and quarrying sub-sector, the sub-sector's share in GDP increased from 1.8% in 2010 to 8.7% in 2011, with petroleum contributing 6.7% to GDP.

Ghana's share of the oil production in 2011 through the lifting by GNPC amounted to 3,930,189 barrels, which realized an amount of US\$444.1 million to the State. About 70% of Government's net receipts from the oil liftings, amounting to US\$166.595, went into the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), while 23.2% and 6.1% went into the Stabilisation and Heritage Funds respectively, with about 80% of the ABFA going into road infrastructure. In April 2011, the Petroleum Revenue Management Bill to regulate the collection, allocation and management of petroleum revenue, was passed into law by Parliament. According to the Act, about 16% and 4% of the oil receipts are mandated to go into the Stabilization Fund and Heritage Fund respectively, while between 50% and 70% is allocated to ABFA. To ensure better regulation of the petroleum industry, the Petroleum Commission Act, 2011 (Act 821)

was passed, and the Governing Board was appointed and inaugurated. A draft legislation on Local Content and Participation in Petroleum activities was prepared and submitted to relevant sector Agencies for comments before submission to the Attorney General's Department.

To ensure that the practices of the oil and gas industry are consistent with international standards of environmental sustainability, a draft Oil and Gas guidelines for Environmental Assessment and Management in offshore Oil and Gas Development was also prepared, with the guidelines expected to be launched in 2012.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Maritime and Air

Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The inventory of national network size of roads in 2011 was estimated at 68,053 kms, compared to 67,450 kms in 2010. The increase in network size is attributed largely to an increase of 200 kms in urban roads and 424 kms in trunk roads in 2011. The 2011 road condition mix worsened relative to situation in the 2010. The worsening situation was largely due to the decline in the proportion of roads in good condition. The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated also increased from 50% in 2010 to 57% in 2011. This increase was due to the increase in the routine maintenance activities on trunk roads.

Estimates on the annual road crashes indicate that road crashes continued to decline from 12,299 in 2009 to 10,887 in 2011. However fatal crashes and associated road crashes fatalities increased by 3.1% and 10.7% respectively, while the number of casualties rather decreased by 4.1% in 2011.

The passenger traffic by rail which recovered its downward trend in 2009 and 2010, following successive declines between 2006 and 2008, once again recorded a decline in 2011, while goods traffic continued to increase from 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009 to 41.3 (thousand passenger-km) in 2010 and 59.512 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011, following a decline from 121.70 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2007 to 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009. The successive declines in maritime cargo and container traffic recorded between 2006 and 2010 was reversed in 2011, while total air passenger movement and freight movement experienced increases, with the largest increase of about 66.6% recorded in domestic passenger movement.

Science and Technology

The share of Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained at 0.5%, the same as the level in 2010, while the number of businesses or industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased by 6.7% in 2011. The number of publications on research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 115% and 50% respectively, while the number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 60% and 5% respectively. These reflect gradual improvements in the linkage between research and industry.

Developing Information and Communications Technology

The ICT sector continued to expand in 2011 with the contribution of ICT to GDP increasing from 3% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2011. The penetration rate of telephones increased in 2011, with the main source of the increases being the increase in mobile telephony. On the other hand, the subscribers of internet service continued to increase from 16% in 2010 to 21% in 2011. The number of schools with computers continued to record improvements, and a number of the Nursing Training Colleges, the Agriculture Community Colleges, and Community Vocational Institutes were equipped with computers. The bandwidth price which stood at US\$4,000 in 2008 declined to US\$1,300 in the first quarter of 2011, and reduced further to US\$800 in the second half of 2011.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

The main sources of energy in the country are biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal, petroleum products and electricity. By far biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal constitute the bulk of energy consumption by consumers, representing 63%, followed by petroleum products (21%) and electricity (16%) in that order. The proportion of the population with access to electricity was estimated to be 72% in 2011 compared to 67% in 2010. This put Ghana on track to achieving the medium-term target of 85% by 2015.

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks of the national utility companies continued to expand in 2011. The distribution losses for both ECG and NEDCo increased in 2011 and were all above the set targets of 24% and 20% respectively. The average number of outages of electricity per customer per year continued to increase for both ECG and NEDCo in both rural and urban areas.

Human Settlements Development

Human settlements in Ghana are mostly small in size, as those with less than 5,000 persons constitute about 99% of all 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 population. Given these problems, work continued to be done on the preparation of a Human Settlement Policy. In 2011 the stakeholder consultation on the draft human settlements policy continued, while the formulation of a National Urban Development Policy was completed and forwarded to Cabinet for approval. 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 physical planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations, the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Authority was proposed in 2010. This proposal has subsequently been forwarded to Cabinet for consideration. In addition the bill on land use and planning which was produced in 2009 is almost completed with 90% of the consultations done.

Housing Development

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 2011. Work on the 4,720 units are at different stages of completion at the 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. Through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) signed agreements with three private sector companies, and allocated 74 acres of land at Nsakina/Odumase, 95 acres at Kpone, and 17 acres at Borteyman for the development of affordable housing. As part of the redevelopment programme, a total of 203 new bungalows/flats, and a 7-storey office block were completed while a further 48 flats were renovated in identified areas in Kanda, Switchback Road, Ridge, Cantonments and Airport residential area in Accra.

Slum Upgrading

In 2001, the slum population of Ghana was estimated at 5 million people and growing at a rate of 1.83% per annum. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicate that nearly 2% of the national population lives in “makeshift” dwelling units such as tents, kiosks, containers and attachment to shops, the bulk of which are in the Greater Accra (6.2%) and Ashanti (1.8%) Regions. In the Greater Accra Region alone, nearly 78 slum settlements and pockets have been identified. As part of Government’s initiative to upgrade slums in Ghana, The Tema Municipal Assembly (TMA) in collaboration with private sector partners completed a Housing Project in Ashaiman, consisting of 31 dwelling units and 15 commercial shops with commercial toilet and bath facilities.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water in the urban areas recorded marginal improvement from 62.3% in 2010 to 63.4% in 2011, while that for the rural areas increased from 60.8% in 2010 to 63.3% in 2011. The number of water projects undertaken in 2011 increased, though the number of districts benefiting from safe water remained unchanged in 2011.

Meanwhile, the percentage of people with access to improved sanitation increased marginally from 13% in 2010 to 16% in 2011. This may be attributed to the increase in the construction of improved sanitation facilities for households, schools and the public. The proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed off (major towns/cities) recorded marginal increase from 75% in 2010 to 77% in 2011, while the percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities increased from 53% in 2010 to 58% in 2011. Hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools increased from 9 in 2010 to 12 in 2011.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Education

Increase access to education at all levels

The government policy of attaching kindergartens to primary schools across the country continued to impact positively on the enrolment levels at the kindergarten level. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) for children in the age group 4-5 years increased from 97.3% during the 2009/10 academic year to about 98.4% during the 2010/11 academic year. At the primary school level, the gross enrolment ratio which stagnated at 94.9% during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 academic year, recorded an increase of about 1.5% to reach a gross enrolment ratio of 96.4% in 2011. Similarly the gross enrolment ratio for Junior High School (JHS) which declined for children in the age group 12-14 years from 80.6% in 2008/09 to 79.5% in the 2009/2010 academic year, recorded a marginal increase of about 0.1% to reach 79.6% in the 2011 academic year. The number of persons enrolled in Special Schools increased from 3,004 in the 2006/07 academic year to 4,101 in the 2009/10 academic year, representing an average annual growth of 12%

These improvements notwithstanding, the net enrolment ratio (NER) at the primary school and JHS levels continued to decline. The NER at the primary school level declined from 88.5% in 2008/09 to 83.6% in 2009/10, and then to 77.9% during the 2010/11 academic year, while that for JHS recorded a decline to 46.1% during the 2010/11 academic year, following stagnation at 47.8% during the 2009/10 academic year.

In contrast to basic education, growth in enrolment in SHS has been consistent over the last few years as access to basic education continued to improve. During the 2010/11 academic year, total enrolment at the SHS level increased by 35.5% from 537,332 in 2009/10 academic year to 728,076. The number of students enrolled in both public universities and polytechnics continued to increase during the 2010/11 academic year. Student enrolment in public universities increased by 7.7% from 107,058 in the 2009/10 academic year to 115,346 in the 2010/11 academic year, compared to 4% increase recorded in 2009/10 academic year. Also, polytechnic enrolment increased by 2.1% from 46,079 to 47,049 during the same period compared to 19.2% increase recorded during the 2009/10 academic year.

An important component of Ghana's education strategy is to ensure male and female pupils/students are able to equally share in the expanded access to education. During 2010/11 the Gender Parity Index (GPI) stagnated 0.98 at the kindergarten level; increased marginally from 0.96 in 2009/10 to 0.97 at the primary level; improved marginally from 0.92 in 2009/10 to 0.93 at JHS; and grew from 0.85 in 2009/10 to 0.87 at the SHS level.

Improve the quality of education

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate declined from 62.47% in 2009/10 academic year to 59.45% in the 2010/11. Core textbook to pupil ratio declined from 1.6:1 during the 2009/10 academic year to 1:1 in 2010/11 academic year at the primary school level, while at the JHS level it declined from 1.5:1 during the 2009/10 academic year to 0.9:1 in 2010/11 academic year. This implies each pupil had only one textbook at the primary school level and less than one at the JHS level and falls short of the standard requirement of at least 3 core textbooks, namely English, Mathematics and Science, per child (i.e. ratio of 3:1).

At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers increased from 26.5% in 2009/10 to 38.8% in 2010/11, while at the primary school level, the percentage of trained teachers increased from 47.6% in 2009/10 to 62.8% in 2010/11, after a decline in the previous academic year. Similar patterns were observed at the Junior and Senior High School levels which recorded increases of 5% and 3.4% respectively in the percentage of trained teachers respectively.

Health

Delivery of Health Services

The overall assessment of service delivery indicators showed positive performance in 2011. For the first time, the national coverage of supervised deliveries was above 50% at 55.8%; Out Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita continued previous years' improvements and reached the 2011 target of one (1); the coverage of Penta 3 increased by 0.7% to reach 88.1% in 2011; the proportion of pregnant women who received at least four antenatal care visits increased slightly from 71.1% in 2010 to 71.3% in 2011. The improvements in the above service delivery indicators were driven by improvements in human resources in the health sector, among others. The nurses to population ratio continued to improve and reached 1: 1,240 in 2011 from 1: 1,510 in 2010; doctor-to-population ratio improved from one doctor per 11, 479 people to one doctor per 10,034 individuals in 2011; and the total number of midwives, from 3,780 in 2010 to 4,034 in 2011. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, on the other hand worsened from in 163.2 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 173.8 per 100, 000 live births in 2011.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment

The national median HIV prevalence rate remained virtually unchanged at 1.46% in 2011. However the median HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clients, recorded a marginal increase from 2.0% in 2010 to 2.1% in 2011; while the prevalence rate among young persons, 15-24 years, which is used as a proxy for new infections, increased from 1.5% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2011. At the regional level, HIV prevalence ranged from 0.3% in the Northern Region to 4.7% in the Central Region. A cumulative number of 65,087 people with advance HIV infection were receiving antiretroviral treatment, out of which 17,567 (27%) were males and 47,520 (73%) were females.

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

In order to ensure equitable access to health care and nutritional services, the NHIS was introduced in 2003. Available data in 2011 indicated that active membership (as indicated by valid NHIS card) remained at 34% of the total population in 2011 similar to 2010. The majority of subscribers to the scheme were in the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, indigents, and people 70 years and over). Outpatient visits by NHIS cardholders increased from 16,931,263 in 2010 to 21,819,577. The number of inpatient visits also increased dramatically by 44.1% (from 724,440 to 1,044,046).

Population Management

Although the total fertility rate target of 4% was achieved, the population growth rate target of 2.3% for 2011 was not achieved. The population growth rate was estimated at 2.4% in 2011, far behind the long-term annual population growth rate target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy. The use of modern contraceptive methods has relatively stagnated at 14% over the past three years and fell short of the 28% contraceptive prevalence rate target set for 2011, while the un-met need for family planning remained at 35%.

Productivity and Employment

The draft National Employment Policy which was developed in 2008 was reviewed in line with the GSGDA in December, 2011. The reviewed policy and its Implementation Action Plan were awaiting stakeholder validation and Cabinet approval. In addition, a final Draft National Human Resource Development Policy was developed in 2011. At the end of the year, a total of 75,768 youth were recruited into the various modules under the National Youth Employment Programme. The Labour Department also registered 13,607 applicants seeking jobs, out of which 3,072 were successfully placed in gainful employment.

The number of labour disputes declined from 755 in 2010 to 658 in 2011, indicating some improvement in the labour environment. Most of the disputes recorded were related to the implementation of the Single Spine Salary Structure (SSSS).

Social Policy and Social Protection

Various social interventions were provided for the poor and vulnerable under the National Social Protection Strategy. These include: the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP); the National Health Insurance; the Capitation Grant; the School Feeding Programme; social services to disabled people under the People with Disabilities Act, 2006, Act 175. The National Ageing Policy also received attention.

During the period under review the number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP increased from 46,727 households in 80 districts to 55,036 households. In addition 67,839 households in 58 districts benefited under the Emergency LEAP.

In 2011, services to Persons living with Disabilities (PWDs) focused on providing PWDs with employable skills. The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare in collaboration with Messers rLG Communications Ltd trained 5,000 disabled people in ICT, mobile phone repairs, and computer assembling and repairs. The National Ageing Policy and Action Plan were also launched during the year; the policy seeks to address the needs of the older persons, especially in the areas of income and financial security, health and nutrition, family support, education and employment after retirement.

Sports Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at the promotion of sports for national development. In 2011, fifty-two (52) sporting events were held to promote the development of sports at the local and international levels. These include the National Unity Games in Accra and the 2011 All Africa Games held in Maputo, Mozambique. In addition, the Black Stars qualified for the African Nations Cup tournament in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

Following the development of the National Sports Policy to support comprehensive sport development in the country, a draft Sports Bill was submitted to Cabinet for approval and onward transmission to Parliament. The passage of the Bill will establish the legal framework to guide the implementation of sporting activities in the country.

8.0 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in democratic governance in 2011. This has contributed immensely to the relative peace and stability in the country. Assessment of progress in this thematic area in 2011 focused on sixteen focus areas as follows:

Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

The country continued to make significant progress towards the maintenance, deepening, and consolidation of democratic governance. The constitutional review process which begun in 2010 to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised, concluded in 2011 ahead of schedule, and the report submitted to the President. Substantial work was also done to get the Transition bill ready for passage into law. Parliament continued to carry out its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions and conducted a number of sittings which led to the passage into law of a number of bills as well as international financial agreements. Meanwhile the independent governance institutions including Electoral Commission (EC), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) continued to be strengthened and adequately resourced to undertake their mandate. However, challenges continued to exist at National Media Commission (NMC) due to relatively weak capacity and inadequate resources to perform its function.

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

Efforts aimed at enhancing the financial capacity of MMDAs to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level continued in 2011. However progress was slow, as the share of both MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipts, and the share of Central Government's transfers to MMDAs in total discretionary budget reduced in 2011, following the significant improvement in these indicators in 2010. On the other hand the effort in improving the administrative capacity of the MMDAs recorded significant progress following the transfer of staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service (LGS) under the decentralization reforms agenda. 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 Service and become members of the LGS instead.

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

Though current data is still not available for effective assessment of the current level of income inequalities across the country, assessment of progress on key interventions outlined in the GSGDA to reduce income disparities, including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) initiatives, and the establishment of special development zones, has shown that significant progress continued to be recorded in 2011. The implementation of planned activities under the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) by MiDA continued, with significant achievements in the key focus areas of the programme including agriculture, transport infrastructure and rural development. Also

SADA became functional, following the establishment of the administrative and operational structures, including the inauguration of the Board of Directors. The spatial presentation on the framework for zoning the special development areas, as well as the concept paper were developed, while the next phase of preparing the framework on the areas for consultation with stakeholders was initiated.

Public Policy Management

To provide the basis for effective management of public policy at the sector and district levels, the MDAs and MMDAs prepared their respective sector and district medium term development plans, as well as the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans to support the effective implementation of the GSGDA, as the medium term national development policy framework for the period 2010 - 2013. However, limited progress was made in addressing the weaknesses that persist in the current public policy management process, where conflict and lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities of some key national institutions, continue to result in poor coordination of policy implementation and management. Also the link between the medium term national development policy framework and the annual national budget remains weak. The introduction of the proposed programme based budget and the full roll-out of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), is expected to address some of the challenges associated with budget preparation and execution.

Public Sector Reforms

Successive governments have undertaken several initiatives towards the reform of Ghana's Public Sector. At the core of these reforms are building the right skills set in Ghana's Public Service, and the development of appropriate performance based management systems for effective implementation of government policies. In 2011, implementation of the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme, which was finalized in 2010, commenced with the programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) components of the reform programme. However, implementation has since slowed down due to the inability to set up the necessary governance structure including the establishment of the Civil Service Committee on Administrative Reforms, and put in place a Reformed Coordinating Unit (RCU) as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. Though the Public Service Commission developed a draft Human Resource Manual to improve the capacity of managers in the performance of their official duties, the proportion of personnel with the right skills set in the Public Service is not known. Data is not available and effort in addressing this critical issue has been slow.

Development Communication

The 2011-2012 World Press Freedom Index (PFI) saw Ghana dropping fourteen places in the world press freedom ranking. However the annual Ghana Policy Fair, the regular Meet-the-Press series and special press conferences on various Government issues and developments were organized in 2011, to provide the opportunity for ordinary Ghanaians to engage Government on the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. In order to improve the work of the media to support national development, as well as introduce a sense of responsibility into the media discourse, the existing regulatory framework for media practice should be reviewed with the view to strengthening it as well as the capacity of Media Commission to perform its oversight responsibility.

Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however progress continued to be slow in 2011. Though two high profile women appointments were made in 2011 to the Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the overall participation of women in public life was estimated to be lower than the case in 2010. 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 interventions to enhance gender equality and rights of women should be supported. Civil Society Organization (CSOs), NGOs and other gender advocacy groups must also scale-up their activities to encourage and support women to take part in active politics.

Fighting Corruption and Organised Crimes

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 2011. However, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders worsened in 2011, compared with the marginal improvement in 2010. Ghana's score on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) reduced, indicating a relatively high perception in 2011 than in 2010. Though the Right to Information Bill was sent to Parliament for passage, work on it stalled. Meanwhile, a number of institutions including CHRAJ and Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) that exist to fight corruption in the country continued to be challenged by weak capacities. The work of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), which is the sub-committee of Parliament with oversight responsibilities on the Auditor-General reports, has come under public criticism lately. Concerns continued to be raised about PAC's ability to be used as effective tool for fighting corruption as a result of the apparent inaction on the recommendations of the PAC.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

The capacity of the Judiciary to efficiently dispense off justice and rule of law continued to be improved in 2011 with more lawyers being called to the Bar, and the computerization of the court processes. However, these have had limited positive impact on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which remained at the 2009 level. In this regard it is important to sustain the effort to strengthen the judicial system through recruitment of more personnel, provide more court infrastructure, as well as accelerate the pace of the court computerization process to enable it have a significant impact on the administration of justice.

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 the enforcement of laws and regulations. However, the analysis of crime data shows only marginal decline in reported cases and complaints of overall crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder across the country. Similarly, the recorded drug trafficking cases declined marginally from 43 in 2010 to 42 in 2011. The economy of Ghana is growing very fast and becoming more sophisticated, therefore it is important to accelerate the pace of current efforts of re-equipping and re-tooling of the Security Services to keep pace with the increasing sophistication of crime, and to meet international standards.

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. The strength of the Ghana Armed Forces was enhanced with recruitment of new personnel. They also continued to participate in global peace keeping operations. The joint military and police internal security operations were undertaken on a daily basis to fight crime, particularly armed robbery, drug trafficking and environmental degradation, especially the menace of the Fulani herdsmen and illegal small-scale miners.

Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The effort to build the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued in 2011 with the drafting of a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) to support the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act 2005 (Act 694), and the strengthening of the capacities of members of the Community Child Protection Committees. Also the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare (DWS) was enhanced with improved budgetary resource allocation and training programmes. Subsequently the Police Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, and the Department of Social Welfare were able to intercept, re-habilitated and re-integrated into their families and communities, 120 children alleged to have been trafficked.

Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration, though the total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country reduced marginally in 2011. Progress on the documentation of chieftaincy line of succession across the country continued to be slow due, in part, to a number of logistical challenges. A major problem that has been persistently faced by the institutions responsible for coordinating and implementing interventions aimed at strengthening the chieftaincy institution and promoting national culture is the lack of adequate resources to implement planned activities. The total budgetary resources allocated and released to the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture for implementation of planned activities declined in 2011. To reduce the persistently high chieftaincy disputes it is important to sustain the effort on documenting the chieftaincy line of succession which has proven to reduce chieftaincy disputes in 30 traditional areas.

Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

In pursuit of strong international relations, the relationship between Ghana and its neighbours remained cordial in 2011, while Ghana continued to strengthen the international partnership and cooperation for development through its diplomatic missions abroad, and participating in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. Ghana's Embassies and High Commissions abroad remained at fifty, with one new Consulate established in 2011, increasing the total number of Consulates to six in 2011. The capacity of trade and investment desk officers for economic diplomacy continued to be strengthened and sustained through continuous training and deployment of appropriate skills set at Ghana's Diplomatic Missions abroad. In addition, the capacity of the Missions continued to be strengthened towards the development of more products for the promotion of Ghana's culture and tourism.

Promoting Evidenced-Based Decision-Making

To promote evidence-based decision-making, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) continued to undertake its regular activities to generate the relevant statistics for the formulation of policies, and assessment and evaluation of economic policies and performance. At least seven (7) key reports were prepared by the GSS, including Consumer Price Index, GDP estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Monetary and Financial Data, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics and Digest of Macroeconomic Data. Ghana joined the few African countries producing GDP on quarterly basis, with the release of four (4) quarterly reports in 2011. The National Identification Authority (NIA), continued its mass registration exercise to create a National Database System. After the mass registration of people in the six regions including Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra, and Ashanti between 2008 and 2010, the NIA extended the exercise to the Brong Ahafo Region in 2011 and at the same time embarked on a massive exercise of card issuing to their owners. The NDPC also continued to prepare the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA. These notwithstanding, resource constraints remain a challenge to these key institutions for data collection, analysis and dissemination.

Managing Migration for National Development

Even though comprehensive data on the proportion of Ghanaians living abroad is currently not available, the population of Ghanaians living abroad is estimated to be large and they continued to make various contributions including remittances to the development of the country. Remittance from Ghanaians living abroad constituted about 3.7% of GDP in 2011. It is therefore important to accelerate the effort at preparing a National Migration Policy to provide the framework for coordinating migration interventions in the country. Also, it is important that an effective database system is instituted and appropriately funded to generate the necessary information on Ghanaian citizens abroad and foreign migrants in the country for effective policy formulation and planning.

9.0 LINKING THE 2011 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

Total expenditure, including payments made for the clearance of arrears and expenditure commitments amounted to GH¢15,367.4 million, equivalent to 27.3% of GDP. This outturn is 6.7% higher than the GH¢14,397.4 million budgeted. Wages and salaries constituted about 8.1% of GDP in 2011, compared with 7.2% in 2010, while actual expenditures for goods and services, and investment constituted 1.3% and 6.5% of GDP respectively in 2011.

The budget estimate for Service and Investment amounted to US\$4,620.65 million, constituting about 70% of the projected cost of US\$6,584.24 million for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2011. Total releases from all sources amounted to US\$4,226.09 million representing about 92% of approved budget and 64.3% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2011.

The thematic areas that recorded shortfalls in the releases of budgetary resources are: Oil and gas development (71%); Enhancing private sector competitiveness (12%); Human development, employment and productivity (7%); and Infrastructure and Human Settlements (6%), while the remaining three thematic areas namely: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, Agriculture modernisation and natural resource management, and Transparent and accountable governance, recorded 12% , 18% and 23% increases respectively over the approved budgets

In addition to shortfalls in approved and actual budgetary releases, major mis-alignment of budgetary resources were observed in 2011. Approved budgetary resources and actual releases were re-prioritized away from the “Enhancing private sector competitiveness” and “Infrastructure and human settlement” thematic areas in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”, the “Human development, employment and productivity”, and the “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas. While the GSGDA anticipated the bulk of the resources in 2011 to go to “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” thematic area (37.9%), “Human development, employment and productivity” (21.9%) and “Oil and Gas Development” (19.1%) thematic areas, the approved budgetary resources and actual releases prioritized resources in favour of “Human development, employment and productivity” (i.e. 28% of approved budget and 28.5% of actual releases), “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability” (i.e. 15.3% of approved budget and 18.7% of actual releases), and “Transparent and accountable governance” (i.e. 8.2% of approved budget and 12.8% of actual releases) thematic areas. The sources of this misalignment could be traced to both Government (GoG) and Development Partners (DPs) allocation patterns.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure in 2011, excluding foreign financed expenditures amounted to GH¢3,354.280 million, representing 30.4% of total government expenditure (i.e. 5.96% of GDP). This represents a significant increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢2,543.952 million representing 23.5% of total government expenditure (i.e. 4.5% of GDP)

10.0 IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

Following the finalization of the GSGDA, about 150 MMDAs prepared their District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and their district M&E Plans to help track progress of implementation of their development programmes and projects. In total, 100 MMDAs (representing 58.8% of the existing MMDAs), submitted their 2011 APRs to NDPC for review, in line with the requirement of the national planning guidelines.

Review of the APRs show that MMDAs implemented a number of poverty reduction interventions in 2011, including the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Capitation Grant, the Free Uniforms and Exercise Books, the Free ride on Metro Mass Transit by school children, the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme, and the School Feeding Programme. These interventions have had positive impact on the health of the beneficiaries, gross enrolment rates and more importantly on gender parity at the primary school and JHS levels.

The main sources of financing the DMTDPs in 2011 did not change from that of 2010. These are: transfers from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF); direct transfers from Government of Ghana (GOG) to the MMDAs; Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by the MMDAs themselves; HIPC/SIP funds; funds from Development Partners (DP) and other Grants such as the District Development Fund (DDF). The DACF constituted the bulk of the MMDAs funding for 2011 and this amounted to 50% of the total resources; followed by IGF (21%). GOG grants, Donor inflow and HIPC transfers amounted to 13%; 12% and 4% respectively.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2011 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 2011. It is the second assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the tenth 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 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, strategies, and programmes undertaken in 2011 to achieve the development goals and objectives outlined in the GSGDA. 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 2011. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the following:

- The set of core indicators agreed upon in the GSGDA M&E plan;
- The linkage between the 2011 Annual Budget and the GSGDA; and
- Implementation of GSGDA at the District level

This report is presented in ten chapters. Chapter one provides an overview, and the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the GSGDA, while Chapter two reviews 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 various thematic areas. 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.

1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2010 APR were distributed to the Presidency, Parliament, Development Partners (DPs), and all MDAs and MMDAs nationwide. The aim of disseminating the 2010 APR to key stakeholders includes:

- promoting awareness on the content of the 2010 APR;
- obtaining feedback and assessing the impact of the progress made in the implementation of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA;
- distributing copies of the 2010 APR to targeted stakeholders;
- maintaining stakeholder ownership of the end products of their diligence; and
- collecting data for the preparation of 2011 Annual Progress Report.

As part of the process of improving the dissemination of the APR, the 2010 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

1.3 PREPARING THE 2011 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)

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 2011 APR, as well as the data collection instrument. This was followed by actual data collection from the relevant MDAs and MMDAs.

Based on the data received 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) and a meeting organized for stakeholders to validate the data and the

initial draft report. After the validation meeting, comments from stakeholders including DPs were incorporated into the report, and a revised draft report produced. The revised draft report was then subjected to final validation by stakeholders before the final Annual Progress Report (APR) submitted to the governing board of NDPC for approval. 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

Data used in the preparation of this report were collected primarily from MDAs and MMDAs. The challenges encountered in the preparation of the 2011 APR remains relatively the same as in 2010 and the previous years. Availability of up-to-date and accurate data continued to pose a challenge to the preparation of the 2011 APR. Other challenges also identified during the collection of data for the 2011 APR include:

- 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;
- 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; and
- 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 outlined above suggest institutional weaknesses and wider public sector reform issues, including inefficient M&E and Statistical systems, lack of capacity, weak supportive environment for public service delivery, and lack of effective rewards and sanctions 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 efforts at addressing this constraint in the past have focused on dialogue with MDAs to re-align and synchronize their reporting cycle with the reporting cycle of the national report but with limited success. To permanently resolve this problem and sustain the process of reporting on the progress of implementation of national policies and programme on a regular and timely basis, NDPC has initiated a process to prepare a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) on the National Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The L.I. will synchronise the planning system by harmonising the planning, monitoring and reporting cycle, as well as outline the necessary sanctions in case of default by MDAs and MMDAs. 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
Districts Progress Reports	March

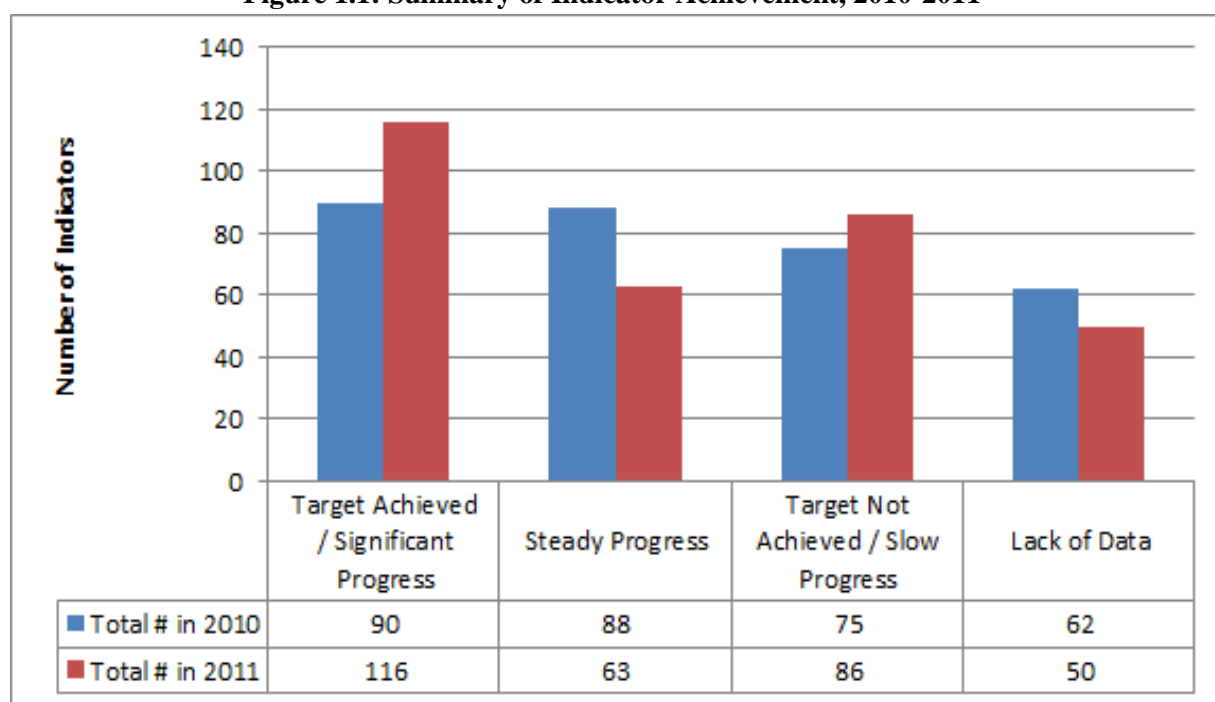
1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE: STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2011

Assessment of progress of implementation of the GSGDA is based on the 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) 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 target, while “significant progress” is used in the instance that the indicator does not have a set target but current status represents improvement over the 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 previous year’s figure. “Steady progress” is used in the instance when an indicator sustains the gains made in previous year or it does not have a set target but made progress over the previous year.

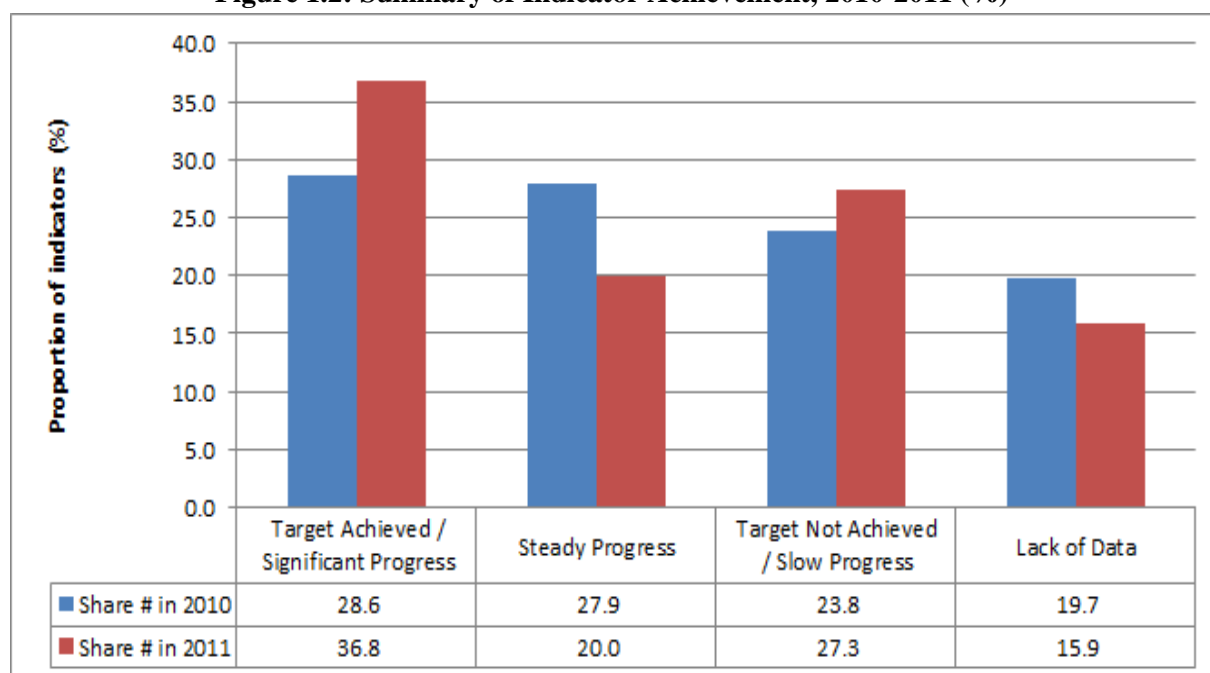
Similar to 2010, a total of 315 indicators were assessed in 2011, of which about 36.8% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2011 compared to 28.6% in 2010, while 20% made steady progress compared to 27.9% in 2010. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress however increased from 23.8% in 2010 to 27.3% in 2011, while indicators without data continued to decline from 19.7% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2011 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2010-2011



Source: Computed, 2011

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2010-2011 (%)



Source: Computed, 2011

The overall progress made in 2011 based on the assessment of the indicators can be concluded as above average. The poorest performance was recorded in the Infrastructure and Human Settlement thematic area where nearly all the eight indicators under the sanitation focus area did not achieve their target. The percentage of indicators that achieved their targets or made steady progress in the Infrastructure and Human Settlement thematic area was estimated at 51% compared to 85% recorded in 2010, while the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area recorded the highest improvement from 38% in 2010 to 54% in 2011, on the account of significant progress recorded especially in the Health sector. Summary of progress in the key thematic areas is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2011

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2011	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2010	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2010	2011
Macroeconomic Stability	17	4	10	6	37	37	54	56.8
Private Sector Competitiveness	10	2	4	6	22	22	64	54.5
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	26	15	14	17	72	72	50	56.9
Oil and Gas Development	7	1	3	1	12	9	56	66.7
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	19	7	20	5	51	54	85	51.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	15	12	18	5	50	50	38	54.0
Transparent and Accountable Governance	22	22	17	10	71	71	54	62.0
TOTAL	116	63	86	50	315	315	57	56.8

Source: Computed, 2011

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In view of the large fiscal imbalance experienced in 2008 and the difficult macroeconomic situation at the beginning of 2009, the overall medium term objective of macroeconomic policies under the GSGDA was to achieve a sustainable macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of higher growth, in order to attain a per capita income of at least US\$1,567 by 2013, as well as achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The attainment of the appropriate macroeconomic environment will support economic activities aimed at reducing poverty through a pro-poor, export-led growth strategy based on modernizing agriculture linked to industry in an emerging oil and gas economy.

After successful implementation of macroeconomic policies and programmes in 2010, leading to substantial improvements in the macroeconomic indicators and environment, the objective of the macroeconomic interventions in 2011 was to consolidate the gains so far made and to put the economic on high growth trajectory, hence the choice of “Stimulating Growth for Development and Job Creation” as the theme for the 2011 Budget Statement. The key elements of the macroeconomic interventions outlined in the 2011 Budget Statement to achieve the objective above included:

- continuous tight fiscal and monetary policies;
- intensifying the on-going reforms in public financial management;
- improving tax collection, and the review of the duty exemptions regime;
- rationalize recurrent expenditures, public sector pay reforms as well as addressing debt sustainability issues; and
- strengthening the financial sector as well as deepening the capital market to support private sector growth and job creation.

These were consistent with the broad objectives of the macroeconomic policies under the GSGDA which are:

- Improved monetary and financial developments and management;
- Effective and efficient fiscal policy management; and
- Promotion of international trade management.

In line with the medium-term macroeconomic policies of the Government as set out in the GSGDA the following macroeconomic targets were set in the 2011 Budget Statement:

- real GDP growth of 14.4%;
- overall fiscal deficit equivalent to 7.5% of GDP;
- average inflation rate of 8.8%;
- end of period inflation of 8.9%; and
- gross international reserves of not less than 3.0 months of import cover.

2.2 ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE MEDIUM-TERM

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth in 2011

The long-term objective of Government's macroeconomic stability and growth-oriented programmes is to achieve a per capita income of at least US\$3,000, accompanied by the necessary infrastructural and socio-economic transformation by the year 2020. In 2011, however, per capita income was projected to reach at least US\$1,384.34, with a projected non-oil real GDP growth rate of at least 7.1%, and an oil real GDP growth rate of at least 12.3% to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with Government's long-term vision. The key sector to lead the overall real GDP growth rate was expected to be Industry which was projected to grow at 25.4%, followed by the Services sector with 9.9% and Agriculture with 6.2%.

The attainment of the per capita income in 2011 is predicated on the assumption that:

- The population growth rate will not exceed 2.2% per annum;
- Inflation is contained within single digit rate;
- The rate of depreciation of the Ghana cedi against the United State Dollar kept below 4%;
- The fiscal deficit is contained and prevented from being a major source of macroeconomic instability;
- Cost of investment loans is reduced to create incentives for stimulating investment in support of private sector growth;
- The global financial and economic environment is stable; and
- The world market prices are favourable.

Based on the good performance recorded in 2010 and the positive outlook for 2011, the overall GDP and per capita income targets were revised, along with the relevant assumptions under the 2011 Budget Statement as follows:

- Real GDP growth of 14.4%;
- Per capita income of US\$1,478.05;
- The population growth rate will not exceed 2.3% per annum; and
- The exchange depreciation of the Ghana cedi against the United State Dollar as 3%.

Assessment of performance shows that the overall real GDP growth target of 14.4% was achieved in 2011. This led to an increase in the per capita income from US\$1,292.5 in 2010 to US\$1,465.55 in 2011. Though this marginally falls short of the revised target on account of the revision upwards of the provisional estimate of Ghana's population, it exceeded the 2011 target of US\$1,384.34 projected under the GSGDA.

Though the instability on the global environment including the euro sovereign debt crisis, devastating earthquake in Japan, unrest in some oil producing countries, and the Arab spring, had some negative impact on global and sub-saharan African economic growth which were estimated at 3.5% and 5.1% respectively in 2011, its effect on Ghana's economic growth was minimal, as Ghana recorded the highest economic growth in the world in 2011 on the account of the impact of oil production. Isolating the effect of oil, the real GDP growth rate was estimated at 8.7% in 2011, compared with 8% in 2010. The key sector which led the overall real GDP growth is Industry which grew at 41.1% in 2011 compared to the 37.2% projected under the 2011 Budget Statement and 25.4% under the GSGDA (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2008 - 2012

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2008	Indicator Status in 2009	Indicator Status in 2010	Budget Target for 2011	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	712.25	722.24	1,292.95*	1,478.05	1,465.55	
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	16,652.41	16,912.24	31,884.12	37,040	37,034.544	Significant Progress
3. Nominal GDP (million GH¢)	30,179.0	36,282.0	46,232.0	59,264.0	59,264.0	
4. Population (in million)	23.38	23.42	24.66*	25.06	25.27	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (excluding oil)	8.4	4.0	7.7	7.5	8.0	Target achieved
6. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)				14.4	14.4	
7. Real Sectoral growth rate (in %)						Target not achieved
- Broad Agriculture	7.4	7.2	5.3	5.3	0.8	
- Broad Industry	15.1	4.5	6.9	37.2	41.1	
- Broad Services	8.0	5.6	9.8	9.9	8.3	
8. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)						Steady progress
- Broad Agriculture	31.0	31.8	29.9		25.6	
- Broad Industry	20.4	19.0	18.6		25.9	
- Broad Services	48.6	49.2	51.4		48.5	

Source: MOFEP/BOG, 2011

*Revised on the account of the new population estimate

2.2.2 Sector Growth Projections

i. Agriculture

The modernization of the Agriculture sector was projected to be an important driver of growth in the medium-term under the GSGDA on the basis of improved productivity (e.g. adoption of high yield varieties, improved seedlings, use of pesticides and spraying technologies, and mass spraying in the cocoa sub-sector) and increased acreage due to factors such as improved irrigation, subsidized inputs, improved mechanization services along the value chain, improved marketing, improved extension services and improved institutional coordination for agricultural development. The Agriculture sector was therefore projected to grow at an average annual growth rate of 6.2% in 2011. However, on the account of some negative prospect including flooding, drought experienced in several parts of the country and delays in initiating major irrigation infrastructure facilities, the target was revised downward to 5.3% under the 2011 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2011 shows that the sector managed only about 0.8% growth compared to the 5.3% recorded in 2010. The decline in Agriculture growth in 2011 has been attributed largely to decline in the forest and logging sub-sector which led the growth in this sector in 2010 and the relatively poor performance of the crop sector, especially the staple crops compared to the 2010 performance. Under the GSGDA, the growth in the Agriculture sector was expected to be led by the crops and livestock sub-sectors with an average annual growth of about 7% per annum, followed by the fisheries sub-sector with 4.3%. Cocoa production and marketing is expected to grow at the rate of 3.9%, while forestry and logging is expected to grow at 3.5%. However, the outturn in 2011 show the crop sub-sector growth of about 3.7% compared to 5% in 2010, and fisheries sub-sector growth of -8.7%, show a decline. The livestock sub-sector recorded an improvement of about 5.1% over the 2010 growth of 4.6%.

Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2008-2011

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011 Budget Target	2011 Revised Estimates
GDP	8.4	4.0	7.7	14.4	13.6
AGRICULTURE	7.4	7.2	5.3	5.3	0.8
Crops	8.6	10.2	5.0	5.5	3.7
o/w Cocoa	3.2	5.0	26.6	4.5	14.0
Livestock	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1
Forestry and Logging	-3.3	0.7	10.1	4.8	-14.0

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011 Budget Target	2011 Revised Estimates
Fishing	17.4	-5.7	1.5	5.0	-8.7
INDUSTRY	15.1	4.5	6.9	37.2	41.1
Mining & Quarrying	2.4	6.8	18.8	218.1	206.5
Manufacturing	3.7	-1.3	7.6	7.0	13.0
Electricity	19.4	7.5	12.3	18.0	-0.8
Water and Sewerage	0.8	7.7	5.3	5.0	2.9
Construction	39.0	9.3	2.5	13.5	20.0
SERVICES	8.0	5.6	9.8	9.9	8.3
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	9.5	5.4	13.3	11.0	17.9
Hotels and Restaurants	9.1	-3.8	2.7	13.5	3.6
Transport & Storage	3.8	4.4	8.0	9.0	3.3
Information and Communication	19.5	3.9	24.5	11.0	17.0
Financial Intermediation	10.8	9.3	16.7	17.0	1.0
Business, Real Estate and Other Services	3.2	0.0	0.2	13.9	14.0
Public administration & Defense; Social Services	12.7	11.7	3.4	8.0	7.4
Education	13.0	12.4	5.3	9.0	3.8
Health and Social Work	4.4	15.2	11.2	10.0	5.0
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.2	7.5	10.7	5.0	13.0

Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2011

ii. Industry

The Industry sector was envisaged under the GSGDA to play a pivotal role in the overall growth and development of the economy, with a projected average annual rate of 14.5% over the period 2010 - 2013. The main drivers of the sector included: enhanced growth from the construction sub-sector; growth in infrastructure development, especially in the oil, energy and water sub-sectors in 2011; production of gas to generate thermal energy; and an increase in output from the mining sector, especially in salt production to meet industrial demand. Under the GSGDA the sector was projected to grow at 25.4% in 2011, however due to the greater prospect for 2011 especially on the account of improvement in oil production, the target was revised upward to 37.2% under the 2011 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2011 shows sectoral growth rate of about 41.1% compared to the 6.9% recorded in 2010. Consistent with the trend observed in 2010, the bulk of the growth emanated from the mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil production which grew by 206.5%, followed by the construction sub-sector with 20% growth compared to 2.5% in 2010. The electricity sub-sector which recorded an increase of about 12.3% in 2010, recorded a marginal decline of about 0.8% in 2011, while the manufacturing sub-sector continued to recover with a growth rate of 13% following a decline of 1.3% in 2009. Water and sewerage sub-sector, however continued to record a decline in growth from 5.3% in 2010 to 2.9% in 2011.

iii. Services

The Services sector depends largely on growth in Agriculture and Industry. The resolution of the global financial crisis and the development of the oil and gas industry in Ghana was projected to positively impact the growth of the sector, through the hotel and restaurants; transportation; international travel and tourism; and the banking and insurance sub-sectors. The transport, wholesale, and finance sub-sectors were expected to be the main growth drivers in the sector.

The Service sector was projected under the GSGDA to grow at 9.9% in 2011, with transport and storage, trade, repair of vehicles, household goods, and hotels and restaurants expected to lead the growth in the sector. This target remained unchanged under the 2011 Budget Statement. The assessment of progress in 2011 however, shows a growth rate of 8.3% compared to 9.8% recorded in 2010. The major sources of the growth in this sector include Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods (17.9%); Information and Communication (17%); and Business, Real Estate and Other Services (14%). The hotels and restaurants, and financial intirmediation sub-sectors which recorded significant growth of 13.5% and 17% respectively in 2010, experienced significant declines of 3.6% and 1% respectively in 2011.

2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

Under the GSGDA the structure of the economy was projected to change significantly in favour of Service and Industry sectors. The development of the infrastructure, salt-based and petrochemical industries to support the oil and gas production; the development of an integrated aluminium industry on the back of adequate and affordable energy supply, etc all hold great prospects for the long-term industrial transformation of the economy.

As part of the effort to put the economy on the path to a long term transformation of the economy, the GSGDA estimated the contribution of Agriculture to the overall GDP to decline from 29.4% in 2010 to 24.6%, while Industry's share was projected to increase from 18.1% in 2010 to 24.9% in 2011. On the hand the Service sector which was projected to lead the overall growth of the economy was projected to decline from 48.7% in 2010 to 46.6% in 2010 as a result of the possible expansion of the Industry sector from increased production and export of crude oil.

The outturn from the assessment of progress in 2011 however shows that Service sector is the dominant sector of the economy, contributing about 48.5% to the overall GDP, followed by Industry with 25.9% and Agriculture with 25.6%. Following the increase in production and export of oil, the share of the Service and Agriculture sectors in overall GDP reduced, while the Industry sector increased from 19.1% in 2010 to 25.9% in 2011.

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009 - 2011



Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2011

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall macroeconomic stability objective, key policies and strategies implemented in 2011 focused on the following broad policy areas:

- Improved monetary and financial developments and management;
- Effective and efficient fiscal policy management; and
- Promotion of international trade management.

The following section therefore presents the assessment of progress made in 2011 using selected macroeconomic indicators in the above broad areas.

2.3.1 Monetary and Financial Developments and Management

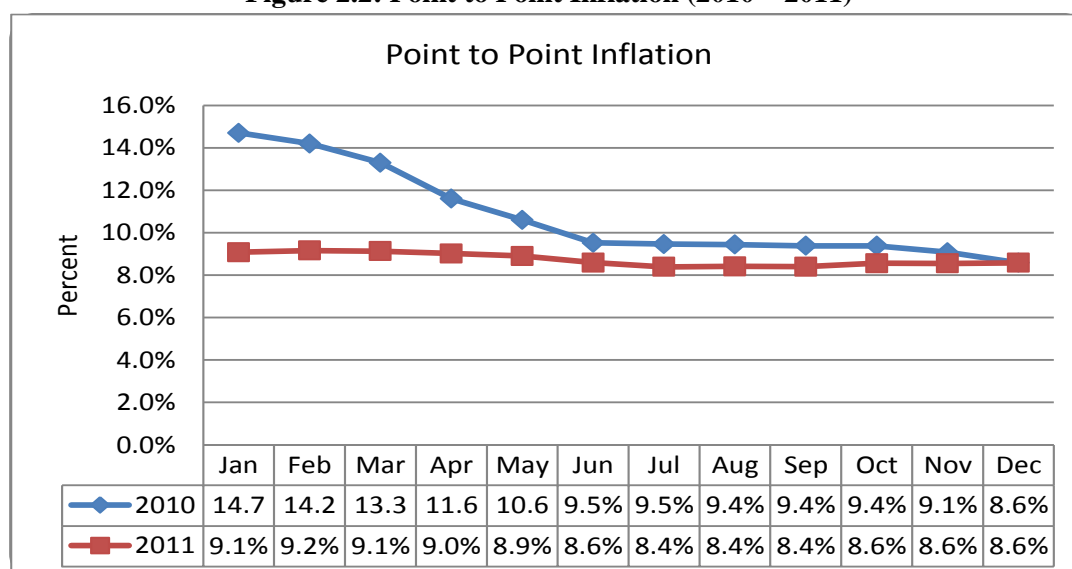
i. Overview of monetary and financial performance in 2011

Trends in Inflation

The main objective of the monetary policy of Government in 2011 was to ensure further reduction in the rate of inflation and sustain it at single digit without compromising on economic growth. In pursuance of this policy, the Bank of Ghana strengthened its inflation targeting framework in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to achieve a good fiscal and monetary policy mix.

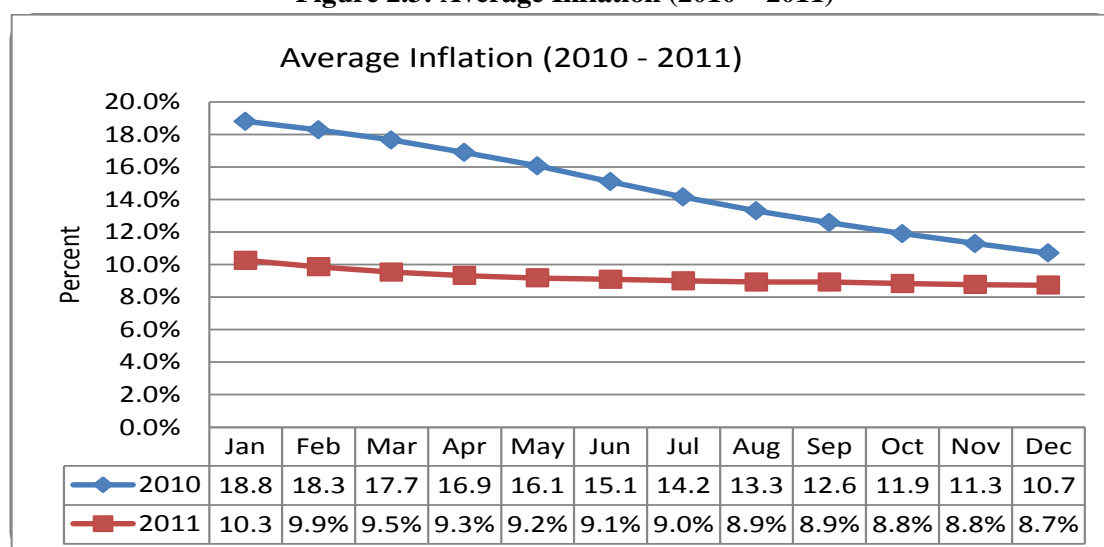
At the end of December 2011, point-to-point inflation had fallen from 9.1% in January 2011 to 8.6% in December 2011, against the target of 9% (Figure 2.2). Average inflation also remained low at 8.7%, same as projected, having fallen consistently from 10.4% in January 2011 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Point to Point Inflation (2010 – 2011)



Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2011

Figure 2.3: Average Inflation (2010 – 2011)



Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2011

The low inflation was driven largely by the low and single digit food price component of the consumer basket. Non-food inflation, which was 11.2% at the beginning of the year, increased to 12.4% by June 2011 but fell to 11.2% by the end of the year. Food inflation, on the other hand, fell from 4.5% at the beginning of the year to a historical low of 2.8% in June and subsequently rose to 4.3% by December.

Trends in Money Supplies

Following the high GDP growth recorded and lowering inflation expectation, money demand was generally strong in the country during the 2011 fiscal year. Available data indicates that Broad Money Supply including foreign currency deposits (M2+), grew by 32.4% year-on-year to GH¢18,676 million compared with a growth of 34.4% at the end of December 2010.

The main source of this growth in M2+ was the Net Foreign Assets (NFA) and the Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the banking system. The NFA of the banking system increased by GH¢7,880 million (75.5%), while the NDA increased by GH¢10,796 million (77.3%) during the period.

The growth in M2+ was reflected mainly in the domestic currency component (M2) which grew by 77.1% with foreign currency deposits of about 69.5%. The most liquid component of M2, narrow money (M1), made up of currency outside banks (GH¢6,256 million or 76.4%) and demand deposits (GH¢4,244 million or 76.9%) rose by GH¢981 million (23.1%) during the review period. Reserve money grew from GH¢4,410 million to GH¢5,780 million year-on-year, representing an increase of 31.1%. The change in reserve money during the review period was reflected in all of its components.

Interest Rates

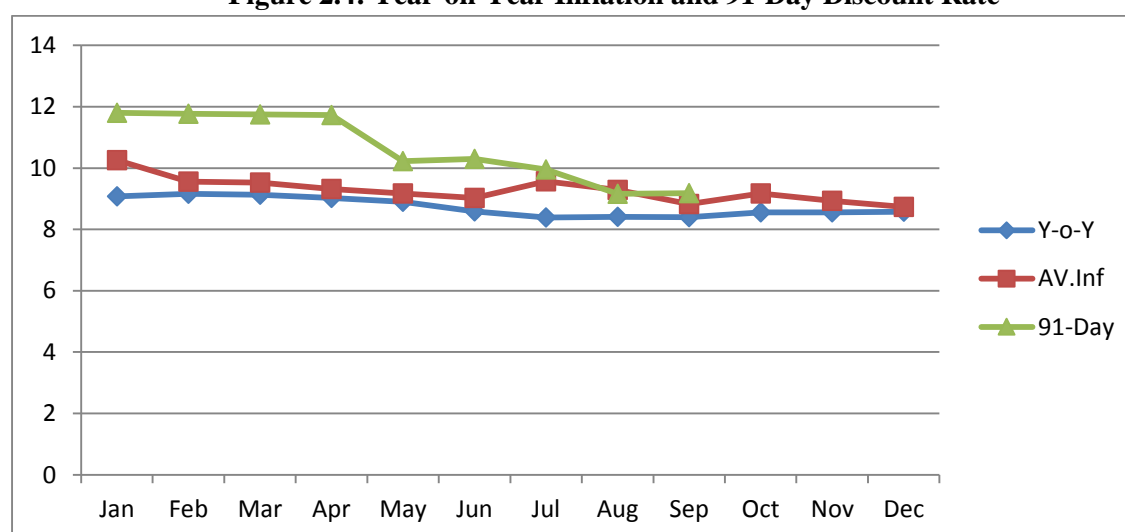
Interest rates continued their downward trend during 2011, in line with declining inflation and inflationary expectations. The policy rate, which stood at 18% in December 2009, was lowered progressively to 13.5% in July 2010 and further reduced by 50 basis points each in May and July 2011 to bring the rate to 12.5%, where it remained until the end of December 2011. There

was a general reduction in the rates of treasury instruments: the 91-day Treasury bill went down from 12.3% to 10.3% while the 182-day Treasury bill also fell from 12.7% to 11.1%. The 1-year and 2-year fixed notes also fell from 12.7% to 11.3% and 12.4% respectively during 2011 to reflect the disinflationary policy of the Bank of Ghana. In line with policy expectation, banks' lending rates began declining during the year. The average lending rate declined from 27.6% to 25.9% in 2011. The average base rate for banks also fell from 25.8% to 22.5% in 2011.

Table 2.3: Trends in Interest Rate, 2010 - 2011

Indicator		Dec. 2010	Jun. 2011	Dec. 2011
Average Lending rate	Nominal	27.6	27.0	25.9
	Real	19.0	18.4	17.3
Prime Rate (Policy Rate)	Nominal	13.5	13.0	12.5
	Real	4.9	4.4	3.9
Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	12.3	10.6	10.3
	Real	3.7	2.0	1.7
Savings rate	Nominal	10.5	8.9	7.8
	Real	1.9	0.3	-0.8
Interest Rate Spreads				
Average Lending Rate – Savings Rate		17.13	18.05	18.18
Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate		14.13	13.95	13.43
Average Lending Rate – T'Bill Rate		15.35	16.37	15.63
Memorandum Items				
Inflation Rate		8.6	8.6	8.6

Figure 2.4: Year-on-Year Inflation and 91-Day Discount Rate



Source: BOG, 2011

Banking Sector Developments

The banking system recorded steady growth in assets and profitability. The total assets increased from GH¢17.4 billion in 2010 to GH¢22.6 billion, indicating a growth of 26.8%. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) declined from 19.1% in 2010 to 17.4% in 2011, still well above the threshold of 10% ratio.

The Deposit Money Banks responded to the easing inflationary pressures and the changes in the BOG's policy rate by reducing savings, lending and time deposit rates. The average time

deposit rate declined from 10.75% in January 2011 to 8.25% by September 2011, while average lending rate decreased from 24.69% in January 2011 to 23.46% by September 2011. In addition, the spread between the time deposit rate and the lending rate over the same period increased from 13.94 % to 15.21%.

Table 2.4: DMBs Credit to Private and Public Sector (million GH¢)

	2009		2010		2011		Annual Change	
	GH¢ mn	Share (%)	GH¢ mn	Share (%)	GH¢ mn	Share (%)	GH¢ mn	Share %
Public Institutions	1274.7	18.4	1,218.1	15.2	791.50	8.46	(426.6)	(35)
Private Institutions	5,654.0	81.6	6,776.6	84.8	8,560.89	91.54	1,784.29	26.3
Agric., Forest & Fishing	305.7	5.4	456.2	6.7	500.98	5.85	44.78	9.8
Export Trade	90.5	1.6	136.9	2.0	108.30	1.27	(28.60)	(20.9)
Manufacturing	767.3	13.6	1,054.1	15.6	822.71	9.61	(231.39)	(22.0)
Trans., Storage, Comm.	262.7	4.6	297.0	4.4	376.93	4.40	79.93	26.9
Mining & Quarrying	178.0	3.1	201.9	3.0	395.27	4.62	193.37	95.8
Import Trade	367.9	6.5	461.0	6.8	860.75	10.05	399.75	86.7
Construction	526.2	9.3	581.6	8.6	735.14	8.59	153.54	26.4
Commerce and Finance	837.7	14.8	1,089.1	16.1	1333.73	15.58	244.63	22.5
Electricity, Water & Gas	274.3	4.9	323.7	4.8	427.73	5.00	104.03	32.1
Services	1,353.0	23.9	1,565.8	23.1	2247.08	26.25	681.28	43.5
Miscellaneous	690.6	12.2	609.1	9.0	752.27	8.79	143.17	23.5
Grand Total	6,928.6	100.0	7,994.7	100	9352.39	100	1,357.69	17.0

Source: BOG, 2011

The marginal decline in interest rates in 2011 resulted in an increase in total credit (in nominal terms) to the private sector in 2011. However, not all sectors benefited equally; Agriculture recorded a marginal decline in its share of credit from 6.7% in 2010 to 5.85% in 2011 while manufacturing also recorded a decline from 15.6% in 2010 to 9.61% in 2011. Meanwhile, import trade recorded an increase in share from 6.8% in 2010 to 10.1 in 2011, while the share of Service increased from 23.1% to 26.3% over the same period.

The relative macroeconomic stability in 2011 and the relative attractiveness of bonds during the period also enabled local and foreign investors to consolidate their share of outstanding Government of Ghana bonds over the review period. The proportions of these instruments held by individuals and institutions stood as follows: whereas the share of individuals declined from 32% to 7%, the respective share of firms/institutions and foreign investors in total outstanding Government securities was about 9% and 19% in 2011, respectively. The share of insurance companies continued to dwindle to a record low of 0.3% while SSNIT picked up 4% of total outstanding Government securities. It is however important to indicate the significant increase of BOG's shares in Government securities from 2% in 2010 to 23% in 2011.

Table 2.5: Holding Structure of Government Securities, 2008 -2011

Holders	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	GH¢mil	Share (%)	GH¢mil	Share (%)	GH¢mil	Share (%)	GH¢mil	Share (%)
Banking System	2018	59	3054	61	4224	55	7,004	59
BOG	638	19	335	7	177	2	2,702	23
DMBs	1380	40	2719	54	4047	53	4,302	36
Nonbank Sector							2,568	22
SSNIT							475	4
Insurance Companies	219	6	257	5	234	3	38	0.32
Others holders							2,054	17
Rural Banks							197	2
Firms & Institutions	262	8	437	9	722	9	1,052	9
Individuals	942	13	483	26	1563	32	804	7
o/w Foreign Investors	439	27	1296	10	2449	20	2,268	19
Total	3440	100	5044	100	7629	100	11,841	100

Source: BoG, 2011

Capital Market Developments

The Ghanaian capital market generally witnessed bearish sentiments in 2011, pulled down mainly by stocks in the finance sub-sector on the back of selling pressures. After recording some impressive performance in the first half of 2011, investors engaged in profit taking activities that effectively reversed the earlier strong performance recorded. The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) implemented major changes in its trading activities to complement the automated trading regime. An extended trading hours was introduced to afford dealers increased contact hours with their clients during the trading day and also to afford non-resident investors in time zones different from Ghana, greater opportunity to reach out to their local brokers. This was expected to also help improve liquidity in the market place.

The GSE also introduced a new method of calculating closing prices¹ of equities on the market. The two new indices were introduced to replace the GSE All-Share Index which tracks price changes in the listed equities. The new indices were the GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI) and the GSE Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FSI). The Ghana Stock Exchange Composite Index (GSE-CI) closed at 969.03 points as at the end of December, as against 1,057.14 points at the end of the first quarter of 2011, signaling a cumulative loss of 3.1%, as compared with its highest return of 18.9% during the first half. The GSE Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FSI), which mainly measures the performance of financial institutions closed at 863.09 points as at end December, representing a loss of 13.7% compared with 16% during the first quarter of 2011.

Total market capitalization at end-December 2011, was GH¢47.35billion as against GH¢20.12 billion in 2010, representing an increase of 136.56% as a result of the listing of oil giant – Tullow Oil on the exchange. The trading volume and values of 419.79 million shares and GH¢446.56 million respectively, recorded over the period of January-December 2011 were significantly higher than the volume of 330.13 million shares and the value of GH¢151.13 million recorded in 2010. The volume of shares traded increased by 27%, while the value of shares traded in 2011 represented 295% over the volume and value achieved in 2010 respectively. During the period the total number of equities listed stood at 34.

Exchange Rate

The external sector also recorded relative stability during the year under review in line with other macroeconomic trends, namely inflation, interest rate etc. Developments in the nominal bilateral exchange rates of the Ghana Cedi against the three core currencies showed that the cedi depreciated by 5%, 10.5% and 7.6 % against the US Dollar, the Pound Sterling and the Euro respectively, in year-on-year terms in December 2011. This compares with more stable movements recorded in 2010; a depreciation of the US dollar by 3.1%, an appreciation of 2% and 5.7 % against the Pound Sterling and the Euro, respectively. Between January-December 2011, the real exchange rate showed cumulative appreciation of 0.3% and 1.0% against the Dollar and the Euro respectively and a depreciation of 0.9% against the Pound Sterling. In the preceding year the real exchange rate appreciated by 11%, 6.3% and 4.8 % against the Euro, Pound Sterling and US Dollar respectively.

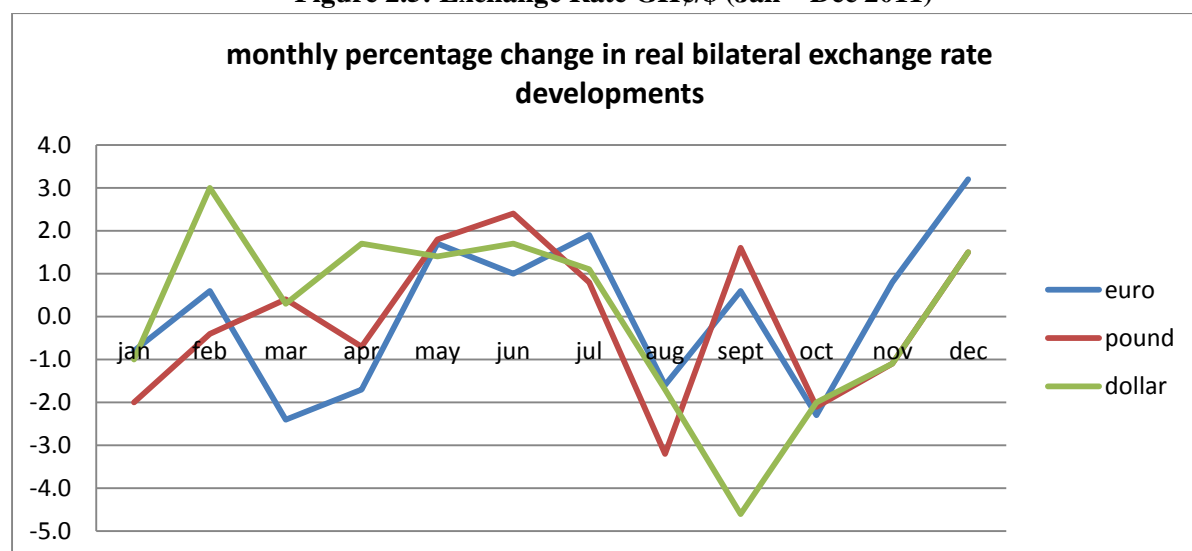
¹ Closing prices of listed equities from January 4, 2011 were calculated using the volume weighted average price of each equity for every given trading day. Hitherto, closing price was based on the last transaction price of listed equities.

Table 2.6: Trends in Exchange Rate, 2010 - 2011

Month	GH ¢ / US\$	US\$ / GH¢	% change \$/GH¢	GH ¢ / £	£ / GH¢	% change £/GH¢	GH ¢ / €	€/GH¢	% change € / GH¢
Jan. 2010	1.4279	0.7003	-	2.3095	0.433	-	2.0037	0.4991	-
Feb. 2010	1.4266	0.701	0.1	2.1847	0.4577	5.7	1.9332	0.5173	3.6
Mar. 2010	1.4175	0.7055	0.6	2.1282	0.4698	2.6	1.9167	0.5217	0.9
Apr. 2010	1.4169	0.7058	0.0	2.1565	0.4637	-1.3	1.8753	0.5332	2.2
May. 2010	1.421	0.7037	-0.3	2.0433	0.4894	5.5	1.7465	0.5726	7.4
Jun. 2010	1.4269	0.7008	-0.4	2.0926	0.4779	-2.3	1.7624	0.5674	-0.9
Jul. 2010	1.4365	0.6961	-0.7	2.2437	0.4457	-6.7	1.8903	0.5290	-6.8
Aug. 2010	1.4311	0.6988	0.4	2.1998	0.4546	2.0	1.8087	0.5529	4.5
Sep. 2010	1.4272	0.7007	0.3	2.242	0.446	-1.9	1.9474	0.5135	-7.1
Oct. 2010	1.4301	0.6993	-0.2	2.25	0.4444	-0.4	1.9713	0.5073	-1.2
Nov. 2010	1.4371	0.6958	-0.5	2.1909	0.4564	2.7	1.8871	0.5299	4.5
Dec. 2010	1.4736	0.6786	-2.5	2.2543	0.4436	-2.8	1.9436	0.5145	-2.9
Jan. 2011	1.5024	0.6656	-1.9	2.3473	0.426	-4.0	2.0485	0.4882	-5.1
Feb. 2011	1.4975	0.6678	0.3	2.4048	0.4158	-2.4	2.0631	0.4847	-0.7
Mar. 2011	1.5031	0.6653	-0.4	2.4419	0.4095	-1.5	2.1643	0.4620	-4.7
Apr. 2011	1.4971	0.668	0.4	2.4771	0.4037	-1.4	2.2213	0.4502	-2.6
May. 2011	1.5028	0.6654	-0.4	2.4356	0.4106	1.7	2.1589	0.4632	2.9
Jun. 2011	1.5054	0.6643	-0.2	2.4064	0.4156	1.2	2.1523	0.4646	0.3
Jul. 2011	1.5062	0.6639	-0.1	2.4514	0.4079	-1.9	2.1508	0.4649	0.1
Aug. 2011	1.5121	0.6613	-0.4	2.4841	0.4026	-1.3	2.1832	0.4580	-1.5
Sep. 2011	1.5225	0.6568	-0.7	2.4383	0.4101	1.9	2.1343	0.4685	2.3
Oct. 2011	1.5329	0.6524	-0.7	2.5012	0.3998	-2.5	2.1911	0.4564	-2.6
Nov. 2011	1.5414	0.6488	-0.6	2.5035	0.3994	-0.1	2.1889	0.4569	0.1
Dec. 2011	1.5506	0.6449	-0.6	2.518	0.3971	-0.6	2.1034	0.4754	4.1

Source: BOG, 2011

Figure 2.5: Exchange Rate GH¢/\$ (Jan – Dec 2011)



Source: BOG, 2011

ii. Key Monetary Policies and Strategies implemented in 2011

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011:

- In improving the operational environment of the Ghanaian financial sector, the regulations for the National Pension Act 2008, Act 766 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2008, Act 749 were passed;
- The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) introduced the Rules for Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2011, to pave the way for the admission of ETFs on the local stock market;

- To bring the large micro finance sector under supervision and regulation, the Bank of Ghana issued operating Rules, Guidelines and Licensing requirements for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), Money Lenders, “Susu” companies and collectors; Credit Unions, and Financial NGOs;
- The GSE with the support of Government initiated a process to implement a report on the rules required for the operations of an Alternative Investment Market in Ghana. The implementation of the report would make it possible to regularize Ghana’s unlisted securities market, and put the Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SME) sector at the fore-front of development;
- A National Commodities Exchange and Warehouse Receipts Working group was formed under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry / Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to oversee the successful implementation of recommendations leading to the establishment of the commodity exchange and warehouse receipt system;
- In order to keep abreast with the rapidly changing technological environment of the securities industry, the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), with the support of the Development Partners/Government of Ghana acquired an electronic surveillance system to monitor manipulation and abuses in the market in real time. This application is critical in maintaining and promoting market integrity and transparency;
- An agricultural weather-index insurance product was introduced on a pilot basis. This product will assist farmers by offering protection against the negative effect of extreme weather events as well as finances to manage drought risk. The roll-out was initiated in the 3 northern regions. It also serves as an incentive to improve access to finance in the Agriculture Sector. To enhance the legal, institutional and regulatory framework in risk management and corporate governance in the industry, a Code of Principles of Risk Management and Good Corporate Governance as well as a Manual for Accounting Disclosure for industry players were developed;
- The National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA) was formally admitted into the International Organisation of Pension Supervisors (IOPSS), an independent international body representing those involved in the supervision of private pension arrangements. This independent body serves as a worldwide player for policy dialogue and the exchange of information, as well as a standard setting body. The pension guidelines were developed pending the registration of pension market players (i.e. Custodians, Pension Fund Manager and Trustees); and
- Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme (RAFiP) designed to strengthen institutional performance, outreach and client orientation in all segments of the rural financial system, was declared effective on April 30, 2011 and is expected to be implemented through 2016.

2.3.2 Fiscal Developments and Management

i. Overview of fiscal performance in 2011

Domestic Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue

Total revenue and grants at the end of December, 2011 amounted to GH¢12,908.5 million, equivalent to 22.9% of GDP, compared to the budget of GH¢11,967.4 million, equivalent to 21.1% of GDP. The outturn was 46.9% higher than the outturn for 2010 which was GH¢8,810.9

million. Domestic revenue amounted to GH¢11,676.6 million, and equivalent to 20.8% of GDP. This was 10% higher than the target of GH¢10,620.9 million. The good performance of domestic revenue was mainly on account of the strong performance of tax revenue.

Total tax revenue for the period amounted to GH¢9,776.1 million, equivalent to 17.4% of GDP. This was higher than the target of GH¢8,527.1 million by 13.1% and 55.3% higher than the outturn of GH¢6,294.7 million recorded in 2010. Direct taxes, made up of personal, self-employed, company taxes and, others, such as the National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy and mineral royalties, amounted to GH¢4,036.6 million, which is 2.6% higher than the budget target of GH¢3,935.4 million. Out of the total direct taxes collected, an amount of GH¢184.4 million was received as royalties from oil. The strong performance of direct taxes is the result of improved performance of personal income taxes and company taxes. On the other hand, indirect taxes yielded GH¢3,117.3 million, representing 24.7% higher than the target of GH¢2,500.9 million and 56.4% higher than the outturn of GH¢1,992.6 million for 2010. All the tax types under indirect taxes performed above their respective budget targets.

Disbursements of project and programme grants from development partners amounted to GH¢1,231.4 million, against a target of GH¢1,346.5 million. Both project and programme grants disbursements under-performed by 12.7% and 3.5% respectively. Programme grants receipts was GH¢280.9 million, compared to the budget of GH¢291.1 million. Total end-year project grant disbursements was GH¢708.1 million, lower than the target of GH¢811.2 million.

Table 2.7: Revenue and Grants in 2011

Item	2011 Budget Estimate	2011 Revised Budget	2011 Provisional Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
TAX REVENUE	7,712.45	8,527.10	9,776.09	126.76
% of GDP	13	14.4	16.5	
% of Domestic Revenue				
Direct Taxes	3,334.80	3,935.39	4,036.57	121.04
Indirect taxes	2,393.05	2,500.91	3,117.34	130.27
VAT	1,937.65	2,028.17	2,376.06	122.63
Petroleum	330.00	330.00	438.50	132.88
Other Indirect taxes	125.40	142.74	167.74	133.76
International Trade Taxes	1,335.86	1,411.31	1,515.96	113.48
Import Duties	1,273.68	1,349.12	1,510.96	118.63
Export Duties (Cocoa)	62.19	62.19	5.00	8.04
Import Exemptions	260.84	273.85	634.57+	243.28
National Health Insurance	477.67	495.41	550.15	115.17
CEPS	226.30	231.56	285.41	126.12
VATS	161.60	174.08	186.23	115.24
SSNIT	89.77	89.77	78.51	87.46
NON-TAX REVENUE	1,355.67	1,845.40	1,822.00	134.40
% of GDP				
% of Domestic Revenue				
OTHERS REVENUE MEASURES	141.63	158.60	135.04	95.35
GRANTS	1,301.60	1,346.48	1,231.42	94.61
% of GDP				
Project	784.18	811.22	708.13	90.30
Programme Grants	281.39	291.09	280.91	99.83
HIPC Assistance	128.75	133.19	140.21	108.90
MDRI Assistance	107.29	110.99	102.17	95.23
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	9,299.52	10,620.87	11,676.60	125.56
% of GDP	16.4	18.7	20.7	
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	10,601.12	11,967.36	12,908.02	121.76
% of GDP	(17.9)	(20.2)	(21.8)	(21.63)

Source: MoFEP, 2011

Expenditure

Total expenditure, including payments made for the clearance of arrears and expenditure commitments amounted to GH¢15,367.4 million, equivalent to 27.3% of GDP. This outturn is 6.7% higher than the GH¢14,397.4 million budgeted.

Recurrent expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢9,705 million, against the budget of GH¢9,222.5 million, and 20.6% higher than in 2010. The high recurrent expenditure has been attributed largely to the higher levels of personal emoluments. Personal emoluments at the end of 2011 amounted to GH¢4,534.9 million, against the target of GH¢3,910.4 million. The high personal emolument was caused by increased salaries paid to public sector workers and resultant deferred payments from the implementation of the Single Spine Salary Structure (SSSS). Expenditure on Administration and Services amounted to GH¢723.9 million, against a target of GH¢836.4 million. Transfers to households, consisting of pensions, gratuities, transfers into the National Health Insurance Fund and Social Security contributions by Government on behalf of public sector workers amounted to GH¢1,147.7million, against a target of GH¢1,235.4 million. Total interest payment at the end of 2011 was GH¢1,611.2 million, against the target estimate of GH¢1,688.4 million. Of this amount, domestic interest payment was GH¢1,307.8 million while external interest amounted to GH¢303.3 million.

Total capital expenditure was GH¢3,675 million, equivalent to 6.5% of GDP, of which domestically financed capital expenditure, which comprises payments to the Ghana Education Trust Fund, the District Assemblies Common Fund, Road Fund, Petroleum-Related Funds and other cash expenditure, amounted to GH¢2,202.2 million, 5.6% higher than the target of GH¢2,078.7 million. The outturn indicates a 72.8% increase over the outturn for 2010. At the end of 2011, other cash expenditure amounted to GH¢558.8 million, compared with a target of GH¢641.4 million. Foreign-financed capital expenditure amounted to GH¢1,761.9 million, representing 21.1% lower than the target of GH¢2,232.8 million. The shortfall in foreign-financed capital expenditure was the result of low disbursements of project loans of GH¢1,053.8 million, which fell short of the budget estimate of GH¢1,421.6 million by 25.9%. In 2011 government adopted a strategy to reduce the stock of GH¢3.8 billion arrears, arising from unpaid bills from previous years. The strategy entailed cash payment and securitisation. At the end of December 2011, a total cash payment of GH¢1,848.6 million was made in respect of arrears clearance and reduction of commitments, while GH¢796 million was securitised.

Table 2.8: Government Expenditure in 2011

Item	2011 Budget Estimate	2011 Revised Budget	2011 Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
Recurrent	8,924.86	9,222.49	9,704.99	108.74
Non-interest expenditure	7,093.56	7,534.09	8,093.81	114.10
Wages & Salaries		3,910.41	4,534.87	
Goods & Services	3,732.76	836.37	723.91	
o/w Recurrent Expenditure share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	604.23		75.13	
Transfers	2,352.69	2,383.44	2,504.57	
Pensions	282.30	282.30	369.38	
Gratuities	94.40	94.40	80.90	
Social Security	363.30	363.30	320.46	
National Health Fund (NHF)	477.67	495.41	376.98	
o/w Social Intervention Programmes	93.23	96.70	13.65	
Other transfers	1,107.77	1,120.77	1,356.85	
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	818.12	818.12	722.28	
Safety net for deregulation			0.00	
Lifeline consumers of electricity	28.81	28.81	0.00	
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	260.84	273.85	634.57	
Subsidies to utility companies	27.25	27.25	0.00	
o/w TOR for under-recovery/Debt	27.25	27.25	0.00	
Reserve Fund	403.88	403.88	330.46	

Item	2011 Budget Estimate	2011 Revised Budget	2011 Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
Interest Payments	1,831.30	1,688.40	1,611.18	87.98
Domestic	1,372.20	1,372.20	1,307.90	
External (Due)	459.10	316.20	303.29	
Capital expenditure	3,745.90	4,311.54	3,724.73	99.43
Capital (domestic financed)	1,587.50	2,078.71	1,962.81	123.64
Education Trust Fund	376.88	394.98	320.63	
o/w Social Intervention Programmes	101.76	106.65	0	
Road Fund	154.30	154.30	141.08	
Petroleum Related Fund	6.10	6.10	8.64	
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	530.74	554.62	621.95	
Other cash expenditure	257.30	641.37	558.56	
o/w Capital Expenditure share of ABFA			0	
from Oil (70% of ABFA)			175.30	
o/w Gov't share of carried interest			0	
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue	262.19	327.34	311.95	
Capital (foreign financed)	2,158.40	2,232.83	1,761.92	81.63
HIPC financed expenditure	0		0	
MDRI financed expenditure	0		0	
DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	8,734.32	10,155.05	10,074.56	115.34
% of GDP	14.7	17.1	17.0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	12,670.76	13,534.03	13,429.72	105.99
% of GDP	(22.3)	(23.8)	(23.9)	

Source: MoFEP, 2011

Overall Budget Deficit

The 2011 Budget aimed at continuing the progress made in fiscal and macroeconomic sustainability and targeted a further reduction in the fiscal deficit from 6.5% of GDP in 2010 to 5.1% in 2011. Available data showed an achievement of fiscal deficit of 4.3% of GDP on account of improved revenue performance.

Table 2.9: Budget Deficit for 2011

	2011 Budget Estimate	2011 Revised Budget	2011 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	10,601.12	11,967.36	12,908.02
EXPENDITURE	12,670.76	13,534.03	13,429.72
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	(2,069.64)	(1,566.67)	(1,601.6)
% of GDP	(3.6)	(2.8)	(0.9)
Road Arrears		(221.80)	(312.11)
Non-Road Arrears	(214.02)	(588.320)	(1,536.49)
o/w other outstanding payments/deferred payments	(214.02)	(329.82)	(1,277.99)
o/w DACF		(116.70)	(116.70)
o/w GETF		(141.80)	(141.80)
VAT Refund		(53.25)	(89.15)
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	(2,336.91)	(2,430.05)	(2,466.61)
% of GDP	(4.1)	(4.3)	(4.4)
Divestiture Receipts			
Discrepancy		(489.00)	71.21
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	(2,336.91)	(2,919.05)	(2,395.4)
% of GDP	4.1	5.1	4.3
DOMESTIC NET	1,219.79	1,545.28	1,988.14
% of GDP	2.1	2.6	3.4
FOREIGN NET	998.95	13,429.72	856.18
% of GDP	1.7	22.7	1.4

Source: BOG/MoFEP, 2011

During the year under review, the country recorded a primary budget deficit of GH¢1,601.6 million, against the planned budget deficit of GH¢2,069.64 million. This constitutes 2.8% of GDP against the planned primary budget deficit of 3.6% of GDP. The overall budget deficit (cash) amounted to GH¢2,466.61 million (4.4% of GDP) in 2011, compared with the budget

estimate of GH¢2,336.91million (4.1% of GDP). Overall balance (including cash and divestiture receipts) amounted to GH¢2,395.4 million (4.3% of GDP) in 2011 which is higher than the budget estimate of GH¢2,336.91 million (4.1% of GDP) but much lower than the revised budget estimate of GH¢2,919.05 million (5.1% of GDP) 2011.

The budget deficit for 2011 was financed as follows: Net Domestic financing (NDF) of the budget deficit amounted to GH¢1,988.14 million (3.5% of GDP) compared with GH¢2,142.55 million (4.6% of GDP) registered during the preceding year. Under the financial programme, Net Domestic Financing was expected to be GH¢1,545.28 (2.7% of GDP) as per the revised 2011 budget.

Promote Effective Debt Management

Total Public debt

The policy thrust of debt management is to manage the public debt effectively by assisting to raise adequate levels of funding at the least possible cost, and at an acceptable level of risk with the view to maintaining debt sustainability. In line with the strategy for effective debt management in 2011, government continued to rely on external sources for concessional funding for priority projects with grant element of not less than 35%. Government sourced for non-concessional funding for infrastructure projects, which were self-financing and reduced the refinancing risk of domestic debt by extending the maturity profile. The total public debt increased from US\$12,003.43 million in 2010 to US\$15,286.58 million in 2011 showing an increase of 27.4%. The increase in public debt was as a result of the following: (i) issuance of a bond to settle outstanding arrears to contractors; (ii) issuance of some marketable instruments i.e. 5-Year Bond to finance construction of 4 major road projects; (iii) securitisation of TOR debt and some other government obligations; and and (iv) positive net effect of new disbursements and principal repayments.

The public debt to GDP² ratio of 40.35% at end-year 2011 was 1% higher than what was projected in the 2010 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA), and reflected the securitization of government arrears and some increases in domestic financing.

Table 2.10: Total Public Debt, 2006 – 2011 (%)

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total public debt (% GDP)	25.44	30.71	32.3	36.86	38.95	40.35
External Debt (% GDP)	10.43	14.87	16.14	19.84	20.51	20.03
Domestic Debt (% GDP)	15.01	15.84	16.15	17.02	18.44	20.32

Source: MOFEP/BOG, 2011

²Public Debt –to- GDP is a debt burden indicator globally accepted for determining a country's debt sustainability based on its CPIA rating

External Debt

Ghana's Gross External Debt continued to increase by 16.1% between 2010 and 2011. The Gross External Debt at the end of 2011 was US\$7,103.41 million (19.1% of GDP) compared with Gross External Debt of US\$6,118.77 million (19.8% of GDP) recorded in 2010.

Table 2.11: Ghana's External Debt (US\$m) and Its Composition

External Debt (US\$m)	DEC. 2010	JUN. 2011	DEC. 2011	Absolute Change (Dec. 2011 & Jun. 2011)	% Shares of the total external debt JUN. 2011	% Shares of the total external debt DEC. 2011
A. MULTILATERAL	3,081.9	3,709.0	3,891.8	182.80	52.4	51.3
B. BILATERAL	2,211.1	2,372.1	2,712.3	340.20	33.5	35.7
C. COMMERCIAL	1,027.7	1,001.6	985.4	-16.20	14.1	13.0
TOTAL (A+B+C)	6,320.7	7,082.6	7,589.5	506.90	100	100.0
External Debt / GDP	20.2	18.0	19.9			

Source: BOG, 2011

Domestic Debt Stock

The domestic debt has been increasing in the past few years and has outpaced the external debt. The domestic debt stock at the end of 2011, was GH¢11,841.1 million (20.8% of GDP), from GH¢8,280.12 million (19.3% of GDP) in 2010. This represents an increase of GH¢3,560.90 million, mainly on account of growth in the short term debt instrument which amounted to GH¢4,353.3 million (was GH¢3,214.4 million in December 2010 and increased by 35.4% in 2011); medium term debt instruments amounting to GH¢5,601.1 million (was GH¢3,788.3 million in December 2010 and increased by 47.8% in 2011); and long-term debt instrument amounting to GH¢1,886.7 million (was GH¢1,277.3 million in December 2010 and increased by 47.7% in 2011).

Table 2.12: Holders of Domestic Debt (GH¢' million)

HOLDER	DEC. 2010	JUN. 2011	DEC. 2011	Absolute Change (Dec. 2011 & Jun. 2011)	(%) Share of total holder's debt Jun. 2011	(%) Share of total holder's debt Dec. 2011
A. Banking System	5,289.1	6,559.1	7,004.6	445.5	60.8	59.2
o/w Bank of Ghana	1,533.3	2,147.7	2,702.3		19.9	22.8
B. Nonbank Sector	2,991.0	4,236.0	4,836.6	600.6	39.2	40.8
o/w Non-Residents	1,565.0	2,477.2	2,268.1		22.9	19.2
TOTAL(A+B)	8,280.1	10,795.1	11,841.2	1,046.1	100.00	100.00

Source: BOG, 2011

Table 2.13: Public Debt and Its Composition (GH¢' million)

Total in GH¢m	Dec. 2010	Jun. 2011	Dec. 2011	Absolute Change (Dec. 2011 & Jun. 2011)	(%) Share of the Total Public Debt Jun. 2011	(%) Share of the Total Public Debt Dec. 2011
External Debt	9,315.4	10,662. 2	11,767.4	1,105.2	49.7	49.8
Domestic Debt	8,280.1	10,795.1	11,841.1	1,046.0	50.3	50.2
Public Debt	17,595.5	21,457.3	23,608.5	2,151.2	100	100.00

Memorandum Items			
Nominal GDP (GH¢m)	46,042	59,264	59,264
Public Debt /GDP (%) (Non-Oil)	38.2	36.2	39.9
External Debt / GDP	20.2	18.0	19.9
Domestic Debt / GDP	18.0	18.2	20.0

Source: BOG, 2011

Domestic Debt Servicing

Total interest payments for for 2011 amounted to GH¢1,557.8 million (2.6% of GDP). This exceeded the outturn of GH¢1,380.4 million (2.3% of GDP) recorded in 2010 by 12.9 %. Domestic interest payments constituted about 84% of the total interest payments for the period, lower than the 81.5% recorded in a similar period in 2010. Debt servicing (i.e. amortization and interest payments) for 2011 amounted to GH¢223.27 million (0.38% of GDP) compared with GH¢129.06 million (0.28% of GDP) for the corresponding period in 2010.

External Vulnerability and Debt Sustainability

The debt-to-GDP ratio at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011 was 20.8%, compared with the country-specific burden ratio of 50%. Similarly the external debt-to-exports of goods and the external debt-to-domestic revenue ratios were estimated at 52% and 116% respectively, compared with their respective country-specific burden ratios of 200%. The liquidity monitoring ratios of external debt service –to-exports of goods and services and external debt service-to-domestic revenue of 2.9% and 6.4% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011 were also well below their thresholds of 25% and 35% respectively. The above indicators pointed to Ghana’s external debt and debt service burden being sustainable.

Table 2.14: Debt Burden Ratios (%)

	Calculated debt burden ratios	Indicative Thresholds
Debt - to - GDP ratio	20.8	50
Debt - to - Exports ratio	52.0	200
Debt - to - Revenue ratio	116	300
Debt service - to - Exports	2.9	25
Debt service - to - Revenue	6.4	35

Source: MOFEP, 2011

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented in 2011

To improve fiscal policy management the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011:

- The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) reforms continued in 2011 with the integration and modernization of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) and the Value Added Tax Service (VATS). The physical integration of the offices of the Domestic Tax Revenue Division (DTRD) as part of the reforms continued with the identification of 9 pilot sites in the Accra/Tema metropolis. The blue print for organization of the existing offices of the DTRD into Medium Taxpayer Offices (MTOs) and Small Taxpayer Offices (STOs) was completed;

- The registration of new taxpayers and re-registration of existing taxpayers by the GRA and the Registrar-General's Department (RGD) using the Total Revenue Integrated Processing System (TRIPS) under the GeGov Project commenced in 2011;
- The review of the VAT law was completed and laid before Parliament;
- As part of the reforms to improve the management of the central government budget, the new Chart of Accounts (CoA) was reviewed and approved, in addition to mapping all the functions of all MDAs to the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) 2001 and functional classification;
- The implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) reforms continued with the preparations toward the full and effective implementation of the Oracle E-Business Suite Financial Software Modules, which comprise General Ledger, Purchasing, Accounts Payable, Budget Preparation, Cash Management, Accounts Receivable and Fixed Assets. A new Government Finance Statistics (GFS) compliant Chart of Accounts (CoA) was finalised and used as the basis of an extensive training programme for MDAs and MMDAs across the country;
- In implementing the Treasury Single Account, 2,000 bank accounts were closed. A policy for each MDA to have a maximum of 3 bank accounts recorded in General Ledger (GL) as nominal accounts was introduced. Cash forecasting templates within the Oracle Cash Management Module were developed;
- To improve domestic revenue mobilization a number of measures were implemented in 2011, including intelligence checks on smuggling by the National Enforcement Team; checking of revenue leakages in the Free Zones operation areas; introduction of a Domestic Tax Revenue intranet, resulting in an increase in income tax collections; introduction of pilot electronic cash register, resulting in a slight increase in domestic tax revenue from small tax payers; completion of installation of an electronic monitoring equipment for Communication Service Tax; review of the rates, fees and charges collected by 16 MDAs; and development of guidelines on National Rent Policy for Government Bungalows/flats;
- Under the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) framework Annual Review of the Performance Assessment Framework was organized in 2011. The results of the review were very favourable with Ghana meeting 11 out of the 12 triggers assessed;
- Medium Term Debt Strategy (MTDS), a useful tool for prudent debt management was published in 2011 to guide borrowing for 2012-2015. The Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) assessment was conducted with the IMF and the World Bank in November, 2011. The DSA showed that Ghana's debt is moderately risky in terms of debt distress;
- To streamline the framework for public and private investment a National Policy on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) was approved by Cabinet and launched; and
- Work on the Ghana Oil and Gas Fiscal Regime, which is part of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), continued in 2011 and the draft Oil and Gas Reporting Templates was developed.

2.3.3 International Trade Developments and Management

i. Overview of International Trade Development in in 2011

Balance of Payments

The overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of US\$546.5 million in 2011 compared to the GH¢1,500 million surplus recorded in 2010. This was mainly as a result of the high deficit recorded in the merchandise exports for the period totaling US\$12.7 billion, indicating an increase of 60.6% over the 2010 figure. The increase was as a result of an additional boost of income receipts from the emerging oil sector and in improvements in earnings from the main commodities exported by the country, especially gold, cocoa beans and cocoa products. The exports of gold amounted to US\$4.9 billion and cocoa beans totaled US\$2 billion while crude oil exports were US\$2.7 billion.

Merchandise imports for 2011 amounted to US\$15.9 billion indicating a growth of 46.2% over the value for the same period in 2010. Out of this total, oil imports amounted to US\$3.3 billion and non-oil imports accounted for US\$12.7 billion. The capital and financial account surplus improved to US\$4.5 billion in 2011 from a surplus of US\$4.3 billion in 2010. This was largely on account of net inflows of private capital investment mainly in the oil sector.

The stock of gross international reserves at the end of 2011, stood at US\$5.4 billion up from the US\$4.7 billion recorded in 2010 and constituted 3.2 months of imports of goods and services.

Foreign Reserves

The Gross International Reserves (GIR) saw some positive improvements in 2011. From a level of US\$4,860.01 million in December 2010, the GIR grew steadily and peaked at US\$4,883 million in April 2011. Thereafter, it declined by 5.9% to US\$4,594.7 million in September 2011. In the last quarter of the year, the GIR grew by 17.2% to US\$5,382.8 million in December. Developments in the Net International Reserves (NIR) followed a similar pattern. It peaked at US\$4,007.51 million in April 2011 and declined thereafter. However, in the last quarter of the year, the NIR grew by 8% to US\$3,892.4 million in December 2011. The end-2011 level of GIR represented a year-on-year increase of 15% and it is equal to 3.2 months of import cover for goods and services.

Table 2.15: Gross International Reserves

Reserves	Dec. 2010	June (Prov) 2011	Dec. (Prov) 2011
Gross International Reserves (US\$m)	4,724.9	4,764.9	5,400.0
Equiv. in months of Imports of goods and services	3.7	3.5	3.2
Reserves as a ratio of Reserve Money (%)	155.7	169.1	144.9
Reserves as a ratio of External Debt (%)	75.5	67.3	69.1
Memorandum Items:			
Reserve Money (GH¢m)	4,410.0	4,243.0	5,780.0
Reserve Money (US\$m)	3,034.7	2,818.5	3,727.6
External Debt (US\$m)	6,254.6	7,082.6	7,816.0

Source: BOG, 2011

ii. Key International trade development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2011

To develop international trade the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011:

- Two surveillance missions were organized for the ECOWAS, West Africa Monetary Institute (WAMI) and the West Africa Monetary Agency (WAMA) to review the extent of the country's compliance to the West Africa Monitoring Zone (WAMZ) convergence criteria and the implementation of ECOWAS programmes in Ghana;
- The preparation and validation of Community Development Programme (CDP) national study, which took stock of national projects and programmes, planned for the short and medium-term was completed, with the validated report transmitted to the ECOWAS for incorporation into a regional report;
- Ghana participated in ECOWAS deliberations to reach consensus on all tariff lines submitted, except for nineteen, which were deferred for further consultation among member countries and the ECOWAS. The draft ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) has a 5-band tariff structure with the new 5th band tariff line attracting a protective duty rate of 35%; and
- Work on the migration from the Harmonised Code (HS 2007) to the Harmonised Code (HS 2012) was completed and was being reviewed by the Custom Divisions of all Member States, including Ghana.

2.4 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are policy recommendation made for redress:

1. The progress made in containing inflationary pressures should be sustained especially towards the end of the year.
2. Given that 2011 immediately precedes the 2012 general election, efforts should be made to contain government expenditure.
3. 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.
4. 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

The public debt should be continually monitored to ensure that it is kept within sustainable limits and does not become a source of inflationary pressure for the economy.

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 in the GSGDA 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 2011

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:

Out of the seven indicators monitored in this focus area, two achieved their target, two made significant progress, one made steady progress, one did not achieve its target, while data was not available to assess one.

According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report, Ghana's rank in terms of doing business worsened in 2011, down 3 places from 60 in 2010 to 63 in 2011 out of 183 countries. In terms of global competitiveness however, Ghana's ranking remained unchanged at 114 out of 139 countries on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) in 2011. Key challenges facing Ghana's competitiveness were 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¢6,776.6 million in 2010 to GH¢8,560.9 million in 2011, representing 26.3% increase over the 2010 level and constituting about 15% 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 showed that Commerce and Finance continued to receive the highest proportion of credit, though in year-on-year terms its share in total credit declined from 32.8% in December 2010 to 27.1% in December 2011. The Services sector's share in total credit however improved from 20.3% in December 2010 to 26.9% in December 2011. Construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water, and transportation, storage and communication sectors' shares in total credit recorded some improvement, while the shares of manufacturing, agriculture, forest and fishing sectors declined during the period under review.

The Ghanaian Capital market generally recorded impressive performance 2011. The Ghana Stock Exchange Composite Index (GSE-CI), which replaced the All Share index in 2011 closed at 969.03 points as at the end of December as against 1,057.14 points at the end of the first quarter signaling a cumulative loss of 3.1% compared with a return of 18.9% during the first half. The GSE Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FSI), which mainly measures the performance of financial institutions closed at 863.09 points as at end December, representing a loss of 13.7% compared with 16% during the first quarter of 2011. Total market capitalization at end-December 2011 was GH¢47.3 billion as against GH¢20.1 billion in 2010. This was mainly due to the listing of oil giant, Tullow Oil.

The external sector continued to be buoyant in 2011 on the back of global economic recovery and Ghana's new status as an oil exporter and a lower middle income economy. According to provisional figures, merchandise exports rose by 24%, from US\$7,896.3 million in 2010 to US\$12,785.42 million in 2011. Merchandise imports amounted to US\$15,968.42 million, indicating a growth of 49.2% over the value of merchandise imports for 2010.

The non-traditional export sector performed better in 2011 than in previous years. In 2011, the total non-traditional export earnings amounted to US\$2,423 billion (GH¢3,360 billion). This represents an increase of 48.7% in value over the 2010 value of US\$1,629 billion (GH¢2,345 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 2011. Comparing the performances of the ten leading products in 2011 to their performances in 2010, all ten leading products recorded positive growth with the highest contribution to non-traditional export of 27.8% recorded by cocoa paste.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Ease of Doing Business rank	65	92 out of 183	60	63	Target achieved
2. Business Competitiveness Index	Na	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	Steady progress
3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	100 days	100 days	120 days	100 days	Target achieved
4. Private Fixed Investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment)	Na	25.0%	Na	Na	Lack of data
5. Domestic credit to the Private Sector as ratio of GDP	Na	26.1% GH¢5,654 million	30.4% GH¢6,776.6	15% GH¢8,560.89	Target not achieved
6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)	Na	-9.3% (1,215)	34.1% 1,629	48.7% 2,423	Significant progress
7. Total Merchandise Export	Na	US\$5,839.7 0 million	US\$7,896.3 million	US\$9,792.2 million	Significant progress

Source: MOTI/AGI/BOG/GEPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure effective private sector development:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (domestically and globally):

The second phase of the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS II) was launched and a Governing Board and a secretariat inaugurated to coordinate the implementation of the strategy.

i) Remove barriers to trade and investment:

- To further improve and reduce the delays and cost of business registration, the Registrar General's Department (RGD), implemented the GeReg Registration Reform Programme;
- The review of the VAT law was completed and laid before Parliament while the Income Tax law was reviewed;
- The registration of new taxpayers and re-registration of existing taxpayers by the GRA and the Registrar-General's Department (RGD) using the Total Revenue Integrated Processing System (TRIPS) under the GeGov Project commenced in 2011. Under the

project, the GRA and RGD organizations were linked electronically to enable the GRA access the database of the RGD for tax purposes. This has helped improve service delivery and quality of customer records, and registered businesses are ultimately able to gain access to a variety of online government services including filing of returns, payments appointment scheduling, a GeGov portal and reduced tax compliance cost;

- The blueprint for organization of the existing offices of the Domestic Tax Revenue Division (DTRD) into Medium Taxpayer Offices (MTOs) and Small Taxpayer Offices (STOs) was completed with the appointment of Assistant Commissioners to head them; and
- The Security and Exchange Commission initiated a process to establish a Commodity Exchange and Warehouse Receipt System. A National Commodities Exchange and Warehouse Receipts Working group was formed under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning with the support of the Development Partners to oversee the establishment of the commodity exchange and warehouse receipt system.

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;
- Deloitte and Touche conducted an operational and financial audit of the scheme with the objective of assessing the contribution of the scheme in improving classification and valuation of goods in the first year of operations; and
- The electronic Import Declaration Form (e-IDF) was introduced and the paper Import Declaration Form (IDF) replaced by a computer generated version to facilitate trade and reduce the cost of doing business. A new Final Classification and Valuation Report Module (FCVR), which will allow all attachments to be submitted electronically at the point of IDF application, was being tested for deployment to facilitate the validation process.

iii) Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation:

- The Rural Enterprises Project has established six additional Rural Technology Facilities (RTFs), bringing the total number to 18 in the following areas: Goaso, Bechem, Bole, Jomoro, Mankessim and Adidome. The Rural Enterprises project has trained 7,605 small enterprises in business management and marketing skills;
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with UNIDO and GEPA has established a national pilot traceability system for selected horticultural products, with a corresponding National Technical Committee for the system. Under the pilot scheme, twelve (12) Information Technology experts were trained as trainers for the application of the traceability software at company level. Forty (40) export companies are being used in the pilot programme;
- The Ghana Integrated Cargo Clearance System (GICCS) was installed and tested. Phase I of GICCS is expected to improve customs control of landed cargo and the visibility of cargo status to commercial users of the system and the trading community. It also aims to provide cargo tracking capabilities which will enable users (importers, port authorities and inland container terminals) to have accurate information on the movement of container or cargo. Extensive training was conducted for stakeholders at KIA, Tema and Takoradi to enable them use the system effectively;
- In order to keep abreast with the rapidly changing technological environment of the securities industry, the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) acquired an electronic

surveillance system to monitor manipulation and abuses in the security market in real time. This application is critical in maintaining and promoting market integrity and transparency; and

- The SEC also commissioned the creation of a web portal for electronic filing of statutory reports by securities market operators, registrations, online submission of complaints, a digital library, filing of licensing applications, filing of IPOs applications and other documents etc. Internal users in the various departments of the SEC will also have quick and easy access to relevant reports to perform their duties.

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;
- The implementation of Phase II of the Fibre Backbone Project to provide improved access to ICT continued in 2011;
- Construction of a Perishable Cargo facility to provide adequate storage and cold chain facilities at KIA continued. Pack houses have been completed in three communities namely; Mariakrom, Otwekrom and Akorle. All the cold rooms and packing lines have been installed and electricity connected; and
- The GCNet deployed the Valuation Assurance Module as a system that cross-checks the valuations provided by the Destination Inspection Companies (DICs). This initiative has enhanced Ghana's trade and mobilization of tax revenue by the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.

Attract Private Capital from both domestic and international sources

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

- Government in its bid to bring on board the financially excluded, introduced strategies aimed at supporting institutions and the business community to deepen and broaden the scope of financial services, products and payment systems. In addition, government continues to provide support to financial institutions to make them more innovative, develop products, which are simple, easily accessible and affordable;
- To source strategic public/private partners for the Sekondi EPZ, the Ghana Free Zones Board gave license to a Chinese developer interested in developing a mineral's processing enclave in the Sekondi EPZ;
- The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) introduced the Rules for Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and this is expected to pave the way for the admission of ETFs on the local stock market;
- In improving the operational environment of the Ghanaian financial sector, the regulations for the National Pension Act 2008, Act 766 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2008, Act 749 were passed;
- To bring the large micro finance industry under supervision and regulation, the Bank of Ghana issued operating Rules, Guidelines and Licensing requirements for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), Money Lenders, "Susu" companies and collectors; Credit Unions, and Financial NGOs. It sought to create a base that will facilitate easy regulation and supervision of activities within the sector given the diverse nature and proliferation of private microfinance initiatives across the country. MFIs already operating were to regularize their activities with the Bank of Ghana within 6 months of the publication;

- A second generation Financial Sector Strategic Plan (FINSIP II 2011 – 2015) was developed and approved by Cabinet to serve as a blueprint for continued financial sector development in Ghana;
- To review and amend the Securities Industry Act, 1993, PNDCL333, the SEC continued with a consultative process that will lead to the eventual passage of the amendment Act. The overall objective of the Bill is to ensure that the Securities Industry Law in Ghana is up-to-date with international standards and best practice. Specifically, the Bill is expected to inter alia:
 - remove regulatory overlaps and plug gaps;
 - remove provisions that are obstacles to the facilitation of securities market development;
 - ensure compliance with International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) principles in order to meet IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MMOU) qualification requirements. The review is also expected to be made in line with IOSCO core principles of securities regulation, internationally accepted benchmarks and best practices;
 - ensure the law is expansive enough to accommodate all forms of securities in the present and future;
 - strengthen the operational independence of the Commission for an effective and efficient regulation of the securities industry in Ghana;
- The GSE initiated a process to implement a strategic framework that will lead to the operations of an Alternative Investment Market for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. The implementation of this strategy will assist the country to accelerate its economic development and growth, by putting the Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SME) sector at the fore-front;
- An agricultural weather-index insurance product was introduced on a pilot basis in Ghana. This product assists farmers by offering protection against the negative effect of extreme weather events as well as finances to manage drought risk. The roll-out was initiated in the 3 northern regions. It also serves as an incentive to improve access to finance in the Agriculture Sector;
- The National Pension Regulatory Authority (NPRA) was formally admitted into the International Organisation of Pension Supervisors (IOPSs), an independent international body representing those involved in the supervision of private pension arrangements. This independent body serves as a worldwide player for policy dialogue and the exchange of information, as well as a standard setting body. The pension guidelines was developed pending the registration of pension market players (i.e. custodians, pension Fund Manager and Trustees);
- The Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme (RAFiP) is designed to strengthen institutional performance, outreach and client orientation in all segments of the rural financial system. The RAFiP was declared effective on April 30, 2011 and is expected to be implemented through 2016. Some key activities implemented during the year include: (i) completion of a draft Capacity Development Strategy for the Rural Banking system; and (ii) signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ghana Micro-Finance Institutions Network (GHAMFIN) to deliver some services (in line with its original mandate) which are relevant to the activities of RAFiP;
- The SEC initiated the process towards the establishment of a Securities and Investment Institute for the capital market in Ghana. The Institute will serve as the educational hub for professional examinations and licensing regime for securities industry players and practitioners in both Ghana and the sub-region. The Institute will also help build capacity

for the securities industry including development of a programme for continuous professional development and training for company directors, secretaries etc.

ii) Provide predictable and speedy resolution of commercial disputes:

- In order to speed up the resolution of commercial disputes, the judicial service has so far established commercial courts in six (6) regional capitals namely Kumasi -Ashanti, Tamale - Northern, Sunyani – Brong Ahafo, Koforidua - Eastern, Cape Coast - Central and Takoradi - Western. Six (6) Circuit Courts in Accra, Ho, Koforidua, Kumasi, Takoradi and Tema were also earmarked for refurbishment and automation;
- Training and capacity building were offered to judges and staff who are responsible for these commercial courts; and
- Under the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) initiative, ten (10) selected Circuit Courts in Tamale, Agona Swedru, Nsawam, Mpraeso, Odumasi-Krobo, Kpando, Hohoe, Keta and Aflao were refurbished to aid effective administration of justice and resolution of land cases. Thirty (30) mediators were selected, trained and attached to these courts to offer Court Connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (CCADR) services.

Pursue and Expand Market Access

i) Pursue Regional Economic Integration:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry participated in WTO-related training programmes and technical assistance activities (courses in Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Regional Trade Agreements and Agriculture);
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry actively participated in ECOWAS/ACP/EU negotiations and meetings on the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) at all levels, participated in the Market Access, Rules of Origin, and EPA Development Programme Protocol Committees of the West African Negotiating team on the EPA;
- As part of the processes for the implementation of ECOWAS Common External Tariff, the Community reached a consensus on all tariff lines submitted, except for nineteen, which were deferred for further consultation among member countries and the ECOWAS Commission;
- Work on the migration from the Harmonised Code (HS 2007) to the Harmonised Code (HS 2012) was completed and being reviewed by Custom Divisions of all Member States. Countries' HS Structure would be replaced by the new regional HS Structure on which the regional ECOWAS CET will operate; and
- The construction of a Joint Border Post at Noepe in Togo near the Akanu border begun. A Joint Border Information Centre was opened at Aflao to provide information to both the public and private sectors on general trading rules and procedures to facilitate border processing, reduce costs and delays, and finally increase trade among ECOWAS members.

ii) Secure emerging market level competitiveness:

- In order to promote trade and access to markets, a National Quality Policy together with a programme aimed at establishing a robust and reliable National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) was prepared. The implementation of the NQI commenced in 2011 under the TRAQUE Programme at a cost of €9 million;
- Printing of the Model Market Designs was completed. So far, four road shows have been held at Cape Coast, Takoradi, Koforidua and Tamale to attract investors to build modern markets for MMDAs;

- To ensure that exports meet international standards, a National SPS Committee has been established to assist with sensitization and implementation of WTO-SPS Agreements. A 3-day workshop on SPS was undertaken for SPS related institutions in December, 2011;
- To improve the competitiveness of perishable export cargo, a sod was cut for the implementation of the perishable cargo facility at the airport in January 2011. The external walls have been completed and the cold storage facility has also been installed. Construction works on the development of pack houses was completed in three communities namely; Mariakrom, Otwekrom and Akorle. All the cold rooms and packing lines was installed and electricity connected;
- To improve export competitiveness, a target of 5,400 export and health certificates was set to be issued. In the end, 2,824 comprising of 1,589 export certificates and 1,235 health certificates were issued, representing a 52% rate of achievement. Export Certification is mandatory but needs the total collaboration efforts of the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS), Ghana Export Promotion Authority and the Ghana Standards Authority to ensure successful implementation and compliance. Additionally, 732 fish establishments, frozen vessels and fish consignments as well as 246 Yam and 41 Scrap metals consignments were inspected towards export certification;
- To increase the value and volume of non-traditional exports, the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) embarked on market development and diversification programmes in 2011. Under the export school system conducted by GEPA, 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; and
- Three hundred and fifty-nine (359) exporters and export facilitated institutions were trained to improve their export management and marketing skills, while the capacity of 514 agriculture extension officers, producers, farmers and manufacturers' were built on export awareness creation and export quality issues. Also GEPA conducted Export school sessions on quality export marketing for exporters in the Northern, Brong Ahafo, Central and Western regions.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) randomly inspected 1,351 fuel measuring instruments and accessories to ensure that the 39,862 verified in the year maintained their accuracies and have not been manipulated by users to cheat consumers. Seventy-two (72) pumps failed the random inspection tests. In addition 3,316 cocoa scales and test weights used in the cocoa industry were verified to ensure fair trading practices within the industry, while 1,362 trading devices and 241 weighbridges were also verified;
- A total of 19,020 product samples were analysed and tested as against 17,000 targeted for the period. In summary samples analysed were 6,431 food and agriculture samples, 2,838 material science, 4,360 microbiological, 1,879 engineering product samples, 2,427 drugs and cosmetics product samples and 1,085 forensic samples. They were analyzed and tested for certification, quality evaluation, destination inspection and forensic purposes;
- Eighty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy (84,970) Imported High Risk Goods were inspected at the country's entry points to ascertain their conformance to applicable standards under the destination inspection scheme. The year's target of 68,400 inspections was exceeded by 24.2% as a result of increased imports of high risk goods;
- Out of the 80 market surveillance targeted for the year, 70 were conducted representing an achievement of 87.5%. The surveillance was conducted in the Greater Accra, Western

and Ashanti regions. It was detected during the exercise that 396 products were illegally using the certification mark. The market surveillance team also inspected; and

- The GSA conducted a total of 562 factory inspections comprising 424 food factories and 138 material science and engineering factories towards products certification. This represents 80.3% of the targeted 700 factory inspections. Five-hundred and thirty-nine (539) locally manufactured products were certified to applicable Standards out of 600 targeted. The achievement represents 89.9% of the target. The category of products certified included 244 Food, 120 general chemistry and household products, 96 plastic and leather, 27 mechanical engineering, 23 cosmetics, 19 civil engineering 8 electro-technical and 2 textiles products.

Expand opportunities for job creation

- To empower women and the vulnerable to enter into income generating activities, technical and income generation training was provided to the youth and vulnerable groups. Four hundred and thirty-eight (438) technical persons were trained; 156 in three year apprentices and 282 in visiting apprentices. Training was done in groundnut processing, shea butter extraction, batik, tie and dye, cassava processing, basic hairdressing and servicing of sewing machines for dress makers, measurement and marking out for carpenters within the network of GRATIS foundation. The trainees have also now become trainers;
- Product research, development and promotion were undertaken in agriculture and other sectors to reduce drudgery and increase productivity; and
- Assorted equipment and spare parts (1,027 pieces) in agricultural and other sectors were produced for both local and West African markets.

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, the Association of Ghanaian Industries (AGI), the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industries (GNCCI), and the Ghana Employers Association

(GEA). 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 2011, the 175 businesses in Ghana who have signed on to the Ghana Business Code in 2010 remained unchanged. No new firms were signed on in 2011 because the project had ended and arrangements were still being made by the AGI to revive the activities of the project. Major challenges observed with firms signing up onto the code include inability to comply with the provisions of the code (e.g. HSE standards) and the paternity leave issue which has currently been amended to compassionate leave.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	Na	169	175	175 (Firms were not signed in 2011 because the project has ended and currently AGI is spearheading arrangement to revive activities of the project)	Steady progress

Source: AGI/ MOTI, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure good corporate governance:

- To enhance the legal, institutional and regulatory framework in risk management and corporate governance in the industry, a Code of Principles of Risk Management and Good Corporate Governance as well as a Manual for Accounting Disclosure for industry players were developed;
- The 11th edition of Ghana’s Club 100 rankings was launched with the financial services sector showing a remarkable performance by dominating the top-20 ranked companies. The Produce Buying Company (PBC), was ranked number-one in Ghana, up from the 34th position in the 2010 Ghana Club 100 rankings. The Ghana Club 100 is an annual award designed by the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) to identify and award the country’s best 100 companies with the objective of developing an open information culture within the Ghanaian corporate sector, and also provide incentives for improved corporate performance. It is as well to develop uniform criteria for evaluating corporate performance which would establish an annual and current analysis of the country’s corporate sector; and
- To strengthen the regulatory capacity of the SEC through improvement in workflows, systems, structure, processes, procedures and staff development, the SEC has undertaken an Institutional/Training Needs Assessment and developed a 5-Year strategic plan for the Commission.

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 are 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 comprehensive data on the contribution of MSMEs to the manufacturing output, employment and exports is not available, it is estimated³ that small firms, employing up to 100 people each account for 67% of total manufacturing employment. Medium sized firms, employing between 100 and 199 workers, employed only 7%, while larger firms employed 27%. The value addition per worker of the micro firms within SMEs is very low and estimated to be about US\$1,000.

The MSMEs in Ghana are concentrated in a few industries including garment-making/tailoring, carpentry and food products, where traditional apprenticeship is the predominant source of skills acquisition. Out of about 3,200 active exporters of non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities, and contribute not more than 25% of all non-traditional exports.

Though the banking sector's support for private sector development, including SME, has been growing, and several banks have introduced SME products and dedicated MSME departments, bank credit does not constitute a major source of financing for the working or investment capital of MSMEs. The share of MSMEs who obtain credit from the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) is estimated to be 50% (consisting of 13% for small enterprises; and 37% for medium firms), though 78% of small enterprises as well as 98% medium-size businesses are banked.

³ Private Sector Development: Access to Credit, Market and Land; Background Paper for 2012 CG/MDBS meeting

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

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	Na	Na	Na	Share of SMEs credit from a DMBs=13% (small enterprises); and 37% (medium firms)	Lack of data
2. Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	Na	Na	Na	The value added per work of micro firms with less than 10 employees is estimated at US\$1,000	Lack of data
3. Share and value of MSME products in total Non-traditional exports	Na	Na	Na	Out of about 3,200 active exporters on non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2011 to develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs):

i) Providing training and business development services:

- Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises programme, MOTI acquired transformers for the Adjabeng Garment enclave and developed a Proactive Trade Information System (PTIS) to provide information on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises online;
- The MOTI, in collaboration with the Ministry of Communication, completed plans and designs for the establishment of an ICT Park aimed at transforming enterprises, generating employment and also enhancing livelihoods;
- A web-based product gallery was established and over 50 MSMEs have submitted their profiles and photographs of their products for uploading onto the website. An IT firm was engaged to develop the site and upload the information compiled;
- MOTI, in collaboration with the Public Procurement Authority (PPA), designed a programme to train 50 SMEs in each region. So far, 150 SME operators were trained in the Greater Accra, Central and Western regions. The training will continue in the remaining regions within the first half of 2012 to build the capacity of SMEs in those regions to enable them to expand their businesses and create more jobs;
- GEPA supported exporters (mostly SMEs) to participate in trade fairs and exhibitions; GEPA collaborated with the Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral divisions of MOTI in discussions on opening up of markets for Ghanaian products in four Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation meetings. Nineteen (19) resource persons from the Ghana export school were trained on the Export Market Research Module under the MSME project. The NBSSI facilitated the participation of 257 MSEs (95 male and 162 female) in local and regional fairs; and
- To improve the competencies of officers in SME development, forty (40) staff made up of 30 males and 10 female were trained in foreign programmes.

ii) Enhancing access to affordable credit:

- NBSSI facilitated access to institutional credit by 791 MSEs (293 males and 498 females) and facilitated access to Business Development Services (BDS) by 14,370 MSEs (4,813 males and 9,557 females); and
- The Business Development Services Fund provided US\$3.3 million grants to 142 SMEs to acquire technical assistance to address issues of low productivity, access to markets, product development and access to finance.

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

- Four (4) new agro-processing equipments were prototyped and developed. The products were a rice winnower (blower), fibre nut separator, gari grading machine and groundnut sheller to allow for the manufacture of simple machinery to support agro-processing and small-scale industrial activities;
- The GRATIS Foundation facilitated the production of 193 assorted agricultural equipment for both local and West African markets; and
- Six Rural Technology Facilities (RTF) for Bole, Goaso, Bechem, Half Assini, Mankessim and Adidome were completed and are operational.

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

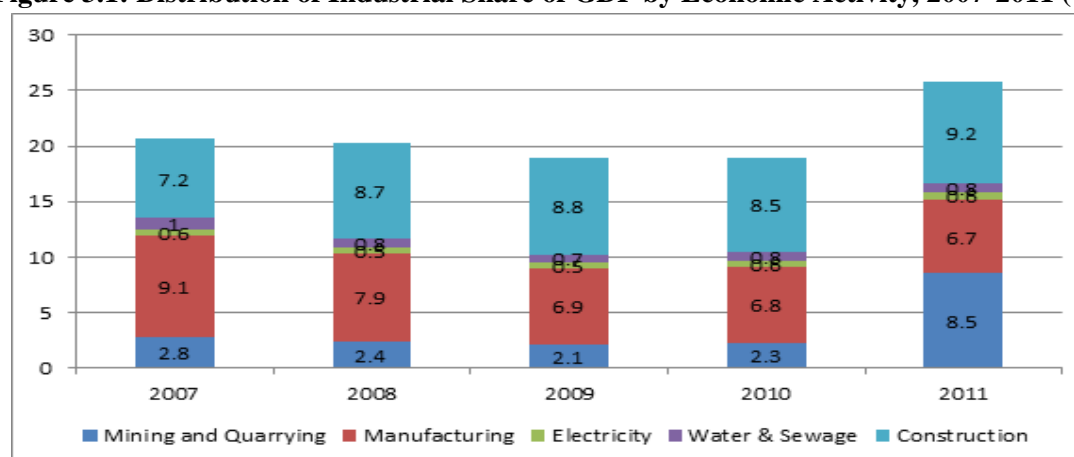
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

The share of Industry in GDP continued to increase in 2011, up from 19.1% in 2010 to 25.9% in 2011. The share of manufacturing in industry, however, continued to decline from 9.1% in 2007 to 6.7% in 2011, while the dominance of the construction sub-sector has increased, especially between 2007 and 2011, averaging 8.5% during the period (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Industrial Share of GDP by Economic Activity, 2007-2011 (%)



Source: GSS, 2011

The performance of the industry sector in 2011 represents significant improvement, over the previous year's performance. The Industry sector recorded a growth rate of 41.1% in 2011, compared to 6.9% recorded in 2010. This performance was largely driven by the mining and quarrying sub-sector (which grew by 206.5% compare to 18.8% in 2010), followed by the construction sub-sector (growing at 20 % in 2011, compared with 2.5 % in 2010). The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector was 13% in 2011, representing significant improvement over the 2010 level of 7.6%.

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Industrial Sector Performance:					
a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Na	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	Slow progress
b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Na	32.4%	33.5%	Na	Lack of data
c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to accelerated industrial development:

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

- To promote increased competitiveness and enhance industrial production with increased employment for all Ghanaians, the National Industrial Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme (ISSP) were developed and launched;
- Land was acquired and a contract awarded for the construction of a pineapple processing plant at Ayisam;
- To support the petrochemical industry, the selection of 16 beneficiary entrepreneurs in the salt industry in KEEA and Mfantseman Municipalities was completed;
- A Management Systems Certification Scheme was established at the Ghana Standards Authority under the Trade Capacity Building Project. It is to certify manufacturing and

services industries to Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2008) and Food Safety Management System (ISO 22000:2005). Three companies were certified to ISO 9001:2008 during the year. Preparation for the accreditation of the scheme to ISO 22000:2005 is currently on-going;

- Three hundred and thirty five (335) personnel from the manufacturing sub-sector were trained in Quality Assurance and Quality Management System to strengthen capacity and improve competences on the market;
- Two hundred and ten (210) standards were developed, reviewed and adopted during the year to guide both the manufacturing and the service industries. The standards include: 69 Telecommunication, 58 Electro technical, 29 Petroleum, 25 Food, 4 Agriculture, 4 Phytosanitary, 4 textiles, 4 Plastics/rubber, 3 Plywood and 3 Soap/detergents; and
- To promote good industrial practices to enable industry to compete favourably both on the domestic and international markets, 7,014 weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments were calibrated out of the 7,700 projected, representing 91.1% achievement;

ii) Diversify exports:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry finalized the five year National Export Strategy for the Non-Traditional Export sector;
- To ensure that adequate agro-based industrial raw materials are produced locally at competitive prices for local manufacturing, EDIF funded the cultivation of 240 acres of butternut squash at 4 different locations – Eastern (2), Central (1) and Brong Ahafo (1). A total of 77 tonnes were harvested and exported; and
- EDIF supported four (4) farmer-based institutions in the course of the year to cultivate pineapple and papaya for export. CSIR-IIR and BNARI of the Atomic Energy Commission were supported to undertake export-oriented research projects; and
- the National Intellectual Property (IP) Policy Committee prepared a draft National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategies for consultation with stakeholders including the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] which will be providing technical assistance for the development of the Policy for Ghana. The Trademarks Act, Industrial Design Acts, Patents Acts, Geographical Indications Act and Plant Breeders Acts (Plant Varieties Protection) are the five out of seven intellectual property legislations and their accompanying regulations that would be revised.

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 contribution of the tourism industry 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;
- 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 industry's performance was impressive with all the indicators exceeding their targets. In 2011, Ghana was ranked the 11th friendliest country in the world and the 1st friendliest country in Africa by Forbes Magazine. The number of tourists that visited the country was estimated at 1,086,745 in 2011, representing 16.7% increase over the 2010 level. Accordingly, tourist receipts increased from US\$1,876 million in 2010 to US\$2,193.5 million in 2011, representing 16.9% increase in revenue (Table 3.5).

Accommodation establishments to support the development of tourism in the country increased significantly over the 2010 level. The total number of registered accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses and Lodges) recorded a 17.7% increase from 1,784 in 2010 to 2,100 in 2011.

The Ministry of Tourism and the Ghana Tourist Board undertook a number of programmes to promote domestic tourism and encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their national heritage and create wealth in the local communities. As a result, the number of resident Ghanaians who visited 35 tourist sites increased by 5.9% from 723,714 in 2010 to 763,461 in 2011. The revenue accrued from entrance fees exceeded the target of 15.5% and recorded an increase of 16.8% from GH¢1,644,912.85 in 2010 to GH¢1,920,820 in 2011. The estimated number of jobs in the tourism sector in 2011 was 330,000, representing 13.3% increase over the 2010.

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

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	16.20%	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	16%	16.7% (Total Arrivals = 1,086,745)	Target exceeded
2. Change in Tourism Receipts	16.30%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ (GH¢2,342.04 mil)	16.20%	16.8% (US\$ 2,193.5 Million)	Target exceeded
3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	10%	1.7% (1,622)	11%	17.7% (2,100)	Target exceeded
4. Percentage change in domestic tourism:					
a. No. of domestic tourists	12.20%	(646,173 for 35 sites)	15%	5.9% (766,646) for 35 sites)	Target not achieved
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	15.50%	GH¢1,430,359	21%	16.8% (GH¢1,920,820)	Target not achieved

Source: MOT, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific measures were implemented in 2011 to develop the tourism industry towards realizing the goal of making Ghana the preferred tourist destination in Africa:

i. Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Revenue Generation

- The National Tourism Bill was passed by Parliament into Law (i.e. Tourism Act 2011, Act 817). The Act establishes the Ghana Tourism Authority which aims to promote the sustainable development of the tourism industry internationally and within the country. The Act also establishes the Tourism Development Fund whose object is to provide funding for tourism and tourism-related projects and programmes;
- The Ministry of Tourism participated in the following six (6) international conferences to showcase Ghana's tourism and also adopt best practices for product development and packaging of Ghana's tourism:
 - UNWTO Commission for Africa (CAF) 51st Meeting in Burkina Faso, 6 - 8 June, 2011;
 - 36th African Travel Association (ATA) Annual World Congress, Dakar, Senegal 27th April- 2nd May, 2011;
 - UNWTO Executive Council Ninetieth (90th) Meeting, Mombasa, Kenya, 19th – 22nd June; 2011;
 - G8/G20 Global Parliamentary Summit, Paris, 16th–17th May, 2011;
 - Joint Commission Meeting on Co-operation with South Africa, Pretoria. 5th–7th April, 2011;
 - 19th Session UNWTO General Assembly Meeting in Gyeongju, Korea, 8-14th October 2011;
- The Ghana Tourism Authority (GTA) participated in the following seven (7) International Fairs to showcase Ghana's tourist products in the international market and to place Ghana on the world tourist map:
 - Vakantiebeurs in Utrecht, Netherlands, 11-16th January, 2011
 - FITUR in Madrid, Spain, 19-23rd January 2011
 - ITB in Berlin, Germany, 9th-13th March, 2011
 - Second (2nd) Edition of the International Exhibition of Tourism (TICAA) in Dakar, Senegal, 27th–2nd May, 2011
 - American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) Fair, in the Las Vegas, USA, 11th - 13 September, 2011
 - Akwaaba African Travel Market, Nigeria, 21st-23rd October 2011
 - World Travel Market Fair, in London, UK, 8th-12th November 2011;
- The GTA printed and distributed 1,000 calendars and 5,000 promotional brochures to target institutions and Ghana Missions abroad to publicize Ghana's tourism products for patronage;
- As part of improving global access to Ghana's tourism products, the GTA activated E-Tourism Marketing by establishing its presence on Facebook, Youtube, and google. Additionally, the official Tourism Website of the Ministry -www.touringghana.com was upgraded and made more interactive;
- The Ministry of Tourism initiated action to reposition the Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Centre (HOTCATT) as a basic level hospitality training institute to ensure quality service delivery and ensuring professionalism in the industry at the lower and middle level;
- The Ministry of Tourism held inter-ministerial/agency meetings with Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ghana Airport Company, Ghana Civil Aviation, and Board of Airlines to strategize towards improving airport facilities and services; improving access to tourist sites; streamlining visa procedures including exploring

visa processing on line; forging partnership and bilateral protocols between Ghana and host countries in the field of tourism; etc.

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

- The Ministry of Tourism engaged the media to create public awareness about tourism during the Meet the Press and participated in the 2nd Ghana Policy Fair in Accra, as well as three (3) Regional Policy Fairs in Ho, Kumasi and Tamale;
- The 6th Okwahu Hang and Paragliding Festival during the Easter festivities at Kwahu. The event attracted over 200,000 local and foreign tourists and 27 pilots from seven different countries;
- Activities were undertaken to mobilize funding for the organization of the 2011 PANAFEST which prepared the ground for the Grand Celebration of the 10th edition of the event in 2012;
- The World Tourism Day, was celebrated in the Volta Region to showcase the region's potentials to the general public as well as the prospective investors;
- The GTA facilitated the organization and also participated in 7 traditional festivals across the country including the Hobgetsotso in Anloga; Kurubi in Kintampo; Kutumbe in Daboya; Kakube in Nandom; Akwantutenten in Worawora; Sankyiba in Nkonya Wurupong; and Amu Festival in Avatime; and
- The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Education organized a sensitization seminar to introduce the Schools Tour Programme.

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

- Tourist receptive facilities were constructed at Adasewase and Akwamufie to enhance tourist sites and increase patronage. The construction of receptive facilities in Saltpond, Agogo, Axim and Kpetoe are ongoing; while the construction of the Accra visitors' information centre is at advanced stage.
- Four (4) "Thank You Small Libraries" were developed in 4 deprived communities, namely Sempe cluster of schools at Mamprobi, Accra, Avatime-Vane, Ejisu, and Cape Coast by the Ministry of Tourism;
- Ten (10) "Discover Ghana" billboards were developed and mounted by the Ministry of Tourism at the entry and exit points in the Central, Greater Accra and Volta regions to enhance patronage of tourist sites in the regions;
- The establishment of the UNIDO-UNWTO Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism (Coast Project) at Ada was continued; and
- The Ghana Tourism Authority inspected and licensed 3,243 tourism plants to ensure quality service delivery to tourists for continuous patronage.

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

prospects for job creation, innovation and trade, as well as contributing to social inclusion and human-centered development, cultural diversity and environmental sustainability.

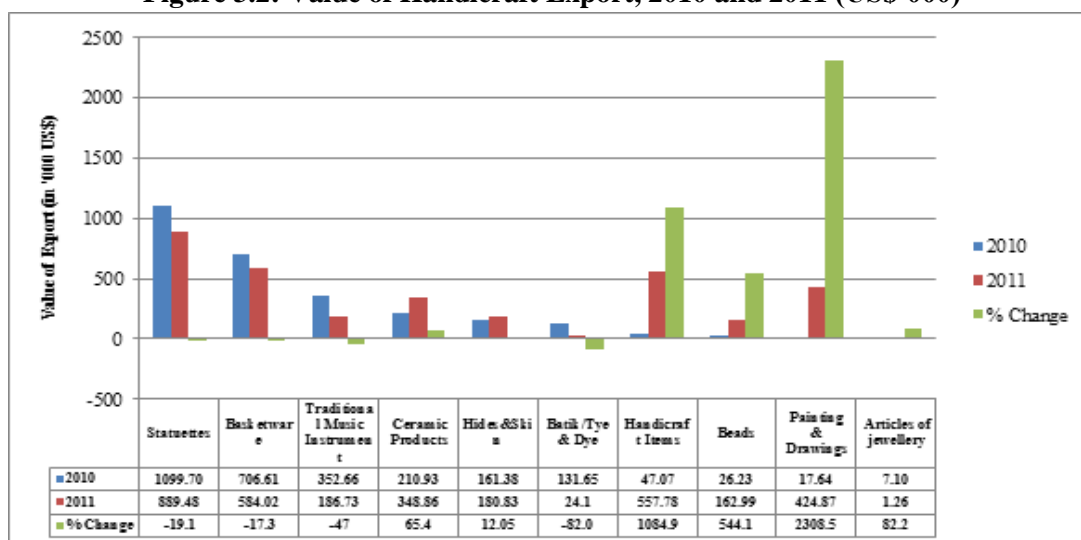
In this regard, the strategies implemented in 2011 in this focus area were aimed at developing and strengthening Ghana’s Creative Arts industry in such a way as to compete effectively in the world trade in creative goods and services. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives 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:

Though, comprehensive data is not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2011, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 28.6% from US\$2.78 million in 2010 to US\$3.57 million (Figure 3.1). This constitutes 0.17% and 0.15% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Figure 3.2: Value of Handicraft Export, 2010 and 2011 (US\$’000)



Source: GEPC, 2011

To obtain current and comprehensive data to inform policy decision-making and implementation, the initiative by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Foundation for the Creative Industries to conduct a study on the size of the Creative Arts Industry in Ghana continued in 2011 with collection of data. 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 Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) registered a total of 1,087 creative works in 2011, compared to 1,047 registered in 2010, representing 3.8% increase over the 2010 level. This includes 541 musical works, 387 literary works, 133 audio visual works, 11 artistic work, 11 logos and 4 software.

Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Size of the Creative Arts Industry	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	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
2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
3. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports	Na	0.18% (US\$2.1mil)	0.17% (US\$2.764mil)	0.15 (US\$ 3.57 mil)	Slow progress

Source: MOJ-AG/MOTI/MCC/MUSIGA/GHAPI/IMD, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2011 to promote the creative art industry:

- The Interim Copyright Management Team (ICMT) overseeing the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) distributed levies accruing from blank media to copyright owners in musical and audiovisual works. Revenue from levies allocated for literary works were expected to be used for building the capacity of literary and other artistic rights owners. The exercise was the final to be carried out by ICMT before a new stakeholder controlled Collective Management Organisations (CMO's) in the musical, audiovisual and literary sectors to take over from COSGA. The ICMT was observed as one of the most efficient and effective teams to manage COSGA since its inception in 1986. Established under Section 2 of Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2009, Act 788, the ICMT commenced operations in April 2010 with the primary objective of restructuring the copyright sector, collecting and distributing royalties, overseeing COSGA's liquidation and finally ushering in the new collecting societies;
- The Ghana Music Rights Organisation (GHAMRO) was launched as a newly certified royalty collective society for musicians and owners of creative works to replace the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA);
- For the first time in the history of the country direct budgetary resources of GH¢2 million was allocated to the creative arts industry for their activities in 2012;
- In an effort to promote and enhance the internal and external marketing of Ghanaian music, the Musicians Union of Ghana (MUSIGA) with support from NORCODE (Norwegian Copyright Organization, digitized over five thousand (5,000) songs under the digital meta-data library initiative. In addition, MUSIGA received support from partners to build their capacity in designing a new internet portal which will serve as a platform for reference and marketing of MUSIGA and digitized Ghanaian music. The digital project when completed, will allow the Ghana Music Industry to participate in the global music market. The project will also serve the needs of future collective management organization for the music industry;
- A music streaming service delivered to mobile phones, known as Streemio, was launched in Ghana. Ghanaian artistes whose music are used through this service are expected to get 10% royalty share of the gross revenue generated by the service;
- The New Music Ghana project launched in 2009 continued to be implemented in 2011. 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;

- To recognize the effort of women who have contributed to the creative arts industry in Ghana, but who are not recognized, especially the elderly, 20 women and two institutions were honored under the women in creative arts initiative of MUSIGA; and
- The Arts Village project initiated by Government in 2010 at Aburi in the Eastern Region to bring all artists in the vicinity under one roof for effective marketing of their products and generate employment was completed in 2011. The total cost of the rehabilitation of the Village is estimated at GH¢700,000. Experts have initiated the preparation of proposals to upgrade other craft villages in the country including Odumasi Abrakwa Craft Centre under CEDECOM (Handicraft Development Centre).

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area in 2011 could be considered as average. Assessment of progress in this thematic shows that about 55% of the total number of indicators monitored either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 45% either did not achieved their respective target or could not be assessed due to lack of data. The summary of progress and specific recommendations for the various policy areas are as follows:

3.3.1 Private Sector Development

The Government of Ghana still sees the private sector as crucial to the national development agenda to accelerate the growth and transformation of the economy. However, the sector still faces critical bottlenecks which hamper competitiveness and accelerated growth. According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report, Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Survey (2011) worsened from the previous year's rankings. Ghana slipped down by 3 places since in 2011, driven mainly by the poor performance in access to land (i.e. lack of availability of land and delays in obtaining permits). With a rank of 156 (out of 183) Ghana performed below the Sub-Saharan African average. Ghana's ranking in global competitiveness in 2011 remained unchanged at 114 out of 139 countries on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index.

It is recommended therefore that the implementation of interventions under the PSDS II and the GSGDA be focused at addressing these constraints. Some of the key areas under the GSGDA that must be given increased attention 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.

The private sector has shown a reasonably high employment growth in recent years, but most of it has been in the informal sector where productivity and earnings are low, conditions of work are poor and social security mechanisms are virtually non-existent. Policies, therefore, need to be evolved to induce higher employment growth in the organized sector and for

providing better earnings, conditions of work and social protection to workers in the unorganized sector.

There is a recognition of the enormous deficit in industry specific skills and formally acquired skills by the working people. It is recommended therefore that skill development be recognized as an important component of active labour market policies of the government. Labour market information systems should be set up adequately to annually assess the labour market requirements, identify labour-intensive high-growth sectors, so that skills development can be planned and delivered accordingly to meet the demands by industry.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is central to the growth and development of any country. However, this area received limited attention in 2011. No new firms were signed on to the Ghana Business Code in 2011. Efforts should therefore be given, in the coming years, to strengthening the regulatory framework and the institutions responsible for monitoring the behaviour and practices of players in the private sector. Attention should also be paid to investing in monitoring and evaluation to improve transparency and accountability of corporate entities.

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

Given the predominance of MSMEs in the Ghanaian economy and the constraints they face in increasing productivity and creating decent work conditions, the need for special policies and programmes has been recognized for long.

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. 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.

3.3.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

The industrial sector in 2011 recorded significant improvement over the 2010 performance. This was driven largely by the mining and quarrying, and the construction sub-sectors. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector recorded an increased of 13% in 2011, compared with 7.6% in 2010. However, the pace of the industrial sector in leading the overall economic transformation agenda remain slow. The sector continued to be challenged by lack of modern technological processes, and low value addition characterised by the declining trend in the manufacturing value added share in GDP. Accelerating the pace of implementation of policy interventions under the National Industrial Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme (ISSP), launched in 2011, will enhance the capacity of the sector to play its catalytic role in the economic transformation agenda as envisaged under the GSGDA.

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.

3.3.5 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

In 2011, Ghana was ranked as the 11th most friendly country in the world and the 1st in Africa by the Forbes Magazine. Tourist arrivals recorded an increased of 16.7%, leading to increased in tourist receipts from US\$1,876 million in 2010 to US\$2,193.5 million in 2011. Domestic tourism, on the other hand, increased by 5.9% and recorded total revenue of GH¢1.92 million, compared with GH¢1.64 million in 2010. To sustain the gains made in the sector, effort has to be made to improve the quality of tourism personnel at all levels, as well as infrastructure including good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation; quality hotels and restaurants and tourism-related facilities.

3.3.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Though, comprehensive data is not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2011, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 28.6% from US\$2.78 million in 2010 to US\$3.57 million. This constitutes 0.17% and 0.15% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Also a total of 1,087 creative works were registered by the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) in 2011, compared to 1,047 registered in 2010. The industry though holds significant prospect for economic development and social transformation in Ghana, it remains underdeveloped and the key constraints identified in 2010 still persist.

The expansion of the sector is crucially linked with quality control, standards and certainly aggressive. Large number of handicrafts produced in the country is easily characterized as being low quality and lacking standards, while marketing constraints in both the domestic and international market exist. Location and craft-specific interventions are needed for quality, skills upgrading, standards and better access to markets as well as rationalizing the role of “middle man”.

Another challenge preventing comprehensive assessment of the impact of the creative arts industry on the development of the economy is lack of regular 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. It is therefore recommended that the effort on conducting baseline studies by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Foundation for the Creative Industries be accelerated and concluded.

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 in the Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP).

The key components of the agriculture modernisation 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 2011

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2011 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, as well as key policy measures implemented to accelerate agriculture modernisation.

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

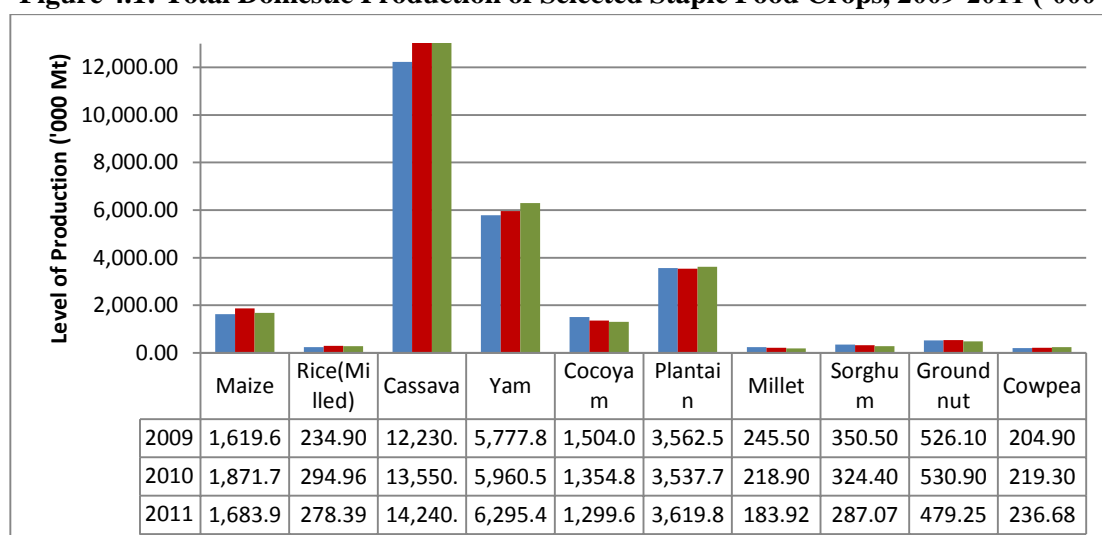
Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agriculture sector in 2011 was 0.8% compared to 5.3% in 2010. Its contribution to GDP declined from 29.8% in 2010 to 25.6% in 2011. The highest growth rate of 5.1% was recorded by livestock subsector, compared to 10.1% recorded by the forestry and logging sub-sector in 2010. The largest contributor to the sector continues to be the crop sub-sector including cocoa, accounting for 72.9% and 75% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 28,009,380 metric tonnes in 2010 to 28,772,167 metric tonnes in 2011, representing 2.7% increase compared to about 6.7% in 2010 (Figure 4.1). About 50% of the staple crops including maize and rice (milled) recorded an average decline of about 9.5%, due in part, to erratic rainfall pattern experienced in 2011 (Table 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2009-2011 ('000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2011

Table 4.1: Percentage Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

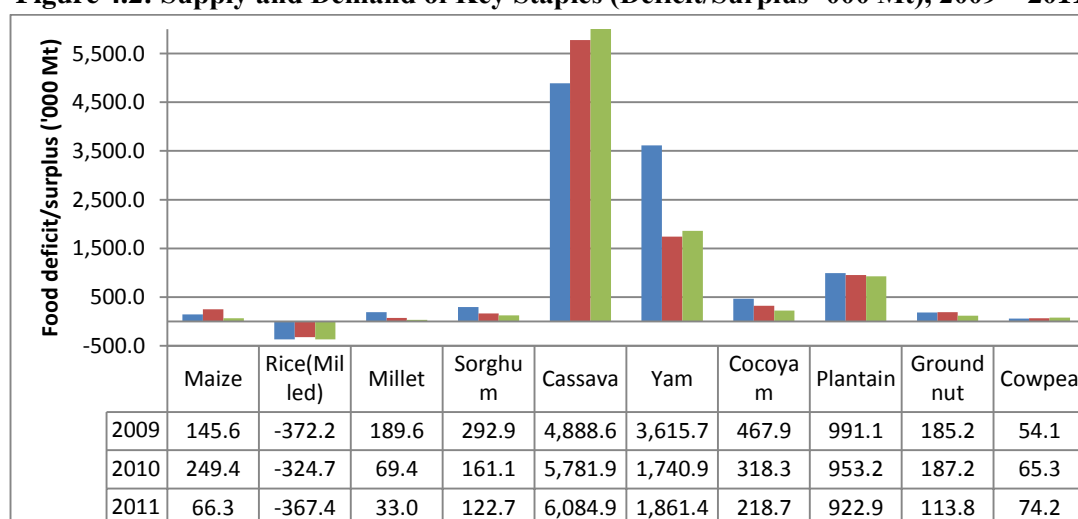
Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
- Maize	12.2	9.2	15.6	-10.0	Target not achieved
- Rice(milled)	35.58	22.9	25.6	-5.6	
- Millet	Na	21.1	-10.8	-16.0	
- Sorghum	Na	5.6	-7.4	-11.5	
- Cassava	9.61	7.4	10.1	5.1	Six (6) staple crops including maize and rice recorded decline in outputs.
- Yam	18.4	15.3	3.2	5.6	
- Cocoyam	Na	-12.3	-9.9	-4.1	
- Plantain	Na	6.3	-0.7	2.3	
- Groundnut	Na	12.3	7	-9.7	
- Cowpea	Na	33.7	28.4	9.1	
- Soyabean	Na	8.5	6	12.7	
- Cocoa	6	-11.1	16.3	14	

Source: MOFA, 2011

The weather pattern was not generally favourable in 2011 across all regions, reflecting in poor yields and levels of production, especially among the cereals. The average rainfall amounted to 992.93 mm in 2011, compared to 1,208.77 mm in 2010. Beyond the low level of rainfall, it was erratic and poorly distributed, leading to flooding and intermittent dry spells. The minor season rains, though heavy, stopped abruptly in September and early October in most of the regions.

Despite the decline in the production of the major staple crops including rice and maize, Ghana was self-sufficient in food production as total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2011. Total food production for human consumption improved from 21,373,00 metric tonnes⁴ in 2010 to 21,908, 000 metric tonnes. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs of 12,765, 000 metric tonnes in 2011 (Figure 4.2). The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 9,143,000 metric tonnes in 2011, compared to 9,204,000 metric tonnes in 2010.

Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus ‘000 Mt), 2009 – 2011



Source: MOFA, 2011

Trends show that Ghana is comparatively self-sufficient in the roots and tubers than in the cereals, mainly as a result of their capacity to withstand short dry spells. In 2011 about 87% of the total food surplus recorded was largely accounted for by surpluses recorded in the root and tubers (especially cassava and yam).

Though special crop production interventions like block farming, NERICA Rice Dissemination Project, Inland Valley Rice Development Project etc continued to be implemented in 2011, poor weather pattern adversely affected the output of the two major cereals (maize and rice). Consequently the domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a surplus of only 66,300 metric tonnes in 2011 compared to 249,400 metric tonnes in 2010, while the gap in rice production for human consumption which was reduced from 372,200 metric tonnes in 2009 to 324,700 metric tonnes in 2010, increased to 367,400 metric tonnes in 2011.

⁴ Revised data

ii. Agricultural Productivity

All the staple crops, except cassava and soyabean recorded declines in yields in 2011. Maize and rice (milled) which recorded major improvements in yield in 2010, experienced declines of 12.7% and 13.3% respectively in 2011. The highest decline in yields of 16.9% was recorded in millet, while the lowest was recorded in plantain (-0.3%). The reduction in yield for these crops was influenced by periods of flood in the major season and droughts in the minor season in and around the major production areas in 2011 (Table 4.2).

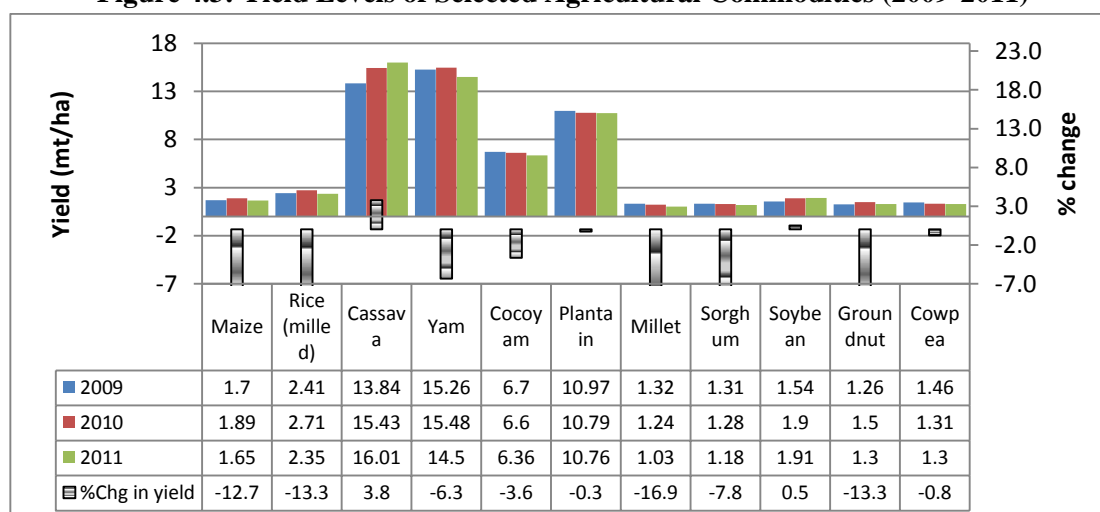
Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):					
- Maize	2.04	-2.3	11.23	-12.7	Target not achieved Only 3 staple crops recorded marginal improvement in yields
- Rice (milled)	2.89	6.2	12.4	-13.3	
- Millet	Na	24.5	-6.1	-16.9	
- Sorghum	Na	9.2	-2.3	-7.8	
- Cassava	16.61	2.4	11.5	3.8	
- Yam	15.57	8.4	1.4	-6.3	
- Cocoyam	Na	0.0	-1.5	-3.6	
- Plantain	6.87	2.5	-1.6	-0.3	
- Groundnut	Na	14.9	19.0	-13.3	
- Cowpea	Na	13.5	-10.3	-0.8	
- Soyabean	Na	20.7	23.4	0.5	
- Cocoa	Na	Na	Na	-10	

Source: MOFA, 2011

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 5.3mt/ha in 2011, compared to 5.5mt/ha in 2010. Cassava recorded the highest yield of 16.01mt/ha in 2011 compared to 15.43mt/ha in 2010, while the lowest yield of 1.03mt/ha was recorded in millet (Figure 4.3). The average yields of roots and tubers in 2011 was estimated at 12.29mt/ha compared to 12.50mt/ha in 2010, while that for the cereals were estimated at 1.6mt/ha in 2011 compared with 7.12mt/ha in 2010, representing the highest decline among the staple crops.

Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2009-2011)

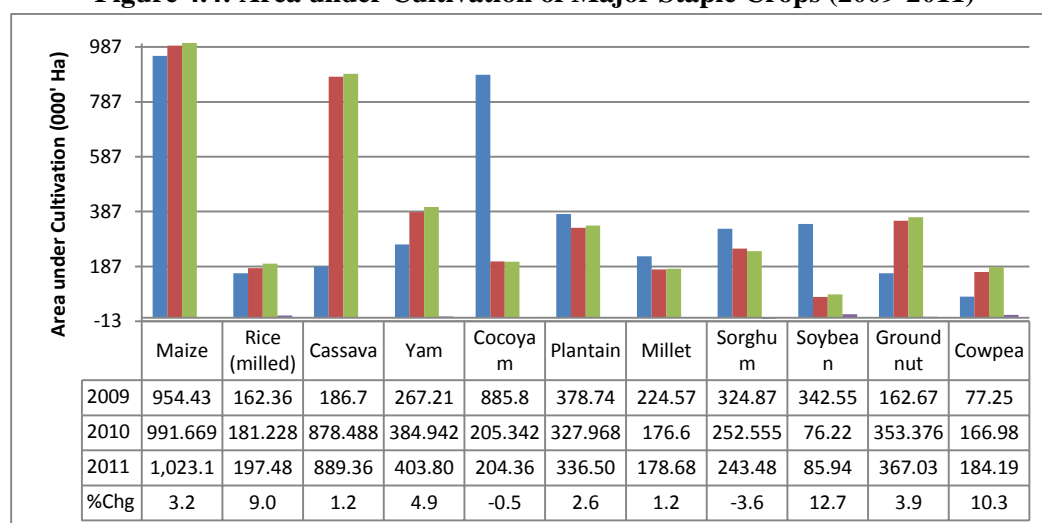


Source: MOFA, 2011

Meanwhile, total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased by 4.1% in 2011 compared to 0.7% recorded in 2010. The area cropped under all staple crops recorded increases except cocoyam and sorghum which recorded decreases (Figure 4.4).

Cereals accounted for the highest proportion of 39% of the total area put under cultivation, and contributed 9% of total food production, followed by root and tubers with 37% and significantly contributed 75% to total production. The area put under legumes cultivation was estimated at 16%, while area under plantain cultivation alone was estimated at 8%. Legumes and plantain production contributed 13% and 3% to the total production respectively. This means that the increase in overall food production observed in 2011 could largely be attributed to land expansion rather than yield or land intensification as was the case in 2010.

Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2009-2011)



Source: MOFA, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

- Under the Fertilizer Subsidy Programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture supplied 114,160 metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers to farmers at a total cost of GH¢54.9 million as against GH¢34 million spent in 2010;
- In the Western and Central Regions, 930 farmers cultivated 1,263 hectares of oil palm;
- To ensure sustainable use and productivity of agricultural lands, efforts were made to conserve forest resources through sustainable agro-forestry, planting of shady trees as woodlots and wind breaks around farms and other settlements.
- The Youth in Agriculture Programme (YIAP) consists of four sub-programmes; Block farm, livestock and poultry, aquaculture and agribusiness.

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. Specifically it focuses on the competitiveness of local production and how it is enhanced for integration into domestic and international 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:

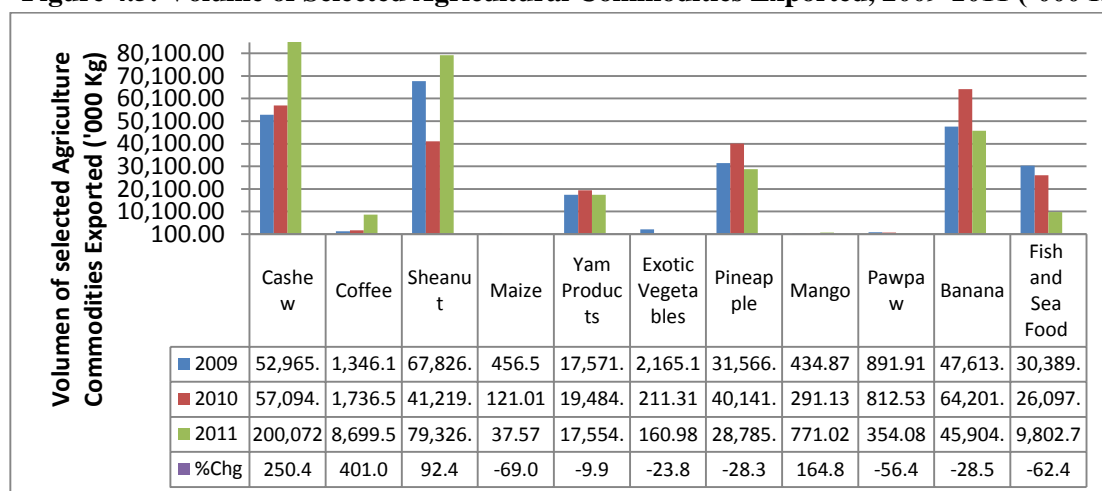
Total export earning from the agriculture sector, excluding cocoa, was estimated at US\$4,233.72 million in 2011. This represents about 70% increase over the level recorded in 2010. Export earning from this sector include those from export of general agricultural commodities, processed products and agricultural raw material.

The improvement in earning from agricultural export has been attributed, in part, to the strategic initiatives that MoFA in collaboration with other partners (EMQAP, MiDA, etc.) are implementing to ensure GlobalGAP compliance by farmers and exporters.

i. Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2011 increased following continuous decline since 2008. Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2011, excluding cocoa, increased by 55.7% compared to a decline of 13.6% in 2010 and 27.1% in 2009 (Figure 4.5). Commodities that recorded the largest increases in quantities exported are coffee (401%) and cashew (250.4%). Shea nut and mango exports which recorded a decline in 2010, recorded increases of 92.4% and 164.8% respectively in 2011, while maize (-73.5%), exotic vegetables (-90.2%) continue to record declines in 2011. Yam products, pineapple and banana which recorded increases in 2010 recorded declines in 2011.

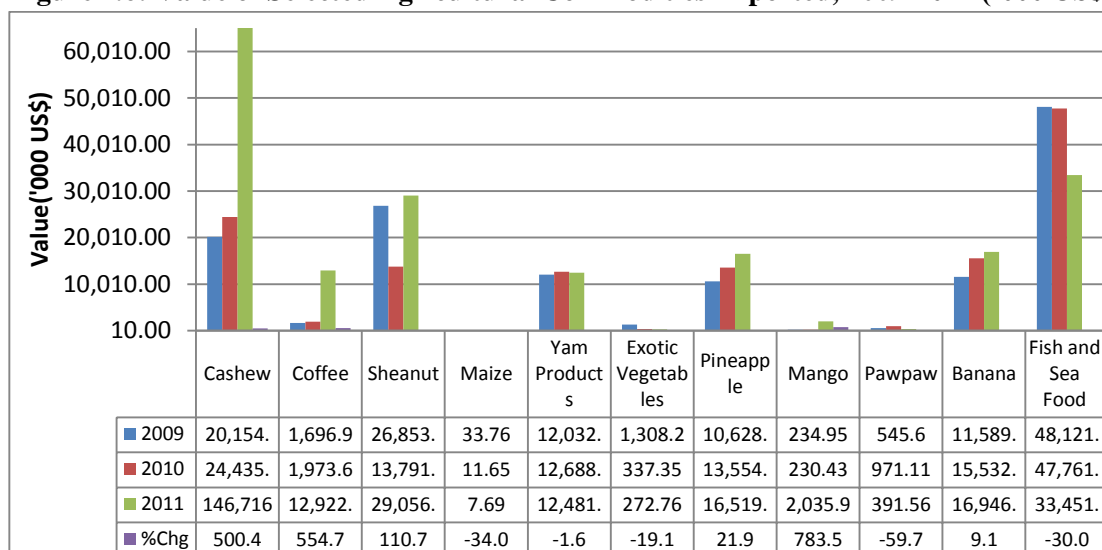
Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2009-2011 ('000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2011

The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) in 2011 amounted to US\$270,801.25, representing about 106.3% increase over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2010 (Figure 4.6). This is significant improvement over the situation in 2009 and 2010 when declines of 18% and 0.8% respectively were recorded. Commodities that recorded significant improvements in value of exports are mango (783.5%), Coffee (554.7%), cashew (500.4%) and sheanut (110.7%), while those with significant declines are pawpaw (59.7%) maize (34%) and fish and seafood (30%).

Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2009-2011 ('000 US\$)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority,, 2011

ii. Volume and value of processed products exported

The total amount of processed agricultural products exported in 2011 was estimated at 546,662.40 metric tonnes, representing about 83% increase over the 2010 level (Table 4.3). This led to total export value of US\$131.838 million, representing about 80% increase over the 2010 level. The key products include fish and seafood, oil seeds and nuts and horticultural products which constituted about 97.5% of total processed products exported.

Table 4.3: Volume and Value of Processed products exported

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 MT)			Value (USD)		
	2010	2011	%Chg	2010	2011	%Chg
Cereals	0.7796	1.44	84.7	978,010	971,632	-0.7
Coffee/Tea/spices	3.15	10.38	229.6	2,925,289	10,633,998	263.5
Dairy products	0.10237	0.03154	-69.2	70,818	133,154	88.0
Fish and Sea food	26.10	13.40	-48.7	47,761,091	32,339,734	-32.3
Game and Wildlife	0.04225	0.54525	1190.5	92,322	430,716	366.5
Horticultural Products	145.09	155.95	7.5	49,022,038	55,734,373	13.7
Oils Seeds and Nuts	123.22	363.43	194.9	63,560,482	194,774,866	206.4
Others	0.9839	1.40	42.1	524,501	613,632	17.0
Total	299.47	546.66	82.5	164,934,551	296,773,107	79.9

Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2011

In addition to earning from the export of general agricultural commodities, and processed products, an amount of US\$843,553.00 was realized from the export of some selected raw materials including raw cotton, cotton fibre, sugar cane and groundnut. This represents about 180% increase over the amount of money earned in 2010.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

- The Ministry Of Food And Agriculture, with support from EMQAP made available a total of 104,000 pineapple (smooth cayenne) suckers to horticultural crop farmers. In addition to the planting materials distributed to the beneficiaries, black plastic mulch, agrochemicals and fertilizers, needed for the establishment of smooth cayenne sucker multiplication nurseries were also distributed;
- Eighty-four (84) out of a targeted 100 phyto-sanitary inspectors and Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) were trained on Marketing Quality Standards and Phytosanitary control;
- National Quality Standards were developed for a number of commodities on the local market, including tomatoes, onions, hot pepper, fresh oranges, rice, maize, gari and cassava flour (kokonte);
- To create and strengthen Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs), an FBO Secretariat was operationalized to serve the FBO Development Board to give strategic direction for FBO development in Ghana. A “Private Sector Extension” desk was established to harmonize and regulate the activities of private sector extension providers (NGOs, FBOs and private companies). The secretariat trained 1,879 executive members of FBOs on enterprise development modules and 2,000 copies of “Enterprise Development Manual” for FBOs was developed, printed and distributed to beneficiary FBO executives;
- Under the post-harvest activity of MiDA programmes, 14 Post Harvest Infrastructure Projects in the Southern Horticulture Belt, continued including a perishable cargo centre at Kotoka International Airport, 3 pack houses in the horticultural belt and 10 agribusiness centres;
- To improve the investment climate for agri-business and also develop Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) aimed at increasing on-farm productivity and value addition in selected value chains, a Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) was developed; and
- National quality standards were developed for tomatoes, onions, hot pepper, fresh oranges, rice, maize, gari and cassava flour (Kokonte).

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

The high risk traditionally associated with the Agriculture sector which renders it unattractive for private equity investments, was 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 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 4.4: Access to Production Inputs

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					Target not achieved
- Maize	96	70.0	82.5	40.50	The unexpected drought and flood experienced across the country resulted in heavy yield losses.
- Sorghum	4	2.0	2.0	0.50	
- Rice	40	25.0	23.5	14.00	
- Cowpea	40	33.3	10.0	1.50	
- Soybean	40	20.0	20.0	12.50	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	Na	3.4%	11%	59.3%	Significant progress
3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Na	3,409,774.2	19,756,232	310,538.57	Slow progress 98% overall decline, due to about 99% decline in importation of Muriate of Potash
4. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports:	Na	Na	-33.7% (liquid)	58%	Significant progress
- Insecticides	Na	Na	-10.6% (solid)	19.4%	
- Herbicides	Na	Na	46.6% (liquid)	130%	
	Na	Na	-57.6% (solid)	164%	
- Fungicides	Na	Na	-26.4% (liquid)	-92.5%	
	Na	Na	-33.8% (solid)	145%	

Source: MOFA, 2011

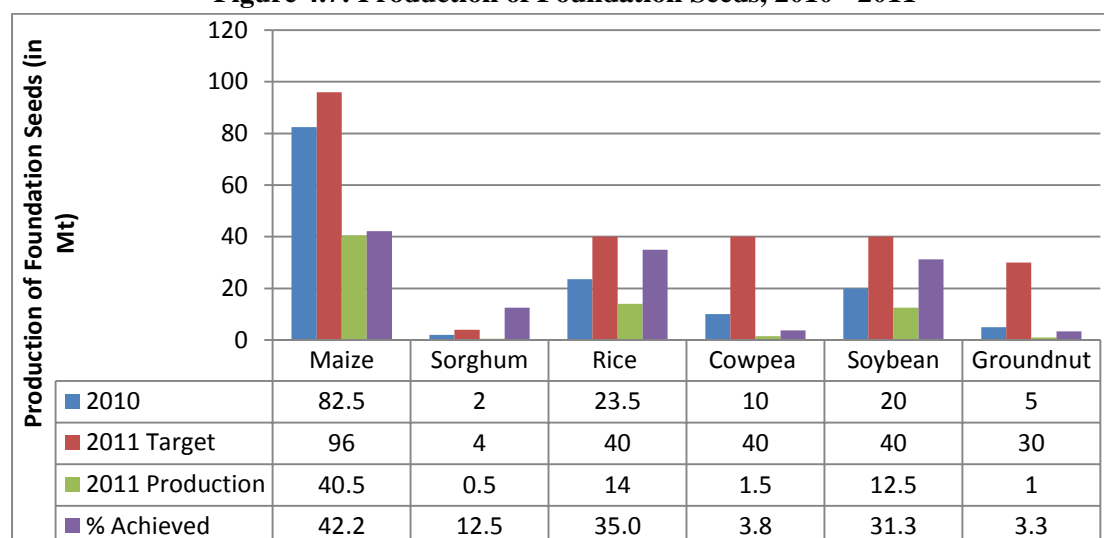
Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grain and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2011 amounted to 70 metric tonnes, compared to 143 metric tonnes in 2010 (Figure 4.7). This falls short of the target for 2011 by 72% and could cover only about 0.9% of the total area under cultivation.

Similar to the trend in 2010, production of maize foundation seed was the highest (42.2% of the target) followed by rice (35.5% of the target) and soybean (31.3% of the target). The lowest grain and legumes foundation seed production was recorded among the groundnuts (3.3% of the target) and cowpea (3.8% of the target). The general low production of grains and legume foundation seeds has been attributed in part to the unexpected drought and floods experienced across the country which resulted in heavy yield losses. As a result, most farmers resorted to using farmer-saved seeds which have relatively poor germination and yields.

On the other hand, RTIMP and WAAPP produced a total of 7,610,000 cassava cuttings from 127 hectares for distribution to farmers for secondary multiplication. In addition, 9 hectares of yam and 4.8 hectares of sweet potato were established for distribution to farmers for secondary multiplication

Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2010 - 2011

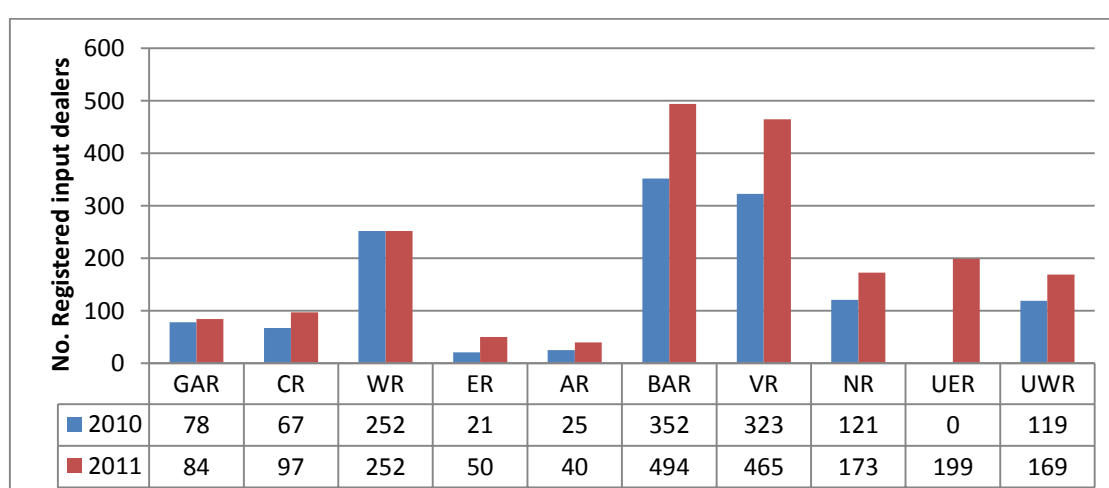


Source: MOFA, 2011

Input outlets and sale points:

The number of input outlet points increased from 1,270 by 59.3% in 2011 compared to 11% increase recorded in 2010. The region with the highest number of registered input dealers is Brong Ahafo Region with 24.4% of the total number of registered input dealers, followed by Volta Region with 23%. The region with the lowest number of registered inputs dealers are Ashanti Region (2%) and Eastern Region (2.5%). The number of districts without permanent input outlet/sale points declined from 74 in 2010 to 62 in 2011, of which 92% are in Brong Ahafo Region alone. The general increase in the number of registered input dealers has been attributed in part to the fertilizer subsidy programme and the operationalization of the “Plant and Fertiliser Act (803)” which requires that all agrochemical dealers are registered with the Plant Protection Directorate of Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Figure 4.8: Number of Registered input dealers, 2010 - 2011



Source: MOFA, 2011

The number of permanent input outlets for crops increased from 1,177 in 2010 to 2,005 in 2011 (representing 70.3%) while that for fisheries increased by 0.9% from 109 in 2010 to 110 in

2011. On the other hand, the number of permanent input outlets for livestock declined by 65.7% from 566 in 2010 to 194 in 2011.

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 significantly.

In an effort to address the low fertilizer usage, the Government of Ghana introduced a fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008. In general the level of fertilizer importation declined by about 98% in 2011 on the account of about 99% decline in importation of muriate of potash as a result of carryover stocks from 2010. On the other hand, the importation of the phosphates and urea increased by over 100% and 300% respectively. These amounts of fertilizer imports exclude those imported by other companies including COCOBOD which directly import fertilizers for their operations but whose statistics are not captured by the Directorate of Crops Services.

In general, farmers were satisfied with the availability and accessibility of fertilizer in 2011 than in 2010. The improved availability is attributed to the increase in the number of registered agricultural input outlets across the country.

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. With the exception of liquid fungicide, the importation of both liquid and solid insecticide and herbicides increased significantly in 2011. The liquid and solid formulations of insecticides increased by 58% and 19.4% respectively. The importation of solid fungicide which recorded a decline in 2010 increased by 145% in 2011, however liquid fungicides declined by 92.5%. Also the number of importers of agro-chemicals increased from 12 to 24 in 2011. These figures exclude imports by the Ghana COCOBOD.

In general, farmers were satisfied with the availability and accessibility of agro-chemicals in 2011 and the quality of service was observed to have improved over the previous year. The availability is attributed largely to the increase in the number of registered agro input outlets across the country which has reduced the distance between farmer's home and agro-chemical shops.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

In 2011 various agricultural machinery/equipment valued at US\$5.1million were procured and distributed to beneficiaries in 6 regions. In addition 165 combine harvesters were assembled under the Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centers (AMSECs) programme and deployed across the country to support individual farmers for increased agriculture productivity. These interventions continued to improve farmers access to agricultural

machinery/equipment and enhanced tractor-farmer ratio which is estimated at 1:1,500 compared in 2011 compared to estimate of 1:1,800 in 2009 (Table 4.5).

To sustain the programme 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 continued to train farmers and tractor operators in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments across the country. In 2011, seventy-five (75) farmers and tractor operators were trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery, while under the AMSECs programme 3 additional centres were established in the Northern (2) and Upper East (1) Regions to bring enhanced access to mechanized agricultural services to farmers. This brings the total number of existing centres to 89 of which about 85 are operational.

Table 4.5: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	Na	1: 1,800	Na	1:1,500	Steady progress
2. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	Na	67 Centres	84 Centres (20% increase)	89 centres (6% increase)	Significant progress
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Na	Na	137 farmers and tractor operators trained	75 farmers and tractor operators trained	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2011

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 39 improved technologies, including 14 under the crop sub-sector, 16 under the livestock, and 8 under the fisheries sub-sector were demonstrated to farmers in all the regions of the country by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) in 2011.

In all, a total of 1,203,473 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities), representing a marginal decline of 5.9% from the 2010 level, accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2011. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 60.6% benefited from crops, 22% benefited from livestock, 0.5% benefited from fisheries technologies demonstrated while the remaining 16.9% benefited from other agricultural management practices.

On the average, female participation in all technologies demonstrated recorded 36.5% compared to 29% participation in 2010, however, technologies demonstrated in fish processing attracted 66.8% female participation while that of fingerling production attracted 45.5% female participation.

Table 4.6: Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target																												
1. Extension Officer-farmer ratio	1:800	1:1500	1:1500	Na	Lack of data No. of agricultural information centres increased from 39 to 41, with 36 operational. No. of Research Extension Linkage meetings held throughout the country decreased from 137 in 2010 to 76, on account of inadequate and late release of budgetary resources																												
2. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	Na	1,143,752	1,279,456 (11.9% increase)	1,203,473 (5.9% decrease)	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>36.2</td> <td>63.8</td> <td>729,482</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>36.0</td> <td>64</td> <td>264,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries:</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>48.5</td> <td>6,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fish processing</td> <td>66.8</td> <td>33.2</td> <td>2,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fingerling prod'n</td> <td>45.5</td> <td>54.5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>36.5</td> <td>63.5</td> <td>1,203,473</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Female (%)	Male (%)	Total	Crop	36.2	63.8	729,482	Livestock	36.0	64	264,500	Fisheries:	51.5	48.5	6,185	-Fish processing	66.8	33.2	2,201	-Fingerling prod'n	45.5	54.5	11	Total	36.5	63.5	1,203,473
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total																														
Crop	36.2	63.8	729,482																														
Livestock	36.0	64	264,500																														
Fisheries:	51.5	48.5	6,185																														
-Fish processing	66.8	33.2	2,201																														
-Fingerling prod'n	45.5	54.5	11																														
Total	36.5	63.5	1,203,473																														

Source: MOFA, 2011

Though data on the extension officer-farmer ratio is not available, the increase in the number of agricultural information centres and the procurement of 886 motorbikes for distribution to Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) improved the capacity of the AEAs to reach more farmers and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts. During the 2011 farming season, though the number of Research Extension Linkage (RELC) meetings held throughout the country decreased from 137 in 2010 to 76, the number of agricultural information centres increased from 39 in 2010 to 41, leading to increased number of farmers' visits from 4,562 in 2010 to 36,011 visits in 2011.

Total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) required in 2011 was 3,909, out of which 2,068 (52.9%) were at post, and compares with a total of 7,251 AEAs required in 2010 of which 2,332 (32%) were at post. This represents a decrease of 12.8% in the number of AEAs at post. The number of female AEAs at post decreased from 318 in 2010 to 279 in 2011, representing 12.3% decline.

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 2011 developed land area under irrigation (formal and informal) increased marginally by 1.5% from 27,879 hectares in 2010 to 28,303.5 hectares in 2011. The share of the area under formal irrigation constituted 37.7%, while those under informal irrigation constituted 62.3%.

Total area cropped under formal irrigation increased by 10% from 8,860 hectares in 2010 to 9,745 hectares in 2011, compared to 27.4% increased recorded in 2010. There was also a corresponding change of 4.6% in the land intensification ratio⁵, from 0.87 to 0.91 compared to 24.3% recorded in 2010. 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 the completion of small dams for dry season vegetable farming in the Upper East, Upper West, and Northern Regions.

On the other hand, the area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 7,169 hectare in 2010 to 8,955 hectares in 2011, indicating a rise of 24.9%. Land intensification ratio correspondingly increased from 0.41 to 0.51.

Table 4.7: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):		0.74 (27,702 ha)	1.28 (27,879 ha)	1.42 (28,303.5 ha)	Steady progress
- Total area(formal and informal)	Na	0.70 (10,065 ha)	0.87 (10,242.5 ha)	0.91 (10,667.5ha)	
- Formal area	Na	0.04 (17,636ha)	0.41 (17,636ha)	0.51 (17,636ha)	
- Non-formal area	Na				
2. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.74%	5.51% GH¢4.768mil	6.26% GH¢6.06mill	Steady progress

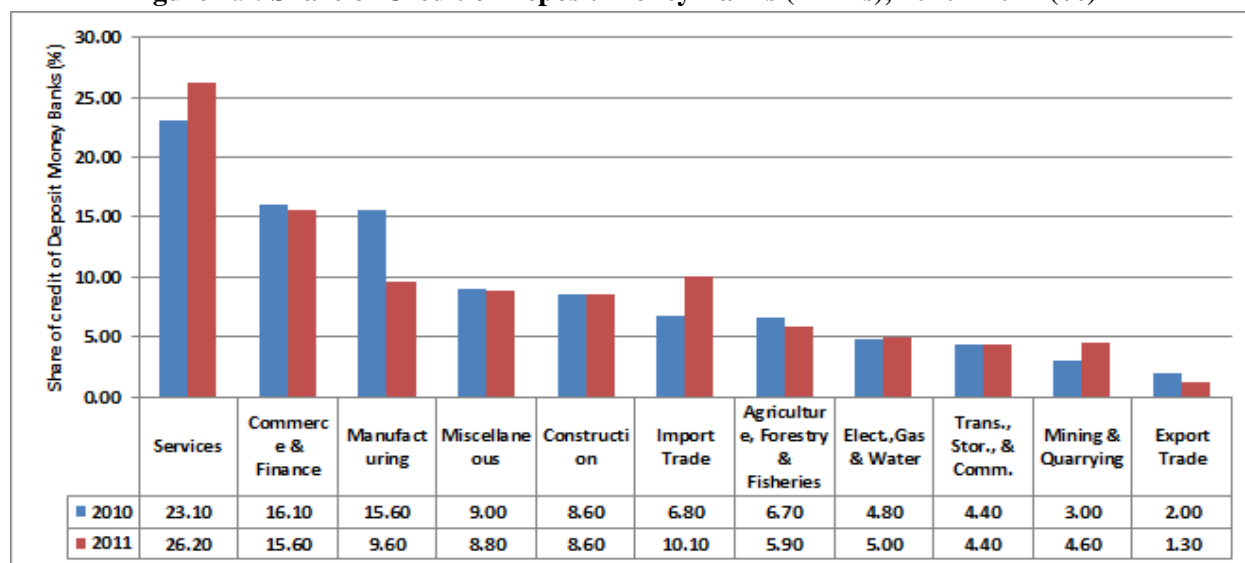
Source: MOFA, 2011

The share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) declined marginally from 6.7% in 2010 to 5.9% in 2011, and amounted to GH¢5.01 million. This still represents a small share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to all sectors, and the 7th on the scale of 1 – 11 key sectors of DMBs credit in 2011, similar to the situation in 2010 (Figure 4.9).

The medium term objective 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 modernization including infrastructure.

⁵ Land intensification ratio shows the efficiency of land use, comparing total cropped area to total developed area.

Figure 4.9: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2010 - 2011 (%)



Source: BoG, 2011

v. Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Data on post harvest loss of staple crops is still not available. However a total of 108 agro-processing and storage equipment including maize shellers, rice mills and grain pro cocoons were procured and distributed to farmers. Additional 58 agro-processing equipments including mechanical and solar dryers for maize, rice millers, paddy thresher, garri roaster, cassava grater and flash dryer were procured for distribution to farmers/processors to facilitate value addition for food security and increase incomes among beneficiaries.

Following its establishment in 2010, the National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) continued to purchase and store grains for food security and to intervene in the market to ensure competitive prices at all times. In 2011, the buffer stock facility, which has the capacity of stocking thousands of tonnes of cereals, has in stock 5,000 metric tonnes (100,000 bags) of maize and 4,750 metric tonnes (95,000 bags) of rice. It also offloaded over 10,000 metric tonnes of maize to the market to stabilize maize prices and provided a guaranteed market for rice, maize and soya bean to farmers in 2011.

Table 4.8: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
- Maize	28.08%	35.10%	Na	Na	Lack of data
- Cassava	27.68%	34.60%	Na	Na	
- Rice	5.52%	6.90%	Na	Na	
- Yam	19.52%	24.40%	Na	Na	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					
- Maize	15,000	900	1,000	5,000	Steady progress
- Rice	15,000	Na	1,092	4,750	
- Soybeans	1,000	Na	Na	Na	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry:

Access to Production Inputs

- The Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) provided storage services in custom-built cold-rooms at Asuoyeboah, Ho and Winneba to seed producers within the southern sector of the country to ensure the viability of seeds supplied to farmers.
- Sixty-eight (68) metric tonnes of maize and 30 metric tonnes of NERICA rice foundation seeds were produced by GLDB, in addition 148 metric tonnes of certified nERICA seeds produced and distributed to 2,685 farmers in Ejura Sekyedumase, Tolon-Kumbungu and Hohoe Districts.
- Eight hundred and sixty-three (863) pesticide dealers, 156 participants from Government Agencies, NGOs and opinion leaders in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions and 55 officers from EPA, GRIDCO, CEPS, VRA, and ECG were trained in safe pesticide handling and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) management by EPA. Additionally, 37 out of 55 applications for hazardous chemical disposal permits were approved.
- A total of 7,610,000 cassava cuttings from 127.00 ha were distributed to farmers for secondary multiplication.
- A total of 705 farmers were involved in secondary multiplication of cassava planting materials. Additionally, 494 farmers cultivated yam planting materials, while 38 were engaged in secondary multiplication of sweet potato planting materials, with 36 farmers cultivating cocoyam planting materials for distribution to farmers.
- WAAPP, trained 50 District Agriculture officers from 30 districts on guidelines for the establishment of field demonstrations of improved cassava and sweet potato varieties in collaboration with the Directorate of Crop Services (DCS).

Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

- Under the RELC programme, 60 researchable problems were recommended from the seventy-six RELC planning meetings held in 2011. These included the problems identified during the 2010 planning meetings which were not resolved.
- Foundation seeds for 3 early-maturing-drought tolerant maize were released to farmers by CSIR. The 4th maize varieties/hybrids have been multiplied for sale to maize farmers.
- Two improved soybean varieties adapted to the agro-ecologies and farming systems of the Savanna zones was developed and released to farmers.
- A total of 157 groups in 2011 as against 26 groups in 2010 were trained on eight different technologies for processing agricultural commodities.

Access to credit

- A total of GH¢141.696 million was released by Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) for agricultural production and other agricultural activities.
- The NRGPF facilitated the acquisition of credit by farmers through Rural and Community Banks to improve their productivity. The number of beneficiaries has increased from 2,028 to 16,376 and the amount of loan increased from GH¢205,177 in 2010 to GH¢1.055 million in 2011.

- In response to the demand by stakeholders for the establishment of an Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) Act was amended in 2011 to create a window for agriculture financing. The amended Act, “Export Development and Agriculture Investment (Amendment) Act, 2011” therefore seeks to provide financial resources for the development and promotion of agricultural production and agro-processing activities among others.

Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- The programme to increase productivity of irrigation schemes, and increase intensification through the rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure, establishment of micro irrigation schemes, development of sustainable water harvesting and agricultural water management schemes in the northern and southern savannah zones and the preparation of feasibility studies for large scale irrigation projects in the country continued in 2011.
- Under the Phase II of the rehabilitation and extension works at the Tono irrigation Scheme, two night storage reservoirs, and two pump houses were fitted with pumps to irrigate 315 hectares to be dedicated for the cultivation of tomatoes to feed the Northern Star Tomato Factory at Pwalugu.
- Seventy percent (70%) of rehabilitation works on flood damaged dams in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions were completed.
- Fifty-four (54) boreholes were jointly drilled by AESD and the Afram Plains Agricultural Development Project to enhance irrigation and dry season cropping among farmers.
- The Northern Rural Growth Project (NGRP) provided 50 water pumps and technical support services to farmers in order to increase the land intensification ratio through an increase in crop production cycles.

Agricultural Mechanization

- In line with Government’s commitment to increase farmers’ access to agricultural mechanisation services, a total of 89 Agriculture Mechanization Service Centres (AMSECs) were established and made operational.
- One hundred and sixty-five (165) combine harvesters were assembled for distribution across the country to support individual farmers for increased agriculture productivity.
- About 285 small-scale farmers in the three northern regions were provided with animal traction services from 3 public animal traction centres at the Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions.

Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- Training in processing technologies for rice parboiling, processing of groundnut and palm kernel into oil and cow milk into cheese and yoghurt were organized. The training were to target both farmer groups and individuals; however, in an attempt to reach more processors within a given period, group trainings were mostly adopted.
- The training in rice parboiling, processing of groundnut and palm kernel (into oil) as well as processing of cow milk (into cheese and yoghurt) were organized for farmer groups only.
- Training was conducted in High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) processing for 60 farmer-processor groups in Volta and Brong Ahafo Regions, 11 medium/large scale cassava processors in Volta, Greater Accra and Brong Ahafo Regions and the Kitchen Staff of 10 Senior High Schools in the Volta Region by CSIR. Also selected commercial

bakers in the Greater Accra Region benefitted from the training programme in composite bread making with HQCF.

- The Nasia Rice Mill was revived and is now milling about 100 tonnes of rice per day.
- In addition, 55 licensed buying companies have been established while employment has been created for 35 permanent staff at the Nasia Rice Mill, and 5,000 women par-boilers in Tamale.
- The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) continued to do its work and has so far registered 73 Licensed Buying Companies. The licensed buying companies are mandated by NAFCO to reach out to farmers at the farm gates and buy the cereals from the farmers on behalf of NAFCO. A margin is added to the farm gate prices for the LBCs prices and the committee takes into consideration factors like transportation, sacks, drying, bagging, sewing and handling to come up with this margin. The LBC prices for 2011 are as follows; Maize(100kg)- Gh¢70 Paddy Rice(85kg)- Gh¢45 and Soya(100kg)- Gh¢85.
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture supported NAFCO activities by distributing, installing and stocking grain pro-cocoons at some RADU warehouses for maize and rice storage.

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 ensuring food security, 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:

During the 2010/2011 crop season, a total of 1,024,553 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 39.3% increase over the 2009/2010 level. In line with the policy of paying cocoa farmers remunerative prices, government, on the advice of the Producer Price Review Committee (PPRC), increased the producer price of cocoa by 33.33% to GH3,200.00 per tonne prior to the commencement of the 2010/2011 crop year. The new price represented 75.15% of the projected net FOB price of cocoa.

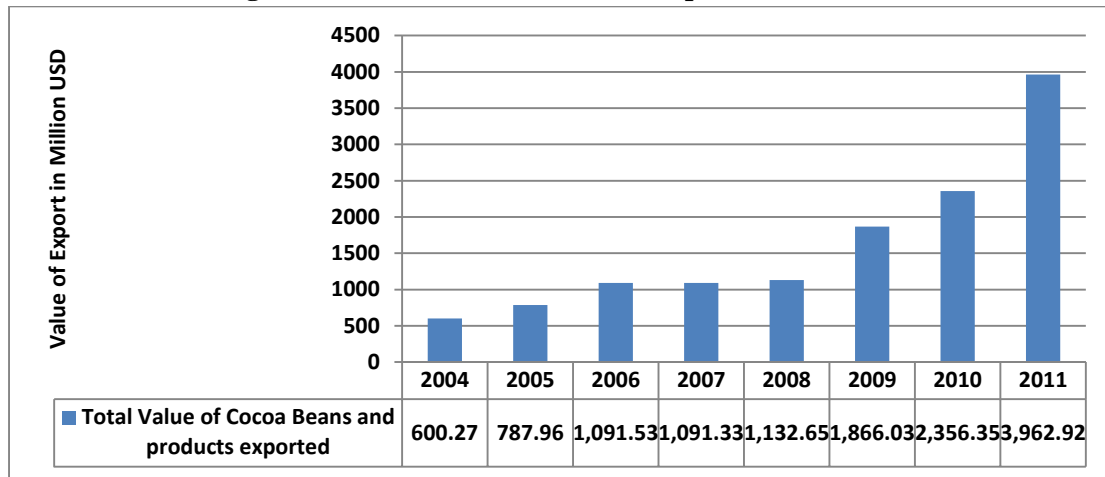
The installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa is currently estimated at 365,500 metric tonnes, representing 35.7% capacity to process local cocoa production. In 2010/2011, the share of cocoa output processed locally was estimated at 22.4%, representing about 8.2% improvement over the 2010 level, but still falls short of the medium-term target of government 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 2010/2011 is estimated at US\$3,962.92 million, representing about 68.2% increase over the 2010 level of US\$2,356.35 million (Figure 4.10).

Table 4.9: Promote Selected Crops Development

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	900,000	710,642	632,024	1,024,553	Target exceeded
2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	11.10%	22.4%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of Shea nut exported annually (Mt)	Na	67.826	41.219	79.33	Steady progress

Source: MOFA, 2011

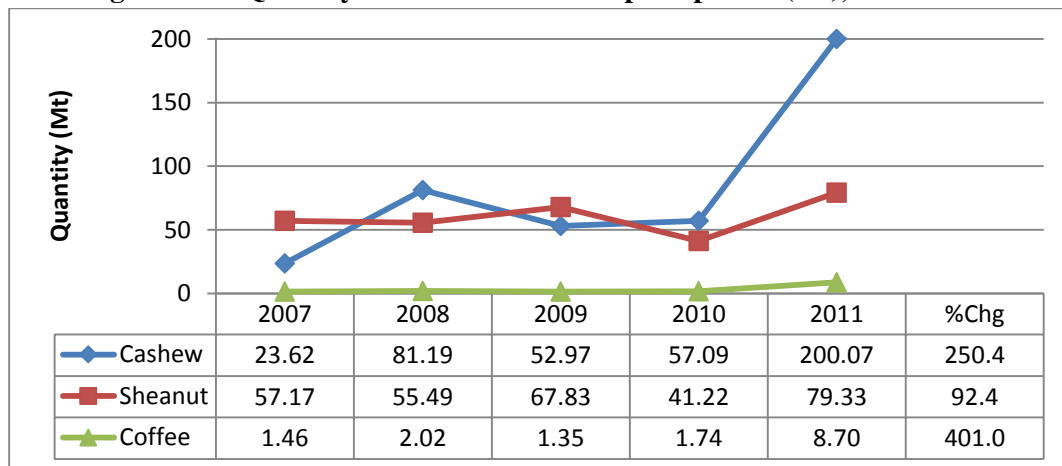
Figure 4.10: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2007-2011)



Source: COCOBOD, 2011

Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew and coffee continued to be slow. Even though the total volume of cashew nut, coffee and shea nut exported recorded an increased of about 187% in 2011, following a persistent decline from 138.70 metric tonnes in 2008 to 100.05 metric tonnes in 2010, there has been inconsistencies in growth of export since 2007 (Figure 4.11). The general pattern of performance is characterised by years of good performance followed by years of declining trends. This notwithstanding, total export earnings from these cash crops have increased from US\$40.20 million in 2010 to US\$188.692 million in 2011, primarily due to the improvements in earnings from cashew nut (500%) and Shea nut (554.7%) exports.

Figure 4.11: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt), 2007 - 2011



Source: COCOBOD, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to promote cocoa and shea nut development:

- An amount of US\$2 billion was raised during the 2010/2011 crop year in a syndicated loan as compared with the US\$1.5 billion the 2009/2010 cocoa year to facilitate the implementation of COCOBOD's programmes and activities.
- A total of GH¢50.793 million (i.e GH¢40.00 per tonne) was paid as bonus to farmers for the 2009/2010 main crop cocoa purchases.
- Government through COCOBOD continued with the Cocoa Hi-tech Programme in 2010/2011 crop year. The focus of the Hi-Tech Programme was to encourage fertilizer application and the use of improved planting materials by farmers.
- COCOBOD continued the implementation of the Cocoa Farmers Housing Scheme with an amount of GH¢7.602 million allocated for the programme, while the formulation of modalities for the institutionalization of the scheme was initiated.
- The Cocoa Roads Improvement Programme (CRIP) continued in 2010/2011 leading to the upgrading of several roads in cocoa growing areas to facilitate the evacuation of cocoa from up-country to take-over centres. In addition, it has enabled school-going children to benefit from the free bus service provided by Government.
- COCOBOD continued to provide financial assistance to cocoa farmers in the form of scholarships for their wards. An amount of GH¢2.4 million was allocated during the 2010/2011 crop year.
- The National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa growing areas (NPECLC) continued to be supported by COCOBOD. The NPECLC was supported with an amount of GH¢2.0 million by COCOBOD.
- CRIG was supported to continue research into the utilization of by-products from cocoa, shea-nuts and cashew.
- Resources for scientific and agronomic research and extension services for coffee production were provided by COCOBOD. The initiative to replant and rehabilitate coffee farms by COCOBOD was continued.
- About 18,100 cashew seedlings were distributed to farmers.
- A Shea Unit was established under COCOBOD to facilitate the implementation and co-ordination of programmes relating to the shea industry.
- A National Steering Committee on Sheanut, comprising representatives of all major stakeholders in the shea industry was established to serve as a governing body to assist in the development of the shea industry
- A review of the over 20-year old Regulations and Guidelines for the Privatisation of Internal and External Marketing of Sheanut and Sheabutter was undertaken by the National Steering Committee on Sheanut.
- In collaboration with the Department of Co-operatives, the Shea Unit has designed a comprehensive plan to revitalize the shea groups into co-operatives and viable enterprise units. When adopted it will serve as a platform for supporting the pickers/processors with inputs such as wellington boots, hand gloves, tricycles fitted with buckets, local processing equipment, etc
- A minimum price for shea was instituted by the Shea Unit in consultation with stakeholders. The parameters for determining a farm-gate price includes the cost of production of the producer and the prevailing market situation.

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.

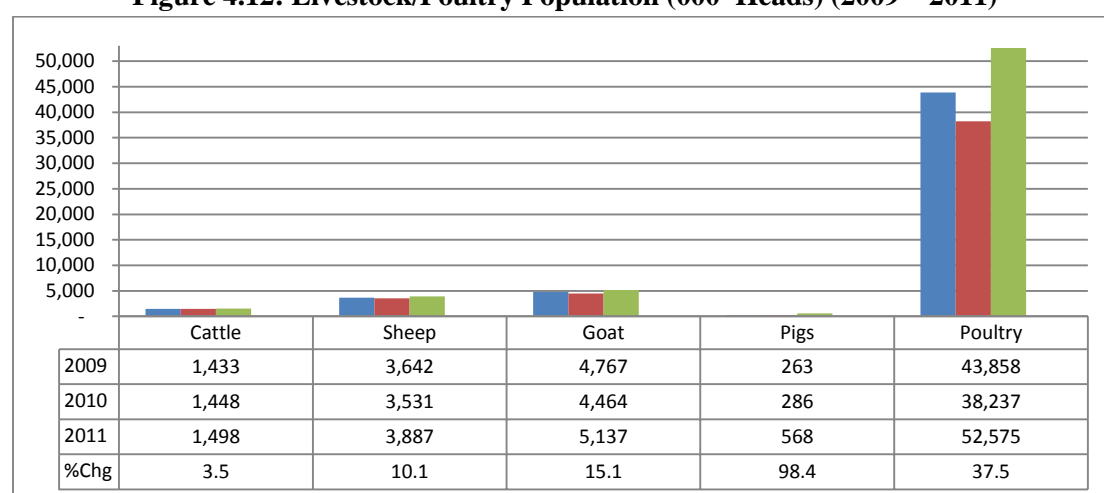
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- 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 which remained relatively unchanged since 2008, recorded significant improvements in 2011 and contributed about 1.9% to the GDP. The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various species in 2011 were cattle (3.5% compared with 1.1% in 2010), sheep (10.1% compared with 3.2% in 2010), goat (15.1% compared with 5.0% in 2010), pig (98.4% compared with 3.0% in 2010) and poultry (37.5% compared with 8.8% in 2010). Based on these estimated growth rates, cattle population stood at 1,498,000, sheep at 3,887,000, goats at 5,137,000, pigs at 568,000 and poultry at 52,575,000 for the year 2011.

Figure 4.12: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2009 – 2011)



Source: MOFA, 2011

Table 4.10: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

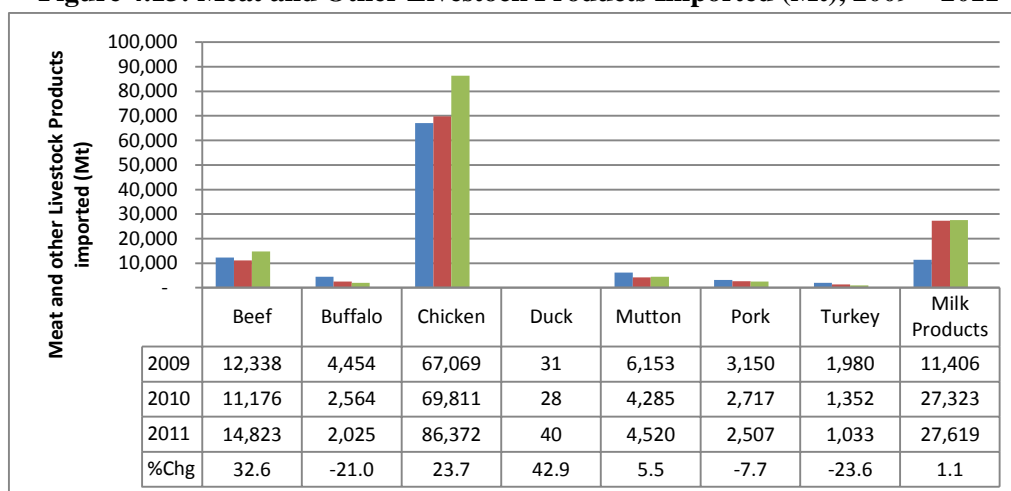
Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	2%	2%	2%	1.9%	Steady progress

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					Target exceeded
- Cattle	Na	1.1	1.1	3.5	
- Sheep	3.52	3.2	3.2	10.1	
- Goat	5.50	5.0	5.0	15.1	
- Pig	Na	-3.0	3.0	98.4	
- Poultry	Na	8.8	8.8	37.4	
3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Steady progress
- Beef	Na	<u>Mt</u> 12,338 (-6.1%)	<u>Mt</u> 11,175.9 (-9.4%)	<u>Mt</u> 14,823 (32.6%)	
- Chicken	Na	67,069 (-23.7%)	69,810.8 (4.1%)	86,372 (23.7%)	
- Buffalo	Na	4,454(-39.5%)	1,602.3 (-64.3%)	2,025.2 (21%)	
- Duck	Na	31 (92.5%)	28 (-8.4%)	40 (29%)	
- Mutton (Sheep meet)	Na	6,153 (3.2%)	4,285.2 (-30.4%)	4,520 (5.5%)	
- Pork	Na	3,150 (-42.6%)	2,716.6 (-1.8%)	2,507.3 (-7.7%)	
- Turkey	Na	1,980 (-40.9%)	1,716.6 (-13.3%)	1,033.1(23.6%)	
- Milk Product	Na	11,406 (319.5%)	27,341.8 (140%)	27,618.5 (1.1%)	

Source: MOFA, 2011

On the other hand, imports of meat and other livestock products increased by 16.5% from 119,227.10 metric tonnes in 2010 to 138,903.20 metric tonnes in 2011 (Figure 4.13). With the exception of buffalo, pork and turkey, the importation of major meat and other livestock products increased in 2011. The quantity of chicken imported continued to increase following a decline of 23.7% in 2009, and this appears to be bad news for the growth of the local poultry industry which continues to suffer from high cost of production, thereby making the price of locally produced chicken uncompetitive.

Figure 4.13: Meat and Other Livestock Products Imported (Mt), 2009 – 2011



Source: MOFA, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to promote livestock development:

- The National Cockerel Programme aims at improving the protein in-take of Ghanaians. Under the programme a total of 81,803 cockerels were procured and distributed to 4,378 farmers at a subsidized price for rearing
- Under the Livestock Development Project's Credit-In-Kind scheme, over 40,000 sheep/goats and 1000 pigs were distributed to farmers for commercial rearing.
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed potentially cost effective feed packages for small ruminants to improve productivity of sheep and goats. Experimental pen was constructed at its Frafraha Station and animal housing and feeding training for farmers was also carried out.
- Two poultry houses were established with a total capacity of 2,000 birds at the Katamanso station of CSIR to develop a nucleus population of broilers as a source of renewable, sustainable, parental and commercial chicks. Space has been created to expand the production base of the breeding flock.
- Government through the CSIR trained farmers in modern broiler production techniques and assisted small scale production cooperatives to process, store and market broiler meat efficiently.
- Over 2.5 million doses of wet I-2 vaccines were produced, 2,125,650 village chicken, guinea fowls and turkeys were vaccinated against Newcastle disease, and 95,643 dogs and 14,834 cats were also vaccinated against rabies in the 3 northern regions.

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 992,000 metric tonnes in 2011, while the annual production was estimated at 440,990.27 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 551,009.73 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) promoting 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:

- Fisheries 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 sub-sector accounted for 1.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 6.7% of the country's Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) in 2011. 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 many households, with the per capita consumption of fish by households in Ghana estimated at 24.5kg in 2011.

The total annual domestic fish production in 2011 was estimated at 440,990.27 metric tonnes, representing 6.9% increase over 2010 level of 412,657.62 metric tonnes. Out of this figure, 74.1% was accounted for by marine fisheries (326,545 metric tonnes), while 21.6% was from inland fisheries (95,353.31 metric tonnes). Production from aquaculture accounted for 4.3% (19,092 metric tonnes) of the overall fish production.

Compared to 2010, marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish food increased marginally by 2.3%. The artisanal canoes contributed about 70% of the total marine fish production for 2011 while in 2010, it contributed about 66%. The increases could be attributed to government's support in the form of subsidised premixed fuel, out board motors and technical backstopping to these artisanal fishermen. Fish landings from the marine semi-industrial and industrial fleet for 2011 declined by 486 metric tonnes and 7,524 metric tonnes respectively due to the reduction in operational vessels during the period.

Inland fish production on the other hand, increased by 14.7% from 83,126.62 metric tonnes in 2010 to 95,353.31 metric tonne in 2011. Aquaculture production increased significantly by 87.2% from 10,200 metric tonnes in 2010 to 19,092 metric tonnes in 2011. Aquaculture is produced from cages, ponds/tanks and dams /reservoirs/dugouts. Cage systems generate about 85% of aquaculture output, ponds constituted 7.7%, while others form 7.2%. Cage culture production systems have gained popularity due to the high productivity and ease of operation.

Table 4.4: Promotion of Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	Na	21.7kg	24.9kg	24.5 kg	Steady progress
2. Total Fish Supply (mt):					
a. Marine	329,406	326,109.7	319,331	326,545	Steady progress - 2 exceeded target, while 2 did not achieve their targets
b. Inland Capture fisheries	74,500	74,500	83,126*	95,353.31	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	15,000	7,500*	10,200	17,000.00	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	418,906	408,109.7	412,657	440,990.27	
d. Import	195,000	182,400	199,798	191,428.88	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	Target exceeded
4. Total surface water Area under pond fish farming (Ha)	Na	606ha	617ha	680.3ha	Steady progress
5. Total surface water Area under cage culture (No./Vol.)	Na	816units/ 97,212m ³	1,148 units/ 166,500m ³	1525 units/ 234,287.7m ³	Steady progress
6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (Tonnes/ m ³ /yr)	Na	0.050	0.045	0.069	Steady progress

Source: MOFA/Fisheries Commission, 2011

NB: *=Revised data based on the introduction of improved method data collection (i.e. GPS base method)

The increase in aquaculture production was as a result of the increase in both productivity and expansion of area under fish farming. Total surface area under functional fish ponds increased from 617 hectares in 2010 to 680 hectares in 2011, while those under cage culture increased from 1,148units/166,500m³ in 2010 to 1,525units/234,287.7m³ in 2011. Productivity of fish ponds which has remained at 1.5mt/ha/yr since 2005 increased to 2.2mt/ha/yr and exceeded the target of 1.7mt/ha/yr on account of improved strategy for input supply along the aquaculture value chain and good pond management practices (Table 4.4). The total number of existing ponds for 2011 was estimated at 1,459 compared to 2,004 in 2010. However the total area under sustainable management increased by 2% from 144ha in 2010 to 147ha in 2011. The decrease in the number of existing ponds over the year could be due to the fact that some of the ponds were abandoned due to constructional defects. Commercial operators contributed 86% of the total production in the aquaculture with the small scale operators contributing 14% of the production.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to promote fisheries development:

- Government secured funding for the construction of 2 harbours at Elmina and James Town and 12 landing sites at Axim, Dixcove, Moree, Fete, Mumford, Winneba, Senya Breku, Teshie, Ada, Keta, Abotoase and Dzemeni.
- Fingerling production was carried out by both the public and private hatchery operators with the private operators being the major contributors (mostly contributing about 80%) of the total fingerling production.
- Examination of fisheries permit, verification of fish quantities imported and examination of relevant documents related to the imports were undertaken to ensure effective monitoring of fish imports.
- In order to streamline the exploitation of the nation’s fisheries resources, Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBFMCs) were formed at the landing beaches. Most of the CBFMCs are non functional. Seventeen (17) coastal districts passed a bye-law for the CBFMC to assist in fisheries governance while eleven (11) of these have been gazetted. This gave the legal backing to the Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBMFC) to check illegal fishing in their jurisdiction.
- The Fisheries Commission, registered and licensed 16 new vessels in 2011 representing a 129% increase over the 2010 level.
- Due to the reduced biomass of shrimp resources in Ghanaian waters, 2 vessels were licenced in 2011 as against the 3 licensed in 2010.
- The total number of vessels inspected during the period as part of Monitoring Control and Surveillance activities increased from six hundred and twenty one (621) in 2010 to seven hundred and thirty eight (738) in 2011. This increase was mainly due to the addition of new vessels that were registered during the period as well as increase in the turn around time of the operational vessels.
- Four patrol vessels were procured at the cost of US\$34million to increase surveillance on Ghanaian territorial waters. This will check illegal fishing as well as poaching by foreign vessels.
- In the year under review 44,144.82 metric tonnes of fresh, canned and smoked fish and sea foods were exported generating an amount of US\$254,429,334.

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: (i) strengthen the intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination through a platform for joint planning; and (ii) 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 resources allocated for the implementation of activities in 2011 by Ministry of Food and Agriculture amounted to GH¢227.551 million, representing 11.4% decline from the 2010 level of GH¢256.886 million. Out of this amount, direct GoG budgetary allocation approved by Parliament amounted to GH¢84.350 million (representing 37.1%), Development Partners (DPs) contribution amounted to GH¢117.372 million (representing 51.6%), while IGF (GH¢5.890 million) and transfers from Government Social Intervention Programme (SIP) (GH¢19.939) constitutes the remaining 11.3%. Actual releases amounted to GH¢231.143 million, which constitutes 1.6% increase over the approved amount. Out of the approved GoG budget of GH¢84.350 million, about 92.4% were actually released, constituting about 1.4% of the discretionary expenditures, while DPs actual inflows stood at GH¢148.677 million, representing 126.7% of planned expenditure.

A total of 15,187 activities were planned for 2011, however 13,408 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the number of activities approved, 10,774 were implemented and completed as scheduled giving implementation efficiency of 82%. The shortfall in implementation is attributed in part to late releases of funds, especially from GOG.

The amount of resources allocated to support extension services was estimated at GH¢19.160 million, constituting 8.4% of total actual resources released for implementation of programmes by MOFA.

Table 4.5: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to Agriculture Sector	Na	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	1.3% (GH¢77.20 mill)	1.4% (GH¢77.925mill)	Steady progress
2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Na	1.7% GH¢1,018,558.84	7.6% (GH¢5,882,487)	8.4% (Gh¢19.160 mill)	Significant progress
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	Na	0.69	0.69	0.82	Significant progress
4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	Na	Na	Na	Once year Joint Sector Review	Significant progress

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
				Agric Sector Working Group meetings-monthly (12 per year)and quarterly (4 times a year)	

Source: MOFA, 2011

Though comprehensive data on the total number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities on the annual work programme of MOFA is not available, available data shows that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture undertook a number of intra-sectoral activities related to M&E in order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of MOFA's work programmes in a more coordinated manner and align pipeline projects' logical frameworks with the M&E framework of the Agriculture sector. Participants were drawn from MOFA, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Services and representations from development partners. A total of 2,375 participants were involved in 32,299 activities nationwide.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to improve institutional coordination:

- A national multi-stakeholder steering committee was established and launched in July, 2011 to oversee the implementation of the METASIP;
- In collaboration with the Ghana Standards Board, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture conducted a survey in 10 domestic markets in Greater Accra, Central, Brong Ahafo and Northern Regions to sample and inspect commodities such as tomatoes, onions and hot pepper in order to maintain quality and standards;
- The PPSFP platform was established to allow for continuous dialogue with the private sector for mutual feedbacks; and
- The Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) analytical groups were established to provide evidenced based research to support METASIP implementation. Participation in these groups is largely from the private sector, CSO and NGO.

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 over 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 2011 were aimed at achieving results 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 2011

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2011 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

The mining sector is an important sector in Ghana's economy, contributing more than 8.7% to GDP. The major mineral exports from Ghana include gold, bauxite, manganese, diamonds and lately, crude oil. Ghana also has large potential for solar salt production along its coastline from Elmina to Keta. There is a 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 from Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢' mil) including 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 seven indicators monitored under this policy objective, three exceeded their respective targets, one made significant progress, two made steady progress although their

respective targets could not be met, while there was lack of data to assess progress towards one target.

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese recorded mixed results in 2011. Gold and manganese production increased by 7.6% and 12.3% respectively, while diamond and bauxite production declined by 8.2% and 31.1% respectively. Gold production of 3,648,954 ounces is estimated as the highest production ever in the history of the country. The decline in production of bauxite has been attributed in part, to the collapse of the Western Railway line, leading to companies resorting to road haulage.

Although, the overall investment into the sub-sector increased marginally from US\$770 million in 2010 to US\$779.60 million in 2011, it however missed the target set for 2011, while mineral rights granted for mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica declined marginally from 374 in 2010 to 366 in 2011, representing about 1.6% increase over the target set for 2011.

Total employment generated by the sector increased from 827,100 in 2010 to 1,028,000, of which 97.3% resulted from small-scale mineral production including illegal mining, and 2.7% from large-scale mineral production.

Table 4.6: Mineral Extraction, 2009 - 2011

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
a. Mineral Production:					Significant progress (Three out of four minerals exceeded their target)
- Gold (thousand ounces)	3,622,346	3,119,832	3,391,587	3,648,954	
- Diamonds (carat)	280,113	354,443	308,679	283,369	
- Bauxite(mt)	500,000	420,477	595,092	409,929	
- Manganese(mt)	1,642,851	1,007,010	1,564,648	1,757,387	
b. Labour:					Target exceeded
- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	27,900	27,481	27,100	28,000	
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)	950,000; (o/w 400,000=legal)	800,000; (o/w 200,000=legal)	800,000; (o/w 250,000=legal)	1,000,000; (o/w 450,000=legal)	
c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)	800	762.26	770	779.60	Steady progress
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					Target exceeded
- Royalties	219,939,440	94,186,626	144,697,345	222,024,705	
- Taxes	801,021,140	319,022.67	410,398,124	828,411,976	
- Corporate Social Responsibility(US\$)	10,000,000	9,424,312	17,590,471	43,732,833	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5,024.95	2,618.9	3,888.42	5,036.54	
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					Slow progress
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	64	54.09	66.01	61	
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	Na	42% (GH¢1,016.80 mill)	33% (GH¢1,091.54 mill)	33.1% (GH¢1,405.67 mill)	Steady progress
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	360	199	374	366	Target exceeded
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	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2011

Benefits from mineral production, including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, all improved over the 2010 levels and exceeded their targets for 2011. Taxes and royalties from mineral revenues increased from GH¢555.095 million in 2010 to GH¢1,050.435 million in 2011, representing 89.2% over the 2010 level, while the contribution of mineral production to total merchandise exports increased from GH¢3,888.42 million in 2010 to GH¢5,036.54 million in 2011, representing a 29.5% increase. Provisional estimates show that the percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks declined marginally from 66% in 2010 to 61% in 2011, while percentage mineral revenue spent on local goods increased marginally from 33% in 2010 to 33.1% in 2011, after a decline between 2009 and 2010.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources:

- The Mineral Commission prepared and submitted a draft mining regulations through the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Attorney-General's Department to Parliament for consideration. The regulations are: Mines (Compensation & Resettlement); Mines (Support Services); Explosives (Mining and Civil); Regulations on Health And Safety; Mineral Licensing Regulations; and Mining (General).
- A total of 1,098 inspection visits were conducted to all exploration, operating and developing mines for health and safety purposes. In addition, 246 officials were also examined for the award of various Certificates of Competency to enhance safety standards and productivity. Information on high volume consumables for the active participation of the business community in the supply chain was disseminated to the mining industry.
- Construction works on a two-storey Seismic Central Observatory commenced during the year. Systematic Geological Mapping of Field Sheets for 3 Regions and Regional Geochemical Soil Sampling of Field Sheets in 4 Regions was also conducted.
- A liaison group on mining in protected forest reserves was constituted to help conserve our forest reserves.
- Efforts to develop multi-agency approach to enhance resource management and the environment continued in 2011 with the application of the fiscal model to a total of seven (7) mining companies namely Chirano Gold Limited, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited (Ahafo Mine), Golden Star (Wassa mine), Ghana Manganese and Goldfields Ghana Limited, Tarkwa, Ghana Bauxite Company (now Bosai minerals) and Gold Fields Gh. Ltd (Damang mine). Recommendations from the work of the task force led to streamlining of Tax Administration on mineral right transfers as well as general amendment to the fiscal regime governing the mining sector.
- Inter-agency collaboration on issues involving environmental management in the mining industry was improved with development of an Environment and Mining Matrix based on the Mining Sector Support Programme (MSSP) Environmental Impact Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment (EIA/SEA) report and a review report by the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA).
- To improve support to artisanal and small-scale miners, over 77 sites were designated countrywide for small-scale mining of gold and diamonds, of which 7 areas (349sq. Km) were geologically investigated to prove their viability for licensing to small scale miners.
- In order to regulate and monitor the activities of small-scale mining, Small-Scale Miners' Associations were formed in all the mining districts to help manage Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM). In addition, small-scale mining groups were supported to purchase equipment and provided with working capital to improve upon their operations. A new

method of gold extraction from concentrates without the use of mercury (direct smelting method) for small-scale miners was also developed.

- The Mineral Commission and the Chamber of Mines signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to facilitate the procurement of local products by mining companies, mine support service providers and companies licensed to deal in gold. Under the MOU, the Chamber is expected to gather comprehensive data on all goods and services required by the mining companies, the required goods and services which are currently being produced locally, and goods produced locally which can be upgraded to comply with international standards.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The strategic objective of Ghana’s policy 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 2011 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. The process of reviewing the draft strategies and action plan was completed in 2011.

In order to strengthen the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) for effective functioning and attainment of its intended purposes, the design of the CHM website was completed and made operational in 2011.

Table 4.7: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	Draft biodiversity strategies and action plan reviewed and finalized	20	40	100% accomplished	Target achieved
2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	National Clearing house mechanism website designed and made operational	Na	55	100% accomplished	Target achieved

Source: MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reversing the loss of biodiversity:

- As part of efforts to promote ecotourism, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Ghana Ecolodges Company Limited to build Eco lodges in the Mole and Kakum National Parks. In addition, an MOU on the Development and Management Initiative for Shai Hills Resource Reserve by the Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA);
- The Department of Parks and Gardens cultivated and conserved medicinal and aromatic plants and identified rare and threatened plant species for multiplication and established a bio-diversity data-base in collaboration with the Botany Department of the University of Ghana;
- A twenty-five (25) year tourism concession agreement was signed with Blackstar Eco-City to construct a ninety (90) bed tourists accommodation including forty (40) ecolodges, thirty (30) Tented Camps and twenty (20) Tree-Houses at the Ankasa Conservation Area in the Western Region; and
- To enhance variety of tourists' attractions in Kakum in the Central Region, three (3) project proposals have been developed by the Forestry Commission. These include Tree-Houses, Wilderness Experience/Animal Viewing and Butterfly Watching.

4.4.3 Protected Areas

Key strategies implemented in 2011 in this focus area were aimed at maintaining and enhancing protected areas; 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:

Ghana has a land area of approximately 23.9 million hectares, with about a third of the area comprising the High Forest Zone (HFZ). Within the HFZ, 266 forest reserves of which 204 covering an area of 1.6 million hectares have been gazetted, whereas in the savannah zone 62 reserves of 0.6 million hectares are gazetted. Out of the 266 forest reserves, only 16% may be categorized as being in a good state, while the rest are in various stages of degradation. Unreserved closed canopy forests in the HFZ currently cover only about 0.4 million hectares. The current number of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas constitutes the permanent forest estate of Ghana which is under the control of the Forestry Commission, in addition to the protected savannah/woodland areas for soil protection and community support.

Though current data on degraded areas within areas under protection was still not available⁶, estimates show about 70% loss of Ghana's forest resources in reserve areas between the period

⁶ Due to lack of accurate data on forests, the Government in 2011 accessed a grant of US\$ 7.8 million from the Japanese Government under a Forest Preservation Programme (FPP) to build the capacity of the forest sector agencies to collect and analyse data accurately so as to enhance forest management capabilities. A major deliverable under the FPP is the generation of Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) data for Ghana for the past 20 years (1990-2010) using GIS and remote sensing technology. This will among many other benefits enable the determination of "percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection" to effectively plan for the management of such areas.

1973 – 2003, through shifting cultivation, uncontrolled logging, surface mining, charcoal production, and bush fires⁷. In 2011 the recorded bush fires controlled across the country were 69, compared to 222 in 2010, and exceeded the target of 50 set for 2011. Meanwhile, the total number of protected area staff has remained the same at 2,349 in 2011, putting enormous pressure on them (Table 4.15). 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 4.15: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Total number of protected area staff	2,349	2,349	2,349	2,349	Target achieved
3. Number of recorded bush fire cases controlled	50	355	222	69	Exceeded target

Source: MLNR, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- In order to obtain reliable data on percentage of degraded areas within areas under protected forests so as to enhance effective management of the forest estate, the Government of Ghana secured a grant of US\$7.8 million to embark on a 24 month duration Forest Preservation Programme (FPP), aimed at resourcing and building the capacity of the relevant institutions in Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing and forest resources monitoring and inventory to be able to collect and analyse forest data accurately;
- A total distance of 17,872 km forest reserve boundaries was inspected by protected area staff;
- Protected area staff carried out the following activities to maintain and enhance the protected area system:
 - destruction of 1,014 hectares of illegal farms
 - control of 1,672 trees and 1,881 billets of illegal harvesting of plantation timber
 - control of 138 cases of illegal logging of natural forest timber (1,080 trees, 1,497 billets, 124 logs)
 - control of 69 cases of forest fires (2,810.13 hectares damaged)
 - prevention of 40 cases of illegal mining and sand winning (confirmed 50 ha damage)
 - prevention of 444 cases of illegal chain sawing (875 trees, 44,532 logs, 567 boards, 1,274 billets)
 - nine (9) cases of squatting in forest reserves/infrastructure development (confirmed 3.5 hectares damage)

⁷ 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)

- control of 14 cases of illegal charcoal production
- 169.51 hectares of fire belt construction;
- A total of 22,820 km of both external and internal forest reserve boundaries were cleaned during the year out of a target of 32,000 km, representing 71.3% achievement. The cleaning was done by Forest Services Division (FSD) forest guards (19,016 km) and on contracts (3,814 km); and
- A total of 78 km of forest boundary was planted.

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 creation and sustainable economic growth. The major policy measures implemented in 2011 were aimed at reversing environmental degradation through investments and encouraging appropriate land use.

To track progress towards the attainment of the above objectives, 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 environmental degradation of 10% of GDP in 2011, while the rate of deforestation was estimated at 1.37% compared to 1.36% target for 2011.

Government continued to implement interventions under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme in 2011. Under the programme a total of 8,899 hectares of degraded forest were rehabilitated or restored in 2011 compared to a target of 10,000 hectares and the outturn of 20,212 hectares recorded in 2010 (Table 4.16). The reduction in total degraded area under rehabilitation is attributed in part to the decision to commit more resources to maintenance of over 57,000 hectares of established areas. Contracted seedling supplies to the expanded National Forest Plantation Development Programme sites nationwide in 2011, was estimated at 16,424,934 planting materials for establishing the 8,899.40 hectares and for undertaking “beating-up” of previous years’ establishment. Out of this total number of seedlings supplied countrywide, 95% were exotic timber and fuel wood species, 3% were indigenous timber species, and 2% were fruit tree species.

Although data on the total mining, and wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored was still not available, it is estimated to be higher than the levels in 2009 due to the number of interventions implemented under the Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) programme.

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2011. Forty (40) district offices were established across the country as part of the programme to decentralise the operations of the Lands Commission and bring land administration services closer to the people. The backbone network infrastructure to link the separate locations of the 4 land

agencies and the development of an Integrated Land Information System was also completed, while the production of 6,920.1sq.km coloured Digital Orthophoto Maps was completed as part of efforts to improve land use planning and security of tenure.

Table 4.16: Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	Na	10%	10%	10%	Steady progress
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	10,000 ha Na 35	13,651 ha Na 20	20,212 ha Na Na	8,899 ha Na Na	Slow progress
3. Rate of Deforestation	1.36%	1.37%	Na	1.37%	Steady progress
4. Number of days to register lands	≤3months	2.5mnths	2.5mnths	2.5mnths	Steady progress

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2011

The time taken to register land in 2011 remained at 2.5 months. The total number of cadastral and parcel plans prepared for land title registration stood at 2,202 and 2,328 respectively, while 1,762 land certificates were issued in 2011, representing 60% of the targeted 2,000 for the year.

All activities related to the establishment of Customary Land Secretariats across the country were brought to a close in 2010 after the Land Administration Project (LAP) came to an end. In total 35 Customary Land Secretariats have been established under the initiative and 2 strengthened, 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 2011 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- The National Forest Plantation Development Programme (NFPDP), which hitherto was largely implemented within degraded forest reserves, was expanded to cover private lands located outside forest reserves.
- Two hundred and sixty-five (265) hectares of degraded forest reserves were restored by Forestry Commission, while 339,056 seedlings plantation nurseries were raised.
- A project to restore degraded areas within the Afram headwaters forest reserve was carried out with indigenous tree species for biodiversity conservation by CSIR.
- The CSIR conducted studies on the processing, promotion and utilization of some Ghanaian lesser-used timber species and the effects of climate change on forest dependent livelihoods. Studies were also conducted on the sustainable development and utilization of bamboo species in Ghana.
- In line with the policy of promoting alternative sources of timber, a scheme to promote the use of rubber trees was developed. A draft Wood Procurement Policy to ensure availability of legal timber in the market was also developed.

- The demarcation and survey of the Ejisu allodial boundaries was also completed and validated.
- The inventory of state lands in the Greater Accra Region was completed.
- The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) undertook consultation with stools and other traditional authorities on matters relating to the administration and development of stool lands. It also expanded the area of operation to embark on activities to help increase revenue mobilization.
- To improve data on stool lands, regional offices of OASL continued to compile new data on stool/family lands, lessees and land users, as well as update existing data. Over sixty thousand data has so far been captured and stored electronically to enhance land management. Rent ledgers and computerized rent data were also updated throughout the regions and districts to ensure that data kept by the office were accurate and up to date.

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

To ensure efficient management of marine and coastal resources the key strategies implemented in 2011 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, government continued to invest in relocation programmes and construction of control structures. The key prioritized coastal erosion projects of government are: (i) the Keta Sea Defence Project – Volta Region; (ii) the Ada Sea Defence project – Greater Accra Region; (iii) new Takoradi Sea Defence Project - Western Region; (iv) Amanful Kumah Coastal Protection Works - Western Region; (v) Axim Coastal Protection Works - Western Region; (vi) Cape Coast Coastal Protection Works - Central Region; (vii) Dixcove Coastal Protection Works - Western Region; (viii) Komenda Coastal Protection Works - Central Region; and (ix) Nkontompo Coastal Protection Works (Phase 2) - Western Region.

Though comprehensive data on resources spent on these projects are currently not available, resource spent by Government on the construction of control structures at Kedzi, Vodza and Adzido as part of the Keta Sea Defence Project in 2011 is estimated at GH¢1,913,908.14, representing only 0.96% of planned expenditure. The construction works on the Ada Sea

Defence Project also commenced in 2011 following the completion of the feasibility studies and designing of the project, as well as securing the relevant funding for the project. The estimated cost of the project is €68 million and is expected to be completed in two phases.

Resources invested in fisheries management, including payments of outstanding expenditures to consultants working on the fourteen (14) landing sites was estimated at GH¢510,140. This is additional to GH¢4,469.81 and GH¢5,751.05 expenditures incurred in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Actual infrastructure expenditures are expected to come to effect when the Chinese Development Bank (CDB) loan facility is fully operationalized. Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBFMCs) established to ensure efficient management of fisheries resources continued to function in 2011, with the enactment of bye-laws by the district assemblies. This gave the legal backing to the Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBMFC) to check illegal fishing in their respective jurisdictions.

Current data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons was still not available, however it is estimated that lagoons in Ghana are grossly polluted with very high biochemical, and 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 areas of these lagoons.

Table 4.17: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	Na	Na	5.51	0.96	Slow progress
3. Amount of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	Na	4,469.81	5,751.05	510,140.00	Slow progress
4. Level of pollution of main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD5) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	Na	0.0 (HT)* 0.0 (LT)* 240 (HT)* 120 (LT)* 124 (HT)* 46 (LT)*	Na	Na Out of 2,703 industrial enterprises in the Greater Accra Region, about 30% are estimated to be located in the catchment area of the Korle Lagoon alone ⁸ .	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2011

*Note: *= 1994 baseline data*

⁸ Constraint Analysis for the Compact II of MCC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- As part of the efforts to improve sanitation and restore the biodiversity of our coastal communities, the Coastal Development Programme aimed at keeping the coastal line clean is being implemented in the Volta, Greater Accra and Western Regions.
- Coconut trees have been planted on an 800km stretch of the coast of Ghana under the Coastal Zone Development Programme.
- As part of Government's programme to restore and enhance the economic activities of the affected persons by the Keta sea erosion, 111 two bedroom type "D" houses and 45 septic tanks were constructed at Kedzi, Vodza and Adzido to resettle affected persons.
- A 2.5km stretch of revetment and 2km stretch of road to protect the residents of Atorkor-Dzita-Anyanui from the effects of sea erosion were constructed, while the contracts for Ada and Sakumono Sea Defence Works were awarded.
- The construction of the defence wall along Atorkor-Dzita-Anyanui shoreline, continued.
- A number of district assemblies were supported to adopt and gazette bye- laws to provide the legal backing to the Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBMFC).

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

Key strategies implemented in 2011 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 declined marginally from 171 in 2010 to 169 in 2011, while the total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) increased from 338 million m³/yr to 400 million m³/yr over the same period. On the other hand the number of drilling licenses for ground water issued, increased from 80 in 2010 to 102 in 2011, 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 functional in 2011 compared to 4 in 2010.

Table 4.18: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded Wetland and mangrove areas	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	400 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	338 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	Significant progress
3. Number of Water Use Permits	212	142	171	169	Target not achieved
4. Number of Drilling license	80	28	57	102	Significant progress
5. Number of Basin Management Structures established	5	3	4	5	Target achieved

Source: MLNR, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- As part of measures to enhance our natural resources management system, 420 people have been actively involved in manual clearing of water weeds and 570 hectares out of 780 hectares of infested lands were cleared under the Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds Programme by EPA.
- Fifty-six cohorts of bio-control agents were produced and released on the Tano and Volta systems for the control of invasive aquatic weeds.
- The Water Resources Commission (WRC) undertook educational campaigns using 3 documentaries to sensitize the public on the proper use of our water resources.
- A harmonized National Buffer Zone Policy document was finalized in the year 2011. The Buffer Zone Policy is to ensure that land strips/areas along open water bodies are designated and managed as conservation areas.
- The WRC initiated the development of a five year Communication Strategy (2012-2015) for the management of the country's water resources.
- To monitor the use of water resources, field exercises were undertaken to ensure compliance by permit holders. Targeted field monitoring was undertaken in hotspot areas in the Volta, Eastern and Western Regions.
- Water quality monitoring programmes were carried out in 31 river stations and 9 reservoir/lake stations nation-wide. The results showed the state of water quality of waterbodies during the year. Some rivers such as the Densu at Nsawam (Eastern Region) and Lake Barekese in the Ashanti Region had poor water quality. Generally, the quality of other river bodies could be described as fairly good.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

Key strategies implemented in 2011 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:

Though current data is not available, indication is that the total number of companies issued with EA and EMP permits continued to increase in 2011 due to the mechanisms put in place by EPA to enhance monitoring and enforcement of regulations. On the other hand, the number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management declined from 25 in 2010 to 15 in 2011, and fell short of the target of 20 industries set for 2011. The electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken for 50 base stations and safety assessment carried out in another 200 base stations (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	20	20	25	15	Slow progress
2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations	20%	5%	20%	Na Monitor 50 base stations. Safety assessment on 200 base stations	Lack of data
3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	60%	40%	50%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- A draft e-waste and noise pollution policy and implementation strategy was prepared, while three chemical conventions was ratified;
- The draft policy and legal framework for managing Persistent Organic Pollutants under the Stockholm Convention was developed;
- Waste shipment guidelines and draft documents on a policy for contaminated sites management and the Ghana e-waste strategy was also developed;
- To ensure Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, the effluent of 30 industries were sampled and analyzed for compliance purposes;
- Roadside air quality monitoring was undertaken in the Accra metropolis; and
- Three pilot offices were setup under the Online Environmental Assessment Registration System in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Western Regions and the EPA Head Office.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the management of natural resources

The key strategies implemented in 2011 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, 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 2011. The ratio of revenue sharing on-reserve, remains at 50% for Forestry Commission and 50% for other stakeholders, while the revenue sharing formula on off-reserve which was revised in 2010 in favour of other stakeholders as 60% of revenue, remained unchanged in 2011 (Table 4.20).

In 2011 a total of 820,731 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve: 493,892 m³ and off-reserve: 326,839 m³) out of the targeted 2 million cubic metres. This compares with the total of 849,725.202 m³ of timber harvested (on-reserve: 582,571.197 m³ and off-reserve: 267,157.005 m³) in 2010. This shows that it is still within the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). In all 66,820 trees were harvested; 37,708 trees from on-reserve and 29,112 trees from off-reserve in 2011, compared with 72,493 trees harvested (49,283 trees from on-reserve and 23,210 trees from off-reserve) in 2010.

Though comprehensive data is still 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 continued to be organized for forest fringe communities.

Table 4.20: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = Na	0 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 0	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = 20	154 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 56	Significant progress
2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Steady progress
3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- Signing of 154 benefit sharing agreements on plantations with Forestry Commission on one part and Modified Taungya/Commercial plantation operators on the other part were under taken;
- Stakeholder workshops on the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement/Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (VPA/FLEGT) protocols were organized;
- A stakeholder consultation on the development of the Domestic Market Wood Supply and the Public Procurement Act was undertaken;
- Seven Hundred and Sixty (760) Property Marks for Natural forests were renewed;
- Royalties of GH¢3.2 million was paid to stakeholders (stool owners, traditional councils and district assemblies) by the Forestry Commission;
- Sensitization programmes were organized for 23 communities on creation of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs);
- An independent National Forest Forum was fully established to assist Forestry Commission in forest governance and is presently operational; and
- Ten (10) workshops were organized to create awareness of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI). The NLBI deals with a wide range of issues regarding forest management, aiming at establishing a coherent regime of sustainable forest management and covering all types of forests.

4.4.9 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The key strategies implemented in 2011 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:

In 2011, twenty-four (24) external shocks were recorded in the country of which 22 had severe negative impact on 484 communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture. The long dry spell of harmattan during the first quarter of the year led to about 238 recorded incidence of bushfire outbreaks in 72 districts as compared with 24 districts in 2010 (Table 4.21). Regional breakdown of the bush fire outbreaks shows that 58.8% of the recorded incidence occurred in Central Region (23.1%), Brong Ahafo Region (22.7%), and Ashanti Region (13%).

On the other hand, 44 districts experienced flooding as against 18 districts in 2011. This resulted in dam spillages, destruction of farms and settlements especially in areas around the Volta Lake and other large river bodies. The total number of victims of flood disasters recorded across the country in 2011 was 62,084, representing 81.5% decline from the 2010 level. These led to a total of 16 fatalities.

Table 4.21: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	Na	355	229	238	Significant progress
2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Na	%Chg = <i>Na</i> Total #: (173,473)	93% (334,869)	-81.5% (62,084)	Significant progress

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2011

To mitigate the impact of flooding disasters, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and MMDAs provided relief items to victims, while MOFA provided seeds and other input support for farmers to start new farms to ensure improved food security. Also a total of 79 preventive measures including strengthening of early warning systems, establishment of fire volunteer groups, trainings in causes of bushfire, were initiated across the country compared to 20 in 2010.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- Flood Vulnerability Analyses/Studies were conducted of all major rivers and their tributaries/channels to identify the number of communities and persons likely to be affected by flooding, and those likely to be displaced;
- Emergency preparedness and disaster management schemes were introduced, and formation of disaster management committees was promoted. In total 3,096 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) were formed with a total national membership of 63,169;
- Bushfire control campaigns and formation of anti-bushfire control volunteer groups were intensified across all districts;
- Strategic stocks, linked to the Block Farming Programme and the National Buffer Stock Company were established to support emergency events;
- Channel opening and widening were undertaken in selected communities, across the country to protect life, property and other infrastructural facilities; and
- In order to facilitate the development of the Odaw Basin, a tract of land was acquired for the relocation of the bulk commercial activities in the affected area. The road works, sewer-lines and sewage ponds, various markets, fire station, police station, clinic and the community centre for the new area were completed. It is expected that once the relocation is completed the congestion in the area will ease for the project to continue.

4.4.10 Climate Variability and Change

Key strategies implemented in 2011 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 district levels, the development of the National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) which begun in 2010 was completed in 2011.

Subsequently, the total number of MDAs whose policies have been subjected to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment increased from 12 in 2010 to 13 in 2011, while the percentage of MDAs that have developed strategies relating to the impact of climate change and its relationship with agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands, etc increased from 20% in 2010 to 57% in 2011, thereby exceeding the 20% target set for 2011.

Also virtually all the existing 170 districts in the country have integrated environmental priorities based on SEA into their respective medium-term development plans. This constitutes an improvement over the 20% target envisaged for 2011. 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, increased from 10 in 2010 to 13 in 2011.

Table 4.22: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	Na	10	12	13	Significant progress
2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	20%	10%	15%	100% (170 Districts)	Target exceeded
3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	20%	0%	20%	57%	Target exceeded
4. No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	15	3	10	13	Significant Progress

Source: MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- As part of efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change, a draft National Policy and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) was prepared for consideration and adoption;

- Three consultative fora were organized for key stakeholders to enhance their capacity to reduce the impact of climate change;
- Five (5) nuclear conventions were ratified and the draft National Environmental Policy was prepared and submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- National Ozone Unit (NOU) conducted monitoring exercises of which, mislabelled and adulterated refrigerants were isolated and seized, and the dealers of such products referred to the EPA Legal Department for necessary action to be taken;
- To ensure sanctity in the sale of refrigerants, the EPA in collaboration with the Energy Commission has registered retailers countrywide and certified them;
- The Multilateral Fund and UNEP provided funds and equipment for the training of refrigeration technicians and apprentices in issues related to the ozone layer depletion, safe handling of CFC and HFC, code of good refrigeration practices and safe servicing and maintenance of refrigeration units; and
- A total of 43 cold storage facilities benefitted from Ghana's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) and Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) projects which sought to convert existing CFC based cold storage systems to run on alternative ozone-friendly refrigerants.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as very good. About 65.6% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 13.4% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 20.9% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represent improvements over the 2010 levels where 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.

The growth of the Agriculture sector was estimated at 0.8%, compared to 5.3% recorded in 2010, with the bulk of the growth coming from crops sub-sector including Cocoa, instead of the forestry and logging sub-sector as pertained in 2010. On the other hand, natural resources continued to contribute significantly to GDP, with forestry and logging sub-sector contributing about 10% of the growth in the Agriculture sector in 2011 instead of 11.7% in 2010, and mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil and gas contributing 29.7% to the Industry sector growth in 2011 instead of 13.7% in 2010.

Productivity of the major staple crops recorded a decline in 2011 inspite of the improvement in access to agriculture inputs including fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals. The reduction in yields for these crops was attributed in part to periods of floods in the major season and droughts in the minor season, in and around the major production areas in 2011. This notwithstanding, Ghana was self-sufficient in food production as total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2011, while the volume and value of exported selected agricultural commodities increased in 2011 instead of the decline recorded in 2010. The rate of growth in livestock production which remained relatively unchanged since 2008, recorded significant improvements in 2011, as a result of the intensification of the National Cockerel Programme, Livestock Development Project's Credit-In-Kind scheme, and improved husbandry practices. On the other hand, total annual domestic fish production

increased by 3.2% in 2011, compared to 4.4% in 2010, and contributed about 1.7% to the GDP in 2011 compared to 2.3% in 2010.

The contribution of the mining and quarrying sub-sector to overall GDP recorded significant improvement on the account of significant receipts from oil production. However the performance of the mineral sub-sector fell short of the 2010 performance, as production of the major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese increased only by 4% in 2011, compared to 22.7% recorded in 2010, though benefits from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution total merchandise exports all improved over the 2010 levels and exceeded their targets for 2011. The cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP continued to be high, inspite of the effort at halting the loss of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing the protected area system, restoring degraded environment, and ensuring efficient land management.

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 increased marginally in 2011, as a result of decline in yields of major staple crops arising out of the periods of flood in the major season and droughts in the minor seasons in and around the major production areas. It is therefore recommended that interventions under sustainable land and environmental management, and strengthening climate change mitigating measures including the early warning system and emergency preparedness, be sustained.

Also to ensure food security and reduce poverty, the declining trend in the proportion of the food security crops, especially maize and rice, should be reversed by introducing more irrigation, drought resistant crops, training farmers on water harvesting techniques and intensification of soil and water conservation practices.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Total export volume and earning from the agricultural sector increased significantly in 2011. The improvement was attributed, in part, to the strategic initiatives that MOFA in collaboration with other partners (EMQAP, MiDA, etc) are implementing to ensure GlobalGAP compliance by farmers and exporters. It is therefore recommended that these strategic initiatives be sustained, while studies are undertaken to ascertain the cause of the persistent decline in export volume of some agricultural commodities.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture

Access to production inputs including foundation seeds, fertilizer and other agro-chemicals continued to improve in 2011 as a result of increase in number of registered agricultural input outlets across the country. In general, farmers were more satisfied with the availability and accessibility of fertilizer in 2011 than in 2010, and agro-input dealers in the market were closely monitored to identify and eliminate fake input dealers from the market. However, production of foundation seeds for grains and legumes declined, while 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. Therefore the efforts at improving access to foundation seeds especially for grains and legumes, as well as educating farmers on the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers as well as ensuring easy access to them should be sustained.

Efforts to improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanization services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2011 with the introduction of the Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) programme which led to improvement in farmers' access to mechanized services. However, farmer-tractor ratio continue to be low and therefore, there is the need to accelerate the pace of establishment of AMSECs across the country, while introducing more innovative interventions that would make access to mechanization along the value chain more affordable. Also, to supplement land preparation where mechanization services are not readily available, specialized interventions such as public animal traction centres should be introduced and scaled-up to enhance the operations of small-scale farmers, and reduce considerably the cost of production for these farmers.

Though the capacity of the Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) was enhanced to reach more farmers, and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts, the total number of AEAs currently in position still falls short of the number required to reach the extension officer-farmer ratio target of 1:800. More resources should 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 continued to increase with corresponding improvement in the land intensification ratio. However, the percentage change in land intensification ratio was greater in 2010 than in 2011. 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 sustained.

Though the share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) improved from 8th position in 2010 to 7th position in 2011 on the scale of 1 - 11, 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, including the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) should be sustained.

Promote Selected Crops Development

The current installed domestic cocoa processing capacity continued to be under utilized, with the proportion of actual cocoa production processed locally falling short of the target set for 2011. Efforts aimed at actualizing the medium-term objective of processing 60% of the domestic cocoa production appears to be slow. It is therefore important to accelerate the pace of implementation of these interventions for the attainment of this medium-term objective. Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew nut and coffee continued to receive limited attention, though the total volumes exported increased in 2011, following persistent declines since 2008. It is therefore recommended that the necessary efforts are made to accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions outlined under the GSGDA for the development of these cash crops.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock, which remained relatively unchanged since 2008, recorded significant improvements in 2011. It is therefore recommended that the efforts that led to the significant improvements in the growth rate be sustained, including the intensification of the National Cockerel Programme, Livestock Development Project's Credit-In-Kind scheme, and improved husbandry practices. Also interventions such as the revitalization of commercial poultry industry to increase the productivity and output of livestock/poultry to address food security issues should be accelerated.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

Though total domestic fish production continued to improve on an annual basis, the bulk of it is accounted for by marine and inland fisheries. Though production from aquaculture, has been increasing, the rate of growth has been slow. 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 be low. To significantly transform aquaculture development and enhance domestic fish production, deliberate investments into productivity-enhancing interventions as well as effective fisheries management practices need to be instituted. Most of Ghana's captured fisheries are fully exploited and many are currently showing signs of over-exploitation with their habitats suffering from environmental degradation. This therefore requires efficient management measures and policy interventions to streamline the exploitation of the nation's captured fisheries resource.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the total number of activities approved for implementation in 2011, about 80.4% were implemented at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.82. The shortfall in implementation is attributed in part to late releases of funds. There is therefore the need for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) to ensure timely releases of resources to ensure timely implementation of approved activities.

Weak inter-ministerial coordination has become a major bottleneck for development of the agriculture sector. To address this constraint for effective implementation of interventions in the sector, the existing inter-ministerial arrangements, including the dialogue mechanisms at the highest level of government, needs to be reviewed with the view to strengthening it.

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, however at a reduced rate than in 2010. The benefits from mineral production including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility, all improved and exceeded their targets for 2011, while the percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy through Bank of Ghana and the Commercial Banks declined marginally. The proportion of the mineral resources processed locally increased marginally, following a decline in 2010.

These notwithstanding, the sector continued to be faced with a number of challenges including inadequate linkages to the rest of the economy, limited diversification of the sector, weak management of artisanal and small-scale mining, especially the menace of illegal mining (galamsey), and frequent conflicts between mining communities and mining companies. Ghana, for instance, lacks a modern vibrant mineral processing industry and the interventions outlined in the GSGDA for the promotion of a vibrant mineral processing industry continued to receive limited attention in 2011. It is therefore recommended that the necessary effort be made to accelerate the pace of implementation of the interventions outlined in the GSGDA. Also conscious promotion and enforcement of local content provisions in the mining regulations should be pursued, while efforts are made to diversify into other mineral resources especially salt.

In order to reduce social conflicts in mining communities, the guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility Projects for mining companies in mining communities, Compensation Policies by mining companies, use of mineral royalties by MMDAs should strictly be implemented. Also appropriate strategy to deal with illegal mining should be implemented, while support to Artisanal and Small-Scale mining (ASM) are improved.

Biodiversity

Following the preparation and review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and the establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism, effort continued to be made in implementing the key interventions outlined under the NBSAP. However the effort has been challenged by ineffective mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into sector and district plans and programmes, and lack of monitoring and compliance culture. The institutional arrangements and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for implementing the key interventions continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that an efficient mechanism for mainstreaming the interventions into sector and district plans and programmes be developed, 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. Also effective and independent national biodiversity governance should be instituted to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the key actions.

Protected Areas

Data on degraded areas within protected areas is still not available, however evidence from field reports of protected areas' staff suggest increasing illegal logging and/or chainsawing, and increasing encroachment of reserved forest for farming and mining, as well as settlements on wildlife protected areas for grazing and poaching for bush meat and other products. Delays in release of funds continued to affect activities that are strictly time-dependent, while the total number of protected area staff has remained the same since 2009, thereby putting enormous pressure on the work of the protected area staff. It is therefore recommended that the number and capacity of the frontline technical staff is enhanced to eliminate rampant forest offences, while developing effective strategy for aggressive establishment of industrial plantations with the long term objective of minimizing dependence on natural forest.

In an effort to develop the necessary mechanism for effective data collection on the rate of degradation of Ghana's protected areas on a regular basis, Government initiated a programme in 2011 under the Forest Preservation Programme (FPP) to build the capacity of the forest

sector agencies to collect and analyse data accurately. The initiative will among many other benefits enable the determination of “percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection” to effectively plan for the management of such areas. It is therefore recommended that the necessary support is given to this initiative to ensure that key milestones under the initiative are achieved on timely basis.

Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

The effort by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate the institutionalization of the computation of the cost of environmental degradation continued in 2011, with the building of the capacity of the relevant national institutions to serve as focal points for generating the inputs for the computation of this key indicator. However, up-to-date data on the indicator is still not available. It is therefore recommended that the current effort is intensified and key agencies adequately resourced to provide timely inputs for computation of this key indicator.

Meanwhile, effort on restoring degraded natural resources continued to be slow and did not keep pace with the rate of degradation of natural resources. It is therefore recommended that the programmes aimed at restoring degraded forest, including the National Forest Plantation Development Programme, and restoring degraded mining areas, be adequately resourced and the pace of implementation accelerated to stem the negative trend in natural resource degradation.

Efforts continued to be made to improve land administration and management. Among the key reforms were the linking of the separate locations of the four land agencies with a backbone network infrastructure, and the establishment of more district offices across the country as part of the programme to decentralise the operations of the Lands Commission and bring land administration services closer to the people. However, the impact of these reforms has not been significant. Also land administration and management continued to be challenged by a number of legal and institutional weaknesses including out-dated and fragmented laws, as well as lack of regulations to operationalize the various laws. It is therefore recommended that the interventions initiated under the LAP I to facilitate the passage of a Land Act to consolidate and update fragmented laws as well as to facilitate the formulation and enforcement of appropriate regulations to operationalise the various laws (i.e. the Land Act, Lands Commission and the Land Use Act) be accelerated 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. Government in 2011, made significant effort to mobilize both domestic and external resources for investment in relocation programmes, construction of control structures and construction of landing beaches across the country. It is expected that the completion of these coastal restoration initiatives would halt the degradation of the coastal areas and bring relief to communities in affected areas. It is therefore recommended that efficient project management structures are instituted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, and the Fisheries Commission to ensure that the implementation of the projects is not delayed.

Data to assess the extent of lagoon pollution is still not available though lagoons in Ghana are estimated to be grossly polluted. Latest data on assessment of lagoon pollution dates back to the 1994, and the recommendation made in the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) for the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to undertake comprehensive assessment studies on regular basis to provide evidence for effective policy making has received limited attention. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taken to realize this objective.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Current data on the extent of degradation on wetlands is still not available, though there are indications of increasing threat to these wetlands due to increasing human activities and weak capacity to enforce regulation. The recommendation made in 2010 for the Wildlife Division and the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to institute efficient mechanism to ensure that there is regular data on this important indicator for effective decision-making has not received adequate attention, while capacity to enforce regulations continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that the relevant institutions should prioritize these issues for the necessary attention in their respective work programmes.

Total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) continued to increase, and effort continued to be made to improve the management of water resources including establishing more basin offices and management boards, and making them functional; undertaking educational campaigns on the proper use of water resources; monitoring the usage of water resources; and instituting water quality monitoring programmes. In order to sustain these efforts, the capacity of the WRC should be enhanced to implement these initiatives, while prioritizing the interventions under the WRC's Communication Strategy (2012-2015) for the management of the country's water resources for budgetary resource allocation and implementation.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

In order to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution, a number of policy and legal reform issues received the necessary attention in 2011. The draft e-waste and noise pollution policy and implementation strategy was prepared, while the draft policy and legal framework for managing persistent organic pollutants under the Stockholm Convention was developed. Also a number of mineral processing, mobile phone providers and radio stations, and oil and gas industries continued to be visited to assess the level of pollution and waste management, as well as electromagnetic hazard radiations. However, the key national institutions responsible for monitoring compliance with the regulation on pollution, waste and noise continued to be challenged by limited coverage and capacity. It is therefore recommended that capacity issues related to these institutions, especially EPA be prioritized for attention.

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 could serve as a useful resource for the management of natural resources. Communities continued to be involved in the management of resources at the local level through the creation of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and the establishment of independent National Forest Forum to assist Forestry Commission in forest governance. The gains recorded under the policy of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners,

continued to be sustained in 2011. In order to sustain these efforts, the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources are encouraged to create space and develop more innovative mechanisms for the involvement of local communities in the management of natural resource. The current effort of establishing CREMAs and independent National Forest Forum should be deepened.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

In 2011, twenty-four (24) external shocks were recorded in the agriculture sector of which 22 had severe negative impact on 484 communities and their economic activities. The total number of recorded incidence of bushfire outbreaks increased in 2011 due to the long dry spell of harmattan during the first quarter of the year, while the number of districts that experienced flooding increased in 2011 leading to destruction of farms and settlements especially in areas around the Volta Lake and other large river bodies. 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 the Ghana National Fire Service and NADMO. Continuous 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), and to mainstream climate change into key planning processes at the national, regional and local levels, the development of the National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) which begun in 2010 was completed in 2011. Subsequently, the total number of MDAs whose policies have been subjected to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment increased in 2011, 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 also increased. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken 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 discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities offshore of Ghana in 2007 has created opportunities for renewed efforts to accelerate economic growth and development. Though the industry alone may not be the panacea for the socio-economic transformation of the country envisaged, its effective integration into the rest of the economy, will serve as a catalyst for the accelerated growth and development of the economy.

To this end, the medium-term strategies under the GSGDA for the development of the oil and gas industry were aimed at achieving the following key objectives:

- ensuring the development of the oil and gas industry and its effective linkage to the rest of the economy;
- effectively and transparently manage potential revenues from oil and gas production;
- ensuring that the practices of the oil and gas industry are consistent with international standards of environmental sustainability; and
- converting the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs.

5.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011

To assess progress towards the attainment of the above objectives, the following section analyzes the performance of specific indicators adopted to track progress, against targets, as well as key policy measures and strategies implemented to ensure the attainment of the key objectives in the sector.

5.2.1 Development of Oil and Gas Industry and its Effective Linkage to the Economy

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

- the number of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources;
- the number of barrels of oil production per year;
- amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)
- amount of gas produced;
- share of oil and gas in the GDP;
- share of petroleum in mining and quarrying GDP;
- percentage of indigenous oil processed within country; and
- domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector

Status of Selected Indicators:

Oil Development and Production

Production of oil from the Jubilee Field which came on stream in November 2010 continued throughout 2011. Oil production increased steadily from the initial rate of 45,000 barrels of oil per day in January 2011, to a maximum of 78,296 barrels a day by the close of the year.

Peak production of 120,000 bopd which was supposed to be attained in July 2011 was not attained due to technical challenges from the sub surface. Peak production is now expected to be attained in 2012. Total oil production in 2011 was 24,195,895 barrels. There was a total of 26 crude liftings from the Jubilee Field by all partners.

Additional discoveries were made during the year, which include the Banda-1, Teak-1, Teak-2, and Akasa-1 exploration wells in the West Cape Three Points block; Tweneboa-3 (Ntomme) exploration wells in the Deepwater Tano block and Paradise-1 Deepwater. Eight exploration wells were drilled during the year. Six of these resulted in oil, gas and condensate discoveries. The success rate of about 75% of these exploration wells in Tano-Cape Three Points sub-basin is phenomenal.

The target for the Jubilee Field on proven recoverable oil reserves for 2011 was 278 million barrels, but the actual reserves are estimated to be 800 million barrels. Ghana has estimated gas reserves of between 1.5 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) and 1.7 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). The gas being produced in association with the oil is at a rate of 120 million standard cubic feet per day. Currently the gas is re-injected because of the delay in the construction of a gas pipeline and processing plant. It is estimated that the optimal level of injection has almost been reached, and there is therefore an urgent need for the speedy construction of the gas pipeline and processing plant.

Appraisal of the Tweneboa/Ntomme (TEN) complex made significant progress during the year under review. Four appraisal wells were drilled on this complex in 2011. The results of these appraisal wells have so far been very encouraging with the third appraisal well, the Enyera 3A well, on the Enyera structure showing results. Appraisal of the Sankofa gas discovery was completed and commercial assessment of the field commenced during the year.

Overall, participation of domestic commercial banks in financing the petroleum sector, including investments in exploration activities amounted to GH¢6.5 billion in 2011. The amount of new investment in oil and gas exploration alone in 2011 was estimated at US\$2.45 billion, compared to a target of US\$1.67 billion.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

Crude oil production in 2011 contributed significantly to the remarkable growth of the mining and quarrying subsector from 7.6 % in 2010 to 225.4 % in 2011. As a result of the significant contribution of petroleum output to the Mining and Quarrying subsector, the sub-sector's share in GDP increased from 1.8 % in 2010 to 8.7 % in 2011 with petroleum contributing 6.8% to GDP and exceeding the target of 6.1%.

Gas Utilization

As at December 2011, the gas from the Jubilee Field was still being re-injected into the wells; thus none of the gas was used for domestic consumption or in the generation of electricity.

The Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) a fully-owned state organisation under the Ministry of Energy, has been established with the responsibility to build, own and operate an infrastructure for gathering, processing, and transporting natural gas resources across the country.

GNGC has engaged SINOPEC International Petroleum Service Corporation of China, after a Project Implementation Agreement was signed in November 2011, under which the Chinese firm is responsible for the engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning of the Gas Processing Plant. SINOPEC, under the agreement with GNGC, is pre-financing the ongoing work, until Ghana accesses credit facility from the China Development Bank (CDB).

Regulations

In order to develop the relevant institutional arrangement for regulating, and monitoring the management and utilization of petroleum resources, the Petroleum Commission Act, 2011, Act 821, was passed by Parliament, and a Petroleum Commission, comprising of a governing board and officers of the Commission, was established. Among the key functions of the Commission is to ensure optimal utilization of existing and planned petroleum infrastructure so that contractors, subcontractors and other persons involved in petroleum activities comply with applicable laws and regulations, including meeting the demands of the local content provisions across the broad spectrum of oil exploration and production. The Commission is also responsible for receiving petroleum data, managing a national petroleum database and at the request of the sector minister, undertaking reconnaissance exploration including data acquisition; assessing applications and issuing permits for specific petroleum activities as required under the petroleum laws and regulations.

Table 5.1: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicators	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (millions)	278 Jubilee only	272 Jubilee only	272 Jubilee only	800 Jubilee only	Target exceeded
2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)	1.67	1.6	1.98	2.45	Target exceeded
3. No of barrels of oil production per year	29,179,840	SOPCL 174,496	SOPCL 97,451 JUBILEE 1,129,593	24,195,895	Steady progress
4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	Na	Na	Na	120 million	Lack of data
5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	6.01	0.0	0.4	6.8	Target exceeded
6. Share of petroleum in mining and Quarrying industry (%)	Na	0.0	17.6	79.9	Significant progress
7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress (Gas pipeline is under construction)
9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
10. Petroleum Commission established	Petroleum Commission to be established		Petroleum Commission Bill in Parliament	Petroleum Commission established in July 2011 per Petroleum Commission Act 821	Target achieved
11. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	Na	Na	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	Steady progress (TOR for the Gas Master Plan developed)
1. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	Na	Na	Na	Gh¢6.5 billion invested in petroleum sector	Lack of data

Source: MoEn/GNPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2011 in the area of exploration, development and production of oil and gas:

- Expansion works were on-going at the Accra Plains Depot facility with an addition of 70,000 cubic meters of petroleum products storage capacity;
- The expansion works at the Akosombo and Mami Water depots commenced with the construction of additional 10,000 cubic meter storage tanks to ensure increased and sustainable transport via the Volta Lake;
- The first phase of Debre Marine Project involving a floating dock, one tug boat and 4 river barges was completed;
- To revitalise maritime security and to provide adequate protection for the new Oil and Gas Industry, 4 Fast Patrol Boat (FPBs) were acquired while the process for the acquisition of 2 Fast Attack Craft (FAC) was completed. The vessels are expected in the country by February 2012;
- The rehabilitation of the Naval Slipway at the Western Naval Base in Sekondi was completed;
- Terms of Reference for the Gas Master Plan was developed; and
- The Natural Gas Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Regulations and Transmission Code were completed.

5.2.2 Revenue Management and Transparency

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

- Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill
- Creation of Petroleum Fund comprising a Heritage Fund and a Stabilization Fund
- Petroleum Authority established
- Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets
- Reports on the management of petroleum fund published

Status of Selected Indicators:

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) on behalf of Government of Ghana, made four oil liftings in 2011, which amounted to 3,930,189 barrels of crude oil and yielded a total sum of US\$444.1 million (GH¢666.3) to the country (Table 5.2). Out of the total oil receipts, royalties (5% of production) accounted for GH¢122.9 million and the remaining GH¢321.2 million represents the state's carried and participation interest of 13.75%.

Table 5.2: GOG Crude Oil Lift by End December 2011

Item	Unit	(1st Lift)	Qtr 2(2nd Lift)	Qtr 3(3rd Lift)	Qtr 4 (4th Lift)	Total
Total Volume of Lift	Barrels	4,627,701.00	5,970,237.00	6,966,962.00	6,886,552.00	24,451,452.00
o/w GOG/GNPC	Barrels	995,259.00	994,691.00	990,770.00	949,469.00	3,930,189.00
o/w Partners	Barrels	3,632,442.00	4,975,546.00	5,976,192.00	5,937,083.00	20,521,263.00
Date of GNPC Lift	d/m/yy	9-Mar-11	26-Jun-11	3-Aug-11	15-Oct-11	
Reference Price Per Barrel	US\$	112.604	115.4760	110.370	111.150	
Market Price Per Barrel	US\$	112.804	116.2760	110.670	112.550	
Marketing Cost Per Barrel	US\$	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	

Item	Unit	(1st Lift)	Qtr 2(2nd Lift)	Qtr 3(3rd Lift)	Qtr 4 (4th Lift)	Total
Gross Receipt from GOG/GNPC Lifting	US\$	112,189,575.52	115,579,115.44	109,569,254.30	106,786,778.43	444,124,723.68
o/w Royalties	US\$	31,055,938.00	31,994,219.00	30,330,589.00	29,560,397.90	122,941,143.90
o/w Carried and Participating Interest	US\$	81,133,637.52	83,584,896.44	79,238,665.30	77,226,380.53	321,183,579.78
Transfer to GNPC	US\$	51,925,528.20	53,494,333.20	50,712,716.62	51,831,724.37	207,964,302.39
o/w Equity Financing Cost	US\$	32,453,455.00	33,433,958.00	31,695,447.89	34,901,953.60	132,484,814.49
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	US\$	19,472,073.20	20,060,375.20	19,017,268.73	16,929,770.77	75,479,487.90
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	US\$	60,264,047.32	62,084,782.24	58,856,537.68	54,955,054.06	236,160,421.29
o/w Royalties	US\$	31,055,938.00	31,994,219.00	30,330,589.00	29,560,397.90	122,941,143.90
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	US\$	29,208,109.32	30,090,563.24	28,525,948.68	25,394,656.16	113,219,277.39
Other Petroleum Receipts	US\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
o/w Corporate Income Taxes	US\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
o/w Others	US\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total GOG Net Receipts	US\$	60,264,047.32	62,084,782.24	58,856,537.68	54,955,054.06	236,160,421.29

Source: MOFEP, 2011

In order to ensure that these revenues are managed and utilized efficiently, the Petroleum Revenue Management Bill submitted to Parliament in 2010 to regulate the collection, allocation and management of petroleum revenue was subsequently approved by Parliament on April 11, 2011. The Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act 2011, (Act 851) is to ensure that petroleum revenue is managed in a transparent and equitable manner and in accordance with national interest. According to the Act, about 16% and 4% of the oil receipts is mandated to go into the Stabilization Fund and Heritage Fund respectively and between 50% and 70% is allocated to fund the Annual Budget (ABFA). The Stabilisation Fund is established to mitigate the impact on or sustain public expenditure capacity during periods of unanticipated revenue shortfalls whether caused by a fall in the petroleum price or through adverse production changes. The Heritage Fund is to provide an endowment to support the welfare of future generations after the underground petroleum has been depleted.

The utilisation of the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) is to maximize the rate of economic development and to promote equitable distribution of the national wealth and equality among citizens. Its use is to be guided by a long-term national development strategy aligned with a medium-term expenditure framework as approved by Parliament.

In 2011, 70.1% of GoG net receipts (i.e. US\$166.595 million) from oil liftings were allocated to ABFA, while 23.2% and 6.1% went into the Stabilization Fund and Heritage Fund respectively (Table 5.3). Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, nearly 80% were allocated to road infrastructure development; 7.8% to agriculture modernization; 11.9% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; while 0.004% was allocated to capacity building (including oil and gas) (Table 5.4).

This was consistent with the priority areas for the allocation of ABFA outlined under the PRM Act 2011 (Act 851), which are as follows:

- agriculture and agro-business;
- human resource development;
- physical infrastructure and service delivery in education and health;
- water and sanitation;

- road, rail, and port infrastructure;
- rural development;
- the strengthening of the institutions of government concerned with governance and the maintenance of law and order;
- public safety and security;
- alternative energy sources;
- environmental protection, forest management and the protection of water bodies; and
- provision of social welfare and the protection of the physically handicapped and disadvantaged citizens.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Oil receipts to Allowable Sources in 2011

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr 1(1st Lift)	Qtr 2(2nd Lift)	Qtr 3(3rd Lift)	Qtr 4 (4th Lift)	Total
Transfer to GNPC	51,925,528.20	53,494,333.20	50,712,716.62	51,831,724.37	207,964,302.39
o/w Equity Financing Cost	32,453,455.00	33,433,958.00	31,695,447.89	34,901,953.60	132,484,814.49
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	19,472,073.20	20,060,375.20	19,017,268.73	16,929,770.77	75,479,487.90
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	60,264,047.32	62,084,782.24	58,856,537.68	54,955,054.06	236,160,421.29
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	37,396,575.96	37,376,025.28	37,227,411.56	54,955,054.06	166,955,066.86
o/w Stabilization Fund	18,059,340.64	19,903,267.56	16,842,744.63	0.00	54,805,352.83
o/w Heritage Fund	4,808,131.20	4,805,488.96	4,786,381.49	0.00	14,400,001.65
TOTAL Receipt	112,189,575.52	115,579,115.44	109,569,254.30	106,786,778.43	444,124,723.68

Source: MOFEP, 2011

Table 5.4: Utilisation of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) as at 30th September 2011

Srn	Item	Expenditure (GH¢ 'mil)	% of Total
1	Expenditure and Amortization of Loans for Oil and Gas Infrastructure	20.000	11.9
2	Road Infrastructure	134.102	79.8
3	Agriculture Modernization	13.148	7.8
4	Capacity Building (including Oil and Gas)	0.750	0.004
5	Total	168.000	100

Source: MOFEP, 2011

To provide independent assessment of how the petroleum revenue has been managed in accordance with the requirements of the PRM Act 2011(Act 851), the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) has developed a Petroleum Transparency and Accountability Index (P-TRAC) tool. The use of the assessment tool awarded an overall grade of B+ (59.7%) for the management of the petroleum revenue in 2011. The area which secured the lowest grade was petroleum funds management with a grade of C (44%); while revenue transparency B+ (64%); expenditure transparency B+ (63.9%); and contract transparency B+ (66.7%), secured more than average score.

Though the assessment tool has been faulted for not taking into account progress made with the EITI process, it serves as a seminal effort at independently evaluating compliance to the provisions under the PRM Act 2011 (Act 851).

Table 5.5: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicators	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill	Bill to be approved	Na	Bill in Parliament	Bill approved 11 th April 2011. PRMB Act 815	Target achieved
2. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill: - Stabilisation Fund - Heritage Fund	21% Stabilisation Fund and 9% Heritage Fund GH¢ 193,923,780.4 83,110,191.6	Na	Bill in Parliament	23.2% Stabilisation Fund and 6.1% heritage Fund established per PRMB Act 815 54,805,352.83 14,400,001.65	Target achieved
3. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets	GH¢584,039,449 50-70% of oil revenue	Na	Na	US\$166,955,066 (70.1%)	Target not achieved
4. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	5.5	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
5. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	MOFEP to publish quarterly reports	Na	Na	MOFEP publishes quarterly reports	Target achieved

Source: MoEn/GNPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2011 to ensure prudent management and utilization of revenues from the oil and gas production:

- Support the Public Interest and Accountability Committee of Parliament to operate effectively and independently of vested interests;
- Petroleum fund published quarterly by Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in accordance with the requirements of the PRM Act 2011 (Act 851);

5.2.3 Protecting the Environment

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

- Number of risk assessments carried out
- Contingency plan developed
- Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas
- Baseline survey on water sediments
- Percent of indigenous gas used for domestic consumption
- Percent of domestic oil and gas used for electricity generation
- Pricing and tariff methodology developed

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor and assess the oil spill risk, draft legislation on Hazardous Waste Regulations and Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response Regulation was prepared and the first stakeholders' consultation workshop organized. A number of inputs were received from stakeholders for review and re-drafting of aspects of the legislations.

Under the *Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP)* implementation arrangements, a simulation exercise was conducted with the purpose of testing the understanding of the state institutions of the various roles assigned to them in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan. A number of lessons were learnt from the exercise, and proposals were received to strengthen the plan. Some of these recommendations and actions are expected to be tested in future exercises.

To further monitor the reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production, a baseline survey on water and sediments was initiated, while the discussion on the establishment of an emergency response facility and laboratory at the Sekondi Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) commenced.

Table 5.6: Protecting the Environment

Indicators	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed	To conduct simulation exercise	No baseline study conducted	Na	Simulation exercise conducted	Target achieved
2. (a) Risk assessments carried out (b) Contingency plan developed	Draft regulations to be finalized Emergency response facilities and a laboratory at the Sekondi office of EPA established by December 2011	Na	Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress Oil Spillage Response Centre established at EPA	Draft regulations subject to stakeholder review workshop Establishment of Laboratory at a discussion stage	Target not achieved Discussions on lab ongoing with consultants Consultations ongoing till regulations are finalized for Parliamentary approval
3. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas	Completion of baseline air quality data by April 2011	Na	Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil and gas producing areas in progress	Baseline study on air quality data was initiated	Target not achieved
4. Baseline survey on water and sediments	Completion of baseline survey on water and sediments	Na	Preparatory work of the conduct of a baseline survey on water and sediments commenced	Baseline Survey on water and sediments was initiated	Target not achieved

Source: MEST/MoEn/GNPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2011 to ensure that the practices of the oil and gas industry are consistent with international standards of environmental sustainability:

- A Marine Pollution Bill was developed and finalized for passage into Act to prevent marine source pollution and protect the marine environment, especially for the Oil and Gas industry;
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan between the stakeholders in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan was prepared and discussed by all stakeholders;
- Draft of Oil and Gas Guidelines for Environmental Assessment and Management in offshore Oil and Gas Development was prepared, to be launched in 2012;

- A repeat sampling programme to determine concentration of pollutants from oil and gas production areas was conducted. The survey produced a collection of duplicate samples for analysis both in Ghana and Norway;
- The marine environment survey of bottom sediments along the coast of Ghana including the site for oil exploration was completed; and
- SEA of the oil and gas industry was completed and a draft Process Report was prepared in 2011.

5.2.4 Employment Creation

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

- Compliance with the local content provisions;
- The proportion of Ghanaians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies; and
- Number of Ghanaians trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though Article 11.1 of the Jubilee Phase 1 Plan of Development (POD) makes provision for GNPC and the contractor to develop Ghanaian participation in the project at all levels, with the requisite technical expertise, no specific targets were set for the employment and training of Ghanaians in the POD for the Jubilee Field operations. In an effort to rectify the situation, GNPC negotiated local content targets independently with the major sub-contractors namely FMC, Technip, Schlumberger, etc., and has developed strategies to ensure their compliance.

Tullow Ghana Limited (TGL) and its Jubilee partners on the other hand, have developed strategies to achieve a higher local content in their operations in Ghana through a strategy to build in-country capacity for the oil and gas industry as follows:

- developing an industry run by nationals through training, knowledge transfer and employment;
- supporting local businesses to enter the industry's value chain either directly as suppliers to Tullow or through Tullow's international supplier relationships, and
- creating a social enterprise funding and partnership programme for education and enterprise development for the oil and gas industry.

As at the end of 2011, the total permanent employees at TGL were 383, of which 59% (i.e. 225) were Ghanaians. Other sub-contractors and contractors in non-Jubilee operational areas also have their employment status presented in the Table 5.7 below.

To enhance the capacity of small-scale industries to participate in the oil and gas industry, Government initiated Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SME) Capacity building project with the objective of establishing an Enterprise Development Center in Takoradi to primarily develop SME skills and capabilities so that they can meet international procurement requirements and win major contracts in the industry. Also, the oil companies continued to institute programmes to equip local Ghanaian employees with the relevant capacity to participate in the industry.

Table 5.7: Share of Ghanaian Employees in Selected Oil Companies in non-Jubilee Operations, 2011

COMPANY	TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF	NO. OF GHANAIA NS EMPLOYED	SHARE OF GHANAIA N EMPLOYEES (%)
Baker Hughes	151	64	42.4
ENI	59	54	91.5
HESS	31	2	6.5
KOSMOS	92	60	65.2
NHV AV	74	54	73.0
Steller Gh	24	24	100.0
Trans las	34	23	67.6

Source: MoEn, 2011

Table 5.8: Local Participation in the Oil Industry and Employment Creation

Indicators	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. Compliance with the local content provisions	Legislation on Local Content and Participation in Petroleum Activities was prepared	Draft Local content developed for Cabinet approval	Local content policy approved by Parliament	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy prepared for consultation with stakeholders	Target achieved
3. The proportion of ghanians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies	Na	Na	Na	Na TGL = 59% Baker = 42.4% ENI = 91.5% KOSMOS = 65.2% HESS = 6.5%	Lack of data
4. Number of Ghanaian trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain	Na	Na	Na	GoG SME Capacity building project initiated to develop SME skills to meet requirements of international procurement of the industry	Lack of data

Source: MoEn/GNPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2011 to ensure that the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry lead to the creation of decent jobs:

- A draft Legislation on local content and participation in petroleum activities was prepared and submitted to MDAs for review and comments before submission to the Attorney General's Department.
- Following its inauguration in 2011, the Petroleum Commission, initiated a process to register service providers in the upstream oil and gas industry as one of the means towards the promotion of local content and employment of Ghanaians. International oil companies and sub-contractors were requested to submit their respective local content plans, procurement plans and work permits to the Petroleum Commission for review in order to ensure compliance with local content policy.
- TGL instituted vigorous training programmes for its staff to develop their capabilities for the oil and gas value chain.
- TGL offered industry-specific hands-on training to GNPC staff to enhance their professional competence in the oil and gas industry.

- TGL instituted a scholarship scheme to help train Ghanaians for the oil and gas industry.

5.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Oil production increased steadily from the initial average rate of 45,000 barrels of oil per day in January 2011 to a maximum average of 78,296 barrels per day. This resulted in crude oil contributing significantly to the remarkable growth of the mining and quarrying sub-sector from 7.6% in 2010 to 225.4% in 2011. Ghana's share of the oil production in 2011 through the lifting by GNPC amounted to 3,930,189 barrels, which realized an amount of US\$444.1 million to the State.

The Petroleum Revenue Management Bill to regulate the collection, allocation and management of petroleum revenue, was passed into law by Parliament. According to the Act, about 16% and 4% of the oil receipts are mandated to go into the Stabilization Fund and Heritage Fund respectively, while between 50% and 70% is allocated to ABFA. To ensure better regulation of the petroleum industry, the Petroleum Commission Act, 2011 (Act 821) was passed, and the Governing Board was appointed and inaugurated.

A draft legislation on Local Content and Participation in Petroleum activities was prepared and submitted to relevant sector Agencies for comments before submission to the Attorney General's Department. To ensure that the practices of the oil and gas industry are consistent with international standards of environmental sustainability, a draft Oil and Gas guidelines for Environmental Assessment and Management in offshore Oil and Gas Development was also prepared, with the guidelines expected to be launched in 2012.

The key policy recommendations made on the basis of the analysis of indicator outcomes are as follows:

1. Government should make continuous effort to improve the transparency in the management of the oil revenues, especially in the area of fund management as recommended by the IEA assessment tool.
2. Government should provide the necessary technical support to the revenue agencies to ensure accuracy and transparency in companies accounting to the country; including prompt and honest payment of various taxes such as corporate income tax or capital gains tax when companies divest their interests.
3. The establishment of the gas pipeline and processing plant should be accelerated to improve the linkages of the petroleum sector to the rest of the economy.
4. Government should accelerate the passage of the local content law to give legal backing to the local content policy in the oil and gas industry.
5. A comprehensive programme needs to be developed by government to equip local professionals and industries, especially the micro, small and medium scale industries with the relevant capacities to participate effectively in the oil and gas industry.
6. The Ministry of Energy and the Petroleum Commission should continue engaging local industry in dialogue and initiating capacity strengthening initiatives that will ensure greater preparedness of local industry for the requirements of the oil and gas sector.
7. Government should support the Petroleum Commission with the relevant capacity to develop a comprehensive monitoring and database system for assessing the compliance of international oil exploration and production companies and their sub-contractors with the local content provisions.

8. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Commission should institute a monitoring mechanism to ensure local content and priority to Ghanaians in job opportunities and procurement practices across the sector.
9. The Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning should work out a sustainable arrangement to provide financial support to the Public Interest and Accountability Committee of Parliament for it to operate effectively and independently of vested interests.
10. The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with the relevant sector agencies should develop an effective mechanism for ensuring that data on all the agreed indicators are made available for future assessment of progress of implementation of key interventions under the oil and gas development thematic area.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The GSGDA recognizes the need to expand existing social and economic infrastructure as a means to propel economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. The overall objective for the sector therefore, is to ensure that infrastructural services are provided reliably and efficiently, and are also affordable. The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2011 were aimed at achieving results in the following key areas:

- Transport infrastructure including road, railways, air transport and water ;
- Science Technology and Innovation to support productivity and socio-economic development;
- Information and Communications Technology;
- Energy supply; and
- Human settlements, including human settlements development, housing and shelter, water and sanitation.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6.2 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR

The role of an efficient transportation system in the economy is to facilitate the haulage of goods, movement of people and the general integration of the rural and urban economies. Hence the key policies and programmes implemented in 2011 were to help achieve the following objectives: establishing Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region; integrating land use, transport planning and socio-economic development planning and service provision; and ensuring sustainable development in the transport sector. The various modes of transportation within the sector are road, rail, air, sea, and inland water.

Status of Selected Indicators:

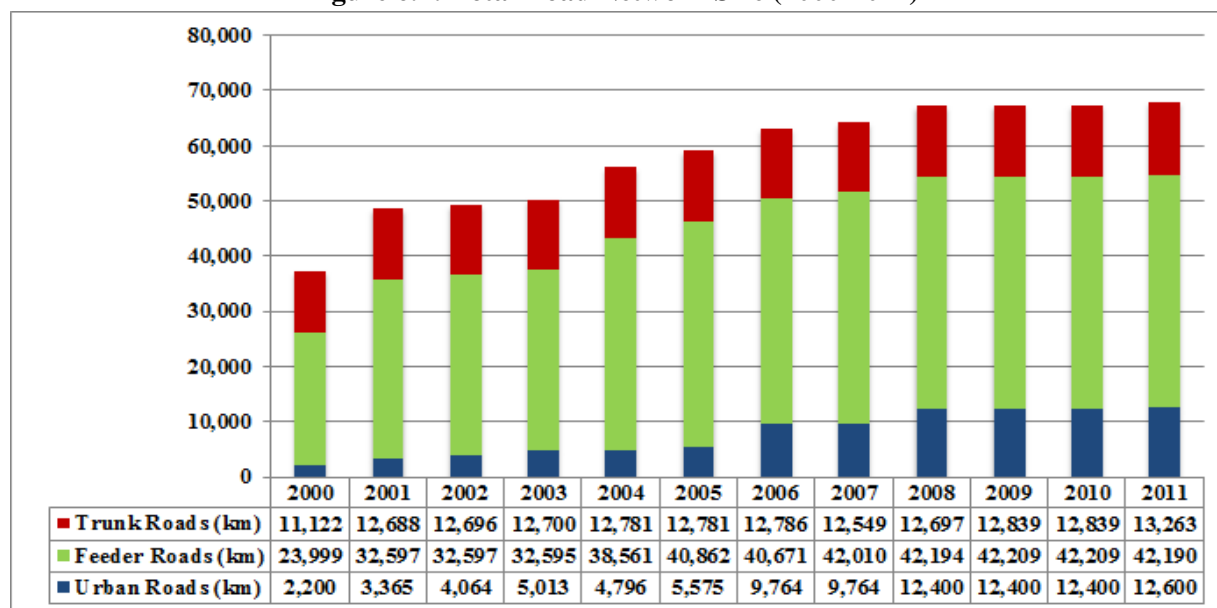
To monitor the progress towards the attainment of these objectives the following indicators have been adopted:

- 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; and
- Total air freight and passengers

6.2.1 Road Transport

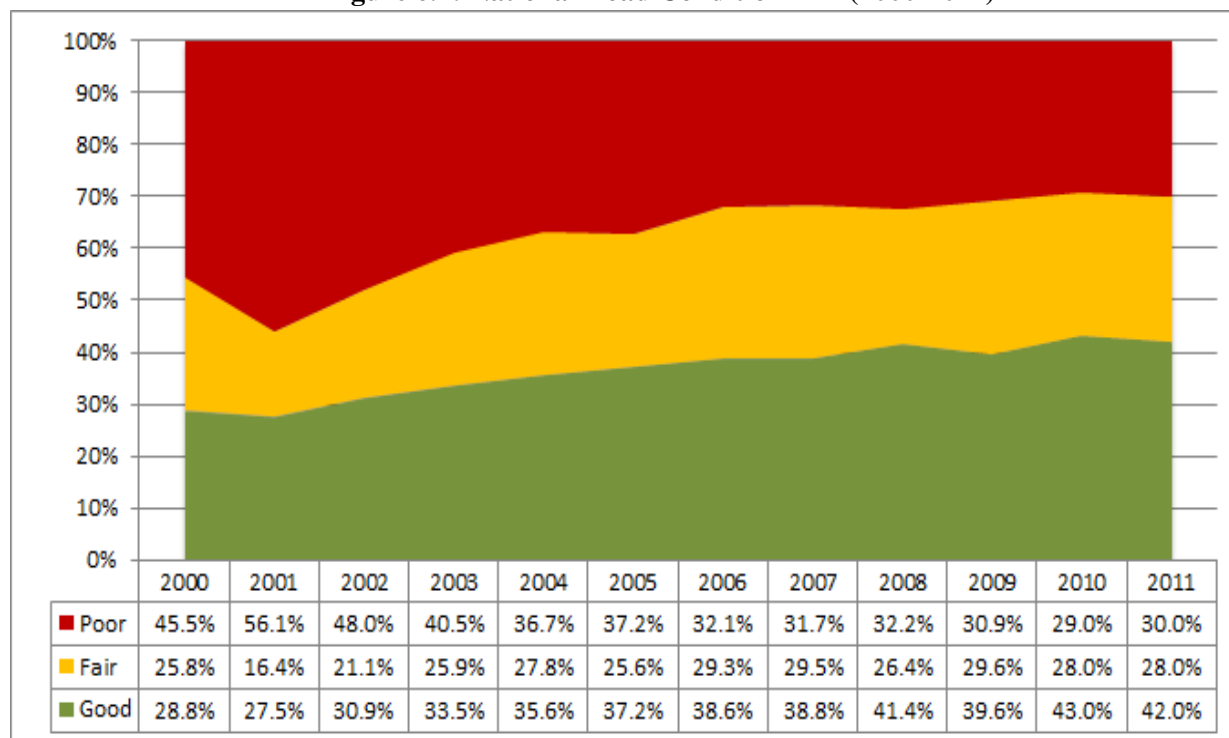
Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The inventory of national network size of roads in 2011 was estimated at 68,053 kms, representing about 0.9% increase over the 2010 network size of 67,450 kms. About 18.5% of these roads, compared to 19% in 2010, were trunk roads, 62% compared to 62.5% in 2010 were feeder roads, while 19.5% compared to 18.5% in 2010 were urban roads. The increase in network size is attributed largely to an increase of 200 kms in urban roads and 424 kms in trunk roads (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size (2000-2011)



Source: MRH, 2011

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix (2000-2011)



Source: MRH, 2011

The condition report indicated a road condition mix of 42% in good condition, 28% fair and 30% poor, representing a deteriorating road condition mix compared to that of 2010 condition of 43% good, 28% fair and 29% poor. Also Ghana has 2,499 kms of transit corridor highways, of which 80% are in good and fair condition, while 20% (representing 509 kms) are in poor condition.

The main sources of funding for the road sector are the Road Fund, the Consolidated Fund, and Donor inflows. The total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, and minor rehabilitation and upgrading was estimated at 56% of the maintenance needs of each modal network. This falls short of the target of 69% set for 2011 and the 2010 level of 66%.

Overall the total length of roads maintained or rehabilitated in 2011 was estimated at 30,981.08 kms, representing 57% of the total maintenance and minor reconstruction and upgrading works required. In all, feeder roads accounted for the bulk of all maintenance and rehabilitation works in 2011, constituting about 54.4%, followed by trunk roads (31.9%) and urban roads (13.7 %).

Estimates on the annual road crashes indicate that road crashes continued to decline from 12,299 in 2009 to 10,887 in 2011, though this falls short of the 2011 target of not more than 10,000 envisaged under the GSGDA. On the other hand fatal crashes and associated road crashes fatalities increased by 3.1% and 10.7% respectively, while the number of casualties decreased by 4.1% in 2011. Fatalities on non-urban roads (mainly on trunk roads) recorded the largest increase in 2011, and constitute the bulk of all fatalities. Fatalities on urban roads increased by 1.3% in 2011 and constituted 30% of all fatalities, while those on non-urban roads (mainly on trunk roads) recorded an increase of 17% and constituted 70% of all fatalities in 2011.

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress toward target
1. Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition	Length: (2,499km) Good:42%(1050km) Fair: 42%(1049km) Poor: 16%(399km)	Length: (2,499km) Good: 38%(940.4km) Fair: 42%(1049.8km) Poor: 20% (508.8km)	Length: (2,499km) Good: 38%(940km) Fair:42% (1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Length:(2,499km) Good: 38%(940km) Fair:42%(1050km) Poor: 20% (509km)	Target not achieved
2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	69%	54%	66%	56%	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	55%	35%	50%	57%	Target exceeded
Trunk Roads (km)	11,199	6,949	12,526.7	9,678	
Routine maintenance					
Periodic maintenance	89	285	231	149	
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	70	324	96	66.08	
Urban Roads (km)	1725	2213	1,680	3,042	
Routine maintenance	315	416	700	1,126	

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress toward target
Periodic maintenance	121	119	71	89	
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	26,790	9517	6,200	16,000	
Feeder Roads (km)	320	788	293	470	
Routine maintenance	624	781	262.2	361	
Periodic maintenance					
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading					
4. Annual road crashes	10,000	12,299*	11,506*	10,887*	Target not achieved
- Fatal accidents	-	1,790	1,686	1,738	
- Casualties	-	18,496	16,904	16,219	
- Fatalities	-	2,237	1,986	2,199	
5. Road condition mix:	47% Good 28% Fair 25% Poor	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	Target not achieved
National:	67,450 km	67,450 km	67,450 km	68,053 km	
Trunk Roads	12,840 km	12,840 km	12,840 km	13,263 km	
Urban Roads	12,400 km	12,400 km	12,400 km	12,600 km	
Feeder Roads	42,210 km	42,210 km	42,210 km	42,190 km	

Source: MRH, MoTr, & NRSC, 2011

NB: *= Revised by NSRC

6.2.2 Railways

Mixed results continued to be recorded in the rail sector in 2011. The passenger traffic which recovered its downward trend in 2009 and 2010, following successive declines between 2006 and 2008, once again recorded a decline in 2011. Passenger traffic by rail which increased from 19,890 (thousand passenger-km) in 2009 to 27,856 (thousand passenger-km) in 2010, recorded a decline of 57.3% to 11,897 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011. On the other hand goods traffic continued to increase from 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009 to 41.3 (thousand passenger-km) in 2010 and 59.512 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011, following a decline from 121.70 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2007 to 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009.

Table 6.2: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:					
- Passenger traffic (in 1000passengers-km)	48,836.26	19,890	27,856.08	11,897	Target not achieved
- Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	103.1	14.83	41.3	59.512	Target not achieved
2. Maritime traffic					
- Container traffic(tonnes)	Na	573,522	307,686	592,422	Significant progress
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Na	10,778,470	9,409,038	11,675,894	Significant progress

Source: MOT, 2011

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime:

The successive declines in cargo and container traffic (in tonnes) recorded between 2006 and 2010 was reversed in 2011. Container traffic increased by 92.5% from 307,686 tonnes in 2010

to 592,422 tonnes in 2011, while cargo traffic increased by 24.1% from 9,409,038 in 2010 to 11,675,894 tonnes in 2011.

Inland Water:

The Volta Lake is the major inland water transport for the movement of people and goods. The Volta Lake Transport Company Limited (VLTC) is the main transport services provider on the Volta Lake, and transports petroleum products, cement, foodstuffs and other cargo. It also undertakes ferry services for transporting passengers to communities along the lake catchment areas. The volume of cargo transported over the lake increased from 101,495 metric tonnes in 2010 to 140,655 metric tonnes in 2011, while passenger traffic increased from 504,637 in 2010 to 581,815 in 2011, after about 7.3% decline from 2009 to 2010.

The turn around in volume cargo and passenger traffic transported over the lake has been attributed in part to the completion and operationalization of one of the two new ferries being built for the Volta Lake Transport Company under the MiDA project. Ghana Maritime Authority (GMA) in collaboration with Regional Maritime University (RMU) conducted training courses for boat operators and outboard motor mechanics at Dambai, Tapa Abotoase, Kpando-Torkor, Kete-Krachi, Yeji and Dzemeni.

6.2.4 Air Transport

Total domestic passenger movement and freight movement experienced increases, though there was a decline in aircraft movement. The largest increase was the domestic passenger movement which recorded 66.6% increase. This increase has been attributed to the influx of personnel in the oil and gas sector and liberalization of the domestic airline industry.

Table 6.3: Development of the Air Transport Sector

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress toward target
1. Incidence of ECOWAS flights	Na	Na	Aircraft 99,818 PAX 3,688,497 Freight 73,446	Na	Lack of data
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic:					
- aircraft movement	24,649	17,301	21,068	22,284	Target not achieved
- Total No. of Domestic Passenger Movement	147,915	122,059	119,479	199,073	Target exceeded
- Total no. of international passengers	1,456,397	1,204,786	1,387,045	1,585,602	Target exceeded
- Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	47,410	45,693	46,480	50,260	Target not achieved

Source: MOT, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

As a strategic support sector under the GSGDA, the following key activities were undertaken in 2011 in the road, rail, maritime, inland water and air transport sector:

Road Transport Sector

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Roads and Highways commenced the implementation of an Urban Transport Project (UTP) with the key objective of reducing congestion on the roads, through the modernizing in the operation of public transport and traffic management in some selected Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies.

The implementation of the Transport Sector Project to consolidate the achievements made under the Road Sector Development Programme (RSDP) was commenced. The project consists of Year 1 and Year 2 components, with the first year components focusing on feeder roads rehabilitation and spot improvement, and the second year component on the rehabilitation and bituminous surfacing of roads in selected areas to support commercial agriculture around growth poles, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Government continued to pursue the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) schemes in the financing, construction and management of road infrastructure with discussions with three (3) private companies for the Motorway Overpass at Teshie Link Junction, the concrete overlay of Accra-Tema Motorway, dualization of Accra-Kumasi road and the dualization of Accra-Cape Coast- Takoradi road projects.

The District Capital Road Improvement Programme continued in the 2011 with about 78km of roads out of 142.55km completed. Under the Urban Development Project, a number of road projects in Accra, Kumasi and Tema including the Accra Central Business District (CBD) roads, widening of La-Teshie road, dualization of Dansoman highway, rehabilitation of Spintex Road, Polo grounds bypass, asphaltic overlay of part of East Legon, Oforikrom-Asokwa bypass, Sunyani road (Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital to Abuakwa) and Tema Meridian roads, were undertaken.

The Contract for the works on West African Transport & Transit Facilitation Project (WATTFP), which entails the strengthening of the pavement of the Buipe-Tamale road and the construction of four (4) rest stops along the central corridor, was awarded. The contract for the expansion of the Odaw Bridge and construction of flyover bridges on the Graphic Road under the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project was 44% complete.

Construction works on the rehabilitation of the N1 Highway (i.e. Tetteh Quarshie-Apenkwa Junction and Apenkwa-Mallam Junction) were 80.3% and 61.7% complete respectively. Also, the construction works on AF 1 and AF 2 aspects of the Agogo-Dome trunk road were 55.1 % and 47.6 % complete respectively.

The Ghana COCOBOD allocated an amount of US\$100 million for the rehabilitation of 685.2km roads in cocoa, coffee and sheanut growing areas in Eastern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central, Volta, Western, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. So far 403 km out of 685.2km of roads have been completed under the periodic maintenance (surfacing) works.

As part of measures to improve revenue generation into the Road Fund, consultations for the expansion of the piloted electronic tolling of roads on the Accra-Tema Motorway to cover other major roads such as Kumasi-Techiman, Apedwa-Kumasi, Winneba-Cape Coast and Bamboi-Wa roads were undertaken in 2011.

The implementation of the law on Axle Load Limits as provided in the Road Traffic Act 2004 (Act 683) was intensified to forestall premature failure of the road network and the consequent cost of rehabilitation. The Ghana Highway Authority established 14 Permanent Weighbridge Stations (PWS) out of 26 PWS programmed at strategic locations on the trunk road network in the country. These PWS are intended to check and control axle loads. Eight High Speed Weigh-In-Motion (HSWIM) stations have been established at various locations on the national trunk roads to assist in the production of accurate statistics on overloading and heavy trafficked roads.

In order to ensure proper assessment of applicants for driver's license, the DVLA developed driving manuals for driving schools, and also initiated a process for computer Adoptive Testing of Drivers. The Authority also developed and published the Manual for Driver Licensing Activities and Manual for Basic Driver Training to improve driving.

Road safety education for teachers and pupils were organized in 52 schools across the country. Also four vehicle testing stations to conduct equipment based testing for vehicles became operational in June 2011 on a pilot basis.

To enhance safety on the roads, a National Road Safety Strategy III (NRSS III) was developed and launched to serve as a national blueprint for road safety management. In addition the National Drivers' Academy trained 612 commercial and corporate drivers.

Railway Transport

As part of the process for revamping the railway sector a Railway Master Plan to guide the sub-sector development was prepared. In addition a railway sector licensing regulations was drafted. The rehabilitation and extension of the Accra-Tema sub-urban railway line from Tema Harbour to Japan Motors (Community 1) in Tema was about 86% complete.

Maritime and Inland Water Transport

The Ghana Maritime Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport obtained Parliamentary approval to pass into law amendments on the Ghana Shipping (Amendment) Act 2011, Ghana Maritime Authority (Amendment) Act 2011 and the Ghana Maritime Security (Amendment) Act 2011 to enhance the work of the Authority. The Ghana Shipping (Amendment) Act 2011, is to create the enabling environment for Ghanaian citizens to invest in shipping with the view to participating in the local trading activities particularly those from shore to the offshore terminals and thereby create employment for Ghanaian seafarers.

Work on the Boankra Shippers' Centre comprising extension of electricity, water and telephone facilities as well as the construction of temporary access road to connect the inland port to the Kumasi-Konongo highway was completed.

In collaboration with the West Africa Trade Hub (WATH), the Ghana Maritime Authority established a Border Trade Information Centre (BTIC) at the Aflao border post, with the objective of facilitating trade through the provision of information to both the public and private sectors on regional trading rules and procedures in order to quicken customs processing, reduce costs and delays and generally enhance trade among ECOWAS states.

A Vessel Traffic Management Information System was also procured (VTMIS) to provide surveillance on the coastal lines and on the Volta Lake.

Two thousand three hundred people under the Volta Lake Enhancement Project were trained as lake guards to improve safety on the Lake. The Ghana Shippers' Authority established four complaints and support units to facilitate the needs of shippers.

Air Transport

The Ministry of Transport negotiated and signed bilateral air service agreements with Portugal, United Kingdom and Spain. This has facilitated the influx of new international airlines such as Air Portugal, Virgin Atlantic, Iberia Airlines into the country. Four new Ghanaian airlines were issued with air carrier licenses by the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) in 2011 to commence operations on both the domestic and regional routes to improve connectivity on the continent.

The Phase 3 rehabilitation of Kotoka International Airport (KIA) commenced and a new fire station was completed. In addition, three (3) new boarding gates were completed to bring the total number of boarding gates at Kotoka International Airport (KIA) to five (5) in order to ease passenger flow. Work on a new bay to accommodate wide boarding aircraft commenced.

The upgrading of the domestic terminal being carried out to accommodate excess international passenger throughput especially during the peak periods was 80% complete. An automatic weather observation system was procured and installed by Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) to provide up to date weather information. The Authority also implemented the IATA Flexible Routing (IFLEX) Routes Programme to enable reduction in flight time, fuel and carbon emission.

The liberalization of the airline industry, and the emergence of oil and gas industry have led to increase in the volume of business, more options for travelers, employment generation as well as improved quality of aviation regulatory and navigation services.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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 strengthening the appropriate institutional framework to promote the development of scientific and technological research.

Status of Selected Indicators

To assess progress of implementation of the Science, Technology and Innovation policies, and programmes under the GSGDA, the following indicators were adopted:

- R&D expenditure as percent of 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; and
- Number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs.

The assessment of progress of the indicators shows that only one of the indicators achieved its target, two (2) of them made steady progress, while the remaining three did not achieved their targets, though they recorded significant progress.

The share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained at 0.5%, the same as the level in 2010, while the number of businesses or industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased by 6.7% from 75 in 2010 to 80 in 2011. The number of publications on research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 115% and 50% respectively, while the number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 60% and 5% respectively. These reflect gradual improvements in the linkage between research and industry.

Table 6.4: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. R&D expenditure per GDP (%)	0.75	0.3	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
2. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	100	50	75	80	Target not achieved
3. No. of publications on research findings	150	60	100	215	Target exceeded. Researchers self-motivated to produce results
4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	50	10	20	30	Target not achieved. Research-manufacturing industry linkage still weak.
5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	Na	10	15	20	Steady progress The rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies is slowly but steadily improving.
6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	Na	5	5	8	Steady progress Rate of adoption is still low but increasing gradually.

Source: MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures and strategies implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2011 were as follows:

- Cabinet approved the implementation plan of the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy. The formulation and implementation of the policy has resulted in the commencement of the Ghana Skills and Technology Development Project (GSTDP) which seeks to equip the youth with skills and where possible provide them with start-up capital to enable them earn a living;
- Under the “Better Ghana ICT Project”, the first ever science congress was organized, and 3,000 laptops were distributed to various educational institutions throughout the country;
- To address the fallen standards of mathematics, science and technology education, GH¢5million was allocated to support an annual Mathematics, Science and Technology Education Scholarship Scheme. So far 5,000 students are benefiting;
- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) was supported to sample 150 boreholes in some communities of the Central Region using integration of isotope hydrology techniques into ground water resource assessment. In addition, the refurbishment of the

central waste processing and storage facility for treatment, conditioning and storage of radioactive waste generated in Ghana was completed;

- Seven nuclear treaties and conventions received presidential assent and ratification to pave way for the Nuclear Energy Programme; and
- Eighty (80) x-ray facilities and radioactive materials used in hospitals, clinics, industry, research and teaching institutions were inspected and certified.

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 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 sector continued to expand in 2011 with the contribution of ICT to GDP increasing from 3% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2011, and created 3,500 additional jobs compared to 3,050 in 2010. The penetration rate of telephones increased from 76.6% in 2010 to 86.1% in 2011. The increase in penetration rate is mainly due to increases in mobile cellular subscriptions from 75.4% in 2010 to 84.6% in 2011.

On the other hand, subscribers of internet service continued to increase from 11% of the population to 16% in 2010, and then to 21% in 2011. Also the number of schools with computers continued to record improvements. All the Nursing Training Colleges, the Agriculture Community Colleges, and Community Vocational Institutes were equipped with computers. Some libraries were supplied with computers while internet facilities were extended to some prisons. The bandwidth price which stood at US\$4,000 in 2008 declined to US\$1,300 in the first quarter of 2011, and reduced further to US\$800 in the second half of 2011.

In order to create competition and enhance the quality of telecommunication services, a programme was introduced to register all SIM cards, as well as allow subscribers to change service providers. By the end of 2011, over 85% of all SIM cards were registered, while about 105,678 subscribers had migrated from one provider to another. There has also been improvements in call set-up time, call congestion rate and call drop indicators.

Table 6.5: Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	11	2.3	3	10.5 (service sector)	
2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate: - Fixed Line - Mobile	Na	75.2% (15,376,305) 1.21% (267,389) 74% (15,108,916)	76.6%(17,714,846) 1.2% (277,897) 75.4%(17,436,949)	86.1%(21,450,564) 1.1%(284,721) 84.6%(21,165,843)	Significant progress
3. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals	Na Na Na Na Na	11% (1,296,047) 90 35 22% 40%	16% (2,085,501) Na Na 50% 60%	21% (4,086,428) 35 19 Na Na	Significant progress Lack of data Lack of data Lack of data
4. Number of community Information Centres established	Na	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 With Internet	90 78 74	108 Completed	Significant progress
5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	Na	2,100	3,050	3500	Significant progress
6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	Na	120Gbp/s	2,040 Gbp/s	Na	Lack of data
7. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	Na	GH¢ 41.8 million	GH¢ 53.7 million	Na	Lack of data
8. No. of schools equipped with computers	40 Nursing Training Colleges; 9 Agric Colleges; 24 Community Vocational Institutes	50% of schools	SHS 492 of 510 JHS 20 of 7,969 Technical Institute 37 of 37 Teacher Tr. Colleges 38 of 38	825 computers supplied to Nursing Colleges; 10 VSAT internet connectivity deployed, with 30 ongoing; 150 computers supplied to 9 agriculture colleges and internet deployment is ongoing; 360 computers supplied to 24 community vocational institutes, and internet deployment is ongoing.	Target achieved
9. No. of libraries equipped with computers	Na	Na	Na	15(150) desktops computers	Lack of data
10. No. of prisons provided with internet connectivity	10 centres in each region to be furnished with ICT including internet	Na	6 selected centres were supplied with computers and internet connectivity	105 computers supplied and internet deployment is ongoing	Lack of data
11. Improved quality of service: • No. of subscribers ported • Subscribers of SIM cards registered	Na Na	Na Na	Na Na	105,678 85%	Lack of data
12. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	Na	US\$120,000	US\$60,000 US\$1,000	Na	Lack of data

Source: MoC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key policy measures and activities undertaken in the Information and Communication Technology sector in 2011:

- The National Digital Broadcasting Migration Implementation Committee was inaugurated and commenced work to ensure a smooth migration process from analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting, in line with international standards. Ghana's compliance to international technical standards is expected by December 2014, ahead of the international deadline of 2015;
- The Ministry of Communications supplied tele-conferencing equipment to 6 Regional Coordinating Councils namely: Central, Upper West, Upper East, Northern, Volta and Ashanti Regions to connect to the Presidency to promote effective and efficient governance;
- The Ministry of Communications in response to technological and contemporary global developments launched the review of the National ICT Policy to include issues of cyber security, broadband, green ICT, environment and climate change and also geo-information;
- The construction of the National Data Centre to consolidate the storage of data needed for critical decision-making by Government was commenced. In the interim, a pilot data centre was completed by National Information Technology Agency (NITA) to facilitate the immediate roll-out of e-applications to beneficiary institutions such as Passport Office, DVLA, NCA and the National Identification Authority before close of 2011;
- To pursue the policy to expand infrastructure to promote access to ICT, the Ministry of Communications awarded contracts for the construction of ICT Innovation Centres to facilitate the application of ICT learning and research in the Upper East, Upper West, Ashanti, Volta, and Northern Regions;
- The Ministry of Communications in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry launched the prototype of the Government sponsored Technology Park to be sited at the Free Zone Enclave in Tema;
- To enable the efficient delivery of converged ICT services for development, the Ministry of Communications commenced the implementation of the e-Government infrastructure project under the cooperation agreement with the Government of China. The focus is to extend fibre optic infrastructure to all district capitals and provide broadband capacity to facilitate e-governance activities. In furtherance of this objective NCA provided WIMAX licence for the provision of wireless access to 550 locations;
- To ensure transparent and accountable governance, the Ministry of Communications adopted a number of e-applications to facilitate efficient and effective service delivery to the public, which include content management system for managing hosted content on the portal, payment gateway to allow portal applications to receive payments from patrons, e-forms application and document management application;
- The Ministry of Communications initiated a process to assist the Judicial Service in developing an e-Justice System to improve on the effectiveness and efficiency of justice delivery in Ghana;
- To manage the entry and exit of visitors into Ghana in a cost-effective way through the use of cutting edge technology and to deliver a level of service consistent with the expectation of travellers, an e-immigration project was designed and implemented by the Ministry of Communications in collaboration with the Ghana Immigration Service;
- The technical design of the e-Parliament system for Ghana was completed, and the contract awarded. Functional specification requirements were being developed;

- The Ministry of Communications developed and commenced review of the system design for e-procurement policy, recognising the need for quick results, level of technological capacity, organisation and expertise within the public and private sectors;
- The Ministry of Communications facilitated the release of US\$2.5 million for GMet to procure weather surveillance radar to enhance weather communication;
- The Ministry of Communications through GIFEC provided ICT equipment and internet connectivity to 8 regional libraries and inaugurated ten (10) mobile libraries to enable the deprived communities have access to educational materials to enhance their learning capabilities;
- The Ministry of Communications secured the PWD warehouse capable of accommodating 900 seats and a consultant recruited to design, construct and supervise the transformation of the warehouse to meet international standards for BPO setups; and
- The Ghana Multimedia Incubation Centre in collaboration with Teletech trained 120 persons for the Business Process Outsourcing industry. Another 55 persons were also trained under the NYEP.

6.5 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

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 monitor progress towards the attainments of these objectives the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage of households with access to electricity;
- Additional km of transmission and distribution 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; and
- Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind and solar in national energy and electricity supply.

The main sources of energy in the country are biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal, petroleum products and electricity. By far biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal constitute the bulk of energy consumption by consumers, representing 63%, followed by petroleum products (21%) and electricity (16%). The proportion of the population with access to electricity was estimated to be 72% in 2011 compared to 67% in 2010. This put Ghana on track to achieving the medium term target of 85% by 2015.

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks for Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo), Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Department Company (NEDCo) continued to expand in 2011. In 2011, GRIDCo added 26km of transmission lines to its networks, as well as erected 75 towers between the Volta and Achimota network. In addition capacities of transformers in various locations were either upgraded or new ones installed.

On the other hand, ECG added 16,050 km of sub-transmission and distribution lines to its existing lines compared to 3,564km in 2010, while the network of NEDCo recorded an increase of 859 km in 2011 compared with 170 km in 2010. No additional power generating capacity was installed in 2011, although VRA had planned to add 1.9MW through solar power.

Table 6.6: GRIDCo Transmission Line and Transformer Capacity Added in 2011

Asset		Voltage	Length (km)	No of Towers
Transmission Lines	Volta - Achimota	161kv	26	75
Transformer Capacity				
- Ayanfuri	New	25/33 MVA		
- Buipe	New	25/33 MVA		
- Akwatia	Upgrade	10/13 to 25/33 MVA		
- Mallam	Upgrade	50/66 MVA		

Source: GRIDCO

The relative importance of hydroelectric power in the overall power supply continues to decline, as more thermal plants come on stream. The share of power from hydro sources was estimated at 67.5% in 2011, compared with 69% in 2010, while the share of power from thermal sources increased from 31% in 2010 to 32.5% in 2011.

Distribution losses for both ECG and NEDCo increased in 2011 and were all above the targets set of 24% and 20% respectively. The average number of outages of electricity per customer per year continued to increase for both ECG and NEDCo in both rural and urban areas. A similar pattern was also recorded for average number of interruptions per customer per year (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	85% for 2015	66%	67%	72%	Steady progress
2. Additional km of transmission and distribution lines constructed	ECG 3,920	ECG 2,819 NEDCo 102	ECG 3,564 NEDCo 170	ECG 16,050 NEDCo 859	Target exceeded
3. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	1.9 solar	126	261.4	0	Target not achieved
4. Percent of indigenous energy sources such as: • hydro,	VRA 62.5 37.5	75.1 22.7	69 31	VRA 67.5 32.5	Slow progress

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
• oil and gas in total generation mix					
3. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year - Rural - Urban	Max of 48 hours for a municipal area, 72 hrs for a district capital, 144hrs for rural areas	ECG NEDCo 78 150 51 134	ECG NEDCo 104 97 66 89	ECG NEDCo 185 106 68 102	Target not achieved ECG targets were not achieved because of the massive extension of lines to rural communities. Electrification rate increased from 66% to 72%
4. Average no of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. - Rural - Urban	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 NEDCo 1353 107 1125 54	ECG NEDCo 282 64 266 33	ECG NEDCo 293 83 282 50	Target not achieved ECG targets were not achieved because of the massive extension of lines to rural communities. Electrification rate increased from 66% to 72%
5. Distribution system losses	ECG 24% NED 20%	ECG 26% NEDCo 18.5%	ECG 24.5% NEDCo 19.6%	ECG 27% NEDCo 20.2%	Target not achieved
6. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	0.01%	<1.0%	0.01%	0.01%	Target achieved Financier for implementation of 8MW solar project identified

Source: MoEn, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure reliable supply of high quality energy products and services for all sectors of the economy, the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2011:

i. Power Sub-sector

- The implementation of the Bui Power Project continued with the commencement of the impoundment of the Black Volta River. The on-going construction work on the Bui Dam was about 80% complete, while resettlement of affected communities including Bator, Bui, and Dokokyina was completed and the resettlement package duly paid. Also downstream bridge construction was 85% complete;
- The stock assessment study and fisheries management plan and the Bui Reservoir clearance were also completed;
- The implementation of the National Electrification Project continued with 406 communities connected to the National Electricity Grid under SHEP 4 phase 2 in Volta, Western, Central and Northern Regions. An additional 28 communities out of a target of 84 were also connected in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions;
- Under the Regional Capitals Street Lighting Project, 612.51km stretch of roads were provided with street lighting facilities in Accra, Kumasi, Ho, Takoradi, Sunyani, Wa and Bolgatanga. The Koforidua and Cape Coast projects were also completed;
- Under the distribution improvement projects, 6 primary sub-stations in Kumasi and Accra were constructed, while high voltage and low voltage distribution network for 83 communities in Central Region, 56 communities in the Western Region and 12

communities in Ashanti Region were completed. In addition, a total of 116 transformers were commissioned in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Volta Regions;

- In the renewable energy sub-sector, 2,727 solar home systems and lanterns were installed in the Eastern, Brong Ahafo, Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. The Renewable Energy Bill was also laid before Parliament for passage; and the Policy and Strategy for sustainable bio-fuel promotion was developed;
- One thousand, one hundred and fifty (1,150) solar PV systems were installed in public institutions on lakeside and island communities throughout the country. Also 20 community solar systems were installed in Upper West, Northern and Brong Ahafo Regions and wind resource assessments in 5 potential sites commenced. Socio-economic studies for the design of mini-grid systems also commenced in the Greater Accra, Volta and the Brong Ahafo Regions;
- The Ministry of Energy established a database system for the operation of the National Energy Data Processing and Information Centre (NEDPIC) which will be fully operational in 2012. Data analysis of the nationwide energy use survey in residential, industrial, commercial and services sectors of the economy was completed;
- An assessment of compact fluorescent lamps handling and disposal practices in the country was also completed;
- Rules for the operations of the Electricity Wholesale Market in the country were approved, while a National Electricity Distribution Code was also completed; and
- The National Electrical Wiring Regulations was completed awaiting Parliamentary approval.

ii. Petroleum Sub-sector

- The expansion works of the Bulk Oil Storage (BOST) facility at the Accra plains depot continued with an addition of 70,000 cubic meters of petroleum products storage capacity. The expansion works at the Akosombo and Mami Water depots commenced with the construction of additional 10,000 cubic meter storage tanks to ensure increased and sustainable transport via the Volta Lake; and
- The first phase of Debre Marine Project involving a floating dock, one tug boat and 4 river barge was completed.

B. HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor human settlements development, the following key indicators have been adopted:

- Human settlements Policy formulated and adopted;
- Spatial planning models developed and adopted;
- Spatial planning standards formulated and adopted;

- MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning;
- Urban development policy formulated;
- Land Use and Planning Law passed into law;
- Reform of land bills completed;
- Medium-term development plans with land use planning integrated; and
- Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority

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 population. 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 2010, a draft Human Settlements Policy was prepared by NDPC for consultations with stakeholders. In 2011, NDPC continued with stakeholder consultation on the draft human settlements policy. Also, the formulation of a National Urban Development Policy was completed and forwarded to Cabinet for approval.

The spatial planning models and standards which were produced in 2009 and subjected to stakeholder consultations in 2010, were finalized for publication. Meanwhile, eleven MMDAs applied GIS methodology in spatial planning in 2011 compared to 6 in 2010, though this falls short of the target of 16 MMDAs set for 2011.

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. The consultations on the land Use and Planning Bill were concluded, and the bill subsequently forwarded to Cabinet for approval and onward submission to Parliament. Also the proposal for the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Authority was forwarded to Cabinet for consideration.

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress Towards Target
1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Complete discussions on human settlement policy and lunch	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendations made to NDPC	Draft Human Settlements Policy formulated by NDPC for further discussion	Draft policy still under discussion Slow progress
2. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Finalize spatial planning models and adopt	Draft models produced for further discussion	Draft models subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Spatial Planning Models completed Target achieved Discussions concluded and document on the spatial planning models completed. It has been sent to press for publication

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline		Indicator Status in 2011	Progress Towards Target
3. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	Complete National Spatial Planning Standards and published	Draft planning standards produced	Draft standards subjected to stakeholder consultations	National Spatial Planning Standards completed	Target achieved National Spatial Planning Standards completed and currently at press
4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	16	6	15	11	Target not achieved
5. Urban development policy formulated	National Urban Development Policy formulated and published	Draft Urban Policy produced	Draft Urban Policy subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Urban Development Policy formulated	Target not achieved National Urban Development Policy currently at Cabinet before passage and publication
6. Land Use and Planning law passed into law	Land Use and Spatial Planning law passed into law	Draft Land use and Planning Bill produced	Draft bill subjected to stakeholder consultations	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill at Cabinet	Target not achieved Consultations on drft bill is 90% complete
7. Reform of land bills completed	Drafting of Lands Bill and stakeholder consultations completed	Draft LIs produced	Draft LIs subjected to stakeholder consultations	Process on drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs stalled.	Target not achieved Procurement ongoing to start land Bill drafting and subsequent passage
8. Medium Term development plans with land use planning integrated	Guidelines on spatial planning completed	Spatial/land use component factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs	50% of MTDPs prepared by MDAs and MDAs incorporate spatial component	Guidelines on spatial planning completed	Target achieved Guidelines currently at press
9. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	Pass law establishing TCPA	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land use and Planning Bill	TCPA Business Plan produced	Proposal for establishment of TCPA at Cabinet as part of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC, TCP, MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, and orderly development of human settlements, the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2011:

- Cabinet approved the Policy Guidelines and Operations Manual for Street Naming and addresses of buildings for MMDAs. This would enable the MMDAs to value properties and improve upon the capacities to increase internally generated funds for development;
- A draft National Urban Policy with its Implementation Plan was submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- The Centre for Urban Transport (CUT), in collaboration with the National Road Safety Commission, organized training programmes for Urban Passenger Transport Units (UPTU) and other stakeholders on road safety guidelines;
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the government and beneficiary MMDAs was signed under the Ghana Urban Management Pilot Project (GUMPP).

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.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The key indicators identified to track progress towards the attainments of these objectives include:

- Percentage change in housing stock;
- Housing with toilet and water system;
- Proportion of population living in slum areas; and
- Number of houses connected to electricity

Though data was not available to assess progress on these selected indicators in 2011, the 2010 Population Census report estimates the total housing stock in the country as 3,392,745, representing 55.5% increase over the 2000 housing stock of 2,181,979. The proportion of houses in rural areas constituted 57.7% compared to 66% in 2000, while those in urban areas were 42.3% compared to 34% in 2000. The regional distribution shows that Ashanti (16.9%) has the highest proportion of houses, followed by Greater Accra (14.0%) and Eastern (12.7%) regions. The Upper West region has the lowest proportion of the housing stock (2.4%).

Compared with the 2000 Census data, the 2010 Census indicates that there are marked differences in the percentage change in housing stock across regions. The increase is highest in Ashanti (81.9%) and lowest in Upper East (30.4%). The population per house is estimated at 7.3 in 2010 and ranges from a low of 5.3 in the Volta region to a high of 9.6 in the Northern Region. Generally, there was a reduction in the population per house from 8.7 to 7.3 between 2000 and 2010.

It is estimated that Ghana has a housing deficit of approximately 1.6 million units, leading to a housing requirement of about 160,000 per annum over the next 10 years. However, the existing public and private sector housing delivery system supplies only 25,000 new housing units onto the market yearly. In the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) alone, nearly 25,000 housing units are required annually of which only 5,350 units (21.4%) are provided, leaving a significant gap to be filled. This situation continues to create the conditions for emergence of insecure housing and the growing and expansion of slums particularly in the urban areas.

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum upgrading

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in housing stock: - National - Urban - Rural	Housing deficit = 1.6 million units (i.e. 160,000 housing units/annum)	- Total housing stock in 2000 = 2,181,979 (rural=66%; Urban=34%)	- %change in housing stock between 2000 and 2010 = 60.1% - Total housing stock = 3,392,745 (rural=57.7%; Urban=42.3%)	Na Na Na	Lack of data

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. Housing with toilet and water system	Na	- 39.9% of households use pipe-borne water - 8.5% households have toilet facilities, exclusively used by members	- 46.5% of households use pipe-borne water - 16.9% households have toilet facilities, exclusively used by members	Na	Lack of data
3. Proportion of population living in slum areas	19%	- 19.6% (in 2008)	Na	Na	Lack of data
4. Number of houses connected to electricity	Na	- 43.7% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	- 64.2% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	Na	Lack of data

Source: MWRWH/GSS (2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census), 2011

6.7.2 Slum Upgrading

In 2001, the slum population for Ghana was estimated at 5 million people and growing at a rate of 1.83% per annum and scattered in all the major cities in the country. This was projected to reach 5.8 million by 2010. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicate that nearly 2% of the national population live in “makeshift” dwelling units such as tents, kiosks, containers and attachment to shops, the bulk of which are in the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions. In the Greater Accra region alone, nearly 78 slum settlements and pockets have been identified.

However, in terms of its share of the total population, the proportion of people living in slums in Ghana appears to have declined from 27.2% in 1990 to about 19.6% in 2008. On the other hand, population with access to secure housing stagnated at about 12% over the past several years. Population with access to secure housing is projected to increase by only 6% by 2020. If the current pattern continues, a significant proportion (about 14%) of the population will still be living in slum areas by 2020.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure improved access to safe, adequate and affordable housing, the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2011:

- The Government of Ghana Affordable Housing Programme comprising 4,720 housing units continued in 2011. To date the total amount of money expended on all six (6) projects sites is about GH¢70.0 million of which GH¢40.0 million is from HIPC sources and GH¢30.0 million loan facility from SSNIT;
- Memorandua of Understanding were signed with other private investors to participate in the Government’s Affordable Housing programme;
- The Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing with support from the UN-Habitat undertook studies which led to the preparation of a report on the profile of the Ghana Housing Sector. The report is to provide in-depth understanding of the structure and functioning of the housing sector and the role housing policies play in influencing housing markets and the provision of affordable housing options;
- The process to review the Draft Ghana Building Code prepared by the Building and Road Research Institute (BRRI) in 1988, and the Building Regulations continued in 2011; and

- The Amui Djor Housing project in Ashaiman in the Greater Accra Region by TAMSUF and its partners to provide a transit quarters for the squatters on the land to pave way for construction of a permanent building, was completed. The project consisted of a demonstration phase and a pilot phase.

6.8 SAFE WATER

Improving access to safe drinking water in rural and urban communities continues to pose a challenge to the Government 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 (CWSA) 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 progress towards the objective of safe water delivery, the following indicators were identified and 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 the urban areas improved marginally from 62.27% in 2010 to 63.37% in 2011, while in the rural areas the increase was from 60.84% in 2010 to 63.34% in 2011. This notwithstanding, regional disparities persist with over 40% of the rural populations in the Brong Ahafo, Central and Western Regions without access to safe drinking water, relative to the national average of 36% and an average of about 25% for Ashanti and Upper West Regions.

Though data on the total number of communities served with safe water services nationwide was not available, the number of districts benefiting from safe water remained at 145 (Table 6.11). Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, hand dug-out wells, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated in 2011 was estimated at 537 compared to 265 in 2010.

Table 6.10: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2011

Region	Estimated Rural Population	% covered	Estimated Urban population	% covered
Ashanti	3,265,624	75.53	1,767,045.00	61.94
Brong Ahafo	1,975,833	55.88	596,149.00	29.47
Central	1,559,278	58.09	1,191,572.00	62.00
Eastern	1,642,518	60.63	751,204.00	36.03
Gt Accra	699,545	60.71	4,299,343.00	72.39
Northern	2,151,632	63.65	593,689.00	68.19
Upper East	1,187,524	59.64	166,540.00	33.50

Region	Estimated Population	Rural % covered	Estimated population	Urban % covered
Upper west	625,355	76.94	97,298.00	10.61
Volta	1,776,776	65.08	629,677.00	39.01
Western	1,692,083	52.45	606,667.00	78.40
National	16,576,168	63.34	10,699,184.00	63.37

Source: CWSA Annual progress Report; Ghana Water Company Annual Report 2011

Table 6.11: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: • Rural • Urban	65.8 64	58.97% 58	60.84 62.27	63.34 63.37	Steady progress
2. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	Na	9,242,366	9,713,666	Na	Lack of data
3. Total number of functional water systems: • Boreholes with hand pump (new) • Hand dug wells with hand pump (new) • Piped water systems/schemes • Hand dug wells rehab. • Boreholes rehab	Na Na Na Na Na	588 7 18 0 40	265 5 75 2 47	537 28 20 0 21	Significant progress
4. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	Na	145	145	145	Stagnant progress

Source: CWSA Annual progress Report; Ghana Water Company Annual Report 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2011:

- The small towns' water system in Dampong in the Asante Akim South district was completed, while Afigya Kwabre system including Ankase, Ejuratia and Mpobi was about 85% complete;
- The Ghana Water Company undertook expansion works on its piped water systems;
- Construction works on 537 new boreholes and 28 hand dug wells were about 90% complete;
- The Third Ghana Water Forum (GWF-3) was held in 2011 to identify the current bottlenecks associated with the provision of affordable and safe water;
- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) constructed 618 mechanised boreholes, 36 rain water harvesting schemes, 15 iron removing plants and 39 handdug wells. Wiomoase small towns water system was also extended to Okomfo Anokye Senior High School to improve water supply;
- Hydro-geologists were contracted to site boreholes countrywide, and contracts awarded to commence the drilling of the projects as soon as the sighting had been completed;
- The Water Resources Commission undertook educational campaigns using three (3) documentaries to sensitize the public on the proper use of water resources. To monitor the usage of water resources, the Commission processed and issued licenses for five (5) water use applications in the mining and industrial sectors. The Commission also issued licenses to 82 drilling companies;

- Under the Urban Water Programme, Koforidua Water Supply Project was substantially completed; while the Konongo-Kumawu-Kwahu ridge and the Esakyire Water Projects were all 30% complete; and
- Under the ATMA Rural Water Supply Project located at Kpong in the Eastern Region, Government substantially completed pipeline laying, constructed three (3) reservoirs and started the construction of two (2) water treatment plants to cater for the southern and northern zones.

6.9 SANITATION

Poor sanitation and hygiene have been estimated to cost the nation, nearly US\$290 million per annum or the equivalent of 1.6% of GDP (US\$12.2 per capita). The interventions implemented in 2011 were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: (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.

Status of Sanitation Indicators:

To track progress towards the attainment of these key objectives, the following indicators have been adopted:

- 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; and
- No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in school

The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services continued to increase from 14% in 2010 to 16% in 2011, though it fell short of the target of 20% set for 2011 (Table 6.12). The improvement in access could be attributed to the increase in the number of improved sanitation facilities in households, as well as in schools and other public places.

The number of solid waste treatment systems established and operational increased from two (2) in 2010 to four (4) in 2011 thereby improving the infrastructure for proper disposal of solid waste. The proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of in major towns and cities increased from 75% in 2010 to 77% in 2011.

Accessibility to domestic toilets though improving, is still low. The proportion of the population with access to appropriate domestic toilets, increased from 14% in 2010 to 16% in 2011, and fall short of the 20% target set for 2011. Also, the the percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities increased from 53% in 2010 to 58% 2011. Hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools increased from 9 in 2010 to 12 in 2011.

Though the improvement in access to improved sanitation recorded in 2011 represents significant change over the trends observed in the previous years, the current situation put

Ghana far behind the attainment of the MDG 7B target of 53% by 2015. Available estimates indicate that Ghana needs to increase sanitation coverage to 56% in urban areas and 52% in rural areas by 2015 in order to meet the MDG target. Therefore if the current trend continues Ghana will be unable to meet the MDG 7B target by 2015.

Table 6.12: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress Towards Target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	20%	12.4% (source JMP Report 2010)	13%	16%	Target not achieved Intensify hygiene education, scale up CLTS, Support Households own latrines through microfinance
2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	1,200,000	744,000	1,320	960,000	Target not achieved Scale up CLTS, Support Households own latrines through microfinance
3. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	1,500	323	306	1,000	Target not achieved
4. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	80%	70% (Source Reports of MMDAs)	75%	77%	Target not achieved
5. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	5	2 (Engineered landfill)	2	4	Significant progress
6. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	20%	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	15%	16%	Target not achieved
7. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	60	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	53% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	58	Significant progress
8. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	15	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	9 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	12	Target not achieved Handwashing facilities integral part of school toilet ldesign

Source: MLGRD, 2011

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

- Works on the 3.6 km Mamponse drains in Accra and 2.5km upstream section of the Aboabo drain from Anloga junction in Kumasi which begun in 2009 under IDA funding were completed. In addition, 8,501 units of household lavatories as against a target of 8,200 units were completed in 5 Metropolitan Assemblies under the project;
- CWSA constructed 2,541 VIP latrines, 72 KVIPs, 232 institutional latrines, 7,194 household latrines;
- The revised Environmental Sanitation Action Plan and National Environmental Sanitation Policy were finalised;
- A Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP) was submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) secured US\$11 million grant facility to procure waste management equipment for distribution to MMDAs;

- Through Public Private Partnership arrangements, MLGRD supported the private sector to address the waste management and disposal deficiencies confronting the country;
- The initiative to establish the first compost plant and recycling facilities, and decentralized anaerobic digesters in the country commenced. As part of the initiative, 900 tonnes of solid waste/day capacity compost and recycling plant at Adjen-Kotoku in the Greater Accra Region was being developed. The facility is expected to handle 50% of the waste produced in the Greater Accra Region upon completion; and
- The MLGRD recruited 650 qualified graduates of the Schools of Hygiene in Kintampo.

6.10 SUMMAR AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Maritime and Air

The inventory of national network size of roads in 2011 was estimated at 68,053 kms, compared to 67,450 kms in 2010. The increase in network size is attributed largely to an increase of 200 kms in urban roads and 424 kms in trunk roads in 2011. The 2011 road condition mix worsened relative to situation in the 2010. The worsening situation was largely due to the decline in the proportion of roads in good condition.

The passenger traffic by rail which recovered its downward trend in 2009 and 2010, following successive declines between 2006 and 2008, once again recorded a decline in 2011, while goods traffic continued to increase from 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009 to 41.3 (thousand passenger-km) in 2010 and 59.512 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011, following a decline from 121.70 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2007 to 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009. The successive declines in maritime cargo and container traffic recorded between 2006 and 2010 was reversed in 2011, while total air passenger movement and freight movement experienced increases, with the largest increase of about 66.6% recorded in domestic passenger movement.

Science and Technology

The share of Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained at 0.5%, the same as the level in 2010, while the number of businesses or industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased by 6.7% in 2011. The number of publications on research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 115% and 50% respectively, while the number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 60% and 5% respectively.

Developing Information and Communications Technology

The ICT sector continued to expand in 2011 with the contribution of ICT to GDP increasing from 3% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2011. The penetration rate of telephones increased in 2011, with the main source of the increases being the increase in mobile telephony. Subscribers of internet service continued to increase from 16% in 2010 to 21% in 2011. The bandwidth price which stood at US\$4,000 in 2008 declined to US\$1,300 in the first quarter of 2011, and reduced further to US\$800 in the second half of 2011.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

By far biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal constitute the bulk of energy consumption by consumers, representing 63%, followed by petroleum products (21%) and electricity (16%). The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks of the national utility companies

continued to expand in 2011. The proportion of the population with access to electricity was estimated to be 72% in 2011 compared to 67% in 2010. The distribution losses for both ECG and NEDCo increased in 2011 and were all above the set targets of 24% and 20% respectively. The average number of outages of electricity per customer per year continued to increase for both ECG and NEDCo in both rural and urban areas.

Human Settlements Development

In 2011 the stakeholder consultation on the draft human settlements policy continued, while the formulation of a National Urban Development Policy was completed and forwarded to Cabinet for approval. 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 physical planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations, the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Authority was proposed in 2010. This proposal has subsequently been forwarded to Cabinet for consideration. In addition the bill on land use and planning which was produced in 2009 is almost completed with 90% of the consultations done.

Housing Development

Work on the 4,720 affordable housing units are at different stages of completion at the 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. Through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) signed agreements with three private sector companies, and allocated 74 acres of land at Nsakina/Odumase, 95 acres at Kpone, and 17 acres at Borteyman for the development of affordable housing. As part of the redevelopment programme, a total of 203 new bungalows/flats, and a 7-storey office block were completed while a further 48 flats were renovated in Kanda, Switchback Road, Ridge, Cantonments and Airport residential area in Accra.

Slum Upgrading

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicate that nearly 2% of the national population lives in “makeshift” dwelling units such as tents, kiosks, containers and attachment to shops, the bulk of which are in the Greater Accra (6.2%) and Ashanti (1.8%) Regions. In the Greater Accra Region alone, nearly 78 slum settlements and pockets have been identified. As part of Government’s initiative to upgrade slums in Ghana, The Tema Municipal Assembly (TMA) in collaboration with private sector partners completed a Housing Project in Ashaiman, consisting of 31 dwelling units and 15 commercial shops with commercial toilet and bath facilities.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water in the urban areas recorded marginal improvement from 62.3% in 2010 to 63.4% in 2011, while that for the rural areas increased from 60.8% in 2010 to 63.3% in 2011. The percentage of people with access to improved sanitation increased marginally from 13% in 2010 to 16% in 2010. This may be attributed to the increase in the construction of improved sanitation facilities for households, schools and the public. The proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed off (major towns/cities) recorded marginal increase from 75% in 2010 to 77% in 2011, while the percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities increased from 53% in 2010 to 58% in 2011.

The key policy recommendations made on the basis of the performance of the indicators are as follows:

Transport Infrastructure Development

- The policy initiative of using PPP to provide funding for large-scale projects should be expanded to include several infrastructural projects in addition to the Bus Rapid Transit System.
- There is the need to sustain adequate funding for road infrastructure in order to close the infrastructural gaps.
- Road safety campaigns and interventions, including enforcement of road safety laws and regulations should be intensified.
- Action should be taken to resuscitate the rail transport system, and improve freight transport on the Volta Lake between Buipe and Akosombo.

Science and Technology Development

- The Science Policy and its implementation plan should be submitted to Cabinet for consideration and subsequently to Parliament for approval.

Developing Information and Communication Technology

- Effort should be made to improve the quality of services provided by telecommunication service providers.
- Accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions aimed at improving internet accessibility and usage.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Household

- In order to realize maximum benefits of the system upgrading programme, government should commit to the necessary investment required.
- Accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions to make natural gas available for the generation of power in a cost effective manner, and reduce the cost of electricity to households and industry.
- Intensify the efforts to reduce the number of interruptions per customer and average number of outages especially in the urban areas.

Safe Water and Sanitation

- The CWSA and GWC should intensify the effort to improve their water systems to ensure improved 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.
- Improvements to water yield are required since the returns could be massive. For example estimates of economic rates of return have put at 12% in small towns and 21% in urban water projects.
- Intensify hygiene education, scale up CLTS, and Support Households own latrines through microfinance.
- Implementation of policy to provide toilet and handwashing facilities in all schools should be more aggressive and sustained. In addition, adequate funding should be provided for the provision of school toilets.
- The Waste Management and Environmental Health Departments in all Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies should be strengthened, while providing support for MMDAs and Private sector service providers with equipment.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The policies and programmes 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 and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The focus areas in this thematic area 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

This section of the report assesses progress made in 2011 towards the achievement of the objectives in the above focus areas, using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, as well as key policy measures and strategies implemented to enhance human development, productivity and employment.

7.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2011

7.2.1 Education

The policies and programmes implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: (i) increase access to education at all levels; (ii) bridge the equity gap in access to education; (iii) improve the quality of education; and (iv) enhance the delivery of education services. Progress towards the attainment of these objectives in 2011, 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 achievement 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 2010/11 academic year.

Kindergarten

The government policy of attaching kindergartens to primary schools across the country continued to impact positively on the enrolment levels at kindergarten. The gross enrolment ratio for children in the age group 4-5 years increased from 97.3% during the 2009/10 academic year to about 98.4% during the 2010/11 academic year. At this rate of growth, it will require annual increase of about 0.68% in the gross enrolment ratio to attain the target of 100% by 2015.

Primary School

The gross enrolment ratio at the primary school level for children in the age group 6-11 years which stagnated at 94.9% during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 academic year, recorded an increase of about 1.5% to reach a gross enrolment ratio of 96.4% in 2011 (Table 7.1). This puts Ghana back on track to achieving the MDG 2 target of universal primary education by 2015.

Junior High School

Similarly the gross enrolment ratio for Junior High School which declined for children in the age group 12-14 years from 80.6% in 2008/09 to 79.5% during the 2009/2010 academic year, recorded a marginal increase of about 0.1% to reach 79.6% during the 2011 academic year. If the current pattern continues, it is unlikely that Ghana will achieve the target of universal basic education by 2015.

Table 7.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Basic Schools, 2011

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator in 2009/10	Status	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	100.0%	92.9%	97.3%		98.4%	Steady progress
Primary	107.4%	94.9%	94.9%		96.4%	Slow progress
JHS	90.0%	80.6%	79.5%		79.6%	Slow progress

Source: MOE, 2011

(b) Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

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 enrolled in school at the right age are more likely to stay in school.

The primary NER continued to decline from 88.5% in 2008/09 to 83.6% in 2009/10, and then to 77.9% during the 2010/11 academic year. Similarly, the NER at the JHS level recorded a decline to 46.1% during the 2010/11 academic year, following stagnation at 47.8% during the 2009/10 academic year (Table 7.2). At this rate it is unlikely that Ghana will achieve the objective of universal basic education by 2015.

Table 7.2: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2011

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/9)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Primary	100.0%	88.5%	83.6%	77.9%	Slow progress
JHS	100.0%	47.8%	47.8%	46.1%	Slow progress

Source: MOE, 2011

(c) Completion and Transition Rates

The completion rate measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. At the primary level, the completion rate which recorded a decline from 88.7% during the 2008/2009 academic year to 87.1% in 2009/2010 academic year, increased to 91.6% during the 2010/11 academic year. Similar to the pattern observed in the previous years, completion rate for boys continued to be higher than girls, however at a lower rate of 5% difference compared to 5.4% during the 2009/10 academic year. The completion rate at the Junior High School (JHS) level also improved marginally from 66% during the 2009/10 academic year to 66.9% during the 2010/11 academic year, while the proportion of JHS graduates who progress to SHS (i.e. transition rate) increased significantly from 48.9% during the 2009/10 academic year to 57.3% during the 2010/11 academic year (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Completion and Transition Rates in Basic Schools, 2008/09/-2010/11

Level of Education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Primary 6					
National	100.0%	88.7%	87.1%	91.6%	Steady progress
Boys	100.0%	89.3.0%	89.7%	94.1%	Steady progress
Girls	100.0%	85.5%	84.3%	89.0%	
JHS					
National	100.0%	75.0%	66.0%	66.9%	Slow progress
Boys	100.0%	79.7%	70.1%	70.9%	Slow progress
Girls	100.0%	70.1%	61.8%	62.8%	Slow progress
Transition rate to SHS	Na	47.24	48.91	57.3	Significant progress

Source: MOE, 2011

Senior High School (SHS)

(a) Number of SHS

No new SHS was established during the 2010/2011 academic year compared with 2009/10 academic year when 27 new SHS were recorded. The total number of senior high schools in the country is estimated at 697, comprising of 496 public schools and 201 private schools. 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 also 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 7.3: Regional Breakdown of Public and Private SHS, 2010/11

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, 2011

(b) Enrolment in SHS

In contrast to basic education, growth in enrolment in SHS has been consistent over the last few years as access to basic education continued to improve. During the 2010/11 academic year, total enrolment at the SHS level increased by 35.5% from 537,332 in 2009/10 academic year to 728,076. The significant increase in enrolment in 2010/11 has been attributed, in part, to the existence of students enrolled under the 4-year SHS programme. The GER also grew from 36.1% to 36.45% during the same period. Available estimates show that, the GER must continue to grow by more than 1.75% per annum to be able to reach the target of 40% by 2015. On the other hand, the completion rate stagnated at 32.9% after increasing over the past five years.

Table 7.5: Enrolments in SHS by Selected Indicators, 2006/09-2010/11

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Enrolment Total	Na	490,334	537,332	728,076	Steady progress
Boys	Na	Na	269,954	397,199	
Girls	Na	Na	240,378	330,877	
Gross Enrolment Ratio	40.0%	33.9%	36.1%	36.45%	Steady progress
Gross Admission Rate	Na	35.0%	39.4%	Na	Lack of data
Completion Rate	Na	29.36% (2006/7)	32.9%	32.9%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, 2011

Tertiary Education

Ghana has eight (8) public universities, including Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), and Institute of Professional Studies (IPS), ten (10) Polytechnics, thirty-eight (38) Colleges of Education, and fifty-five (55) accredited private tertiary institutions as at 2011.

The number of students enrolled in both public universities and polytechnics continued to increase during the 2010/11 academic year. Student enrolment in public universities increased by 7.7% from 107,058 in the 2009/10 academic year to 115,346 in the 2010/11 academic year, compared to 4% increase recorded in 2009/10 academic year. Also, polytechnic enrolment increased by 2.1% from 46,079 to 47,049 during the same period compared to 19.2% increase recorded during the 2009/10 academic year. Enrolments in private universities and distance education programmes in publicly funded universities could not be assessed for lack of data.

Table 7.6: Enrollment in Selected Tertiary Institutions, 2004/05-2010/11

Institution	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Public Universities	73,408	84,078	88,345	93,973	102,548	107,058	115,346
Private Universities	Na	Na	21,857	26,010	Na	Na	Na
Distance Education	Na	Na	20,772	22,819	31,994	37,589	Na
Polytechnics			28,695	34,448	38,656	46,079	47,049
Total	Na	Na	159,669	177,250	Na	Na	Na

Source: MOE, 2011

Special Education

To ensure access to education for all children, the government of Ghana is committed to the education of all children with special needs. Currently, access to education for children with disabilities is provided in Special Needs Schools for children with severe disabilities, and in Special Units (located within mainstream schools) for children with non-severe disabilities respectively.

The lack of information about the prevalence and extent of disability within Ghana makes it difficult to assess coverage of enrolment of special needs children. This report therefore focuses on the number of disabled pupils in Special Needs Schools and mainstream schools.

(a) *Special Needs Schools*

Though current data is not available, data from the 2006/07 academic year to the 2009/10 academic year show that, the number of persons enrolled in Special Needs Schools increased from 3,004 in 2006/07 academic year to 4,101 in the 2009/10 academic year, representing an average annual growth of 12%. Similar to the pattern observed in mainstream schools, the proportion of boys in total enrolments in Special Needs Schools continued to be higher than girls. The share of girls in total enrolments in Special Needs Schools declined marginally from 41% during the 2006/07 academic year to about 40.6% in the 2009/10 academic year (Table 7.7).

Table 7.7: Enrolment in Special Needs Schools, 2008/09-2010/11

<u>Enrolment</u>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Male	3,004	3,315	3,760	4,101	Na
Female	2,088	2,339	2,548	2,799	Na
Total	5,092	5,645	6,308	6,900	Na
% Female	41.0%	41.4%	40.39%	40.56%	Na

Source: MOE, 2011

(b) *Mainstream Schools*

Due to the limited provision of specialist education in Special Needs Schools and Special Units, the majority of mildly disabled children are attending mainstream schools. The policy is to include all non-severely disabled children in mainstream schools by 2015. Table 7.8 provides information on enrolments of pupils/students with mild needs in mainstream schools. The total number of disabled pupils enrolled in basic education was 17,416 in 2010/11, of which 3,123 were in kindergarten, 9,804 in primary school and 4,489 in JHS.

Data on trends in enrolment indicates that enrolment of non-severely disabled pupils in kindergarten and JHS has fluctuated over the last four years, however it has shown consistent decline at the primary school and SHS levels (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8: Enrolment of Disabled Pupils in Mainstream Schools, 2006/07-2010/11

	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Kindergarten	5,886	3,129	3,284	3,413	3,123
Primary	20,730	11,613	11,081	11,035	9,804
JHS	8,113	4,172	4,399	3,814	4,489
SHS	1,373	989	974	944	108

Source: MOE, 2011

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to education

An important component of Ghana's education strategy is to ensure male and female pupils/students are able to equally share in the expanded access to education. Research has, however, shown that girls potentially face additional hurdles in accessing and remaining in school, particularly in the later grades as daughters assume additional burdens within the home and are more susceptible to harassment from male pupils/students and teachers. Gender Parity Index (GPI) is an indicator used to assess gender gap in access to education. It measures the ratio of boys to girls in enrolment rates, with the balance of parity as 1. Table 7.9 presents the progress of gender parity indicators for all levels of education in 2010/11.

Gender Parity in Basic Education

At the basic education level there was no change in the GPI for kindergarten, which stood at 0.98 during the 2009/10 academic year. At the primary level, GPI increased marginally to 0.97 after it had stagnated at 0.96 between 2006/07 and 2009/10. Similarly, the GPI for JHS improved marginally to 0.93 in 2010/11 after stagnating at 0.92 since 2007/08.

Gender Parity in SHS

In line with growth in GER observed at the SHS level, the GPI at the SHS level continued to increase steadily from 0.84 during the 2008/09 academic year to 0.87 during the 2010/11 academic year. The percentage of females enrolled at the SHS level increased accordingly from 44.3% in 2008/09 to 44.7% in 2009/10 and then to 45.4% in 2010/11. This puts Ghana on-track to achieving the 50% target by 2015.

Table 7.9: Gender Parity in Education, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
GPI					
-KG	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98	Steady progress
-Primary	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	Steady progress
-JHS	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.93	Steady progress
SHS					
-GPI	1.00	0.84	0.85	0.87	Steady progress
-Percent female enroll	50.0%	44.3%	44.7%	45.4%	Steady progress
Percent female enroll in					
Public Universities	40.0%	37.4%	32.4%	33.3%	Steady progress
Polytechnics	40.0%	29.7	30.2%	32.0%	Steady progress
Percent of TVET females enrolment					
	50.0%	44.3%	44.7%	44.0%	Slow progress

Source: MOE, 2011

iii. Improve Quality of Education and Enhance Delivery of Education Services

A key component of the education sector policy under the GSGDA is to improve the quality of teaching and learning for enhanced pupil/student achievement. This section therefore assesses progress towards the attainment of these education policy objectives. 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 2011 were as 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 30 is required to enable a pupil to enter second cycle school.

In 2010/11 academic year, a total of 372,736 candidates (constituting 54.3% boys and 45.7% girls) registered for the BECE, out of which 99.4% (constituting 54.4% boys and 45.6% girls) were able to write the examination. The percent pass rate of candidates with aggregate 6 – 30 declined from 62.47% in 2009/10 academic year to 59.45% in the 2010/11 academic year (Table 7.10). Analysis of the pass rate by district showed wide geographical differences in the BECE pass rate. The percentage of students who attained aggregate 6-30 ranged from a very high of 97.1% in Obuasi Municipality to a very low of 16.4% in the Garu Tampane District.

Table 7.10: BECE Performance of Candidates, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Indicator	Target (2010/11)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Percent of pass rate candidates with aggregate 6-30	Na	62.17%	62.47%	59.45	Slow progress

Source: MOE, 2011

(b) Pupil: core textbook ratio

Access to learning materials is critical to improving quality of education. At the basic level of education, each pupil is supposed to have 3 core textbooks, namely English, Mathematics and Science. This implies a ratio of core textbooks to pupils of 3:1. Available data shows that core textbook to pupil ratio declined from 1.6:1 during the 2009/10 academic year to 1:1 in 2010/11 academic year at the Primary level, while at the JHS level it declined from 1.5:1 during the 2009/10 academic year to 0.9:1 in 2010/11 academic year (Table 7.11).

Table 7.11: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	3:1	0.1:1	0.2:1	0.35:1	Slow progress
Primary	3:1	1.6:1	1.6:1	1:1	Slow progress
JHS	3:1	2.1:1	1.5:1	0.9:1	Slow progress

Source: MOE, 2011

This implies each pupil has only one textbook at the primary school level and less than one at the JHS level. The key factors accounting for the decline in core textbook ratios include the cyclical nature of school textbooks allocations and poor management of textbooks, including replenishment of damaged books.

(c) Percentage of trained teachers

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education. At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers increased significantly from 26.5% in 2009/10 to 38.8% in 2010/11, while at the primary level, the percentage of trained teachers increased significantly from 47.6% in 2009/10 to 62.8% in 2010/11, after a decline in the previous academic year. Similar patterns were observed at the Junior and Senior High School levels, which recorded increases of 5% and 3.4% respectively in the percentage of trained teachers, compared to declines of 3.5% and 0.8% recorded during the 2009/10 academic year respectively (Table 7.12). The observed increases in the proportion of trained teachers at all levels have been attributed largely to the exclusion of NYEP staff (who are largely untrained) in the education census as a result of late deployment.

Table 7.12: Percent and Number of trained teachers, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Kindergarten					
% trained teachers	95.0%	25.9%	26.5%	38.8%	Significant progress
Number trained teachers	Na	9,206	10,999	12,260	Significant progress
Primary					
% trained teachers	95.0%	48.0%	47.6%	62.8%	Significant progress
Number trained teachers	Na	51,995	58,963	59,620	Slow progress
JHS					
% trained teachers	95.0%	65.0%	73.0%	78.0%	Steady progress
Number trained teachers	Na	45,421	53,545	51,126	Slow progress
SHS					
% trained teachers	Na	83.3%	82.5%	85.9%	Slow progress
Number trained teachers	Na	17,222	19,490	20,733	Steady progress

Source: MOE, 2011

(d) Pupil/student: trained teacher ratio (PTR), and Pupil/Student per trained teacher (PPTR) ratio

The number of pupils or students per teacher is another key indicator of quality education. The targets for both PTR and PPTR for kindergarten is 25:1, at the primary level is 35:1, at the junior high school level is 25:1 and the senior high school level is 25:1. With the exception of the SHS level where improvements were recorded, the pupil/student-teacher ratio at kindergarten, primary and JHS levels all recorded declines during the 2010/11 academic year. The pupil/student-teacher ratio at the kindergarten level declined from 33:1 in 2009/10 academic year to 37:1 in 2010/11 academic year, while at the primary level it declined from 20:1 to 34:1 over the same period. At the JHS level, pupil/student-teacher ratio declined from 14:1 during the 2009/10 academic year to 17:1 in 2010/11 academic year after significant improvement during the 2009/10 academic year. On the other hand, pupil/student-teacher ratio at the Senior High School level improved from 30:1 in 2009/10 to 27:1 in 2010/11 (Tables 7.13). Also, pupil/student per trained teacher (PPTR) ratio improved at the kindergarten level, deteriorated for primary and JHS levels, and achieved the target at the SHS level (Table 7.14). If this pattern continues, it is unlikely that both the PTR and PPTR targets of 25:1 for

kindergarten, 35:1 for the primary school, 25:1 for the junior high school, and 25:1 for the senior high school, would be achieved.

Table 7.13: Pupil/Student Per Teacher (PTR), 2009/10 and 2010/11

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	25:1	35:1	33:1	37:1	Slow progress
Primary	35:1	32:1	20:1	34:1	Slow progress
JHS	25:1	17:1	14:1	17:1	Slow progress
SHS	25:1	21.8:1	30:1	27:1	Significant progress

Source: MOE, 2011

Table 7.14: Pupil/Student per trained teacher (PPTR) ratio, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	25:1	117:1	106:1	96:1	Slow progress
Primary	35:1	59:1	53:1	54:1	Slow progress
JHS	25:1	24:1	20:1	22:1	Slow progress
SHS	25:1	22:1	25:1	25:1	Target achieved

Source: MOE, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2011 to enhance access to quality education focused on: strengthening the capitation grant; expanding the coverage of the school feeding programme; provision of free school uniforms and exercise books; and provision and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure.

(a) Strengthening the capitation grant

The capitation grant continued to be implemented in 2010/11 to encourage participation in basic education and increase school attendance rate. An amount of GH¢24.650 million was disbursed to cover 5,479,951 pupils in public basic schools across the country. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme remains timely disbursement of the funds to schools.

(b) Expanding coverage of the school feeding programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and to reduce short-term hunger and malnutrition among school children in deprived communities across the country. The number of school children who benefited from the programme increased from 658,223 in 2009/2010 academic year to 1,140,000 in 2010/2011 academic year.

(c) Provision of free school uniform and exercise books

To complement the Capitation Grant, the free school uniform and exercise books are provided to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools, particularly children from poor households. In 2011, 1,566,860 uniforms were distributed to needy school children. In addition 55,116,000 exercise books were also distributed to pupils in public basic schools.

(d) Construction/Rehabilitation of School Classrooms

Kindergarten and Primary:

The number of kindergarten schools increased from 17, 471 in 2009/10 to 18,801 in 2010/11 indicating a 7.6% increase compared to 6.3% increase recorded during the 2009/10 academic year (Table 7.15). The number of primary schools constructed increased from 18,579 in 2009/10 to 19,723 in 2010/11 indicating a 6.2% increase compared with 3.9% during the 2009/10 academic year. The contribution of the public schools to this growth is estimated at 4.3% in 2010/11 compared to 2.4% in 2009/10, while that of private sector is 11.6% in 2010/11 compared with 8.5% in 2009/10 (Table 7.16).

Table 7.15: Number of Kindergartens by Type, 2010 and 2011

Type of kindergarten	Number		% change
	2009/2010	2010/2011	
Public	12, 481	13,263	6.3
Private	4, 990	5,538	11
Total	17, 471	18,801	7.6

Source: MoE, 2011

Table 7.16: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2010 and 2011

Type of Primary	Number		% change
	2009/2010	2010/2011	
Public	13, 835	14,431	4.3
Private	4,744	5,292	11.6
Total	18,579	19,723	6.2

Source: MoE, 2011

Junior High

The number of Junior High Schools increased from 10,768 in 2009/2010 to 11,709 in 2010/11, indicating a 8.7% increase, compared to 5.4% in 2009/10. During the 2010/11 academic year, the growth in public schools was estimated at 6.2% compared to 4.1% in 2009/10, while that of the private schools was 16% compared with 9.5% in 2009/10 (Table 7.17).

Table 7.17: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2010 and 2011

Type of JHS	Number		% change
	2009/2010	2010/2011	
Public	7969	8,462	6.2
Private	2,799	3,247	16.0
Total	10,768	11,709	8.7

Source: MoE, 2011

7.2.2 Employable Skills Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

Technical and vocational skills training and education are provided by various public and private vocational training institutes, as well as through informal apprenticeship training. In 2011 there were 199 TVET institutions in the country. Table 7.18 provides the distribution of skills training and educational institutions by type of public TVET institution.

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socio-economic development of the country. The coordination of TVET is spread across multiple ministries, multiple providers, and both the formal and informal sectors.

No new public TVET institutions were established in 2011. The total number of public TVET institutions continued to be 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 7.18).

Table 7.18: Number of public TVET institutions, 2011

TYPE OF TVET INSTITUTION	NUMBER
1. GES Technical Institutions	26
2. NVTI Centres	37
3. Social Welfare Centres	13
4. Intergrated Community Centres for Emplayable Skills (ICCES)	65
5. Leadership Training Institutes	10
6. Opportunity Industrilization Centres (OIC)	10
7. Community Development Centres	24
8. Agriculture Training Centres	3
9. GRATIS Foundation	9
10. Colleges of Education	2
Total	199

Source: MOE, 2011

Some of the key achievements under public TVET in 2011 are as follows:

(a) Ghana Education Service Technical Training Institutes

The Vocational and Technical (VOTEC) Resource Centres distributed across the country are designed to equip students with the knowledge and skills needed to support the technological and industrial sectors of the economy. Following two years of successive decline, the total number of enrolment in VOTEC increased by 22.4% from 52,661 in 2008/09 academic year to 64,478 in the 2010/11 academic year. The growth in enrolment has been attributed to the teaching and examination of all 5 core SHS subjects in GES Technical Institutes, which enable students to progress to polytechnics and other tertiary institutions.

Table 7.19: Trend in TVET Enrolment, 2006/07-2010/11

Year	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Enrollment	61,403	60,898	52,661	56,965	64,478

Source: MOE, 2011

(b) Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Vocational Institutes

In 2011, vocational and technical training institutions under the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare provided training in employable skills to a total of 47, 214 youth in various vocational trades. Table 7.20 shows a breakdown of the number of beneficiaries by type of institution.

Table 7.20: Number of Youth Trained and Certified by Institution, 2011

INSTITUTION	NUMBER TRAINED
1. National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	39,264
2. MDPI	7,020
3. DSW Vocational and Rehabilitation Institutions	529
4. Opportunities Industrilisation Centres	401

Total	47,214
--------------	---------------

Source: MESW, 2011

National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)

The National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) provides demand-driven employable skills to enhance income generating capacities of Junior and Senior High School leavers in various vocations, including secretarial and ICT training. In 2011, NVTI provided skills training to 39,264 trainees. In addition, NVTI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Harvard Maine International Ghana Limited, to establish an oil and gas training institute in Takoradi to provide internationally recognized training and certification in oil and gas to the youth.

Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI)

In 2011, MDPI in collaboration with Goodwill International Group also conducted training in the oil and gas industry for 7,020 people. The training was designed to enhance local participation in the industry in line with government's policy of deepening local content in the oil and gas industry.

DWS Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Institutions

The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) is the lead agency in the integration of the disadvantaged, vulnerable, and excluded persons into society. During the period under review, 525 Persons with Disability (PWDs) were trained in carpentry, leather works, tailoring and cane works.

Opportunities Industrilisation Centres

The Opportunities Industrilisation Centres, Ghana (OICG) is a non-profit community-based service organization established to provide vocational, technical and business skills training and follow-up services to Junior High School graduates and dropouts. In 2011, one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight (1,128) trainees were enrolled in various kinds of training programmes. Out of this, 401 trainees successfully completed their programmes.

7.2.3 Health

The overall objective of the interventions outlined in the GSGDA under health is to improve the health outcomes 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; and
- Strengthening efficiency in health service delivery

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

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.

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 0.98 in 2010 to 1.07 in 2011, thereby exceeding the 2011 target of 1.0 (Table 7.22). Similar to the pattern observed in 2010, the highest OPD attendance rate was recorded in Upper East Region (1.48), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (1.18), and Eastern Region (1.10), while Greater Accra and Northern Regions recorded the least rate of 0.52 and 0.53 respectively (Table 7.21). 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.

Table 7.21: OPD Visits by Region, 2010 and 2011

Region	2010	2011
Ashanti	0.89	1.00
Western	0.99	1.01
Northern	0.53	0.53
Brong Ahafo	1.15	1.18
Central	0.71	0.85
Volta	0.69	0.69
Upper East	1.37	1.48
Upper West	0.72	0.90
Eastern	0.95	1.10
Gt. Accra	0.51	0.52
National	0.98	1.07

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 Reviews

Table 7.22: Summary of Achievements of Selected Access to Health Care Indicators, 2009- 2011

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. OPD Attendance	1.0	0.81	0.98	1.07	Target exceeded
2. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	89%	89.3%	87.1%	88.1%	Target not achieved
3. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	95%	92.1%	93.3%	91.3%	Target not achieved
4. Antenatal care coverage (at least 4 visits)	74.6%	Na	71.1%	71.3%	Target not achieved
5. Supervised Deliveries	50%	45.6%	49.5%	55.8%	Target exceeded
6. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	<50	50 (2008 DHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
7. Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	<80	80 (2008 DHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
8. Under-five malnourished	< 13.9%	13.9% (2008 DHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
9. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Na	451 (2007 GMHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
10. Institutional maternal mortality ratio	150	170	163.2	173.8	Target not achieved
11. TB success rate*	Na	87.0%	85.3%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOH/GSS, 2011

N.B: * TB treatment success rate is calculated based on cohort analysis. The results are therefore one year behind. The data is from 2008 to 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 determined 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 increased marginally from 87.1% in 2010 to 88.1% in 2011, after a decline of 4.9% in 2010. This improvement was within the 5% range of sustained performance. Similar to the pattern in 2010, the region with the highest level of coverage of Penta 3 was Northern Region (105.6%), followed by the Western Region (100.6%), while the region with the least coverage was Greater Accra Region (71.8%) (Table 7.23).

Table 7.23: Penta 3 Coverage by Region

Region	2010	2011
Ashanti	85.6%	88.9%
Western	98.4%	100.6%
Northern	110.8%	105.6%
Brong Ahafo	84.3%	95.5%
Central	89.4%	86.7%
Volta	67.0%	77.0%
Upper East	88.6%	88.7%
Upper West	82.2%	81.3%
Eastern	88.2%	88.0%
Gt. Accra	79.9%	71.8%
Ghana	87.4%	88.1%

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 Reviews

Antenatal care attendance (ANC)

Utilization of antenatal health care services during pregnancy improves pregnancy outcomes for the mother and child and reduces maternal and infant mortality. The proportion of pregnant women who attended *one or more ANC visits* declined from 93.3% in 2010 to 91.3% in 2011; while those who made *at least 4 ANC visits* on the other hand, increased marginally from 71.1% in 2010 to 71.3% in 2011 and fell short of the target of 74.6% set for 2011.

Supervised deliveries

The supervision of deliveries by health professionals is important to reducing maternal mortality and achieving MDG 4. Measures implemented in 2011 to enhance supervised deliveries include expansion of midwifery school intake; redistribution of midwives in favor of deprived areas; free delivery at health facilities; and improving emergency health services. The proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers increased from 49.5% in 2010 to 55.8% in 2011 and exceeded the target of 50% set for 2011 (Table 7.21). For the first time in Ghana more than half of deliveries were attended by a trained health worker.

At the regional level, all the regions experienced significant improvements in supervised deliveries. Similar to the pattern in 2010, the Upper East and Brong Ahafo Regions recorded the highest coverage of supervised delivery of 67.3% and 63% respectively in 2011, while Volta Region recorded the lowest coverage of 40.2%, well below the national average. The

improvement in the coverage of supervised deliveries was accompanied by a significant increase in the total number of midwives, from 3,780 in 2010 to 4,034 in 2011.

Table 7.24: Regional differentials in supervised delivery, 2010 and 2011

Region	% supervised deliveries in 2010	% supervised deliveries in 2011
Northern	37.5%	42.9%
Western	42.0%	54.7%
Central	54.1%	59.0%
Ashanti	44.6%	52.0%
Volta	33.4%	40.2%
Upper West	46.1%	53.3%
Upper East	59.9%	67.3%
Eastern	51.3%	52.8%
Gt. Accra	45.0%	56.0%
Brong Ahafo	55.2%	63.0%
Ghana	49.6%	52.2%

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 Reviews

Child mortality

Current survey data on child mortality is not available, however data from the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) estimates the infant mortality rate to be 50 per 1000 live births and under-five mortality rate to be 80 per 1000 live births. On the other hand, the *institutional infant mortality* which is measured as the number of institutional deaths of children less than one year divided by the number of institutional live births, shows consistent decline from 2008 to 2011 (Table 7.25).

Table 7.25: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate, 2007-2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Infant Mortality Rate	7.0	7.4	6.8	6.4

Children under five years who are malnourished (underweight)

Current survey data is not available, however data from the 2008 DHS estimates the proportion of children malnourished (underweight) as 13.9%. This represents a decline from 18% recorded in 2006 under the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS).

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 a proxy, shows that institutional maternal mortality ratio worsened from 163.2 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 173.8 per 1000 live births in 2011. This fell short of the target of 150 set for 2011.

Some of the key interventions implemented in 2011 to reduce maternal mortality include:

- a comprehensive Antenatal Clinic Programme that is linked to Child Welfare Clinic was implemented in the districts. Under the programme, newborns and their mothers receive three monitoring visits to assess the health of the newborns. Women attending antenatal clinics are screened and all those at risk (with previous history of caesarian, postpartum haemorrhage, eclampsia, and elderly) are identified for special counseling and advised to deliver at a health facility;

- specific training of midwives in the use of partograph, which promotes confidence, reduce prolonged labour, caesarean sections, and intrapartum stillbirths; and
- training of health workers, including midwives in Safe Motherhood Skills, Abortion Care, Lactation Management, and Jadelle insertion and removal.

TB success rate

The treatment success rates for TB are obtained from cohort data as the proportion of new smear positive TB cases registered under Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) in a given year that successfully completed treatment. Due to this method, the indicator is reported with a one year lag, and data could not be obtained for 2011. However, available data so far shows a marginal decline from 87% in 2009 to 85.3% in 2010.

ii. Ensure Financial Arrangement that Protects the Poor

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has been in operation in Ghana since 2003. The goal of establishing the NHIS is to remove the financial barrier in accessing health and nutritional services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on the achievements of the NHIS in 2011, focusing on 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 18,031,366 in 2010 to 21,274,392 in 2011 (Table 7.26). Available data shows that active membership as indicated by valid NHIS card remained at 34% of the total population in 2011 and fell short of the target of 65.0% for 2011. Among the active category the bulk of the subscribers, constituting about 63.3% , compared with 64.4% in 2010, belong to the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, pregnant women, people 70 years and over, indigents). At the regional level, active membership ranged from a high of 52% in the Upper West Region compared with 53% in 2010 to a low of 24% in the Central Region, compared with 25% in 2011 in the Greater Accra Region (Table 7.28).

Table 7.26: Total Registered (cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2011

Region	Total Registered (2005 - 2011)	Actives (2011 New + 2011 Renewals)			2011 Population	Actives in 2011 as % of Total Population
		Informal	Exempt	Total		
ASHANTI	4,610,778	712,963	1,138,022	1,850,985	4,725,046	39%
BRONG AHAFO	2,442,688	333,860	641,710	975,570	2,282,128	43%
CENTRAL	1,700,591	184,953	313,858	498,811	2,107,209	24%
EASTERN	2,242,064	344,791	546,488	891,279	2,596,013	34%
GT. ACCRA	2,626,372	424,776	607,215	1,931,991	3,909,764	26%
NORTHERN	2,098,396	215,697	492,928	708,625	2,468,557	29%
UPPER EAST	1,098,262	163,736	319,745	483,481	1,031,478	47%
UPPER WEST	844,856	112,520	241,951	354,473	677,763	52%
VOLTA	1,516,310	205,558	244,138	549,696	2,099,876	26%
WESTERN	2,093,975	309,845	538,383	848,328	2,325,597	36%
NATIONAL	21,274,392	3,008,700	5,184,437	8,193,137	24,223,431	34%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2011

Table 7.27: Aggregate NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2010 and 2011

Category	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2010	Percent of Total Registrants 2010	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2011	Percent of Total Registrants 2011
Informal	5,282,258	29.3%	3,013,436	36.78%
SSNIT Contributors	1,036,882	5.8%	358,040	4.37%
SSNIT Pensioners	89,639	0.5%	29,495	0.36%
Under 18 years	8,709,389	48.3%	4,073,628	49.72%
Pregnant women	1,394,445	7.7%	Na	Na
70 years and above	1,140,549	6.3%	398,189	4.86%
Indigents	378,204	2.1%	320,352	3.91%
Total	18,031,366	100.0%	8,193,137	

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2011

Table 7.28: Aggregate NHIS registrants and Active members by Region, 2011

Region	Estimated Population	Aggregate Registrants as at Dec. 2011	Active Members (2011 New + 2011 Renewals)	Percent of Population
ASHANTI	4,725,046	4,610,778	1,850,985	39%
BRONG AHAFO	2,282,128	2,442,688	975,570	43%
CENTRAL	2,107,209	1,700,591	498,811	24%
EASTERN	2,596,013	2,242,064	891,279	34%
GT. ACCRA	3,909,764	2,626,372	1,031,991	26%
NORTHERN	2,468,557	2,098,396	708,625	29%
UPPER EAST	1,031,478	1,098,362	483,481	47%
UPPER WEST	677,763	844,856	354,471	52%
VOLTA	2,099,676	1,516,310	549,696	26%
WESTERN	2,325,597	2,093,975	848,228	36%
Total	24,223,431	21,274,392	8,193,137	34%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2011

Accreditation

In order to ensure effective administration of the National Health Insurance Scheme, the National Health Insurance Authority is mandated by the National Health Insurance Act 2003 (Act 650) to undertake the accreditation of health care providers. In 2011, the number of accredited providers increased by 15.6% from 2,915 in 2010 to 3,370. Similar to the pattern in 2010, the majority of accredited health facilities were public hospitals and clinics, constituting about 53.1% in 2011 compared with 52.2% in 2010 (Table 7.30).

Table 7.30: Accredited Health Care Providers by Type of Ownership, 2010 and 2011

Type of Ownership	2010	2011
Government	1,523	1,790
Mission	151	170
Private	1,224	1,391
Quasi-Government	17	19
Total	2,915	3,370

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2011

Claims and Utilization

The number of outpatient visits by NHIS cardholders in 2011 increased by 28.8% from 16,931,263 in 2010 to 21,819,577, compared with only 1.8% increase recorded in 2010. The number of inpatient visits also increased by 44.1% from 724,440 in 2010 to 1,044,046 in 2011, compared with a decrease of 25.6% recorded in 2010. The amount of claims paid to providers increased by 36%, from GH¢394.27 million in 2010 to GH¢536.30 million in 2011, compared with about 63% increase recorded in 2010 (Table 7.31).

Table 7.31: Number of Claims and payments, 2010 and 2011

Items	Number	
	2010	2011
OPD visits	16,931,263	21,819,577
Inpatient visits in year	724,440	1,044,046
Total Visits	17,655,703	22,863,623
Claims paid (GH¢ Million)	394.27	536.30
Average payment per visit (in Ghana cedis)	22.33	23.46
Actives (New + Renewals)	8,163,714	8,193,138
Average per Active	48.30	65.46

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2010

iii. Strengthening Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

The two critical factors identified as hampering the efficient delivery of quality health services to the population are inadequate number of health personnel and inequitable distribution of the available health personnel.

Enrolment of Health Personnel

Data on enrolment of various categories of health workers in health institutions recorded a decline of 25% in general nurses, 21.6% in midwifery, and 11.6% in medical assistants (Table 7.32). However, there was about 5% increase in the intake of health assistants (clinical). This runs contrary to the pattern observed in 2010 when there was about 3% increase in enrolment of nurses, 44.2% increase in midwives, and 2.7% increase in health assistants. However, the decline in the intake of environmental health hygiene workers slowed down in 2011, recording 0.18% decline in 2011 compared to the 36.8% decline recorded in 2010.

Table 7.32: Enrolment in Health Institutions, 2009- 2011

Category	2009	2010	2011	% change 2010-2011
1. Nursing	2,276	2,335	1,728	-25.0
2. Midwifery	854	1,393	1,009	-21.6
3. Environmental Hygiene	346	253	207	-0.18
4. Community Health Nurse 1 (2-year certificate)	2,236	2,118	2,081	-1.1
5. Health Assistants (clinical)	3,200	3,094	3,249	5.0
6. Medical Assistants (diploma and post diploma)	184	181	160	-11.6

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 Reviews

Distribution of Health Personnel

Ensuring the equitable distribution of the available health personnel remains a challenge in the health sector, particularly posting to hard to reach areas. Measures taken in 2011 to overcome this challenge included strengthening the distribution committee which allocates health workers, improving HR monitoring, distribution, retention and attraction to remote areas. The indicators used to track progress in addressing the mal-distribution of human resources in the health sector are: (i) nurse to population ratio, and (ii) doctor to population ratio.

Nurse-to-population ratio

The total number of nurses in 2011 was estimated at 20,031, representing 23.1% increase over the 2010 level, compared with 1.8% increase recorded in 2010. The nurse-to-population ratio improved from 1:1,510 in 2010 to 1:1,240 in 2011, however the target of 1: 1,000 set for 2011 was not achieved. Similar to 2010, Upper East Region recorded the best nurse-to-population ratio of 1:914, showing an improvement over the 2010 ratio of 1:1,121 and better than the national average for 2011. On the other hand, Ashanti Region once again recorded the worst nurse-to-population ratio of 1:1,568, though this represents improvement over the 2010 ratio of 1:2,045.

Table 7.33: Nurse-to-population ratio by Region, 2010 and 2011

Region	Number of nurses in 2010	Nurse: population ratio in 2010	Estimated population in 2011	Number of nurses in 2011	Nurse: population ratio in 2011
Ashanti	2,397	2,045	4,853,561	3096	1,568
Brong Ahafo	1,207	1,882	2,334,942	1562	1,495
Central	1,370	1,417	2,166,878	1655	1,309
Eastern	1,914	1,247	2,650,802	2259	1,173
Gt. Accra	3,846	1,153	4,027,542	4502	895
Northern	1,194	1,987	2,544,844	1645	1,547
Upper East	904	1,121	1,043,333	1142	914
Upper West	583	1,147	688,810	725	950
Volta	1,477	1,312	2,153,030	1733	1,242
Western	1,376	1,893	2,370,033	1712	1,384
National	16,268	1,510	24,833,775	20,031	1,240

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 Reviews

N.B: All nurses on government payroll were included in estimating this indicator; Community Health Nurses are included but Midwives are excluded.

Doctor-population ratio

The total number of doctors in the public sector increased from 2,108 in 2010 to 2,475 in 2011, representing a 17% increase. The highest increase was in the Northern Region with 45 new doctors in 2011 due to the expansion of the Tamale Teaching Hospital. Other regions with significant increases in the number of doctors included the Upper West Region, Central Region and Gt. Accra Region.

A doctor-to-population ratio of one doctor to 10,034 individuals was achieved during the year. This compares with a doctor to population ratio of one doctor to 11, 479 people in 2010. Greater Accra remains the region with the best doctor to population ratio of 1:3,712 and the Upper East and Upper West Regions have the worst doctor per population ratio of 1:38,642 and 1:38,267 respectively (Table 7.34).

Table 7.34: Doctor-to-population ratio by Region, 2010 and 2011

Region	Number of doctors in 2010	Doctor: population ratio in 2010	Estimated population in 2011	Number of doctors in 2011	Doctor to population ratio in 2011
Ashanti	562	8,886	4,853,561	630	7,704
Brong Ahafo	141	15,390	2,334,942	145	16,103
Central	88	21,800	2,166,878	106	20,442
Eastern	155	14,762	2,650,802	165	16,066
Gt. Accra	876	5,073	4,027,542	1,085	3,712
Northern	72	28234	2,544,844	117	21,751
Upper East	29	28,513	1,043,333	27	38,642
Upper West	14	40,144	688,810	18	38,267

Volta	80	22,691	2,153,030	91	23660
Western	91	28055	2,370,033	91	26,044
National	2108	11,479	24,833,775	2475	10,034

Source: MOH/GSS: Health Sector Programme of Work, 2010 and 2011 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 rate declined marginally from 1.5% in 2010 to 1.46% in 2011, while the median HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clients, increased marginally from 2% in 2010 to 2.1% in 2011. The total number of persons living with HIV and AIDS in 2011 was estimated at 217,428, comprising of 57.2% females and 42.8% males. The number of new infections decreased from by 6.3% from 12,890 in 2010 to 12,077 in 2011, while the annual AIDS deaths was estimated at 14,330 in 2011, representing 12.2% decline over the 2010 AIDS deaths (Table 7.35).

Table 7.35: National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

Variables	2008	2009	2010	2011
National HIV prevalence	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%
Prevalence rate among pregnant women	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1%
New infections	22,541	25,531	12,890	12,077
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	236,151	267,069	221,941	217,428
AIDS deaths	18,082 (children-2,241)	20,313 (children-2,566)	16,319 (children-1,161)	14,330 (children-2,029)

Source: NACP-2011-2015 National HIV Prevalence and AIDS Estimates Report

The prevalence rate among the age group 30-34 years has been estimated to be the highest (2.9%), while the lowest prevalence rate of 1.5% was recorded for the age group 20-24 (Table 7.36). HIV prevalence among young persons 15-24 years, which is used as a proxy for new infections, recorded an increase from 1.5% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2011.

Table 7.36: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate by Age Group, 2010 and 2011

Age group	Target 2011	Baseline	2010 Indicator status	2011 Indicator Status	Progress towards target
15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	Target achieved
20-24	<1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%	Target achieved
25-29	< 2.5%	3.7%	2.5%	2.7%	Target not achieved
30-34	< 2.8%	Na	2.8%	2.9%	Target not achieved
35-39	<2.8%	Na	2.8%	2.8%	Target achieved
15-24	<1.5%	2.1	1.5%	1.7%	Target not achieved

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, NACP, Annual Reports, 2010 and 2011

At the regional level, HIV prevalence decreased marginally in the Northern (0.4%), Upper East (0.9%), Upper West (0.7) and Western (0.6) Regions, compared with the pattern in 2010 when it declined across all regions, except the Upper East Region where prevalence increased

marginally by 0.2%. Five (5) regions including Greater Accra, Eastern, Ashanti, Volta and Central Regions recorded prevalence rates higher than the national average, with Central Region recording the highest prevalence rate of 4.7%, and the Eastern, Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions having prevalence rates which were higher than 3% (Table 7.37).

Table 7.37: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2010 and 2011

Region	2009	2010	2011	% change (2010-11)
Ashanti	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	1.0%
Brong Ahafo	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Central	3.0%	1.7%	4.7%	3.0%
Eastern	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	0.4%
Gt. Accra	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	0.6%
Northern	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.4%
Upper East	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%	-0.9%
Upper West	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.7%
Volta	2.6%	1.8%	2.2%	0.4%
Western	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	-0.6%
National	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%	0.1%

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2010 and 2011

Reduce New HIV Transmission

To reduce new HIV infections, the following activities were undertaken in 2011:

(a) HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC)

A key intervention outlined under the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2011-2015 to help identify those who are HIV positive in order to assist them to access care, counselling and treatment services is the HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programme. Through the collaboration with the private sector and CSOs, 1,151,034 individuals were tested for their HIV status, though it fell short of the target set for 2011 by about 160,000. Out of the total number tested for HIV, 56,891 (75.2% females and 24.8% males) recorded positive. Key strategies adopted were outreach programmes including “*Know Your Status*” (KYS) campaigns. Additionally, HTC services were provided through multiple service delivery points, including: in-and-out patient departments of health facilities, TB clinics, child health and nutrition, family planning and STI clinics. The total number of health facilities providing HTC increased from 253 sites to 329.

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Under the PMTCT initiative, pregnant mothers are encouraged to know their HIV sero-status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to child. The total number of pregnant women tested continued to increase from 257,462 in 2008 to 627,180, while the number who tested positive has also increased from 6,021 in 2008 to 15,763 in 2011, representing about 161.8% increase over that period (Table 7.38).

Table 7.38: National PMTCT Uptake, 2008-2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Total number of pregnant women tested	257,462	381,874	520,900	627,180
2. Number tested positive	6,021	6,634	10,984	15,763
3. Number given ARV as prophylaxis	4,991	3,643	5,845	8,057
4. Percent on ARV as prophylaxis	Na	Na	53.0%	51.0%

(c) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Management

As part of the “*Know Your Status*” campaign, the health sector, civil society organisations and faith based organisations mobilised communities for STI screening and referral. Through their collective efforts a total of 147,103 people were provided with services. Under the Global Fund R8 implementation, STI referrals were provided to 206 employees at the work place (enterprises, corporate bodies and informal/trade associations) and 2,617 MARPs (FSW & MSM) were referred for further screening and management of STIs.

(d) Condom Promotion and Distribution

One of the key strategies to combat the transmission of HIV is the promotion and distribution of condoms to elicit safer sex practices. In 2011 over 59,505,436 condoms were distributed across the country of which 67.4% were distributed by CSOs/FOBs, while 32.6% were by the Ministry of Health and its agencies. This represents an improvement on the 50 million condoms distributed in 2010.

(e) Reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS related morbidity and mortality

The adequate treatment with anti-retroviral therapy (ART) reduces HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity. By the end of 2011, about 65,087 persons with advance HIV infection were put on treatment, out of which 27% were males and 73% were females. Currently 59,007 are still on treatment out of which 56,050 are adult and 2,957 are children. This represents 45.4% increase over the 2010 level of 40,575 and it is anticipated that if the current effort is sustained, the target of placing 69% of all adults eligible for treatment on ART by 2013 would be achieved. A marginal increase in the percentage of children placed on treatment was also recorded, though this is below the target set for 2011.

Table 7.39: Estimated National PLHIV Need and Enrollment for ARVs, 2011

Category	Need for ART	Number currently on treatment	Percent on ART
Adult 15yrs+	96,854	56,050	57.9%
Children	16,869	2,957	17.5%
Total	113,732	59,007	51.9%

Source: NACP Annual Report, 2011

Efforts at increasing physical accessibility continued in 2011 with a total of 160 ART sites (15 additional sites) established across the country (Table 7.40). These facilities are located within public/governmental health facilities and provide antiretroviral therapy using CD4 monitoring according to nationally established protocols. In all there are a total of 188 health facilities with CD4 machines.

Table 7.40: Number of Clients on ART and VCT/PMCT Service Centers, 2009-2011

Service Center	2009	2010	2011
ART			
1. Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART combination therapy	33,745	40,575	59,007
2. Number of service delivery points providing ART combination therapy	133	145	160
3. Number of laboratories with capacity to monitor ART combination therapy according to national guidelines	140	188	188
4. Number of service deliverers trained in clinical management of PLHIV with advanced infection	246	219	Na
HTC			
5. Number of HIV Testing and Counselling Centers	719	1,059	Na
6. Number of people counseled and tested	865,058	1,063,085	1,151,034

7. Number of people trained to provide HIV testing and counseling	1270	689	Na
PMCT			
8. Number of Preventing Mother to Child Transmission Centers	792	1,174	Na
9. Number of pregnant women tested	381,874	520,900	627,180

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2010 and 2011

7.2.5 Malaria Control

Malaria still accounts for a large proportion of morbidity and mortality in Ghana. It is the leading cause of death in children under-five years and pregnant women. Another socio-economic dimension of the disease is the economic burden of the disease in terms of health care expenditure and income lost through low productivity.

The interventions implemented by the Ghana Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service in 2011 focused on achieving the following:

- improving malaria case management in health facilities;
- promoting the use of insecticide treated nets, particularly among children under-five years and pregnant women;
- providing chemoprophylaxis for pregnant women (IPT); and
- intensifying public education on malaria control and management.

Available data indicates that under-five malaria case fatality increased from 1.1% in 2010 to 2.8% in 2011, after persistent decline from 2.4% in 2007 to 1.1% in 2010. However studies have not been conducted since 2009 to determine ITN coverage among children and pregnant women. The status of these indicators in 2011 could therefore not be assessed.

Table 7.41: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Under-five malaria case fatality	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	2.8%
2. ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	55.3%	40.5%	Na	Na	Na
3. ITN coverage (pregnant women)	52.5%	30.2%	Na	Na	Na

Source: GHS/Malaria Control Programme, 2011

7.2.6 Regenerative Health and Nutrition

In 2011, the Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service scaled-up the implementation of the *Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme* (RHNP) to encourage healthy lifestyle through exercise, proper diet, rest and environmental cleanliness. Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives of the RHNP included presentation of health and nutrition education programmes on radio and television, and at churches and mosques. Key agencies that collaborated in the promotion of the programme include the Ministry of Education, National Sports Council, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, among others.

7.2.7 Population Management

Effective management of Ghana's population is critical for social development and sustainable economic growth. The policy objectives identified in the GSGDA to guide population management include: integration of population variables in all aspects of development planning; repositioning family planning in the development efforts; and improve 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. Although the total fertility rate target of 4% was achieved, the population growth rate target of 2.32% for 2011 was not achieved. The population growth rate was estimated at 2.4% in 2011, and far behind the long-term annual population growth rate target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy. The use of modern contraceptive methods has relatively stagnated at 14% over the past three years and fell short of the 28% contraceptive prevalence rate target set for 2011, while the Unmet need for family planning remained at 35% over the same period (Table 7.42).

Table 7.42: Population Management Indicators, 2009 -2011

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Population Growth Rate	2.32%	2.4%	2.4% (PHC, 2010)	2.4%	Target not achieved
2. Total fertility rate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	Target achieved
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate	28%	14.0%	14%	14%	Target not achieved
4. Unmet need for family planning	Na	35.0%	35.0%	35%	Steady progress

Source: Government of Ghana, National Population Council, 2011; GSS, 2008 GDHS

Urbanization in Ghana

Ghana has experienced rapid growth of the urban population over the past four decades, reaching 51.5% in 2010. At this rate of growth, urban areas in the country are expected to absorb more than half of the country's population over the coming years through natural increase and rural-urban migration.

Table 7.43: Growth of Urban Population in Ghana, 1060-2010

Year	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Percent urban	23.0	28.9	32.0	43.8	51.5

Source: National Population Council, 2011; GSS, PHC (2010)

The rapid rate of urbanization in Ghana presents both development opportunities and serious challenges for socioeconomic progress. The opportunities offered by urbanization include

sustained decrease in fertility and mortality rates; cities serving as engines of growth; cost-effectiveness in the provision of infrastructure and social services such as health and education; and more efficient environmental management. The challenges on the other hand include development of slums and squatter settlements, growth of urban poverty, deterioration of urban environment, inadequate provision of social infrastructure and services, and urban governance. These observations suggest the need for a revision of the current National Population Policy to reflect current realities, particularly urbanization and calls for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive urban policy as spelt out in the GSGDA, 2010-2013.

7.2.8 Productivity and Employment

The GSGDA recognizes that improvement in productivity is critical for poverty reduction and employment creation through increased competition among industries in Ghana. The policy objectives are (i) implement productivity measurement and enhancement programmes for formal and informal sectors of the economy; (ii) support the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security; (iii) adopt measures to integrate the formal and informal economies; (iv) mainstream employment issues in national development planning process; (v) promote decent work in the formal and informal economies; (vi) strengthen the legal framework for labour administration; (vii) implement a functional labour market information and statistics system; and (viii) implement policies and strategies to promote workers rights, social dialogue and social protection.

Status of Selected Indicators

The following indicators were adopted to assess progress towards the attainment of the objectives:

- 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 including those under the NYEP; and
- Number of Cooperative Associations in the informal economy.

Number of labor disputes reported

The number of strikes and labour disputes recorded in a year gives indication of the extent of harmony on the industrial front. In 2011 the number of labour disputes recorded by the National Labour Commission (NLC) reduced from 775 in 2010 to 658 (Table 7.44). This includes complaints from both individuals and groups, and involves over 20,000 workers from both public and private sectors. More complaints were received from the private sector, however more workers were involved in the complaints received from the public sector than in the private sector. These cases were more in the area of collective disputes than individual disputes (i.e. more from unionized workers than individual workers). The collective disputes from the public sector involved the Civil and Local Government Staff Association of Ghana (CLOGSAG), the Ghana Medical Association (GMA), the Polytechnic Teachers' Association of Ghana (POTAG) and the Government Hospital Pharmacists Association (GHOPSA).

Table 7.44: Summary of Status of Productivity and Employment Generation Indicators, 2011

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Number of labor disputes reported	Na	775	658	Steady progress
2. Draft National Employment Policy approved and implemented	Na	Draft National Employment Policy Implementation Action Plan formulated	Draft National Employment Policy reviewed in line with GSGDA for validation and implementation	Steady progress
3. National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented	Na	Draft National Human Development Policy ready to be validated and submitted to Cabinet.	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy approved by Cabinet	Steady progress
4. Labor Market Information System developed	Na	Draft Labour Market Information System has been developed	Na	Lack of data
5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	6,000	5,696	6,424	Target exceeded
6. Number of new jobs created by sector, (NYEP)	Na	178,150	104, 631	Slow progress

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Annual Report, 2011

The NLC recorded a number of strikes from the public sector in 2011, including those from the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT), National Association of Graduate Teachers (NAGRAT), Coalition of Concerned Teachers, Junior Nurses, Ghana Medical Association (GMA), Government Hospitals Pharmacists Association (GHOSPA), and Ghana Association of Bio-Medical Laboratory Scientists. These were mainly in respect of migration onto the Single Spine Salary Structure (SSSS).

Table 7.45: Selected Recorded Strikes in 2011

Name of Organization	Period of strike	Reason for strike
All Teachers	1 st March	Migration onto the SSSS
National Association of Graduate Teachers (NAGRAT)	26 th September	Unpaid Allowances
Coalition of Concerned Teachers (CCT)	12 th May	Unpaid Salary Arrears
Junior Nurses	1 st October	Unpaid SSSS Arrears
Ghana Medical Association (GMA)	7 th October	Disagreement on SSSS Placement of Medical Officer Grade
Government Hospitals Pharmacists Association (GHOSPA)	7 th November	Disagreement on SSSS placement
Ghana Association of Bio Medical Lab Scientists	November	Placement on SSSS

Source: National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2011

Draft National Employment Policy approved and implemented

The National Employment Policy which was developed in 2008 was reviewed in line with the GSGDA in December, 2011. The reviewed policy and its Implementation Action Plan were due for validation by all relevant stakeholders and finalization in 2012 for submission to Cabinet.

National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented

A final Draft National Human Resource Development Policy was developed in January, 2011. The policy seeks to maximize the use of the human resource potentials of the nation for

accelerated national development. The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare was seeking funding for the development of an Implementation Action Plan.

Labor Market Information System developed

As a key intervention to ensure availability of comprehensive data on labour force for effective mainstreaming of employment policies and programmes in the development agenda, the establishment of a Labour Market Information System was initiated in 2010. However, no significant progress was made in 2011 on developing the Labour Market Information System as a result of some administrative and operational challenges.

Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector

During 2011, the Department of Cooperatives registered 728 new cooperatives, bringing the total number of registered cooperatives in the informal sector to 6,424. The new cooperative societies are operating in four (4) areas of the economy, including agriculture, finance, and industry. The Young Farmers League seeks to generate employment, enhance food security and contribute to curbing rural-urban migration. Under the Young Farmers League, 460 groups were registered with a total membership of 53,000.

Number of new jobs created by sector

Due to the absence of a Labour Market Information System in Ghana, it is difficult to track the number of new jobs created. Data from the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) and the Labour Department was therefore used as a proxy to assess the movement of this indicator.

National Youth Employment Programme

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) is designed to (i) provide employable skills to school dropouts; and (ii) find temporary job placements for the unemployed youth with educational qualifications and and/or marketable skills. During the year under review, the NYEP introduced eight (8) new modules into the programme. These include:

- Trade and Vocation;
- Oil and Gas Training;
- Business advisory services;
- Persons with Disability; and
- Expansion of the Youth in Security services to include the Prisons, Aviation, Immigration and Fire Service.

By the close of the year 2011, a total of 75,768 youth had been recruited into the various modules (Table 7.46). In addition to recruitments to its modules, the NYEP in collaboration with MDPI and Goodwill Group, launched a Youth Employment Strategy in 2011. The strategy aims at assisting the youth to develop livelihood enterprises.

Table 7.46: Youth Employment Modules and Beneficiaries Figures, 2011

Region	CETA	HEW	INTERNS	CPA	PSA	HAIRDRESSING	DRESSMAKING	TOTAL
Ashanti	3266	5951	1954	292	292	1003	645	13503
Gt, Accra	850	1839	3472	334	113	913	1000	8521
Central	967	1359	272	74	11	727	717	4127

Region	CETA	HEW	INTERNS	CPA	PSA	HAIRDRESSING	DRESSMAKING	TOTAL
Brong Ahafo	2334	1559	393	42	43	740	771	5882
Northern	4882	3288	5618	142	13	1025	956	15924
Upper East	2785	895	1907	191	25	978	797	7578
Upper West	1820	1174	228	85	17	879	700	4903
Eastern	1787	1168	151	91	43	995	710	4945
Western	1191	1284	114	142	17	785	-	3533
Volta	2507	1142	1312	112	51	945	783	6852
Total								75768

Source: NYEP, 2011

Labour Department (Job Placements)

In 2011, the Labour Department registered 13,607 applicants (10,401 males; 3,206 females) seeking for jobs. Out of the total number of job-seekers, 3,072 (2,489 males; 583 females) were successfully placed in gainful employment.

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 to: (i) 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) strengthen the family and the provision of care; and (iii) review the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme.

Status of Selected Indicators

The indicators used to monitor 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 rights and child protection interventions implemented;
- People with Disabilities Act (PWDs) Act 175 fully implemented; and
- National Ageing Policy implemented

Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP

Though comprehensive data on the budgetary resources allocated to social protection interventions is not currently available, a number of social protection interventions were expanded and implemented in 2011. These include the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, LEAP Programme, as well as the provision of free textbooks, exercise books, and school uniforms.

Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP

The LEAP provides cash transfers to the extremely poor to cater for their basic needs. It also assists them to access existing government interventions and offer them a springboard to help them leap out of extreme poverty and contribute to national development. In 2011, the number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP increased from 46,727 households in 80 districts in 2010 to 55,036, representing 11.2% increase. In addition 67,839 households in 58 districts benefited under the Emergency LEAP (Table 7.47).

Table 7.47: Summary of Status of Social Protection Indicators, 2011

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP	Na	1.9%	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP	Na	30,346	46,727	55,036	Steady progress
3. Mechanism for the coordination of social protection interventions across MDAs established	Na	Lack of common targeting mechanism for pro-poor social services	Roadmap for common targeting mechanism in place	A Common Targeting Mechanism has been developed and Questionnaire pretested in 6 districts	Steady progress
4. Child rights promotion and protection interventions implemented	Na	Na	Various child rights promotion and protection programmes implemented	Key child rights promotion and protection programmes implemented	Steady progress
5. People with disabilities (PWDs) Act 715 fully implemented	Na	National Council on Persons with Disabilities established as per Act 715	Draft Legislative Instrument developed with Strategic Plan	Cabinet approved training for 5,000 PWDs in ICT and Mobile phone repairs	Steady progress
6. National Ageing Policy fully implemented	National Ageing Policy implemented	Draft National Ageing Policy	National Policy approved by Cabinet	National Ageing Policy Implementation Action Plan launched	Steady progress

Source: MESW, 2011

Mechanism for the coordination of social protection interventions across MDAs established

The National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) developed in 2007 was revised in 2011 to reflect emerging social challenges. The goal of the strategy is to create an all inclusive and empowered society through social protection, promotion, transformation, and growth and development.

To ensure that an effective mechanism is developed for effective coordination of social protection interventions across MDAs, a Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) was initiated. The Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) seeks to effectively target beneficiaries of pro-poor interventions in all sectors and thereby eliminate inclusion and exclusion errors associated with various social welfare interventions. The Questionnaire of the CMT was pre-tested in six (6) selected districts in 2011.

Child Protection Interventions Implemented

In Ghana the Children's Act 1998 (Act 560) provides a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing child protection issues. However, lack of a child protection policy is compromising the effective implementation of the Act. The following child rights and protection interventions were implemented in 2011:

Day Care Centres

The Department of Social Welfare inspected and supervised 8,363 day care centres operating across the country in 2011. An additional 766 new day care centres were registered.

National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

The programme was created to ensure the elimination of worst forms of child labour within the cocoa production chain in response to international pressure. The following measures were implemented in 2011 to strengthen the programme:

- A Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) was developed as a unique tool for the identification of child labourers in communities. The system is expected to be piloted in six (6) districts.
- In order to make it unattractive for parents to use their children on farms, the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW) embarked on: (i) development of labour saving tools in cocoa production in collaboration with the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana; and (ii) development of additional livelihood schemes such as soap making, rearing of ruminants and processing of palm oil in collaboration with the Department of Cooperatives.

People with Disabilities Act (Pwds) Act 175 Fully Implemented

As part of the efforts to reduce unemployment among People With Disability (PWDs), the MESW in collaboration with the private sector initiated a programme to train 5,000 PWDs in ICT, mobile phone repairs, and computer assembling and repairs. The overall objective of the programme is to empower PWDs to be able to engage in gainful employment, earn better income, and reduce their dependency on others. The total cost of the programme was GH¢21.741 million.

National Ageing Policy fully implemented

The National Ageing Policy and Action Plan were launched in 2011, to address the needs of the older persons, especially in the areas of income and financial security, health and nutrition, family support, education and employment after retirement. Legislation is to be developed to provide legal backing to the implementation of the policy.

7.2.10 Sports Development

The policy interventions identified under the GSGDA to promote sports development were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: (i) developing a comprehensive sports policy and legislation; (ii) promoting academics/juvenile sports; and (iii) improving sports infrastructure and management.

Status of Selected Indicators

In order to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives in sports development the following indicators were identified and adopted:

- A sports policy developed and implemented;
- Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated;
- Number of competitive sports events organized by Government; and
- Contribution of sports to GDP

Current data on the contribution of sports to the socio-economic development of the country is still not available, however Ghana's participation in major local and international sporting events in 2011, including the National Unity Games in Accra and the 2011 All Africa Games held in Maputo, Mozambique, provided opportunity for high economic gains to the country. In 2011, fifty-two (52) sporting events were held to promote the development of sports at the local and international level, including the Black Stars of Ghana's participation in the qualifying series for the 28th edition of the African Cup of Nations which was to be hosted by Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

In order to establish a legal framework to guide and direct implementation of sporting activities in the country, the National Sports Bill submitted to Cabinet in 2010 was reviewed in order to strengthen it before forwarding it to Parliament for consideration and passage. Also the National Sports Policy initiated in 2010 to support comprehensive and coordinated sports development in the country was forwarded to Cabinet for review and approval.

To improve sports infrastructure, the construction of multi-purpose playing courts for hand games at the Accra, Baba Yara, Essipon and Tamale Sports Stadia were completed. Also, work began on the construction of additional twelve (12) multi-purpose playing courts across the country, while preparatory work commenced to source funding for the construction of two (2) more stadia at Cape Coast and Ho.

Table 7.48: Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2011

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress Towards target
1. Sports policy developed and implemented	Draft Sports Bill approved by Parliament	Sports Bill reviewed by stakeholders	Draft Sports bill submitted to Cabinet	Sports Bill and National Sports Policy currently with Cabinet	Target not achieved
2. Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Na	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed-1 • Rehabilitated-1 	No new sports facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Slow progress
3. Number of competitive sports events organized by government	One hundred and forty-four (144) sports events hosted	Na	Thirty-four (34) sports events hosted	Fifty-two (52) sports events hosted	Target not achieved
4. Contribution of sports to GDP	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOYS, Annual Report, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2011 to promote the development of sports:

- The National Sports Festival was revived after 7 years absence. The festival focused on twenty (20) disciplines and involved over 5,000 athletes, coaches, technical officials and administrative personnel from the ten administrative regions; the six (6) security service institutions; the Polytechnics Sports Associations and Universities Sports Associations.

It served as a platform to unearth budding talents to feed the national teams, as well as represent Ghana at the 10th All African Games in Maputo, Mozambique;

- Two hundred and fifty (250) budding talents in various sports disciplines were identified at the National Unity Games for nurturing, grooming and further development for the benefit of the nation;
- Ghana sent a contingent of 250 athletes and officials in 16 disciplines including athletics, badminton, beach volleyball, chess, cycling, paralympics handball, hockey, judo, karate-do, netball, soccer, swimming, table tennis, taekwondo and lawn tennis to the 10th All Africa Games held in Maputo, Mozambique. Ghana won nineteen (19) medals, which was Ghana's best performance since the introduction of the All Africa Games;
- To improve the performance of the national football teams, the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Ghana Football Association embarked on a colts football development programme;
- The Sports Law, SMCD 54 of 1976 and the Sports Regulations 1988 of 2011 were amended to conform to the existing charter and statutes of the Olympic Movement. This paved way for Ghana's re-admission into the International Olympic Committee (IOC) following its suspension in 2011;
- A number of high profile international sporting events including the 3rd African Cup of Nations for Amputee Football, and the African Cricket Competition were hosted by Ghana; and
- The Ghana Athletics Association (GAA) successfully organized a maiden grand prix, which attracted a host of participants across the globe and served as preparatory grounds for the All African Games.

7.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Education

The government policy of attaching kindergartens to primary schools across the country continued to impact positively on the enrolment levels at the kindergarten level. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) for children in the age group 4-5 years increased from 97.3% during the 2009/10 academic year to about 98.4% during the 2010/11 academic year. At the primary school level, the gross enrolment ratio which stagnated at 94.9% during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 academic year, recorded an increase of about 1.5% to reach a gross enrolment ratio of 96.4% in 2011. Similarly the gross enrolment ratio for Junior High School (JHS) which declined for children in the age group 12-14 years from 80.6% in 2008/09 to 79.5% in the 2009/2010 academic year, recorded a marginal increase of about 0.1% to reach 79.6% in the 2011 academic year. The number of persons enrolled in Special Schools increased from 3,004 in the 2006/07 academic year to 4,101 in the 2009/10 academic year, representing an average annual growth of 12%. These improvements notwithstanding, the net enrolment ratio (NER) at the primary school and JHS levels continued to decline. The NER at the primary school level declined from 88.5% in 2008/09 to 83.6% in 2009/10, and then to 77.9% during the 2010/11 academic year, while that for JHS recorded a decline to 46.1% during the 2010/11 academic year, following stagnation at 47.8% during the 2009/10 academic year.

In contrast to basic education, growth in enrolment in SHS has been consistent over the last few years as access to basic education continued to improve. During the 2010/11 academic year, total enrolment at the SHS level increased by 35.5% from 537,332 in 2009/10 academic year to 728,076. The number of students enrolled in both public universities and polytechnics

continued to increase during the 2010/11 academic year. Student enrolment in public universities increased by 7.7% from 107,058 in the 2009/10 academic year to 115,346 in the 2010/11 academic year, compared to 4% increase recorded in 2009/10 academic year. Also, polytechnic enrolment increased by 2.1% from 46,079 to 47,049 during the same period compared to 19.2% increase recorded during the 2009/10 academic year.

An important component of Ghana's education strategy is to ensure male and female pupils/students are able to equally share in the expanded access to education. During 2010/11 the Gender Parity Index (GPI) stagnated 0.98 at the kindergarten level; increased marginally from 0.96 in 2009/10 to 0.97 at the primary level; improved marginally from 0.92 in 2009/10 to 0.93 at JHS; and grew from 0.85 in 2009/10 to 0.87 at the SHS level.

Health

The overall assessment of service delivery indicators showed positive performance in 2011. For the first time, the national coverage of supervised deliveries was above 50% at 55.8%; Out Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita continued previous years' improvements and reached the 2011 target of one (1); the coverage of Penta 3 increased by 0.7% to reach 88.1% in 2011; the proportion of pregnant women who received at least four antenatal care visits increased slightly from 71.1% in 2010 to 71.3% in 2011. The improvements in the above service delivery indicators were driven by improvements in human resources in the health sector, among others. The nurses to population ratio continued to improve and reached 1: 1,240 in 2011 from 1: 1,510 in 2010; doctor-to-population ratio improved from one doctor per 11, 479 people to one doctor per 10,034 individuals in 2011; and the total number of midwives, from 3,780 in 2010 to 4,034 in 2011. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, on the other hand worsened from 163.2 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 173.8 per 100, 000 live births in 2011. The national median HIV prevalence rate remained virtually unchanged at 1.46% in 2011. However the median HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clients, recorded a marginal increase from 2.0% in 2010 to 2.1% in 2011; while the prevalence rate among young persons, 15-24 years, which is used as a proxy for new infections, increased from 1.5% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2011.

In order to ensure equitable access to health care and nutritional services, the NHIS was introduced in 2003. Available data in 2011 indicated that active membership (as indicated by valid NHIS card) remained at 34% of the total population in 2011 similar to 2010. The majority of subscribers to the scheme were in the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, indigents, and people 70 years and over). Outpatient visits by NHIS cardholders increased from 16,931,263 in 2010 to 21,819,577. The number of inpatient visits also increased dramatically by 44.1% (from 724,440 to 1,044,046).

Population Management

Although the total fertility rate target of 4% was achieved, the population growth rate target of 2.3% for 2011 was not achieved. The population growth rate was estimated at 2.4% in 2011, far behind the long-term annual population growth rate target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy. The use of modern contraceptive methods has relatively stagnated at 14% over the past three years and fell short of the 28% contraceptive prevalence rate target set for 2011, while the un-met need for family planning remained at 35%.

Productivity and Employment

At the end of the year, a total of 75,768 youth were recruited into the various modules under the National Youth Employment Programme. The Labour Department also registered 13,607 applicants seeking jobs, out of which 3,072 were successfully placed in gainful employment. The number of labour disputes declined from 755 in 2010 to 658 in 2011, indicating some improvement in the labour environment. Most of the disputes recorded were related to the implementation of the Single Spine Salary Structure (SSSS).

Social Policy and Social Protection

Various social interventions were provided for the poor and vulnerable under the National Social Protection Strategy. During the period under review the number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP increased from 46,727 households in 80 districts to 55,036 households. In addition 67,839 households in 58 districts benefited under the Emergency LEAP. In 2011, services to Persons living with Disabilities (PWDs) focused on providing PWDs with employable skills. The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare in collaboration with Messers rLG Communications Ltd trained 5,000 disabled people in ICT, mobile phone repairs, and computer assembling and repairs. The National Ageing Policy and Action Plan were also launched during the year; the policy seeks to address the needs of the older persons, especially in the areas of income and financial security, health and nutrition, family support, education and employment after retirement.

Sports Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at the promotion of sports for national development. In 2011, fifty-two (52) sporting events were held to promote the development of sports at the local and international levels. These include the National Unity Games in Accra and the 2011 All Africa Games held in Maputo, Mozambique. In addition, the Black Stars qualified for the African Nations Cup tournament in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Following the development of the National Sports Policy to support comprehensive sport development in the country, a draft Sports Bill was submitted to Cabinet for approval and onward transmission to Parliament.

The key policy recommendations made on the basis of the performance of the indicators are as follows:

7.3.1 Education

- The slowdown of growth in enrolment at basic education level reflects the significant challenge the education sector faces in expanding access to the remaining out-of-school children. Alternative approaches need to be developed to enroll this hard-to-reach group;
- The continued decline in the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary and JHS levels is a worrying trend which requires investigation, in order to develop the appropriate policy measures to reverse the trend;
- The completion rate for JHS is substantially below the target for achieving universal basic education by 2015. Policy measures to increase retention should be considered as priority;
- Despite the significant progress made to date in gender equity in access to basic education in Ghana, there has been limited progress in recent years. A concerted and targeted strategy is needed to close the remaining gap in access at all levels of basic education.

7.3.2 Health

- The impact of the increasing rate of OPD visits to the financial sustainability of the National Health Insurance Scheme needs to be assessed and monitored periodically;
- The causes of the observed decline in Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (IMMR) should be investigated and appropriate measures adopted to address it;
- The significant increase in HIV prevalence rate to 4.7% in the Central Region needs to be investigated and appropriate measures adopted to reverse it;
- The increase in prevalence rate among the age group 15-24 years calls for sustaining and intensifying interventions targeted at the younger population to avoid erosion of the gains achieved over the years; and
- The National Health Insurance Authority should develop strategies to increase the number of active members participating in the NHIS.

7.3.3 Population Management

- About 52% Ghana's population currently live in urban areas. There is therefore the need to promote and strengthen the implementation of the National Urban Policy;
- Ghana's population growth rate is still very high at 2.4%. The implementation of the Roadmap for Repositioning Family Planning needs to be intensified and scaled-up to ensure that the growth rate is consistent with the pace of the national development;
- Given the role of population in national development, there is the need to devise strategies to promote awareness of the strong linkage between population and development and to strengthen skills for the integration of population variables in district, sector and national development planning.

7.3.3 Productivity and Employment

- A national labour survey is required to be conducted as an input to the Labour Market Information System being developed to address the existing labour market information gap;
- The process of approving the Draft National Employment Policy for implementation needs to be accelerated; and
- To optimize the use of human resource potential for national development, the Human Resource Development Policy needs to be implemented as soon as possible.

7.3.4 Social Policy and Social Protection

- Legislation on the Ageing Policy needs to be developed and submitted to Parliament for legal backing; and
- The LEAP programme has to be prioritized for budgetary allocation in order to expand coverage to extremely poor households.

7.3.5 Sports Development

- To improve sports development, more sports facilities need to be provided nationwide.
- Efforts to approve the Draft National Support Bill by Parliament need to be accelerated to support sports development in the country.
- A mechanism needs to be instituted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports to ensure that data on the contribution of sports to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is made available for the future assessment of progress on this indicator.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Ghana continues to make significant progress in deepening and expanding the frontiers of democratic governance. The practice of democracy and transparent and accountable governance has made tremendous contributions to the relative peace and stability as well as the economic development in the country. However, there still remain critical challenges in certain key areas. Thus policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2011, to deepen and sustain democratic governance 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 2011

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2011 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

In order to deepen the practice of democracy and ensure institutional reforms, the strategies implemented in 2011 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

The following indicators were therefore adopted to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives of this focus area:

- Level of compliance with the Presidential 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

Out of the 10 indicators monitored in this focus area, seven (7) achieved the targets set for 2011, two (2) did not achieve their targets but made steady progress, and there was lack of data on one (1) of the indicators (Table 8.1 and 8.3).

i. Compliance with the Transition Law

In order to address the administrative lapses and controversies that have consistently characterized transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to the other, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in collaboration with the Ghana Political Parties Programme (GPPP), initiated the preparation of a Presidential (Transition) Bill in 2007. The bill which is expected to provide the framework for managing the political transfer of administration from an outgoing democratically elected president to an incoming democratic president, proposes to address issues relating to: (i) timeliness for vacating official 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. After extensive consultations with stakeholders in 2008 and 2009, the draft bill was submitted to Parliament for consideration and passage in 2010.

The draft bill which was referred to the Parliamentary Select-Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs went through further stakeholder consultations. The report of the Select-Committee was subsequently placed before the house for consideration. Though the target of passing the bill in 2011 was not achieved, about 80% of the work was completed, indicating substantial progress towards achieving the target (Table 8.1). The bill is expected to be passed in 2012.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. The level of compliance with the transition law	- Transitional bill passed by Parliament and Accented into law by the President - Appointment of administrator-General - Establishment of Presidential Estate Unit	- Transition Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	- Bill referred to Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (28 Oct. 2010). - Bill is currently at Committee stage. - Stakeholders continue to advocate for Bill to become law	Final Bill forwarded to Parliament and it's at the Considerations Stage	Steady progress

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	>78 Na Na Na	- Total # Sittings: 78 - C'ttee Meetings: 450 - Bills Considered: 10 - Papers Laid: 194 ➤ L.I = Na ➤ Int'l agreem't = Na ➤ Committee report = Na	76 201 32 100 20 27 124	111 283 35 228 23 27 178	Target achieved
3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	Actual Release 34%	Allocation (Gh¢ 'mil) Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	Allocation (Gh¢ mil) Actual (Gh¢ mil) - 34.37 62.73 - 31.4% chg 111.1% chg	Allocation (Gh¢ mil) Actual (Gh¢ mil) - 48.05 64.38 42.0% chg 2.6% chg	Target Achieved
4. The revised National constitution	- Analysis of information from consultative process and report prepared - National conference on draft report organized - Draft bill prepared - Draft bill and final report submitted to Cabinet	- 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	- 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	Final Report presented to Cabinet	Target achieved

Source: Parliament, IEA, and Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), 2011

ii. Strengthening Parliament

As part of deepening the practice of democracy and promoting good governance in the country, the capacity of Parliament continued to be strengthened to enable it perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions in 2011.

Parliament continued to organise sittings and committee meetings to carry out legislative business in 2011. Overall, Parliament had a total of 111 sittings during which 35 statements were made on the floor of the House. Also 283 Committee sittings were held in 2011 compared to 195 meetings in 2010 (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business 2010-2011

BILLS/ PAPERS	FIRST SESSION		SECOND SESSION		THIRD SESSION		TOTAL	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Bills	4	3	9	10	19	12	32	25
Legislative Instruments	3	10	3	2	14	11	20	23
International Agreements	4	11	12	20	11	16	27	47
Committee Reports	21	36	43	40	60	52	124	128
Others	15	22	17	8	15	15	47	45
Motions	39	38	50	57	80	83	169	178
Resolutions	8	10	20	24	11	13	39	47
Questions	116 (7 Urgent)	55 (6 Urgent)	156 (5 Urgent)	135 (8 Urgent)	94 (5 Urgent)	58	366 (17 Urgent)	248
Statements	17	11	15	10	16	14	48	35
Committee Sittings	51	83	50	108	100	92	201	283

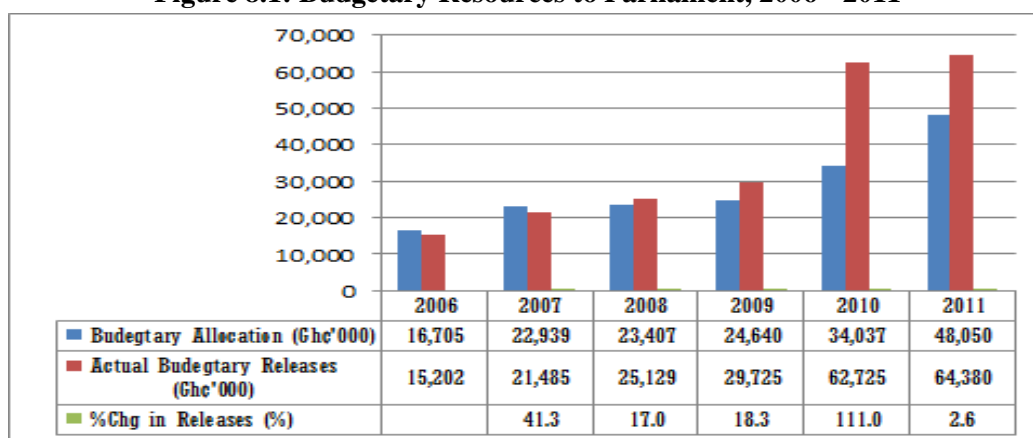
Source: Parliament, 2011

Note: The total Parliamentary business presented in 2011 exclude those of special sections

Nearly 70% of these sittings took place during the first session (35.3%) and the last session of the House. The total number of Bills laid and considered stood at 35, compared to 32 in 2010, while a total of 23 Legislative Instruments (LIs) were considered in addition to 4 Constitutional Instruments. A total of 27 International Agreements and 7 international loan agreement facilities were considered and approved by Parliament, while 178 reports from the Committees of the House, and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were also laid and considered, compared to 124 reports in 2010.

Budgetary allocations and releases to Parliament continued to increase on an annual basis. The approved budget to Parliament increased from GH¢34.04 million in 2010 to GH¢48.05 million in 2011, representing 39.8% increase over the 2010 level. However actual release amounted to GH¢64.38 million, representing 34% above the approved level and 2.6% over the 2010 actual release (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006 - 2011



Source: Parliament, 2011

iii. Constitution Review

A nine-member Constitutional Review Commission established in January 2010 to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised, completed its work in 2011. The mandate of the Commission included:

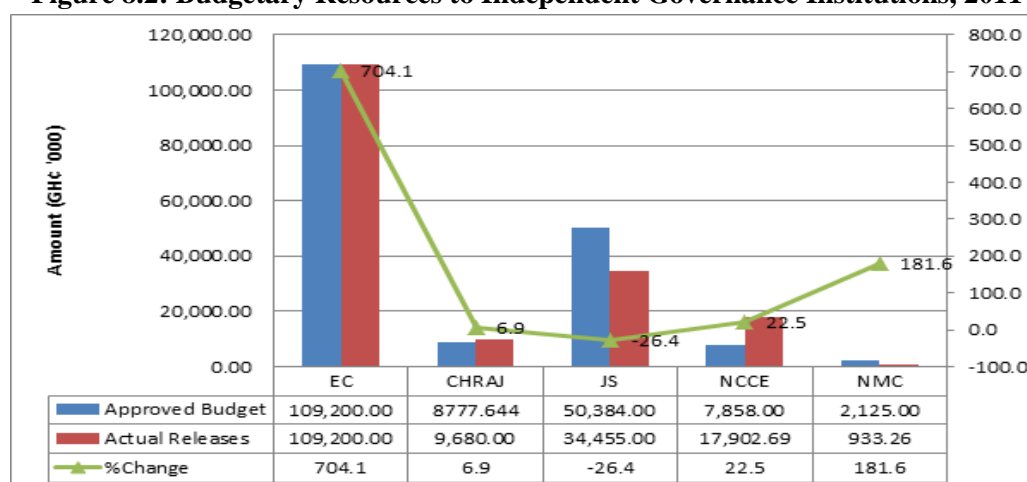
- Ascertaining from the people of Ghana, their views on the operation of the 1992 Constitution and, in particular, the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution;
- Articulating the concerns of the people of Ghana with regards to the amendments that may be required for a comprehensive review of the 1992 Constitution; and
- Making recommendations to the Government for consideration and provide a draft Bill for possible amendments to the 1992 Constitution.

After extensive multi-stakeholder consultations across the country and abroad, and receiving over 85,000 submissions, the final report was completed and delivered to H.E The President in December 2011. The report is made up of 15 chapters, and suggests measures that the Government should take to translate its recommendations into constitutional, legislative and administrative actions that would improve national governance and the lives of people. The Commission was given a two-year mandate, but finished its work ahead of schedule. Hence the target envisaged under the GSGDA of analysing the information from the consultative process and, submitting a final draft report to Cabinet was achieved.

iv. Strengthening of the Independent Governance Institutions

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana designates the Electoral Commission (EC), the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), the Judicial Service (JS) and the National Media Commission (NMC) as the key Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs). The IGIs have special functions to perform to serve as a check on the Executive Arm of Government, in order to ensure good and accountable governance. However, these institutions, for a long time, have been under-resourced, constraining their ability to carry out their respective functions effectively. The medium-term objective under the GSGDA is to adequately resource these IGIs to enable them perform their functions effectively. In 2011, the government released a total of GH¢165.190 million to them, representing a 200% increase over the 2010 level.

Figure 8.2: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2011



Source: EC, CHRAJ, JS, NCCE, and NMC (2011)

In contrast with the 2010 average budgetary shortfall of 44.4%, the 2011 budgetary releases fell short of the approved budget marginally by less than 3%. The highest beneficiaries were EC and NCCE, while NMC was the most disadvantaged. The NCCE budget release exceeded the approved budget by 56.1%, while EC had its entire approved budget released. With the exception of JS which recorded a decline of 26.4% in actual releases compared to 2010, CHRAJ, EC, NCCE and NMC all registered increases in budgetary releases in 2011. These increases in budgetary releases were mainly meant for Personnel emoluments and Administration, except in the case of EC which was largely due to expenditures in relation to the acquisition of biometric voter registration equipment and the activities towards the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. This is to guarantee a transparent, free, fair and peaceful election.

Table 8.3: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Level in 2011	Progress towards target
1. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Na 33.6% 50% 61.1% 20.0%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil)%Chg - EC = Na - CHRAJ= Na - NCCE = 7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = Na - NMC = 0.448 (23%)	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil)%Chg (13.580)...% (9.056)...% (14.612) 100.7% (46.827)...% (0.332) -25.9%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil)%Chg EC= (109.2)704% CHRAJ= (9.680)47.4% NCCE=(17.903)22.5% JS=(34.455) NMC=(0.933) 182%	Target not achieved
2. The share of resources to the election fund	0% Passage of bill to law by	Proposal made to Parliament and accepted by all political parties	- 0% - Bill in Parliament.	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Level in 2011	Progress towards target
	Parliament and accented to by H.E The President	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.	- IEA still engaged in advocacy work on the Bill.		
3. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	CSOs, think thanks, etc Participate in preparing annual monitoring report on national development plans	- National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think thanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	- CSOs participated in the selection of indicators and setting of targets for national development plans	- CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
	Na	- Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	- 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 audited report of Government.	Na A number of key PFM reforms are on-going, including: the PBB, GIFMIS, review of the organizational codes, and revision of the Chart of Account	Lack of data
	CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDBS review	- GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	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	CSOs were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2011 MDBS review meeting, SWGs meetings	Target achieved
	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings conducted	- APRM: Formation of District APRM Oversight Committees across the country, consisting mainly of voluntary associations of civil society and public sector actors.	- 170 District APRM Oversight Committees inaugurated - 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings were conducted 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	Target Achieved

Source: NDPC, ISODEC, MOFEP, and APRM Secretariat, 2011

v. Ensure Free and Credible Election

Following the conduct of the district assemblies and unit committee elections in all 170 districts, covering a total of 6,160 electoral areas in 2010, the EC successfully completed and gazetted the 2010 District Level Election results. Total elected positions for the District Assembly Electoral Areas (DAEAs) were 6,093 out of which 6.8% were females, while out of the total of 5,378 elected for the UCEs only 6.4% were females.

The initiative to further consolidate the electoral process in areas relating to technology continued in 2011. As part of the process to introduce biometric voter registration as a key mechanism against multiple voting and impersonation in Ghana's electoral system, the Electoral Commission in 2011 completed the procurement processes for acquiring equipment

and software required for the registration of all eligible voters. To improve transparency and credibility of the process, representatives of registered political parties, through the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC), engaged the EC and made inputs towards the procurement of appropriate equipment for the exercise.

Efforts continued to be made to resource and strengthen the political parties. The proposal for public financing of political parties continued to receive attention in 2011, following the submission of the draft Public Financing of Political Parties Bill, including the creation of an Election Fund for political parties and guaranteed funding for the Electoral Commission to Parliament by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA). The lead role by IEA instead of the Electoral Commission was considered appropriate for the purpose of transparency of the process. Though limited progress was made, IEA continued to engage stakeholders in advocacy with the view to mobilizing the necessary support for its passage and assent by the President.

vi. 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 development of national policy documents, their implementation, monitoring and evaluation continued to be 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 monitoring the implementation of the GSGDA and the preparation of the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Though current data on the Open Budget Index Score is not available in 2011 to monitor and assess Ghana's performance with regard to the transparency of its budgeting process, indications are that the process continues to improve as a result of the current effort to strengthen the processes for preparing and managing the implementation of the annual national budget within the broader framework of public financial management reforms. Among the key reforms are the introduction of the PBB, GIFMIS, review of the organizational codes, and revision of the Chart of Accounts. CSOs and citizens continue to make input into the national budget preparation process through memos submitted to Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. In addition government continues to publish mid-year budget review, year-end budget, and audit reports.

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. Since 2010, however CSOs and policy think-tanks have been provided the platform to participate in the process as a result of active communications and wider engagement policy that has been adopted for the reviews. This engagement was sustained in 2011, with CSO representative making presentation and serving as discussants on a number of papers presented at the 2011 MDBS PAF review.

Furthermore, 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 APRM Oversight Committees provide a platform for generating and building local solutions to challenges identified. The process helps in democratizing the decision-making process and includes the voice of the citizens in the planning of development programmes. Essentially, the Committees are agencies for education, sensitization and the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the APRM at the local level. In 2011, one hundred and seventy (170) District APRM Oversight Committees inaugurated in 2010 continued to perform their functions. In this regard, about 40 districts collected data, analysed and validated the District Governance Assessment (DGA) survey report. The DGA report, the third in a series, assesses and tracks the progress of governance and service delivery in Ghana. The report adopts a four-prong approach, combining a sample survey, focus group discussions, expert interviews and desk research. In 2011, the individual survey covered a total of 11,056 persons in 40 districts of Ghana.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures and strategies were adopted to strengthen the practice of democracy in 2011:

Compliance with the Transition Law

- Public consultations on the Transition Bill was undertaken by 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

- The Parliamentary Support Office (PSO) coordinated two community engagement programmes in the Dangme East, Yilo Krobo, and Upper Manya districts in the Eastern Region, and Mfantseman East and West districts in the Central Region;
- The PSO facilitated Parliament's engagement with Development Partners and assisted the Parliamentary Centre to implement the African Parliamentary Strengthening Programme (APSP) for Budget Oversight;
- Work on the rehabilitation of the Job 600 building project continued;
- Government acquired funding under the E-Government Project to upgrade the ICT infrastructure to improve parliamentary business, especially on the floor of the House.

Constitutional Review

- The Constitution Review Commission (CRC) organized a National Constitutional Review Conference in March 2011, to solicit inputs to the draft synthesis report of the Commission;
- CRC continued with its diaspora consultation;
- CRC continued with the analysis and synthesis of the extra information received which brought total submissions to eighty five thousand (85,000), and tested the legal and factual integrity of the submissions;
- All submissions were coded individually and mapped against the demographic map of Ghana. Appropriate and relevant research into the areas covered by the submissions were also conducted;
- The CRC drafted the relevant Bills for the recommended amendments to the Constitution, and prepared indicative list of Laws required to be reviewed;

- The CRC put together a comprehensive list of recommendations for administrative reforms in governance;
- The CRC continued with the consensus-building on issues across the twelve (12) thematic areas as well as other areas of concerns of the Constitution; and
- A Final Report of recommendations and findings, together with the draft amendment Bills was submitted to the Government of Ghana within.

Strengthening of the Independent Governance Institutions

- CHRAJ continued with and is in the process of completing the National Human Rights Action Plan (NAHRAP) to promote and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- CHRAJ trained 62 regional and district directors and investigators in mediation skills, and 86 regional and district directors, investigators and registrars in basic gender concepts and women's rights;
- CHRAJ hosted a training workshop for Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRIs);
- The National Media Commission continued its work of registering, regulating and monitoring the activities of media houses in Ghana. It prepared guidelines for fair and equitable coverage of political parties by the state-owned media, and has established a media monitoring system to monitor activities of the media. The Commission also prepared a proposal to the Constitution Review Commission to look at the ownership structure of the media to ensure sanity in media practice;
- NCCE held community durbars and roundtable discussions on the state of Ghana's democracy under the Fourth Republican Constitution for 17,000 participants for 170 communities. Issues relating to the Judiciary and the Justice System, the Media, Political Parties and the Decentralization process were also discussed;
- NCCE in collaboration with Civil Society organisations expanded the Peace building process in conflict areas of Northern Ghana through training workshops on conflict prevention, management and resolution; and
- NCCE set up Social Auditing Clubs in 5 districts and organised two regional showcases for 516 Junior and Senior High School students from the Northern and Upper East Regions to promote citizen's engagement with government at all levels and demand transparency, responsiveness and accountability.

Ensure Free and Credible Election

- The EC successfully completed and gazetted the results of the 2010 District Level Elections.
- To speed up results collation and declaration, the EC trained staff on the transmission of election results through the VSAT Wide Area Network (WAN) that connects the headquarters to all the 10 Regions and 179 District offices countrywide.
- The Commission awarded contract for the procurement of equipment for the Biometric Voters Registration exercise to replace the existing manual voters register. Electronic verification equipment was also to be acquired.

Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process

- The NDPC prepared and published the 2010 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the GSGDA. Preparation of the 2010 Ghana MDGs report was also initiated. The processes involved in preparing these reports benefited from the inputs

of CSOs, think-tanks, professional bodies, private sector, traditional authorities and local communities through consultations and representations on the CSPGs.

- CSOs continued to participate in the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) of the MDDBS with SEND Foundation serving as CSOs representative on the Governance Sector Working Group (SWG) and the Ghana M&E Forum 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 17 sector working groups. Chief Directors co-chair the SWGs together with a DP counterpart to ensure Government ownership and mutual accountability.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning continued to improve on its engagement with the general public, including inviting citizens and groups to submit inputs into the national budget, as well as engaging CSOs in the pre-budget and post budget activities.

8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The strategies implemented to strengthen local governance and decentralisation in 2011 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Operationalising 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 district 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
- Number of MMDAs that have prepared and are implementing their District Medium-term Development Plans (DMTDPs) in line with NDPC guidelines
- Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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 revenue were analysed. Total revenue available to MMDAs for implementation of programmes and projects declined by 1.8% from Gh¢528.30 million in 2010 to Gh¢518.87 million in 2011. This constitutes 4% of total government receipts (both domestic revenue and grants) in 2011, compared to 5.3% in 2010 (Table 8.4). This indicates that, in real terms, proportion of resources available at the MMDAs level to implement their activities declined in 2011.

Total Central Government transfers including the DACF, HIPC and GOG, on the other hand increased by 13.8% in nominal terms from Gh¢279.51 million in 2010 to Gh¢318.04 million. When expressed as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, this

constitutes 2.7% in 2011 compared to 4.8% in 2010. This shows that, in real terms, proportion of resources of central government resources to the MMDAs rather declined in 2011. With the full implementation of the Composite Budget and the establishment of a Fiscal Decentralization Units in the MLGRD and in 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.

Table 8.4: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipt	Na	- Total MMDAs' Revenue: Gh¢321.37 mill - Total national revenue/receipt: Gh¢9,465.10 mill - % Share: 3.4%	Gh¢528.30 mill* Gh¢9,926.39mill 5.3%*	Gh¢518.87 mill+ Gh¢12,908.02 mill 4.02%	Slow progress
2. Share of Central Government's transfers to MMDA's in total national budget	Na > 7.5%	- 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%	Gh¢279.51mill* Gh¢5,784.46 mill 4.8%* 7.5%	Gh¢318.04 mill+ Gh¢11,676.60 mill 2.72% 7.5%	Target not achieved
3. Size of MMDA's personnel in relation to Central Government	Na Na Na	- Total # MMDAs' employees: Na - Total # personnel on Govt's payroll: Na - MMDAs' share: Na	Na Na Na	= 39,686 = 470,866 = 8.4%	Lack of data

Source: MLGRD, MOFEP & NDPC, 2011

*=Revised; +=Provisional (Excludes data from 17 MMDAs)

The current number of employees of the MMDAs is estimated at 39,689, representing about 8.4% of total number of personnel on government payroll. Though comprehensive data is not available to determine the changes in relative share of MMDAs' personnel to total government personnel, indications are that the administrative capacity of MMDAs was enhanced in 2011 following the transfer of 32,358 staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service (LGS) under the decentralization reforms agenda. Under the process all the ten (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 Service and become members of the LGS.

Also, the capacity of MMDAs continued to be strengthened due to the implementation of capacity building programmes inherent in the District Development Fund (DDF) arrangements and other central government interventions. Under the DDF, MMDAs are required to establish a link between performance assessment 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.

Efforts aimed at strengthening the decentralized planning system to ensure that proper budgetary resources are efficiently utilized in a coordinated manner continued in 2011. Following the finalization of the GSGDA (2010 – 2013) in 2010, the NDPC provided MMDAs with planning guidelines, and trained them 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. So far all the 170 existing MMDAs completed their DMTDPs and submitted copies to NDPC for review and comments. In addition, 100 MMDAs (59%) completed their draft M&E plans to help monitor the progress of implementation of their respective DMTDPs, as well as prepared their 2011 APRs based on their M&E Plans (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their DMTDPs in line with NDPC's planning guidelines	170	<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 was organized for all 170 MMDAs to prepare their respective DMTDPs based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 - By April 2011 about 97 MMDAs had prepared and submitted their DMTDPs to NDPC 	# of MMDAs who have prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	Target Achieved
2. Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their M&E Plans	-# of MMDAs who prepared 2010 APR = 100	<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 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 40 MMDAs had submitted their draft respective M&E plans to NDPC 	# of MMDAs who prepared 2011 APR = 100	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD, MOFEP & NDPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to strengthen local governance and decentralization:

- Following the passage of the Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument 2009, L.I. 1961 in 2010, 32,358 personnel were transferred from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service to improve upon local government administration. Human resource and physical infrastructure auditing was conducted to inform policy formulation and planning;
- The LGS Secretariat established Human Resource Departments in all the ten (10) Regional Coordinating Councils and created 20 Human Resource Units in selected MMDAs.-The departments and units are aimed at equipping the RCCs and MMDAs to efficiently manage the human resource to be integrated into the MMDAs;
- Twenty-nine (29) District Works Departments (DWDs) were also established, bringing the total number to 73;
- The LGS, in collaboration with MOFEP and other stakeholders, organized orientation workshops for MMDCEs and members of the Regional and District Budget Committees on Composite Budgeting and the MTEF. This was to enable officers prepare towards the implementation of the Composite Budget in 2012;

- Government provided 6,000 motor bikes and 170 cross-country vehicles to the MMDAs to help improve on the mobility of assembly members;
- Under the Urban Development and Management Programme, Cabinet approved the Policy Guidelines and Operations Manual for Street Naming and addresses of buildings for MMDAs;
- To deepen democracy and local development, 42 new districts were created and start-up capital of GH¢1.0 million per district was provided to meet their initial infrastructural needs;
- With the rapid urbanization in Ghana and its attendant challenges of poor basic infrastructure and poor basic service delivery, the Government secured US\$175 million funding to implement the Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP) to provide some basic infrastructure and capacity support to the MMDAs. The objectives of the project are: to strengthen the intergovernmental fiscal framework; to strengthen local public financial management and accountability for improved infrastructure and services in urban assemblies; and to improve citizens' engagement with urban assemblies and their perceptions of urban management;
- As part of the processes to introduce Composite Budget in 2012, National and Regional Technical Working groups to coordinate, monitor and provide backstop support to District Budget Committees were formed. The membership at the national level included MOFEP, NDPC, LGS, ILGS, DACF, and Ghana Audit Service, while the regional technical working groups included RBO, RPO, RCAGD, RGAS, and three district IT staff;
- Stakeholder workshops were organized by the National Technical Working group for members of the Parliamentary Select Committees on Finance and Local Government, Chief Directors, Regional Ministers, and MMDCEs and one hundred and seventy District Budget Committees made up of Budget, Planning and Finance officers and Internal Auditors were trained in the activity based budgeting;
- The National Technical Working group successfully organized regional budget hearings in all the 10 regions. The hearings were attended by traditional leaders, civil society organizations and other interest groups and chaired by Regional Ministers.
- With the introduction of the composite budget, the budgeting systems of all 170 MMDAs have been automated with MTEF activity based budgeting in the Activate Access based software. Out of the Activate system, 170 composite budgets were successfully prepared and approved by 170 MMDAs.

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

The strategies implemented under the establishment of Special Development Areas 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 income disparities are still not available. However, analysis based on the 1991/92 and 2005/06 Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS) and MiDA's GLSS 5+ study in 2010, shows growing income disparities among regions. Based on this observation, the special purpose interventions including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), and the Special Development Authorities have been designed to halt and reverse the growing disparity in incomes among geographical areas.

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. The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), on the other hand, 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, US\$136.069 million, constituting about 24.9% was released by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in 2011 for the implementation of planned activities. This put the total expenditures as at 2011 at US\$461 million, representing 84% of the Compact Funds.

The SADA initiative became effectively functional in 2011, following the establishment of the administrative and operational structures, including the inauguration of a 9-member Board of Directors. Government subsequently released an amount of Gh¢30 million for implementation of activities including holding consultative meetings in all the 5 regions of the SADA zone; engaging private sector operators in the SADA zone; and designing and implementing the first SADA programme initiative on post-flood rehabilitation support for farmers, and post-flood housing scheme targeted at rural communities.

An amount of Gh¢2.566 million was released for implementation of priority interventions 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

Efforts continued to be made to operationalize the Western Corridor and Eastern Corridor Development Authorities announced by the President in the 2011 State of the Nation's Address to deal with the special development needs of the Western, Central, and Volta Regions, as well as the Afram and Accra Plains. The spatial presentation on the framework for zoning the affected areas, as well as the concept paper on Special Development Zones Initiative was developed by the NDPC in 2011. The next phase of the process is the preparation of the framework for the Special Development Zones concept for engaging stakeholders in the affected areas for the eventual establishment of the Authorities.

Meanwhile a Sector Working Group (SWG) on Deprived Areas has been established under the MDDBS mechanism to coordinate donor support towards the implementation of targeted interventions to halt and reverse the growing disparities across geographical areas. The membership of the SWG includes representatives of NDPC, SADA, MOTI, OoP and DPs.

Table 8.6: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	2 Establish the Western and the Eastern Corridors Development Authorities	Na Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	Na	Na	Lack of Data
2. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	- # Special Development Authorities created = 2 - Establish the Western and the Eastern Development Authorities	- # Special development initiatives = 4 - MiDA (covering 23 districts; and SADA (covering 5 regions); Bui Dam Authority; and CEDECOM of Central Region	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 take off of the SADA project - CEDECOM was subsumed under the proposed Western Corridor Development Authority	0 - Framework for zoning the special development zone has been prepared by NDPC - Concept note on the special development zone prepared and discussed - Preparation of full framework for engagement with stakeholders in the Western and the Eastern Development Authorities has commenced	Steady progress
3. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives	MiDA= US\$263.18 mil SADA= Ghc25mil CEDECOM= Ghc5.2mil	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na	MiDA=US\$5.0mill SADA=Ghc1.275 mill CEDECOM=Ghc0.218 mil	MiDA =US\$136.069 mil SADA = Ghc30mil CEDECOM = Ghc2.566 mil	Steady progress

Source: MiDA, SADA, OoP, MOFEP & GSS, 2011

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2011 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives are effectively implemented:

i. Millennium Development Authority (MiDA)

Agriculture Project:

- **Commercial Training Activity:** All the planned activities including training of 60 FBOs in the mop-up training exercise were completed.
- **Irrigation Activity:** Works contract for the rehabilitation of Bontanga and Golinga Schemes achieved 61% physical progress as at October, 2011 at Bontanga and 48% at Golinga. Works Contract for the Construction of Kpong Left Bank Irrigation Project achieved 46% physical progress as at October, 2011 at Torgome. Finally, physical progress of the Works Contract for the Construction of Kpong Piped Irrigation Water Supply Project was 98%.
- **Land Activity:** With regard to the Awutu Senya Pilot, a total of 1,162 Land Title certificates were issued, representing 46.5% of the 2,500 estimated certificates to be issued in this PLTR Area. Fieldwork on Sensitization and Gender for Awutu Senya Pilot was completed, while work on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) was also

completed. In addition, work on AS2 Inventory and Land Survey Contract was completed.

- **Post-Harvest Activity:** Fourteen (14) Post Harvest Infrastructure Projects in the Southern Horticulture Belt were awarded for construction. This includes a Perishable Cargo Centre (PCC) at Kotoka International Airport, 3 Public Pack houses (PPH) in the Horticultural Belt and 10 Agribusiness Centres (ABCs). The PPH Facilities at *Mariakrom, Otwekrom and Akorley* were completed and commissioned.
- **Credit Services Activity:** The number of accredited participating financial institutions (PFIs) in 2011 remained 56, including 11 Commercial Banks, 2 Savings & Loans Companies, 34 Rural and Community Banks and 9 Financial NGOs (FNGOs). The adjusted cumulative gross amount of loans approved by Bank of Ghana (BoG) & Agricultural Credit Program Consultant (ACPC) and disbursed by MiDA stood at GH¢23.05 million.
- **Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads:** Construction works on all Tranche A feeder roads were completed.

Transportation Project:

- **NI Highway:** 80.3% of the Tetteh Quarshie Interchange to Apenkwa Interchange (6.05km), and 61.7% of the Apenkwa Interchange to Mallam Junction – (8.119km) were completed.
- **Trunk Roads Activity:** 97.3% of the physical works on the Agogo-Afrisere trunk road was completed, while physical progress on the Afrisere-Dome trunk road was 75.3%.
- **Ferry Activity:** Rehabilitation of floating dock and construction of two ferries were completed and sea trial and christening of Ferry No.1 were held. Also, the landing stages and rehabilitation of terminal facilities as well as extraction of tree stumps and fixing of navigational buoys along ferry route were completed.

Rural Development Project:

- **Procurement Capacity Activity (PCA):** A total of eight (8) tertiary institutions, which is 100% of the target, are currently using the modules developed under the PCA, whereas training and internship were organised for tertiary students. They were placed in MDAs, MMDAs and some private institutions.
- **Community Services:** Physical works on the construction of all 176 school blocks with 154 ancillary facilities were completed. Works on boreholes construction in all the three zones were completed. A total of 230 boreholes were drilled, out of which 140 were successful, 90 are marginal and dry. Tamale Water Extension Project (TWEP) was completed, while under the rural electrification sub-activity, the 173km, 33kV O/H lines and 12 transformer stations at all sites in the Southern and Northern Intervention Zones were completed.
- **Financial Services Activity:** MiDA sponsored the Cheque Codeline and Automated Clearing House Systems and the Development of the Local and Wide Area Network (WAN) for rural banks under the Rural Financial Services Activity. Implementation and monitoring of contracts under the Ghana Rural Bank Computerization and Interconnectivity Project were completed. Also, as at December 2011, the *Deployment of Standard eMerge Banking Software Application Project* had computerized 91 rural banks with a total branch network in 406 locations across the country. This represents 68% of banks but 57% of the branch network originally targeted by the project.

ii. Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA):

- SADA Board convened six (6) times in all five programme regions covered by SADA and presided over consultative meetings with all five (5) Regional Ministers; engaged private sector operators in the SADA zone; had consultations with NGOs and civil society organizations; and sought the views of chiefs and traditional authorities in the zone;
- Under the leadership of the Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, SADA convened a major National Development Partners' Conference in Accra. The conference outlined Government's long-term strategy for SADA and sought to establish DP's long-term commitment to the SADA initiative;
- SADA designed an Emergency Programme Support for Post-Flood Rehabilitation targeted at 6,000 farmers who lost their livelihoods during the floods of 2010 in the five (5) regions of the SADA zone;
- Farm inputs – fertilizer and improved seeds have been distributed to 6,000 farm families to enable them cultivate one (1) acre of maize each; and to dramatically increase the yield through improved seeds and farming techniques;
- Training, extension support and market access were provided through MoFA, NADMO and RPCUs and SADA to all 6,000 farm families. The initiative led to at least 30% increase in maize yields; and a restoration of the production capacity of the families affected by the floods;
- With the support and assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SADA initiated a post-flood rural housing scheme, a pilot phase started in Malzeri (near Yendi in the Northern Region); and
- A 5-year SADA Business Plan outlining the priority investments to be undertaken in the start-up phase was finalized and approved by the SADA Board.

iii. Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM)

- CEDECOM undertook a Piggery Project at Assin Manso, and was involved in construction and rehabilitation of a Salt Project;
- CEDECOM liaised with District Assemblies to identify and develop new tourism products in the Central Region, and also participated in international Trade and Investment fairs to promote opportunities in the Central Region;
- CEDECOM implemented a social intervention project including educating traditional birth attendants on antenatal, delivery and post-partum in the Central Region; and
- CEDECOM organised training in entrepreneurship, business management and leadership in Central Region.

8.2.4 Public Policy Management

The strategies implemented under the Public Policy Management 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:

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 56.8%. This compares favourably with the 2010 level where about 57% of core set of national indicators achieved their targets or made significant progress. However, it fell short of the target of at least 80% set for 2011 (Table 8.7).

The efficiency of budget execution has not shown any significant improvement from the 2010 level. Wide variances continued to be recorded at all levels of budget classifications in 2011. Total national budgetary expenditure exceeded the planned expenditure by 9.5%, while overall budget deviation index relating to the discretionary expenditures (i.e. Personnel Emolument (P.E), Administration, Services and Investments) was estimated at -8.2% compared to +17.1% recorded in 2010 and the target of $\pm 5\%$ set for 2011. This implies that though the P.E budget was exceeded by 32%, the overall discretionary budget expenditure fell short of planned expenditure by 8.2%. This poses a challenge for smooth implementation of key activities of MDAs and MMDAs, and the attainments of the overall GSGDA targets.

Table 8.7: Public Policy Management

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress over previous year	At least 80%	54.4%	57%	56.8%	Target not achieved
2. Budget deviation index:					
P.E =	$\pm 5\%$	-14%	8.8%	32.0%	Steady progress
Administration =	$\pm 5\%$	-26%	12%	-3.8%	
Service =	$\pm 5\%$	-1%	29%	-35.5%	
Investment =	$\pm 5\%$	48%	18.4%	-25.4%	
Overall=	$\pm 5\%$	8%	17.1%	-8.2%	

Source: MOFEP & NDPC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure efficient public policy management:

- The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) prepared a draft national M&E plan following the adoption of the GSGDA, and initiated the process towards the preparation of a National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) and a long term national development plan as envisaged in the GSGDA;
- In order to ensure that the GSGDA is effectively linked to the budget, NDPC continued to support MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective medium-term development plans based on the GSGDA. The draft MDAs and MMDAs medium-term development plans submitted to NDPC were reviewed and sector and regional workshops organized for MDAs

and MMDAs to give them the feedback for them to revise and finalize their respective plans;

- The 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA was prepared. Key recommendations made were sent to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning as an input into the 2012 budget guidelines for remedial actions to be taken by the relevant MDAs;
- As part of the effort to improve the budget preparation processes and its management, the Government made a decision to change the current Activity Based Budgeting to Programme Based Budgeting (PBB). An initial pilot of PBB was undertaken and training was organized to build capacity of the staff of the 7 pilot MDAs. Also the Composite Budget initiative was rolled out to 170 MMDAs. To facilitate smooth implementation, a concept paper, a Manual and guidelines for the orientation and preparation of Composite Budget were developed for MMDAs. District Budget Committees (DBC) were formed to coordinate budget preparation, while national as well as regional Technical Working Groups were formed to provide support to the DBCs. Regional budget hearings, chaired by Regional Ministers in all the 10 regions were successfully organised;
- The Ghana Integrated Financial Management System (GIFMIS) reforms which began in 2010 to improve the effectiveness of service delivery and the allocation of scarce resources continued in 2011. The scope of the GIFMIS reforms includes the full and effective implementation of the Oracle E-Business Suite Financial Software Modules, which comprise General Ledger (GL), Purchasing, Accounts Payable, Budget Preparation, Cash Management, Accounts Receivable and Fixed Assets;
- A new Government Finance Statistics (GFS) compliant Chart of Accounts (CoA) was finalised in July and used as the basis of an extensive training programme for MDAs and MMDAs across the country. The new CoA has been set up in the Oracle General Ledger version 12. The CoA has been distributed to MDAs and MMDAs. MDA and MMDA Accounting and GIFMIS Operations Manual were also completed; and
- In order to improve treasury and cash management, the implementation of the Treasury Single Account continued with the closure of about 2,000 bank accounts. A policy for each MDA to have a maximum of three (3) bank accounts recorded in GL as nominal accounts were introduced. Cash forecasting templates within the Oracle Cash Management Module were also developed.

8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms

The strategies implemented under Public Sector Reforms in 2011 were aimed at strengthening the ministerial organizations and processes as well as making the public service effective partners in 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:

Following the finalization of the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme document, and the high-level consultations with Development Partners and MDAs in 2010, the programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) components of the Civil Service

reform plan was completed and the funding mechanism developed to ensure that the interventions are fully funded. The full roll-out of the interventions is expected to commence after adequate funding is secured.

Though data on the proportion of personnel with the right skills-set in the public service is still not available, the process to implement the Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Civil Service for effective service delivery continued in 2011.

All the 23 Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) were established and made functional. The MAB include private sector and civil society representatives in the provision of ministerial advisory services to the political leadership of the various MDAs (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Public Sector Reforms

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	- Civil Service Committee on Administrative Reforms established - Reformed Coordinating Unit (RCU) in place - M & E in place	- Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	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	Implementation of Civil Service Improvement Programme On-going. -Funding Proposal developed and submitted to development Partners and MDAs.	Slow progress
2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	Baseline studies undertaken by OHCS to update HR database & upgrade the information management system	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
3. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	23	Na	22	23	Target achieved

Source: OoP, PSC, & OHCS, 2011

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure public sector reforms:

- The Annual Performance Report on the Civil Service for 2010 was prepared and submitted to the Office of the President;
- To improve the performance assessment report of the Ghana Civil Service, the Service organised a sensitisation workshop for MDAs on the revised Annual Performance Reporting System;
- The Civil Service Bill was reviewed and was awaiting extensive stakeholder consultations before it is re-submitted to Cabinet and then Parliament;
- The Public Service Commission was developing a draft human resource manual to improve the capacity of managers in the performance of their official duties;

- The Public Service Commission organized the fifth annual conference of the Public Service Chief Executives, Chief Directors and chairmen of Governing Boards and Councils, as part of the initiative to institute regular training programmes to change the mind-set of public servants; and
- In collaboration with the Public Procurement Authority (PPA), the Public Service Commission launched the newly developed Scheme of Service for procurement officers, and the Schemes of Service for the Information Technology/Information Management (IT/IM) professionals and Internal Auditors within the Public Service.

8.2.6 Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2011 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:

Free uninhibited flow of relevant information to the public is crucial to democratic governance. Thus the freedom and independence of the media in Ghana has been guaranteed by Article 162 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. The media, continued to perform its responsibility as the watchdog over the three organs of government (i.e. the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary), as well as civil society groups and the general public. This is to ensure transparency and accountability in governance and bring about cohesion, national integration and development.

Although Ghana has done well in the area of press freedom since the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa, the 2011-2012 World Press Freedom Index (PFI) saw the country dropping 14 places in the world ranking. Scoring a grade of 11,00, Ghana was ranked 41st out of 179 countries globally in the 2011 PFI compared to 27th position in 2010 (Table 8.9). This notwithstanding, Ghana is still considered as one of Africa's traditional leaders in respect for journalists by the Paris-based media watchdog, Reporters Without Borders' (RWB) in its 10th annual press freedom index.

Table 8.9: Development Communication

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	<27th	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	26th	41 st	Target not Achieved

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. Number of National Policy dialogues	Na Na Na Na 11(including regional fairs)	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings:1 - National Policy Fair: 0	18 Na 1 1 1	23 16 1 3 4(including regional fairs)	Steady progress

Source: NMC & MOI, 2011

Government continued to organize the Annual National Policy Fair in order to improve the engagement of government with the people, make more information on policy management available to the citizens, and thereby helping to bring governance closer to the people. A total of 120 MDAs and MMDAs participated in the National Policy Fair in 2011, which is the second in the series of National Policy Fairs. In addition, twenty-three (23) ‘Meet-the-Press’ series, as well as sixteen (16) press conferences were organized to explain key issues and activities to the public. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning alone organised six press conferences to educate the media on the activities of the Ministry. Among these was the press conference held to educate the media on new system for cleaning government’s payroll. Four Regional Policy Fairs were organised in addition to seven (7) regional Meet-the-Press programmes, while the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information organized a nationwide budget dissemination workshop for stakeholders to share the contents of the 2011 national budget and get feedback for policy reviews (Table 8.9).

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 in this focus area:

- The National Media Commission (NMC) continued to monitor media content to identify and address professional deficits, triggers to conflict and to track development content of the media as well as the direction of coverage.
- The NMC also trained and sensitized media personnel to improve their work, especially in the areas of media ethics and peace building.
- Through the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), the Ministry of Information implemented the Digital Terrestrial Platform and launched three major television networks on the platform. Again, television coverage increased through provision of gap fillings of smaller television transmitters in towns such as Cape Coast, Koforidua, Obuasi and Ho, where signals from the main transmitters do not reach.
- To improve television and FM signal and reception, the Ministry of Information, through GBC procured transmitters for installation at Amedzofe, Akatsi, Tarkwa, Sefwi Wiawso, Sunyani and Tamale while an additional 500KVA standby generator was procured and installed at Broadcasting House (BH3) to provide adequate power for operations; and
- A new FM station was established at Kete-Krachi to disseminate information on government policies to the Akan community in the northern sector of the Volta Region.

8.2.7 Women and Governance

The strategies implemented in relation to women and governance focus area in 2011 were aimed at 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 limited improvement since 2009, despite the efforts being made to improve women participation in politics and in public life. With the exception of the appointment of two women to head the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the number of female ministers of state (7), Deputy Ministers (4), Members of Parliament (19), Chief Directors and Chief Justice remained the same despite the cabinet reshuffles during the year (Table 8.10). Also, out of the seventy-four (74) women judges, four were Supreme Court justices; four were Appeals Court justices and fifteen were High Court judges. At the lower courts, there were 18 female Circuit Court judges; 12 female professional District Magistrates and 20 career Magistrates. In addition, women constituted only 7% of elected members of MMDAs across the country, while the overall participation of women in public life is estimated at 12.3%, compared with 14.3% in 2010 and the target of 20% projected 2011.

Table 8.10: Trends in Women Participation in Public Life, 2000-2011

Sector	2000 - 2004					2004 - 2006					2008 -2011				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Members of Parliament	200	181	90	19	10	230	205	89	25	10.9	230	211	91.7	19	8.3
Ministers of State	33	31	93.9	2	6.1	29	25	86.1	4	13.9	35	28	80	7	20
Deputy Ministers	31	26	83.9	5	16.1	39	29	74.1	10	25.9	28	24	86	4	14
Regional Ministers	10	10	100	0	0	10	10	100	0	0	10	9	90	1	10
Deputy Regional Ministers	5	4	80	1	20	10	6	60	4	40	7	4	57.1	3	42.9
Cabinet Ministers	20	18	94.7	2	10				2		19	15	78.9	4	21.1
State Board and Council Members											205	157	76.59	48	23.41
Constitutional Review Commission											9	7	78	2	22

Source: MOWAC, 2011

Efforts to mainstreaming gender issues into the work programmes of MDAs and MMDAs, including introducing gender responsive budgeting continued in 2011. A total of twenty-three (23) MDAs and fifty-five (55) MMDAs, have adopted and incorporated relevant gender dimensions in the preparation and implementation of their annual budgets in fulfilment of government's gender policy directives in 2009. This compares with the situation in 2010 when twenty-three (23) MDAs and twenty-five (25) MMDAs had mainstreamed gender into their respective activities.

Though comprehensive data is not available on the overall resources allocated by MDAs and MMDAs to gender issues, the share of national budgetary resources allocated to MOWAC increased marginally from 0.13% in 2010 to 0.17% in 2011 (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Women and Governance

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	2%	- No Baseline data - Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	- MDAs = Na - MMDAs = Na MOWAC = 0.13%	- MDAs = Na - MMDAs = Na 0.17%	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of women in public life	20%	- 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%	18.9% (7) 20% (7) 9% (19) 7.18% 24% (6) 100% (1) 29% (4) Na Na 6.8 14.3	20% (7) 14% (4) 8.3% (19) 7.18% 17.4% 100% (1) 29% (4) (15) Na 7% 12.3	Slow progress
3. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	MDAs = 23 MMDAs = 30	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	MDAs = 23 MMDAs = 25	23 55	Target exceeded
4. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	Na Na	- MASLOC = Na - # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Women: 8,158 (99.1%) (men+women): 8,228 Na	Women: 32,835 (90.37%) (Men + women) 36,328 Na	Good progress
5. Number of women groups provided with access to agro-processing machinery	100 women groups	- Na - (40 agro-processing machines)	8	95 (109 agro-processing machines)	Good progress

Source: MOWAC & MASLOC., 2011

Women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. Within the framework of the Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), more women continued to receive financial support to undertake various economic activities. Out of a total number of 36,328 beneficiaries (men and women) who received funds from MASLOC in 2011, about 90% were women (Table 8.12). 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, restaurants/'chopbars', handicrafts, etc). In 2011 about 95 women groups were provided with agro-processing machinery compared to only 8 groups in 2010, while scholarships were provided to girls in 59 beneficiary districts under the District Scholarship Scheme to pursue technical skills training in any of the Community Development/Technical Training Institutes in Ghana.

Table 8.12: Women Access to MASLOC Funding

REGION	TOTAL DISBURSED (GH¢)				TOTAL DISBURSED (NUMBER)			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	LEGAL ENTITY (ON-LENDING)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	LEGAL ENTITY (ON-LENDING)

Ashanti	2,265,500	105,140	2,160,360	-	3,926	464	3,462	
Brong-Ahafo	1,253,020	32,900	1,220,120	-	3,294	92	3,202	0
Central	2,185,250	430,800	1,754,750	-	5,246	1,051	4,195	0
Eastern	1,858,250	199,550	1,658,700	-	4,341	491	3,850	0
Gt. Accra	4,414,155	1,307,185	3,076,970	30,000	3,847	427	3,415	0
Northern	1,571,700	62,450	1,509,250	-	4,150	168	3,982	0
Upper East	893,650	22,600	871,050	-	2,423	51	2,372	0
Upper West	661,850	4,600	657,250	-	1,975	18	1,957	0
Volta	2,063,140	262,200	1,800,940	-	4,483	532	3,951	0
Western	1,159,100	89,800	1,059,300	10,000	2,649	199	2,449	1
Sub-Total	18,325,915	2,517,225	15,768,690	40,000	36,334	3,493	32,835	6
%	100%	13.74%	86.05%	0.22%	100%	9.61%	90.37%	0.02%

Source: MASLOC&MOWAC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure women empowerment and improved participation in political governance:

- Government continued to honour its international obligations and commitments to women and children. MOWAC thus continued the implementation of 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;
- Fifteen (15) MOFA budget officers from 6 regions in the northern sector were trained in gender responsive budgeting;
- MOWAC, in collaboration with MOFEP and NDPC, established a Gender Responsive Budget Monitoring Unit within the PPMEDs to monitor gender responsive budgeting in all MDAs. The Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Technical Working Committee was revamped and reconstituted to oversee gender mainstreaming in sector policies and budgets;
- Draft training manuals on mainstreaming gender into planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation at the district levels were also developed and validated. The GRB Monitoring Unit will provide opportunity for GOG to further deepen and systematize efforts to ensure that planning and budgeting officers across all the MDAs are equipped with the latest analytical GRB tools. This is to ensure that gender issues are better addressed within the budget, policies and greater support is given for gender equality. It will also help conduct gender analysis as part of the MDA and MMDA planning and budget cycle;
- MOWAC launched the African Women Decade (2011-2020) in Accra and a draft Strategic Implementation Plan for the implementation of the programme was developed;
- ICT equipment was supplied to 25 Vocational and Technical Training institutions and training was provided for the staff under the Gender Responsive Skills Community Development Project. Three MOWAC officials were sponsored to pursue post graduate studies in Gender and Transformation in South Africa and 15 others were trained in ICT;
- MOWAC compiled a register of existing Gender Desk Officers (GDOs) in MDAs and MMDAs for institutionalization. Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed for use by the GDOs and training programmes were held for the GDOs in order to build their capacities; and
- The Re-engineering Action Plan was completed with three hundred copies of the plan document being printed and successfully launched in Accra. The Ministry commenced the implementation of the plan.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

To fight corruption and organised crimes, the strategies implemented in 2011 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 (PAC) of Parliament 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 worsened from 4.1 (on the scale of 1-10 of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)⁹) in 2010 to 3.9 in 2011. This puts Ghana at the rank of 69 out of 183 countries in the World, and the 8th corruption free country in Africa. Overall, two-thirds of the 182 countries scored in 2011 obtained scores less than the global benchmark of 5, signifying that the perception of corruption among the citizenry on public office holders is significantly high.

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 2011. The total number of corruption, human rights, and administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ declined from 12,901 in 2010 to 11,477 in 2011. The number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ decreased from 39 in 2010 to 13 in 2011, while human rights cases decreased from 11,884 in 2010 to 10,711 in 2011. The number of administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ also decreased from 978 in 2010 to 753 in 2011

The efforts at further strengthening the legislative environment for fighting corruption suffered a setback in 2011 as a result of the inability to enact and implement the Freedom of Information Bill forwarded to Parliament in 2010. The bill which was initially drafted in 2003 was finally approved by Cabinet and subsequently forwarded to Parliament in 2010. However it has technically elapse in Parliament and is expected to be withdrawn and re-laid (Table 8.13).

⁹The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries according to their perceived levels of public-sector corruption. The 2011 index draws on different assessments and business opinion surveys carried out by independent and reputable institutions. The surveys and assessments used to compile the index include questions relating to the bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of public funds, and questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of public-sector anti-corruption efforts. The message of the CPI is the same: scoring less than 5 means corruption is perceived to be a serious problem in a country.

Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Corruption perception Index	5.0 (On the scale of 1-10)	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	4.1 (62 nd out of 178)	3.9 (69 th out of 183)	Target not achieved
2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Na	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%	1. CHRAJ: 11,884 39 978 12,901 2. CHRAJ: Na	1. CHRAJ: 10,711 13 753 11,477 2. EOCO: Na	Good progress
3. Enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Act	- Passage of Bill into law by Parliament and assented to by H.E The President - Institutional arrangement for implementation established	- Freedom of information law: None - Freedom of Information Bill currently at the finalization stage at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently ongoing	- Presentation of Bill to Parliament	Technically the Bill has elapsed and has to be withdrawn and re-laid	Target not achieved

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament & MOI., 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

In 2011, the following specific policy measures were pursued to fight corruption and economic crimes:

- Government signed into law the Extractive Industry Transparency Index (EITI);
- CHRAJ continued to strengthen its effort to promote and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as fair administration of public services;
- A draft National Human Rights Action Plan (NAHRAP) to promote and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms in Ghana was prepared by CHRAJ;
- CHRAJ trained 62 regional and district directors and investigators in mediation skills, and 86 regional and district directors, investigators and registrars in basic gender concepts and women's rights;
- In addition, CHRAJ hosted a training workshop for the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI);
- The Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) continued to intensify its operations to mitigate economic crimes, financial crimes, human trafficking and to prohibit illegal cyber activity. To facilitate mentoring and enhance the capacity of EOCO to do its work, links were established with the Inter-Governmental Agency against Money Laundering in West Africa and the United Nations Office on drugs and crime, in addition to study tours organized to similar agencies abroad;
- Processes and procedures for dealing with issues of international cooperation, particularly under the Mutual Assistance Act and Anti-Money Laundering was established by EOCO;

- EOCO initiated the preparation of a medium-term strategic plan to provide a clear direction for the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO);
- To provide permanent office accommodation for EOCO the construction of head office complex was continued in 2011; and
- The process to prepare a legislative instrument to operationalise Act 2010 (Act 804) was begun and a draft standard operating procedure to regulate and streamline the effectiveness of officers was prepared for consultation and adoption by the EOCO Board.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

To enhance the rule of law and justice, the strategies implemented in 2011 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 off;
- Percentage of cases resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme;
- Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); and
- Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions

Status of Selected Indicators:

The capacity of the Judiciary to efficiently dispense off justice and ensure rule of law continued to be improved in 2011 with 205 new lawyers called to the bar, compared to 199 in 2010. This however, fell short of the projected target of 220 lawyers. Eleven (11) additional lawyers were appointed to the bench, putting the total number of lawyers appointed to the bench at 42 compared to 31 in 2010. This included one high court judge, 8 circuit court judges and 2 professional magistrates. Eighteen (18) career magistrates were also appointed to enhance the rule of law and justice.

Progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as about 37% of the courts were computerized in 2011, compared to 29.8% progress recorded in 2010 (Table 8.14).

These improvements are yet to impact positively on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which has remained at 7 months since 2009, though the courts recorded and disposed off less cases in 2011 than in 2010. The total number of cases recorded by the courts declined from 109,743 cases in 2010 to 90,366 cases in 2011. The actual number of cases disposed off also declined from 143,340 cases in 2010 to 98,512 cases in 2011. This implies that fewer outstanding cases were finally resolved than in 2010.

Table 8.14: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	220 (12.2%) 45 (45.2%)	Called to the bar: 168 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	199 31 (10.7%)	205 11	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of courts computerized	50.0%	16.3%	29.8%	37.0%	Target not achieved
3. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	7 months	7 months	7 months	Target not achieved
4. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	115,250 135,400	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	109,743 143,340	90,366 98,512	Target not achieved
5. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	80%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,703 Total no. of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,506 Total no. of Cases Reported=7,012 Percentage=50%	7,000 8,000 87.5%	Target achieved
6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	<u>Recorded</u> 6,000 <u>Settled</u> 4,000	5,358	3,754 (-30.2)	<u>Recorded</u> 4,127 <u>Settled</u> 2,186	Good progress
7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	15%	Na	15%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOJ & A-G, 2011

‘The Justice for All Programme’ which was initiated by the Judiciary to bring fair administration of justice to remand prisoners who have been behind bars for 5 years or more, and to reduce congestion in prison facilities across the country, continued in 2011. Under the programme the cases of 245 remand prisoners were reviewed, out of which 113 were placed before judges/magistrates; 13 struck out; 63 accused persons discharged; and 1 person convicted.

On the other hand, the total number of cases resolved under the Legal Aid Scheme increased in 2011. The number of cases reported to the scheme increased from 7,012 in 2010 to 8,000 in 2011, out of which 87.5% were resolved. This is an improvement over the 3,506 or 50% resolved in 2010. Meanwhile, more cases continued to be recorded and settled through ADR. The total number of cases referred to ADR increased from 3,754 in 2010 to 4,127 in 2011, out of which 2,186 were settled.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- The Ministry of Justice, under the Legal Aid Scheme, engaged the services of 25 private lawyers to handle 42 cases for the indigent at no cost to them;
- The Council for Law Reporting published Volumes 1 and 2 of 2003-2005 *Ghana Law Reports*, while the 2001-2006 editions of the *Review of Ghana Law* were printed. Preparations towards the printing of Volumes 1 and 2 of the 2006/2007 edition of *Ghana Law Reports* was initiated;

- The Ministry of Justice, through the Registrar-General's Department, implemented the GeReg Registration Reform Programme, which improved and reduced the delays and cost of business registration;
- The Judicial Service continued with the process of automating the magistrate courts to facilitate the performance of the Family, Juvenile and Drugs-Related Courts and propagated the principles of Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) to reduce the backlog of cases in the Courts;
- The programme of weekend magistrate courts initiated in Accra was extended to Takoradi and Kumasi, while training and equipping of judges and magistrates was carried out; and
- Construction works continued on the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) and the Family Justice Court Complex, while works on the 34-courtroom complex at the 28th February Road Courts premises commenced.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The strategies implemented in 2011 to ensure public safety and security 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 incidents 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; and
- 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 recorded in 2010 was reversed in 2011, with the total number of police force increasing from 23,124 in 2010 to 24,818 in 2011. This has reduced the enormous pressure on the police in terms of the deployment of police officers on frontline duties.

The Police-Population Ratio (PPR) which worsened in 2010 as a result of the decline in the number of police officers was accordingly reversed in 2011 with the PPR estimated at 1:976 compared to 1: 1,037 in 2010. This puts Ghana on track to achieving the UN policing standard of 1:500 PPR by 2014 (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Police citizen ratio	- 39,744 by 2013 - About 1:648 by 2013	- Total # of police: 23,744 Ratio: 1: 927	23,124 1:1037	24,818 Ratio 1:976	Good progress
2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
4. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	10% reduction	- Reported cases =243,769 - % Chg: 1.6%	=234,242 %Chg: 3.9% (decrease)	= 231,908 %chg:1.0% (decrease)	Steady progress
5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	35 (-18.6%) 30 (25%)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MINT & GPS, 2011

Notwithstanding the improvement in the total number of police officers in 2011, the share of women in the GPS has remained the same. Out of the total number of 24,818 police personnel, only 21.6% were women, similar to the situation in 2010. This translates to women to men ratio of 1: 3.6 in 2011 as pertained in 2010 (Table 8.16).

Table 8.16: Analysis of the Personnel by Rank

RANK	TOTAL NUMBER	GENDER DISAGGREGATION				
		FEMALE	MALE	RATIO, 2011	RATIO, 2010	RATIO, 2009
IGP	1	0	1	0:1	0:1	-
DEPUTY IGP	1	0	1	0:1	0:1	-
COMMISSIONER	1	1	0	1:0	1:0	1:2
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	23	3	22	1:7	1:7	1:17
ASST. COMMISSIONER	70	8	63	1:8	1:8	1:7

RANK	TOTAL NUMBER	GENDER DISAGGREGATION				
		FEMALE	MALE	RATIO, 2011	RATIO, 2010	RATIO, 2009
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	88	4	82	1:20	1:20	1:11
SUPERINTENDENT	135	11	130	1:12	1:12	1:13
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	305	41	195	1:5	1:5	1:8
ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT	388	59	311	1:5	1:5	1:5
AG. ASP	-	-	-	-	-	-
CADET	120	20	104	1:5	1:5	-
C/INSPECTOR/RSM	1,284	241	1001	1:4	1:4	1:5
INSPECTOR/DSM	3,019	410	2435	1:6	1:6	1:6
SERGEANT	1,781	558	1760	1:3	1:3	1:4
CORPORAL	2,917	562	2358	1:4	1:4	1:5
LANCE CORPORAL	6,333	1249	5120	1:4	1:4	1:5
CONSTABLE	6,780	1831	4544	1:3	1:2	1:3
RECRUITS	1,572	286	1166	1:4	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	24,818	5,372	19,446	1:3.6	1:3.6	1:3.7

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2011

Though current data on the percentage change in police officers deployed on frontline duties is not available, significant progress is expected to have been made due to the about 7% increase in police officer strength recorded in 2011. Though the service lost personnel, the rate of attrition was far lower in 2011 than in 2010. A total of 457 personnel were lost to resignation, retirement, desertion, dismissal, removal and death, compared to 797 in 2010 and 529 in 2009. The impact of the loss of personnel on frontline duties was compensated for by the additional recruitment made to augment the capacity of the Police Service for effective policing in 2011.

Table 8.17: Outline of Attrition in the Service

DESCRIPTION FOR EXIT	NUMBER		
	2009	2010	2011
Resignation/Retirement	341	451	263
Desertion	39	23	-
Retirement on medical grounds	3	2	10
Voluntary Resignation	-	-	17
Dismissal	37	161	49
Removal	1	1	1
Death	108	159	117
Total	529	797	457

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2011

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of the crime data shows that marginal improvement was recorded in the crime situation in 2011. A total of 231,908 complaints were received throughout the country. This represents a decrease of 1.0% over the 2010 level. Out of this total, 221,107 were registered as true cases while the remaining 10,801 were refused (Table 8.18). 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 221,107 registered true cases, the GPS sent 27,559 cases (12.5%) to court for prosecution, and got conviction for 9,047 cases (32.8%), while 788 (2.9%) were acquitted. Thus, 17,724 cases (64.3%) were awaiting trial at the close of 2011. Also 17,253 cases (7.8%) were closed as undetected, while 176,295 cases (79.7%) were still under investigation at the close of 2011.

Table 8.18: Status of General Crime Management by Cases (2009-2011)

	2009	2010	2011	% change (09-10)	% change (10-11)
Cases reported	243,769	234,242	231,908	-3.9	-1.0
Total number of cases refused	8,322	9,969	10,801	19.8	8.3
Total number of true cases	235,447	224,273	221,107	-4.7	-1.4
Total number of cases sent to court	31,052	28,105	27,559	-9.5	-1.9
Total number of cases convicted	10,352	9,963	9,047	-3.8	-9.2
Total number of cases acquitted	1,115	684	788	-38.7	15.2
Total number of cases awaiting trial	19,585	17,458	17,724	-10.9	1.5
Total number of cases closed	16,462	14,182	17,253	-13.9	21.7
Total number of cases under investigation	187,933	181,986	176,295	-3.2	-3.1

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2011

Assault, stealing and threatening continued to top the commonly reported offences in 2011, constituting 41%, 28.6%, and 12.3% respectively (Table 8.19). This is similar to the pattern observed in 2010 when assault, stealing and threatening constituted 41.2%, 29%, and 12.1% respectively of the commonly reported offences. Similar to 2010, major crimes including rape, defilement and robbery constituted only 1.8% of the common crimes reported. While there was a 2% decline in armed robbery cases in 2011, there were increases in reported cases of rape (15%); possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs (11%); and defilement (4.4%) (Figure 8.3)

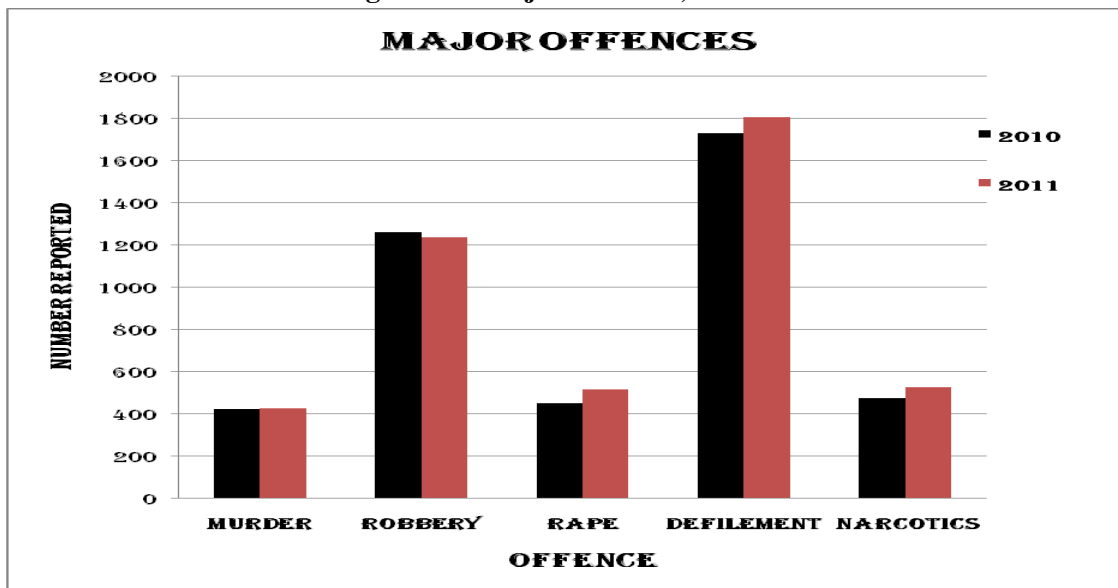
Table 8.19: Commonly and Major Reported Offences (2010-2011)

OFFENCES	NUMBER REPORTED				% CHANGE
	2010		2011		
	Total	%Share	Total	%Share	
I. COMMONLY REPPORTED OFFENCES					
Assault	84,551	41.2	83,005	41.0	-1.8
Stealing	59,547	29.0	57,987	28.6	-2.6
Threatening	24,912	12.1	24,927	12.3	0.1
Fraud	17,852	8.7	17,121	8.4	-4.1
Causing damage	10,113	4.9	11,117	5.5	9.9
Causing harm	3,525	1.7	3,485	1.7	-1.1
Defilement	1,729	0.8	1,805	0.9	4.4
Robbery	1,260	0.6	1,235	0.6	-2.0
Unlawful entry	1,404	0.7	1,456	0.7	3.7
Rape	447	0.2	514	0.3	15.0
<i>Average % changes</i>		-1.6			2.1
II. MAJOR OFFENCES					
Murder	422	9.74	423	9.4	0.2
Rape	447	10.32	514	11.4	15.0
Defilement	1,729	39.92	1,805	40.1	4.4
Robbery	1,260	29.09	1,235	27.4	-2.0
Possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs	473	10.92	525	11.7	11.0
<i>Average % changes</i>		-6.38			5.7

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2010

Murder cases reported to the Police Service throughout the country increased marginally by 0.2% from 422 cases in 2010 to 423 cases in 2011, compared to a decline of 1.2% reported in 2010. All the police regions except Tema, Western, and Central recorded a decline in murder cases. In Tema, murder cases increased by 66.7% from 18 cases in 2010 to 30 cases in 2011, while in the Western Region it increased by 23.8% from 42 cases to 52 cases. Murder cases in the Central Region increased from 36 cases in 2010 to 48 cases in 2011, representing 33.3% increase.

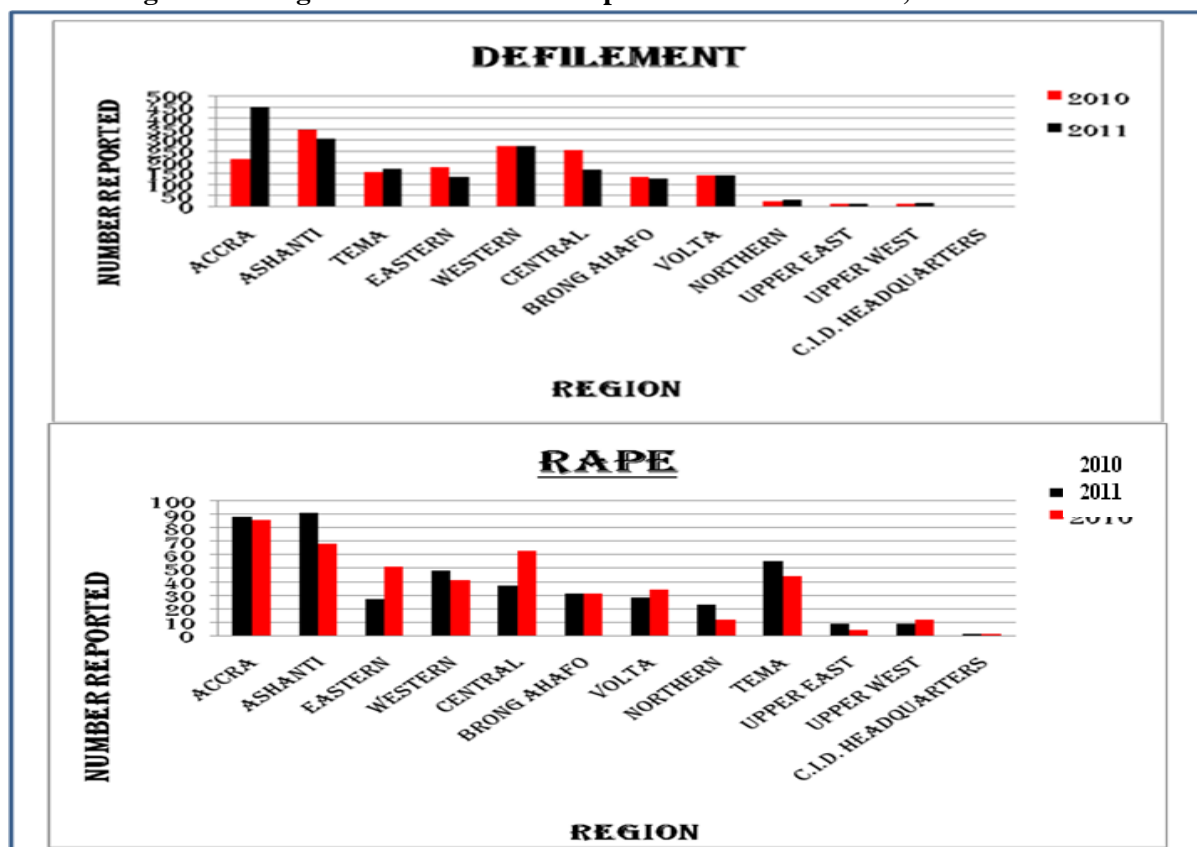
Figure 8.3: Major Offences, 2010 and 2011



Source: GPS, 2011

The total number of robbery cases recorded by the GPS declined further from 1,260 cases in 2010 to 1,235 cases in 2011, representing about 3 robbery cases daily compared to 4 daily in 2010 and claimed a total of 60 lives in 2011 compared with 45 in 2010.

Figure 8.4: Regional distribution of Rape and Defilement cases, 2010 and 2011



Source: GPS, 2011

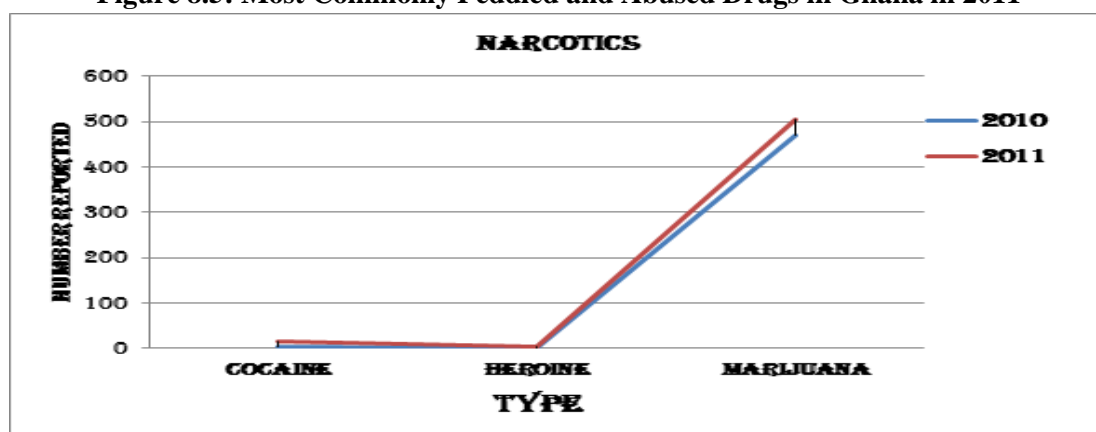
The total number of rape cases recorded by the GPS countrywide increased from 446 in 2010 to 514 in 2011, while the recorded cases of defilement in 2011 were 1,805 as against 1,729 in

2010. Nearly 80% of the reported cases of defilement and rape in 2010 and 2011 were recorded in the Greater Accra (including Tema), Ashanti, Western and Central Regions, with about 30% occurring in Greater Accra and Tema alone (Figure 8.4).

iii. Narcotic Control:

The three most common narcotic drugs peddled and abused in the country have been observed to be marijuana (cannabis sativa) commonly called Indian hemp, cocaine and heroin. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Police Service increased from 473 cases in 2010 to 525 in 2011, after a decline from 679 cases in 2009. This represents 11% increase over the reported cases in 2010, compared with a decline of 30.3% recorded in 2010. Sixteen (16) cocaine cases were recorded in 2011 as against 4 cases in 2010, while 505 marijuana cases were recorded, compared to 469 cases in 2010. Four (4) heroin cases were recorded compared to none in 2010 (Figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5: Most Commonly Peddled and Abused Drugs in Ghana in 2011



Source: GPS, 2011

The Narcotic Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded a total of 42 drug trafficking cases in 2011, compared to 43 in 2010, and resulted in the arrest of sixty-six (66) suspected persons. Out of the total 42 drug trafficking cases, 31 were prosecuted and disposed off, while 11 reported cases were still pending. This constituted an improvement over last year’s total number of 12 cases disposed off (Table 8.20).

Table 8.20: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	Na	- Cases reported (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	43 473	42 505	

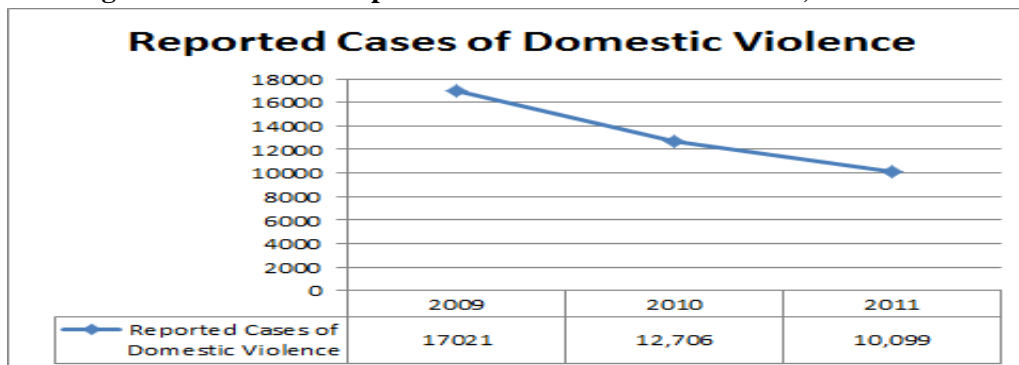
Source: NACOB, 2011

iv. Support for Victims of Domestic Violence

In 2011, the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service recorded a 17.9% decline in reported cases of domestic violence from 12,706 in 2010 to 10,099 in 2011 (Figure 8.5). Out of the 10,099 recorded cases, 5,361 male suspects and 612 female suspects were arrested. Seven hundred and sixty (760) cases were sent to court, out of which 94 convictions were obtained, 28 cases were acquitted and discharged, while 638 cases

were awaiting trial. One thousand, five hundred and ninety-three (1,593) cases were closed for want of prosecution, while 6,746 cases were still under investigation.

Figure 8.6: Trend in Reported Cases of Domestic Violence, 2009 – 2011

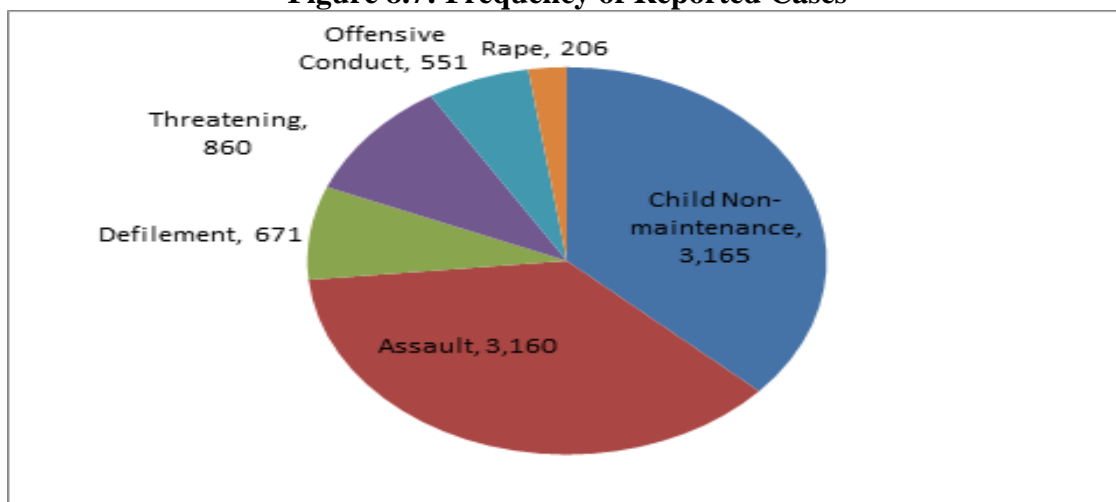


Source: DOVVSU, 2011

In terms of regional distribution, Greater Accra Region continued to record the highest cases of domestic violence followed by Ashanti, Central and Tema Regions, while Upper West Region recorded the least.

Breakdown of the 39 categories of offences handled by the unit shows that the most recorded cases were child non-maintenance (3,165), followed by assault (3,160), threatening (860), defilement (671), offensive conduct (551) and rape (206) (Figure 8.7). This compares with the situation in 2010 when the most recorded cases were 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. The increase in these child victim offences has implications for personal development and the achievement of broad national development goals and objectives especially in the areas of health, education and security.

Figure 8.7: Frequency of Reported Cases



Source: DOVVSU, 2011

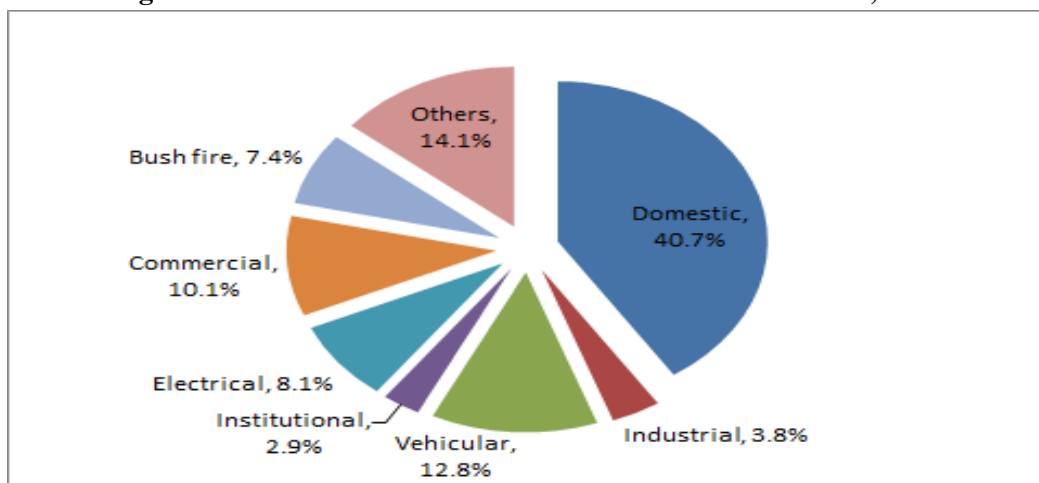
Domestic violence as a crime is normally under-reported in view of the stigma and ambivalence towards the menace but some types of these offences are more under-reported than others. The most under-reported cases in 2011 were child abuse (9) and worst forms of child labour and child marriages (10). This is in contrast with the situation in 2010 where the most under-

reported cases included child trafficking (13), child labour, especially the worst forms 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 they were at home.

v. Fire Outbreaks and disaster prevention

Following a decline of about 8% in 2010, recorded incidents of fire outbreaks nationwide witnessed a significant increase in 2011. The total number of cases of bush and domestic fire disasters reported increased by 29% from 2,506 in 2010 to 3,233 in 2011. The cost of these outbreaks was estimated at GH¢7.507 million, the bulk of which were still domestic (41%), followed by vehicular (12.8%), commercial (10.1%) and electrical (8.1%). Bush fire outbreaks constituted 7.4% while institutional outbreaks constituted only 2.9% (Figure 8.8).

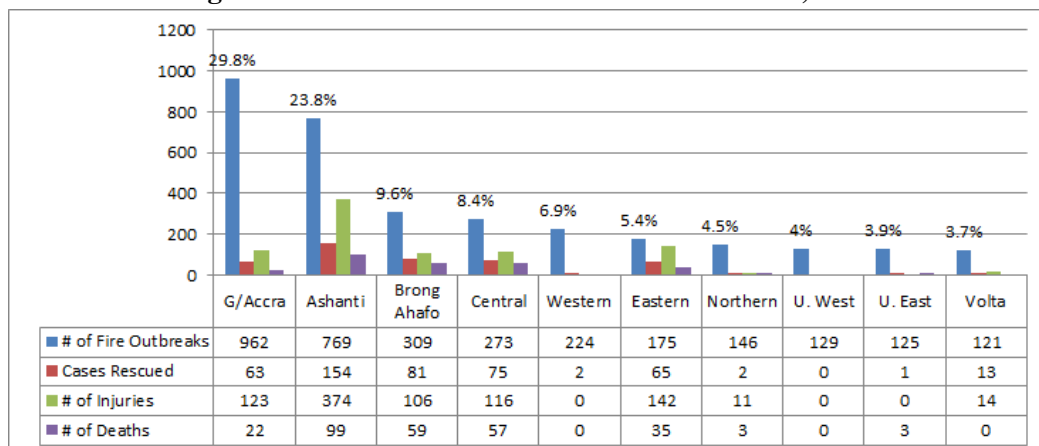
Figure 8.8: Sources of Recorded Incidents of Fire Outbreaks, 2011



Source: MINT/GNFS, 2011

Regional breakdown of the fire outbreaks shows that 29.8% occurred in the Greater Accra Region including the Headquarters and Tema Region, followed by Ashanti Region (23.8%), Brong Ahafo Region (9.6%), and Central Region (8.4%). The total number of injuries and death arising out of these outbreaks were 886 and 278 respectively. About 456 rescue operations were undertaken, which represents 12.6% increase over the 2010 level.

Figure 8.9: Recorded Incidents of Fire Outbreaks, 2011



Source: MINT/GNFS, 2011

The total number of victims of flood disasters across the country continued to decrease from 52,429 in 2009 to 41,943 in 2010, and then to 21,481 in 2011. The number of recorded

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) associated with the flood disasters also decreased. In 2010, a total of 40,590 IDPs were recorded from floods in the northern sector of the country, while the southern sector recorded 187,738 IDPs. Thus, a total number of 228,328 IDPs were recorded from flood disasters nationwide as against 334,869 IDPs in 2010, and 173,473 IDPs in 2009 (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	3,554 (20%)	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	2,506 (7.5% declined)	3,233 (29% increase) -Rescue operations=456	Steady progress
2. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	Na	Flood – Northern Sector = 121,044 - Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173,473 Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 195,896 - Southern Sector = 138,973 - TOTAL = 334,869 - Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 40,590 - Southern Sector = 187,738 - TOTAL = 228,328 Earthquake = Na	Steady progress

Source: MINT, NADMO & GNFS, 2011

Out of 97 recorded casualties, 64 persons suffered various degrees of injury and 33 persons lost their lives. A total number of 744 schools in 655 communities in 121 districts were hard hit, at the estimated cost of GH¢9,752,026.78. Other properties destroyed included bridges, roads and farms. Again, gender breakdown of the total number of adults affected by floods, rainstorm and windstorm (111,755) indicated that women (59,765) were the worse victims compared to men (51,990). Out of the total of 116,573 children affected by the disasters, 52,512 were males and 64,061 were females. Regional distribution also showed that Volta Region recorded the highest number of affected communities (249), followed by Greater Accra (164) and Central Regions (157). However Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of persons (65,236) affected by the disasters followed by Volta Region (31,362).

vi. Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence, employment and exit of foreign nationals

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) enforced immigration laws relating to the entry and exit of foreign nationals. Overall, the GIS issued a total of 312,320 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians in 2011. Emergency entry visa including transit visas constituted the highest number of permits (41,615), followed by residence permits comprising both renewals and fresh applications (30,818), and extension of visitors' permit (23,136). Re-entry visas issued were 5,141, while 3,295 work permits were granted.

The amount of time spent in checking documents, however increased by 33.3% from 1 minute, 45 seconds in 2010 to a maximum of two minutes on the average in 2011. This implies 15 seconds more time was spent on checking documents of each passenger at the major entry points, namely, KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema. The total number of foreigners arrested without residence or work permit in the country increased from 132 in 2010 to 153, constituting 16% increase compared to the 15% target set for 2011 (Table 8.22).

Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested	15%	84 (100%)	132 (57.1%)	153(16%)	Target exceeded

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
without resident/ work permit					
2. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	10%	- 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%) 3 Wks (25%) 1 Wk (50%) 1 Wk (50%) 48 Hrs (33.3%)	-Within 4wks -50% (50% reduction) -within 1wk -50% (50% reduction) -within 5 working days 28.6% (28.6 % reduction) -within 3 days 40% (40% reduction) -within 2 days 75% (75% reduction)	Target Achieved
3. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	10% reduction (-10%)	3 Minutes (100%)	1 Minute 45 Secs (41.6%)	2 Minutes 33.33% (33.33% increased)	Target not Achieved
4. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	- 39,744 by 2013 - About 1:648 by 2013	Na	Na	Na	Lack of Data
5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of Data

Source: MINT & GIS, 2011

On the other hand, time spent to process and issue key immigration documents reduced by an average of 50% compared with an average of about 36% in 2010. Table 8.23 shows type of permit, time spent in processing and corresponding percentage.

Table 8.23: Permits Issued by GIS in 2011 Showing the Processing Time/Period

S/NO	PERMIT TYPE	TIME SPENT IN PROCESSING	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1.	Residence permit	To process and issue all applications received within one week upon receipt	-50% (50 %reduction)
2.	Emergency Entry Visa Section	To process and issue all applications received within 2 days upon receipt	-75% (75 %reduction)
3.	Immigrant Quota	To process and issue all applications received within one week upon receipt	-50% (50 %reduction)
4.	Work Permit	To process all applications received within one month	-50% (50 %reduction)
5.	Extensions	To process and issue all applications received within 5 working days upon receipt	-28.6% (28.6 %reduction)
6.	Re-entry visa	To process and issue all applications received within 3 days upon receipt	-40% (40 %reduction)
7.	Processing of Passengers at entry points	It takes on the average a maximum of 2 minutes to profile a passenger at the major entry points i.e. KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema and 1	-33.33% (33.33 %reduction)

Source: GIS, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure public safety and security:

Strength of the Ghana Police Service

- In pursuit of its core mandate of enforcing law and order, the Ghana Police Service (GPS), in a nationwide exercise, commenced the process of recruiting additional personnel;
- The GPS improved the reward to informant system to deepen intelligence-led policing in the country;
- The GPS established a Marine Police Unit as part of the National Policing Plan to ensure safety of the oil and gas industry;
- Joint military and police internal security operations continued to be carried out on daily basis to fight crime particularly armed robbery, drug trafficking and environmental degradation especially the menace of the Fulani herdsmen and illegal small scale miners;
- Personnel drafted from the National Police Headquarters, and a total of 280 newly passed out constables from HO/PTS and Koforidua/PTS were being deployed to assist the MTTU personnel to manage the traffic situation around the country. This has also been successful due to the enormous assistance received by the Community Protection Assistant (CPA) men of the National Youth Employment Scheme;
- All the Tent Cities¹⁰ performed day and night patrols in their respective communities. They also performed daily foot patrols and vehicular mobile patrols in the night. The personnel visited individual houses to interact with the residents and share ideas, and information and also educate them on how to prevent certain crimes;
- The GPS constructed the Community Policing National Headquarters at Tesano; and
- The GPS in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police, London organised Community Policing training for 43 personnel selected from 6 regions. Four Trainers of Trainers (TOTs) from the National Police Training School and Education Unit attended the course.

Narcotic Control:

- The NACOB increased the number of its special operatives at Kotoka International Airport and installed scanners at security check desks at Aviance Cargo village and the Aflao border;
- A Special Drug Investigations Unit (SDIU) was established while investigations of suspects were intensified with the view to confiscating properties of convicts in narcotics related crimes;
- To improve staff performance and work delivery, members of staff participated in several training programmes including:
 - Computer Based Law Enforcement training for all staff at all levels;
 - Sixth Exclusive Economic Zone Management Course;
 - Six officers attached to the special vetting unit (SVU) attended a two week training programme in United States of America;
 - Forensic Auditing Training;

¹⁰ Tent Cities serve as model Police stations that rely on problem solving approaches in addressing crime and social disorder problems. In the communities, cases reported to them are quickly referred to the nearest police station for investigation.

- Strategic Stores and Inventory Management and Customs Clearance Procedures; and
- Intelligence Gathering and Tactical training;
- On the issue of changing the status of NACOB from a Board to Commission, a review (a draft law) of the Narcotic Drugs (Control, Enforcement and Sanctions) Law, 1990 PNDC Law 236 was forwarded to the Attorney General's office through the Ministry of Interior for further action;
- The NACOB also organised a series of lectures in churches, tertiary institutions, second cycle institutions and other institutions; and
- The Board inspected and registered several companies dealing in precursor chemicals, and undertook a survey of drugs in the Eastern Region.

Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

- The DOVVSU organised orientation for security personnel on response to sexual and gender-based violence and a sensitisation programme for host communities of Ivorian refugees in the Central, Western and Brong-Ahafo Regions. It also organised outreach programmes on sexual and gender-based violence at three refugee camps in Central, Western and Brong-Ahafo Regions;
- The DOVVSU embarked on outreach programmes in schools, churches and market places on gender-based violence, domestic violence and child abuse;
- As part of its advocacy strategy, the DOVVSU printed 11,000 brochures on the 'Role of the Police in the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 2007, Act 732 and how to report to the police, and distributed them to all Police stations across the country;
- The Crisis Response Centre project initiated in 2010 was completed;
- The DOVVSU upgraded Dansoman, Madina, Kaneshie, Nungua and Tesano desks to offices headed by senior police officers;
- The DOVVSU together with other stakeholders from the medical, legal and psychological sectors developed a standard operating procedure for child abuse network; and
- Stakeholders' consultative meeting on the re-establishment of a child helpline was organized.

Fire Outbreaks and disaster prevention:

- To enhance their preparedness and improve their response time for rescue missions, the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) procured 116 fire tenders and other fire fighting equipment;
- The GNFS issued 2,927 fire certificates to organisations and establishments nationwide including renewals and organised training for 322 persons and 25 companies in fire related incidents;
- The GNFS carried out public education in over 300 establishments and companies including MMDAs and markets;
- Simulation exercises and inter-regional competitions were organized to put the personnel of GNFS on high alert and boost their confidence level;
- Anti-bush fire campaign programmes were initiated, with drama as a strategy. Volunteers were being trained all over the country to sensitize the rural population and ensure compliance with PNDC Law 229;
- The GNFS trained 1,252 fire volunteers to help prevent and fight rural/bush fires;
- Government with the support of International Organisation for Migration, evacuated stranded Ghanaians from Libya during the political upheaval. The NADMO thus

received and re-integrated 17,960 Ghanaian returnees from Libya into the society, and additionally, received and resettled 19,455 Ivorian asylum seekers and Ghanaian returnees from La Cote D'Ivoire following the Ivorian post elections crisis;

- Studies were conducted of all major rivers countrywide and their tributaries/channels to identify the number of communities and persons likely to be affected by floods, and those likely to be displaced;
- The NADMO received flood mitigating equipment including 4 bulldozers, 40ft containers of knock-down parts of trucks and 2 graders; and
- A workshop on Gender Responsiveness to Disaster Risk Reduction was organised in fifteen (15) districts in the Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions.

Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nationals:

- The GIS established an Intelligence Unit to enforce intelligence led operations and monitored foreign nationals to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of Ghana; and
- In pursuit of GIS human capacity development programme, over 120 officers of various ranks undertook targeted training in different disciplines.

Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme (Prisons Administration):

The Ghana Prisons Service is a key partner in the effective administration of Criminal Justice in the country. The Service is mandated to ensure the safe custody and welfare of prisoners and to undertake their reformation and rehabilitation. The following policy interventions were pursued by the Service in 2011:

- The Service completed the first phase of the construction of the Ankaful Maximum Security Prison and 48 housing units for staff;
- Work on the second phase of the Ankaful prison, comprising of an educational complex, officers' mess, hospital, rehabilitation workshops and extension of external fence wall was continued;
- In pursuit of its skills development programme, five ultramodern ICT centres were established at various prisons and the Prisons Officers Training School (POTS);
- One hundred and eighty (180) officers of the Service received professional and career training and 68 officers were released to pursue graduate and undergraduate courses.

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 2011:

- A workshop was organized to validate the NACSA's Organisational Structure, and Scheme and Conditions of Service developed by the Management Services Division of the Civil Service to pave way for the recruitment of core staff. Sixteen (16) core staff were recruited for operations in February/March, subsequent to the validation of its Organisational Structure and Scheme of Service;
- The NACSA mobilized, engaged and dialogued with blacksmiths/gunsmiths in the Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Volta, Central and Western Regions on economically viable alternative livelihood schemes for them;

- Fact-finding missions were organized to the Western frontier to assess the capacity gaps of security personnel manning the borders as far as the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is concerned;
- Firearms Safety Manual was developed for gun owners and the general public to educate them on firearms issues;
- The NACSA developed a National Strategic/Action Plan, as well as resource mobilization document to assist in mobilizing additional financial resources;
- The NACSA organised a stakeholders' conference to discuss and identify practical solutions to the problem of illegal artisanal manufacture of arms in Ghana; and
- The NACSA participated in a number of international conferences and meetings on SALW, including a regional seminar on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in Casablanca, Morocco; Governmental experts Meeting in Togo; Inter-sessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Geneva, Switzerland; and UN Meeting on the ATT in New York.

National Peace Council (NPC)

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 2011:

- The Council in collaboration with the relevant Parliamentary Committees and the Attorney General's Department facilitated the passage of the National Peace Council (NPC) Act 2011 (Act 818);
- The NPC members who were drawn from academia, religious/faith groups, business community, and traditional rulers were appointed and inaugurated; and
- The Council provided support to the National House of Chiefs to codify land and family law so as to determine succession to chieftaincy titles and land rights.

8.2.11 Forestalling 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 0% in 2010 to 7.2%, indicating that the replenishment rate in 2011 was greater than the loss of personnel in 2011. This put it in an improved position than in 2009 and

2010 when the rate of losses of personnel were either more than the replenishment rate or equal to it (Table 8.24).

Budgetary resource allocation and releases to the Ministry of Defence for the implementation of its programmes, projects and activities increased in 2011. Actual resources released increased from GH¢233.08 million in 2010 to GH¢412.914 million in 2011, representing 77.2% increase over the 2010 level, and 19.6% over the 2011 approved budget.

The Ghana Armed Forces continued to participate in global efforts at peace keeping. A total of 2,668 troops were trained and deployed for external peace keeping operations in 2011, compared to the 3,250 deployed in 2010. This implies that about 16.4% of Ghana Armed Forces were committed to peace keeping operations around the world, though was falls below the 2010 level and the 20.9% target set for 2011.

Table 8.24: Forestall External Aggression

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010		Indicator Status in 2011		Progress towards target	
1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	3.0% 14% 11%	Net recruit'mt rate= -11.0% - Rate of recruit'mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%	0% 2.8% -2.8%	= 7.2% =10.7% = 3.5%			Steady Progress	
2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression		Approv (Gh¢ 'mil) 2009: 156.56	Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) 197.28	Approv (Gh¢ 'mil) 171.83	Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) 233.08	Approv (Gh¢ 'mil) 205.48	Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) 412.914	Target exceeded
	47.7%	%Chg:41.3%	38.8%	%Chg 9.8%	18.1%	%Chg:19.6%	77.2%	
3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%	20.9%	16.4%			Target not achieved	

Source: MOD, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to forestall external aggression, and safeguard territorial integrity:

- Joint military and police internal security operations continued to be carried out on a daily basis to fight crime, particularly armed robbery, drug trafficking and environmental degradation, especially the menace of the Fulani herdsmen and illegal small-scale miners;
- As part of its programme to equip the Ghana Armed Forces, Government secured funding for the procurement of two surveillance aircrafts, two transport aircrafts, one strategic aircraft and two aviation hangers to further improve the air power of the Ghana Air Force;
- Towards the improvement in health care delivery to the Ghana Armed Forces in particular and the public in general, a number of infrastructure projects at the 37 Military Hospital were completed and commissioned. These include extension and refurbishment of the mortuary building, central supply and sterilization department, new theatre extension and oxygen plant and water improvement project;
- In pursuance of Government's determination to revitalise the country's maritime security and to provide adequate protection for the new oil and gas industry, 4 Fast Patrol Boats (FPBs) were acquired and the process for the acquisition of 2 Fast Attack Crafts (FAC) was completed. The vessels were expected in the country by February 2012; and

- The rehabilitation of the Naval Slipway at the Western Naval Base in Sekondi was completed.

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 the Children’s Department of MOWAC 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 effort to build the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued in 2011. A draft Legislative Instrument (LI) and referral system for the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act 2005 (Act 694) was prepared for consultations, while the Child Protection Committees (CPCs), the Anti-Human Trafficking Units within the Ghana Police Service (Central, Ashanti, Upper East, Volta and Greater Accra Regions), and the 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 continued to function.

In 2011 the capacities of members of the Community Child Protection Committees were strengthened and 27 stakeholders drawn from the Police CID, the Births and Deaths Registry, and the Ghana Immigration Service were trained in document fraud detection. The implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which was approved by Cabinet in 2010 commenced in 2011 with most of the planned activities undertaken, while the National Database on Human Trafficking (NDHT) remained operational. The Police Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and Department of Social Welfare (DSW) were able to intercept, re-habilitate and re-integrate into their families and communities, 120 children alleged to have been trafficked, while the alleged perpetrators were arraigned for prosecution.

The capacity of the DWS, a key government institution responsible for providing social welfare services to the vulnerable and excluded, continued to be enhanced with improved budgetary resource allocation and training programmes. Available data shows that the share of budgetary resources released to the Department of Social Welfare for implementation of programmes in 2011 increased from 0.05% of total discretionary expenditure in 2009 to 0.2% of total discretionary expenditure in 2011. One hundred and thirty-five (135) staff of DWS were trained in counselling of abused and traumatised children, in addition to 9 staff receiving training in public procurement.

Table 8.25: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to the Department of Social Welfare, as % of discretionary expenditure	0.1%	0.05% (Gh¢ 3.695 mill)	Na	0.2% (Gh¢11.068 mill)	Steady progress
2. Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	Na Na Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Child labour: Na • # Child trafficking = Na • # Child abuse = Na 	8 338 6	# Child labour =10 # Child trafficking=120 # Child abuse = 9	Steady progress

Source: MOWAC & DSW, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW) received approval from Cabinet for the training of 5,000 PWDs in ICT, mobile phone, computer assembling and repairs. The programme was subsequently launched and is expected to be implemented concurrently in all the 10 regions in the country under a PPP arrangement. The training is expected to help develop a well-trained and knowledgeable labour force in the disabled community, while providing a better income opportunities for PWDs and their families, and reducing their dependency on others;
- Six stakeholders' workshops were held with anti-trafficking partners to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences on human trafficking;
- A nation-wide consultation was carried out and views solicited for the review of the National Social Protection Strategy. This also served as background information for the drafting of the roadmap for the development of the Social Policy Framework. The strategy is to create an all-inclusive and empowered society through protection, prevention, promotion, transformation, and growth & development. It is a rights-based approach to address poverty, vulnerability and exclusion;
- Eight thousand three hundred and sixty three (8,363) day care centres were inspected and supervised; 766 new day care centres were registered across the country and 548 staff of day care centres were trained;
- Four hundred and thirty six (436) needy patients were assisted to pay their medical bills, while 363 needy patients were assisted to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme;
- Two thousand nine hundred and ninety (2,990) Persons with Disability (PWD) were identified, registered, and trained in DSW Vocational Rehabilitation Centres in carpentry, leather works, tailoring and cane works;
- The MESW developed the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS), as a new tool for the identification of child labourers in the communities. Preparations were advanced to pilot the GCLMS in six (6) selected districts. The six districts have been supported with logistics including computers, motorbikes and bicycles;
- The MESW also developed additional livelihood schemes such as soap making, rearing of ruminants, and processing of palm oil in collaboration with the Department of Cooperatives;

- Multi-sectoral Child Protection Network Committees were reactivated and Social Service sub-committees of selected district assemblies were educated on laws that protect children (i.e. Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence and Child Labour Laws);
- The MOWAC started research into the incidence and extent of domestic violence in the country; and
- The MOWAC established the Domestic Violence (DV) Fund with GoG seed money of GH¢20,000.00.

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. Though the total number of chieftaincy disputes across the country reduced marginally in 2011, it still remains high. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded 309 cases, representing a decline of 8.6% from 338 in 2010, and disposed off 29 (9.4%) cases as against 12.9% in 2010, with 280 cases (90.6%) pending (Table 8.26).

The progress on the documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession across the country continues to be slow, even though the work done so far has resulted in a reduction of chieftaincy disputes in 30 traditional areas. Out of the remaining 195 cases only one (1) chieftaincy line of succession was documented in 2011. This puts total chieftaincy lines of succession documented to 26.8% in 2011 compared with 26.3% in 2010. On the other hand, 17 out of the remaining 59 chieftaincy lines of succession were legislated by the National House of Chiefs in 2011 compared to 11 in 2010. This puts the existing chieftaincy lines of succession legislated by the National House of Chiefs at 28 out of a total of 70, representing 40%.

One of the problems that has persistently faced the key government institutions responsible for coordinating and implementing interventions aimed at strengthening the chieftaincy institution and promoting national culture is lack of adequate resources to implement planned activities. The total budgetary resources allocated and released to the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture (i.e. headquarters), the National House of Chiefs and the Regional Houses of Chiefs, and the National Commission on Culture (NCC) for implementation of activities in 2011 amounted to GH¢30.372 million. While the amount of resources released to Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture (i.e. headquarters) declined by 12.5%, resources released for implementation of activities by the National Commission on Culture increased by 171%. The key beneficiaries of this improved resource allocation include: Abibigroma Theatre Company, Bureau of Ghana

Languages, Folklore Board, Ghana Dance Ensemble, Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park, Museums and Monuments Board, National Symphony Orchestra, National Theatre, Pan African Writers Association, and W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre.

Table 8.26: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Percentage recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	- <320 - At least 15% - Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total # of disputes: 320 # resolved = 10.3% (33) # unresolved = 287 	338 50 (12.9) 289 (85.5%)	-309 -29 (9.4%) -280 (90.6%)	Slow Progress
2. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70) 	0.5% (1 out of 195) 28.8% (17 out of 59)	Steady progress Significant progress
3. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	Na Na Na	<u>Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil)%Chg</u> - MCC = Na - National House of Chief = Na - NCC = 6.567	<u>Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil) %Chg</u> - MCC = 6.99 (Na) - National House of Chief = Na - NCC = 7.64 (16.3%)	<u>(Ghc 'mil) %Chg</u> MCC=6.119(-12.5%) NHC=3.548(Na) NCC=20.705(171%)	Steady Progress

Source: MCC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to promote national culture for development:

- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture launched a Five-Year Strategic Plan, 2011 - 2015. The plan seeks to improve functional effectiveness through enhanced human capacity, infrastructure, networking and partnerships as well as improved knowledge management. It is also expected to improve co-ordination among the various agencies and institutions in the sector through harmonization of the different legal framework and roles and functions among the various stakeholders;
- Reports on the first phase of ascertainment and codification of customary law and family laws in twenty (20) traditional areas were launched. The successful completion of this project is expected to end the dependency on the courts and other adjudicating bodies on oral evidence of the existence of a particular law as the primary source of evidence as pertains currently;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture organized cultural exhibitions and fashion shows to showcase savannah clothing and textiles, (thereby enhancing employment opportunities);
- The Ministry continued to organise cultural exchange programmes and joint cultural commissions to display the rich cultural diversity of the country and market it internationally;
- As part of the efforts towards the organization of the biennial National Festival of Arts and Culture (NAFAC), preparatory meetings were held; and
- The Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park recorded a total of 97,010 visitors as against 51,599 for 2010 out of which 47,884 were Ghanaians and 31,126 were non-Ghanaians.

8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

The policy interventions 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; and
- Promote domestic trade and effective enforcement of 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 and incorporated into domestic legislation
- 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 currently stands at fifty-six (56) instead of fifty-five (55) in 2010. They include fifty Missions and six Consulates as a result of the creation of one more Consulate in 2011. The 50 Embassies and High Commissions consist of 48 High Commissions and Embassies and 2 Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York. Twenty-three (23) missions are in Africa, thirteen (13) in Europe, nine (9) in the Middle East and Asia, and five (5) in the Americas and the Caribbean. The work of these Missions is enhanced by a total of 61 Honorary Consulates which provide support in protecting and promoting the interests of Ghana around the world (Table 8.27).

In 2011, Ghana participated in a number of high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country actively took part in 9 presidential summits and 34 conferences/forums as well as 26 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 six consulates abroad, including the newly established consulate, have trade and investment desk officers.

Meanwhile, Ghana continues to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify them and incorporate them into domestic legislation. In 2011, at least four (4) international protocols and conventions, were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. They include Convention on Nuclear Safety; Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management; Double Taxation Agreement with Switzerland; and African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)-Fourth.

Table 8.27: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	54	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	Target achieved
2. Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana	At least 3 (including <i>Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003; Protocol on the African Court of Justice, 2003; and Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004</i>)	# 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)	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.)	At least 4 (including Convention on Nuclear Safety; Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management; Double Taxation Agreement with Switzerland; and African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)-Fourth)	Target Exceeded
3. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	Na	# of Presidential Summits= 6 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences/ forum= 39 # of Trade Exhibitions= 22	7 Na 39 23	# Presidential summit=9 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences=34 # of Trade & exhibition= 26	Steady Progress
4. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers	54	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	Target achieved

Source: MFA, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to strengthen domestic and international relations/partnership for development:

- The Government of Ghana participated in the deliberations of the African Union (AU), including the 17th Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea that discussed ways of empowering the youth for sustainable development;
- To rationalize the effectiveness of Joint Commissions for Cooperation for promoting bilateral cooperation and regional integration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration coordinated Joint Commissions for Cooperation sessions with Mali and Burkina Faso and led an inter-sectoral technical mission to Angola;
- Consistent with the policy to develop and coordinate Ghana's negotiating position at Regional, Continental and International conferences, the Ministry engaged stakeholder MDAs and private sector actors in the preparatory and negotiating processes of the Joint Commissions in order to promote coherence and ensure that the outcomes served Ghana's interests;
- In keeping with Government's policy to harness opportunities of diplomacy to promote both traditional and non-traditional trade and attract foreign direct investment, the Ministry collaborated with other MDAs to achieve the national objective of diversifying and expanding the export base by actively seeking markets for Ghanaian products

abroad while taking full advantage of preferential arrangements and the advantages that could accrue from multilateral trade agreements;

- The Government concluded a number of bilateral economic cooperation agreements and coordinated the participation of Ghanaian companies in trade and tourism fairs abroad; and
- The Ministry and other MDAs participated in the deliberations of major international organizations such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement.

8.2.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The policy measures 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, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) released the preliminary results of 2010 Population and Housing Census in 2011, following the completion of the exercise in 2010. The GSS subsequently continued to process the data obtained from the survey for eventual release of the full report, including gender and geographical disaggregated data. Key activities undertaken included editing and reviewing of the industrial and occupational codes, grooming and form preparation, scanning of the main census questionnaires, as well as the conduct of Post Enumeration Survey (PES) to serve as quality check on the 2010 PHC data.

The GSS continued to undertake its regular activities to generate the relevant statistics for formulation of policies, as well as the assessment and evaluation of economic policies and performance. At least seven (7) key reports were prepared, including Consumer Price Index, Annual GDP (Production), Annual GDP (Expenditure), GDP estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Monetary and Financial Data, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics and Digest of Macroeconomic Data. Ghana joined the few African countries producing GDP on quarterly basis, with the release of four (4) quarterly reports in 2011.

The resource constraints that have continuously faced the key national institutions responsible for data collection, analysis, and dissemination including GSS, NDPC, MDAs and MMDAs recorded limited improvement in 2011. Though comprehensive data on budgetary resources to all MDAs and MMDAs are not available, budgetary analysis for GSS and NDPC has shown significant improvement for GSS, while that for NDPC has stagnated. The total budgetary resources approved for implementation of activities of GSS in 2011 amounted to Gh¢11.828 million, out of which Gh¢6.526 million (55.2%) was from GOG sources, and Gh¢5.302 million from DPs sources. The actual releases show Gh¢8.269 million from GOG sources, representing 27% increase over the approved, while releases from DPs sources amounted to Gh¢5.302 million. The total resources available to GSS for implementation activities therefore exceeded the planned resources by 14.7%. The total resource requirements for NDPC M&E activities in 2011 amounted to Gh¢999,778.00. However, the amount approved in the budget was Gh¢0.450

million. The actual release amounted to Gh¢0.217 million, leading to a shortfall of about 78.3% (Table 8.28).

Table 8.28: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination	Na	Budgetary approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E = Gh¢11.8mil • Statistics = Gh¢4.84 mil • GSS = Gh¢0.565 mil 	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	Budgetary approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E = Na • Statistics = Na • GSS = Gh¢6.526 mil (GoG release =Gh¢8.269 mil; DPs = Gh¢5.302 mil) • NDPC = Gh¢0.450 mil (GoG release =Gh¢0.217 mil; DPs = Gh¢0.186 mil) 	Steady progress
2. Number of key national statistics reports produced	5(including CPI/PPI, GDP series, Ghana time use survey report, preliminary population census report)	5 (including the crime victimization survey, maternal mortality survey, GDHS, CPI/PPI, GDP series)	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)	7(including consumer price Index, Annual GDP – Production, Annual GDP – expenditure, GDP estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Monetary and Financial Data, Quarterly Digest of price Statistics, Digest of Macroeconomic Data)	Target exceeded
3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions; and issue cards for 7 regions already registered	- NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of the these regions.	NIA was only able to complete Greater Accra (started in November 2009) and Ashanti Regions	- No registration at Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions - NIA undertook limited distribution of Ghanacard in the Greater Accra Region	Slow progress

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2011

National Identification Authority (NIA):

The National Identification Authority (NIA) was established in 2003 under the Office of the President with the mandate to issue National Identity (ID) cards and manage the National Identification System (NIS). The establishment of the National Identification Authority by the government was to create a national database to help implement the National Identification system. By collecting and providing accurate and comprehensive information on the population, the Ghanacard, as it is known, is expected to facilitate and support the social, economic and political development of the country. More specifically, the *Ghana card*, which uniquely identifies the individual based on biometric features, can be used by the individual for the verification and authentication of identity in situations such as health delivery; passport acquisition, acquisition of driver's license; shipping and clearing of goods from the port as well as receipt of banking services, among others.

After the mass registration of people in six regions namely Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra, and Ashanti between 2008 and 2010, the NIA programmed to extend the exercise to the Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions in 2011 and at the same time embark on a massive exercise of card issuing to their owners upon the attainment of the minimum threshold of data (six million) required for the ID card production process to begin. However, NIA was able to complete mass registration of people in only Brong Ahafo Region out of the remaining four regions, and undertook limited distribution of the Ghana Card in the Greater Accra Region. It was anticipated that it would be scaled up to cover all the registration centres in the Region on a phased approach, but due to technical and logistical challenges the programme was suspended.

This notwithstanding, NIA has been able to register a total of 13,041,705 people out of an estimated population of 14,216,221 in seven regions, representing 78.7% (Table 8.29). Regional breakdown shows that so far the majority of the people (3,205,611) have been registered in Greater Accra, indicating 87.5%, followed by Ashanti Region with 86.8%. The rest are Volta Region (84.5%), Central Region (78.2%), Eastern Region (77.5%) and Western Region (75.6%). Brong Ahafo Region showed the lowest turn-out with 60.9% of the total estimated population.

Table 8.29: Percentage of Population Registered with NIA by Region

REGION	POPULATION ESTIMATED (2007)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED	TOTAL PERCENTAGE (%) TURNOUT
CENTRAL	1,561,937	1,232,671	78.24%
WESTERN	2,036,468	1,586,581	75.57%
EASTERN	2,055,038	1,582,886	77.46%
VOLTA	1,606,889	1,344,104	84.50%
GREATER ACCRA	3,469,983	3,205,611	87.50%
ASHANTI	3,485,906	3,026,474	86.82%
BRONG AHAFO	1,744,722	1,063,378	60.94%
TOTAL	14,216,221	13,041,705	78.71%

Source: NIA, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 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. In 2011 the NDPC embarked on the following major activities to monitor and track progress towards the implementation of GSGDA 2010-2013:

- The NDPC prepared a National M&E plan with a core set of specific national indicators, which have been agreed and adopted by all MDAs, MMDAs and all stakeholders to prepare the 2010 – 2013 Annual Progress Reports at the national, sector and district levels;

- Following the finalization of their respective Sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans, the NDPC provided technical support to MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective M&E plans;
- The NDPC hosted about 24 M&E/Statistic Sector Working Group (SWG). The 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 strengthening M&E and statistics in the country. 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 Statistics; and
- The 2010 APR on the implementation of the GSGDA 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):

- The GSS produced 90 newsletters and bulletins, including the regular releases of the monthly Consumer and Producer Price Indices (CPI and PPI) newsletters and the quarterly national accounts newsletters;
- The preparatory activities towards the rebasing of the consumer price index (CPI) were undertaken. The activities included stakeholder workshops to select the draft list of goods and services in the new CPI basket, validation of the items, and computation of the weights. So far 172 goods and services has been accepted to be included in the basket, and a handbook on guidelines to price data collection was prepared to guide the price data collectors. The PRIMA software for the data capture and computation of the CPI indices was updated;
- The GSS intensified its economic statistics literacy programme through radio and TV discussions, as well as training of journalists on how to interpret and present economic indicators in their work;
- Working in collaboration with the VAT Service and the Registrar General's Department, the GSS began developing a comprehensive business register for the country, of which work was 80% complete;
- A number of surveys were conducted including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Round 4 (MICs 4) and the Infrastructure Statistics Survey. While the fieldwork, data capture and cleaning for MICs 4 were all completed in 2011, the field data collection and preliminary validation of the Infrastructure Statistics Survey data was completed and the final country metadata report submitted to the African Development Bank (AfDB);
- In addition to these surveys, the Ghana Statistical Service organised a data validation workshop on the Ghana Time Use Survey conducted in 2009. The workshop was to find out if the results of the Ghana Time Use Survey are meaningful and comparable to that of other countries and to fine-tune the report;
- The GSS embarked on various initiatives to increase access to data. Data from surveys that the Service undertakes at regular intervals such as the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), etc., were among the valuable micro-data sets that were disseminated for further research, analysis and policy-making. These micro-data sets were managed through the Accelerated Data Program (ADP) and the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). A wide range of both economic and social

indicators, including those required for the Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of government development policy frameworks were also compiled from these surveys, censuses and administrative sources, and made available to national and international stakeholders through the GhanaInfo Database and the GSS website;

- As part of its fundamental goal of strengthening the National Statistical System, the GSS secured both technical and financial support for the development of statistics through strong collaborative arrangements with some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and international organizations on several data collection exercises. These include:
 - Meetings with Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority and Ghana Community Network (GCNet) to validate foreign trade data;
 - Preparatory activities for the conduct of Agricultural Census with FAO; and
 - Meetings of the Statistics sub-committee of the M&E/Statistics Sector Working Group (SWG), which brought together representatives from MDAs and Development Partners to discuss the implementation of statistics programmes;
- As part of measures to strengthen coordination in the production of statistics, a number of initiatives were undertaken including:
 - The review of the Statistical Service Law (PNDCL 135) of 1985 and the drafting of a comprehensive Statistics Bill that incorporates the whole National Statistical System (NSS);
 - The setting up of a national data archive system to harmonize concepts and methods and improve the quality of surveys and censuses in Ghana, under the Paris21 sponsored Accelerated Data Programme (ADP) began and was on-going; and
 - The introduction of a Statistical Framework and Information System for capturing Agriculture Statistics (CountrySTAT), in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- The NIA completed mass registration exercise in Brong Ahafo region, with Sunyani and its sub-municipalities conducted on a decentralized basis;
- With sufficient data collected to establish the required operation threshold and the data checks and testing of key components of the NIS, ID card production/printing commenced in December 2010 and continued in 2011;
- The NIA began the Ghanacard distribution exercise on a limited scale initially with identifiable public and private institutions, which were registered at their work places during the mass registration exercise in the Greater Accra Region. Card distribution was completed in Okaikei, Ashiedu Keteke, Osu Klorley, and Ayawaso sub-metropolitan areas of the Greater Accra region;
- The establishment of 10 NIA regional and 30 (out of 60) planned district offices and making them fully operational to carry out key operational functions of the NIS at the local level continued in 2011. Only four (4) regional offices namely those in Greater Accra, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Northern Regions were partially set up to conduct mass registration in the regions.

8.2.16 Managing Migration for National Development

The policy interventions implemented under this focus area were aimed at minimising the negative impact and optimising the positive impact of migration for Ghana's development. In

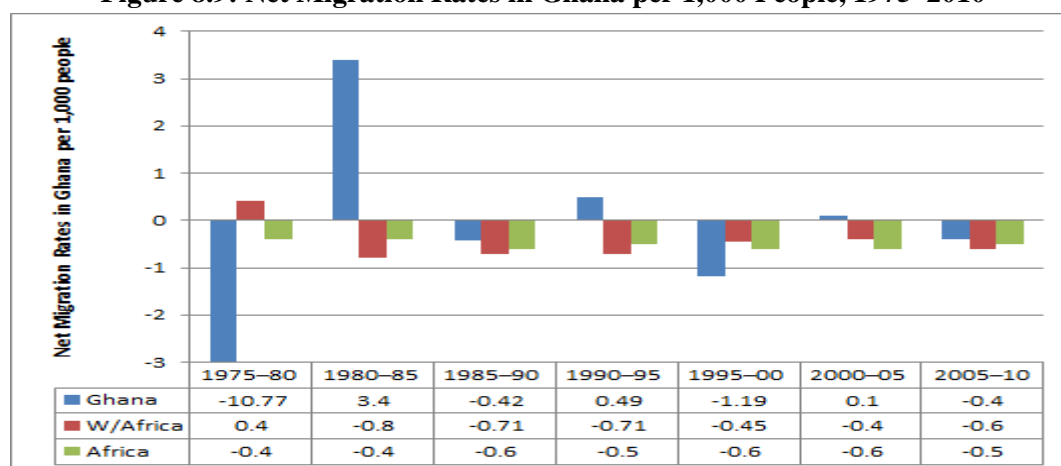
order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Share of remittances to GDP; and
- Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though up-to-date data on the total number of Ghanaians living abroad is not available, the size of the Ghanaian population living abroad is estimated to be large due to the relatively high net migration rate¹¹ (Figure 8.9). The estimate from the 2011 World Migration Factbook puts the stock of Ghanaian immigrants in 2010 as 1,851,800 (representing about 7.6% of population, of which 41.8% are women), while the stock of Ghanaian emigrants in 2010 was 824,900 (representing 3.4% of the population). The current rate of net migration is estimated at -0.56. The top destination countries for Ghanaian emigrants include Nigeria, Côte d’Ivoire, the United States, the United Kingdom, Burkina Faso, Italy, Togo, Germany, Canada, and Liberia. It is estimated that about 500,000 Ghanaians live in the UK alone, while 111,000 live in the United States of America.

Figure 8.9: Net Migration Rates in Ghana per 1,000 People, 1975–2010



Source: United Nations Population Division, 2011

Ghanaians living abroad continued to make various contributions to the development of the Ghanaian economy including investing in land purchases, building houses, businesses, improving farms, and agricultural equipment. In 2011 total remittances from abroad recorded by the Bank of Ghana amounted to US\$2,368.8 million, representing a growth of 14.3% over the amount recorded in 2010, and contributing 6.4% to GDP. Out of this amount US\$1.6 billion accrued to individuals in 2011 compared to US\$1.1 billion in 2010.

Table 8.30: Managing Migrations for National Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. Share of remittances to GDP	10%	11.7% (US\$1,788.37 mil)	6.7% (US\$2,122.69 mil)	6.4% (US\$2,368.8 mil)	Target not achieved

¹¹ Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1000 inhabitants

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
2. Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad	Na	- 4 million (i.e. about 15% of Ghana's population of approx. 23 million people)	- The 2011 World Migration Fact book, estimates the stock of Ghanaian immigrants in 2010: 1,851,800 (7.6% of population) - Females as percentage of immigrants: 41.8%	- 500,000 Ghanaians living in the UK alone - 111,000 Ghanaians living in the US	Lack of data

Source: BOG, GIS & MINT., 2011

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2011 to ensure improved management of migration for national development:

- Ghanaian citizens abroad were provided with consular assistance in matters such as travel documents, arrests and detention. Appeals, complaints and petitions brought by Ghanaian citizens against foreign embassies, international organizations and individuals were addressed to ensure justice and respect for their human rights;
- Following the decision by Government to evacuate Ghanaian nationals from Libya, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration led a task force of MDAs to plan and co-ordinate the exercise. Within a period of two weeks, over 17,000 stranded Ghanaians were evacuated to Ghana;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration completed the commissioning of all 6 regional Passport Application Centres (PACs) and undertook a number of reforms at the main Passport Office in Accra to improve on service delivery to the public, and revenue-generation for Government;
- Following the inauguration of the Migration Unit, and a sub-committee on Migration Policy in 2010, initial work on the draft Migration Policy for Ghana begun in 2011. The first Draft of the Policy was issued, awaiting consultation with key stakeholders;
- The effort to mainstream migration into national development planning and processes continued in 2011 with further consultations with relevant MDAs;
- The Migration Unit continued to participate in the Global Forum on Migration and Development as a regular member;
- In order to be effective in integrating migration into the national development planning processes, an institution policy survey to ascertain existing migration policies within relevant institutions in Ghana was carried out through the Inter-Ministerial Migration Unit (MU) and other key ministries with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- The Migration Unit with the support of its development partners such as the IOM, ILO, and EC-UN secured funds for the commencement of the Migration Policy.

8.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

The country continues to make significant progress towards the maintenance, deepening, and consolidation of democratic governance. The constitutional review process which began in 2010, to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns had been raised, concluded in 2011, ahead of schedule and the report submitted to the President. Substantial work was also done to get the Presidential Transition Bill ready for passage into law. Parliament continued to carry out its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions and conducted a number of sittings which led to the passage into law of a number of bills as well as international financial agreements. Meanwhile the independent governance institutions including EC, CHRAJ, and NCCE continued to be strengthened and adequately resourced to carry out their mandate. However, challenges continue to exist at the NMC due to relatively weak capacity and inadequate resources to perform its functions. Effective media monitoring and adoption of a comprehensive regulatory framework has been constrained by insufficient resource allocation. It is therefore recommended that the National Media Commission should be prioritized for increased resource allocation to build its capacity for effective delivery of its mandate.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

Effort at enhancing the financial capacity of MMDAs to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level continued in 2011. However, progress was slow, as both the share of MMDAs' total revenue in relation to total national receipts, and the share of Central Government's transfers to MMDAs in total discretionary budget reduced in 2011, following the significant improvement in these indicators in 2010. On the other hand, the effort to improve the administrative capacity of the MMDAs recorded significant progress, following the transfer of 32,358 staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service (LGS) under the decentralization reforms agenda. As part of the reforms all the ten (10) departments in Category One of Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1961, would become departments of the MMDAs and their staff would cease to be members of the Civil Service and become members of the Local Government Service (LGS). In the light of these it is recommended that the necessary effort should be made by Government to reverse the trend observed in 2011 and sustain the gains made in 2010 by enhancing the financial capacity of MMDAs, including accelerating the pace of implementation of the composite budget mechanism initiated by Government. Also to sustain the gains made so far in administrative decentralization, the effort by Local Government Service (LGS) to establish more Human Resource Units and District Works Departments in the MMDAs should be prioritized and supported, while Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) and Local Government Service Act 2003 (Act 656) are reviewed to ensure consistency in their implementation, as well as in the integration of departments in the Second Schedule of L. I. 1961 into the MMDAs.

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

Though current data on income inequality is still not available, assessment of progress of key interventions outlined under the GSGDA to reduce income disparities, including the MiDA and SADA initiatives, and the establishment of the Western and Eastern Corridor Development Authority, has shown that significant progress continued to be recorded in 2011. The

implementation of planned activities under the Millennium Challenge Account programme through MiDA continued, with significant achievements in the key focus areas of the programme including agriculture, transport infrastructure and rural development. SADA also became functional, following the establishment of the administrative and operational structures, including the inauguration of the Governing Board. The spatial presentation on the framework for zoning the special development zones, as well as the concept paper was developed, while the next phase of preparing the framework for the zones for consultation with stakeholders was initiated.

For an effective assessment of the impact of these interventions on regional income disparities, comprehensive data is required. The GSS has already begun the preparatory processes towards the conduct of the next round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) which is the main source of data for such an assessment. It is therefore recommended that these processes are given the necessary support, including prioritizing the activities for budgetary resources allocation. Also with MiDA projects coming to an end in 2012, it is important to review the processes and document experiences and key lessons learnt, with the view to incorporating the desirable aspects into the upcoming and on-going initiatives, including the new development authorities and SADA. The proposal to establish a sector working group on special development zones should be supported and sustained to coordinate the necessary technical and financial support to the special development initiatives.

8.3.4 Public Policy Management

To provide the basis for effective management of public policy, a medium-term national development policy framework, GSGDA, 2010 – 2013, accompanied by a costing framework and a national M&E plan have been prepared, to guide the implementation of programmes and projects at the sector and district levels, and to inform the allocation of budgetary resources. The MDAs and MMDAs have subsequently prepared their respective sector and district medium term plans, as well as their M&E plans.

However, limited progress has so far been made in addressing the weaknesses that persist in the current public policy management process, where conflict and lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities of some key national institutions, continue to lead to poor coordination of policy implementation and management. To ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and management, the respective roles, responsibilities and relationships between 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, should be reviewed and clearly defined.

Also, the linkage between the national development policy framework and the annual national budget remains weak. The introduction of the proposed programme based budget (PBB) and the full roll-out of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), is expected to address some of the challenges associated with budget preparation and execution. It is therefore recommended that the pace of implementation of the interventions under the GIFMIS reforms, as well as the processes of equipping the MDAs with the relevant skills and knowledge required for a full implementation of the PBB, should be accelerated.

8.3.5 Public Sector Reforms

Successive governments have undertaken several initiatives towards the reform of Ghana's Public Service. At the core of these reforms are building the right skills set in Ghana's Public Service for effective formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government policies, programmes and projects, and the development of the appropriate performance based management systems. In 2011, the implementation of the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme, which was finalized in 2010, commenced with the programming and development of work plans for the seven (7) components of the reform programme. However, implementation has since slowed down due to the inability to set up the necessary governance structure, including the establishment of the Civil Service Committee on Administrative Reforms, a Reform Coordinating Unit (RCU) as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. It is therefore recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that these activities are undertaken to ensure the full roll-out of the programme.

Though the Public Service Commission developed a draft Human Resource Manual to improve the capacity of managers in the performance of their official duties, the proportion of personnel with the right skills set in the Public Service is not known. Data on this critical issue is not available and efforts to address it have been slow. Though each central management agency and ministry has its own need for a database, a comprehensive central human resource database system interlinked with each other is essential for effective coordination, including overall human resource policy formulation, planning, deployment, recruitment, development, career progression and succession planning. Therefore, the recommendation from the survey conducted in 2010 on database systems in key public service organisations be implemented, including establishing a comprehensive central human resource database system for effective public human resource management and policy formulation.

8.3.6 Development Communication

A free and vibrant media is critical for democratic development. It is in this regard that the government continued to implement policies aimed at promoting freedom of the press and free flow of information. The annual Ghana Policy Fair, the regular Meet-the-Press series and special press conferences on various Government issues and developments were organized in 2011 to provide the opportunity for ordinary Ghanaians to engage Government on the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. However, the 2011-2012 World Press Freedom Index (PFI) saw Ghana dropping fourteen places in the world press freedom ranking. In order to reverse the situation, it is recommended that the underlying causes of this slippage should be studied. Also, though the media continued to play a useful role in Ghana's development, it could be a destructive force if not properly regulated. In order to improve the work of the media to support national development, as well as introduce a sense of responsibility into the media discourse, the existing regulatory framework for media practice should be reviewed and strengthened, and the capacity of Media Commission to perform its oversight responsibility enhanced. Effort should be made to pass the proposed Broadcasting Law to provide the legal framework for the electronic media.

8.3.7 Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however the progress continued to be slow in 2011. Though two high profile women appointments were made in 2011 to head the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the overall participation of women in public life was estimated at 12.3% in 2011, compared with 14.3% in 2010. Also the percentage of women elected to the District Assemblies during the 2010 district level election constituted only 7%, despite the interventions introduced to get more women to put themselves up for election. 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 interventions to enhance gender equality and rights of women should be supported, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs and other gender advocacy groups must scale-up their activities to encourage and support women to take part in active politics. Finally, the implementation of gender responsive budgeting should be accelerated to incorporate relevant gender dimensions in the preparation and implementation of annual budgets of MDAs and MMDAs.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Organised Crimes

The key national anti-corruption institutions, namely the Commission of Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), continued to perform their statutory functions in 2011. However, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders worsened in 2011, compared with the marginal improvement in 2010. Ghana's score on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) reduced from 4.1 in 2010 to 3.9 in 2011, indicating a relatively higher perception in 2011 than in 2010. In order to reverse such perception, it is important to deepen the public sector governance arrangements and processes. This will help increase transparency in service delivery and resource allocation, and hence reduce perception of corruption. Though the Right to Information Bill was sent to Parliament for passage, work on it has stalled. It is therefore recommended that effort should be made to quicken its passage, and the preparatory process for its effective implementation, including archiving, safeguarding, organisation and retrieval of data. Though a number of institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO exist to fight corruption in the country, they continued to be challenged by weak capacities. 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 effective.

Another area that urgent action is still required is the administration of Ghana's procurement system. The implementation of the Public Procurement Act 2003 (Act 663) has contributed significantly to improving transparency in public procurement. The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) continues to develop the capacity of procurement officers and institutions to ensure compliance with the Procurement Act. In 2011, a total of 199 entities posted their Procurement Plans on PPA's Online Procurement Planning System, representing an increase of 15.58% over the 2010 figure of 168. However, challenges still exist, especially in the procurement operations and the market practices. The weaknesses that have emerged in the administration of the sole sourcing method, and the control and audit systems have not received significant attention. It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning takes the necessary steps to speed up the review process which was initiated, with the

view to strengthening the administration of the sole sourcing method, and the control and audit systems.

It is also noteworthy that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament 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 continue to be raised on its ability to be used as an 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. The recommendation made in the 2010 APR on the need to review the current processes and arrangements for ensuring compliance with the recommendations of the PAC received limited attention in 2011. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taken by Parliament to address these concerns in order to enhance the confidence of the general public in its ability to be used as an anti-corruption tool.

8.3.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

The capacity of the Judiciary to efficiently dispense justice and ensure the rule of law continued to be improved in 2011 with more lawyers called to the Bar, and the computerization of the court process. However, these have had limited positive impact on the number of days it takes to get judgement on a dispute, which remains at the 2009 level. In this regard it is important to sustain the effort of strengthening the judicial system through the recruitment of more personnel, provision of more court infrastructure, as well as accelerating the pace of the court computerization process to enable it have a significant impact on the administration of justice.

8.3.10 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 the enforcement of laws and regulations. The analysis of crime data shows that the reported cases and complaints of overall crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder across the country reduced only marginally in 2011, despite the improvement in the police-citizen ratio and the police time on frontline duties. Similarly, despite the effort at enhancing the capacity of the security services to control the supply and demand for illegal narcotic drugs, the recorded drug trafficking cases declined only by one (1) from 43 in 2010 to 42 in 2011. The economy of Ghana is growing very fast and becoming more sophisticated, therefore it is important to accelerate the pace of the current efforts of re-equipping and re-tooling the security services to keep pace with the increasing sophistication of crime, and to meet international standards.

Fire fighting continued to improve in turn-out time due to improvement in communication, new equipment, and professionalism which put the Service in an improved position. However, analysis has shown that response time was hampered by long distance from fire scene, human and vehicular traffic, lack of accessibility to fast growing communities, rampant road blocks and diversions without prior notice, and delay in reporting fire outbreaks to the Service. It is therefore recommended that, in addition to sustaining current efforts to equip GNFS with fire tenders and other logistics, the initiative to shift focus of the operations of the GNFS from fighting fire outbreaks to prevention of fire outbreaks should be supported. Also, new buildings and illegal structures which are springing up without proper planning or without taking cognizance of safety measures or fire hydrants as well as wrongful storage of hazardous

chemicals, that tend to impede vehicular movement in the event of fire rescue mission, should immediately be addressed. 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. The staff strength of the Ghana Armed Forces was in a better position in 2011 than in 2009 and 2010. About 16% of officers were committed to peace keeping operations, while budgetary resource allocation and releases for the implementation of programmes continued to increase. In order to ensure adequate capacity to forestall external aggression and protect the newly found oil from piracy, the capacity building initiative of the Ghana Armed Forces should be sustained, especially in the area of sea surveillance and aerial ability to patrol the territorial waters of Ghana, especially where the oil exploration is taking place.

8.3.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The effort to build the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued in 2011 with the drafting of a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) to support the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act 2005 (Act 694), and the strengthening of the capacities of members of the Community Child Protection Committees. Also, the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) was enhanced with improved budgetary resource allocation and training programmes. The Police Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, and Department of Social Welfare were able to intercept, rehabilitate and re-integrate into their families and communities, 120 children alleged to have been trafficked. Though some improvements were recorded in 2011 on resourcing the key institutions responsible for coordinating work on improving rights and entitlements, the increases were not significant enough to close the resource gap persistently faced by these institutions, especially the DSW. It is therefore recommended that the effort at resourcing these institutions which has begun should be sustained to close the gap over time.

8.3.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration, though the total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country reduced marginally in 2011. Progress on the documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession continued to be slow due, in part, to a number of logistical challenges. A major problem that has persistently faced the key government institutions responsible for coordinating and implementing interventions aimed at strengthening the chieftaincy institution and promoting national culture is lack of adequate resources to implement planned activities. The total budgetary resources allocated and released to the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture for implementation of planned activities declined in 2011. To reduce the persistently high chieftaincy disputes, it is recommended that the initiative on chieftaincy lines of succession already initiated by the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture and National House of Chiefs should be supported with the necessary resources. Available evidence has shown that work done so far has succeeded in reducing chieftaincy disputes in 30 traditional areas.

8.3.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

In pursuit of the policy of “Good Neighbourliness”, relations between Ghana and its neighbours remained cordial in 2011. Ghana continued to strengthen the international partnership and cooperation for development through strengthening its Missions abroad, and participating in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The total number of Ghana’s Embassies and High Commissions abroad remained 50, one new Consulate was established in 2011, increasing the total number of Consulates from 5 in 2010 to 6 in 2011.

The capacity of trade and investment desk officers for economic diplomacy is expected to be strengthened and sustained through continuous training and deployment of appropriate skills set at Ghana’s Missions abroad. Also, in addition to the trade and investment promotions, the capacity of the Missions should be strengthened towards developing more products for the promotion of Ghana’s culture and tourism.

8.3.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

To promote evidence-based decision-making, the Ghana Statistical Service (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, and released the preliminary results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census in 2011 following the completion of the exercise in 2010. At least seven (7) key reports were prepared, comprising Consumer Price Index, Annual GDP (Production), Annual GDP (expenditure), GDP Estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Monetary and Financial Data, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics and Digest of Macroeconomic Data. Ghana joined the few African countries producing GDP on quarterly basis, with the release of four (4) quarterly reports in 2011.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) prepared the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA.

The National Identification Authority (NIA) continued its work of mass registration of the population to create a National Database System. After the mass registration of people in the six regions covering Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra, and Ashanti between 2008 and 2010, the NIA extended the exercise to Brong Ahafo Region in 2011 and at the same time embarked on an exercise of card issuing to their owners.

These notwithstanding, resource constraint remained a challenge to the key national institutions responsible for data collection, analysis and dissemination including NDPC, GSS, MDAs and MMDAs, and the NIA. The recommendation made in 2010 APR on reviewing the existing funding arrangements with the view to putting in place a more sustainable funding arrangement, is yet to receive the necessary attention. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken towards reviewing the current financing arrangements available to these institutions, especially GSS, NDPC and NIA, in addition to strengthening the processes for ensuring that at least approved budgetary resources for statistics and M&E are timely released for the implementation of planned activities.

8.3.16 Managing Migration for National Development

Even though comprehensive data on the proportion of Ghanaians living abroad is currently not available, the number of Ghanaians living abroad is estimated to be large and they continued to make various contributions, including remittances to the development of the country. Remittances from Ghanaians living abroad amounted to a total of US\$1.45 billion, constituting

3.71% of GDP in 2011, indicating a decline as compared to 5.0% of GDP in 2009 and 4.8% of GDP in 2010. Since the first draft of the Migration Policy is ready, it is important to sustain or accelerate current efforts to finalize the policy to provide the framework for coordinating migration interventions in the country. Moreover, it is important that an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is instituted and appropriately funded to generate the necessary information on Ghanaian citizens living abroad and foreign migrants in the country for effective policy formulation and planning.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2011 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the annual national budget preparation process, and 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 chapter reviews the 2011 national budget preparation process; the macroeconomic framework underlying the 2011 budget and the extent to which it was consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic objectives and assumptions outlined in the GSGDA; alignment of 2011 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 ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

In order to promote ownership of the national budget, individuals, professional groups and associations, and civil society organisations were requested through the print media to submit memoranda on social and economic issues worthy of consideration in the 2011 budget.

The budget process began with the development of a macroeconomic framework as the basis for projecting resource availability based on the key macroeconomic indicators (i.e. economic growth, domestic revenue and availability of donor funds). Based on the macroeconomic framework, resources over the three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period of 2011 – 2013 were determined and annual aggregate resource envelope estimated, as a percentage of the resultant nominal GDP.

Preliminary sectoral ceilings were determined by allocating resources to sectors on the basis of government priorities. In terms of sectoral allocations in the three-year framework, factors considered in the determination of the ceilings included: wage levels of each year; the GSGDA yearly shares for sectoral development; and the actual cost of government policies and targets in each sector. Budget ceilings were conveyed to MDAs as part of budget guidelines following which the budget committees of the MDAs, prepared their budget estimates by costing their planned programmes and projects, taking into consideration the allocated sectoral ceilings.

MOFEP organized budget hearings consisting of policy and technical hearings. The policy hearings focused on broad national and sectoral issues and policies, while the technical hearings ensured that MDA strategic plans and estimates were aligned to government priorities and were also within the allocated ceilings. Minor adjustments were made to the estimates after which MOFEP consolidated them into one national budget for cabinet review and approval, before submission to Parliament for the passage of the Appropriations Act, 2011 (Act 808).

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2011 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA

In 2011, the macroeconomic objectives of the Government were largely derived from the macroeconomic framework of the GSGDA 2010-2013, which was in its second year of implementation.

In 2011 the GSGDA projected a real GDP growth rate of 12.3% in anticipation of the impact of oil production on the economy and a single digit end-of-period inflation rate, consistent with the WAMZI primary convergence criteria. The GSGDA also set sectoral growth targets for Agriculture, Industry and Services at 6.2%, 25.4% and 9.9% respectively. Following the preparation of the supplementary budget of 2011, the overall GDP growth rate was revised upwards to 14.4%, the growth rate for the Service sector was maintained at the same level, that for the Agriculture sector was revised downwards to 5.3%, and that for the Industry sector was revised upward to 37.2%. Assessment of the actual outturn in 2011, showed that, all the indicators achieved their respective targets under the budget, except the growth rate projections for the Agriculture and the Services sectors (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Frameworks, 2009-2011

Macroeconomic Indicators	2009			2010			2011		
	GPRS II	Budget	Status	GSGDA	Budget	Status	GSGDA	Budget	Status
Real GDP Growth (%)	8.00	4.70	4	6.2	6.5	8	12.3	14.4	14.4
Inflation:									
- Annual (%)	15.30	15.30	19.3	10.43	10.5	10.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
- End of Period (%)	5.80	12.30	15.9	8.58	9.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.6
Stock Reserves									
(in months of import cover)	≥ 3	2.50	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
Budget Deficit as % of GDP		7.80	5.6	4.7	4.4	6.5	Na	5.1	4.4
Sectoral Growth (%)									
- Agriculture	6.60	5.70	7.2	6	6.0	5.3	6.2	5.3	0.8
- Industry	5.72	5.90	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	25.4	37.2	41.1
- Services	5.72	6.60	5.6	6.8	6.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	8.3
Domestic Revenue to GDP Ratio(%)									
(Excluding Grants)	27.44	Na	15.5	18.92	21.9	16.7	Na	18.7	20.8

Source: GSGDA 2010-2013/MOFE, 2011

9.4 THE GSGDA COST PROJECTIONS AND THE 2011 BUDGET ESTIMATES

The budget estimate (Service and Investment) for the 2011 financial year was US\$4,620.65 million, constituting about 70% of the projected cost of US\$6,584.24 million for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2011. Total releases amounted to US\$4,226.09 million representing about 92% of approved budget and 64.3% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2011 (Table 9.2).

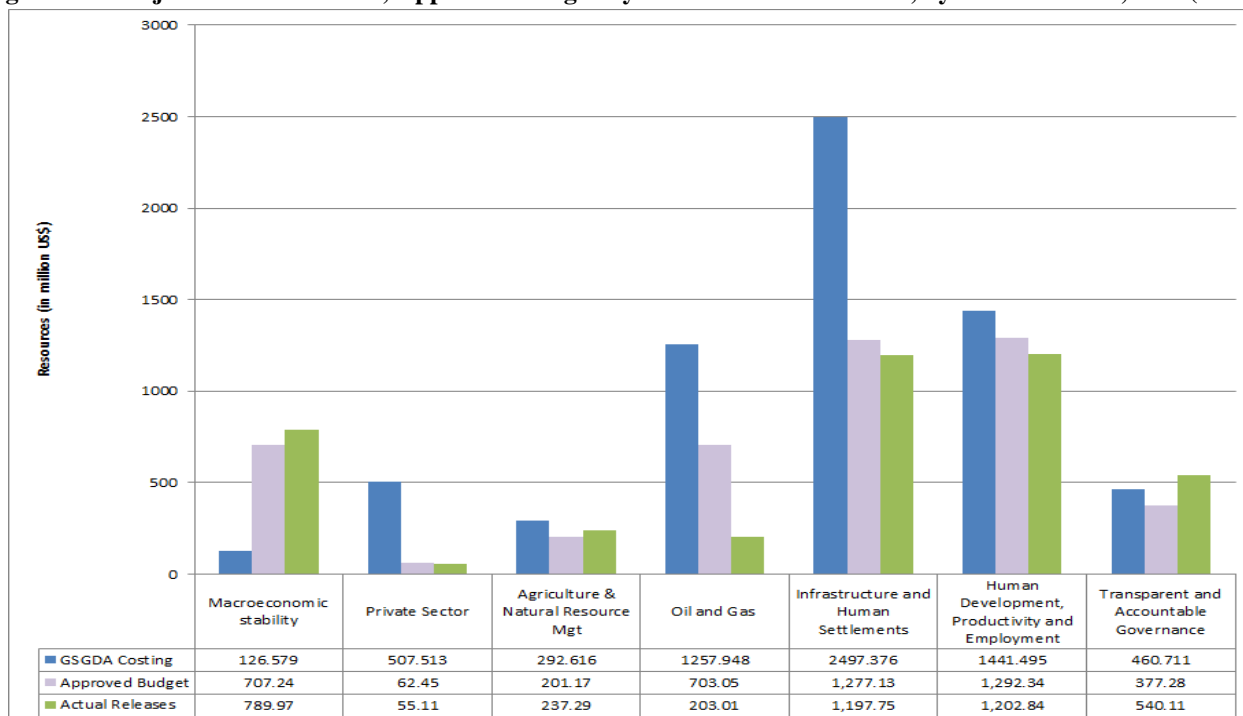
The thematic areas that recorded percentage shortfalls in releases of budgetary resources, relative to approved budget, are: Oil and gas development (-71%); Enhancing private sector competitiveness (-12%); Human development, employment and productivity (-7%); and Infrastructure and Human Settlements (-6%). The remaining three thematic areas, namely: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability; Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management; and Transparent and accountable governance, recorded increases of 12% , 18% and 23% respectively above the approved budgets (Table 9.2 and Figure 9.1).

Table 9.2: Resources Approved and Actual Releases by Thematic Area, 2011

	Government of Ghana (GoG)	Development Partners (DPs)	Total Resources (GoG and DPs)	
--	---------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	--

GSGDA Thematic Area	2011 Approved Budget (Mill US\$)	2011 Actual Releases (Mill US\$)	% Approved Budget Actually Released	2011 Projected Inflows (Mill US\$)	Actual Disbursement (Mill US\$)	% Projected Inflows Disbursed	Total Approved Resources (GoG + DPs) (Mill US\$)	Total Actual Released	% Total resources released (GoG + DPs) (Mill US\$)	% Shortfall in releases
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	650.7	770.4	118.4	56.54	19.57	34.6	707.24	789.97	111.7	11.7
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	28.2	16.8	59.6	34.25	38.31	111.9	62.45	55.11	88.2	-11.8
Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	108.1	78.8	72.9	93.07	158.49	170.3	201.17	237.29	118.0	18.0
Oil and Gas Development	663.4	199.9	30.1	39.65	3.11	7.8	703.05	203.01	28.9	-71.1
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	403	593.8	147.3	874.13	603.95	69.1	1,277.13	1,197.75	93.8	-6.2
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1,114.01	898.2	80.6	178.33	304.64	170.8	1,292.34	1,202.84	93.1	-6.9
Transparent and Accountable Governance	204.7	289.1	141.2	172.58	251.01	145.5	377.28	540.11	143.2	43.2
Grand Total	3,172.11	2,847.00	89.75	1,448.54	1,379.09	95.21	4,620.65	4,226.09	91.5	-8.5

Figure 9.1: Projected GSGDA Cost, Approved Budgetary Resources and Releases, by thematic Area, 2011(in US\$)



Source: MOFEP, 2011

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2011

Major mis-alignment of budgetary resources were also observed in 2011. Approved budgetary resources and actual releases were re-prioritized away from “Enhancing private sector competitiveness” and “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” thematic areas in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”, “Human development, employment and productivity”, and the “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas. While the GSGDA anticipated the bulk of the resources in 2011 to go to “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” (37.9%), “Human development, employment and productivity” (21.9%) and “Oil and gas development” (19.1%) thematic areas, the approved budgetary resources and actual releases prioritized resources in favour of “Human development, employment and productivity” (i.e. 28% of approved budget and 28.5% of actual releases), “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability” (i.e. 15.3% of approved budget and 18.7% of actual releases), and “Transparent and accountable governance” (i.e. 8.2% of approved budget and 12.8% of actual releases) thematic areas (Table 9.3).

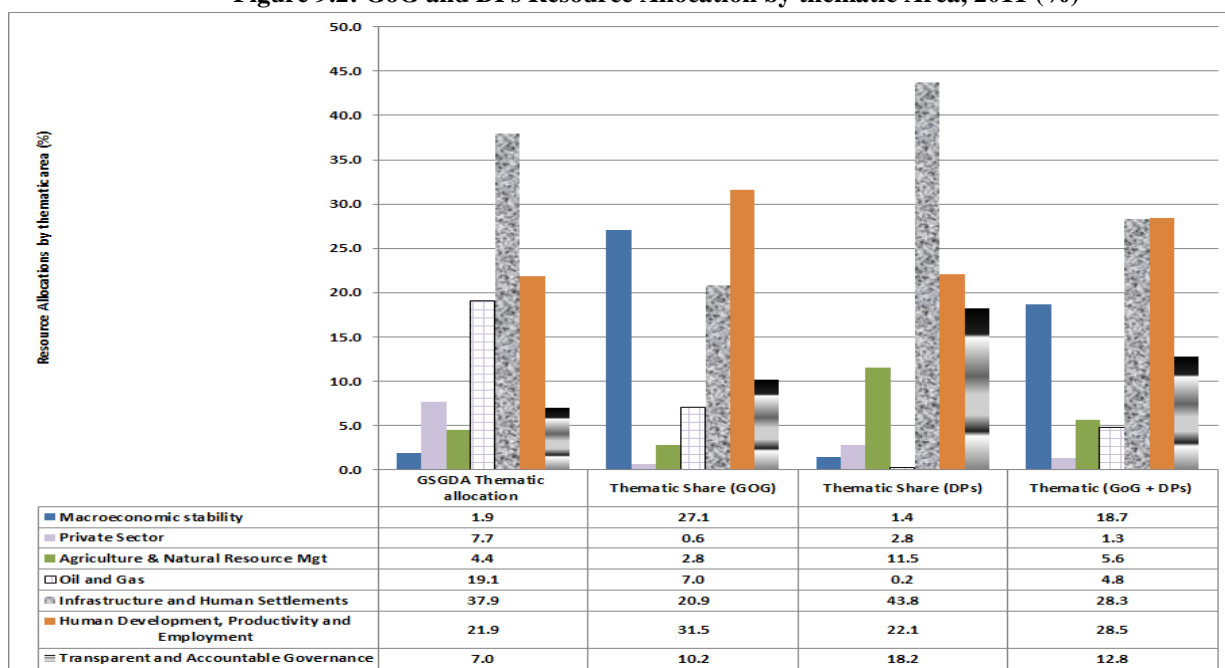
Table 9.3: Projected GSGDA Costs, Budget Estimates and Releases by Thematic Area 2011 (in US\$)

GSGDA Thematic Area	2011 GSGDA Resource requirement (Services and Investment)(Mill US\$)	Thematic Share of GSGDA Resource Requirements (%)	2011 Approved Budget (Services and Investment) (Mill US\$)	Thematic Share of Approved Budget(%)	Total Actual Released (Services and Investment) (Mill US\$)	Thematic Share of resources actually released (%)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	126.579	1.9	707.24	15.3	789.97	18.7
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	507.513	7.7	62.45	1.4	55.11	1.3
3. Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	292.616	4.4	201.17	4.4	237.29	5.6
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	2,497.376	37.9	1,277.13	27.6	1,197.75	28.3
5. Oil and Gas Development	1,257.948	19.1	703.05	15.2	203.01	4.8
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1,441.495	21.9	1,292.34	28.0	1,202.84	28.5
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance	460.711	7.0	377.28	8.2	540.11	12.8
Grand Total	6,584.24	100.0	4,620.65	100.0	4,226.09	100.0

Source: GSGDA 2010-2013/MOFEP, 2011

The sources of this misalignment could be traced to both GoG and DPs’ allocation patterns. While GoG prioritized resources away from the “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” thematic area in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”, “Human development, employment and productivity” and “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas, DPs prioritized resources away from all thematic areas in favour of “Infrastructure and Human Settlement”, Agriculture modernization and natural resource management”, and “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: GoG and DPs Resource Allocation by thematic Area, 2011 (%)



Source: GSGDA 2010-2013/MOFEP, 2011

9.6 POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING AND THE SOCIAL IMPACT PROGRAMME

9.6.1 Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2009 - 2011

The GSGDA identified several policy objectives and strategies designed to reduce poverty as well as meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Some of these strategies are: achieving sustainable economic growth that brings the poor and vulnerable groups into the growth process; providing good quality basic services to which the poor have access; and providing social safety nets to ease the social distress of vulnerable groups. This section assesses the levels of pro-poor public spending on basic services including basic education, primary health care, poverty focused agriculture, rural water, feeder roads and rural electrification in relation to the above strategies for reducing poverty.

Total Actual Poverty Reduction Expenditure: Total actual poverty reduction expenditure in 2011, excluding foreign financed expenditures amounted to GH¢3,354.280 million representing 30.4% of total government expenditure or 5.96% of GDP. This represents a significant increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢2,543.952 million representing 23.5% of total government expenditure or 4.5% of GDP (Table 9.4).

Basic Education: Actual Poverty related expenditure on basic education as a percentage of total education sector expenditure increased from 53.58% in 2009 to 55.74% in 2010, but declined to 43.03% in 2011, against the target of 61.1% for the year. As a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, however, poverty related expenditure on basic education recorded a decline from 54.97% in 2009 to 47.66% in 2010 and then to about 40.2% in 2011.

Primary Health Care (PHC): Actual expenditure on primary health care which represented about 63% of total health sector expenditure in 2011 accounted for 22.59% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This compares to about 17% in 2009 and about 16% in 2010. As a

percentage of total health sector expenditure, actual expenditure on PHC has increased from 50.98% in 2009 to 51.79% in 2010 and then to 63.05% in 2011, and exceeded the target of 48.94% set for 2011.

Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sub-sector (in GH¢)

VARIABLES	2009		2010		2011	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP	21,630,000,000.00	21,746,800,000.00	25,934,000,000.00	46,232,000,000.00	56,282,000,000.00	56,282,000,000.00
Total Govt Expenditure	7,203,006,342.00	7,669,968,040.00	8,258,579,608.00	8,300,973,530.76	10,847,355,225.00	11,032,627,048.00
Total Pov Reduction Exp	1,791,953,584.00	1,856,189,300.34	1,946,669,907.58	2,411,463,979.48	2,543,951,960.99	3,354,280,838.81
Tot Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	24.88%	24.20%	23.57%	29.05%	23.45%	30.40%
Tot Pov Exp as % of GDP	8.28%	8.54%	7.51%	5.22%	4.52%	5.96%
Education Sector Exp	1,470,845,774.79	1,904,393,211.73	1,653,256,667.74	2,062,147,164.16	2,072,111,790.68	3,116,180,810.27
Basic Education Exp	870,336,189.23	1,020,330,758.33	820,863,301.17	1,149,372,513.90	1,267,952,689.55	1,349,368,600.88
Basic Ed Exp/Tot Ed Sec Exp	59.17%	53.58%	49.65%	55.74%	61.19%	43.30%
Basic Ed Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	48.57%	54.97%	42.17%	47.66%	49.84%	40.23%
Health Sector Exp	762,424,303.52	613,295,237.22	932,072,070.29	744,353,286.34	988,065,502.60	1,202,032,692.54
Prim Health Care Exp	373,454,626.50	312,652,717.12	443,375,043.29	385,537,578.12	483,608,330.19	757,880,903.95
PHC Exp/Tot Health Sec Exp	48.98%	50.98%	47.57%	51.79%	48.94%	63.05%
PHC Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	20.84%	16.84%	22.78%	15.99%	19.01%	22.59%
Agriculture Sector Exp	63,949,730.33	55,916,649.95	89,902,004.34	121,908,363.89	95,816,078.10	153,672,392.80
Poverty Foc Agric Exp	56,040,487.33	52,814,211.95	76,447,503.34	121,592,237.45	86,454,664.10	149,069,116.00
Pov Agric Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp	87.63%	94.45%	85.03%	99.74%	90.23%	97.00%
Pov Agric Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.13%	2.85%	3.93%	5.04%	3.40%	4.44%
Works & Housing Exp	69,425,612.35	44,466,819.84	46,847,207.82	57,711,403.53	35,737,252.90	122,752,550.44
Rural Water Exp	55,962,525.35	8,449,542.84	30,387,110.82	14,391,833.27	17,747,415.90	23,488,191.73
Rural Water Exp/Tot W/Hsng Exp	80.61%	19.00%	64.86%	24.94%	49.66%	19.13%
Rural Water Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.12%	0.46%	1.56%	0.60%	0.70%	0.70%
Roads & Transport	218,614,428.09	229,441,825.81	282,756,927.60	386,792,024.97	242,122,079.68	679,340,263.70
Feeder Roads Exp	46,808,849.09	56,847,826.30	52,254,524.59	63,448,728.42	51,050,287.68	79,177,477.73
F.Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Transp Exp	21.41%	24.78%	18.48%	16.40%	21.08%	11.66%
Feeder Rds Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	2.61%	3.06%	2.68%	2.63%	2.01%	2.36%
Energy Sector Exp	57,980,113.71	83,005,979.61	71,254,235.51	43,319,862.23	63,337,564.88	68,609,859.09
Rural Electr Exp	55,464,434.71	42,682,020.61	68,161,105.51	25,712,167.36	60,094,542.88	58,293,329.01
Rural Electr Exp/Tot Energy Sect Exp	95.66%	51.42%	95.66%	59.35%	94.88%	84.96%
Rural Electr Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.10%	2.30%	3.50%	1.07%	2.36%	1.74%
Other* Poverty Exp	333,886,471.79	362,412,223.19	455,181,318.87	651,408,920.95	577,044,030.69	937,003,219.51
Other Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	4.64%	4.73%	5.51%	7.85%	5.32%	8.49%
Other Pov Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	18.63%	19.52%	23.38%	27.01%	22.68%	27.93%
Road Safety, Women/Chn Affairs, Pop Mgmt, Rural Hsng, Local Govt Support Unit, Environ Protection,etc						
Total Government Expenditure does not include:						
Tax Refunds and Foreign-Financed Capital Expenditure						

Source: MOFEP/CAGD/GETF/RDF/NHIF/DACF, 2011

Poverty Focused Agriculture: Actual expenditure on poverty focused agriculture amounted to GH¢149.096 million in 2011, representing 97% of total agriculture sector expenditure but accounted for only 4.44% of total poverty expenditure. This exceeded the targets of 90.23% and 3.4% respectively set for 2011. The contribution of the poverty focused agriculture expenditure in the overall agriculture sector expenditure has remained high from the level of 94.45% in 2009 to 99.74% in 2010 and then to 97% in 2011, largely due to the injection of GH¢18.4 million of HIPC resources into the sector.

Rural Water: The actual poverty reduction expenditure on rural water has increased from GH¢8.450 million in 2009 to GH¢23.488 million in 2011. This represents an increase from 0.46% of total poverty related expenditures in 2009 to 0.70% in 2011. In terms of its contribution to the overall expenditure in the Water Resources, Works and Housing sub-sector, it constituted 19% in 2009 and remained virtually at that level in 2011. This fall short of the 49.66% planned for the sub-sector in 2011.

This situation has arisen from inadequate funding for the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) which continued to experience low releases of approved budget. For example in 2009 about GH¢32 million¹² was allocated to CWSA but by the end of the year only GH¢1.85 million¹³ had been released, while initial contribution of GH¢117 million for the construction of the 20,000 boreholes stated in the 2011 budget statement was not released.

Feeder Roads: Actual poverty reduction expenditure on the feeder roads sub-sector recorded improvements from GH¢56.848 million in 2009 to GH¢79.177 million in 2011, representing 39.3% increase over the period. However, in terms of its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditures, and the roads and transport sector expenditures, feeder roads sub-sector expenditure has declined from 3.06% and 24.78% respectively in 2009 to 2.36% and 11.66% respectively in 2011. Its contribution to the overall expenditures in the roads and transport sector fell short of the 21.08% target set for 2011, though its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditures exceeded the target of 2.01% set for 2011.

Rural Electrification: Actual poverty reduction expenditure on rural electrification recorded improvements from GH¢42.682 million in 2009 to GH¢58.293 million in 2011, representing a 36.6% increase over the period. However, in terms of its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditures, it declined from 2.30% in 2009 to 1.74% in 2011, while its contribution to overall expenditures in the energy sector increased from 51.42% in 2009 to 84.96% in 2011.

Others: Actual expenditures on other poverty reduction activities recorded improvements from GH¢362.412 million in 2009 to GH¢937.003 million in 2011, and has consistently exceeded its target on an annual basis. In terms of its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditures, it increased from 4.73% in 2009 to 8.49% in 2011, while its contribution to overall expenditures in the relevant sectors increased from 19.52% in 2009 to 27.93% in 2011.

9.6.2 The Social Intervention Programme in 2011

In 2011, Government instituted the Social Intervention Programme as an additional initiative to the regular budgetary allocations in order to accelerate the attainment of targets in basic services. By the end of the year about GH¢356.5 million had been released for those programmes, exceeding the planned expenditures of GH¢323.2 million (Table 9.5).

Out of the total amount released for spending under the initiative, about 35% was allocated to the Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, while the the interventions in the “Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector” thematic area, received the least allocation of about 1%, even though about 3.2% had been approved for the thematic area.

¹² Appropriations Act, 2009 (Act 783)

¹³ CAGD 2009 Audited Accounts

Table 9.5: Social Intervention Programmes By GSGDA Thematic Areas 2011 (in GH¢)

Thematic Area	Budget	% Share	Actual	% Share
Enhancing Private Sector Competitiveness	10,340,000	3.20	2,360,333	0.66
Agricultural Modernisation & Natural Resource Managmnt	24,938,410	7.72	25,481,174	7.15
Oil & Gas Development	30,000,000	9.28	110,410,877.90	30.97
Infras & Human Settements	41,461,820.00	12.83	20,240,044.10	5.68
Human Devt, Productivity & Employment	136,662,320.00	42.28	125,866,035.10	35.31
Transparent & Accountable Governance	79,805,000.30	24.69	72,144,999.10	20.24
TOTAL	323,207,550.3	100.00	356,503,463.2	100.00

Source: Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning

9.7 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Donor resources constitute a major source of funding for development activities in the country. Therefore it is important to ensure that donor resources are properly aligned to the annual budget process, in addition to timely and consistent financial reporting of project achievements.¹⁴ This will enhance transparency and accountability in the management of donor resources and achieve the objective of “aid on budget” which is a key principle under the Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness.
2. A key recommendation in the 2010 APR was to improve the mechanism for capturing releases and actual expenditures by MOFEP and CAGD along the GSGDA thematic areas, as well as ensuring that data are constantly reconciled between the MOFEP and CAGD. Progress on this recommendation, however, has been slow. Therefore it is recommended that the effort to develop a common coding system for the GIFMIS and the MTEF should be accelerated and operationalized.
3. The initial definition of poverty focused activities was based largely on the critical human development issues raised in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I), implemented over the period 2003 - 2005. Since then it has been reviewed and expanded through consultations with the relevant MDAs. As new potential activities come on stream it is important to review the definition to ensure a comprehensive and broad based definition by all stakeholders, given the increasing importance of poverty reduction in the national and global development agenda. This process should be led by the National Development Planning Commission and incorporated in subsequent Medium Term Development Policy Framework.
4. The low level and delayed release of funds to the CWSA affects its ability to deliver on key development outcomes in the water and sanitation sector. It is therefore important for the declining trend observed in the poverty reduction expenditures on rural water is reversed, in addition to ensuring that approved budgets are released on time.

¹⁴ Ghana: PEFA 2009 Report.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Following the finalization of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) in 2010, one hundred and fifty (150) Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) prepared their District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and their relevant district Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans to enable them track progress of implementation of the development programmes and projects outlined in their Medium Term Development Plans, and to determine the extent to which the GSGDA is being implemented at the district level. This chapter thus reviews the progress made by the MMDAs in the implementation of the GSGDA at district level; assesses the level of implementation of the various social programmes at the district level; and the main sources of, levels and trends in financing district level development activities.

10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

As part of the mechanism instituted for monitoring progress of implementation of the GSGDA (2010-2013) at the district level, MMDAs are required to prepare their respective Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to serve as inputs into the National Annual Progress Report prepared by the NDPC.

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation activities at the district level is to:

- Assess whether DMTDP targets are being met;
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project design 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.

10.2.1 Preparation of District APRs by MMDAs

A total of 100 MMDAs (representing 58.8% of the existing MMDAs), submitted their 2011 APRs to NDPC for review, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The 2011 district APRs are the first to be prepared under the GSGDA, 2010 – 2013, after MMDAs devoted the first year of GSGDA implementation to finalize their district MTDPs and prepared their respective M&E plans in accordance with the requirements of the NDPC's Planning and M&E Guidelines. This falls short of the progress recorded in 2010 when about 88.8% of the 170 existing MMDAs prepared their 2009 district APRs. However it represents marginal improvement over the level recorded in 2008 when 56.5% of the 138 established MMDAs prepared their 2007 APRs for the first time under the GPRS II (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports for 2011

No.	Regions	2007			2009			2011	
		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted	
			No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Northern	18	9	50	20	15	75	8	40
2.	Upper East	8	7	87.5	9	8	88.9	5	55.6
3.	Upper West	8	8	100	9	7	77.8	5	55.6
4.	Brong-Ahafo	19	2	10	22	19	86.4	8	36.4
5.	Ashanti	21	11	52.3	27	25	95.6	22	81.5
6.	Eastern	17	10	58.8	21	21	100	14	66.7
7.	Volta	15	7	46.7	18	17	94.4	8	44.4
8.	GT. Accra	6	5	83.3	10	10	100	8	80
9.	Central	13	10	76.9	17	12	70.6	7	41.2
10.	Western	13	9	69.2	17	17	100	15	88.2
TOTAL		138	78	56.5	170	151	88.8	100	58.8

Source: NDPC, 2011

10.2.2 Quality of the District APRs

Review of about 90% of the district APRs submitted show weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format. About 23% of the 85 district APRs did not have one of the seven (7) prescribed sections of the APR reporting format, while about 26% of them did not fully comply with more than one of the seven sections of the reporting format. On the other hand, nearly 51% of the APRs reviewed fully complied with all the seven (7) prescribed sections of the district APRs (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format

No.	Vetting criteria	Compliance to Reporting Format			Total
		None	Partially	Fully	
1.	Introduction	12	24	49	85
2.	Update on project/programme register	14	38	33	
3.	Update on sources of revenue	6	13	66	
4.	Update on disbursement of funds	20	13	52	
5.	Update on the twenty core indicators	16	25	44	
6.	Update on critical development issues	11	26	48	
7.	Evaluation update and P&ME	56	15	14	

Source: Computed from 2011 District APRs submitted to NDPC

10.3 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

Several important poverty reduction interventions were undertaken in 2011 to the benefit of the MMDAs. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Capitation Grant, the Free School Uniforms, the Free Exercise Books, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, School Feeding Programme and Free Metro Mass Transit. These initiatives have had positive impact on the health conditions, gross enrolment, gender parity, and the general wellbeing of the beneficiaries in the MMDAs.

10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS continued to improve upon its operations and functions in 2011. By December, 2011 total registered members with the NHIS was about 21,274,392 with an active membership of 8,193,137 representing about 34% of the population. In terms of regional breakdown, Ashanti Region had the highest number of persons registered with the scheme of 4,610,778 and active membership of 1,850,985 (Table 10.3). Though the Upper West Region had the highest percentage of active members (52%), it

had the lowest number of active members enrolled in the scheme (354,471), with Central Region recording the lowest proportion of active membership in the scheme (24%).

Table 10.3: Total Registered (Cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2011

Region	Total Registered	Active Membership			
	Number	Informal	Exempt	Total	Percent of Population
Ashanti	4,610,778	712,963	1,138,022	1,850,985	39
Brong Ahafo	2,442,688	333,860	641,710	975,570	43
Central	1,700,591	184,953	313,858	498,811	24
Eastern	2,242,064	344,791	546,488	891,279	34
Greater Accra	2,626,372	424,776	607,215	1,031,991	26
Northern	2,098,396	215,697	492,928	708,625	29
Upper East	1,098,362	163,736	319,745	483,481	47
Upper West	844,856	112,520	241,951	354,471	52
Volta	1,516,310	205,558	344,138	549,696	26
Western	2,093,975	309,845	538,383	848,228	36
Total (National)	21,274,392	3,008,700	5,184,437	8,193,137	34

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2011

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant continued to make positive impact in most MMDAs, following its introduction during the 2004/05 academic year. The implementation of the programme continued in 2011 and has improved access to basic level education. The grant increased from GH¢3.00 to GH¢4.50 per pupil in 2009/2010 and remained the same in 2010/2011. Basic school enrolment increased by 3% from 5,333,917 during the 2009/2010 academic year to 5,479,951 during the 2010/11 academic year, with the Ashanti Region recording the highest enrolment followed by the Northern and Western Regions, respectively (Table 10.4). More enrolment of boys than girls continued to be recorded in all the 10 regions of Ghana during the 2010/11 academic year.

Table 10.4: Enrolment for Capitation Grant 2010/2011 Academic Year

REGION	AMOUNT PER CHILD: GH¢ 4.50 PER ANNUM			
	ENROLMENT			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	AMOUNT(GH¢)
ASHANTI	471,571	448,805	920,376	4,141,692
BRONG AHAFO	303,447	285,110	588,557	2,648,506.5
CENTRAL	278,680	262,891	541,571	2,437,069.5
EASTERN	307,509	284,346	591,855	2,663,347.5
GREATER ACCRA	269,458	282,370	551,828	2,483,226
NORTHERN	351,473	297,752	649,225	2,921,512.5
UPPER EAST	163,224	154,370	317,594	1,429,173
UPPER WEST	110,765	107,889	218,604	983,718
VOLTA	262,894	237,907	500,801	2,253,604.5
WESTERN	308,239	291,301	599,540	2,697,930
GRAND TOTAL	2,827,260	2,625,691	5,479,951	24,659,780

Source: Ghana Education Service (GES), 2011

10.3.3 School Feeding Programme (SFP)

The introduction of the School Feeding Programme in 2005 with the objective of providing one hot meal for every school child during school periods, has contributed to improved enrolment and retention in basic schools. The Phase I of the programme which was scheduled to end in 2009/10 academic year was extended to 2010/11. The programme subsequently underwent re-organization with the primary objective of improving its targeting mechanism,

and prioritizing it for the benefit of the most deprived areas. As at 2010/11 academic year, the number of beneficiary schools has increased from 1,731 during the 2009/10 academic year to 3,740. The number of pupils benefitting from the programme also increased from 658,219 during the 2009/2010 academic year to 713,631 during the 2010/11 academic year. As a result of the re-targeting, the beneficiary pupils have increased across all regions, with the Ashanti, Greater Accra and Brong Ahafo Regions recording the highest number of beneficiaries, and the Volta, Upper West and Upper East recording the least beneficiaries (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5 Regional Summary of Number of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2010/2011

REGION	NO. OF PUPILS		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
ASHANTI	154,598	171,181	181,562
BRONG AHAFO	87,632	104,424	114,964
CENTRAL	40,198	41,648	44,248
EASTERN	47,547	49,760	53,803
GREATER ACCRA	121,301	127,354	130,714
NORTHERN	33,699	40,154	50,597
UPPER WEST	11,687	18,930	21,865
UPPER EAST	19,428	28,331	34,082
VOLTA	20,483	28,084	29,685
WESTERN	43,452	48,353	52,111
TOTAL	580,025	658,219	713,631

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2011

10.3.4 Free Metro Mass Transit (MMT) Ride for School Children

The Metro Mass Transport (MMT), as part of its mandate, is to provide free ride for school children in uniforms (Primary School and Junior High School). Its services cover about 155 districts in the 10 regions of the country. However the number of school children who patronise this service continued to decline. In 2011, the target was to provide mass transit ride service to a total of 261,522 school children. However, only 127,799 benefited from the service. This situation is largely attributed to the inadequate buses in operation. The total number of Metro Mass buses in operation continued to decline from 1,186 at the peak of its operations to 667 in 2011. As part of efforts to sustain the free mass ride for school children, the MMT has introduced buses with stickers. These stickers are embossed on specific buses to create the awareness among school children and to encourage them to use those buses.

Table 10.6: Number of School Children benefiting from the Free Mass Transit Services, 2011

Towns	Performance		
	2009	2010	2011
Kumasi	29,211	10,819	4,001
Takoradi	237,796	69,399	42,850
Sunyani	102,452	55,137	31,739
Kaneshie	34,305	34,461	14,843
Tamale	2,749	534	0
Bolgatanga	20	1,098	123
Swedru	4,886	1,833	1,203
Laterbiokorshie	0	5,875	3,453
Tema	9,428	6,414	122
Wa	8,306	2,008	0
Koforidua	28,433	0	35
Ho	3,557	2,229	535
Adenta Corridor	15,509	21,383	14,140
Cape Coast	285	332	0
Akim Oda	15,103	30,921	14,755
Total	492,038	242,443	127,799

Source: MoTr, 2011

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP programme continues to provide conditional and unconditional cash transfer to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternatives to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers 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 participate in the socio-economic development of the country.

Regular LEAP

As at the end of December 2011, a total of GH¢8,444,032.00 had been paid to 64,251 beneficiary households. The payment covered the period January-April, 2011, with the remaining months of the year 2011 deferred to the first quarter of 2012 as a result of inadequate funding.

The coverage of the Regular LEAP programme as at the end of December, 2011 was estimated at 0.34% of the population, and it involved 64,831 beneficiary households and estimated population of 157,689. The Upper West Region had the highest coverage of the programme of 1.15%, while the Greater Accra Region had the least coverage of 0.16% (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2011

Region	No. of Districts	Total No. of Beneficiary Households	Estimated Pop in Household*	Estimated Pop of region*	% of LEAP Coverage
Western	6	4,536	13,152	1,924,577	0.24%
Central	9	6,169	19,620	1,593,823	0.39%
Greater Accra	6	4,762	13,876	2,905,726	0.16%
Volta	9	7,028	17,284	1,635,421	0.43%
Eastern	9	8,144	24,381	2,106,696	0.39%
Ashanti	9	6,944	12,944	3,612,950	0.19%
Brong Ahafo	7	6,753	13,704	1,815,408	0.37%
Northern	13	7,136	18,776	1,820,806	0.39%
Upper East	7	6,728	11,228	920,089	0.73%
Upper West	8	6,631	12,724	576,583	1.15%
Total	83	64,831	157,689	18,912,079	0.34%

Source: MESW, 2011

*Average HH Population size = 4

*2000 PHC data

Emergency LEAP

No emergency LEAP payments were made to households in 2011, compared to 2010 when 59,115 households in 59 MMDAs benefited from an emergency LEAP programme. This was because no emergency situation, such as floods or natural disaster occurred to require emergency LEAP payments, as was the case in 2009 and 2010.

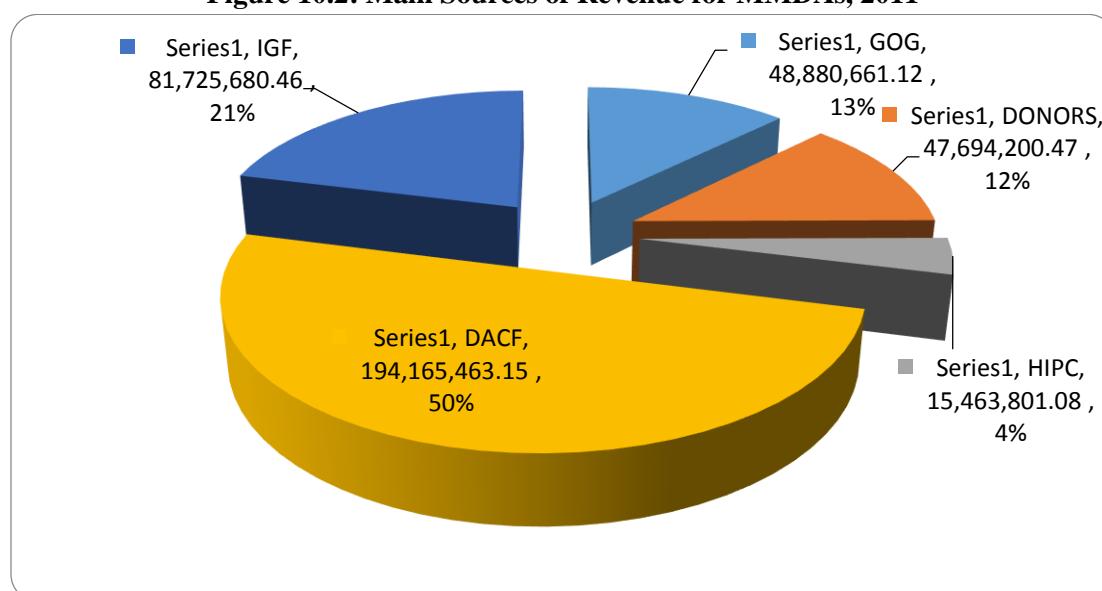
10.4 FINANCING THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (DMTDPs)

Over the years, the following have constituted the main sources of financing the implementation of the DMTDPs at the MMDA level:

- Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG);
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- MMDAs own Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC Fund;
- Development Partners; and
- Other Grants.

Among these sources, the DACF remains the main source of funding for most of the activities of the MMDAs. In 2011, DACF constituted 50% of the overall resources to finance the activities of MMDAs, compared to 27% in 2010 (Figure 10.2). The significant increase in the share of DACF in 2011 is attributed to the payment of arrears from the last quarter of 2009 and the third and fourth quarters of 2010.

Figure 10.2: Main Sources of Revenue for MMDAs, 2011

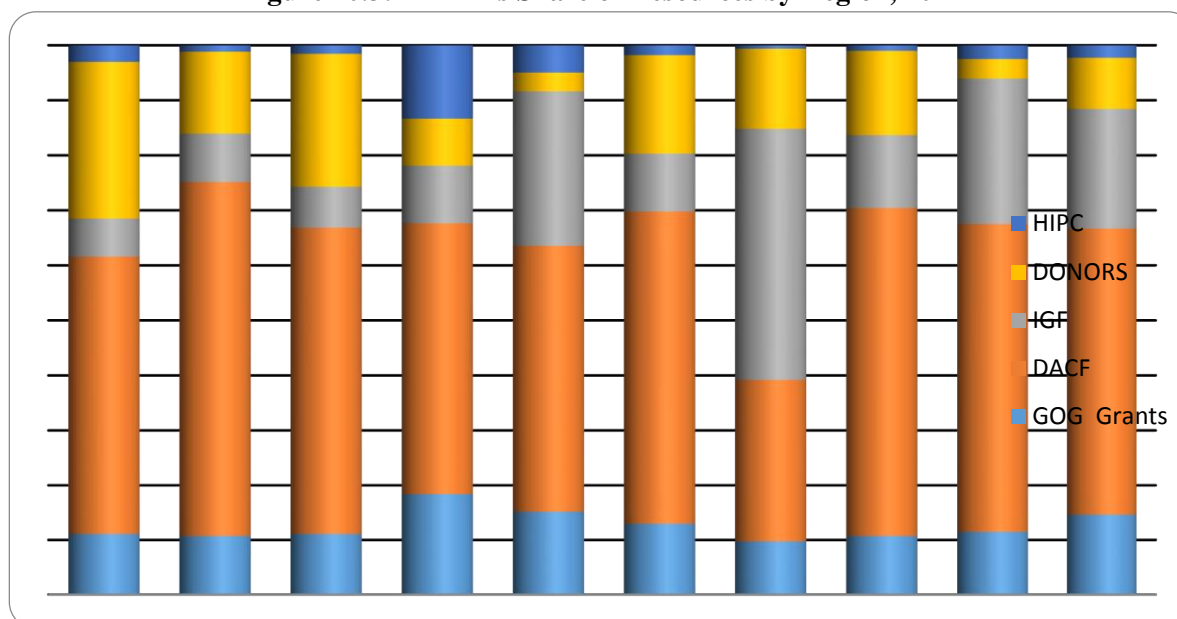


Source: Derived from MLGRD Data, 2011

The IGF, on the other hand, remained the second most important source of funding to MMDAs, constituting about 21% of MMDAs funds in 2011, compared with 35% in 2010. This is followed by resources from Donors and the HIPC Fund. The share of Donor inflows reduced from 25% in 2010 to 12% in 2011, while that of the HIPC Fund increased from 2% in 2010 to 4% in 2011.

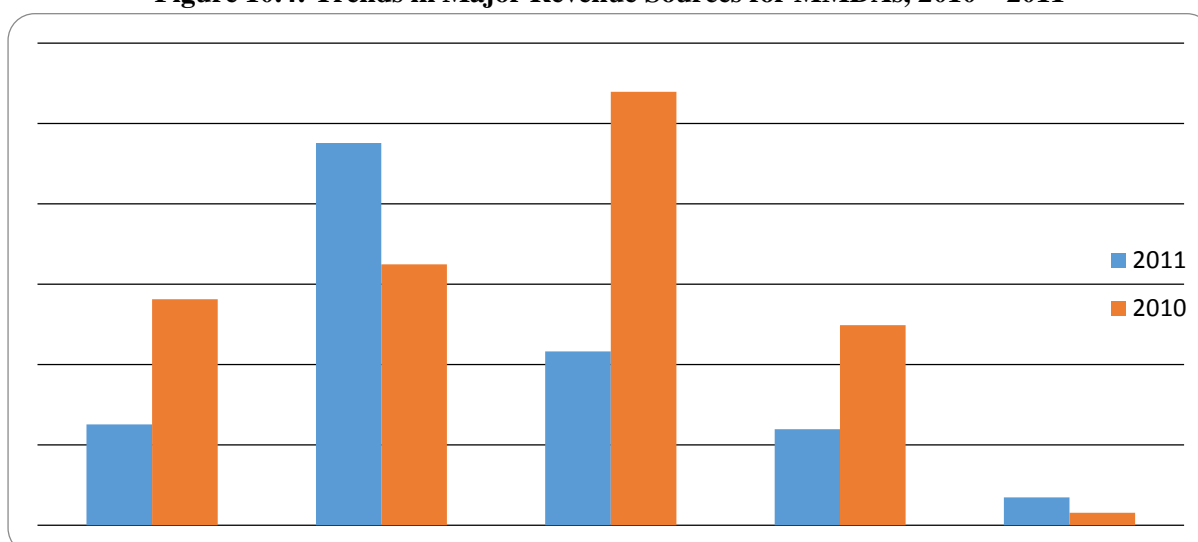
The relative importance of these revenue sources however, varies among regions. In the three northern regions, namely Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions, DACF constituted more than 60% of the overall revenue to MMDAs in 2011, but constituted less than 30% and 50% in Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions respectively. However, IGF remained a major source of funding for the implementation of the DMTDPs in the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions, constituting about 40% and 28% respectively, while resources from Donors constituted the second most important source of revenue in the three northern regions (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3: MMDAs Share of Resources by Region, 2011



Source: Derived from MLGRD Data, 2011

Figure 10.4: Trends in Major Revenue Sources for MMDAs, 2010 – 2011



Source: Derived from MLGRD Data, 2011

10.4.1 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

Since 2007, releases from the DACF to the MMDAs have been increasing every year, except in 2010 when a reduction of about 54% was recorded. However, in 2011, there was a 257% increase in the DACF released to MMDAs due to payments of arrears from 2010 (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2011

Year	Amount GH¢	Percentage change
2007	148,389,400.00	7
2008	217,008,095.00	46
2009	303,915,370.00	40
2010	136,831,617.20	-54
2011	487,895,081.90	257

Source: DACF Secretariat, May 2012

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2011 remained the same as that of the 2010. The indicators continued to be based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. The DACF share of “Equality” to all the MMDAs in 2011 increased from 40% in 2010 to 50% in 2011. “Need” also did not change and remained at 40% in 2011. However “Responsiveness” or improvement in IGF decreased from 10% in 2010 to 4% in 2011 and “Service Pressure” from 10% in 2010 to 6% in 2011 (Table 10.9).

Table 10.9 Formula for DACF Allocation, 2008-2011

Principle	Indicator	% of DACF Allocated		
		2009	2010	2011
Equality	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	50%	40%	50%
Need	Pre-determined breakdown of lump percent of DACF allocated for Health, Education, water and road	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities (6%) Doc/Pop Ratio (8%) Nurse Pop ratio (8%) <u>Education:</u> Education facilities (5%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) <u>Water:</u> -Water coverage (7%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities (5%) Doc/Pop Ratio (7%) Nurse Pop ratio (7%) <u>Education:</u> Education facilities (6%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (9%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities (6%) Doc/Pop Ratio (8%) - Nurse Pop ratio (8%) <u>Education:</u> Education facilities (5%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (7%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data
Responsiveness		4%	10%	4%
Service Pressure		6%	10%	6%

Source: District Assembly Common Fund secretariat, 2011

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

Six rounds of funds were released by the DACF Secretariat to the various MMDAs in 2011. Among the releases were the allocations for the third and fourth quarters for 2010 and the final payments of the third quarter of 2009. Ashanti Region which has the highest number of MMDAs continued to receive the largest tranche of GH¢25.333 million in 2011, followed by the Eastern Region which had the fourth largest in 2010 with GH¢19.793 million, and the Northern Region with GH¢19.035 million to maintain its third position as in 2010. The regions with the least releases for 2011 are the Upper West, the Upper East and the Western with GH¢7.564 million, GH¢8.866 million and GH¢11.989 million respectively (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2011

Region	3RD Qtr. 2010	3RD Qtr. 2009 F.P*	4TH Qtr. 2010	1ST Qtr. 2011	2ND Qtr. 2011	3RD Qtr. 2011	Total
Western	5,440,775.92	1,155,959.68	5,392,550.60	2,255,716.66	2,257,151.62	3,734,064.46	11,989,286.20
Central	4,247,766.74	961,432.01	4,134,700.23	1,538,783.35	1,562,656.40	2,895,012.62	15,340,351.35
Greater Accra	4,053,608.20	884,447.72	3,502,308.54	1,644,440.53	1,607,860.34	2,559,654.78	14,252,320.11
Eastern	5,505,107.90	1,119,157.95	5,441,159.28	2,130,808.41	1,889,365.70	3,707,448.71	19,793,047.95
Volta	4,872,029.34	896,029.32	4,717,550.48	2,371,922.15	2,130,448.76	3,446,625.16	12,857,531.29

Region	3RD Qtr. 2010	3RD Qtr. 2009 F.P*	4TH Qtr. 2010	1ST Qtr. 2011	2ND Qtr. 2011	3RD Qtr. 2011	Total
Ashanti	7,500,355. 29	1,686,982. 44	7,204,327. 72	2,714,139. 14	2,263,419. 16	3,963,739. 22	25,332,962. 97
Brong Ahafo	5,043,325. 45	1,106,437. 49	4,711,736. 54	2,125,015. 51	1,957,980. 38	3,719,441. 94	18,663,964. 31
Northern	5,434,309. 72	1,199,390. 57	5,072,657. 90	1,945,719. 72	1,938,110. 51	3,445,045. 30	19,035,233. 72
Upper East	2,718,023. 15	497,899.13	2,432,020. 08	805,449.31	898,333.85	1,514,517. 26	8,866,242. 78
Upper West	2,367,204. 68	410,972.37	2,147,218. 25	747,781.03	550,356.69	1,340,956. 16	7,564,489. 18
Total	47,182,533. 39	9,918,708. 68	44,756,229. 62	18,279,775. 81	17,055,683. 41	30,326,505. 61	167,519,436. 52

Source: DACF Annual Report, 2011

*F.P = Final Payment

10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds (IGFs)

Programmes and projects implemented by MMDAs are primarily financed through the DACF. Other funding sources such as grants from Government of Ghana, HIPC Funds, Donor support and the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by the MMDAs complement the resources from the DACF. The MMDAs over the past few years has adopted innovative ways to increase the revenues generated from IGF. The IGF/Total Revenue Ratio have become an important indicator used to assess the performance and continued viability of the MMDAs (Table 10.12).

Using the IGF/Total revenue ratio, the 20 best performing MMDAs for 2011 were located in five regions, compared with 2010 when the 20 best performing MMDAs were located in only three regions. In 2011, eight (8) of the 20 best performing MMDAs were in Greater Accra Region, compared with 2010 when 9 of them were in the Eastern Region. Western Region, which was not in the best 20 MMDAs in 2010, recorded the second highest in 2011 with 4 of the 20 best performing MMDAs, Ashanti Region had 3 MMDAs, and Eastern and Central Regions had 2 MMDAs each (Table 10.11).

Table 10.11: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2011

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
KUMASI METRO.	Ashanti	12,334,128.64	13,813,074.19	26,147,202.83	52.83
ACCRA METRO.	Greater Accra	18,674,109.23	20,323,192.53	38,997,301.76	52.11
PRESTEA-HUNI VALLEY	Western	1,853,331.63	1,986,724.76	3,839,946.42	51.74
KWAEBIBIRIM	Eastern	1,576,735.00	1,508,070.97	3,084,805.97	48.89
TEMA	Greater Accra	8,673,909.03	8,284,776.89	16,958,685.92	48.85
TARKWA NSUAEM	Western	2,606,404.47	2,040,794.37	4,647,198.84	43.91
GA EAST	Greater Accra	3,102,751.15	2,277,232.77	5,379,983.92	42.33
OBUASI MUNICIPAL	Ashanti	2,234,313.22	1,596,971.93	3,831,285.15	41.68
LEDZOKUKU	Greater Accra	2,914,514.04	1,748,684.05	4,663,198.09	37.50
AWUTU SENYA	Central	1,718,490.71	1,018,563.62	2,737,054.33	37.21
SEKONDI TAKORADI	Western	5,982,477.45	2,986,111.19	8,968,588.64	33.30
GA SOUTH	Greater Accra	2,809,497.33	1,305,261.17	4,114,758.50	31.72
NZEMA EAST	Western	2,809,497.33	1,305,261.17	4,114,758.50	31.72
NEW JUABEN	Eastern	4,708,909.20	2,004,081.66	6,712,927.86	29.85
AKUAPIM SOUTH	Eastern	1,466,083.66	594,333.03	2,060,416.69	28.85
CAPE COAST	Central	1,970,225.56	769,752.30	2,739,977.86	28.09
DANGME EAST	Greater Accra	2,227,040.61	865,358.75	3,092,399.36	27.98
EJISU JUABEN	Ashanti	2,823,166.77	1,085,619.36	3,908,786.13	27.77
GA WEST	Greater Accra	4,363,589.18	1,670,221.32	6,033,810.50	27.68
ADENTA MUNICIPAL	Greater Accra	3,741,450.25	1,310,889.95	5,052,340.20	25.95

Source: Derived from MLGRD data as at 31st March, 2012

Table 10.12: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMDAs by Region 2009-2011

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev %	DACF	DACF /Rev %
		Assembly	MPs								
Northern											
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
2011	5,109,320.90	22,123,204.97	1,146,791.60	13,123,227.69	1,394,193.81	48,191,603.13	3,186,583.90	51,378,187.03	6.0	23,269,996.57	45.3
Upper East											
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
2011	1,475,029.31	7,986,876.86	868,191.02	2,049,525.92	159,000.00	13,440,317.68	1,207,328.57	14,647,646.25	8.2	8,855,067.88	60.5
Upper West											
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
2011	1,889,745.11	8,796,620.82	695,488.04	4,113,955.93	264,715.28	17,687,397.32	1,265,139.66	18,952,536.98	7.1	9,492,108.86	50.1
Brong-Ahafo											
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
2011	10,103,855.58	25,242,922.09	1,839,844.23	4,700,702.97	7,326,496.17	49,992,930.02	5,749,928.27	55,742,858.29	10.2	27,082,766.32	48.6
Ashanti											
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
2011	12,973,819.38	39,477,967.59	1,886,571.34	2,918,209.57	4,239,980.57	65,918,803.48	23,997,734.39	90,619,537.87	26.5	41,364,537.93	46.0
Eastern											
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
2011	7,365,739.25	24,778,030.85	1,479,134.43	4,690,638.22	1,143,906.47	43,419,763.09	10,960,072.85	54,379,835.94	20.2	26,257,835.28	48.3
Volta											
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
2011	5,067,339.99	20,257,926.35	1,918,030.35	6,985,935.09	705,951.43	37,014,974.40	4,108,283.01	41,123,257.41	10.0	22,175,956.70	54.0
Greater Accra											
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
2011	8,325,379.59	24,516,363.86	663,820.86	12,454,365.04	537,241.94	50,150,571.44	39,023,576.79	89,174,148.23	44.1	25,180,184.16	28.2
Central											
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
2011	4,892,559.60	25,403,081.84	1,826,556.06	6,983,627.66	465,914.46	45,277,947.08	6,040,354.09	51,318,301.17	12.0	27,229,637.90	53.1
Western											
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
2011	5,529,920.02	25,503,782.88	1,452,962.86	1,711,917.79	1,203,246.66	38,818,011.263	12,712,316.65	51,530,327.91	25.0	26,956,745.74	52.3
Total: All Regions 2010	62,732,707.90*	*224,086,778.54	*13,777,390.23	*59,732,105.55	*17,440,646.79	*409,912,318.90	*108,251,318.18	*518,866,637.08	*21.0	*237,864,168.34	*46.0

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2011

N.B: This excludes data from 17 MMDA, from the following regions: 5 from Upper East region; 3 from Brong Ahafo region; 3 from Volta region; 2 from Northern region and Western region and 1 from Greater Accra region and Upper West region.

The worst performing MMDAs had Internally Generated Funds of less than 5% of the gross revenue in 2011 (Table 10.13). The 20 worst performing MMDAs were identified in 5 regions, namely Volta, Central, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West Regions. The northern region had the highest of 10 MMDAs similar to the situation in 2010, followed by Central Region with 4 districts, Upper West Region with 2, Volta Region with 2 and Upper East and Brong Ahafo Regions with 1 each. Thirteen of the worst performing MMDAs were from the three Northern Regions of Ghana.

Table 10.13: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2011

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
KETA	Volta	3,590,187.30	163,332.47	3,753,519.77	4.35
AJUMAKO-ENYAM-ESSIAM	Central	3,483,105.16	153,805.87	3,636,911.03	4.23
BUILSA	Upper East	2,733,344.87	119,785.65	2,853,130.52	4.20
GUSHEIGU	Northern	1,852,983.61	78,395.85	1,931,379.46	4.06
GOMOA WEST	Central	3,698,994.91	156,227.46	3,855,222.37	4.05
KETU NORTH	Volta	3,172,206.21	130,961.58	3,303,167.79	3.96
BUNKPURUGU - YUNYOO	Northern	1,849,632.52	75,300.92	1,924,933.44	3.91
ABURA-ASEBU-KWAMAN.	Central	2,694,958.30	104,805.75	2,799,764.05	3.74
ZABZUGU/TATALE	Northern	2,498,697.80	94,223.88	2,592,921.68	3.63
SABOBA	Northern	1,914,370.37	67,352.54	1,981,722.91	3.40
WA WEST	Upper West	2,338,415.31	76,284.38	2,414,699.69	3.16
NANUMBA SOUTH	Northern	1,995,249.91	63,400.50	2,058,650.41	3.08
LAMBUSSIE KANI	Upper West	1,907,870.21	50,644.24	1,958,514.45	2.59
NANUMBA NORTH	Northern	2,526,378.14	66,932.20	2,593,310.34	2.58
ASSIN SOUTH	Central	3,484,566.34	92,274.09	3,576,840.43	2.58
WEST GONJA	Northern	2,455,944.58	62,530.30	2,518,474.88	2.48
EAST GONJA	Northern	2,423,691.20	59,990.19	2,483,681.39	2.42
TAIN	Brong Ahafo	3,246,996.26	77,485.72	3,324,481.98	2.33
TOLON KUMBUNGU	Northern	3,783,771.80	59,069.60	3,842,841.40	1.54
KPANDAI	Northern	3,402,914.59	42,497.60	3,445,412.19	1.23

Source: MLGRD, 2011

Analysis of the estimated IGF and the actual outturns between 2009 and 2011 has shown significant variances among MMDAs on annual basis. In 2011, with the exception of Greater Accra Region which exceeded its IGF targets, the MMDAs in the remaining 9 regions recorded significant shortfalls in the actual IGF collected. The largest shortfall of about -32.2% was recorded in the Volta Region, while Eastern Region recorded the least shortfall of -1.5%.

Some of the key factors affecting MMDAs ability to realize their IGF targets are: low economic activities in some MMDAs especially those in the three northern regions; low capacity of revenue collectors as well as inadequate training of revenue collectors; lack of accurate data of landed properties and billboards; and lack of structured monitoring of revenue collectors, leading to massive revenue leakages.

Table 10.14: Trends in Variance of Estimated Against Actual IGF by Region, 2009-2011

No	Region	IGF in 2011		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2011	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2010	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2009
		Estimates	Actual			
1.	Northern	3,867,953.97	3,186,583.90	-17.6	-30.6	-47.4
2.	Upper East	1,263,746.29	1,207,328.57	-4.5	-61.1	-54.9
3.	Upper West	1,367,487.22	1,265,139.66	-7.5	24.3	-11.5
4.	Brong-Ahafo	6,867,586.92	5,749,928.27	-6.3	-41.2	-24.7
5.	Ashanti	27,895,110.29	23,997,734.39	-4.0	-2.7	-25.3
6.	Eastern	11,122,914.71	10,960,072.85	-1.5	-33.0	28.2
7.	Volta	6,057,851.24	4,108,283.01	-32.2	-25.2	-6.8
8.	GT. Accra	34,196,215.26	39,023,576.79	14.1	-29.0	-51.5
9.	Central	6,953,070.65	6,040,354.09	-13.1	-36.3	-3.0
10	Western	15,145,223.60	12,712,316.65	-16.1	-12.3	-14.2

Source: MLGRD, 2011

10.4.3 District wide Assistance Programme (DwAP)

The District wide Assistance Programme (DwAP) is a donor funded project which is in its eighth year of implementation. The programme is instituted to complement the main activities of the MMDAs by investing in specific sub-projects of key projects. Under the programme, GH¢11.446 million was released to the DwAP secretariat for implementation of projects in 2011. Out of this amount, GH¢10.640 million was disbursed to 38 MMDAs while GH¢805,918.00 was disbursed to the implementing partners (Table 10.15). Some of the benefits from the implementation of DwAP are improved capacity of the MMDAs for effective project management, as well as improved reporting systems.

Table 10.15: DwAP Allocations, 2008-2011

Year	No. of MMDA's	Amount Per MMDA (GH¢)	Total Amount Per Year
2008	31	190,000.00	5,890,000.00
2008	25	49,000.00	1,372,000.00
2009	38	190,000.00	7,220,000.00
2010	37	250,000.00	9,250,000.00
2011	38	273,618.81	10,640,000.00
Total		952,618.81	28,482,000.00

Source: DwAP Annual Report, 2011

10.4.4 Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Funds

HIPC funds continued to be an important source of financing for the MMDAs. The allocations from the HIPC fund to MMDAs in 2011 decreased by 15% from GH¢261,640,000 in 2010 to GH¢223,220,500 in 2011 (Table 10.16). Compared with 2010 when about 20% of the HIPC funds were allocated to pay down domestic debt, no allocation was made to pay down domestic debt in 2011. The bulk of the HIPC fund, constituting about 75% were allocated to sectoral programmes and activities, while 11.1% were allocated to MMDAs to be used by Members of Parliament (MPs) for projects in their respective constituencies. The HIPC resources for sectoral programmes were allocated to education, local governance, disaster management, lands and forestry, and water resources, works and housing (Table 10.18).

Table 10.16: Formula for HIPC Funds allocations (2009- 2011)

No.	Item	2009		2010		2011	
		Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%
1.	Proportion of HIPC funds allocated to Domestic Debt Reduction	31,880,000	20	52,328,000	20	Na	-
2.	Sectoral Programmes/Activities	103,640,000	65	172,905,000	66	167,800,000	75.2
3.	Direct Release to MMDAs for use by MPs for projects in their respective constituencies	15,940,000	10	26,164,000	10	24,692,050	11.1
4.	Contingencies	7,971,722	5	10,243,000	4	30,728,450	13.7
Total		159,439,000	100	261,640,000	100	223,220,500	100

Source: MOFEP, 2011

Table 10.18: HIPC Fund Allocations for 2011 (GH¢ Millions)

PRIORITY AREA	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT (GH¢ MILLIONS)	%
DOMESTIC INTEREST PAYMENTS	INTEREST PAYMENTS	N/A	
SECTORAL PROGRAMMES			75.2
EDUCATION	School Uniforms & free exercise books	10,000,000	
	Capitation, BECE Subsidy	36,000,000	
	Senior High School Subsidy	30,000,000	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Sanitation and Waste Management	20,800,000	
	School Feeding	50,000,000	
INTERIOR	Disaster Management	10,000,000	
LANDS AND FORESTRY	Plantation Development	5,000,000	
WATER RESOURCES, WKS & HOUSING	Rural Water Supply	6,000,000	
DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES (OTHER WITHDRAWALS O/W MPs SHARE)	DAs and MPs Share of HIPC		11.1
Agriculture		4,938,410	
Education		4,938,410	
Health		4,938,410	
Water		4,938,410	
Sanitation		4,938,410	
CONTINGENCY		30,728,450	13.7
TOTAL		223,220,500	100

Source: MOFEP, 2011

10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

In Collaboration with DPs, 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 improved 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. The DDF has three components, namely (i) Basic, (ii) Performance, and (iii) Capacity Building grants.

The Basic component takes into consideration equal share of grant, population and land area of the MMDAs. The Performance tranche, on the other hand, is based on the relative scores of the MMDAs that fulfil the minimum conditions, while 60% of Capacity Building tranche is shared equitably to all the MMDAs with the remaining 40% used for generic training and annual assessment cost.

Utilization of DDF by MMDAs

The utilization of the DDF in 2011 by the MMDAs was still based on three out of the four Items of the national annual budget, namely: Administration, Services and Investment. The Investment grant could be utilized on Administration (Item 2) and Investment (Item 4), though Administration expenditures are limited to only maintenance expenses of up to 10% of the total Investment Grant. On the other hand, the Capacity Building grant could be spent on Services (Item 3) relating to training activities and procurement of office equipment.

FOAT Assessment

The 2009 Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) 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.

Sources of DDF Inflow

No new inflows were made in 2011 since no disbursement took place in 2010. Inflows in 2011 stood at GH¢99.895 million, out of which 23% was from GoG sources, and the remaining 77% was from DPs sources (Table 10.18).

Table 10.18: Sources of Inflow, 2011

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, 2011

Disbursement to MMDAs and National Institutions

The DDF Secretariat presented their final assessment results to the Steering Committee in 2011 and out of the 170 MMDAs, 134 (79%) passed the assessment which is an improvement over 2006 when only 50 (36%) out of the 138 MMDAs fulfilled the minimum conditions. No disbursement has taken place since 2009 as a result of the review of the disbursement criteria and the amount which was concluded in 2010. The 2011 disbursement is the first to be made after the break in 2009. A total of GH¢98 million, comprising of 91.5% Investment grant, 5.7% Capacity Building grant and 2.8% National Institutions grant, was transferred to MMDAs, DDF Secretariat and the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) (Table 10.19).

Overall, Ashanti Region received the largest share of the fund of 17.6%, while Upper West, Greater Accra, and Upper East Regions received the least of 5.9%, 6.6%, and 6.9% respectively.

Table 10.19: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2011

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

Regions/National Institutions	Total (GH¢)	Investment Grant	CB Grant	Percentage
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
Total Disbursement	98,000,621.46			100

Source: DDF Annual Report, 2011

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The guidelines on fee fixing and rating by the MLGRD to improve IGF for financing the implementation of the DMTDPs should be reviewed.
- 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, and rather incorporate the MMDAs compliance with NDPC reporting requirements on the APR as a Minimum Condition or Performance Measure.
- The Capacity of MLGRD to monitor local government activities should be strengthened to reduce the required work load of the DDF Secretariat in respect of monitoring.
- RPCUs role in monitoring activities should be strengthened to improve timely reporting by MMDAs.
- DDF Secretariat should work towards more timely execution of the assessment, so that the outcome will feed into the regular planning and budgeting timetable of the MMDAs.
- The LGSS should be encouraged to implement the generic capacity building programme of one assessment within the FOAT cycle.
- There should be a capacity appraisal of all MMDAs to identify their capacity needs and improve on them.
- The MMDAs that submitted their Annual Progress Reports should be disaggregated into the best and worst performing MMDAs and also what accounted for such performances.

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 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 2015.¹⁵ Consolidating the gains made in these areas so far must be a key priority of government for the next years. The table below shows Ghana's progress towards the MDGs by 2015

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
Ensure environmental sustainability Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Global partnership for development Deal comprehensively with debt and make debt sustainable in the long term	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak

¹⁵ 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.

QUANTIFIABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status							Target	
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger											
a. Halve the proportion of people below the poverty line by 2015	-Proportion below extreme poverty (national basic food needs) line (%)	36.5 (1991/92)	Na	Na	18.2	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	18.5
	-Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	51.7 (1991/92)	Na	Na	28.5	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	25.9
b. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	-Under five children who are malnourished (Underweight)	30% (1988)	Na	Na	18.0	Na	13.9%	Na	Na	Na	15%
Goal 2: Achieve Universal primary education											
Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Net Primary Enrolment ratio (%)	45.2% (1991/92)	55.6%	59.1%	69.2%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	83.6%	77.9%	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 (2001/02)	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	1.0
	Ratio of females to males in senior secondary school	0.62 (1990)	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.91	0.92	0.84	0.85	0.87	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%	45.4%	1.0
Goal 4: Under-five Mortality											
Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015	Under-five mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	119 (1993)	Na	Na	111	Na	80	Na	Na	Na	53
Goal 5: Maternal Mortality											
Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015	- Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) (per 1,000 live births)	216 (1990)	187	Na	197	224	201	170	164	174	54
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 (1990)	Na	503	Na	Na	580	Na	Na	Na	185

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status								Target
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS & Malaria											
a. Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	HIV prevalence Rate	1.5% (1999)	3.1%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%	<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	2.8	-
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	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	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	...%	Na	55.0%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	58.97%	58%		
	-Urban		51.7%	52.0%	53.18%	54.9%	57.1%	56.0%	60.82%		
	-Rural										
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/STRATEGIES BEING 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 the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). This section reports on some key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2011 to enhance the supportive environment for the achievement of the MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Ghana is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by half. The national poverty incidence declined from 39.5% in 1998/99 to 28.5% in 2005/06. At the regional level, the highest incidence of poverty is in the three northern regions, comprising about 80% of the poor. Plans are far advanced to implement the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to improve the livelihood of people in these regions.

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 are 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 2011 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;
- reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS;
- strengthening population management initiatives;
- maintaining macroeconomic stability

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

One of the major successes within the education sector in the past decade has been the significant improvements made in ensuring access to education, particularly at the basic school level as part of the government's commitment to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). Despite continued interventions to increase access to basic education, there has been an overall slowdown in the growth of enrolment and admission rates. The net enrolment rate (NER) for children in the age group 6-11 years decreased from 83.6% in 2009/10 to 77.9% in 2010/11. Of greater concern is the recent evidence of declining admission rate; enrolment in primary one (P1) increased by only 0.64% in 2010/11.

Policy measures implemented in 2011 to address the slowdown in growth in primary school enrolment include:

- i) construction/rehabilitation of schools;
- ii) strengthening the capitation grant initiative. To enhance primary school enrolment the government increased the capitation grant by 50% to Gh¢4.50 per child. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme is ensuring the timely release of the funds to schools;
- iii) expanding and improving the school feeding programme (including take home rations in WFP programme in the northern regions. The number of school children who benefited from the programme increased from 658,223 in 2009/2010 academic year to 1,140,000 in 2010/2011 academic year.

Goal 3: Gender Equality

Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the ratio of boys to girls in total enrolment. The balance of parity is one (1). At the basic level, there was no change in the GPI for kindergarten, which stood at 0.98 in 2010/11. At the primary level, GPI increased marginally to 0.97 after it had stagnated at 0.96 since 2006/07, while at the JHS level, the GPI improved marginally to 0.93 in 2010/11 after stagnating at 0.92 since 2007/08.

The following measures were implemented in 2010/2011 to improve gender parity:

- provision of material support, including school uniforms, stationary, school bags and food rations;
- creating awareness among the populace of the importance of girls education;
- provision of gender friendly toilets in schools;
- provision of bicycles for girls commuting long distances to school in the three northern regions;
- Girls Education Week celebration was instituted at district and national levels;
- provision of take home food ration for some girls in the 3 northern regions; and
- introduction of complementary education in districts with low enrolment.

Goal 4: Under-five Mortality

The most recent round of DHS conducted in 2008 reported substantial reduction in the under-five mortality rate from 111 per 1,000 live births to 80 per 1,000 live births. To further reduce the under-5 mortality rate, the following activities were undertaken by the government in 2011:

- strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts: the proportion of children immunized as indicated by Penta 3 coverage in 2011 improved by 0.7%. This improvement was within the 5% range of sustained performance. Five (5) out of the 10 regions, namely Great Accra, Northern, Central, Upper West, Eastern, and Brong Ahafo Regions, experienced declines in Penta 3 coverage. As in 2010, Greater Accra had the lowest coverage of Penta 3 at 71.8%;
- scaling up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI): the key components of this intervention are: (i) improving case management skills of health workers; (ii) improving the overall health system; and (iii) improving family and community health practices;
- reducing the incidence of malaria by promoting the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN) for children under five years;
- improving malaria case management in all health facilities; and
- working with district assemblies to increase and strengthen the number of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds for improved delivery of maternal and child health services.

Goal 5: Maternal Health

The most recent survey on maternal mortality was conducted in 2007, which estimated the mortality rate to be 451 per 100,000 live births in the five years preceding the study. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, used as proxy to assess trends in maternal mortality rates in the absence of survey data, showed an increase in pregnancy-related deaths in 2011. This increase has occurred after a decline in the previous year and needs to be investigated.

Interventions implemented to reduce maternal mortality were scaled-up in 2011. These include:

- implementing a comprehensive Antenatal Clinic Programme that is linked to Child Welfare Clinic in the districts. Under the programme, newborns and their mothers receive three monitoring visits to assess the health of the newborns. Women attending antenatal clinics are screened and all those at risk (with previous history of caesarian, postpartum haemorrhage, eclampsia, elderly) are identified for special counseling and advised to deliver at a health facility;
- providing specific training of midwives in the use of partograph to promote confidence, reduce prolonged labour, caesarean sections, and intrapartum stillbirths; and
- training of health workers, including midwives in Safe Motherhood Skills, Abortion Care, Lactation Management, and Jadelle insertion and removal.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS and Malaria

The national median HIV prevalence rate remained virtually unchanged at 1.46% in 2011. The median HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clients, however, experienced a marginal increase from 2.0% in 2010 to 2.1% in 2011. The estimated number of new infections decreased from 12,890 in 2010 to 12,077 in 2011. The estimated number of persons living with HIV and AIDS in 2011 was 217,428, made up 124,411 females and 93,017 males. The reported number of deaths due to AIDS during the year was 14,330.

The following key activities were undertaken in 2011 to reduce new infections and keep the HIV prevalence rate below one percent (< 1%):

(a) HIV Counselling and Testing

HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) is a key intervention identified in the National Strategic Plan (NSP), 2011-2015 to help identify those who are HIV positive and help them to access care and treatment services, while those who test negative are counselled to remain negative. The health sector in collaboration with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), mobilised communities to access HTC services. Through this combined effort, 1,151,034 individuals were tested and got to know their status. Out of those tested, a total of 56,891 (42,801 females and 14,090 males) recorded positive cases. The reactive cases were referred to appropriate health facilities for confirmation and appropriate treatment. Key strategies used were outreach programmes including “*Know Your Status*” (KYS) campaigns. Additionally, HTC services were provided through multiple service delivery points. Key among them was: in-and-out patient departments of health facilities, TB clinics, child health and nutrition, family planning and STI clinics. The total number of health facilities providing HTC increased from 253 sites to 329.

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Under the PMTCT initiative, pregnant mothers are encouraged to know their HIV sero-status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to child. The total number of pregnant women tested increased significantly from 520,900 in 2010 to 657,180 in 2011, while the number who tested positive has also increased from 10,984 to 15,763 during the same period.

(c) Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

As part of the “*Know Your Status*” campaign, the health sector, Civil Society Organisations and Faith Based Organisations carried out awareness campaigns and mobilised communities for STI screening and referral. Through collective efforts a total of 147,103 people were provided with services. Under the Global Fund R8 implementation, STI referrals were provided to 206 employees at the work place (enterprises, corporate bodies and informal/trade associations) and 2,617 MARPs (FSW & MSM) were referred for further screening and management of STIs.

(d) Condom Promotion and Distribution

One of the key strategies for the transmission of HIV is the promotion and distribution of condoms to elicit safer sex practices. In 2011, a total of over 59 millions condoms were distributed by CSOs/FOBs and the health sector. This represents an improvement on the 50 million condoms distributed in 2010

Malaria Control

The following are some of the interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service to manage the malaria:

- 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.

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

Government's efforts to increase the proportion of the Ghanaian population with access to safe drinking water continue to yield positive results. Access continued to improve in both rural and urban areas in 2011. The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas improved from 62.27% in 2010 to 63.37% in 2011, while in the rural areas the increase was from 60.84% in 2010 to 63.34% in 2011. On the other hand progress on the attainment of the MDG 7b target of halving the proportion of persons with sustainable access to improved sanitation continued to be slow. The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services increased from 14% in 2010 to 16% in 2011, but fell short of the target of 20% set for 2011.

The key interventions implemented in 2011 to improved access to quality water and improved sanitation include:

- completion of a number of small towns' water systems;
- expansion in piped water systems of Ghana Water Company;
- construction of about 537 new boreholes and 28 hand dug wells;
- completion of 8,501 units of household lavatories in 5 Metropolitan Assemblies;
- CWSA constructed 2,541 VIP latrines, 72 KVIPs, 232 Institutional Latrines, 7,194 Household Latrines;
- procured waste management equipment for distribution to MMDAs; and
- Six hundred and fifty (650) qualified graduates of the Schools of Hygiene recruited.

Goal 8: Global Partnership for Development

The main strategy for domestic debt management in 2011 was to deepen the money market, maintain the domestic debt stock at sustainable levels, and to improve on the performance in 2010. Subsequently the government continued to deepen efforts to reduce its debt burden through:

- the reduction of domestic debt servicing costs;
- extending the maturity profile of the domestic debt stock;
- shift from the heavy reliance on short term domestic financing to longer term maturity bonds open to non-resident investors. This was to help diversify the investor base in government securities and to avoid bunching up of maturing debt in the short term;
- maintaining the acquisition of loans at concessionary rate with a minimum grant element of 35%;
- seeking more programme aid to support the implementation of the budget;
- implementing measures to minimise the cost of external borrowing, including the margin of risk on variable rate lending and the insurance premium on export credit facilities;
- improving the price mechanism for the issuance of debt in order to lower borrowing costs;
- promoting and facilitating the development of the domestic capital markets;
- pursuit of stable price and exchange rate policies;
- restructuring and strengthening the revenue collection institutions of the central government and the MMDAs; and
- improving the collection of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR).

APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2011

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-year)	8.5	15.97	8.58	8.6	Significant progress
	2. Depreciation in the Exchange Rate	< 4.0	15.0	3.1	4.9	Significant progress
	3. Interest rate spread	Na	32.75% (L) L=Lending 10% (S) S=Saving	27.6% (L) 5.9% (S)	26.95 4.38	Steady progress
	4. Bank of Ghana Prime Rate	Na	18%	13.5%	12.5	Steady progress
	5. Total Foreign Remittance as percent of GDP	10%	11.66%	10%	14.5%	Significant progress
	6. Number of listed companies	40	37	35	34	Target not achieved
	7. GSE All Share Index (% change)	Na	-46.58%	32.3%	32.25%	Steady progress
	8. GSE All Share Index		(5572.3)	(7369.2)	(4,734.23)	
	9. Volume of credit to the various sectors of the Economy by Deposit Money Banks	Na Na Na	Agriculture 305.7 Industry 1745.5 Services 2911.8	Na Na Na	Na Na Na	Lack of data
	10. Asset /GDP	37.5	32.7	38.78	19.7	Target not achieved
	11. Total Credit/GDP	18.0	18.2	17.98	17.31	Target not achieved
	12. Private Sector Credit/GDP	16.0	15.4	15.24	15.29	Target not achieved
2. FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	13. Overall budget deficit as a share of GDP (Cash & Divestiture) (%)	4.1 5.1 (Revised budget)	5.9	6.5	4.3	Target exceeded
	14. Total revenue as a share of GDP	16.5	15.4	19.1	19.7	Target exceeded
	15. Discretionary Expenditure as a % of Total Expenditure	32.37	30.48	30.24	Na	Lack of data
	16. Wage Bill as % of GDP	6.6	6.7	6.88	Na	Lack of data
	17. Gross Domestic Debt as % of GDP	17.1	16.9	18.5	20	Target not achieved
	18. Gross External Debt (as % of GDP)	20.5	19.7	19.8	12.6	Target achieved
	19. Debt Service/Total Exports		-	-	3.4	Lack of data
	20. Debt Service/GDP		2.3	2.1	0.30	Significant progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	21. Gross international Reserves (Equivalent of months of imports of goods and services)	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.2	Target not achieved
	22. Oil Imports as a % of Total Imports	18.9	18.5%	18.84	19.22	Target not achieved
3. ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	23. Nominal GDP (US\$m)	34,329.22	25,962.68	31,884.12	39,203.08	Target exceeded
	24. GDP per capita (US\$)	1,384.34	722.24	1,301.39	1,600.13	Target exceeded
	25. Growth rate of GDP	14.4	GDP 4.0	7.7	14.4	Target achieved
	26. Real Sectoral Growth rates -agriculture -industry -service	5.3 37.2 9.9	Agriculture 7.2 Industry 4.5 Services 5.6	5.3 5.6 9.8	0.8 41.1 8.3	Target not achieved
	27. Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure - As % of Total Expenditure - As % of GDP	Na	1,272.77	2,406.39 28.99 5.20	2,196.65 26% 3.71	Slow progress
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	28. Overall Balance of Payments (in millions of US\$)	815	1,158.78	1,462.67	546.53	Target exceeded
	29. Total Merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	9,727	5,839.70	7,896.2	12,785.40	Target exceeded
	30. Regional trade as a percentage of total trade	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	31. Oil Export as % of Total export	31.9%	0%	Na	19.22	Target not achieved
	32. Nominal value of Oil Export (US\$m)	3,105	0	Na	Na	Lack of data
	33. Number of convergence criteria for ECO met	4	2	3	4	Target achieved

Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business rank	65	92 out of 183	60	63	Target achieved
	2. Business Competitiveness Index	Na	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	Steady progress
	3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	100 days	100 days	120 days	100 days	Target achieved
	4. Private Fixed Investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment)	Na	25.0%	Na	Na	Lack of data
	5. Domestic credit to the Private Sector as ratio of GDP	Na	26.1% GH¢5,654 million	30.4% GH¢6,776.6	15% GH¢8,560.89	Target not achieved
	6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)	Na	-9.3% (1,215)	34.1% 1,629	48.7% 2,423	Significant progress
	7. Total Merchandise Export	Na	US\$5,839.70 million	US\$7,896.3 million	US\$9,792.2 million	Significant progress
2. GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	8.No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	Na	169	175	175 (Firms were not signed in 2011 because the project has ended and currently AGI is spearheading arrangement to revive activities of the project)	Steady progress
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	9. Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	Na	Na	Na	Share of SMEs credit from a DMBs=13% (small enterprises); and 37% (medium firms)	Lack of data
	10. Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	Na	Na	Na	The value added per work of micro firms with less than 10 employees is estimated at US\$1,000	Lack of data
	11. Share and value of MSME products in total Non-traditional exports	Na	Na	Na	Out of about 3,200 active exporters on non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities	Lack of data
4. ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	12. Industrial Sector Performance:					
	a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Na	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	Lack of data
	b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Na	32.4%	33.5%	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
5. DEVELOPING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND REVENUE GENERATION	13. Change in Tourist Arrivals	16.20%	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	16%	16.5% (Total Arrivals = 1,086,745)	Target exceeded
	14. Change in Tourism Receipts	16.30%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ (GH¢2,342.04 mil)	16.20%	16.8% (US\$ 2,193.5 Million)	Target exceeded
	15. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	10%	1.7% (1,622)	11%	17.7% (2,100)	Target exceeded
	16. Percentage change in domestic tourism: a. No. of domestic tourists b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	12.20% 15.50%	(646,173 for 35 sites) GH¢1,430,359	15% 21%	5.9% (766,646) for 35 sites) 16.8% (GH¢1,920,820)	Target not achieved Target not achieved
6. PROMOTE THE CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	17. 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	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Lack of data
	18. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	19. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports	0.18% (US\$2.1mil)	Na	0.17% (US\$2.764mil)	0.15 (US\$ 3.57 mil)	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
I. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION						
1. IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					Target not achieved Six (6) staple crops including maize and rice recorded decline in outputs.
	- Maize	12.2	9.2	15.6	-10.0	
- Rice(milled)	35.58	22.9	25.6	-5.6		
- Millet	Na	21.1	-10.8	-16.0		
- Sorghum	Na	5.6	-7.4	-11.5		
- Cassava	9.61	7.4	10.1	5.1		
- Yam	18.4	15.3	3.2	5.6		
- Cocoyam	Na	-12.3	-9.9	-4.1		
- Plantain	Na	6.3	-0.7	2.3		
- Groundnut	Na	12.3	7	-9.7		
- Cowpea	Na	33.7	28.4	9.1		
- Soyabean	Na	8.5	6	12.7		
- Cocoa	6	-11.1	16.3	14		
	2. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):					Target not achieved Only 3 staple crops recorded marginal improvement in yields
	- Maize	2.04	-2.3	11.23	-12.7	
	- Rice (milled)	2.89	6.2	12.4	-13.3	
	- Millet	Na	24.5	-6.1	-16.9	
	- Sorghum	Na	9.2	-2.3	-7.8	
	- Cassava	16.61	2.4	11.5	3.8	
	- Yam	15.57	8.4	1.4	-6.3	
	- Cocoyam	Na	0.0	-1.5	-3.6	
	- Plantain	6.87	2.5	-1.6	-0.3	
	- Groundnut	Na	14.9	19.0	-13.3	
	- Cowpea	Na	13.5	-10.3	-0.8	
	- Soyabean	Na	20.7	23.4	0.5	
	- Cocoa	Na	Na	Na	Na	
2. INCREASED AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED	3. Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported (*000 Kg):					Significant progress
	- Cashew		52,965.08	57,094.52	200,072.20	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	- Coffee		1,346.19	1,736.54	8,699.57	Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2011, excluding cocoa, increased by 55.7% compared to a decline of 13.6% in 2010 and 27.1% in 2009
	- Sheanut		67,826.34	41,219.24	79,326.38	
	- Maize		456.5	121.01	37.57	
	- Yam Products		17,571.32	19,484.96	17,554.43	
	- Exotic Vegetables		2,165.10	211.31	160.98	
	- Pineapple		31,566.67	40,141.40	28,785.08	
	- Mango		434.87	291.13	771.02	
	- Pawpaw		891.91	812.53	354.08	
	- Banana		47,613.06	64,201.80	45,904.53	
	- Fish and Sea Food		30,389.46	26,097.41	9,802.73	
	4. Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 US\$):					Significant progress The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) in 2011 increased by 106.3% compared to a decline of 18% and 0.8% in 2010 and 2009 respectively
	- Cashew		20,154.10	24,435.35	146,716.33	
	- Coffee		1,696.97	1,973.64	12,922.09	
	- Sheanut		26,853.37	13,791.27	29,056.76	
	- Maize		33.76	11.65	7.69	
	- Yam Products		12,032.06	12,688.20	12,481.42	
	- Exotic Vegetables		1,308.21	337.35	272.76	
	- Pineapple		10,628.23	13,554.62	16,519.17	
	- Mango		234.95	230.43	2,035.90	
	- Pawpaw		545.6	971.11	391.56	
- Banana		11,589.53	15,532.99	16,946.04		
- Fish and Sea Food		48,121.32	47,761.09	33,451.53		
3. REDUCED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	<i>i. Access to Production Inputs</i>					
	5. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					Target not achieved The unexpected drought and flood experienced across the country resulted in heavy yield losses.
	- Maize	96	70.0	82.5	40.50	
	- Sorghum	4	2.0	2.0	0.50	
	- Rice	40	25.0	23.5	14.00	
- Cowpea	40	33.3	10.0	1.50		
- Soybean	40	20.0	20.0	12.50		
6. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	Na	3.4%	11%	59.3%	Significant progress	
7. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Na	3,409,774.2	19,756,232	310,538.57	Slow progress	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target								
						98% overall decline, due to about 99% decline in importation of Muriate of Potash								
	8. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports:					Significant progress								
	- Insecticides	Na Na	Na Na	-33.7% (liquid) -10.6% (solid)	58% 19.4%									
	- Herbicides	Na Na	Na Na	46.6% (liquid) -57.6% (solid)	130% 164%									
	- Fungicides	Na Na	Na Na	-26.4% (liquid) -33.8% (solid)	-92.5% 145%									
<i>ii. Agricultural Mechanization</i>														
	9. Tractor-Farmer ratio	Na	1: 1,800	Na	1:1,500	Steady progress								
	10. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	Na	67 Centres	84 Centres (20% increase)	89 centres (6% increase)	Significant progress								
	11. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Na	Na	137 farmers and tractor operators trained	75 farmers and tractor operators trained	Slow progress								
<i>iii. Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services</i>														
	12. Extension Officers-farmer ratio	1:800	1:1500	1:1500	Na	Lack of data No. of agricultural information centres increased from 39 to 41, with 36 operational. No. of Research Extension Linkage meetings held throughout the country decreased from 137 in 2010 to 76, on account of inadequate and late release of budgetary resources								
	13. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	Na	1,143,752	1,279,456 (11.9% increase)	1,203,473 (5.9% decrease)	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>36.2</td> <td>63.8</td> <td>729,482</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Female (%)	Male (%)	Total	Crop	36.2	63.8	729,482
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total											
Crop	36.2	63.8	729,482											

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target																				
						<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>36.0</td> <td>64</td> <td>264,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries:</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>48.5</td> <td>6,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fish processing</td> <td>66.8</td> <td>33.2</td> <td>2,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fingerling prod'n</td> <td>45.5</td> <td>54.5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>36.5</td> <td>63.5</td> <td>1,203,473</td> </tr> </table>	Livestock	36.0	64	264,500	Fisheries:	51.5	48.5	6,185	-Fish processing	66.8	33.2	2,201	-Fingerling prod'n	45.5	54.5	11	Total	36.5	63.5	1,203,473
Livestock	36.0	64	264,500																							
Fisheries:	51.5	48.5	6,185																							
-Fish processing	66.8	33.2	2,201																							
-Fingerling prod'n	45.5	54.5	11																							
Total	36.5	63.5	1,203,473																							
<i>iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit</i>																										
	14. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):																									
	- Total area(formal and informal)	Na	0.74 (27,702 ha)	1.28 (27,879 ha)	1.42 (28,303.5 ha)	Steady progress																				
	- Formal area	Na	0.70 (10,065 ha)	0.87 (10,242.5 ha)	0.91 (10,667.5ha)																					
	- Non-formal area	Na	0.04 (17,636ha)	0.41 (17,636ha)	0.51 (17,636ha)																					
	15. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.74%	5.51% GH¢4.768mil	6.26% GH¢6.06mill	Steady progress																				
<i>v. Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security</i>																										
	16. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:																									
	- Maize	28.08%	35.10%	Na	Na	Lack of data																				
	- Cassava	27.68%	34.60%	Na	Na																					
	- Rice	5.52%	6.90%	Na	Na																					
	- Yam	19.52%	24.40%	Na	Na																					
	17. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):																									
	- Maize	Na	900	Na	Na	Slow progress																				
	- Rice	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data																				
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	18. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	900,000	632,037	735,000	1,024,554	Target exceeded																				
	19. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	11.10%	22.4%	Target not achieved																				
	20. Quantity of Shea Butter exported annually (Mt)	Na	67.826	41.219	79.33	Steady progress																				

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	21. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	2%	2%	2%	1.9%	Steady progress
	22. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					Target exceeded
	- Cattle - Sheep - Goat - Pig - Poultry	Na 3.52 5.50 Na Na	1.1 3.2 5.0 -3.0 8.8	1.1 3.2 5.0 3.0 8.8	3.5 10.1 15.1 98.4 37.4	
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	23. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Steady progress
	- Beef	Na	<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%)	<i>Mt (%)</i> 11,175.9 (-9.4%)	<i>Mt (%)</i> 14,823 (32.6%)	
	- Chicken	Na	67,069 (-23.7%)	69,810.8 (4.1%)	86,372 (23.7%)	
	- Buffalo	Na	4,454 (-39.5%)	1,602.3 (-64.3%)	2,025.2 (21%)	
	- Duck	Na	31 (92.5%)	28 (-8.4%)	40 (29%)	
	- Mutton (Sheep meet)	Na	6,153 (3.2%)	4,285.2 (-30.4%)	4,520 (5.5%)	
	- Pork	Na	3,150 (-42.6%)	2,716.6 (-1.8%)	2,507.3 (-7.7%)	
	- Turkey	Na	1,980 (-40.9%)	1,716.6 (-13.3%)	1,033.1 (23.6%)	
	- Milk Product	Na	11,406 (319.5%)	27,341.8 (140%)	27,618.5 (1.1%)	
	6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	24. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	Na	21.7kg	24.9kg	Na
25. Total Fish Supply (mt)						
a. Marine		329,406	326,109.7	319,331	326,545	Steady progress - 4 achieved target, but 1 did not achieved their targets
b. Inland Capture fisheries		74,500	74,500	96,105.44	95,353.31	
c. Harvesting of ponds/ cages/dams/ dugouts		14,000	7,200	10,200	17,000.00	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	417,906	407,809.7	425,436	438,898.31		
d. Import	195,000	182,400	199,798	191,428.88		
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	26. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	Target not achieved
	27. Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	Na	9,772.21	9,701	Na	Lack of data
7. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	28. Percentage of GoG budgetary resources released to Agriculture Sector	Na	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	1.3% (GH¢77.20 mill)	Na (GH¢77.925 mill)	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	29. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Na	1.7% GH¢1,018,558.84	7.6% (GH¢5,882,487)	Na	Lack of data
	30. Implementation efficiency ratio	Na	0.69	0.69	0.82	Significant progress
	31. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
II. SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	32. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
	a. Mineral Production:					Significant progress (Three out of four minerals exceeded their target)
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	3,622,346	3,119,832	3,391,587	3,648,954	
	- Diamonds (carat)	280,113	354,443	308,679	283,369	
	- Bauxite(mt)	500,000	420,477	595,092	409,929	
	- Manganese(mt)	1,642,851	1,007,010	1,564,648	1,757,387	
	b. Labour:					Target exceeded
	- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	27,900 950,000; (o/w 400,000=legal)	27,481 800,000; (o/w 200,000=legal)	27,100 800,000; (o/w 250,000=legal)	28,000 1,000,000; (o/w 450,000=legal)	
	- Small Scale (legal & illegal)					
	c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)	800	762.26	770	779.60	Steady progress
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					Target exceeded	
- Royalties	219,939,440	94,186,626	144,697,345	222,024,705		
- Taxes	801,021,140	319,022,67	410,398,124	828,411,976		
- Corporate Social Responsibility	10,000,000	9,424,312	17,590,471	Na	Significant progress	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5,024.95	2,618.9	3,888.42	5,036.54		
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue						Steady progress
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	64	54.09	66.01	61		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	Na	Na	Na	Na	
	f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	360	199	374	366	Target exceeded
	33. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and mining sector agencies	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
9. REVERSING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY	34.National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	Draft biodiversity strategies and action plan reviewed and finalized	20	40	100% accomplished	Target achieved
	35.National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	National Clearing house mechanism website dsigned and made operational	Na	55	100% accomplished	Target achieved
10. MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM	36.Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	37.Total number of protected area staff	2,349	2,349	2,349	2,349	Target achieved
	38.Number of recorded bush fire cases	50	355	222	69	Significant progress
11. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	39.Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	Na	10%	10%	10%	Steady progress
	40.Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:					
	- Forest	10,000 ha	13,651 ha	20,212 ha	8,899 ha	Slow progress
	- Mining	Na	Na	Na	Na	
- Wetlands and mangroves	35	20	Na	Na		
41.Rate of Deforestation	1.36%	1.37%	Na	1.37%	Steady progress	
42.Number of days to register lands	Na	2.5mnths	2.5mnths	Na	Lack of data	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
12. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	43.Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Na	Na	5.51	Na	Lack of data
	44.Proportion of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	Na	4,469.81	5,751.05	Na	Lack of data
	45.Level of pollution of main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD ₅) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	Na	0.0 (HT)* 0.0 (LT)* 240 (HT)* 120 (LT)* 124 (HT)* 46 (LT)*	Na	Na	Na Out of 2,703 industrial enterprises in the Greater Accra Region, about 30% are estimated to be located in the catchment area of the Korle Lagoon alone.
13. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	46.Percentage of degraded Wetland and mangrove areas	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	47. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	400 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	338 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	Significant progress
	48.Number of Water Use Permits	212	142	171	169	Target not achieved
	49.Number of Drilling license	80	28	57	102	Significant progress
	50.Number of Basin Management Structures established	5	3	4	5	Target achieved
14. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	51.No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	20	20	25	15	Slow progress
	52.Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations	20%	5%	20%	Na	Lack of data
	53.Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	60%	40%	50%	Na	Lack of data
15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	54.The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = Na	0 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 0	Na Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =Na SRA (Plantation) = 20	154 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 56	Significant progress
	55.Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
		60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserves)	
	56.Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
16. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	57.Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	Na	355	222	198	Steady progress
	58.Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Na	%Chg = <i>Na</i> Total #: (173,473)	93% (334,869)	Na	Target not achieved
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	59.No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	Na	10	12	13	Significant progress
	60.Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	20%	10%	15%	100% (170 Districts)	Target exceeded
	61.Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	20%	0	20%	57%	Target exceeded
	62.No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	10	3	4	Na	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION	1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (millions)	278 Jubilee only	272 Jubilee only	272 Jubilee only	800 Jubilee only	Target exceeded
	2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)	1.67	1.6	1.98	2.45	Target exceeded
	3. No of barrels of oil production per year	29,179,840	SOPCL 174,496	SOPCL 97,451 JUBILEE 1,129,593	24,195,895	Steady progress
	4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	Na	Na	Na	120 million	Lack of data
	5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	6.01	0.0	0.4	6.8	Target exceeded
	6. Share of petroleum in mining and Quarrying industry (%)	Na	0.0	17.6	79.9	Significant progress
	7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
	9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
	10. Petroleum Commission established	Petroleum Commission to be established		Petroleum Commission Bill in Parliament	Petroleum Commission established in July 2011 per Petroleum Commission Act 821	Target achieved
	11. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	Na	Na	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	Steady progress
	12. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	Na	Na	Na	Gh¢6.5 billion invested in petroleum sector	Lack of data
2. REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	13. Parliamentary approval of Revenue Management Bill	Bill to be approved	Na	Bill in Parliament	Bill approved 11 th April 2011. PRMB Act 815	Target achieved
	14. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill: - Stabilisation Fund - Heritage Fund	21% Stabilisation Fund and 9% Heritage Fund GH¢ 193,923,780.4 83,110,191.6	Na	Bill in Parliament	23.2% Stabilisation Fund and 6.1% heritage Fund established per PRMB Act 815 54,805,352.83 14,400,001.65	Target achieved
	15. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets	GH¢584,039,449 50-70% of oil revenue	Na	Na	US\$166,955,066 (70.1%)	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	16. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	5.5	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	17. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	MOFEP to publish quarterly reports	Na	Na	MOFEP publishes quarterly reports	Target achieved
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	18. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed	To conduct simulation exercise	No baseline study conducted	NA	Simulation exercise conducted	Target achieved
	19. (a) Risk assessments carried out (b) Contingency plan developed	Draft regulations to be finalized Emergency response facilities and a laboratory at the Sekondi office of EPA established by December 2011	Na	Draft Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness in progress Oil Spillage Response Centre established at EPA	Draft regulations subject to stakeholder review workshop Establishment of Laboratory at a discussion stage	Target not achieved
	20. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas	Completion of baseline air quality data by April 2011	Na	Baseline air quality data collated for urban centres of oil and gas producing areas in progress	Baseline study on air quality data was initiated	Target not achieved
4. EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND LOCAL CONTENT	21. Compliance with the local content provisions	Legislation on Local Content and Participation in Petroleum Activities was prepared	Draft Local content developed for Cabinet approval	Local content policy approved by Parliament	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy prepared for consultation with stakeholders	Target achieved
	22. The proportion of ghanians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies	Na	Na	Na	Na TGL = 59% Baker = 42.4% ENI = 91.5% KOSMOS = 65.2% HESS = 6.5%	Lack of data
	23. Number of Ghanaian trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain	Na	Na	Na	GoG SME Capacity building project initiated to develop SME skills to meet requirements of international procurement of the industry	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	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	Length: (2499km) Good:42%(1050km) Fair: 42% (1049km) Poor: 16% (399km)	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 not achieved
	2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	69%	54%	66%	56%*	Target not achieved
	3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	55%	35%	50%	57%	Target exceeded
	Trunk Roads (km)					
	Routine maintenance	11,199	6949	12,526.7	19,678	
	Periodic maintenance	89	285	231	149	
	Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	70	324	96	66.08	
	Urban Roads (km)					
	Routine maintenance	1725	2213	1,680	3042*	
Periodic maintenance	315	416	700	1126*		
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	121	119	71	89*		
Feeder Roads (km)						
Routine maintenance	26,790	9517	6,200	16,000		
Periodic maintenance	320	788	293	470		
Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	624	781	262.2	361		
4. Annual road crashes	10,000	12,299*	11,506*	10,887*	Target not achieved	
- Fatal accidents	-	1,790	1,686	1,738		
- Casualties	-	18,496	16,904	16,219		
- Fatalities	-	2,237	1,986	2,199		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	5. Road condition mix: National: Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	47% Good 28% Fair 25% Poor 67,450 km* 12,840 km* 12,400 km* 42,210 km*	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*	42% Good* 28% Fair* 30% Poor* 68,053 km* 13,263 km* 12,600 km* 42,190 km*	Target not 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)	48,836.26 103.1	19,890 14.83	27,856.08 41.3	11,897 59,512	Target not achieved
	6. Maritime traffic - Container traffic(tonnes) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Na Na	573,522 10,778,470	307,686 9,409,038	592,422 11,675,894	Significant progress
<i>iii. Development of the Air Transport Sector</i>						
	7. Incidence of ECOWAS flights	Na	Na	Aircraft 99,818 PAX 3,688,497 Freight 73,446	Na	Lack of data
	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)	24,649 147,915 1,456,397 47,410	17,301 122,059 1,204,786 45,693	21,068 119,479 1,387,045 46,480	22,284 199,073 1,585,602 50,260	Target not achieved Target exceeded Target exceeded Target not achieved
2.SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	7. R&D expenditure per GDP (%)	0.75	0.3	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
	8. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	100	50	75	80	Target not achieved
	9. No. of publications on research findings	150	60	100	215	Target exceeded.

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	10. Number of research findings adopted by industry	50	10	20	30	Target not achieved.
	11. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	Na	10	15	20	Steady progress
	12. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	Na	5	5	8	Steady progress
3. DEVELOPING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	13. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	11	2.3	3	10.5 (service sector)	Steady progress
	14. Teledensity/Penetration Rate: - Fixed Line - Mobile	Na	75.2% (15,376,305) 1.21% (267,389) 74% (15,108,916)	76.6%(17,714,846) 1.2% (277,897) 75.4%(17,436,949)	86.1%(21,450,564) 1.1%(284,721) 84.6%(21,165,843)	Significant progress
	15. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals	Na Na Na Na Na	11% (1,296,047) 90 35 22% 40%	16% (2,085,501) Na Na 50% 60%	21% (4,086,428) 35 19 Na Na	Significant progress Lack of data Lack of data Lack of data
	16. Number of community Information Centres established	Na	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 With Internet	90 78 74	108 Completed	Significant progress
	17. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	Na	2,100	3,050	3500	Significant progress
	18. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	Na	120Gbp/s	2,040 Gbp/s	Na	Lack of data
	19. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	Na	GH¢ 41.8 million	GH¢ 53.7 million	Na	Lack of data
	20. No. of schools equipped with computers	40 Nursing Training Colleges; 9 Agric Colleges; 24 Community Vocational Institutes	50% of schools	SHS 492 of 510 JHS 20 of 7,969 Technical Institute 37 of 37 Teacher Tr. Colleges 38 of 38	825 computers supplied to Nursing Colleges; 10 VSAT internet connectivity deployed, with 30 ongoing; 150	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
					computers supplied to 9 agriculture colleges and internet deployment is ongoing; 360 computers supplied to 24 community vocational institutes, and internet deployment is ongoing.	
	21. No. of libraries equipped with computers	Na	Na	Na	15(150) desktops computers	Lack of data
	22. No. of prisons provided with internet connectivity	10 centres in each region to be furnished with ICT including internet	Na	6 selected centres were supplied with computers and internet connectivity	105 computers supplied and internet deployment is ongoing	Lack of data
	23. Improved quality of service: • No. of subscribers ported • Subscribers of SIM cards registered	Na Na	Na Na	Na Na	105,678 85%	Lack of data
	24. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	Na	US\$120,000	US\$60,000 US\$1,000	Na	Lack of data
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	25. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	85% for 2015	66%	67%	72%	Steady progress
	26. Additional km of transmission and distribution lines constructed	ECG 3,920	ECG NEDCo 2,819 102	ECG NEDCo 3,564 170	ECG NEDCo 16,050 859	Target exceeded
	27. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	1.9 solar	126	261.4	0	Target not achieved
	28. Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as: • hydro, • oil and gas in total generation mix	62.5 37.5	75.1 22.7	69 31	67.5 32.5	Slow progress
	29. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	Max of 48 hours for a municipal area, 72 hrs for a district capital, 144hrs for rural areas	ECG NED Rural 78 150 Urban 51 134	ECG NED R 104 97 U 66 89	ECG NED 185 106 68 102	Target not achieved
	30. Average no of interruptions per customer per year	The number of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. The duration of a period	ECG NED Rural 1353 107	ECG NED R 282 64	ECG NED 293 83	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
		shall not exceed 8 hrs in a municipal area, 12hrs in a district capital, and 24hrs in rural areas	Urban 1125 54	U 266 33	282 50	
	31. Distribution system losses	ECG 24% NED 20%	ECG 26% NED 18.5%	ECG 24.5% NED 19.6%	ECG 27% NED 20.2%	Target not achieved
	32. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	0.01%	<1.0%	0.01%	0.01%	Target Achieved
II. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						
5.HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	33. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Complete discussions on human settlement policy and lunch	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendations made to NDPC	Draft Human Settlements Policy formulated by NDPC for further discussion	Draft policy still under discussion	Slow progress
	34. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Finalize spatial planning models and adopt	Draft models produced for further discussion	Draft models subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Spatial Planning Models completed	Target achieved
	35. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	Complete National Spatial Planning Standards and published	Draft planning standards produced	Draft standards subjected to stakeholder consultations	National Spatial Planning Standards completed	Target achieved
	36. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	16	6	15	11	Target not achieved
	37. Urban development policy formulated	National Urban Development Policy formulated and published	Draft Urban Policy produced	Draft Urban Policy subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Urban Development Policy formulated	Target not achieved
	38. Land Use and Planning law passed into law	Land Use and Spatial Planning law passed into law	Draft Land use and Planning Bill produced	Draft bill subjected to stakeholder consultations	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill at Cabinet	Target not achieved
	39. Reform of land bills completed	Drafting of Lands Bill and stakeholder consultations completed	Draft LIs produced	Draft LIs subjected to stakeholder consultations	Process on drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs stalled.	Target not achieved
	40. Medium Term development plans with land use planning integrated	Guidelines on spatial planning completed	Spatial/land use component factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs	50% of MTDPs prepared by MDAs and MDAs incorporate spatial component	Guidelines on spatial planning completed	Target achieved Guidelines currently at press
	41. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	Pass law establishing TCPA	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land use and Planning Bill	TCPA Business Plan produced	Proposal for establishment of TCPA at Cabinet as part of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
6. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	42. Percentage change in housing stock: - National - Urban - Rural	Housing deficit = 1.6 million units (i.e. 160,000 housing units/ annum)	- Total housing stock in 2000 = 2,181,979 (rural= 66%; Urban= 34%)	- %change in housing stock between 2000 and 2010 = 60.1% - Total housing stock = 3,392,745 (rural=57.7%; Urban=42.3%)	Na Na Na	Lack of data
	43. Housing with toilet and water system	Na	- 39.9% of households use pipe-borne water - 8.5% households have toilet facilities, exclusively used by members	- 46.5% of households use pipe-borne water - 16.9% households have toilet facilities, exclusively used by members	Na	Lack of data
	44. Proportion of population living in slum areas	19%	- 19.6% (in 2008)	Na	Na	Lack of data
	45. Number of houses connected to electricity	Na	- 43.7% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	- 64.2% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	Na	Lack of data
7.SAFE WATER	46. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: • Rural • Urban	65.8 64	58.97% 58	60.84 62.27	63.34 63.37	Steady progress
	47. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	Na	9,242,366	9,713,666	Na	Lack of data
	48. Total number of functional water systems: • Boreholes with hand pump (new) • Hand dug wells with hand pump (new) • Piped water systems/schemes • Hand dug wells rehab. • Boreholes rehab	Na Na Na Na	588 7 18 0 40	265 5 75 2 47	537 28 20 0 21	Significant progress
	49. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	Na	145	145	145	Stagnant progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
8.SANITATION	50. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	20%	12.4% (source JMP Report 2010)	13%	16%	Target not achieved
	51. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	1,200,000	744,000	1,320	960,000	Target not achieved
	52. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	1,500	323	306	1,000	Target not achieved
	53. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	80%	70% (Source Reports of MMDAs)	75%	77%	Target not achieved
	54. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	5	2 (Engineered landfill)	2	4	Significant progress
	55. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	20%	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	15%	16%	Target not achieved
	56. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	60	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	53% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	58	Significant progress
	57. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	15	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	9 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	12	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009 – 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	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	100.0% by 2015	92.9%	97.3%	98.4%	Steady progress
	- Primary	107.4% by 2015	94.9%	94.9%	96.4%	Slow progress
	- JHS,	90.0% by 2015	80.6%	79.5%	79.6%	Slow progress
	- SHS	40%	33.9%	36.1%	36.45%	Steady progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:					
	- kindergarten	100.0% by 2015	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	- primary	100.0% by 2015	88.5	83.6%	77.9%	Slow progress
	- JHS	Na	47.8%	47.8%	46.1%	Slow progress
	3. Completion Rate:					
	Primary 6					
	- National	100.0% by 2015	88.7%	87.1%	91.6%	Significant progress
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	89.3%	89.7%	94.1%	Significant progress
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	85.5%	84.3%	89.0%	Significant progress
	JHS					
	- National	100.0% by 2015	75.0%	66.0%	66.9%	Slow progress
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	79.7%	70.1%	70.9%	Slow progress
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	70.1%	61.8%	62.8%	Slow progress
	<i>ii. Bridge gender gap in access to education</i>					
	4. Gender Parity Index					
	-KG	1.00 by 2015	0.99	0.98	0.98	Slow progress
	-Primary	1.00 by 2015	0.96	0.96	0.97	Slow progress
-JHS	1.00 by 2015	0.92	0.92	0.93	Slow progress	
Percent of SHS female enrolment	50.0% by 2015	44.3%	44.7%	45.4%	Significant progress	
<i>iii. Improve quality of education</i>						

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	5. Proportion of students passing national assessment examination (BECE)	Na	62.17%	62.47%	59.45%	Slow progress
	6. Percentage of trained teachers:					
	- Kindergarten	95.0% by 2015	25.9%	26.5%	38.8%	Significant progress
	- Primary	95.0% by 2015	48.0%	47.6%	62.8%	Significant progress
	- JHS	95.0% by 2015	65.0%	61.5%	78.0%	Steady progress
	7. Pupil: Teacher Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	25:1 by 2015	37:1	34:1	37:1	Slow progress
	- Primary	35:1 by 2015	34:1	31:1	34:1	Significant progress
	- JHS	25:1 by 2015	18:1	15:1	17:1	Steady progress
	- Senior High School	25:1 by 2015	22:1	30:1	27:1	Significant progress
	8. Pupil: Core Textbook Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	1:1 by 2015	0.1:1	0.2:1	0.35:1	Slow progress
	- Primary	1:1 by 2015	1.6:1	1.6:1	1:1	Slow progress
	- JHS	1:1 by 2015	2.1:1	2.5:1	0.9:1	Slow progress
2.HEALTH	<i>i. Increase access to health care and nutritional services</i>					
	1. OPD Attendance	1.0	0.81	0.98	1.07	Target exceeded
	2. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	89%	89.3%	87.1%	88.1%	Target not achieved
	3. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	95%	92.1%	93.3%	91.3%	Target not achieved
	4. Supervised Deliveries	50%	45.6%	49.5%	55.8%	Target exceeded
	5. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	150	170	163.2	173.8	Target not achieved
	6. TB success rate	Na	87.0%	85.3%	Na	Lack of data
	7. Nurse: population ratio	Na	1:1,537	1:1,510	1:1,240	Significant progress
	8. Doctor: population ratio	Na	1:11,981	1:11,479	1:10,034	Significant progress
	<i>ii. Ensure financial arrangement that protect the poor</i>					
	9. NHIS subscribers:					
	- Under 18 years	Na	49.4%	48.3%	49.7%	Significant progress
	- Pregnant women	Na	6.7%	7.7%	Na	Lack of data
	- 70 years and above	Na	2.3%	6.3%	4.9%	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	- Indigents	Na	5.5%	2.1%	3.9%	Significant progress
	iii. Reduce new HIV infections					
	10. HIV prevalence					
	- National	<1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%	Target achieved
	- Prevalence rate among pregnant women	Na	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%	Steady progress
	- 15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	Steady progress
	- 20-24	<1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%	Target achieved
	- 25-29	< 2.5%	3.7%	2.5%	2.7%	Target not achieved
3.ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	1. Number of labor disputes reported		614	775	658	Steady progress
	2. Draft National Employment Policy validated and implemented	Na	National Employment Policy developed	An implementation Action plan formulated	Draft National Employment Policy reviewed in line with GSGDA for validation and implementation	Steady progress
	3. National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented		Lack of National Human Resource Development Policy	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy ready to be validated and submitted to Cabinet	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy approved by Cabinet.	Steady progress
	4. Labour Market Information System developed		Lack of Labour Market Information System	Na	Na	Lack of data
	5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector		5,696	5,696	6,424	Target exceeded
	6. Number of new jobs created by sector (NYEP)		118,426	178,150	104, 631	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009 – 2011

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
1. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. The level of compliance to the transition law	- Transitional bill passed by Parliament and Accented into law by the President - Appointment of administrator-General - Establishment of Presidential Estate Unit	- Transition Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	- Bill referred to Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (28 Oct. 2010). - Bill is currently at Committee stage. - Stakeholders continue to advocate for Bill to become law	Final Bill forwarded to Parliament and it's at the Considerations Stage	Steady progress
	2. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	>78 Na Na Na	- 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>	76 201 32 100 20 27 124	111 283 35 228 23 27 178	Target achieved
	3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	Actual Release 34%	Allocation Actual <i>(Gh¢ 'mil) (Gh¢ 'mil)</i> - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	Allocation Actual <i>Gh¢ mil Gh¢ mil</i> - 34.37 62.73 - 31.4% chg 111.1% chg	Allocation Actual <i>Gh¢ mil Gh¢ mil</i> - 48.05 64.38 42.0% chg 2.6% chg	Target Achieved
	4. The revised National constitution	- Analysis of information from consultative process and report prepared - National conference on draft report organized - Draft bill prepared - Draft bill and final report submitted to Cabinet	- 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	- 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	Final Report presented to Cabinet	Target achieved
	5. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Na 33.6%	Actual Releases <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)%Chg</i> - EC = Na	Actual Releases <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)%Chg</i> (13.580)...%	Actual Releases <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)%Chg</i> EC= (109.2)704%	Slow progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
		50% 61.1% 20.0%	- CHRAJ= Na - NCCE = 7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = Na - NMC = 0.448 (23%)	(9.056) ...% (14.612) 100.7% (46.827)...% (0.332) -25.9%	CHRAJ= (9.680)47.4% NCCE=(17.903)22.5% JS=(34.455) NMC=(0.933) 182%	
	6. The share of resources to the election fund	0% Passage of bill to law by Parliament and accented to by H.E The President	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% - Bill in Parliament. - IEA still engaged in advocacy work on the Bill.	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Target not achieved
	7. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	CSOs, think thanks, etc Participate in preparing annual monitoring report on national development plans	- National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think thanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	- CSOs participated in the selection of indicators and setting of targets for national development plans	- CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
Na		- Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	- 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 Government.	Na	A number of key PFM reforms are on-going, including: the PBB, GIFMIS, review of the organizational codes, and revision of the Chart of Account	Lack of data
CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDDBS review		- GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	CSOs represented in the key policy dialogues with DPs such as the 2010 MDDBS PAF review; 2010 Consultative Group (CG) meeting; and Send Foundation selected to coordinate CSOs representation in key GOG-DPs dialogues	CSOs were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2011 MDDBS review meeting, SWGs meetings	Target achieved	
District APRM Oversight		- APRM: Formation of District APRM Oversight Committees across the	- 170 District APRM Oversight Committees inaugurated	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings were conducted	Target Achieved	

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
		Committees meetings conducted	country, consisting mainly of voluntary associations of civil society and public sector actors.	- 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	
2. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION	8. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total receipt	Na	- Total MMDAs' Revenue: Gh¢321.37 mill - Total national revenue/ receipt: Gh¢9,465.10 mill - % Share: 3.4%	Gh¢528.30 mill* Gh¢9,926.39mill 5.3%*	Gh¢518.87 mill+ Gh¢12,908.02 mill 4.02%	Slow progress
	9. Share of Central Government's transfers to MMDA's in total national budget	Na > 7.5%	- 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%	Gh¢279.51mill* Gh¢5,784.46 mill 4.8%* 7.5%	Gh¢318.04 mill+ Gh¢11,676.60 mill 2.72% 7.5%	Target not achieved
	10. Size of MMDA's personnel in relation to Central Government	Na Na Na	- Total # MMDAs' employees: Na - Total # personnel on Govt's payroll: Na - MMDAs' share: Na	Na Na Na	= 39,686 = 470,866 = 8.4%	Lack of data
	11. Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their DMTDPs in line with NDPC's planning guidelines	170	- # 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	- Orientation workshop was organized for all 170 MMDAs to prepare their respective DMTDPs based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 - By April 2011 about 97 MMDAs have prepared and submitted their DMTDPs to NDPC	# of MMDAs who have prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	Target Achieved
	12. Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their M&E Plans	-# of MMDAs who prepared 2010 APR = 100	- # of MMDAs who prepared 2009 APR = 151 - M&E Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders	- 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	# of MMDAs who prepared 2010 APR = 100	Target not achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
				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	13. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	2 Establish the Western and the Eastern Corridors Development Authorities	Na Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	Na	Na	Lack of Data
	14. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	- # Special Development Authorities created = 2 - Establish the Western and the Eastern Development Authorities	- # Special development initiatives = 4 - MiDA (covering 23 districts; and SADA (covering 5 regions); Bui Dam Authority; and CEDECOM of Central Region	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 take off of the SADA project - CEDECOM was subsumed under the proposed Western Corridor Development Authority	0 - Framework for zoning the special development zone has been prepared by NDPC - Concept note on the special development zone prepared and discussed - Preparation of full framework for engagement with stakeholders in the Western and the Eastern Development Authorities has commenced	Steady progress
	15. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives as a percentage of total national budget	MiDA= US\$263.18 mil SADA= Ghc25mil CEDECOM= Ghc5.2mil	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na	MiDA= US\$5.0mill SADA= Ghc1.275 mill CEDECOM= Ghc0.218 mil	MiDA = US\$136.069 mil SADA = Ghc30mil CEDECOM = Ghc2.566 mil	Steady progress
4. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	16. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved	At least 80%	54.4%	57%	56.8%	Target not achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	their targets or made significant progress over previous year					
	17. Budget deviation index: P.E = Administration = Service = Investment = Overall=	±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5%	-14% -26% -1% 48% 8%	8.8% 12% 29% 18.4% 17.1%	32.0% -3.8% -35.5% -25.4% -8.2%	Steady progress
5. PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS	18. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	- Civil Service Committee on Administrative Reforms established - Reformed Coordinating Unit (RCU) in place - M & E in place	- Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	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	Implementation of Civil Service Improvement Programme On-going. -Funding Proposal developed and submitted to development Partners and MDAs.	Slow progress
	19. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	Baseline studies undertaken by OHCS to update HR database & upgrade the information management system	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	20. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	Na	Na	22	23	Steady progress
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	21. Level of press Freedom (Press Freedom Index-PFI)	<27th	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	26th	41 st	Target not Achieved
	22. Number of National Policy dialogues	Na Na Na Na 11 (including regional fairs)	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings: 1 - National Policy Fair: 0	18 Na 1 1 1	23 16 1 3 4 (including regional fairs)	Steady progress
7. WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE	23. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	2%	- No Baseline data	- MDAs = Na - MMDAs = Na	- MDAs = Na - MMDAs = Na	Target not achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
			- Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	MOWAC= 0.13%	0.17%	
	24. Percentage of women in public life	20%	- 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%	18.9% (7) 20% (7) 9% (19) 7.18% 24% (6) 100% (1) 29% (4) Na Na 6.8 14.3	20% (7) 14% (4) 8.3% (19) 7.18% 17.4% 100% (1) 29% (4) (15) Na 7% 12.3	Slow progress
	25. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	MDAs = 23 MMDAs = 30	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	MDAs = 23 MMDAs = 25	23 55	Target exceeded
	26. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	Na Na	- MASLOC = Na - # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Women: 8,158 (99.1%) (men+women): 8,228 Na	Women: 32,835 (90.37%) (Men + women) 36,328 Na	Good progress
	27. Number of women groups provided with access to agro-processing machinery	100 women groups	- Na - (40 agro-processing machines)	8	95 (109 agro-processing machines)	Good progress
8. FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	28. Corruption perception Index	5.0 (On the scale of 1-10)	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	4.1 (62 nd out of 178)	3.9 (69 th out of 183)	Target not achieved
	29. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Na	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	CHRAJ: 11,884 39	CHRAJ: 10,711 13	Good progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
		Na	Total #: 12,443 EOCO: - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40%	978 12,901 EOCO: Na	753 11,477 EOCO: Na	
	30. Enactment and implementation of the freedom of information Law	- Passage of bill to law by Parliament and accented to by H.E The President - Institutional arrangement for implementation established	- 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	Technically the bill has elapsed and has to be withdrawn and relayed	Target not achieved
9. ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE	31. Number of lawyers called to the bar	220 (12.2%) 45 (45.2%)	Called to the bar: 168 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	199 31 (10.7%)	205 11	Target not achieved
	32. Percentage of courts computerized	50.0%	16.3%	29.8%	37.0%	Target not achieved
	33. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	7 months	7 months	7 months	Target not achieved
	34. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	115,250 135,400	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	109,743 143,340	90,366 98,512	Target not achieved
	35. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	80%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,703 Total no. of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,506 Total no. of Cases Reported=7,012 Percentage=50%	50% (7,000) 8,000 87.5%	Target achieved
	36. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	<u>Recorded</u> 6,000 <u>Settled</u> 4,000	5,358	3,754 (-30.2)	<u>Recorded</u> 4,127 <u>Settled</u> 2,186	Good progress
	37. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	15%	Na	15%	Na	Lack of data
	38. Police citizen ratio	- 39,744 by 2013	- Total # of police: 23,744	23,124	24,818	Good progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY		- About 1:648 by 2013	Ratio: 1: 927	1:1037	Ratio 1:976	
	39. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	40. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	41. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	10% reduction	- Reported cases =243,769 - % Chg: 1.6%	=234,242 % Chg: 3.9% (decrease)	= 231,908 % chg:1.0% (decrease)	Steady progress
	42. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	35 (-18.6%) 30 (25%)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	43. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	Na	- Cases reported (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	43 473 12	42 505 31	Steady progress
	44. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	3,554 (20%)	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	2,506 (7.5% declined)	3,233 (29% increase) - Rescue operations=456	Steady progress
	45. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	Na	Flood – Northern Sector = 121,044 - Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173, 473 Earthquake = NA	- Northern Sector = 195,896 - Southern Sector = 138,973 - TOTAL = 334,869 - Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 40,590 - Southern Sector = 187,738 - TOTAL = 228,328 Earthquake = Na	Steady progress
	46. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	15%	84 (100%)	132 (57.1%)	153(34%)	Target exceeded
47. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	10%	- 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%) 3 Wks (25%) 1 Wk (50%) 1 Wk (50%) 48 Hrs (33.3%)	-Within 4wks -50% (50% reduction) -within 1wk -50% (50% reduction) -within 5 working days 28.6% (28.6% reduction) -within 3 days 40% (40% reduction) -within 2 days 75% (75% reduction)	Target Achieved	

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	48. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	10% reduction	3 Minutes (100%)	1 Minute 45 Secs (41.6%)	2 Minutes 33.33% (33.33% increased)	Target not Achieved
	49. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	50. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of Data
11. FORESTALL EXTERNAL AGGRESSION	51. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	3.0% 14% 11%	Net recruit' mt rate= -11.0% - Rate of recruit' mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%	0% 2.8% -2.8%	= 7.2% =10.7% = 3.5%	Steady Progress
	52. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression		Approv Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) (Gh¢ 'mil) 2009: 156.56 197.28 %Chg:41.3% 38.8%	Approv Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) (Gh¢ 'mil) 171.83 233.08 %Chg 9.8% 18.1%	Approv Actual (Gh¢ 'mil) (Gh¢ 'mil) 205.48 412.914 %Chg:19.6% 77.2%	Target exceeded
	53. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%	20.9%	16.4%	Target not achieved
12. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	54. Share of budgetary resources to the department of social welfare, as % of discretionary expenditure	0.1%	0.05% (Gh¢ 3.695 mill)	Na	0.2% (Gh¢11.068 mill)	Steady progress
	55. Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	Na Na Na	• # Child labour: Na • # Child trafficking = Na • # Child abuse = Na	8 338 6	# Child labour =10 # Child trafficking=120 # Child abuse = 9	Steady progress
13. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	56. Percentage recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	- <320 - At least 15% - Na	• Total # of disputes: 320 • # resolved = 10.3% (33) • # unresolved = 287	338 50 (12.9) 289 (85.5%)	-309 -29 (9.4%) -280 (90.6%)	Slow Progress
	57. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	Na	• % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) • % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)	• % of line of succession documented = 26.3% (70 out of 265) • % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)	0.5% (1 out of 195) 28.8% (17 out of 59)	Steady progress Significant progress
	58. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	Na Na Na	Actual Releases (Gh¢ 'mil)%Chg - MCC = Na - National House of Chief = Na - NCC = 6.567	Actual Releases (Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg - MCC = 6.99 (Na) - National House of Chief = Na - NCC = 7.64 (16.3%)	(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg MCC=6.119(-12.5%) NHC=3.548(Na) NCC=20.705(171%)	Steady Progress
14. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL	59. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	54	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	Target achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT	60. Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana	At least 3 (including Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003; Protocol on the African Court of Justice, 2003; and Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004)	# 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)	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.)	At least 4 (including Convention on Nuclear Safety; Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management; Double Taxation Agreement with Switzerland; and African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)-Fourth)	Target Exceeded
	61. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	Na	# of Presidential Summits= 6 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences/ forum= 39 # of Trade Exhibitions= 22	7 Na 39 23	# Presidential summit=9 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences=34 # of Trade & exhibition= 26	Steady Progress
	62. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers	54	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	Target achieved
15. PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING	63. Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination	Na	Budgetary approval: • M&E = Gh¢11.8mil • Statistics = Gh¢4.84 mil • GSS = Gh¢0.565 mil	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	Budgetary approval: • M&E = Na • Statistics = Na • GSS = Gh¢6.526 mil (GoG release =Gh¢8.269 mil; DPs = Gh¢5.302 mil) • NDPC = Gh¢0.450 mil (GoG release =Gh¢0.217 mil; DPs = Gh¢0.186 mil)	Steady progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Progress towards target
	64. Number of key national statistics reports produced	5 (including CPI/PPI, GDP series, Ghana time use survey report, preliminary population census report)	5 (including the crime victimization survey, maternal mortality survey, GDHS, CPI/PPI, GDP series)	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)	7 (including consumer price Index, Annual GDP – Production, Annual GDP – expenditure, GDP estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Monetary and Financial Data, Quarterly Digest of price Statistics, Digest of Macroeconomic Data)	Target exceeded
	65. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions; and issue cards for 7 regions already registered	- NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of these regions.	NIA was only able to complete Greater Accra (started in November 2009) and Ashanti Regions	- No registration at Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions - NIA undertook limited distribution of Ghanacard in the Greater Accra Region	Slow progress
16. MANAGING MIGRATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	66. Share of remittances to GDP	10%	5.0%	4.8%	3.71% Gh¢1.45bil	Target not achieved
	67. Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad	Na	- 4 million (i.e. about 15% of Ghana's population of approx. 23 million people)	- The 2011 World Migration Fact book, estimates the stock of Ghanaian immigrants in 2010: 1,851,800 (7.6% of population) - Females as percentage of immigrants: 41.8%	- 500,000 Ghanaians living in the UK alone - 111,000 Ghanaians living in the US	Lack of data