



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

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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
UTTDDBE	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 2012 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 2012. It is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the eleventh 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 2012 APR presents the results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2012. 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 29.8% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2012, compared to 36.8% in 2011, while 24.4% made steady progress compared to 20% in 2011. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress however increased from 27.3% in 2011 to 30.2% in 2012, while indicators without data continued to decline further from 15.9% in 2011 to 13% in 2012.

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

2.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

The Ghanaian economy continued to record significant growth rate in 2012 to sustain the country's middle income status as envisaged under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda. The real GDP growth was estimated at 7.9% in 2012, with a corresponding nominal GDP increasing from US\$39,517 million in 2011 to US\$40,680 million in 2012. Subsequently the per capita income increased from US\$1,563 in 2011 to US\$1,570 in 2012 compared to the target of US\$1,478.10 set under the GSGDA. The GDP growth in 2012 was driven mainly by strong performance in the Services sector which recorded an average growth rate of 10.2%, compared with the situation in 2011 when the growth was led by the Industry sector with an average growth of 41.6% as a result of the impact of the crude oil production.

The structure of the economy is gradually shifting away from Agriculture in favour of the Services and Industry sectors as the impact of the growing Information, Communication Technology (ICT) and financial sub-sectors, as well as the proceeds from the crude oil

production continue to reflect on the Industry sector output. The Services sector therefore continued to dominate the economy in 2012 with a share of 50%, followed by Industry (27.3%) and Agriculture (22.7%).

A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows relatively moderate performance in 2012. As at the end of December 2012, year-on-year inflation had increased marginally from 8.73% in January 2012 to 8.8%, against the target of 8.5%, while average inflation increased from 11.6% in 2011 to 12.6% in 2012. In line with the inflationary expectations in the year, the policy rate witnessed more adjustments upward from 12.5% in 2011 to 15% in 2012. However, the lending rate recorded a marginal adjustment downwards from 25.9% in 2011 to 25.7% in 2012, inspite of the increase in Treasury bill rate from 10.3% in 2011 to 22.9%. This could be attributable, in part, to the improvement in saving rate which recorded an increase from 7.8% in 2011 to 12.5% in 2012. Relative stability was attained in the exchange rate in the first and last quarters of 2012 while the second and third quarters saw some turbulence in the exchange rate. Overall, the average annual depreciation of the Ghana Cedi against the major trading currencies recorded further deterioration compared with the situation in 2011.

Following the significant improvement recorded in 2011, the overall fiscal balance recorded an increase in deficit from -4% of GDP in 2011 to -11.8% of GDP in 2012. This is largely due to significant increases in government's recurrent expenditure in 2012 on account of high personnel emoluments and high interest payments, both external and domestic. Though the year under review recorded lower than targeted tax revenue, attributed to a shortfall in direct taxes, total government revenue exceeded the budget target on account of higher than anticipated non-tax revenue.

The gross public debt increased significantly from 34.4% of GDP in 2011 to 49.25% of GDP in 2012, following a decline from 38.9% in 2010. The main sources of the growth in the gross public debt in 2012 were both domestic (8.95%), and external (5.9%), compared with the period before 2010 when the growth was largely driven by the gross external debt. On the other hand, the country's gross international reserves declined from a stock position of US\$5,382.8 million at the end of December 2011 to US\$5,349.0 million, representing a marginal decline of 0.63%.

3.0 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The review of private sector indicators in 2012 shows moderate performance in most of the key indicators. Overall assessment of progress of the competitiveness of the private sector environment to support the growth of the sector has shown stagnation in some key indicators, and efforts at developing the MSMEs sector for higher productivity remain slow. Though the share of industry to GDP continued to increase on account of oil inflows, the share of manufacturing sector in overall GDP has stagnated since 2009, while the key tourism sector indicators, with the exception of domestic tourism, were unable to achieve their respective targets.

Private Sector Development

Though Government continued to implement reforms aimed at improving the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector, progress remains slow. Assessment of the private sector development indicators shows that with exception of the total merchandise export and business competitiveness index, all the remaining five indicators have either stagnated or made slow

progress. Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Survey remained the same, on the account of the energy crisis experienced in 2012, lack of access to land, and delays in obtaining permits; domestic credit to the private sector as percentage of GDP improved marginally from 15% in 2011 to 15.2% in 2012; while the number of days to resolve commercial disputes has stagnated since 2009. The key challenges currently facing Ghana's competitiveness include low industry specific skills that continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, labour market 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 should remain the major focus of future government policy intervention.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

A progressive improvement of a country's private sector is impossible without good corporate governance. Ghanaian businesses continue to make steady progress in exhibiting good governance practices and ascribing to key global principles of good corporate governance and practices. In 2012 the Ghana Business Code Initiatives, introduced by the Association of Ghanaian Industries, the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and the Ghana Employers Association to improve corporate governance practices among firms, came to an end. However, the 175 businesses in Ghana which had signed on to the Ghana Business Code as at the end of 2011 continued to be monitored and encouraged to improve on their corporate governance principles and practices.

In addition, the Ghana Club 100 Initiative, which is instituted to give due recognition to successful enterprise building and corporate excellence, continued to be organized by the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) in 2012. The league system mechanism inherent in the initiative provides uniform criteria for evaluating corporate performance, as well as incentives for improved corporate performance.

However, the old challenge of the inability 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, to an effective rules-based systems, capable of fostering the growth of larger businesses, has shown limited signs of giving way. Therefore, continuous efforts need to be made to institute appropriate systems, and processes to ensure that significant progress is made in this area.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs have been identified as the catalyst for the growth of the Ghanaian economy as they make major contributions to employment generation and poverty reduction. A major improvement recorded in this sector in 2012 is the significant increase in the share of private sector credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) which increased from 50% in 2011 to 79.89% in 2012. Even though the sector has attracted the attention of researchers and government in recent times, it is still under-developed and poorly regulated. Some key constraints facing the MSMEs include low management skills, difficulty in land acquisition, uncoordinated public interventions and shortage of debt and equity financing, among others. Therefore consistent effort should be made to remove these constraints in order to ensure a better performance of the sector and for that matter attain higher reduction in poverty and unemployment levels. Further, policies should focus on sustaining the gains from the increase

in credit accessibility from DMBs. Also, a comprehensive policy on monitoring and supervision mechanism should be encouraged.

Accelerated Industrial Development

Following the remarkable performance of the industrial sector in 2011, largely on account of inflows from crude oil production, the sector recorded moderate performance of 7% against a budget target of 15.8% and GSGDA target of 14.1% in 2012. This performance continued to be at the back of the growth in crude oil production and construction sub-sectors. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector declined from 17% in 2011 to 5% in 2012, while the share of manufacturing in overall GDP has stagnated at 6.9% since 2009. The current trends in the performance of the manufacturing sector create a lot of concerns for the overall strategy of using the manufacturing sector as a catalyst for industrial, as well as agriculture transformation. The sector continued to be challenged by unreliable energy supply, limited application of modern technological processes, and low value addition characterised by the declining trend in the manufacturing value added share in GDP. Intensifying the implementation of 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. In addition, a coordinated policy on export diversification should be isolated and effectively implemented.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Job Creation and Revenue Development

Tourist arrivals for 2012 was estimated at 903,300, representing 9.2% increase over the 2011 arrivals, as compared with the 17% target set for 2012. This led to total tourist receipt of US\$1,704.4 million, representing 4.3% increased over the 2011 level and fell short of the target of 17.2% set for 2012. The domestic tourism sub-sector, on the other hand, increased by 32% and recorded total revenue of GH¢1.961 million in 2012, compared with GH¢1.921 million in 2011 and the target of 18% set for 2012. Following the significant increases recorded in 2011, expansion in tourism infrastructure, especially hotels, guest houses, and lodges, recorded marginal increase of 1.7% in 2012 compared to the target of 11% set for 2012. To improve on the progress made in 2012, it is paramount to prioritize policy actions aimed at improving 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, for implementation.

Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Though, comprehensive data is still not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2012, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 15% from US\$3.57 million in 2011 to US\$4.10 million in 2012, compared with the situation in 2011 when it increased by 28.6%. This constitutes 0.15% and 0.17% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Also a total of 1,172 creative works were registered by the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) in 2012, compared to 1,087 registered in 2011. Though the industry holds significant prospects for economic development and social transformation in Ghana, it remains underdeveloped and the key constraints identified in 2010 and 2011 still persist.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall performance of this thematic area could be considered as moderate as 59.7% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their targets, or made significant/steady progress, compared to 65.6% in 2011.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

The growth of the Agriculture sector in 2012 improved over the situation in 2011, with crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors recording the highest growth rates. The output of more than half of the major staple crops recorded a decline in 2012 inspite of the improvement in access to agriculture inputs including fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals. The reduction in output for these crops was attributed in part to erratic rainfall, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially among millet, sorghum, cocoyam and groundnut. This notwithstanding, Ghana continued to be self-sufficient in food production as total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2012, while the volume and value of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa recorded a decline in 2012 after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011. The estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various livestock species which recorded relative improvement in 2010 and 2011, slowed down in 2012, while the total annual domestic fish production recorded an increase in 2012.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The contribution of the mining and quarry sub-sector to overall GDP recorded improvement on the account of increased receipts from oil production in 2012. However the mineral sub-sector continued to record mix performance in 2012, with gold and bauxite production recording increases, while diamond and manganese production recorded a decline. These notwithstanding, benefits from mineral production including royalties, other taxes, corporate social responsibility, and contribution to total merchandise exports, all improved over the 2011 levels, and achieved their targets for 2012, while total employment generated by the sector continued to increase with the bulk of it resulting from small-scale mineral production. The cost of environmental degradation as a percentage 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.

5.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Oil production increased from an average of 67,398.04 barrels per day in 2011 to about 71,997.03 barrels a day in 2012. Although production experienced some technical difficulties, these were resolved to achieve peak production of 112,386 barrels in December 2012. The share of oil in mining and quarrying, in real terms, increased from 64.9% in 2011 to 67.4% in 2012. Ghana's share of the oil production in 2012 through the lifting by GNPC amounted to 4,931,034 barrels, which realized an amount of US\$541.07 million to the State.

In line with the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (PRMA, Act 815), 70% of the projected petroleum receipts or Benchmark Revenue is earmarked for the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), as approved by Parliament, with the remaining 30% allocated to the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs). In addition, the allocation to the GPFs is expected to be distributed to the Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) and the Ghana Stabilization Fund (GSF) in the

ratio of 3:7 respectively. In 2012 the amount of petroleum revenue allocated to Stabilization and Heritage Funds were 5.7% and 2.4% respectively. Draft legislation on Local Content and Participation in Petroleum activities was forwarded to Parliament for passage into law following a review by the relevant sector agencies and the Attorney General's Department.

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 2012 was estimated at 68,067 kms, compared to 67,853 kms in 2011. The increase in network size is attributed largely to an increase of 214kms in trunk roads in 2012. The 2012 road condition mix remained relatively the same as situation in 2011, being 42% in good condition, 28% in fair condition and 30% in poor condition. The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated rather declined from 57% in 2011 to 45% in 2012, following consistent improvement from 35% in 2009. This decline was largely due to the decline in the routine maintenance activities on feeder roads network.

Estimates on the annual road crashes indicate that road crashes increased from 10, 887 in 2011 to 14,914 in 2012 following successive decline since 2009. Accordingly fatal accidents, casualties, and associated fatalities increased by 3%, 1.3%, and 2.3% respectively.

Both the passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail which recorded declines in 2011, recovered and increased in 2012, however they fell short of their respective targets by 68.2% 89.1% respectively. Passenger traffic increase from 11,897 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011 to 17,000 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012, while goods traffic increased from 9.42 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2011 to 11.76 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012.

The improvements recorded in maritime cargo and container traffic in 2011 was sustained in 2012 with maritime container traffic increasing from 813,494 tonnes in 2011 to 869,895 tonnes in 2012, while cargo traffic increased from 15,697,476 tonnes in 2011 to 16,761,702 tonnes in 2012. On the other hand, total aircraft movement recorded a marginal decline of 0.9% in 2012 after successive increases since 2009. The decline in aircraft movement however, affected total freight movements which declined by 7.3% in 2012. Both domestic and international passenger traffic continued to record increases of 25% and 8.9% respectively in 2012.

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 31.3% in 2012. The number of publications on research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 3% and 16.7% respectively, while there were marginal increases in the number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs. These reflect limited progress in 2013 in the effort to ensure strong linkage between research and industry.

Developing Information and Communications Technology

The ICT sector continued to expand in 2012 with the growth rate of the sector increasing from 17% in 2011 to 23.4% in 2012. The penetration rate of telephones increased from 86.1% in 2011 to 102% in 2012, the increase being mainly due to increases in mobile cellular subscriptions from 84.6% to 101.3% in 2012. On the other hand, the population of Ghanaians with access to internet was estimated at 14.1% in 2012 compared with 21% in 2011, while the number of communities with information centres established increased from 108 in 2011 to 120 in 2012. The broadband capacity availability for ICT development was estimated at 7,160gbp/s in 2012 representing a significant improvement over the 2010 situation of 2,040gbp/s.

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 remained at 72% in 2012 compared to 67% in 2010. This put Ghana on track to achieving the medium-term target of 85% by 2015.

In 2012, a total of 198MW additional capacity was added to the existing electricity generation capacity, while the transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks of the national utility companies continued to expand in 2012. The distribution losses for ECG declined and achieved its target for 2012 largely as a result of improvement in network, the use of pre-paid meters and energy audit. On the other hand, distribution losses for NEDCo remained at the same level as in 2011 and were above the set target of 19.2%. The average number of outages of electricity per customer per year declined for both ECG and NEDCo, especially the rural 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, effort continued to be made to develop and implement appropriate spatial planning models and standards. In 2012, spatial planning models and standards were published and distributed. The proposal for the establishment of Town and Country Planning Authority was yet to be approved as part of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill which was under review at the Attorney General's Department. The Urban Development Policy was approved and published. It is recommended that processes for the passage of the land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is hastened. The NDPC should also work with the TCPD to formulate the Human Settlement Policy as a matter of urgency.

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 2012. Work resumed on the 4,720 affordable housing units at 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, after the project had stalled as result of financing challenges. Also more bungalows/flats, and office block complex continued to be

developed in identified areas in Kanda, Switchback Road, Ridge, Cantonments and Airport residential areas in Accra under the government's redevelopment programme initiative. The development of affordable housing by the three private sector companies, who were allocated with a total of 186 acres of land at various sites in Nsakina/Odumase, Kpone, and Borteyman under a Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangement with the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), was at the preparatory stage.

Slum Upgrading

New data on the slum situation in Ghana was not available in 2012. However, data based on 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 Region (6.2%) and Ashanti Region (1.8%) in 2010. In the Greater Accra Region alone, nearly 78 slum settlements and pockets have been identified. As part of the efforts to address the emergence of slums in a more comprehensive manner, Government through the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), initiated the process to develop a National Strategy on Slum Prevention And Upgrading. The slum upgrading component of the strategy focuses on how to build on the success of Amui Dzor Housing Project in Ashaiman and replicate it across the country. In addition, local and international NGOs including Global Communities (formerly CHF international), continued to work with Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in implementing slum upgrading initiative across the country.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas declined from 63.37% in 2011 to 62.9% in 2012, while in the rural areas the increase from 63.34% in 2011 to 63.41% in 2012. The number of districts benefiting from improved water services increased from 145 in 2011 to 171 in 2012.

Though current data on the percentage of people with access to improved sanitation is not available, estimate from 2011 shows that only 16% of the population of Ghana has access to improved sanitation. Despite the various efforts at increasing access to improved sanitation, progress remained slow, arising largely out of inaccessibility to appropriate domestic toilet systems, and poor disposal of solid waste generated on account of limited solid waste treatment system. The proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed off in major towns and cities remains at 77%, while the percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities declined from 58% in 2011 to 56% in 2012.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

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 98.4% during the 2010/11 academic year to about 98.7% during the 2011/12 academic year, thereby putting Ghana on-track to achieving 100% GER by 2015. In contrast, after an initial period of high growth in primary enrolments following the introduction of the Capitation Grant and School

Feeding Programme, improvements in access have slowed down. Primary school GER has stagnated at 96.5% for the past two academic years. Enrolment at the JHS level also increased marginally during the 2011/12 academic year after a decline in 2010/11. These notwithstanding, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at the primary school level improved marginally after a decline during the 2010/2011 academic year, while that at JHS level stagnated.

On the other hand, GER at the SHS level and Completion Rate continued to improve in 2012. The GER at the SHS level increased from 36.5% in 2010/11 to 37.1% in 2011/12, while Completion Rate increased from 32.9% to 34.3% over the same period. However transition rate from JHS to SHS declined from 57.3% in 2010/11 to 50.2% in 2011/12, after an improvement from 47.2% during the 2009/10 academic year. Enrolment at publicly funded Polytechnics and Colleges continued to expand in 2011/12, however enrolment at Public Universities recorded a decline from 115,452 in 2010/11 to 109,276 in 2011/12.

An important aspect of Ghana's education strategy is to ensure that male and female pupils/students are able to equally share in the expanded access to education. During 2011/12, Gender Parity Index (GPI) stagnated at the KG, Primary school, and SHS levels, while it increased at the JHS level. On the other hand, the participation of females in tertiary education continued to decline in 2011/12, averaging 42.3% at the Colleges of Education level, 32.6% at the University level, and 30.5% at the Polytechnics level. At this current rate Ghana will be unable to achieve the target of 50% female enrolment at the tertiary level by 2015.

A key educational outcome of Ghana's development efforts is improving the quality of education at all levels. Improving the quality of education, however, still presents some challenges. Results from the National Education Assessment (NEA) in mathematics and english reveal poor learning outcomes in these subjects at Primary 3 and Primary 6. The proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in mathematics is extremely low (less than one in five pupils at both P3 and P6). The proficiency in english is slightly higher particularly at P6 with 35%. The pupil per trained teacher ratio (PPTR) remains substantially high at 85:1 at the KG level, while at the Primary school and JHS levels they remain at 52:1 and 20:1 respectively.

Health

The performance of the health sector indicators continued to show positive outcomes in 2012. Outpatients Department (OPD) attendance showed an increase of 11% over the 2011 level, and OPD per capita reached 1.17, constituting more than double the 2006 figure of 0.55. The coverage of Penta 3 increased from 86.5% in 2011 to 87.9% in 2012, while the proportion of pregnant women making four or more antenatal visits increased from 70.1% in 2011 to 72.3% in 2012. The proportion of births delivered with the assistance of a health professional also increased from 54.8% in 2011 to 58.5% in 2012. However, recent data from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicate that the proportion of children under five years who are malnourished (underweight) has remained relatively unchanged and almost one in seven children (13.4%) are underweight, while the under five mortality rate has increased from 80 per 1000 live births in 2008 to 82 per 1000 live births in 2011. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, on the other hand improved from 174 per 100,000 live births in 2011 to 155 per 100,000 live births in 2012.

The attainment of the overall health outcomes, to a large extent, is contingent on the availability of the relevant health personnel in their right quantities to provide the relevant health care

services. In 2012, the number of nurses on government payroll increased by 3.5%, while the number of doctors increased marginally by 0.2%. The increases in nurses and doctors in 2012 did not commensurate with the growth in the national population, hence nurse-population ratio and doctor-population ratio stagnated in 2012. Also the total number of midwives, declined marginally from 4,034 in 2011 to 3,863 in 2012 with potential negative consequence for maternal and child health.

The adult HIV prevalence rate continued to decline from 1.46% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2012. The Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women remained the same as at 2011 (2.1%), while the number of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy increased from 59,007 in 2011 to 69,870 in 2012. In 2012 a total of 548,933 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 11,145 tested positive. Out of those who tested positive 70% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. On the other hand, under-five malaria case fatality decreased significantly from 2.8% in 2011 to 0.6% in 2012. At the same time, 78% of children under-five years and 60% of pregnant women slept under insecticide treated nets (ITN), while the proportion benefiting from IPT continued to increase and reached 58.3%.

In order to remove the financial barrier to access to health and nutritional services, the NHIS was established in 2003. The active membership of the NHIS (as indicated by valid NHIS card) increased from 34% in 2011 to 36% in 2012. The majority of subscribers to the scheme are in the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, indigents, persons 70 years and older, and pregnant women). NHIS cardholders utilizing health care services increased by 26.3% from 22,863,623 to 28,879,415. Outpatient visits by NHIS cardholders increased by 14% in 2012, while inpatient visits increased from 1,044,046 in 2011 to 4,041,632 in 2012.

Population Management

The estimated population growth rate remained unchanged at 2.5% per annum in 2012, far behind the long term target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy. The TFR increased to almost the 2003 level of 4.3 children per woman and missed the target of 3.0 children per woman. However, according to data from MICS, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women who are married or in union increased from 16.6% in 2008 to 23.4% in 2011, while unmet need for family planning declined from 35.3% to 26.4% over the same period.

Productivity and Employment

Though comprehensive data on the total number of jobs generated in the economy is not available, institutional data indicates that a total of 142,700 youth were employed into various modules under the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA), while 4,481 persons were placed in gainful employment by the Labour Department. The number of labour disputes increased from 658 in 2011 to 686 in 2012, on account of significant labour agitations arising from the implementation of the Single Spine Pay Policy. In order to facilitate the generation of a comprehensive labour force data for mainstreaming employment policies and programmes in the national development agenda, a website of a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) was developed and made available to planners, researchers, and students.

Social Policy and Social Protection

To enhance the welfare of the poor and vulnerable under the Social Protection Strategy, the implementation of the LEAP continued to be strengthened in 2012. The number of extremely poor households benefiting from the programme increased from 55,036 in 2011 to 72,000 in 2012, while the amount of cash transfer also increased from an average of GH¢12.00 to GH¢36.00 per month during the year. A Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) which seeks to effectively target beneficiaries of pro-poor interventions was used to identify 10,000 beneficiary households in 10 districts for both the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and the LEAP.

As part of efforts to reduce the incidence of unemployment among people with disability (PWD), the training of 5,000 PWDs in ICT, Mobile Phone Repairs, and Computer Assembling which was initiated in 2011 was rolled out in 2012. Also copies of the National Ageing Policy which was launched in 2011 were printed and disseminated.

Sports Development

The policy interventions implemented in this focus area were aimed at promoting sports for development. In 2012, Ghana organized, hosted and participated in the 2012 ECOWAS Games and the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games held in London. Other continental and international sporting events in which the country participated include: the West Africa Junior Athletics Championships (Cote D'Ivoire), Africa Athletics Championships (Benin), Africa Badminton Championships (Ethiopia), Africa Handball Challenge Cup Zone III, 3rd Africa Junior Tennis Championships (Egypt) and International Beach Volleyball (Togo). In addition, various national sporting associations were supported financially and logistically to participate in seventeen (17) sporting events both at the continental and international levels. A National Sports Policy was being reviewed for implementation.

8.0 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in democratic governance in 2012. This has contributed immensely to the relative peace and stability in the country. Assessment of progress in this thematic area in 2012 focused on sixteen focus areas as follows:

Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in the practice of democratic governance. In 2012 Ghana successfully conducted a smooth constitutional succession following the demise of the sitting President, and a historic presidential and general election which witnessed progressive reforms including the use of a biometric voters register and biometric verification for voting. The Presidential Transition bill which was forwarded to Parliament in 2010, was finally passed into Law, and successfully implemented after the general elections, albeit with some challenges. 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. A total of five hundred and four (504) papers were laid in the house, including 116 Legislative Instruments ((LIs), one (1) Constitutional Instrument for the creation of 45 new Constituencies (C.I 78), 90 Loan/international Agreements, and 142 Committee Reports. In order to take the constitutional review process forward following the publication of the Government White paper on the recommendations of the CRC, the Government set up a five-member Constitutional Review Implementation Committee

(CRIC) to review the feed back from the general public on the Government White Paper and to implement the final recommendations.

Meanwhile the Independent Governance Institutions including Electoral Commission (EC), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) continued to be strengthened and adequately resourced to undertake their mandate. In contrast to 2011 when an average budgetary shortfall of 3% was recorded by the IGIs, 2012 budgetary releases to all IGIs except NMC recorded increases over the approved budget. The highest beneficiaries of the improved budgetary resources were EC and NCCE, while NMC continued to be the most disadvantaged. The challenges facing the NMC in the effective performance of its functions continued to be relatively weak capacity and inadequate resources.

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 2012. Total Central Government transfer to MMDAs (including DACF, HIPC, and GOG funds) constituted 2.8% of total national budget revenue, excluding grants in 2012, compared to 2.72% in 2011, while total revenue of MMDAs (including the DACF, GOG, HIPC, IGF, and DPs funds) as a percentage of total budgetary resources declined marginally from 4.02% in 2011 to 3.7% in 2012. On the other, hand the effort to improve the administrative capacity of the MMDAs continued in 2012 with the share of MMDA's personnel in relation to Central Government personnel increasing from 8.4% in 2011 to 8.8% in 2012. Following the human resource capacity and physical infrastructure audit report, the Local Government Services (LGS) recruited 2,602 professional staff, while the appointment and postings of District Coordinating Directors (DCDs) and Heads of Departments were on-going.

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 significant progress continued to be recorded in 2012. The implementation of planned activities under the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) by MiDA officially came to an end in February 2012, with significant achievements in the key focus areas of the programme, including agriculture, transport infrastructure and rural development. Also SADA continued to establish its operational structures and roll-out its programmes. The stakeholder consultation and the development of the conceptual framework for the establishment of the Western Corridor Development Authority continued in 2012 with the organization of two stakeholder workshops in Western and Central Regions respectively.

Public Policy Management

To ensure coherence and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that the implementation of programmes and projects by MDAs and MMDAs are effectively linked to the national development policy framework as well as the national annual

budget. The NDPC and Ministry of Finance continued to develop systems to ensure that programmes and projects implemented by MDAs and MMDAs are based on their sector and district medium term plans respectively. The Programme Based Budget (PBB) initiative was introduced to all MDAs on pilot basis, and MDAs were trained in the preparation of PBB for a full roll-out in 2014. Also the Composite Budget initiatives were piloted in all MMDAs in 2012 and the capacity of the MMDAs built in 2012 for a full roll-out of the programme in 2014. The 2011 APR was laid on the floor of Parliament and was referred to the Special Committee on Poverty for review. The Committee held meetings with MDAs to respond at feedback on their performance and reported back to the house. This process is to ensure accountability and provide oversight in the utilization of public resources towards the attainment of government's development goals and objective. These notwithstanding considerable weaknesses persist in the current public policy management process, leading to poor coordination of policy implementation and management.

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. A number of programmes were undertaken in the year which includes development of a revised draft Performance Agreement for Chief Directors, and a new Human Resource Database which was developed and made operational. The Office of Head of Civil Service also made proposals towards the amendment of the Civil Service Act in 2012. This was approved and validated by the Civil Service Council.

With respect to the right skill set in the Public Service, data available show that out of the total number 112 MDAs, 70 of them have substantive Chief Directors and Heads of Department, as at the end of 2012. This represents approximately 63% of the total number of MDAs. There are 19 Acting Appointments, 12 Contract Appointments, 2 Secondment and 101 vacant positions. The number of Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) established and functional, however, remains the same as the 2011 level of 23.

Development Communication

The 2012 World Press Freedom Index (PFI) showed Ghana improving its ranking. In 2012, Ghana ranked 30th out of 179 countries in the world, showing a significant improvement over the previous year's ranking of 41st. The Government also continued to organize the Annual National Policy Fair in order to improve the engagement of government with the people, make more information on government policy 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 2012, which is the third in the series of National Policy Fairs. In addition, thirteen (13) 'Meet-the-Press' series, as well as sixteen (16) press conferences were organized to explain key government programmes and activities to the public.

Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however progress continued to be slow. The amount of budgetary resources allocated to the Ministry responsible for implementing interventions to enhance gender equality and rights of women

(MOWAC) in 2012 was only 0.14% of the total national budget compared to 0.17% in the previous year. Though high profile women appointments have been made with respect to Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), and Chief Justice, the overall participation of women in public life remain low. Currently only about 15.4% and 20% Ministers and Deputy Ministers respectively were women in 2012, while the proportion of women in Parliament has recorded a marginal increase from 8.3% (19 seats) in 2008 to 10.7% (29 seats) in 2012. The overall participation of women in public life, has increased from 12.3% in 2011 to an estimated 23% in 2012, and falls short of the target of at least 40% projected under the GSGDA.

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 2012. However, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders worsened in 2012. Ghana's score on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) decreased from 46 in 2011 to 45 in 2012, indicating a relatively high perception in 2012 than in 2011. In order to bring its work closer to the people, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament held ten (10) Public Sittings in Accra and five (5) in Kumasi and Takoradi to consider the reports of the Auditor-General. The Committee at the end of its sittings issued a total of 793 recommendations on various issues bordering on corruption. However, concerns continued to be raised about PAC's ability to be used as an 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 justice and ensure rule of law continued to be improved in 2012, with 230 new lawyers called to the bar, compared to 205 in 2011. Twenty six (22) additional lawyers were appointed to the bench. This included eight (8) High Court Judges, five (5) Circuit Court Judges and nine (9) Magistrates. Progress also continued to be made in the Court Computerization Project, with additional 19% of the courts computerized in 2012. However, these improvements are yet to show significant impact on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which has remained at 7 months since 2009, thereby falling short of the target of 2 months set for the year. Again, the courts recorded and disposed off fewer cases in 2012 than in 2011.

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. Overall, there was about 12% reduction in general crime level in the country. This, according to the Ghana Police Service, was achieved through the development and rigorous implementation of effective and well-coordinated policing strategies. Moreover, the total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Police Service decreased by 6.5% from 525 cases in 2011 to 491 in 2012. However, the number of reported cases of fire outbreaks increased substantially. The Ghana National Fire Service responded and extinguished 4,577 fire outbreaks, representing about 42% increase over the 2011 level.

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. However as a result of high attrition rate in 2012, primarily due to retirement of personnel, net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces declined substantially from 7.2% in 2011 to 0.7% in 2012. Budgetary resource allocation and releases to the Ministry of Defense for the implementation of its programmes, projects and activities declined in 2012.

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 2012. In 2012, only one case of worst form of child labour was recorded as against 10 cases in 2011. The number of reported cases of child trafficking also declined substantially from 120 in 2011 to 10 in 2012. It is however difficult to tell whether these declines represent an improvement or under-reporting of the actual situation. The interventions under the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) continued to be implemented in 2012.

Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country in 2012 increased following a marginal decline in 2011. Progress on the documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession continued to be slow due, in part, to a number of logistical challenges.

Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

In pursuit of strong international relations, the relationship between Ghana and its neighbours remained cordial in 2012, while Ghana continued to strengthen the international partnership and cooperation for development through its diplomatic missions abroad, and participation in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. In 2012, the total number of Ghana's Missions abroad remained at the 2011 level of fifty (56). They included fifty (50) Missions and six (6) Consulate- Generals. The country actively took part in 4 presidential summits and 57 conferences/forums as well as 25 trade exhibitions. Meanwhile, Ghana continues to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify and incorporate them into domestic legislation. In 2012, nine (9) international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation.

Promoting Evidenced-Based Decision-Making

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 and the final results in 2012, following the completion of the exercise in 2010. The GSS subsequently continued to process the data obtained from the Census for eventual release of the full report, including gender and geographical disaggregated data. The GSS also 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 thirteen (13) key reports were prepared, including Consumer Price Index; Producer Price Index; 2011 Final GDP Estimates; National Accounts Statistics; Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics; Digest of Macroeconomic Data; GDP on quarterly basis; Ghana at a Glance; and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 4 (MICS4).

Managing Migration for National Development

Even though comprehensive data on the proportion of Ghanaians living abroad is still not available, the population of Ghanaians living abroad continued to make various contributions including remittances to the development of the country. According to data from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an estimated 2,917,688 Ghanaians are living abroad. Out of this only 101,871, representing just about 3.5%, have formally registered with the various Ghana's Embassies abroad. Private remittance from Ghanaians living abroad was estimated at US\$1,953.7 million in 2012, representing 5.1% of GDP in 2012.

9.0 LINKING THE 2012 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

Total expenditure, both recurrent and capital, in 2012 amounted to GH¢20,944.72 million, equivalent to 28.6% of GDP. This outturn is 10% higher than the planned expenditure of GH¢19,035.681 million budgeted for 2012. Personnel Emoluments constituted about 9.1% of GDP in 2012, compared with 7.9% in 2011, while actual expenditures for Goods and Services, and Capital constituted 1.8% and 6.8% of GDP respectively in 2012, compared with 1.2% and 6.2% in 2011.

The budget estimate for Goods and Services, and Assets (previously Administration, Service and Investment) amounted to US\$5,804.92 million, constituting about 84.9% of the projected Services and Investment cost of US\$6,834.92 million for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2012. Total releases from all sources amounted to US\$4,209.42 million representing about 72.5% of approved budget and 61.6% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2012. This compares with the situation in 2011 when total releases constituted 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 (-27.5%); Enhancing private sector competitiveness (-76.6%); Human development, employment and productivity (-59.2%); and Infrastructure and Human Settlements (-44.6%), while the remaining three thematic areas namely: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, Agriculture modernisation and natural resource management, and Transparent and accountable governance, recorded 760.4% , 29.9% and 73.4% increases respectively over the approved budget.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure in 2012, excluding foreign financed expenditures amounted to GH¢5,247.19 million, representing 29.76% of total government expenditure (i.e. 7.3% of GDP). This represents a significant increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢3,433.51 million representing 23.71% of total government expenditure (i.e. 4.8% of GDP).

10.0 IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

Following the adoption of the GSGDA in 2010 as the medium term national development policy framework, MMDAs were supported to prepare their respective District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and M&E Plans to help track progress of implementation of their development programmes and projects. A total of 140 MMDAs (representing 82% of the existing MMDAs), submitted their 2012 APRs to NDPC for review and approval in line with the requirement of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents an improvement of the 2011 level of 50%.

Review of the APRs show that MMDAs continued to implement a number of poverty reduction interventions in 2012, 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 continued to have 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 2012 did not change from that of 2011. 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). Since the introduction of the DACF, it has constituted the single most important source of financing of MMDAs programmes and activities and accounted for, at least 50% of the total resources. However, for the first time in many years, the relative share of DACF in financing MMDAs' programmes and activities amounted to only 20% in 2012. The major sources in 2012 were other Grants such as the District Development Fund (DDF) (27%); IGF (21%) and direct transfers from GOG (20%). Donor inflows and HIPC transfers amounted to 9% and 2%.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2012 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 2012. It is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the eleventh 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 2012 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 in 2012. 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 2012 Annual National 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 the allocation of budgetary

resources for the implementation of the GSGDA policies, programmes and project. Issues related 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 2011 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The 2011 APR was disseminated to all key stakeholders, and the Office of the President, Parliament, all MDAs and MMDAs, Academic institutions and Think tanks, CSOs, and Development Partners (DPs). The objectives for disseminating the 2011 APR to key stakeholders include:

- promoting awareness on the content of the 2011 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;
- maintaining stakeholder ownership of the end products of their diligence; and
- collecting data for the preparation of 2012 Annual Progress Report.

As part of the process of improving the dissemination of the APR, the 2011 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

1.3 PREPARING THE 2012 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 expertise 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 2012 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, CSOs, Private sector, Think tanks, etc) and a meeting organized for stakeholders to validate the data and the initial draft report. After the validation meeting, comments from stakeholders 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 draft of the Annual Progress Report (APR) was submitted to Members of the NDPC for their review, comments and approval. Throughout the APR preparation process, internal team review meetings were held between NDPC and the technical experts to monitor progress and address any outstanding process issues.

1.3.2 Data Collection Challenges

Data used in the preparation of this report was collected primarily from MDAs and MMDAs. The challenges encountered in the preparation of the 2012 APR remains basically the same as in 2011 and the preceding years. Availability of up-to-date and accurate data continued to pose a challenge to the preparation of the 2012 APR. Other challenges also identified during the collection of data for the 2012 APR include:

- Inconsistencies in data collected from 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 which continue to exist, particularly at the MDAs. This makes harmonisation of data and alignment to other government processes difficult.

As part of the effort to address these challenges, several changes were introduced in 2012:

- Data on variables was collected from supplementary sources and referenced for accuracy and consistency
- Other relevant organizations were identified and contacted to fill the data gaps
- Other relevant organizations were identified and added to the data validation sessions

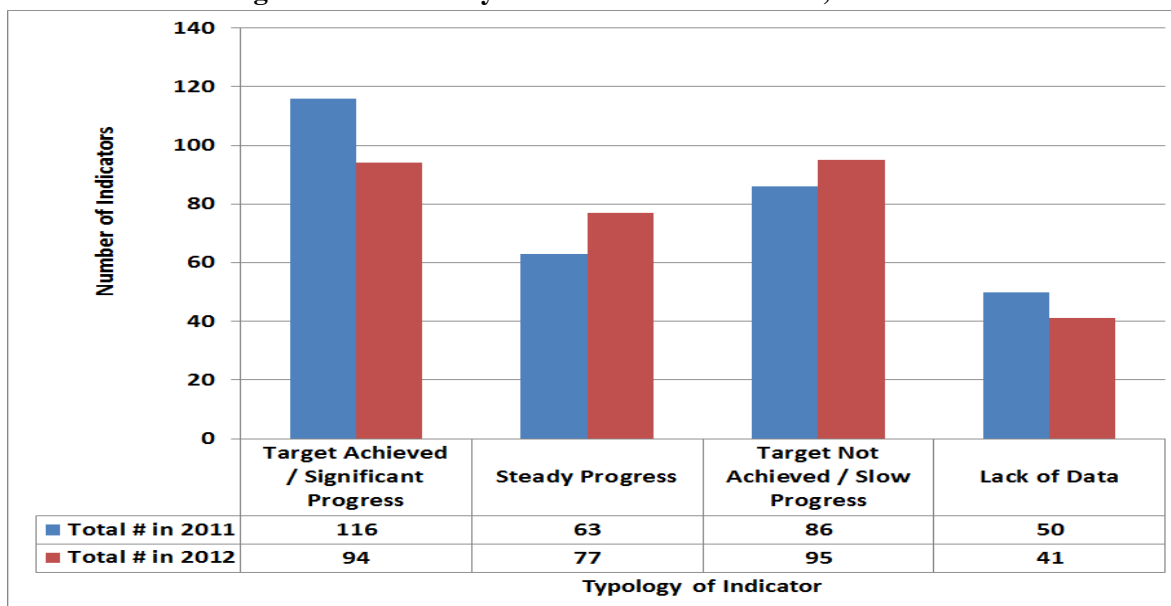
1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE: STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2012

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. 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.

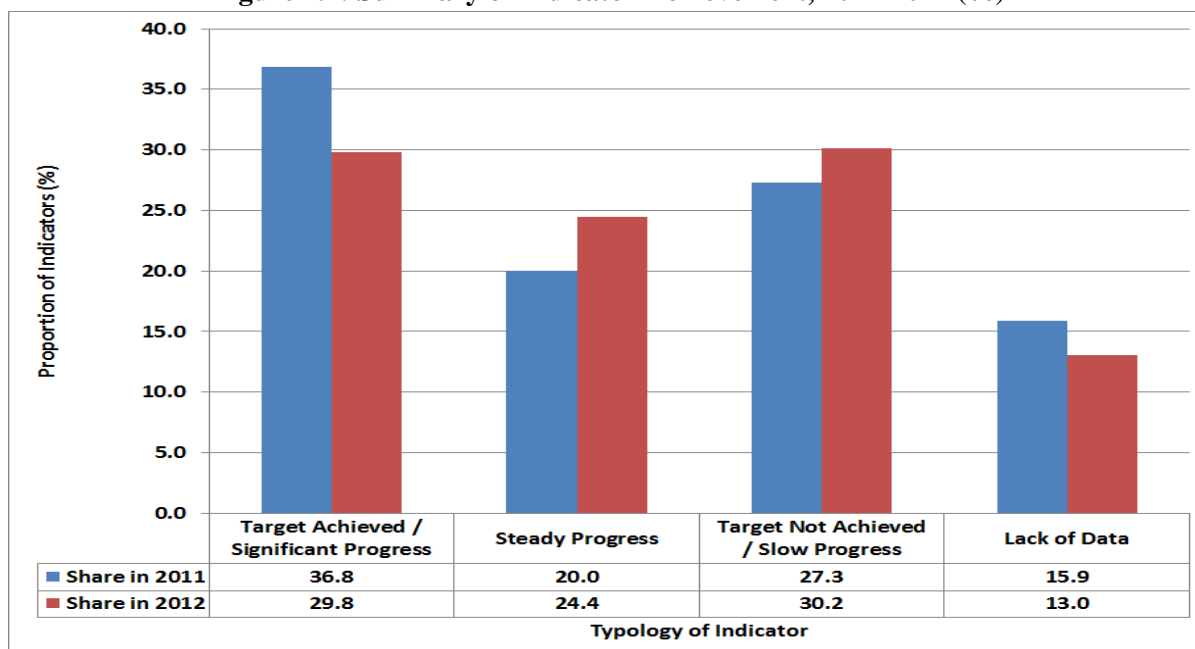
A total of 315 indicators were assessed in 2012, of which about 29.8% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2012, compared to 36.8% in 2011, while 24.4% made steady progress compared to 20% in 2011. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress however increased from 27.3% in 2011 to 30.2% in 2012, while indicators without data continued to decline further from 15.9% in 2011 to 13% in 2012 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2011-2012



Source: Computed, 2012

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2011-2012 (%)



Source: Computed, 2012

The overall progress made in 2012 based on the assessment of the indicators can be concluded as marginally above average. The poorest performance was recorded in the private sector competitiveness thematic area, where only 36.4% of the indicators achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, compared with 54.5% in 2011. Assessment of the private

sector development indicators shows that, with exception of the total merchandise export and business competitiveness index, all the remaining five indicators have either stagnated or made slow progress. Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Survey remained the same, on the account of the energy crisis experienced in 2012, lack of access to land, and delays in obtaining permits. On the other hand, the agricultural modernization and natural resource management thematic area recorded the most significant improvement from 56.9% in 2011 to 61.1% in 2012, on account of significant progress recorded, especially in the natural resource management focus area. Nearly 50% of the indicators in the human resource development, productivity and employment have stagnated, while the indicators in the infrastructure and human settlements thematic area, especially sanitation focus area, continued to under-perform. A summary of progress in the key thematic areas is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2012

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2012	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2011	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2011	2012
Macroeconomic Stability	12	7	15	3	37	37	56.8	51.4
Private Sector Competitiveness	5	3	9	5	22	22	54.5	36.4
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	33	11	19	9	72	72	56.9	61.1
Oil and Gas Development	5	2	3	2	12	12	66.7	58.3
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	13	10	19	9	51	51	51.0	45.1
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	10	23	12	5	50	50	54.0	66.0
Transparent and Accountable Governance	16	20	27	8	71	71	62.0	50.1
TOTAL	94	77	95	41	315	315	56.8	54.0

Source: Computed, 2012

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The overall medium term objective of macroeconomic policies under the GSGDA was to achieve 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 was envisaged to 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 and 2011, leading to substantial improvements in the macroeconomic indicators and environment, the objective of the macroeconomic interventions in 2012 was to consolidate the gains so far made and to put the economy on high growth trajectory. Subsequently the focus of the 2012 National Budget was to accelerate the provision of infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy, to further stimulate growth, support the private sector to create more jobs and improve the incomes of Ghanaians. Hence, the theme for the 2012 budget was “Infrastructural Development for Accelerated Growth and Job Creation”.

The key elements of the macroeconomic interventions outlined in the 2012 Budget Statement to achieve the objective above included:

- preserving the gains of macroeconomic stabilization and fiscal consolidation achieved since 2009;
- creating fiscal space for high-priority investments to spur long-term growth and development; and
- maintaining inflation in single digits

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 as set out in the GSGDA the following macroeconomic targets were set in the 2012 Budget Statement:

- real GDP growth of at least 9.4%;
- average inflation of 8.7%;
- end-period inflation of 8.5%;
- overall budget deficit equivalent to 4.8% of GDP; and
- gross international reserves of not less than three months of import cover for goods and services

2.2 ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE MEDIUM-TERM

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth in 2012

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 2012, however, per capita income was projected to reach at least US\$1,478.10, with a projected non-oil real GDP growth rate of at least 7.9%, and an oil real GDP growth rate of at least 9.4% to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with Government's long-term vision. The key sector expected to lead the overall real GDP growth rate in 2012 was Industry which was projected to grow at 15.8%, followed by the Services sector with 7.7% and Agriculture with 4.8%.

The attainment of the per capita income in 2012 is predicated on the assumption that:

- The real GDP growth does not fall below 9.3%
- The population growth rate will not exceed 2.2% per annum;
- Inflation is contained within single digit rate; and
- The rate of depreciation of the Ghana Cedi against the United States Dollar kept below 4%.

Based on the some vulnerability in the exchange rate market and the positive outlook for 2012, the overall GDP and per capita income targets were revised, along with the relevant assumptions under the 2012 Budget Statement as follows:

- Real GDP growth of 9.4%;
- Per capita income of US\$1,546.86;
- Population growth rate will not exceed 2.5% per annum; and
- Exchange depreciation of the Ghana Cedi against the United States Dollar as 6%.

Assessment of progress in 2012 shows an overall real GDP growth rate of 7.9% compared with 9.4% target set for the year. This translates to an increase in nominal GDP from US\$39,517 million in 2011 to US\$40,680 million in 2012, and led to an increase in the per capita income from US\$1,563 in 2011 to US\$1,570 in 2012. This represents about 6.2% increase over the GSGDA target for 2012 and 0.9% shortfall over the target set under the 2012 National Budget.

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2009 - 2012

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2009	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Budget Target for 2012	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,100	1,305	1,563	1,584.64	1,570	Target not achieved
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	25,773	32,186	39,517	41,042.3	40,680	
3. Nominal GDP (million GH¢)	36,598	46,042	59,816	69,771.9	73,109	
4. Population (in million)	23.42	24.66*	25.27	25.90	25.91	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	4.0	8.0	15.0	9.4	7.9	Target not achieved
6. Real Sectoral growth rate (in %)						Target not achieved
- Broad Agriculture	7.2	5.3	0.8	4.8	1.3	
- Broad Industry	4.5	6.9	41.6	15.8	7.0	
- Broad Services	5.6	9.8	9.4	7.7	10.2	
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)						Steady progress
- Broad Agriculture	31.8	29.8	25.3	-	22.7	
- Broad Industry	19.0	19.1	25.6	-	27.3	
- Broad Services	49.2	51.1	49.1	-	50.0	

Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2012

Though the world economies continued to suffer from the downturn in the global economic environment, arising out of weak and uneven recovery from the global financial crisis, the lingering euro zone crisis, and the challenges in addressing the US fiscal crisis, the impact on Ghana's economic growth continued to be minimal. Though Ghana's GDP growth of 7.9% recorded in 2012, though falls short of the GSGDA target for 2012, it far exceeds the global economic growth of 3.2% for 2012. The GDP growth in 2012 was driven mainly by strong performance in the Services sector which recorded an average growth rate of 10.2%, compared with the situation in 2011 when the growth was led by the Industry sector with an average growth of 41.6% as a result of the impact of the crude oil production (Table 2.1).

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 and increased acreage due to factors such as improved irrigation, subsidized inputs, improved mechanization services, improved marketing, improved extension services and improved institutional coordination for agricultural development. The sector was therefore projected to grow at 4.9% in 2012. However, on the account of poor prospects especially from fishing, the target was revised marginally downward to 4.8% under the 2012 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2012 shows an overall growth rate of 1.3% of the sector compared to a target of 4.8%, but showing marginal improvement over the 2011 growth rate of 0.8%. The relatively poor performance of the sector in 2012 has been attributed largely to the shortfall in the growth of the crops sub-sector, especially cocoa which recorded a -6.9%, and forestry and logging which recorded -1.4%, compared with the projected growth rates of 4.3% and 4.5% under the GSGDA and the Budget respectively (Table 2.2).

ii. Industry

The Industry sector was envisaged under the GSGDA to play a pivotal role in the overall growth and development of the economy over the medium term, 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 2012; 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 10.9% in 2012, however due to the better prospect especially under the oil production and construction sub-sector, the target was revised upward to 15.8% in the 2012 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2012 shows sectoral growth rate of about 7% compared to the target of 10.9% under the GSGDA and 41.6% recorded in 2011. The shortfall in overall growth of the sector against target resulted from the under-performance of all sub-sectors except electricity which recorded an improvement from -0.8% in 2011 to 11.1% in 2012. The mining and quarrying sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 5% compared with a target of 31.9%, while the manufacturing sub-sector which was projected to grow at 3.7% recorded an outturn of 5%. The construction sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 11.2% against the target of 14%, while water and sewerage sub-sector recorded a modest growth of 2% against the target of 4%.

Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2008-2012

Economic Activity By Type	SECTORAL GROWTH RATE (%)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Revised)	2012 (Budget)	2012 (Provisional)
REAL GDP GROWTH	8.4	4.0	8.0	15.0	9.4	7.9
1. AGRICULTURE	7.4	7.2	5.3	0.8	4.8	1.3
1.1 Crops	8.6	10.2	5.0	3.7	5.0	1.0
<i>o/w Cocoa</i>	3.2	5.0	26.6	14.0	4.3	-6.9
1.2 Livestock	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.0
1.3 Forestry and logging	-3.3	0.7	10.1	-14.0	5.0	-1.4
1.4 Fishing	17.4	-5.7	1.5	-8.7	3.0	4.7
2. INDUSTRY	15.1	4.5	6.9	41.6	15.8	7.0
2.1 Mining and quarrying	2.4	6.8	18.8	206.5	31.9	5.0
<i>o/w Crude Oil</i>	-	-	-	-	31.9	9.1
2.2 Manufacturing	3.7	-1.3	7.6	17.0	3.7	5.0
2.3 Electricity	19.4	7.5	12.3	-0.8	10.0	11.1
2.4 Water and Sewerage	0.8	7.7	5.3	2.9	4.0	2.0
2.5 Construction	39.0	9.3	2.5	17.2	14.0	11.2
3. SERVICES	8.0	5.6	9.8	9.4	7.7	10.2
3.1 Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	9.5	5.4	13.3	11.0	7.0	5.8
3.2 Hotels and Restaurants	9.1	-3.8	2.7	3.6	10.0	13.0
3.2 Transport and Storage	3.8	4.4	8.0	11.0	5.5	9.8
3.4 Information and Communication	19.5	3.9	24.5	17.0	10.0	23.4
3.5 Financial and Insurance Activities	10.8	9.3	16.7	1.0	12.0	23.0
3.6 Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	0.0	0.2	13.9	14.0	10.4	13.1
3.7 Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	12.7	11.7	3.4	7.4	8.0	4.2
3.8 Education	13.0	12.4	5.3	3.8	8.0	6.7
3.9 Health and Social Work	4.4	15.2	11.2	5.0	9.0	7.9
3.10 Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	9.2	7.5	10.7	13.0	9.6	4.0

Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2012

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 on the growth of the sector, through hotels and restaurants; transportation; international travel and tourism; information and communication; and the banking and insurance sub-sectors. The transport and finance sub-sectors were projected to be the main growth drivers in the sector. The sector was projected to grow at 8.6% in 2012 under the GSGDA, with the financial intermediation, information and communications, and hotels and restaurants expected to lead the growth in the sector. However, on account of weak medium-term outlook of the sector, arising out of the sovereign debt crisis, and financial market challenges in the Euro area, the target was revised downward to 7.7% under the 2012 Budget Statement.

The assessment of progress in 2012, shows an outturn of 10.2% compared with 9.4% recorded in 2011. The major sources of the growth in this sector include Information and Communication (23.4%); Financial and Insurance Activities (23%); Real Estate, Professional, Administrative and Support Service Activities (13.1%), and Hotels and Restaurants (13%).

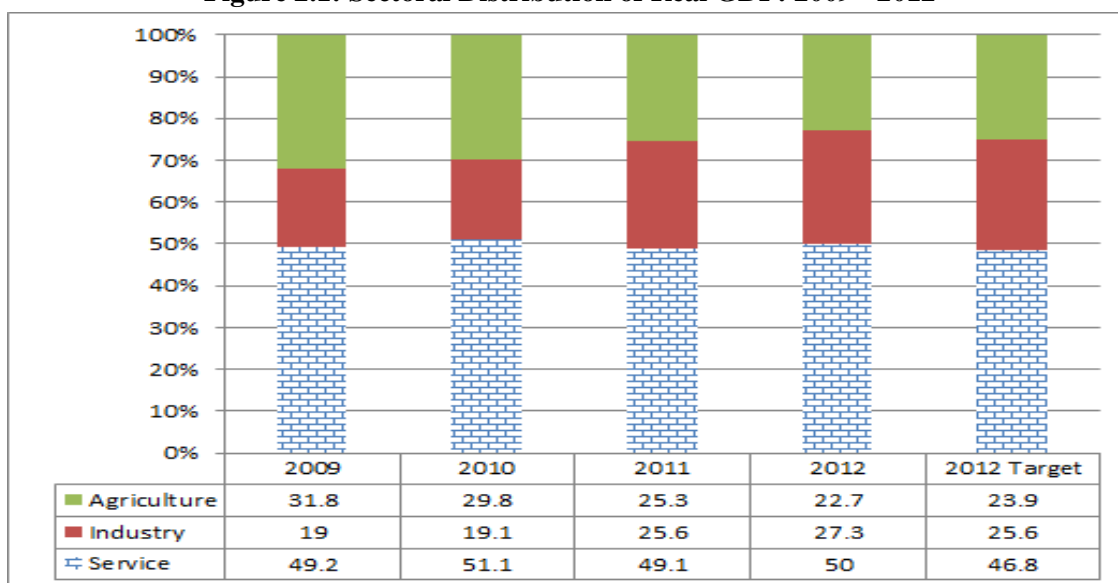
2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

Under the GSGDA the structure of the economy was projected to change significantly in favour of Service and Industry sectors. The development of infrastructure, oil and gas production; development of an integrated aluminium industry on the back of adequate and affordable energy supply, etc was projected to have 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 reduce from 29.4% in 2010 to 23.9% in 2012, while Industry's share was projected to increase from 18.1% in 2010 to 25.6% in 2012. On the hand the Services sector which was projected to lead the overall growth of the economy was projected to reduce from 48.7% in 2010 to 46.8% in 2012 as a result of the projected expansion of the Industry sector from increased production and export of crude oil.

The outturn from the assessment of progress in 2012 however shows that the dominance of the Service sector has increased to 50% compared to the projected 46.8%, while the share of Agriculture sector has reduced far lower than the projected share of 23.9% in 2012. Following the production and export of crude oil, the share of the Industry sector in overall GDP has continued to increase from 19.1% in 2010 to 27.3% in 2012, and exceeded the projected share of 25.6% in 2012.

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009 - 2012



Source: MOFEP/GSS, 2012

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall macroeconomic stability objective, key policies and strategies implemented in 2012 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 2012 using selected macroeconomic indicators in the above broad areas.

2.3.1 Monetary and Financial Developments and Management

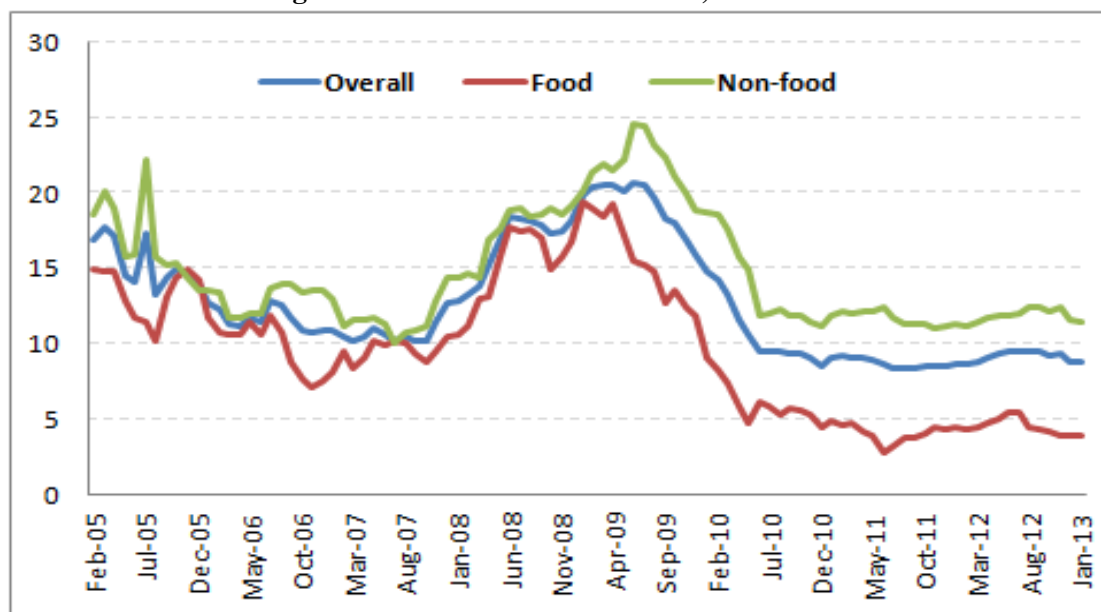
i. Overview of monetary and financial performance in 2012

Trends in Inflation

The main objective of monetary policy in 2012 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.

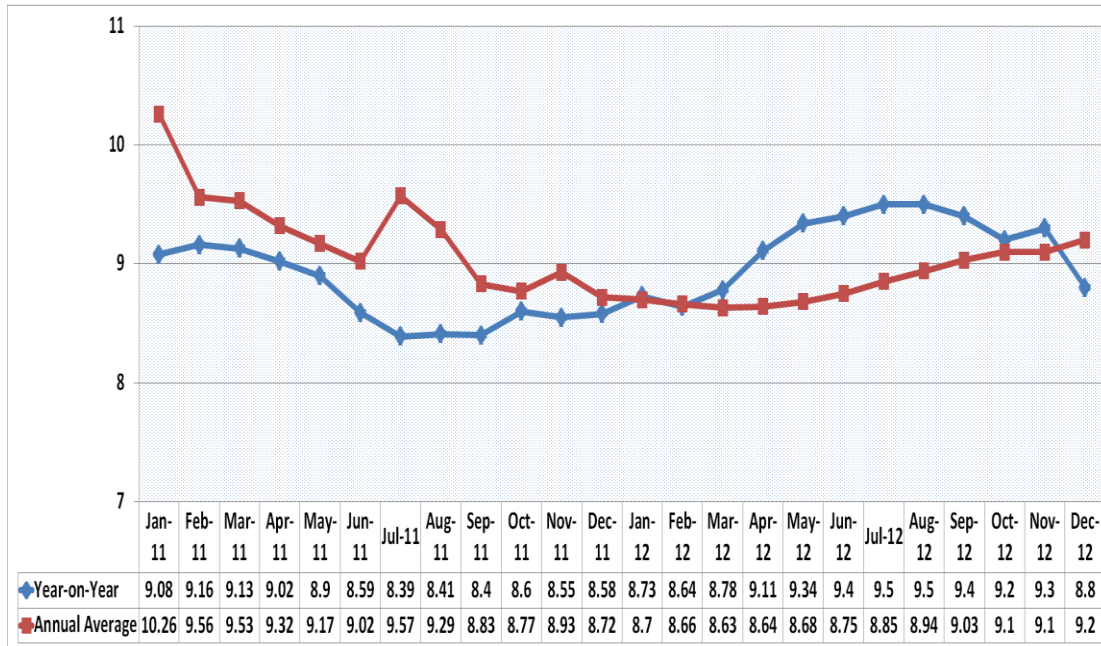
At the end of December 2012, year-on-year inflation had risen marginally from 8.7% in January 2012 to 8.8% in December 2012, against the target of 8.5%. From the December 2011 level of 8.6%, headline inflation increased gradually to a peak of 9.5% in July 2012, before declining to 8.8% in December 2012. The year-on-year rise in the CPI was mainly driven by the non-food index which rose from 11.21% in December 2011 to 11.64% at the end of 2012, while food index rather declined over the same period. Average inflation increased from 8.7% in January 2012 to 9.2% in December, 2012 having fallen consistently from 10.4% in January 2011 to 8.72% in December, 2011 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Year-on-Year Inflation, 2005 - 2012



Source: BOG, 2012

Figure 2.3: Year-on-Year and Annual Average Inflation, 2011-2012 (%)

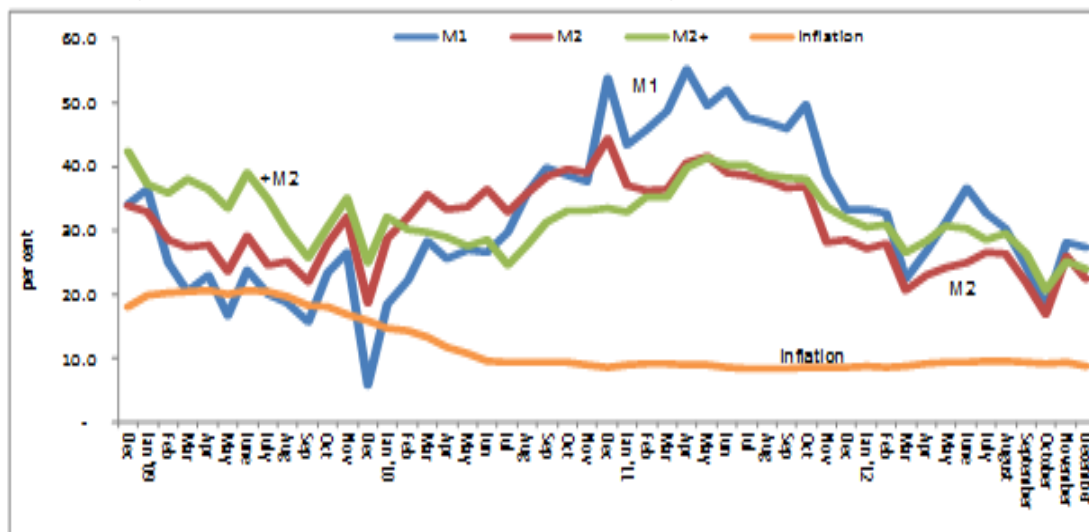


Source: BOG, 2012

Trends in Money Supplies

Money demand remained generally strong in 2012 on account of lowering inflation expectation, and continuous high GDP growth. Available data indicates that Broad Money Supply including foreign currency deposits (M2+), grew by 24.3% (GH¢4,423.4 million) year-on-year compared with an increase of 33.2% (GH¢4,532.2 million) at end December 2011. The change in M2+ was due to increases in domestic currency component (M2) and foreign currency deposits. The most liquid components of M2, currency outside banks and demand deposits rose by 30.7% (GH¢1,155.3 million) and 26% (GH¢1.287.5 million) respectively, while foreign currency deposits went up by 29.4% (GH¢1,162.6 million) in 2012.

Figure 2.3: Year-on-Year and Annual Average Inflation, 2011-2012 (%)



Source: BOG, 2012

The main source of the growth in M2+ in 2012 was mainly the Net Domestic Assets (NDA) compared with the situation in 2011 which were both Net Foreign Assets (NFA) and the Net

Domestic Assets (NDA) of the banking system. The NDA of the banking system increased by GH¢5,142.5 million (49.8%), while the NFA decreased by GH¢719.1 million (9.1%) during the period. From the components of NFA, the Bank of Ghana went down by GH¢681.1 (10.2%) and the deposit mobilizing banks also decreased by GH¢38.0 (3.1%) as at end of December 2012.

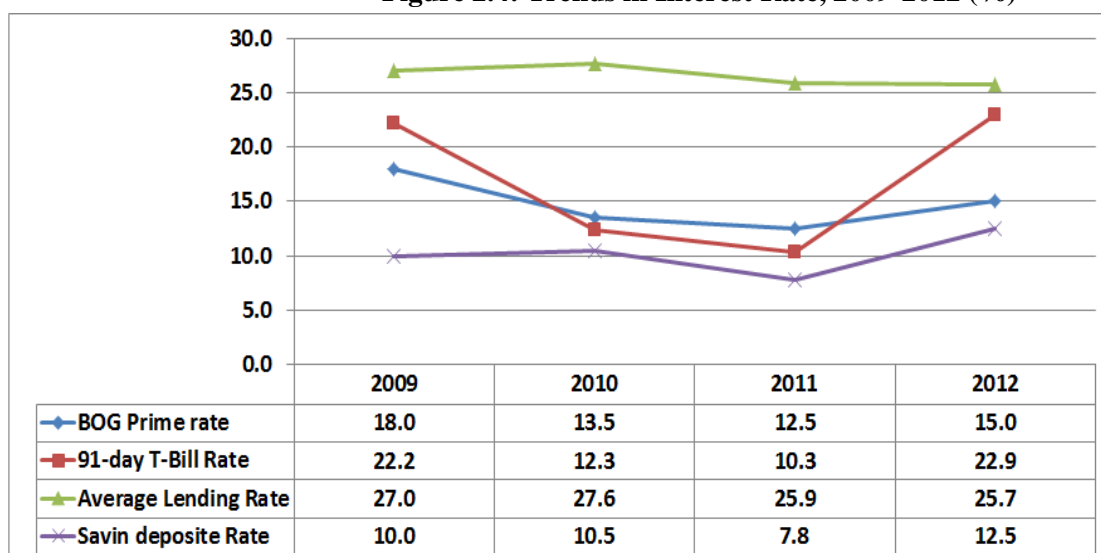
The change in the NDA of the banking system in 2012 was reflected in increases in claims on the private sector (GH¢2,725.0 million or 32.1%), net claims on Government (GH¢2,554.1 million or 49.3%) and claims on the public sector (GH¢747.5 million or 97.7%). This was moderated by a decline in Other Items Net (OIN, GH¢884.1 million or 21.4%).

Interest Rates

In contrast to 2011, interest rates recorded marginal increases in 2012 in line with the upward adjustments in the policy rates and inflationary expectations. The policy rate, which stood at 12.5% at the beginning of the year, was increased by a cumulative 250 basis points to 15% by the end of December, 2012. From 12.5% at the beginning of the year, the policy rate was first increased by 100 basis points to 13.50% in February 2012 and then by another 100 basis points to 14.50% in April 2012. Finally in June 2012, the policy rate was again increased by 50 basis points to 15% where it remained unchanged till the end of the year.

In the money market, the 28-day and 56-day average rates increased by 1,091 and 1,049 basis points respectively from 11.86% and 11.99% in January 2012 to 22.77% and 22.48% at the end of December 2012. The 270-day average interest remained unchanged at 22.21% since its reintroduction in June 2012. Similarly, the 91-day and 182-day instruments also gained 1,260 basis points and 1,175 basis points respectively to 22.9% and 22.88% at the end of 2012 from 10.85% and 11.19% at the beginning of the year. The 1-year fixed rate gained 1,160 basis points to settle at 22.9% from 11.4% registered at the beginning of 2012.

Figure 2.4: Trends in Interest Rate, 2009-2012 (%)

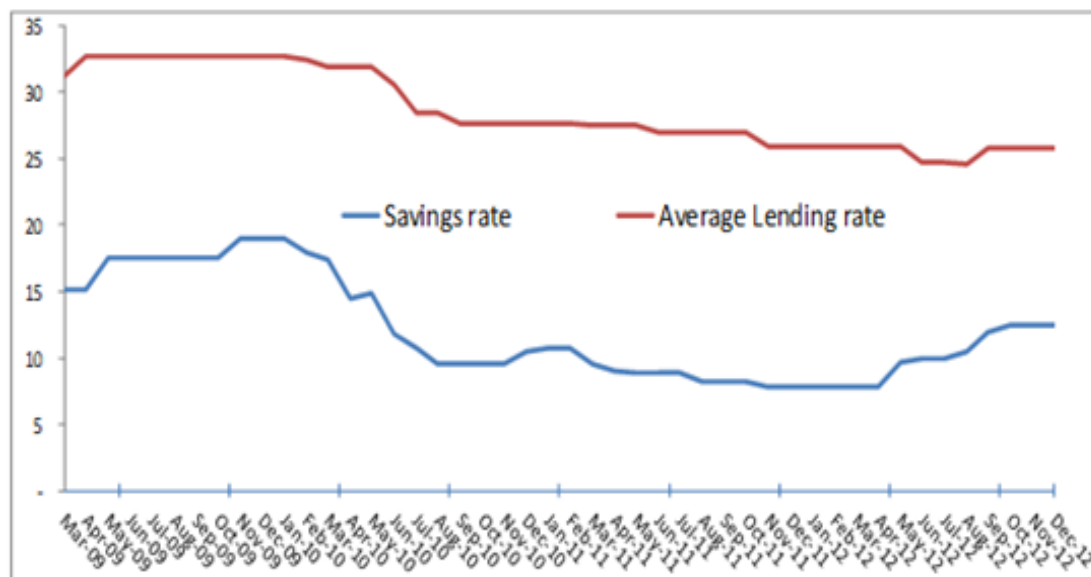


Source: BOG, 2012

Contrary to the trend in movements in the policy rate, the banks' lending rates declined marginally in 2012. The average lending rate, which stood at 25.9% as at December 2011, declined marginally to 25.7% in December 2012, with Annual Percentage Rates (APRs) of

between 31%-32%. Savings rate, on the other hand, increased from 7.8% in 2011 to 12.5% in 2012 with real savings rate of 3.7% in December 2012. Interest rate spread between the savings and average lending rate though recorded marginal decline in 2012, it remained high at 13.2% in 2012.

Figure 2.5: Trends in Interest Rate Spread, 2009-2012 (%)



Source: BOG, 2012

Table 2.3: Trends in Interest Rate, 2010 - 2012

Indicator		Dec. 2010	Dec. 2011	Jun. 2012	Dec. 2012
Average Lending rate	Nominal	27.6	25.9	24.65	25.7
	Real	19.0	17.3		
Prime Rate (Policy Rate)	Nominal	13.5	12.5	15.0	15.0
	Real	4.9	3.9		
Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	12.3	10.3	21.7	22.9
	Real	3.7	1.7		
Savings rate	Nominal	10.5	7.8	10.0	12.5
	Real	1.9	-0.8	0.6	3.7
Interest Rate Spreads					
Average Lending Rate – Savings Rate		17.13	18.18	14.65	13.2
Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate		14.13	13.43	9.15	10.7
Average Lending Rate – T’Bill Rate		15.35	15.63	2.95	2.8
Memorandum Items					
Inflation Rate		8.6	8.6	9.4	8.84

Source: BOG, 2012

Banking Sector Developments

Total assets of banks (DMBs and RCBs) and NBFIs continued to record steady growth in assets and profitability in 2012. The total assets increased from GH¢23.02 billion in 2011 to GH¢31.45 billion in 2012, indicating a growth of 26.3%. The increase in the total assets reflected mainly in Loans and Advances, and Investments which went up by 41.8% and 25.5% to GH¢13.788 billion and GH¢8.242 million respectively. Total earning assets (Loans & Advances and Investments) constituted 70.1% of total assets compared to 69.2% in 2011. The increase in assets was funded mainly from deposits which went up by 25.1% to GH¢22,153.9 million. Total assets of banks was GH¢28,761.4 million and constituted 91.5% of total assets of banks and NBFIs compared with 88.3% in 2011.

With the exception of one bank, the DMBs complied with the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10%. The industry average CAR increased to 18.6% following a decline from 19.1% in 2010 to 17.4% in 2011. The networth of DMBs increased by 32.7% to GH¢4,023.8 million as at the end of the 2012 mainly on account of increase in paid-up capital. The non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio improved from 14.1% in 2011 to 13.2% as at end December 2012. The liquidity position of DMBs was generally satisfactory, with all DMBs generally complying with the primary reserve requirement of 9% throughout the year. The average industry domestic primary reserve ratio was 9.1%.

Developments in Banks' Credit

The annual growth rate of banks' outstanding credit to the public and private institutions showed a year-on-year nominal growth rate of 39.3% (GH¢3,673.1 million) in 2012 compared with 16.9% (GH¢1,357.7 million) in 2011. The outstanding credit stood at GH¢13,025.5 million at the end of December 2012 compared with GH¢9,325.4 million in 2011. In real terms, the growth rate increased from 7.7% year-on-year in December 2011 to 28% in December 2012. The private sector's share of total outstanding credit at end December 2012 was estimated at 88.1%, representing a decline from 91.5% in 2011.

Table 2.4: Distribution of Credit of DMBs, 2010 - 2012

	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Year-On-Year Variation					
				As at end-Dec 2010		As at end-Dec 2011		As at end-Dec 2012	
				Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent
A. Public Sector	1,218.07	791.50	1,548.15	(56.62)	-4.44	(426.57)	-35.02	756.65	95.60
B. Private Sector	6,776.62	8,560.89	11,477.37	1,122.66	19.86	1,784.27	26.33	2,916.48	34.07
Agric., For. & Fish.	456.22	500.98	542.02	150.56	49.26	44.76	9.81	41.04	8.19
Export Trade	136.90	108.30	135.20	46.40	51.26	(28.60)	-20.89	26.90	24.84
Manufacturing	1,054.14	822.71	1,417.91	286.82	37.38	(231.43)	-21.95	595.20	72.35
Trans., Stor., & Comm.	297.03	376.93	620.59	34.29	13.05	79.91	26.90	243.65	64.64
Mining & Quarrying	201.89	395.27	271.60	23.88	13.42	193.39	95.79	(123.67)	-31.29
Import Trade	461.01	860.75	1,005.81	93.06	25.29	399.75	86.71	145.05	16.85
Construction	581.60	735.14	1,053.58	55.37	10.52	153.54	26.40	318.44	43.32
Commerce & Finance	1,089.15	1,333.73	1,826.79	251.49	30.02	244.58	22.46	493.06	36.97
Elect., Gas & Water	323.73	427.73	686.74	49.41	18.01	104.00	32.13	259.01	60.56
Services	1,565.83	2,247.08	2,887.93	212.84	15.73	681.24	43.51	640.86	28.52
Miscellaneous	609.13	752.27	1,029.20	(81.47)	-11.80	143.14	23.50	276.99	36.81
C. Grand Total	7,994.69	9,352.39	13,025.51	1,066.05	15.39	1,357.70	16.98	3,673.13	39.27

Source: BOG, 2012

Developments in outstanding credit to the private sector shows that all sectors with the exception of mining and quarrying recorded positive growth in annual credit as at the end of December 2012. The major beneficiaries were services (22.0%), manufacturing (20.4%), commerce & finance (16.9%), construction (10.9%), and miscellaneous (9.1%). However, when compared with 2011, import trade, services and mining and quarrying, recorded a decline in annual flow of credit. In terms of holder of credit, households and others' sectors respectively had the highest growth rates of credit to the private sector. On the other hand when compared

with 2011, Indigenous Enterprises sector experienced an increase while Foreign Enterprises saw a decline in annual flow of credit.

Available estimates show that a significant proportion of banks' annual flow of funds in 2012 were deployed into credit, foreign assets, balance with Bank of Ghana, and other assets. Funds deployed in bank credit stood at GH¢3,481.6 million (59.9%) in 2012 compared with GH¢1,549.2 million (35.5%). Investment in Government securities also increased to GH¢764.6 million (13.2%) in December 2012 from GH¢570.5 million (13.1%) in 2011. Investment in short term securities increased by GH¢465.3 million (8%) in 2012, while medium/long term securities went up by GH¢299.3 million (5.2%). The deployment of funds into foreign assets increased by GH¢173.1 million (2.9%) in 2012 compared with GH¢626.1 million (14.3%) in 2011, while the rest were kept in balances with the Bank of Ghana as required reserves (GH¢567.91 million or 9.8%) and other assets which increased by GH¢825.9 million (14.2%). These assets were funded from deposit mobilization by the banks which stood at GH¢3,168.5 million (54.5%) in 2012 compared with GH¢3,682.33 million (84.4%) in 2011.

Table 2.5: Sources and Uses of DMBs' Funds (GH¢' million), 2010 - 2012

	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Variation (year-on-year)					
				As at end-Dec 2010		As at end-Dec 2011		As at end-Dec 2012	
				Abs	% of Change	Abs	% of Change	Abs	% of Change
Sources of Funds									
Total Deposits	10,573.5	14,255.8	17,424.3	2,530.2	79.4	3,682.3	84.3	3,168.5	54.5
Domestic	7,845.6	10,301.7	12,307.5	2,463.7	77.3	2,456.1	56.3	2,005.8	34.5
Demand Deposits	3,312.3	4,775.0	5,965.0	1,332.7	41.8	1,462.7	33.5	1,187.9	20.4
Savings Deposits	1,877.6	2,557.8	3,345.8	619.9	19.5	680.2	15.6	788.0	13.6
Time Deposits	2,655.7	2,968.8	2,998.7	511.0	16.0	313.1	7.2	29.9	0.5
Foreign Currency	2,727.9	3,954.2	5,116.8	66.6	2.1	1,226.2	28.1	1,162.6	20.0
Credit From BOG	134.8	80.6	175.1	-309.0	-9.7	-54.2	-1.2	94.5	1.6
Balances Due to Non-Resident Banks	814.6	743.4	954.5	-62.6	-2.0	-71.2	-1.6	211.1	3.6
Capital	1,389.1	1,665.5	2,181.4	257.2	8.1	276.4	6.3	515.9	8.9
Reserves	947.1	1,382.7	1,855.8	289.4	9.1	435.5	10.0	473.1	8.1
Other Liabilities*	3,384.6	3,481.5	4,831.5	480.1	15.1	96.9	2.2	1,350.0	23.2
Total	17,243.7	21,609.5	27,422.7	3,185.4		4,365.8		5,813.2	
Uses of Funds									
Bank Credit	7,994.7	9,543.9	13,025.5	1,066.0	33.5	1,549.2	35.5	3,481.6	59.9
o/w Private Sector Credit	6,776.6	8,560.9	11,477.4	1,010.4	31.7	1,784.3	40.9	2,916.5	50.2
Investment in Government Securities	3,673.4	4,243.9	5,008.5	905.3	28.4	570.5	13.1	764.6	13.2
Short Term	1,062.8	946.4	1,411.7	-595.2	-18.7	-116.4	-2.7	465.3	8.0
Medium/Long Term	2,610.5	3,297.5	3,596.8	1,500.5	47.1	687.0	15.7	299.3	5.1
Foreign Assets	1,327.6	1,953.8	2,126.8	-213.6	-6.7	626.1	14.3	173.1	3.0
Balances with BOG	1,919.4	2,761.8	3,329.7	506.1	15.9	842.4	19.3	567.9	9.8
Other Assets**	2,328.6	3,106.2	3,932.1	921.6	28.9	777.5	17.8	826.0	14.2
Total	17,243.7	21,609.5	27,422.7	3,185.4		4,365.8		5,813.2	
*Includes margin deposits, charges for clearing, interest in suspense, borrowings from other resident banks and other unclassified liabilities.									
**Includes real estate and equipment and other unclassified assets.									

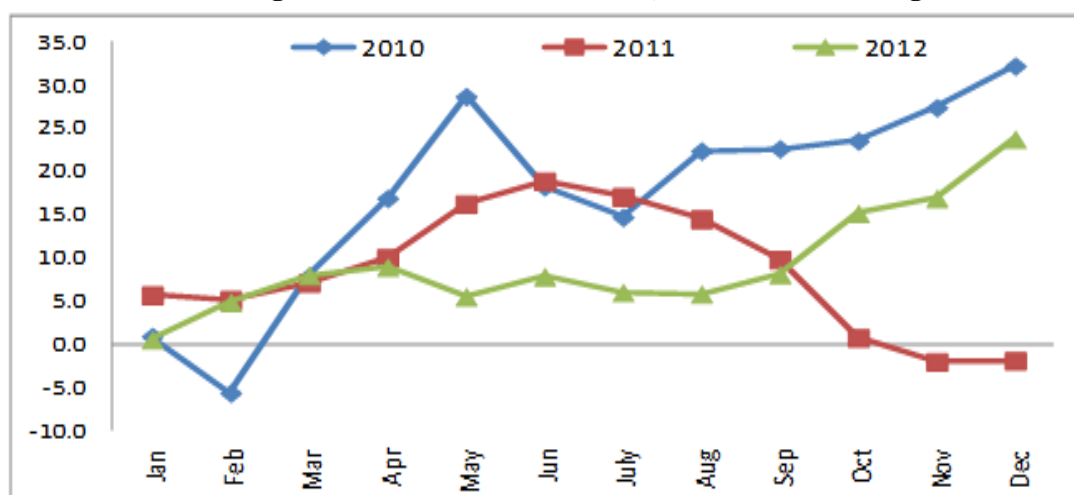
Source: BOG, 2012

Capital Market Developments

Developments in the capital market showed a relatively modest performance in 2012 compared with 2011. In 2012, the Ghanaian stock market listed its first commodity backed Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) following the decision of South African group Absa Capital to list its gold-backed ETFs to on the Ghana Stock Exchange to help broaden the range of securities on the bourse. The GSE Composite-index gained 5.84% (66.30 points) to close the year at 1,119.70 points compared to a loss of 1.85% (18.1 points) in 2011. The modest performance of the GSE-CI index for 2012 reflected investor preference for higher yielding money market instruments following the hiking of money market rates to contain high volatility in the foreign exchange market.

On a year-to-date basis, market capitalization appreciated by 21% to GH¢57,264.2 million at the end of 2012 from GH¢47,347.2 million registered in December 2011. This was mainly due to gains made by some equities and additional shares issued by AGA (0.04 million), EBG (63.1 million), ETI (401.3 million), UTB (154.3 million), HFC (0.3 million) and the listing in August 2012 of New Gold (GLD) Exchange Traded Funds with an original issue of 0.4 million shares. A total of GH¢3,385.7 million worth of government bonds was issued in 2012. However, the exchange recorded no trading in both Corporate and Government bonds.

Figure 2.6: GSE All Share Index, 2010-2012 (% changes)



Source: BOG, 2012

Exchange Rate

The Ghana cedi traded weak during the first five months of 2012 due to intense demand pressure for foreign exchange for loan repayments, oil importation and non-oil imports as well as speculation in the market. However, the Bank of Ghana introduced new monetary policy measures that assisted in moderating volatility in the foreign exchange market towards the end of the first half of the year. With improved inflows from the cocoa sector and appreciable foreign exchange receipts from the 3-year and 5-year bond sales as well as swap deals, the Ghana cedi stabilized and even recovered some of the earlier losses during the second half of the year.

In the Inter-Bank Market, the Ghana cedi recorded 17.2% depreciation against the US dollar during the first half of 2012. However, in the second half of the year, the Ghana cedi traded

strongly and depreciated by only 0.3% against the US dollar for the half year. For 2012 as a whole, the Ghana cedi recorded a cumulative depreciation of 17.5% against the US dollar, 18.4% against the pound sterling, and 14.9% against the Euro. This compares with 4.9%, 9% and 7.9% recorded in 2011 against the US Dollar, Pound Sterling, and the Euro respectively.

Developments at the Forex Bureau Market mirrored that of the Inter-bank market during the review year as the Ghana cedi traded weak during the first half of the year, became as relatively strong from July 2012 to November before losing some grounds to the major trading currencies in December. Cumulatively, the Ghana cedi recorded depreciations of 15.4%, 18% and 15.5% against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro respectively in the Forex Bureau Market. This compares with 11.5%, 11% and 9.5% recorded in 2011 against the US dollar, pound sterling, and the Euro respectively.

The bilateral real exchange rate (RER) of the Ghana cedi to the US dollar recorded continuous monthly depreciations for virtually the whole of 2012 except in the month of October and November when marginal appreciations were recorded. On cumulative basis the RER depreciated by 5.96% compared to 5.17% depreciation recorded in the preceding year which indicated competitiveness of Ghanaian exports.

Table 2.6: Interbank Exchange Rate Movements, 2010 - 2012

Period	GHC/US\$	Movement		GHC/GBP	Movement		GHC/Euro	Movement	
		Monthly	Year-to-Date		Monthly	Year-to-Date		Monthly	Year-to-Date
2010	1.4738	-2.5	-3.1	2.2709	-4.0	1.2	1.9407	-2.6	5.5
2011									
Jan	1.5013	-1.8	-1.8	2.3571	-3.7	-3.7	2.0402	-4.9	-4.9
Feb	1.4937	0.5	-1.3	2.4197	-2.6	-6.1	2.0643	-1.2	-6.0
Mar	1.5021	-0.6	-1.9	2.4338	-0.6	-6.7	2.1625	-4.5	-10.3
Apr	1.4972	0.3	-1.6	2.4874	-2.2	-8.7	2.2180	-2.5	-12.5
May	1.5018	-0.3	-1.9	2.4401	1.9	-6.9	2.1506	3.1	-9.8
Jun	1.5064	-0.3	-2.2	2.4166	1.0	-6.0	2.1523	-0.1	-9.8
Jul	1.5055	0.1	-2.1	2.4528	-1.5	-7.4	2.1547	-0.1	-9.9
Aug	1.5104	-0.3	-2.4	2.4757	-0.9	-8.3	2.1829	-1.3	-11.1
Sep	1.5224	-0.8	-3.2	2.4308	1.8	-6.6	2.1266	2.6	-8.7
Oct	1.5326	-0.7	-3.8	2.5020	-2.8	-9.2	2.1949	-3.1	-11.6
Nov	1.5412	-0.6	-4.4	2.5078	-0.2	-9.4	2.1851	0.4	-11.2
Dec	1.5505	-0.6	-4.9	2.4946	0.5	-9.0	2.1076	3.7	-7.9
2012									
Jan	1.6475	-5.9	-5.9	2.6233	-4.9	-4.9	2.0402	3.3	3.3
Feb	1.6735	-1.6	-7.3	2.6764	-2.0	-6.8	2.2736	-10.3	-7.3
Mar	1.6888	-0.9	-8.2	2.7646	-3.2	-9.8	2.3025	-1.3	-8.5
Apr	1.7030	-0.8	-9.0	2.8846	-4.2	-13.5	2.3916	-3.7	-11.9
May	1.8103	-5.9	-14.4	2.9178	-1.1	-14.5	2.3814	0.4	-11.5
Jun	1.8735	-3.4	-17.2	3.0202	-3.4	-17.4	2.4121	-1.3	-12.6
Jul	1.8843	-0.6	-17.7	3.0015	0.6	-16.9	2.3756	1.5	-11.3
Aug	1.8907	-0.3	-18.0	3.0450	-1.4	-18.1	2.4191	-1.8	-12.9
Sep	1.8887	0.1	-17.9	3.0411	0.1	-18.0	2.4501	-1.3	-14.0
Oct	1.8789	0.5	-17.5	3.0313	0.3	-17.7	2.4265	1.0	-13.1
Nov	1.8772	0.1	-17.4	2.9989	1.1	-16.8	2.4467	-0.8	-13.9
Dec	1.8800	-0.1	-17.5	3.0574	-1.9	-18.4	2.4769	-1.2	-14.9

Source: BOG, 2012

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2012

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012:

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank of Ghana undertook three consecutive adjustments in the monetary policy rate that led to cumulative increases of 250bps in the first half of the year and re-introduction of Bank of Ghana bills. In addition measures were taken to ensure reduction in the Net Open Positions (NOPs) of banks, a requirement for banks to keep statutory reserves in cedis only and a 100% reserve cover for VOSTRO balances to be maintained at the central bank;
- The Bank of Ghana continued to strengthen the financial sector architecture during the year. The regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the financial system were strengthened to ensure financial stability and an enhanced intermediation to support economic activity. In this regard, the Bank strengthened the oversight of both bank and non-bank financial institutions. The Bank issued operating rules and guidelines for microfinance institutions and commenced supervising their operations. Furthermore, to broaden the scope of financial services and credit accessibility, the Bank granted operating licences to a new bank, a credit reference bureau, three non-bank financial institutions, and ninety microfinance institutions. Two bank mergers also took place during the year while significant progress was made in implementing the collateral registry re-design project to bring the operations of the Collateral Registry up to international standards;
- Bank of Ghana continued with the implementation of its inflation targeting policy framework, and achieved inflation mandate for the year;
- Bank of Ghana introduced new monetary policy measures that assisted in moderating volatility in the foreign exchange market towards the end of the first half of 2012;
- A major development in the payment and settlement systems was the completion of the second phase of the national switch and settlement project (gh-link Switch), which created a common platform to facilitate banks' ATMs and POSs interoperability.
- The Central Securities Depository in collaboration with the Bank of Ghana took over the settlement of both the securities and cash legs of transactions undertaken in the secondary market to reduce risks and ease the settlement process;
- In pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2008 (Act 749), the Bank of Ghana and other stakeholders collaborated with the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) to amend several legislations and regulations covering anti-terrorism, immigration, and criminal offenses;
- In addition, the Bank of Ghana conducted money laundering internal risk assessments of banks, and the findings indicated broad compliance with the AML/CFT requirements;
- A new currency processing centre was established by the Bank of Ghana at its Takoradi branch, while work on the Accra multipurpose currency centre continued.
- The Bank of Ghana introduced an upgraded version of the GH¢50 banknote with technologically advanced security features.

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, 2012 amounted to GH¢16,668.414 million, equivalent to 23.2% of GDP, compared to the revised budget of GH¢16,806.352 million. The outturn was 29.1% higher than the outturn for 2011 which was estimated at GH¢12,908.016 million. Domestic revenue amounted to GH¢15,508.09 million, and equivalent to 21.2% of GDP. This was 1.6% higher than the target of GH¢15,256.635 million set under the revised budget. The good performance of domestic revenue was mainly on account of the strong performance of non-tax revenue, which exceeded its revised target by 6.7%

Total tax revenue for the period amounted to GH¢12,388.88 million, equivalent to 16.9% of GDP compared with 16.4% of GDP in 2011. This was 0.4% lower than the target of GH¢12,438.372 million and 28.5% higher than the outturn of GH¢9,641.045 million recorded in 2011. 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¢5,536.214 million, which is 5.8% lower than the budget target of GH¢5,874.393 million. The under-performance of direct taxes is the result of poor performance of all the direct tax types namely company tax, personal income taxes and other direct taxes. On the other hand, indirect taxes yielded GH¢3,507.564 million, representing 0.3% higher than the target of GH¢3,496.507 million and 17.6% higher than the outturn of GH¢2,982.30 million for 2011. All the tax types under indirect taxes except petroleum and domestic VAT under-performed their respective budget targets. The international trade taxes underperformed its budget target by 6.3%, while the National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL) exceeded the budget target of 4.7% in 2012.

Disbursements of project and programme grants from development partners amounted to GH¢1,160.32 million, against a target of GH¢1,549.717 million. With the exception of programmed grant which over-performed its budget target by 15.2%, all other grant types including project, HIPC Assistance from multilaterals, and Multilateral Deb Relief Initiatives (MDRI) recorded a total shortfall of GH¢458.791 million, of which 61.4% was from project grants, 29.2% from HIPC Assistance from multilaterals, and 8.7% from MDRI.

Table 2.7: Government Revenue and Grants in 2012

Item	2012 Budget Estimate	2012 Revised Budget	2012 Provisional Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
TAX REVENUE	12,036,239,499	12,438,372,461	12,388,877,236	99.6
% of GDP	22.4	18.8	17.3	
% of Domestic Revenue	84.0	81.5	79.9	
Direct Taxes	5,656,186,333	5,874,392,708	5,536,213,944	94.24
Company Taxes	2,510,220,000	2,685,572,108	2,361,523,057	87.93
Company Taxes on oil	384,110,000	384,110,000	-	-
Personal Income Tax	-	-	2,368,279,298	-
Other direct taxes	2,761,856,333	2,804,710,600	806,411,590	28.75
Indirect taxes	3,463,150,000	3,496,507,133	3,507,563,891	100.32
VAT	2,804,270,000	2,802,770,000	2,777,271,754	99.09
Domestic	1,167,510,000	1,060,510,000	1,061,233,664	100.07
Imports	1,636,760,000	1,742,260,000	1,716,038,090	98.49
Petroleum	440,660,000	475,517,133	544,491,164	114.51

Item	2012 Budget Estimate	2012 Revised Budget	2012 Provisional Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
Other Indirect taxes(excise)	218,220,000	218,220,000	185,800,973	85.14
International Trade Taxes	1,973,344,166	2,123,913,620	1,990,079,982	93.70
Import Duties	1,898,720,000	1,986,120,000	1,886,910,528	95.00
Export Duties (Cocoa)	74,624,166	137,793,620	103,169,454	74.87
Import Exemptions	382,659,000	382,659,000	778,921,746	203.56
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	682,144,067	682,144,067	713,985,608	104.67
CEPS (Customs Collection)	327,350,000	327,350,000	363,850,940	111.15
VATS (Domestic VAT Collection)	233,550,000	233,550,000	212,246,733	90.88
SSNIT (Contribution)	121,244,067	121,244,067	137,887,936	113.73
NON-TAX REVENUE	2,092,255,000	2,672,563,407	2,852,951,000	106.75
% of GDP	3.1	4.0	4.0	
% of Domestic Revenue	14.6	17.5	18.4	
OTHERS REVENUE MEASURES	208,590,000	145,700,000	128,376,330	88.11
GRANTS	1,156,019,432	1,549,716,988	1,160,321,343	74.87
% of GDP	1.7	2.3	1.6	
Project	690,602,352	793,977,390	512,259,542	64.52
Programme Grants	187,224,416	436,106,764	502,506,601	115.23
HIPC Assistance (Multilaterals)	149,439,824	190,879,994	56,709,200	29.71
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	128,752,840	128,752,840	88,846,000	69.01
International Monetary Fund	0	0	0	0.00
World Bank	117,135,440	61,729,185	88,846,000	143.93
African Development Bank	11,617,400	67,023,655	0	0.00
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	14,337,090,000	15,256,635,000	15,508,092,503	101.65
% of GDP	21.7%	23.1%	21.6%	
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	15,493,110,000	16,806,352,000	16,669,413,845	99.19
% of GDP	22.4%	24.3%	23.2%	

Source: MoF, 2012

Expenditure

Total expenditure, including recurrent and capital expenditures, amounted to GH¢20,944.72 million, equivalent to 28.6% of GDP. This outturn is 10% higher than the amount of GH¢19,035.682 million programmed under the revised 2012 Budget, as well as 57.16% higher than the 2011 outturn of Gh¢13,429.72 million (equivalent to 23.9% of GDP).

Recurrent expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢15,973.427 million, against the budget of GH¢13,063.344 million, and 64.6% higher than in 2011. The high recurrent expenditure has been attributed largely to the higher than projected payments in personal emoluments. Personal emoluments at the end of 2012 amounted to GH¢7,543.82 million (10.5% of GDP), against the target of GH¢5,637.50 million (8.1% of GDP). The high personal emoluments was caused by increased salaries paid to public sector workers and the resultant deferred payments from the implementation of the Single Spine Salary policy.

Expenditure on Goods and Services amounted to GH¢1,321.832 million, against a target of GH¢967.168 million under the revised budget, and GH¢723.914 million recorded in 2011. 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¢4,477.835million, against a target of GH¢3,560.01 million. Total interest payment at the end of 2012 was GH¢2,436.153 million, against the target estimate of GH¢2,191.163 million. Of this amount, domestic interest payment was GH¢1,879.711 million (77.2%), while external interest amounted to GH¢556.441 million (22.8%).

Total capital expenditure amounted to GH¢4,971.295 million (equivalent to 6.9% of GDP) in 2012 compared with the target of GH¢5,972.337 million and the outturn of GH¢3,724.73

million for 2011. The domestically financed capital expenditure, comprising of payments to the Ghana Education Trust Fund, the District Assemblies Common Fund, Road Fund, Petroleum-Related Funds and other cash expenditure, amounted to GH¢2,436.684 million, showing a shortfall of 9.5% over the target of GH¢2,691.324 million, and 24.1% increase over the outturn for 2011. Other cash capital expenditures, including capital expenditure share of the ABFA from oil, amounted to GH¢1,049.559 million, compared with a target of GH¢749.181 million. Foreign-financed capital expenditure amounted to GH¢2,534.611 million, representing a shortfall of 22.7% of the target of GH¢3,281.013 million. Similar to 2011, the shortfall in foreign-financed capital expenditure was the result of low disbursements of project loans.

Table 2.8: Government Expenditure in 2012

Item	2012 Budget Estimate	2012 Revised Budget	2012 Outturn	Outturn as % of Budget Estimate
Recurrent	11,817,167,784	13,063,344,284	15,973,427,885	122.28
Non-interest expenditure	9,933,455,070	10,872,181,606	13,537,274,885	124.51
Personal emoluments	5,050,000,000		7,543,820,416	-
(percent of GDP)	7.2		10.5	
Wages & Salaries		5,637,500,000	6,666,519,836	118.25
Goods & Services	967,168,124	967,168,124	1,321,832,677	136.67
o/w Recurrent Expenditure share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	184,363,350	184,363,350	29,367,737	15.93
Subventions	0	0	0	-
Transfers	3,208,783,690	3,560,010,226	4,477,835,116	125.78
o/w TOR for under-recovery	0	0	0	-
Reserve Expenditure Vote	707,503,256		1,072,087,256	-
Required Fiscal Measures	0	0	0	-
Transfers into Oil Fund	0	0	0	-
Pensions		263,545,310	390,625,572	148.22
Gratuities		126,250,000	68,430,081	54.20
Social Security		462,500,000	53,651,800	11.60
National Health Fund (NHF)		682,144,067	587,236,000	86.09
o/w Social Intervention Programmes				
Other transfers		1,555,604,623	2,569,516,005	165.18
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)		1,140,990,000	1,790,594,259	156.93
Safety net for deregulation				
Lifeline consumers of electricity		31,955,623	0	0.00
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)		382,659,000	778,921,746	203.56
Subsidies to utility companies		179,680,493	185,694,429	103.35
o/w TOR for under-recovery/Debt				
Reserve Fund		707,503,256	1,072,087,256	151.53
Interest Payments	1,883,712,678	2,191,162,678	2,436,153,000	111.18
Domestic	1,387,360,000	1,683,360,000	1,879,711,900	111.66
External (Due)	496,352,678	507,802,678	556,441,100	109.58
Capital expenditure (total)	5,697,910,350	5,972,337,283	4,971,295,456	83.24
Capital exp (Domestic Financed)	2,666,201,598	2,691,323,861	2,436,684,360	90.54
Education Trust Fund		545,140,050	362,831,100	66.56
o/w Social Intervention Programmes				
Road Fund		179,510,714	195,663,174	109.00
Petroleum Related Fund		8,505,592	8,844,397	103.98
Dist. Ass. Common Fund		847,087,069	406,512,700	47.99
Other cash expenditure		749,181,149	1,049,559,364	140.09
o/w Capital Expenditure share of ABFA from Oil (70% of ABFA)		430,181,149	195,234,704	45.38
o/w Gov't share of carried interest				
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue		361,899,288	413,273,625	114.20
Capital (foreign financed)	3,031,708,752	3,281,013,421	2,534,611,096	77.25
HIPC financed expenditure	0			
MDRI financed expenditure	0			
DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	12,676,726,421	-	16,680,220,051	-
% of GDP	(18.2)		22.8	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	17,515,078,098	19,035,681,567	20,944,723,341	110.03
% of GDP	25.1	27.3	29.2	

Source: MoF, 2012

Overall Budget Deficit

The 2012 budget aimed at consolidating the progress made in fiscal and macroeconomic stability, and targeted a fiscal deficit 6.7% of GDP in 2012. Based on the revenue and expenditure outturns for 2012, the overall budget balance on a cash basis registered a deficit of GH¢8,648.66 million (equivalent of 11.8% of GDP), against target of GH¢4,669.0 million (equivalent to 6.7% of GDP). This compares with a deficit of 4% of GDP recorded in 2011. The domestic primary balance also recorded a deficit of GH¢1,172.128 million (equivalent of 1.6% of GDP), against a projected surplus of GH¢1,737.5 million (equivalent of 2.5% of GDP). The major sources of these fiscal slippage is attributable to a shortfall of about 0.8% in revenue and grants, and about 10% increase in planned expenditures.

The budget deficit was financed through both domestic and foreign sources. Net domestic financing of the budget amounted to Gh¢6,831.021 million, equivalent to 9.3% of GDP against a budget target of Gh¢2,760.6 million, equivalent to 4% of GDP. On the other hand, net foreign financing amounted to Gh¢1,231.402 million, equivalent to 1.8% of GDP, against the target of Gh¢1,908.4 million, equivalent to 2.7% of GDP. This was higher than the outturn of Gh¢856.18 million, equivalent to 1.4% of GDP for 2011.

Table 2.9: Budget Deficit for 2012

	2012 Budget Estimate	2012 Revised Budget	2012 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	15,493,110,000	16,806,352,000	16,668,413,845
EXPENDITURE	17,515,078,098	19,032,681,567	20,944,723,341
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	-2,108,084,644	-2,108,084,644	-4,276,309,496
% of GDP	-3.0	-3.0	-5.8
Road Arrears		-250,000,000	-359,793,062
Non-Road Arrears		-2,233,833,878	-3,306,296,737
o/w other outstanding payments/deferred payments		-2,195,033,878	-3,267,496,737
o/w DACF		-38,800,000	-38,800,000
o/w GETF		-77,069,752	-163,732,207
VAT Refund			
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	-4,668,988,274	-4,668,988,274	-8,106,131,502
% of GDP	-6.7	-6.7	-11.1
Divestiture Receipts	0	0	0
Discrepancy	0	0	-542,528,600
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	3,368,829,852	4,669,000,000	8,648,660,102
% of GDP	4.8%	6.7%	11.8
DOMESTIC NET	1,665,922,052	1,908,400,000	6,831,021,353
% of GDP	2.4%	2.7%	9.3%
FOREIGN NET	1,572,312,200	2,760,600,000	1,231,402,207
% of GDP	2.2%	4%	1.8%

Source: MoF, 2012

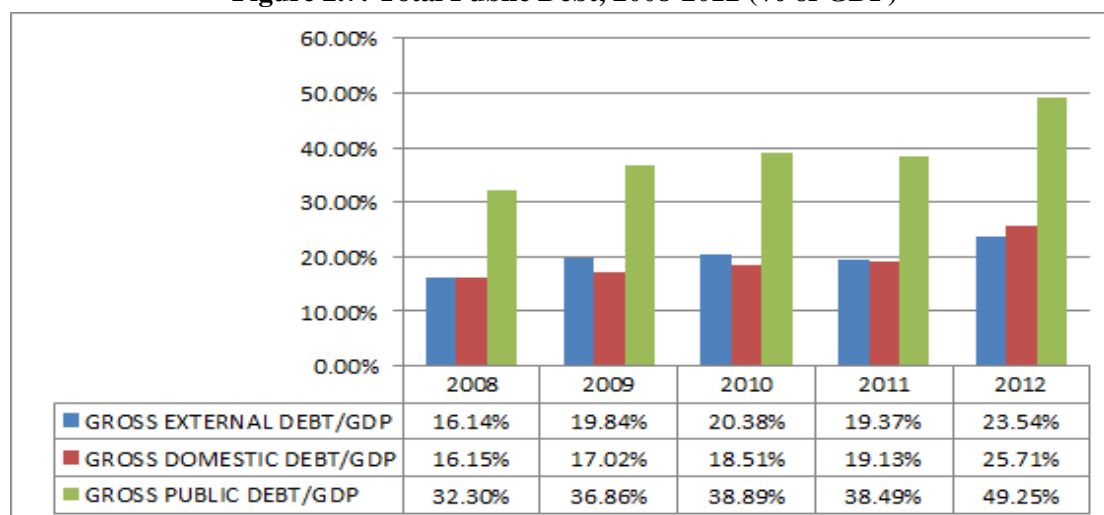
Promote Effective Debt Management

Total Public Debt

The policy to manage the public debt effectively in order to prevent it from becoming a major source of macroeconomic instability continued in 2012. In line with its debt strategy, 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 (including government

guaranteed debt) outstanding stood at about US\$19,150.78 million by end of December 2012, showing an increase of about 24.8% over the 2011 level of US\$15,350.08 million in 2011. The debt stock represented 49.25% of GDP in 2012 compared with 38.49% in 2011. The increase in the public debt was largely due to the issuance of longer dated domestic debt instruments (3-year and 5-year bond), and increase net debt flows from non-concessional loans for key infrastructure projects (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Total Public Debt, 2008-2012 (% of GDP)



Source: MoF, 2012

Table 2.10: Total Public Debt, 2009 – 2012 (%)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total public debt (% GDP)	9,303.68	11,937.31	15,350.08	19,150.78
External Debt (% GDP)	5,007.88	6,245.55	7,652.95	9,153.58
Domestic Debt (% GDP)	4,295.80	5,682.76	7,697.13	9,997.20

Source: MOFEP/BOG, 2012

External Debt

Ghana's Gross External Debt continued to increase at an average annual growth of 22.3% between 2009 and 2012. The Gross External Debt at the end of 2012 is estimated at US\$9,153.58 million (23.54% of GDP) compared with Gross External Debt of US\$7,652.95 million (19.37% of GDP) recorded in 2011.

Domestic Debt Stock

The domestic debt continued to increase and outpaced external debt in 2011 and 2012. Ghana's Gross Domestic Debt continued to increase at average annual growth of 32.54% between 2009 and 2012. The domestic debt stock at the end of 2012, was estimated at US\$9,997.20 million (25.71% of GDP), compared US\$7,697.13 million (19.13% of GDP) in 2011.

Domestic Debt Servicing

Total interest payments for 2012 amounted to GH¢2,436.153 million (3.3% of GDP). This exceeded the target of GH¢2,191.163 million (3.1% of GDP) in 2012 and the outturn of GH¢1,611.183 million (2.7% of GDP) recorded in 2011. Domestic interest payments constituted about 77.2% of the total interest payments for the period, lower than the 81.2% recorded in a similar period in 2011. Debt servicing (i.e. amortization and interest payments)

for 2012 amounted to GH¢877.308 million (1.2% of GDP) compared with GH¢717.792 million (1.2% of GDP) for the corresponding period in 2011.

External Vulnerability and Debt Sustainability

Maintaining debt sustainability was crucial to government and in 2012 a debt simulation exercise was undertaken which showed that Ghana remains within the category of moderate risk of debt distress-the same rating the joint World Bank and IMF mission assessed in November 2011. The debt-to-GDP ratio at the end of 2012 stood at 49.25%, and the external debt-to-exports of goods and the external debt-to-domestic revenue ratios were estimated at 47.4% and 111.2% respectively, compared with their respective country-specific burden ratios of 200% and 300% respectively. The liquidity monitoring ratios of external debt service –to-exports of goods and services and external debt service-to-domestic revenue of 3.0% and 7.4% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2012 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 (%)

Debt Burden Ratios	Calculated Debt burden ratios	Indicative Thresholds
External Debt – to - GDP ratio	23.54	50%
External Debt – to – Export ratio	47.4	200%
External Debt – to – Revenue ratio	111.2	300%
External Debt Service – to – Export	3.0	25%
External Debt Service – to – Revenue	7.4	35%

Source: BoG, 2012

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented in 2012

To improve fiscal policy management the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012:

- The Bank of Ghana and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning continued to install early warning mechanisms and programs to carefully identify and manage all sources of fiscal and monetary risks to the budget and financial framework for year 2012;
- Nationwide roll-out of the Composite Budget at the MMDA level. For the first time there was direct releases of Goods and Services budgetary resources to the MMDAs;
- The convention on mutual assistance in tax matters with OECD was signed;
- The regulations on Transfer pricing was passed into law;
- Government continued to strengthen the public financial management system by accelerating the implementation of the key components of GIFMIS. By December 2012 GL has been deployed to all MDAs in Accra, and P2P deployed to all MDAs and the 10 regional treasuries;
- Government continued to strengthen its coordination with Development Partners by signing a framework agreement for donor coordination known as GoG-DPs Compact to guide Development Partners and GOG relationship during Ghana’s transition to a fully developed middle income country;
- As part of the effort to ensure coordination of donor support to government programmes and the budget, the Multi Donor Budget Support mechanism continued to be implemented with the annual PAF review organized in June 2012 and new PAF to guide the 2013 actions agreed on in September, 2012;

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning collaborated with other key stakeholders leading to the enactment of the following laws by Parliament:
 - AntiTerrorism (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act 842)
 - AntiTerrorism Regulations, 2012 (L.I. 2181)
 - Immigration (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act 848)
 - Criminal Offences (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act 849)
 - Economic and Organized Crime Office (Operations) Regulations, 2012 (L.I 2183)

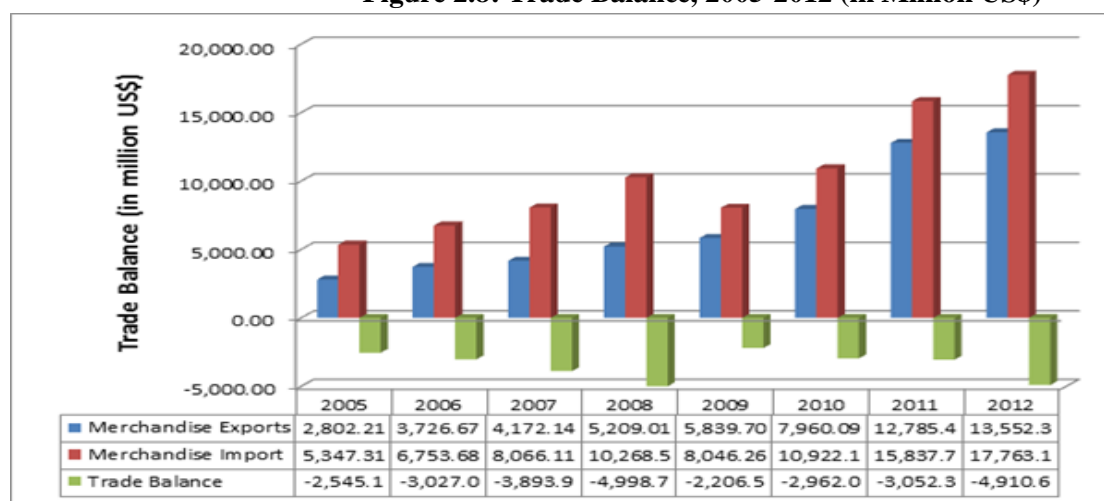
2.3.3 International Trade Developments and Management

i. Overview of International Trade Development in in 2011

Balance of Payments

The overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$4,210.8 million, compared to a deficit of US\$3,052.3 million recorded in 2011. The deterioration was on account of a higher import bill which eroded the marginal gains in export earnings. Estimates showed that merchandise exports grew by 6.5% to US\$13,552.4 million in 2012 compared to US\$12,785.4 million recorded for the corresponding period of 2011, while merchandise imports increased by 12.8% to US\$17,763.2 million from US\$15,837.7 million recorded in 2011. The development in merchandise export was on account of mixed performance among the export products, while the rise in imports was attributable to increased demand for both non-oil and oil products.

Figure 2.8: Trade Balance, 2005-2012 (in Million US\$)



Source: BOG, 2012

The value of Gold exports increased by 14.7% to US\$5,643.3 million, while earnings from Cocoa beans and products exported totalled US\$2,828.6 million compared to US\$2,870.8 million recorded in 2011. The value of crude oil exports increased by 7.1% to US\$2,976.1 million compared to US\$2,778.5 million, on account of a 6.9% increase in volume to 26.4 million barrels as against a marginal drop (0.03%) in price to US\$112.6 per barrel. Earnings from exports of timber products, on the other hand, plummeted by 21% to US\$131.0 million on account of 45% decline in volume, while total value of aluminium alloys exported by Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) was estimated at US\$71.8 million compared with US\$99.1 million earned in the corresponding period of 2011.

The total value of oil and gas imports amounted to US\$3,330.6 million compared with US\$3,165.4 million in 2011, while the total value of non-oil merchandised imports in 2012 was estimated at US\$14,432.6 million compared to US\$12,672.3 million recorded in 2011. The value of capital goods imported increased by 21.7% to US\$3,270.3 million on account of 17.7% and 30.6% increases in imports of capital goods (except transport) and industrial transport respectively. Consumption goods imported increased by 4.7% to US\$3,186.9 million, while the value of intermediate goods imported increased by 12.8% to US\$6,859.1 million, driven principally by increased imports of processed industrial supplies (US\$460.7 million), parts and accessories of capital goods (US\$155.1 million) and primary industrial supplies (US\$120.7 million). The value of other goods imported rose by 28.2% to US\$1,105.2 million mainly due to US\$241.67 million increased in imports of passenger cars.

Foreign Reserves

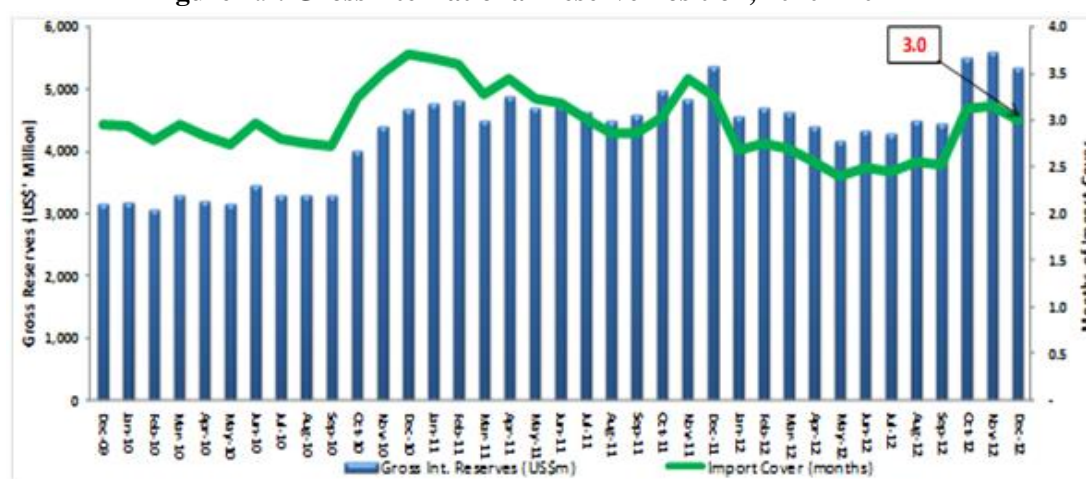
The country's gross international reserves (GIR) declined marginally from a stock position of US\$5,382.8 million at the end of December 2011 to US\$5,349.0 million (Figure 2.9). This was sufficient to provide cover for 3.0 months of imports of goods and services, compared to 3.2 months of imports cover at the end of December 2011. The stock of net international reserves (NIR) on the other hand declined from a stock position of US\$4,439.0 million at the end of December 2011 to the US\$3,228.1 million.

Table 2.15: Gross International Reserves

Reserves	Dec (Final)2010	Dec (Revised)2011	June (Prov)2012	Dec. (Prov)2012
Gross International Reserves (US \$m)	4,724.9	5,382.8	4,090.94	5,349.0
Equiv. in months of Imports of goods and services	3.7	3.2	2.3	3.0
Reserves as a ratio of Reserve Money (%)	155.7	144.9		127.9
Reserves as a ratio of External Debt (%)	75.5	69.1		60.5
<u>Memorandum Items:</u>				
Reserve Money (GH¢ m)	4,410.0	5,780.0	6,155.87	7,861
Reserve Money (US \$m)	3,034.7	3,727.6		4,181.4
External Debt (US \$m)	6,254.6	7,816.0	7,704.3	8,835.56

Source: BoG, 2012

Figure 2.9: Gross International Reserve Position, 2010 - 2012



Source: BoG, 2012

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2012

To develop international trade the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012:

- Ghana participated in the final negotiations on the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) at the technical. Negotiations were concluded, awaiting the adoption by ECOWAS Statutory Council of Ministers and subsequent implementation in 2014. The ECOWAS CET has a 5-band tariff structure with the new 5th band tariff line attracting a protective duty rate of 35%;
- Ghana participated in the negotiations on the EPA between ECOWAS and EU, which ended inconclusively due to disagreements in four main areas, namely:
 - inclusion of the impact of agricultural subsidies by the EU on trade between the two regions;
 - inclusion of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Clause in the EPA text;
 - inclusion in the EPA text of the non-execution clause; and
 - request for West Africa to enter into trade negotiations with countries that have customs union with the EU
- A number of activities were undertaken by the Ministry of Trade and Industries to finalize the National Export Development Strategy. Some of the key activities included: conducting needs assessment, mobilization of resources, and development of a regulatory framework to increase returns from exports;
- Ghana continued with engagements under the ECOWAS protocols, and undertakes activities aimed at achieving the West Africa Monitoring Zone (WAMZ) convergence criteria as well as ensuring that ECOWAS programmes are implemented.

2.4 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the assessment above, the following recommendations are made:

1. Macroeconomic stability especially reducing the budget deficit to a level consistent with the target set under the WAMZ Convergence criteria should be the focus of the year;
2. The focus of monetary policy should be towards improving the financial system while at the same time ensuring that lending rates are within reasonable limits that will promote the private sector. Thus, it is recommended that the Bank of Ghana's new formula for calculating base rates by banks are strictly adhered to;
3. The implementation of the Single Spine Salary Policy has brought enormous burden on the country's finances. It is recommended that such increases are matched with increases in productivity. The rationalization of the payment system through performance evaluations will ensure that people placed on the various scales work to maintain their salary levels or forfeit further increments;
4. Ghana's debt levels though within sustainable levels should be checked especially government borrowing from the banking system which crowds out private investors;
5. Over the years, effective budget execution has been undermined by continuous unplanned and unanticipated expenditures. These expenditures have therefore become a major fiscal risk to the budget. It is therefore important to develop and implement fiscal risk management strategy to minimize these off-budget expenditures as much as possible;
6. With the coming into effect of ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), significant changes have to be made to the prevailing tariff rates, with potential negative impact on the Ghanaian economy. It is therefore recommended that, a strategy be developed for the effective implementation of the new tariff, as well as ensuring that the public is adequately engaged in the transition process.

CHAPTER THREE

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The private sector has been identified as pivotal to accelerated growth, job creation and transformation of the economy. In order to position it to play its role in Ghana's economic growth and transformation, the competitiveness of the sector has to be enhanced, through the removal of core constraints inhibiting its growth. Priority medium-term policies and programmes under the GSGDA aims at removing constraints in the value chain and enhancing productivity, efficiency, and reliability in the following key areas:

- 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 2012

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2012 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 is expected to 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:

Ghana's overall rank on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business in 2012 remained unchanged at the 2011 rank of 63 out of 183 countries. Three out of the ten regulations were improved to enhance business activities in 2012. These were access to credit, access to electricity and resolving insolvency. Progress in the remaining areas were lacking, with key bottlenecks in the areas of payment of taxes, registering business, and starting up business. Also the number of days for resolving commercial disputes remained at the 2011 level of 100 days in 2012.

On the other hand, Ghana's ranking on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) improved from 114 out of 133 countries in 2011 to 103 out of 144 countries in 2012, while business expectation under the Association of Ghana Industries' (AGI's) Business Barometer improved to 40.4 during the fourth quarter of 2012, after remaining flat during the entire 2011 with the average index of 30.0.

Outstanding credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to the private sector increased from GH¢8,560.9 million in 2011 to GH¢11,477.37 million in 2012, representing 15.2% of GDP and a 34% increase over the 2011 outturn. A quarter of the total credit to the private sector went to the services sector (25.2%) followed by commerce and finance (12.9%) and manufacturing (12.4%). The share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fishing continued to dwindle from 6.7% in 2010 to 5.9% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2012. Access to credit is still identified as the topmost challenge limiting the growth of the private sector, according to the 2012 AGI 4th quarter Business Barometer Report.

Total merchandise exports reached US\$13,552.40 million in 2012, increasing by 6.5% over the previous year's outturn. The marginal increase in export performance was caused by a decline in commodity prices on the world market for instance, cocoa. Merchandise imports increased in 2012 by 12.8% to US\$17,763.20 million. The share of oil imports in total imports decreased from about 20% in 2011 to 18.7% in 2012. The total balance of merchandise trade posted a deficit of US\$4,210.82 million from a deficit of US\$3,052.30 million in 2011, as exports continued to lag behind imports.

Non-traditional export (NTE) on the other hand recorded a decline of 2.4% in value from US\$2,423.3 million in 2011 to US\$2,364.4 million in 2012. This was largely accounted for by decline in agricultural product exports, which decreased in value by 6.9% from US\$296.98 million in 2011 to US\$276.39 million in 2012. There was also a decline in processed and semi-processed products by 1.83% from US\$2,122.79 million in 2011 to US\$2,083.91 in 2012. However, exports from the handicraft sector increased by 14.5%, from US\$3.58 million in 2011 to US\$4.10 in 2012.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Ease of Doing Business rank	60 out of 183	92 out of 183	63	63 out of 183	Significant progress
2. Business Competitiveness Index		114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	103 out of 144 countries	Significant progress
3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	80 days	100 days	100 days	100days	Target not achieved

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
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	15% GH¢8,560.89 million	15.2% GH¢11,477.37 million	Steady progress
6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)	76.24% 2,446 (% increase over 2011 target of 1,865)	-9.3% 1,215	48.7% 2,423	-2.4% 2,364.4	Target not achieved
7. Total Merchandise Export	US\$13,512.93m	US\$5,839.70 m	US\$12,785.42 m	US\$13,552.40m	Significant progress

Source: MOTI, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure effective private sector development:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (Domestically and Globally):

Following the launch of the PSDS II and the inauguration of the Governing Board in 2011, a PSDS II secretariat has been established at the Ministry of Trade Annex, a Coordinator and technical and support staff recruited. Draft Business Environment Reform Programme and Export Diversification Programme reports were prepared, awaiting stakeholder consultations.

i) Remove barriers to trade and investment:

- The Registrar-General's Department implemented the operating joint systems with GRA through the issuance of TIN codes. The online appointment and scheduling of businesses and the Single Sign-onto- Access Services through the Government Portal system was in process;
- The 10-year agreement between the MOTI and GCNet which ended in December 2012 was extended to December 2013 to allow the Ministry time to conduct review and operational audit of the company's activities over the past 10 years, while ensuring that there is no disruption of services;
- Computers and other equipment were also provided for the Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service (CEPS) to enhance their work. Space and equipment were provided for declarants to file their declarations and two sites are now operational; and
- To provide cost effective and secure cargo transit facilities to serve landlocked neighbours, GCNet deployed to CEPS, IP camera facilities, seals and satellite transit tracking devices as an integral part of Ghana Customs Management System (GCMS). The transit tracking system makes CEPS the first customs administration in Africa to use such a system. Kumasi transit tracking route was provided with facility to enhance the process of checking transit goods.

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

- A draft Legal and Regulatory framework for the Ghana Commodity Exchange and Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) was developed; and

- Negotiations were completed with the European Union mission in Accra on the Banana Accompanying Measures (BAM). This involves a 5-year action plan to provide 300 housing units and a compost plant to assist the leading banana producing and exporting companies in Ghana to reduce their production costs, increase their export volumes and improve their competitiveness on the global market.

iii) Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation:

- GRATIS Foundation developed prototype and tested seven (7) new equipment for cocoa and food processing industries;
- The Foundation also manufactured equipment, tools and spare parts to support agro-processing and other industrial activities; and
- CSIR-IIR and BNARI of Atomic Energy Commission were supported to undertake export-oriented research projects. BNARI was supported to research into fruit fly control and production of vines of sweet potato for farmers.

iv) Invest aggressively in modern infrastructure:

- Three pack houses at Otwekrom, Mariakrom and Akorley and a Perishable Cargo Centre (PCC) at Kotoka International Airport (KIA) were commissioned as part of efforts to improve the quality of fruits and vegetables to be exported. Access roads to the pack houses were also constructed and Management Boards instituted to manage the three pack houses; and
- Architectural designs on model markets were developed and showcased to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to enable them construct such edifices. Road shows were held in four regions namely Central, Western, Eastern and Northern Regions.

Attract Private Capital from both domestic and international sources

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

- Six (6) outreach programmes were held in the Central, Eastern, Western, Brong-Ahafo, Northern and Upper West Regions to educate MOTI stakeholders and the general public about the various policies, programmes, strategic initiatives and interventions being implemented by the Ministry;
- A draft version of the National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy was developed through extensive stakeholder consultations by the MOTI jointly with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department;
- A web-based product gallery (WBPG) that seeks to showcase Made-In-Ghana goods on the internet on a specially created website was developed. A total of 71 companies were listed on the website under 15 product categories. The website is populated with about 300 products;
- The Ghana Trade Fair Company organized a Grand Sales in July and August 2012 and a total of 313 exhibitors, representing 83% of the projected exhibitors registered and participated. The company also organized the 16th International Trade Fair to promote Ghana's trade and industry.

ii) Provide predictable and speedy resolution of commercial disputes:

- The capacity of the Judiciary to efficiently dispense justice continued to be improved with 230 new lawyers called to the bar; and

- Progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as an additional 19% of the courts were computerized in 2012.

Pursue and Expand Market Access

i) Pursue Regional Economic Integration:

- Under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), bilateral trade arrangements and agreements were made with Ghana's strategic partner countries including the following:
 - Turkey agreed with Ghana on a Joint Action Plan to increase trade between them to US\$3 billion in five years;
 - South Africa and Ghana held discussions on implementation of a Bilateral Trade Agreement through the removal of all barriers to trade including sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules, mutual acceptance of standards and harmonization of customs procedures;
 - The United States of America had negotiations on a Bilateral Investment Treaty with Ghana.
- A National Export Strategy was developed with extensive stakeholder consultations. This will be implemented through the National Export Development Programme which has 26 planned intervention projects clustered under five main thematic areas; and
- MOTI participated in negotiations and related trade fora. No significant progress was made in the Doha Round of negotiations since the eighth (8th Ministerial Conference in Geneva. Nonetheless, efforts are underway to re-open negotiations on key subjects that could achieve progress.

ii) Secure emerging market level competitiveness:

- MOTI is implementing a 9.5 million Euros Trade Related Assistance and Quality Enabling Programme (TRAQUE). A gap analysis and needs assessment in Regulatory, Conformity Assessment and Standard Setting bodies were undertaken and the final report which forms the basis for a roadmap for the TRAQUE programme was prepared. A Work Plan was finalised for implementation which started in the last quarter of 2012. Two capacity building programmes (seminars) have been organised for Directors, Deputy Directors and Senior Officers of MOTI in two subject areas namely, Trade Policy and Negotiations and Trade related Legal and Regulatory Issues.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- A draft comprehensive Consumer Protection Policy that seeks to create a fair market place for consumer welfare, health and safety was developed for cabinet approval;
- The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) issued 2,761 certificates to exporters, certified the management systems of 4 companies to ISO 9001:2008 Standards. Additionally, 598 locally manufactured products were certified to applicable Ghana Standards. The Authority inspected 305 establishments and fishing vessels, 408 export consignments, analysed 18,381 product samples including 734 fish and fishery products meant for export, calibrated 8,695 measuring and weighing instruments and verified 52,153 weighing and measuring instruments.
- Progress on a GSA bill has been slow due to the perceived conflict in legislation between Ghana Standards Authority and Food and Drugs Authority (FDA). The National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) when properly laid will form the basis to review both the GSA and

FDA Bills. The FDA Bill has been passed into law, but that of GSA was still in a draft stage yet to be sent to the Attorney General's Department;

- The Food and Drug Authority issued 2,105 and 212 certificates to foreign and local products respectively. A total of 5,225 inspections were undertaken involving pharmaceutical outlets, food establishments, food bonded warehouses and drug bonded warehouses. Dangerous and harmful products on the market were confiscated and destroyed;
- To enhance the operations of the GSA, the implementation of the following projects within the framework of the ISSP commenced:
 - West Africa Quality Project;
 - Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) Laboratory Support Programme; and
 - Trade Related Assistance and Quality Enabling Programme (TRAQUE)

Expand opportunities for job creation

- A total of GH¢14,623,209.52 was approved by the Export Development and Agriculture Investment Fund (EDAIF) for seventy seven (77) beneficiaries under the EDAIF financed mango project. Beneficiaries were individuals, enterprises/companies and Farmer Based Organizations;
- A total of 321 people, especially women and the vulnerable in society, were trained in the use of equipment supplied by GRATIS (Garri, Oil palm, Bee Keeping, Shea nut and Groundnut, Maize processing, Batik tie and dye and other essential areas);
- About 487 Technical Apprentices were trained in Metal Machining, Welding and Fabrication and Foundry works. Four hundred and one (401) persons were trained in short Engineering Skills courses in the area of Machining, Welding & Fabrication, Foundry, Engineering Drawing Interpretation and the use of AutoCAD;
- GRATIS Foundation was seeking accreditation from the National Accreditation Board to establish a University College of Applied Technology, to run Higher National Diploma (HND), Bachelor of Science and Masters programmes in engineering (Mechanical, Materials Science, Metallurgy, Design, Welding Engineering, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, etc.); and
- GRATIS Foundation was sourcing funds from the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET), to fully equip the Ghana Industrial Skills Development Centre (GISDC) and for the provision of upgraded technical apprentice training for the youth.

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 global experiences of dishonesty displayed by some international institutions that has 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 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:

The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, similar to the Ghana Business Code. Ghanaian companies are also meeting these principles by signing onto the initiative. There has been a steady progression of Ghanaian companies signing onto the compact. In 2010, 24 companies signed onto the compact. However, the number of companies that signed onto the compact increased to 30 in 2011 and 34 in 2012, representing increases of 25% and 13% respectively. One key requirement when a company signs on to the compact is to annually communicate to its stakeholders on progress made in implementing these principles in a report known as the Communication on Progress (COP) report. Some Ghanaian companies have failed to meet this requirement, resulting in their being delisted from the initiative.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	Na	169	175	175	Na (However 34 companies are signed onto the Global Compact)	Lack of data

Source: GEA/GIPC, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Activities implemented to encourage other businesses to sign unto the Compact especially in 2012 included:

- Press Soiree
- CEOs luncheon
- Outreach events
- Individual letters to companies to encourage them to sign onto the initiative
- Newspaper adverts

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 aimed at 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 MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks;
- Share of MSME products in total manufacturing outputs; and
- Share and value of MSME products in total non-traditional exports

Status of Selected Indicators:

The AGI identified access to credit as one of the the main challenges to MSMEs development in its 4th quarter Business Barometer Report, followed by high cost of raw material and poor power supply. In 2012 about 79.9% of private sector credit of Deposit Money Banks (i.e. GH¢9,169.28 million) was allocated to MSMEs.

On the other hand, the contribution of MSMEs to manufacturing output, employment and exports stood at US\$9,799.80 million and represents 25% of GDP. Out of about 3,200 active exporters of non-traditional products, about 97% are MSMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities, and contributed a total value of US\$2,293.47 million, to MSME products in total non-traditional exports.

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

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	Na	Na	Share of SMEs credit from DMBs=13% (small enterprises); and 37% (medium firms)	79.89% (GHc 9,169.28 million)	Significant progress
2. Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	Na	Na	The value added per work of micro firms with less than 10 employees is estimated at US\$1,000	US\$9,799.80 million (25% of GDP)	Significant progress
3. Share and value of MSME products in total Non-traditional exports	Na	Na	Out of about 3,200 active exporters on non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities	97% (US\$ 2,293.47 million)	Significant progress

Source: MOTI, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2012 to develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs):

i) Providing training and business development services:

- The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) trained 1,942 business operators in technical and management skills. The Board offered advisory, counselling and extension services to 8,015 business operators;
- The Board organized entrepreneurship seminars for 661 MSME operators;
- About 366 new entrepreneurs were offered the required support and guidance to start their businesses. The support included access to business development services and provision of start-up kits. With the support of NBSSI, 104 businesses formalized their operations by registering with the Registrar General’s Department;

- Three members of staff of NBSSI obtained training in MSME development in China and seven in Japan. All 20 Heads of Business Advisory Centres in the Ashanti Region received two weeks training in KAIZEN, a Japanese concept of continuous improvement in quality and productivity with minimum investment;
- The Ghana Standards Authority organised 16 training programmes to train 208 participants from industry. This was to build their capacity towards the production of quality goods and rendering of quality services in Ghana to ensure consumer safety and to promote their businesses.

ii) *Enhancing access to affordable credit:*

- One hundred and nineteen (63 males, 56 females) were linked to financial institutions, and 23,677 entrepreneurs (10,085 males, 13,592 females) supported with business development services (BDS);
- Under the Export Credit and Projects Facility, a total amount of GH¢74,036,577.45 was approved for one hundred and five (105) companies to produce/ manufacture various products for export;
- Seven (7) FBOs/cooperatives were funded to the tune of GH¢848,953.96 to cultivate pineapple, papaya, and for bee keeping and the production of leather products (i.e. shoes and bags); and
- Under the Export Development and Promotion Facility, a total amount of GH¢16,809,777.01 was approved for thirty-four (34) institutions and FBOs.

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

- Four (4) new prototype agro-processing equipments were 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

Under the GSGDA, the medium-term objective is to build the foundation for an efficiency-driven economy from the current factor-driven economy. This is expected to 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:

- Ensuring 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

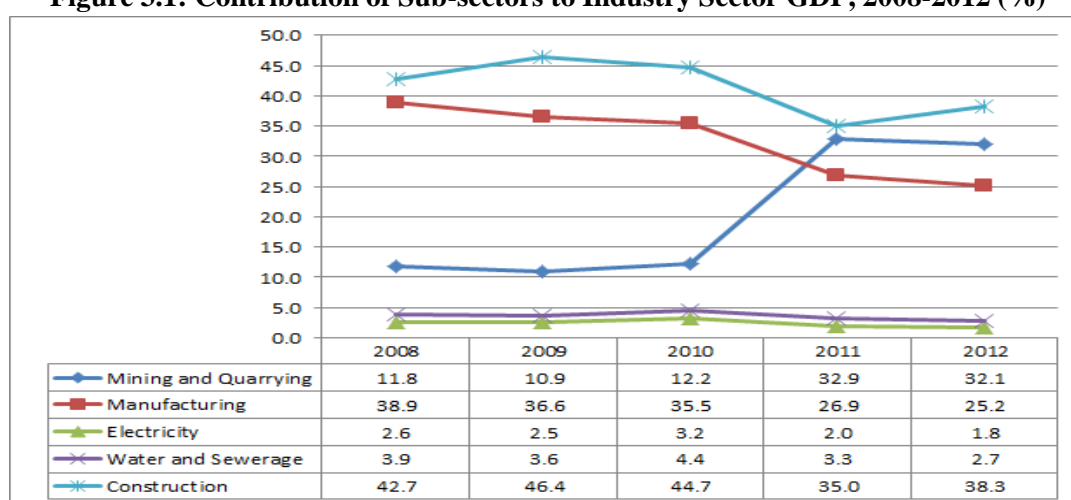
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- 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 Industry Sector’s contribution to GDP was estimated at 27.6% in 2012, compared to 25.9% in 2011, and recorded real sectoral growth rate of 7% against a budget target of 15.8%. The weak performance in 2012, compared to 2011, is due largely to the base effect of crude oil production in 2011. The growth rate was driven by electricity (12%), construction (11.8%), mining and quarrying (5.0%), and manufacturing (4.3%).

Figure 3.1: Contribution of Sub-sectors to Industry Sector GDP, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2012

The share of manufacturing sub-sector in the Industry Sector GDP continued to decline in 2012. The share of manufacturing sub-sector in the Industry Sector GDP which was estimated at 26.9% in 2011 declined further to 25.2% in 2012. Consequently manufacturing valued added share in overall GDP has stagnated at 6.9% since 2009 compared to a target of 7.2%, and contributed 17% of all merchandise exports in 2012 (Table 3.4). The Association of Ghanaian Industries identified poor power supply as the single most important factor contributing to the increasing cost of production of the manufacturing sector. This is followed by high cost of raw materials, high taxation and access to credit.

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development, 2009 - 2012

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Industrial Sector Performance:					
a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	7.2%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	Target not achieved
b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Na	32.4%	Na	17%	Slow progress
c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to accelerate industrial development:

- As part of the process to fully roll-out the key components of the National Industrial Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme (ISSP) which were developed and launched in 2011, the Ministry of Trade and Industries organized an inter-agency forum for major stakeholders from public and private institutions to acquaint themselves with the main components of the Industrial Policy. A project management unit to manage the ISPP and coordinate the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) was set up;
- Draft regulations to provide legal backing to the Local Content Policy was developed and laid before Parliament. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the establishment of an Enterprise Development Centre in Takoradi was signed between the Ministry of Energy, Tullow Ghana Limited and the Ministry of Trade and Industry to train SMEs in the Oil and Gas Industry to take advantage of opportunities in the sector;
- The Ayensu Starch factory at Bawjiase in the Central Region which started test production in 2011 commenced full operation in 2012 and produced 35,000 tonnes of cassava starch in 2012; and
- The Export Diversification Programme was completed and finalized in 2012 to increase the growth and competitiveness of Ghana's export industries.

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; and
- Promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way as to preserve historical, cultural and national heritage.

The attainment of these broad objectives are anchored on improving the legal and institutional framework for managing the sub-sector, improving human resource capacity of the industry, improving the infrastructure base of the industry, and reducing credit constraints associated with the sub-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 (Hotel, Guest Houses, Lodges etc); and
- Percentage change in domestic tourism and receipts

Status of Selected Indicators:

The tourism industry in Ghana continued to play a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the country, through its contribution to overall GDP, job creation and foreign exchange earning for the country.

As a result of Ghana's growing attractiveness as a major tourist and conference destination across the world, international tourist arrivals continued to grow at an average annual rate of 13.6% over the past four years. The actual international tourist arrivals which stood at 827,501 in 2011 increased to 903,300 in 2012 with a corresponding increase in tourist receipts from US\$1,634.3 million in 2011 to US\$1,704.7 million in 2012.

Overall, the real growth rate of the hotels and restaurants sub-sector in the GDP increased from 3.6% in 2011 to 13% in 2012, constituting 10.6% of the GDP of the Services Sector and 5.3% of overall GDP in 2012. Following a nearly 18% increase in the number of star rated hotels in 2011, the number of star rated hotels in Ghana was estimated at 2,135, representing about 1.7% increase over the 2011 situation. However hotel occupancy rates, especially in star-rated hotels, continued to be high with 4-star rated hotels recording an average of 80% occupancy rates.

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

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress Towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	17%	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	14.3% (Total Arrivals = 827,501)	9.2% (Total Arrivals = 903,300)	Target not achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts	17.20%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil)	-12.9% (US\$1,634.3 mil)	4.3% US\$1,704.4(mil)	Target not achieved
3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc	11%	1.70% (1,622)	17.70% (2,100)	1.7% (2,135)	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in domestic tourism:					
a. No. of domestic tourists	18%	646,173 (35 sites)	5.9% (766,646 for 35 sites)	32% (1,009,182 for 25 sites)	Target not achieved
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	26.30%	GH¢1,430,359	16.80% (GH¢1,920,820 for 35 sites)	2.1% (GH¢1,961,185for 25 sites)	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Tourism 2012

On the other hand, domestic tourism which is gaining a growing interest among Ghanaian residents over the past decade, recorded a slowdown in 2012. The number of domestic tourist who visited tourist sites increased marginally by 2.1% in 2012 compared to 16.8% recorded in 2011 and 26.3% target set for 2012. Revenue generated increased from GH¢1,920,820 in 2011 to GH¢1,961,185 in 2012. A total of 359,000 direct and indirect jobs were recorded to have been created by tourism enterprises and services in the formal sector in 2012, representing 9% increase over the 2011 performance.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following activities were implemented in 2012 to promote and develop the tourism industry:

i. Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Revenue Generation

- The Ministry of Tourism facilitated the passage of Tourism (Levy) Regulations leading to the establishment of the Tourism Development Fund. Sensitization programmes were organized throughout the ten regions of Ghana on the Tourism Act, 2011 (Act 817) and the implementation of the Tourism Levy Regulation (L.I 2185);

- The Ghana Tourism Authority and the Ministry of Tourism participated in four (4) International Fairs in Netherlands, Spain, Germany and South Africa to showcase Ghana's tourism products to the international market and to place Ghana on the World Tourist Map;
- Ghana Tourism Authority produced 'Ghana at a Glance Brochures', Tourism Magazines, Tourist Maps of Ghana, Tourist Guides of Ghana, Posters and DVDs to assist Ghana Missions Abroad to publicize Ghana's tourism products as well as target institutions to patronage Ghana's Tourism products; and
- As part of improving global access to Ghana's tourism products, GTA activated E-Tourism Marketing by establishing its Facebook page, created and uploaded promotional videos on YouTube and advertised on the web through Google. Additionally, The Ministry has initiated action to partner CNN to promote Ghana through its network as well as improve global information access to the country on tourism.

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

- The Ministry of Tourism and the Ghana Tourism Authority intensified their Public education and awareness on tourism through Meet-the-Press Series, and National and Regional Policy Fairs;
- The Ghana Tourism Authority and the Ministry of Tourism organized the following events to boost both domestic and international tourism:
 - the Okwahu Hang & Paragliding Festival during the Easter festivities at Kwahu. The event attracted over 50,000 local and foreign tourists and 21 pilots from seven different countries;
 - PANAFEST 2012 organized to consolidate Ghana as the gateway/ homeland for people of African descent and to promote tours and investment from the Diaspora;
 - Celebration of World Tourism Day under the theme "Tourism and Sustainable Energy: Promoting Sustainable Development" at Akosombo, Eastern Region to showcase the regions potentials to the general public as well as prospective investors;
 - Ghana Tourism Authority facilitated the organization of two (2) festivals as well as participated in seven (7) traditional festivals; and
 - The Ministry of Tourism piloted a tour of 600 students from the Greater Accra, Volta, Northern and Upper West Regions to tourist sites outside their respective regions under the School Travel Programme to encourage more Ghanaian participation in domestic tourism. Ghana Tourism Authority also facilitated the formation and inauguration of two Tourist Clubs: Mummy's Darl Tourist Club and Nandom Secondary School Club.

iii. Promotion Sustainable and Responsible Tourism in such a way to preserve historical, culture and natural heritage

- The following Tourist Receptive Facilities were under construction to enhance and increase their patronage by tourist:
 - Saltpond, Agogo, Axim and Kpetoe tourist receptive facilities which was at various stages of completion.
 - The Accra Visitor Information Centre, a one-stop shop information centre which will ensure efficient tourism information dissemination to all tourists was at the roofing stage.

- As part of tourism product diversification, the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the Ministry of Sports initiated the process to establish Sports Hall of Fame in Accra in the Accra Visitor Information Centre (AVIC);
- The Ministry of Tourism, with the support of UNWTO ST-EP Funding, developed four (4) “Thank You Small Libraries” in five (5) deprived communities at Mamprobi, Prampram, Akwatia, Anfoega-Wuve and Tema New-Town. The Ministry continued the UNIDO-UNWTO Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism (Coast Project) at Ada which seeks to promote environmental management of smaller hotels along the Volta River as well as promoting eco-tourism in Ada and its environs. The Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment trained 103 beneficiaries comprising Twenty Eight (28) Tour Guides, Twenty Five (25) local Boat Operators and 50 hoteliers, food vendors and vegetable growers;
- The Ministry initiated action for United Nations World Tourism Organisation to include Ghana in the West Africa Cross Border Parks Project for 11 West African Countries. The project is expected to promote eco-tourism around the parks, conserve park resources and improve livelihoods of communities;
- The GTA developed Tourism Enterprises' Schedules in line with the Tourism Act, 2011 (Act 817) for Travel Trade Enterprises and also inspected and licensed 2,808 tourism plants to ensure quality service delivery to tourists for continuous patronage; and
- A total of 479 Informal Tourism Plants, comprising of 74 informal Accommodation and 405 informal Catering Services were inspected and licensed.

3.2.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Over the past decade the creative industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic emerging sectors in a world trade. The interface among creativity, culture, economics and technology, as expressed in the ability to create and circulate intellectual capital, has the potential to generate income, jobs and export earnings while at the same time contributing to social inclusion, cultural diversity and human development. 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.

Strategies implemented in 2012 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:

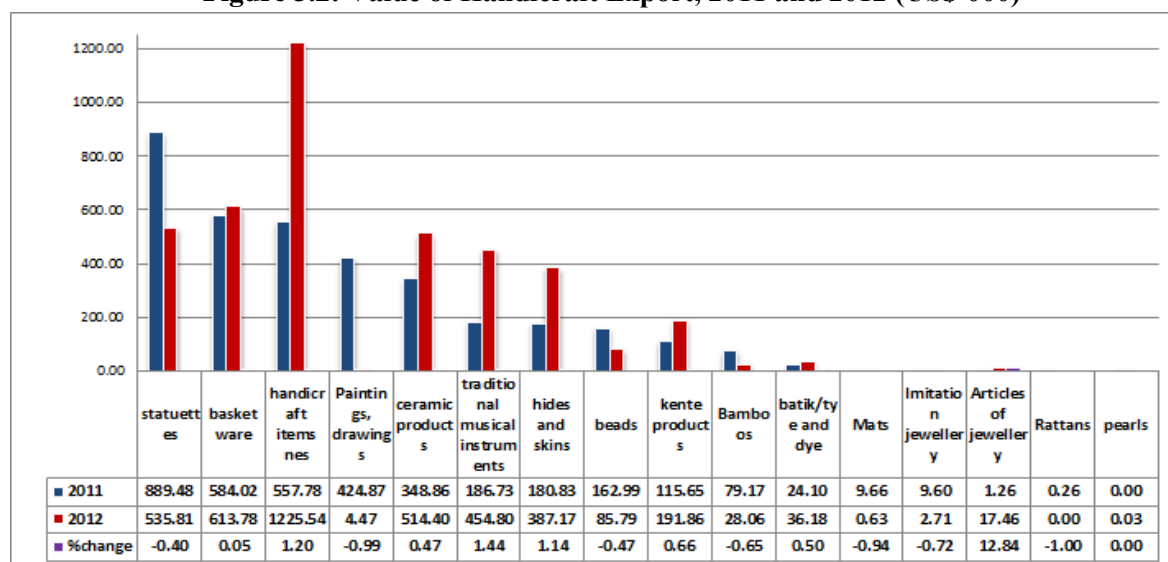
- Size of the Creative Arts Industry; and
- Number of Jobs Created by the Music and Films Industry.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though comprehensive data on the size of the Creative Arts Industry is still not available, the industry is estimated to be impacting positively on the job creation efforts, economic growth, and poverty reduction, through trade in creative works and services. Available trade statistics on total exports of handicraft in 2012 shows an increase in value from US\$3.57 million in 2011 to US\$4.099 million in 2012, representing a 15% increase compared to 28.6% in 2011 (Figure 3.2).

This has led to a marginal increase in the share of creative arts in overall non-traditional exports from 0.15% in 2011 to 0.16% in 2012. Also the total number of creative works registered by the Copyright Office of Ghana increased by 12% from 1,047 in 2011 to 1,172 in 2012. This includes 609 musical works, 459 literary works, 71 audio visual works, 29 artistic work and logos and 4 computer softwares.

Figure 3.2: Value of Handicraft Export, 2011 and 2012 (US\$'000)



Source: Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2012

Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Size of the Creative Arts Industry	Music = Na	Music = Na	Music = Na	Music = Na	Lack of data
	Films = Na	Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil)	Films = Na	Films = Na	
	Other Arts = Na	Other Arts = %	Other Arts = Na	Other Arts = Na	
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)	0.15% (US\$3.57 mil)	0.16% (US\$4.099 mil)	Steady progress

Source: MOJ-AG/MOTI/MCC/MUSIGA/GHAPI/IMD, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2012 to promote the creative art industry:

- A Creative Sector Medium-Term Development Plan was prepared to provide the framework for coordinating the implementation of interventions towards the development of the creative arts industry;
- MUSIGA received funding support of US\$100,000 from a Ghanaian individual to develop a strategic blue print to enable Ghana participate in the booming on-going global music business;
- MUSIGA was admitted into the International Music Council (IMC) in the category of National and Specialized Organizations;
- With support from the Ministry of Communication through the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC), a new ICT resource centre was established at the MUSIGA head office. The facility also came with 20 additional computers for the ten

regional offices of the Union nationwide. The centre is to be used to build the capacities of members on ICT;

- Artistes' development fora were organized for members of MUSIGA in all the ten regions of the Ghana to build their capacities to understand some of the industry fundamentals needed in developing their career in the music industry;
- With funding support from ECOBANK Ghana, a new website and a digital portal was launched by MUSIGA with the objective of distributing Ghanaian music on this platform to the global world; and
- MUSIGA in collaboration with Midland Savings & Loans established a Loan scheme for musicians to access and grow their business.

3.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area in 2012 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 targets or made significant/steady progress, while 45% either did not achieved their respective targets 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

Though the Government continued to implement reforms, aimed at improving the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector, progress remained slow in 2012. Assessment of the private sector development indicators shows that with the exception of the total merchandise export and business competitiveness index, all the remaining five indicators have either stagnated or made slow progress. Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Survey remained the same, while the number of days to resolve commercial disputes has stagnated since 2009. Domestic credit to private sector, increased marginally from 15% of GDP in 2011 to 15.2% of GDP in 2012.

The major factors affecting the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector are relatively weak economic infrastructure especially road, energy, water, etc. To address some of these challenges requires that investments in these priority infrastructure areas are improved. In addition, it is recommended that much effort should be given to skills training and development, easy access to loans, subsidies, safety and affordable transportation to accelerate and sustain the growth of the private sector. Also, the MDAs in collaboration with local research institutions such as ISSER should improve their expenditure on research in this sector by identifying specific needs of Ghanaian businesses in order to ensure efficient evidence-based policy framework.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

A progressive improvement of a country's private sector is impossible without the existence of good corporate governance. Ghanaian businesses continue to make steady progress in exhibiting good governance practices and ascribing to key global principles of good corporate governance and practices. In 2012 the Ghana Business Code Initiatives, introduced by the Association of Ghanaian Industries, the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and the Ghana Employers Association to improve corporate governance practices among firms, came to an end. However, the 175 businesses in Ghana who had signed on to the Ghana

Business Code as at the end of 2011 continued to be monitored and encouraged to improve on their corporate governance principles.

The old challenge of the inability 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, to an effective rules-based systems, capable of fostering the growth of larger businesses, has shown limited signs of giving way. Therefore, continuous efforts need to be made to institute appropriate systems, and processes to ensure that significant progress is made in this area.

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

MSMEs have been identified as the catalyst for the growth of the Ghanaian economy as they make major contributions to employment generation and poverty reduction. A major improvement recorded in this sector in 2012 is the significant increase in the share of private sector credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) which has increased from 50% in 2011 to 79.89% in 2012. Even though the sector has attracted the attention of researchers and government in recent times, it is still under developed and poorly regulated. Some key constraints facing the MSMEs include poor management skills, difficulty in land acquisition, uncoordinated public interventions and shortage of debt and equity financing, among others. Therefore consistent efforts should be made towards the removal of these constraints in order to ensure better performance of the sub-sector. Further, policies should focus on sustaining the gains from the increase in credit accessibility from DMBs.

3.3.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

Following the remarkable performance of the Industrial Sector in 2011, largely on account of inflows from the oil production, the sector recorded moderate performance of 7% against a budget target of 15.8% and GSGDA target of 14.1%. This performance continued to be at the back of the growth in the oil production and construction sub-sector. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector declined from 17% in 2011 to 5% in 2012, while the share of manufacturing in overall GDP has stagnated at 6.9% since 2009. The current trends in the performance of the manufacturing sub-sector create a lot of concerns for the overall strategy of using the manufacturing sector as a catalyst for industrial, as well as agriculture transformation. The sub-sector continued to be challenged by unreliable energy supply, limited application of modern technology, and low value addition, characterised by the declining trend in the manufacturing value added share in GDP. Intensifying the implementation of 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. In addition, a coordinated policy on export diversification should be isolated and effectively implemented.

3.3.5 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The tourism Industry in Ghana continued to play a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the country, through its contribution to overall GDP, job creation and foreign exchange earning for the country. Tourist arrivals for 2012 was estimated at 903,300, representing 9.2% increase over the 2011 arrivals, and compares with 17% target set for 2012. This led to a total tourist receipt of US\$1,704.4 million, representing 4.3% increase over the 2011 level and fell short of the target of 17.2% set for 2012. The domestic tourism sub-sector,

on the other hand, increased by 32% and recorded total revenue of GH¢1.961 million in 2012, compared with GH¢1.921 million in 2011 and the target of 18% set for 2012. To improve on the progress made in 2012, it is paramount to prioritize policy actions aimed at improving 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, for implementation.

3.3.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Though, comprehensive data is still not available to show how much of the global trade in creative goods and services accrued to Ghana in 2012, trade statistics on total exports of handicraft shows an increase of 15% from US\$3.57 million in 2011 to US\$4.10 million in 2012, compared with the situation in 2011 when it increased by 28.6%. This constitutes 0.15% and 0.17% of the share of the value of non-traditional exports in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Also a total of 1,172 creative works were registered by the Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA) in 2012, compared to 1,087 registered in 2011. Though the industry holds significant prospect for economic development and social transformation in Ghana, it remains underdeveloped and the key constraints identified in 2010 and 2011 still persist, including weak institutional coordination in the implementation of creative arts interventions, sub-standard products, marketing constraints in both the domestic and international market, etc. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken to address these constraints.

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 MUSICA and actors in the creative industry is 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 of agriculture to industry, associated 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 2012

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2012 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.

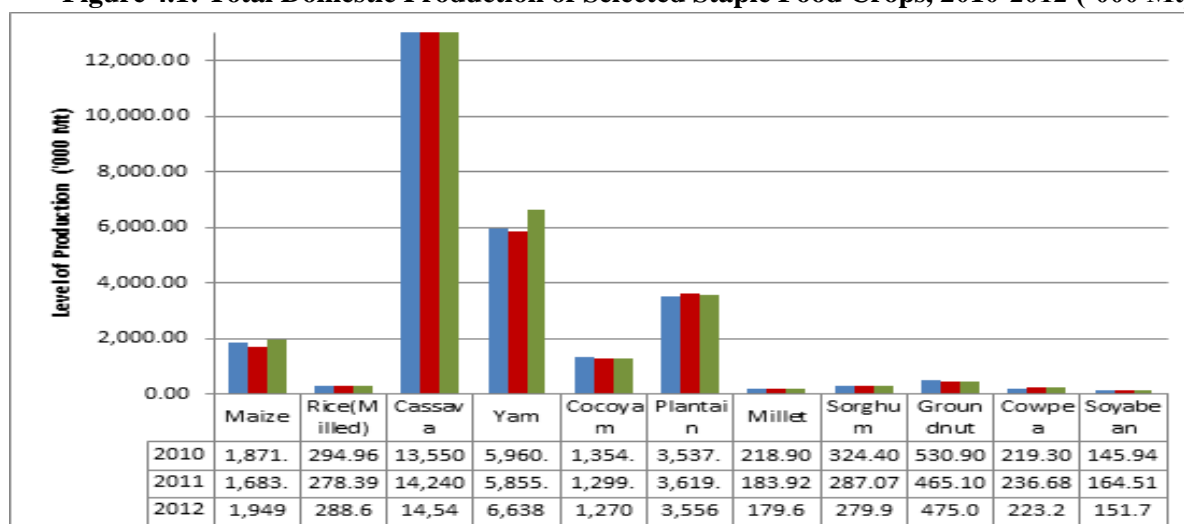
Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agriculture sector in 2012 was 1.3% compared to 0.8% recorded in 2011. Its contribution to GDP reduced from 25.3% in 2011 to 22.7% in 2012. The highest sub-sectoral growth rate of 5.0% was recorded by the livestock sub-sector, similar to the situation in 2011 when the highest growth rate of 5.1% was recorded by the same sub-sector. The largest contributor to the sector continues to be the crop sub-sector including cocoa, accounting for 75% and 79.7% of the Agricultural sector Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 28,150.624 metric tonnes in 2011 to 29,409.42 metric tonnes in 2012, representing 4.5% increase compared to about 2.7% in 2011 (Figure 4.1). About 55% of the staple crops including cocoyam, plantain, millet, sorghum and groundnut, recorded an average decline of about 3.7% in output, due in part, to erratic rainfall pattern experienced in 2012, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially millet, sorghum, cocoyam and groundnut (Table 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2010-2012 ('000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2012

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

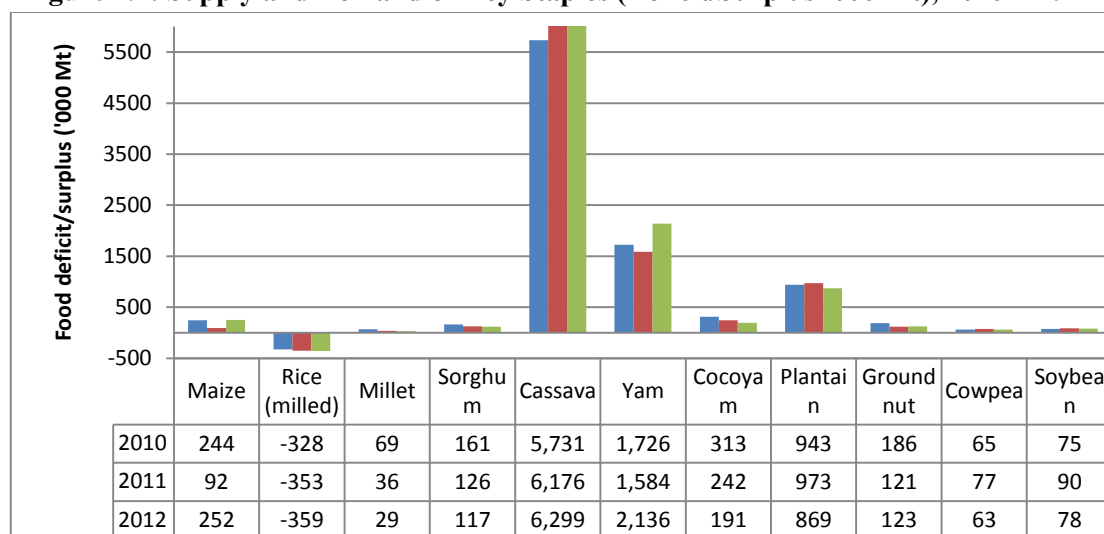
Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					Slow progress
- Maize	13.22	9.2	-10.0	15.8	55% of staple crops recorded an average of 3.7% decline in output, while only maize production achieved its 2012 target
- Rice(milled)	38.55	22.9	-5.6	3.7	
- Millet	Na	21.1	-16.0	-2.3	
- Sorghum	Na	5.6	-11.5	-2.5	
- Cassava	10.41	7.4	5.1	2.2	
- Yam	18.58	15.3	5.6	13.4	
- Cocoyam	Na	-12.3	-4.1	-2.3	
- Plantain	11	6.3	2.3	-1.7	
- Groundnut	Na	12.3	-9.7	2.1	
- Cowpea	Na	33.7	9.1	-5.7	
- Soyabean	Na	8.5	12.7	-7.8	
- Cocoa	Na	-11.1	14	-	

Source: MOFA, 2012

The weather pattern though not very different from that of 2011, had a better spread and distribution. Total rainfall amounted to 9,947 mm in 2012, compared to 9,929 mm in 2011, a marginal increase of 0.2%. Beyond the low level, the rainfall was poorly distributed in a few regions, including Northern and Greater Accra Regions.

Despite the decline in the production of the major staples including millet, sorghum and plantain, Ghana was self-sufficient in food production as the total production available for human consumption was more than the estimated national demand in 2012. Total food production for human consumption increased from 21,554,588 metric tonnes¹ in 2011 to 22,486,181 metric tonnes. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs of 12,687,354 metric tonnes in 2012 (Figure 4.2). The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 9,798,827 metric tonnes in 2012, compared to 9,164,000 metric tonnes in 2011.

Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus '000 Mt), 2010 – 2012*



Source: MOFA, 2012
NB: *=-Revised data

Ghana is more self-sufficient in roots and tubers than in cereals because roots and tubers are more drought resistance. In 2012 about 87% of the total food surplus recorded was largely accounted for by surpluses in the root and tubers (especially cassava).

Domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a surplus of 252,403 metric tonnes in 2012 compared to 92,000 metric tonnes in 2011, while the gap in rice production for human consumption which increased from 328,000 metric tonnes in 2010 to 353,000 metric tonnes in 2011, was further increased to 359,000 metric tonnes in 2012.

All the staple crops, except plantain, and cowpea, recorded increases in yields in 2012. Maize and rice (milled) which recorded major declines in yield in 2011, experienced significant increases of 13.6% and 8.1% respectively in 2012. The highest increase in yield of 13.6% was recorded in maize, while the highest decline was recorded in cowpea (-6.8%). The improvement in yields for these crops was influenced by the fertilizer and seed subsidy programmes as well as the use of the Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) in providing extension services (Table 4.2).

¹ Revised data

Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity

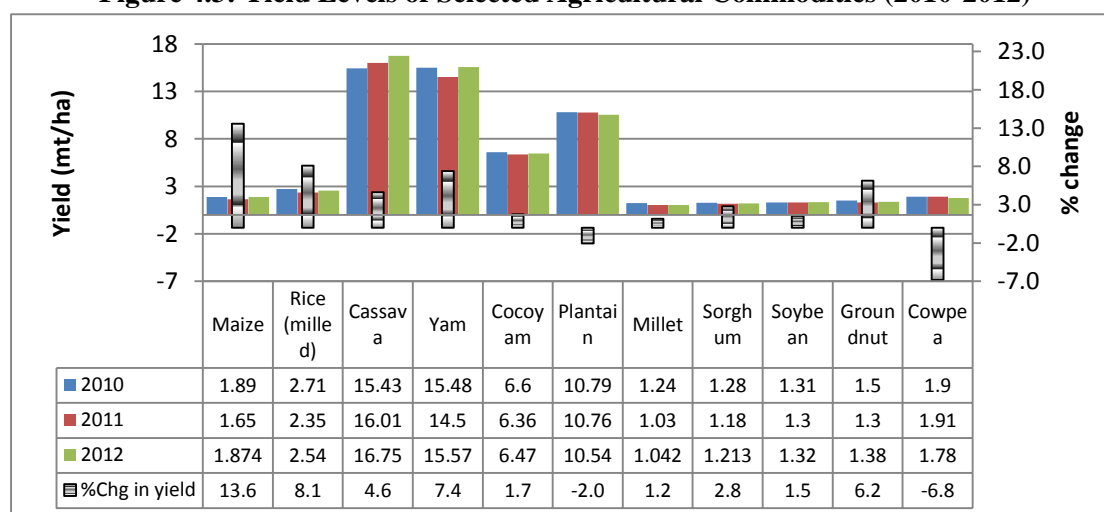
Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):					Significant progress
- Maize	2.21	-2.3	-12.7	13.6	With exception of plantain and cowpea, all staple crops recorded increases in yield, compared with 2011 when only cowpea and cassava recorded increases in yield
- Rice (milled)	3.13	6.2	-13.3	8.1	
- Millet	Na	24.5	-16.9	1.2	
- Sorghum	Na	9.2	-7.8	2.8	
- Cassava	19.99	2.4	3.8	4.6	
- Yam	15.72	8.4	-6.3	7.4	
- Cocoyam	Na	0.0	-3.6	1.7	
- Plantain	6.94	2.5	-0.3	-2.0	
- Groundnut	Na	14.9	-13.3	5.5	
- Cowpea	Na	13.5	0.5*	-6.8*	
- Soyabean	Na	20.7	-0.8*	1.5*	

Source: MOFA, 2012

NB: *=Revised data

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 5.5mt/ha in 2012, compared to 5.3mt/ha in 2011. Cassava continued to record the highest yield of 16.75mt/ha in 2012 compared to 16.01mt/ha in 2011, while the lowest yield of 1.04mt/ha continued to be recorded in millet (Figure 4.3). The average yields of roots and tubers in 2012 was estimated at 12.93mt/ha compared to 12.29mt/ha in 2011, while that for the cereals were estimated at 1.7mt/ha in 2012 compared with 1.6mt/ha in 2011.

Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2010-2012)



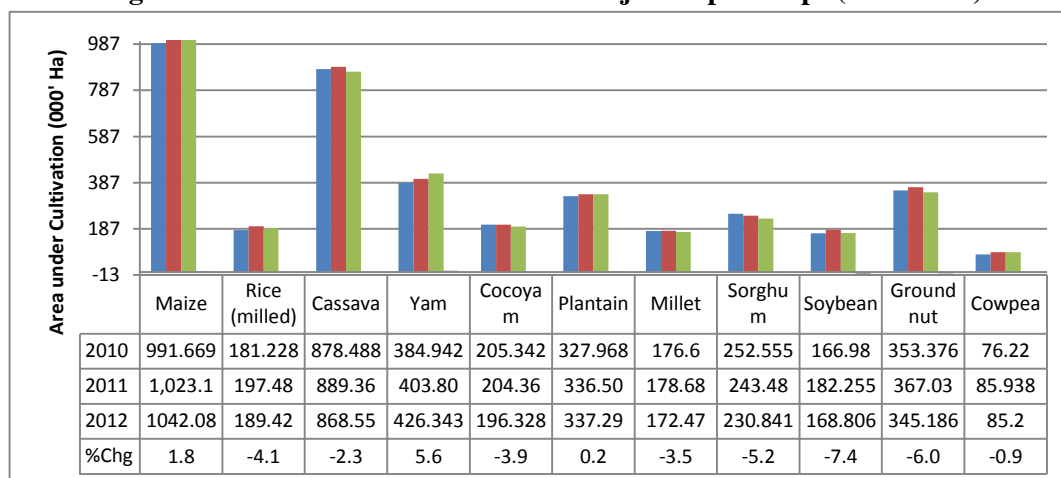
Source: MOFA, 2012

Meanwhile, although total land area under cultivation of the staple crops declined by 0.96% in 2012 compared to 4.1% increases recorded in 2011, the area cropped under maize, yam and plantain recorded increases (Figure 4.4).

Cereals accounted for the highest proportion of 40% of the total area put under cultivation compared to 39% in 2011, and contributed only 9.2% to total food production. This was followed by root and tubers with 37% and significant contribution of 76.4% to total production. The area put under legumes cultivation was estimated at 15%, while area under plantain cultivation alone was estimated at 8%. Legumes and plantain production contributed 2.9% and 12.19% to the total production respectively. This means that the increase in overall food production observed in 2012 could largely be attributed to improvement in yield or land

intensification rather than land expansion compared to the situation in 2011 when increases in output was attributed to both land intensification and expansion.

Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2010-2012)



Source: MOFA, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

- Efforts at increasing productivity improvement interventions toward achieving sustainable land management objectives were intensified, including the continuation of the fertilizer and seed subsidy programmes.
- A total of 2,396 food outlets were maintained, giving an average of 99 outlets per region, to ensure improved access to food by households.
- The programme to vigorously promote the production of rice by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) through various rice projects (e.g. Inland Valley Rice Dev Project, Nerica Rice Dissemination Project, Rice Sector Support Project (RSSP), and Sustainable Development of Rain fed Lowland Rice Production etc.), continued to be implemented.
- The implementation of the programme to improve varieties and value chain management processes of cassava through the Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Program (RTIMP) and the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (WAAPP) continued.
- The Youth in Agriculture Programme in its attempt to create employment supported 80,000 youth with inputs (fertilizer, seed, agrochemical etc.) to produce rice, maize, soybeans and vegetables. Farmers are required to pay back for the cost of inputs supplied either in cash or in kind after the production season.

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 producers and processors, 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:

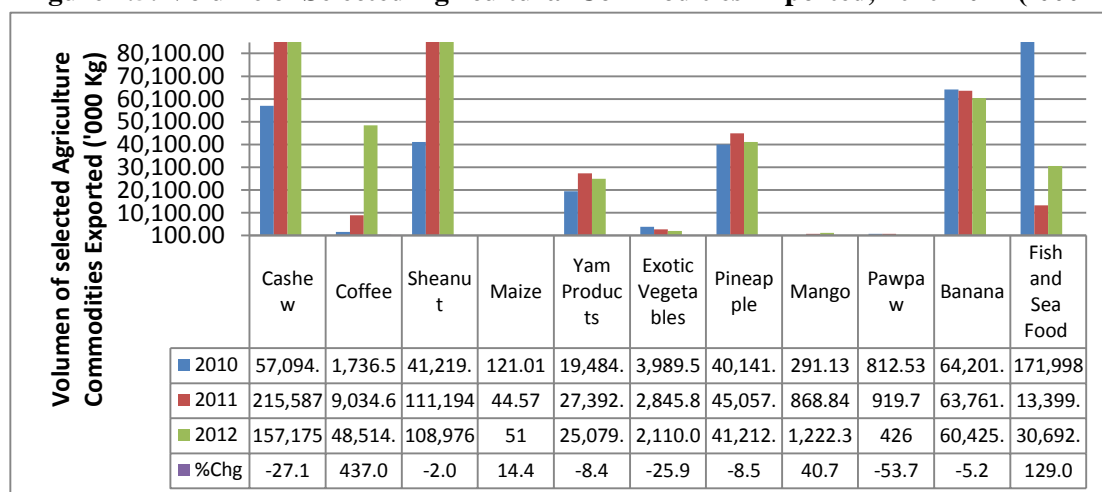
Data on total export earning from the agriculture sector, excluding cocoa, shows a decline of 7% from US\$296,975,451 recorded in 2011 to US\$276,386,041 in 2012. Export earning from this sector include those from export of general agricultural commodities, processed products and agricultural raw material.

The implementation of the strategic initiatives under Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project (EMQAP), Millenium Development Authority (MiDA) and other such interventions which MoFA is undertaking with other partners to ensure Global Good Agricultural Practice (GlobalGAP) compliance by farmers and exporters, appear to have had limited effect on the export earnings in 2012.

i. Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2012 declined after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011. Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2012, excluding cocoa, declined marginally by 2.9% compared to an increase of 22.2% recorded in 2011 (Figure 4.5). Commodities that recorded the largest increases in quantities exported are coffee (437%) and fish and sea foods (129%). Maize export which recorded a decline in 2011, recorded an increase of 14.4%, while exotic vegetables (-25.9%), and banana (-5.2%) continued to record declines in 2012. Cashew nut, pineapple, shea nut, and pawpaw which recorded increases in 2011 recorded declines in 2012.

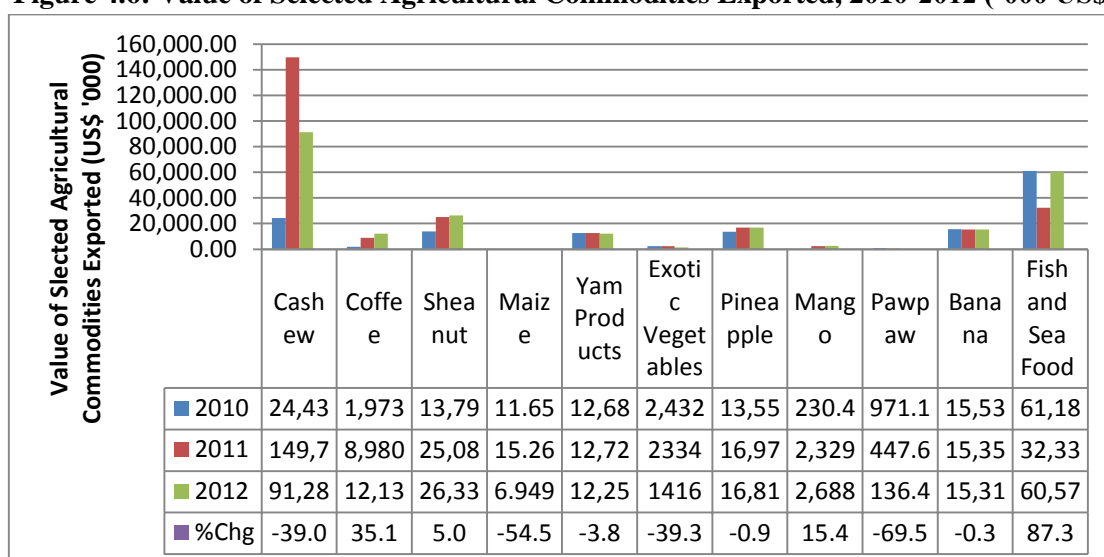
Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2010-2012 ('000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2012

The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) in 2012 amounted to US\$238.966 million, representing about 10.3% decline in the total value of the same commodities exported in 2011 (Figure 4.6). Commodities that recorded significant improvements in value of exports are fish and sea food (87.3%), coffee (35.1%), mango (15.4%) and shea nut (5%), while those with significant declines are pawpaw (69.5%) maize (54.5%), exotic vegetables (39.3%) and cashew nut (39%).

Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2010-2012 ('000 US\$)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2012

ii. Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported

The total quantity of processed agricultural products exported in 2012 was estimated at 551,614 metric tonnes, representing about 1.75% increase over the 2011 level of 546,662.40 metric tonnes (Table 4.3). This amounted to total export value of US\$275.563 million, representing about 7.2% decline below the 2011 level of US\$296.773 million². The key products include coffee/tea/spices, fish and seafood, horticultural products and oil seeds and nuts continued to be the main processed products exported in 2012, constituting about 99% of total processed products exported.

Table 4.3: Volume and Value of Processed products exported

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 MT)			Value ('000 USD)		
	2011	2012	%Chg	2011	2012	%Chg
Cereals	1.440	1.465	1.75	971.63	325.08	-66.54
Coffee/Tea/spices	10.384	49.501	376.73	10,634.00	13,110.58	23.29
Dairy products	0.032	0.300	850.1	133.15	115.13	-13.53
Fish and Sea food	13.400	30.692	129.05	32,339.73	60,575.99	87.31
Game and Wildlife	0.545	0.037	-93.18	430.72	318.76	-25.99
Horticultural Products	155.953	152.654	-2.12	55,734.37	53,156.77	-4.62
Meat and Meat offal	0.079	0.021	-73.69	1,141.00	137.82	-87.92
Oils Seeds and Nuts	363.433	314.639	-13.43	194,774.87	147,228.76	-24.41
Others	1.398	2.305	64.87	613.63	593.96	-3.21
Total	546.663	551.614	1.75	296,773.11	275,562.84	-7.15

Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2012

² Revised data (MOFA, 2012)

In addition to earnings from the export of general agricultural commodities, and processed products, an amount of US\$7,486,512 was realized from the export of some selected raw materials including raw cotton, cotton fibre, and groundnut. This represents about 365% increase over the export earnings from these commodities in 2011.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

- Under the Youth in Agriculture Programme 45,000 hectares of land was put under cultivation, of which 210,000 metric tonnes of grains was produced;
- The Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) produced 10,000 citrus seedlings for sale and distribution to farmers;
- The Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project (EMQAP) began an initiative to support mango farmers in the Greater Accra Region to revive their fields to meet international standards in order to create international markets. Mango farmers were also linked to two processing companies who deal directly with the farmers resulting in reduced post harvest losses and increased marketed output;
- EMQAP supported the production and supply of 484,000 MD2 pineapple suckers and 104,000 smooth cayenne suckers to farmers in the Eastern, Greater Accra and Central Regions to establish rapid sucker multiplication nurseries. This resulted in the production of 624,000 pineapple suckers for tertiary producers within these regions. The Project in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) and the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) gazetted standards for the production of mango, pineapple and citrus planting materials. The first batch of 8 nurseries conforming to the GS967 standards was certified to produce quality vegetative planting materials for farmers;
- Fifty-nine exporters and producers were supported through the Ghana Exports Promotions Authority (GEPA) to participate in international and regional Fairs in Berlin, Germany, Nigeria and Libya. Participants acquainted themselves with international standards and developed market networks for international trade;
- The Out-grower and Value Chain Fund approved 2 major loans totaling GH¢8,578,885.00 (about €4 million) in 2012 for cash crop production. The major beneficiaries of this facility were 700 farmers belonging to the Association of Eastern Region Rubber Out growers (AERRO) cultivating 2,200 hectares of rubber for export;
- A total of 7884.98ha rubber plantation was established for 1800 farmers in the Western and Central Regions under the Programme for Promotion of Perennial Crops in Ghana. The support programme to consolidate and ensure sustainability of Rubber Out grower and Agents' Association (ROAA) was also completed awaiting implementation.

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 policy 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.

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	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					Target not achieved
- Maize	70	70.0	40.50	35	
- Sorghum	1	2.0	0.50	0.0	
- Rice	20	25.0	14.00	5.5	
- Cowpea	20	33.3	1.50	5	
- Soybean	10	20.0	12.50	3	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	Na	3.4%	59.3%	55.4%	Steady progress
3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Na	3,409,774.2	310,538.57	660,767	Significant progress (113% overall increase fertilizer imports)
4. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports:					Slow progress
- Insecticides	Na	Na	58%(liquid)	-12%	
	Na	Na	19.4%(solid)	-97%	
- Herbicides	Na	Na	130%(liquid)	-52%	
	Na	Na	164%(solid)	16%	
- Fungicides	Na	Na	-92.5%(liquid)	3,461%	
	Na	Na	145%(solid)	-100%	

Source: MOFA, 2012

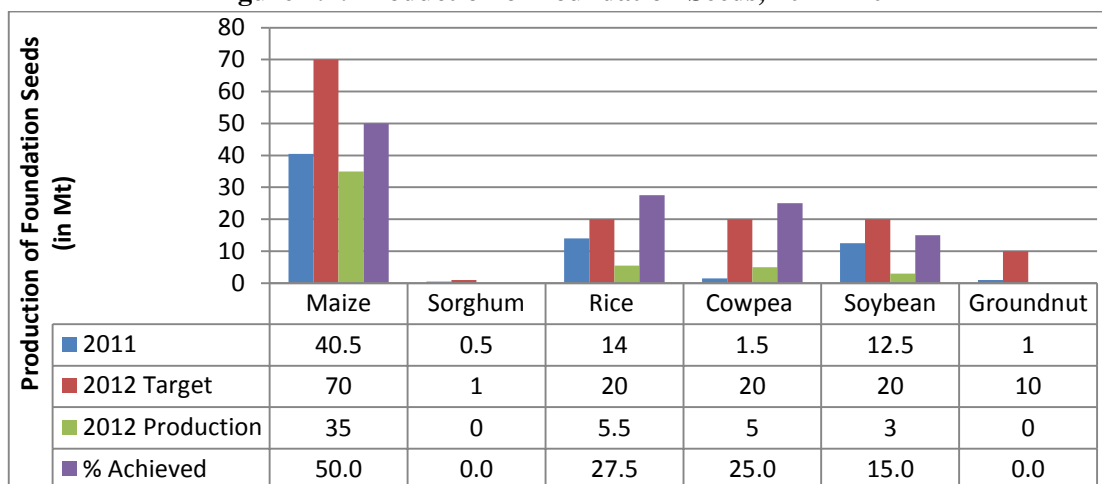
Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grain and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2012 amounted to 48 metric tonnes, compared to 70 metric tonnes in 2011 (Figure 4.7). This constitutes a shortfall of 66% of the target for 2012.

Similar to the trend in 2011, production of maize foundation seed was the highest (50% of the target) followed by rice (27.5% of the target). The production of foundation seed for sorghum and groundnut continued to be low, and could not achieve their respective target in 2012. Generally, the declining pattern in the production of foundation seeds in 2012 has been attributed, in part, to the late planting due to unfavourable rainfall patterns, non-release of operational funds, and dependence on inadequate and aged farm equipment and machinery. Consequently, most farmers resorted to using farmer-saved seeds which have relatively poor germination and yields.

On the other hand, instead of additional 70 hectares of cassava planned for 2012, RTIMP and WAAPP maintained a total of 80 hectares of cassava cropped in 2011, as well as maintaining the production of 150,000 minisetts of yam which was begun in 2011. In addition, nursery for the production of 5,000 out of the 10,000 suckers of plantain planned for 2012 for distribution to farmers for secondary multiplication was begun.

Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2011 - 2012



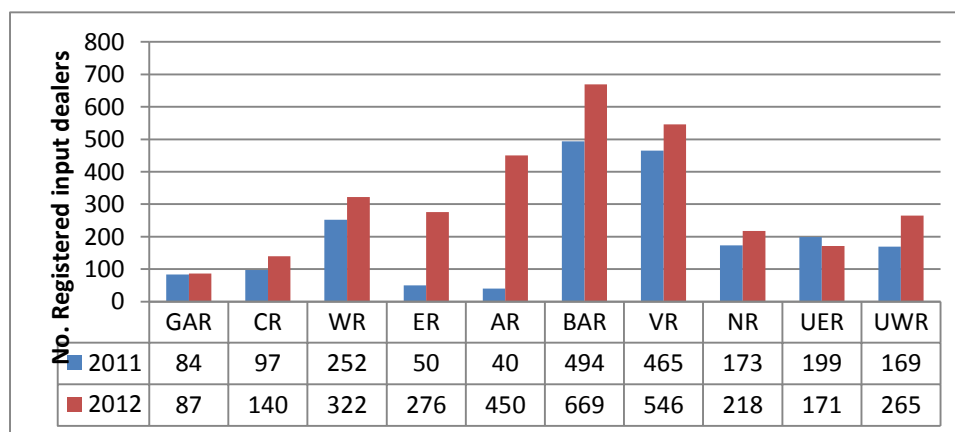
Source: MOFA, 2012

Input outlets and sale points:

The number of input outlet points increased by 55.4% from 2,023 in 2011 to 3,144 in 2012 compared to 59.3% increase recorded in 2011. The region with the highest number of registered input dealers remained Brong Ahafo Region with 21.3% of the total number of registered input dealers, followed by Volta Region with 17.4%. The Ashanti Region which had the lowest number of registered inputs dealers of about 2% in 2011 recorded significant improvement of 14.3% of the total number of registered input dealers, and constituted the third highest input outlets and sales points.

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, 2010 (Act 803)” which requires that all agrochemical dealers are registered with the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Figure 4.8: Number of Registered input dealers, 2011 - 2012



Source: MOFA, 2012

Fertilizer Imports

Fertilizer application rate in Ghana has been observed to be one of the lowest in the world. Though it has improved from 8kg/ha in 2010 to 10kg/ha in 2012 following the introduction of the fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008, it still falls below the Sub-saharan Africa average of 20kg/ha, 99 kg/ha in Latin America, 109kg/ha in South Asia, and 149 kg/ha in East and South/East Asia. With the comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to the potential, sustained campaign 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, and improve yields and productivity in agriculture, the Government of Ghana introduced a fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008. The level of fertilizer importation increased by about 113% in 2012. In general, farmers were satisfied with the availability and accessibility of fertilizer in 2012 than in 2011. The increased availability is attributed to the subsidy programmes

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 herbicides and solid fungicides, the importation of both liquid and solid insecticide, solid herbicides and liquid fungicides, all recorded declines in 2012. The liquid and solid formulations of insecticides declined by 12% and 97% respectively in 2012 compared to an increase of 58% and 19.4% respectively in 2011. The importation of liquid herbicides which recorded an increase of 130% in 2011, recorded a decline of 52% in 2012, while importation of solid herbicides which recorded increase of 164% in 2011 recorded an increase of 16% only in 2012. The importation of solid fungicides which recorded an increased of 145% in 2011 also recorded a decline of 100% in 2012, however liquid fungicides which declined by 92.5% in 2011 increased significantly by 3461% in 2012.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

In 2012, various agricultural machinery/equipment were procured and distributed to beneficiaries in all the 10 regions in Ghana. In addition 50 combine harvesters deployed in 2011 were serviced and conditioned for 2012 rice harvesting season across the country, while 30 units of combine harvesters were sold out to interested farmers on subsidized hire purchase scheme to increase agriculture productivity. Also 23 rice reapers and 21 threshers were sold out to interested individual farmers. These interventions continued to improve farmers' access to agricultural machinery/equipment and enhanced tractor-farmer ratio which remains at 1:1,500 in 2012 (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 (AESD) of MOFA continued to train farmers and tractor operators in proper operation, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipments across the country. In 2012, a total of 200 farmers and tractor operators were trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery, while under the Agricultural Mechanization and Services Centres (AMSECs) programme about 89 centres were maintained and made operational to bring enhanced access to mechanized agricultural

services to farmers, though no new centres were established in 2012. This brings the total number of existing centres to 89.

Table 4.5: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	Na	1: 1,800	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress (The percentage of agricultural land area ploughed (mechanized area) is currently estimated at 22.5% of the total cultivated area. The area ploughed by tractors is 2,487,375 ha/yr while area ploughed by draught animals per annum is 80,000 ha)
2. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	Na	67 Centres	89 centres (6% increase)	0	Slow progress (To date 89 AMSECs have been established in 62 districts)
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Na	Na	75 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	Significant progress

Source: MOFA, 2012

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 35 improved technologies, including 14 under the crop sub-sector, 15 under the livestock sub-sector, and 7 under the fisheries sub-sector were demonstrated to farmers in all the regions of the country by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) in 2012.

In all, a total of 1,470,645 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities), representing an increase of 22.5% from the 2011 level, accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2012. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 75% benefited from crops, 20% benefited from livestock, and 1% benefited from fisheries technologies demonstrated, while the remaining 4% benefited from other agricultural management practices (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target			
1. Extension Officer-farmer ratio	1:700	1:1500	Na	1:1500	Steady progress No. of Research Extension Linkage meetings held throughout the country declined from 76 in 2011 to 18, 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	1,203,473 (5.9% decrease)	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	Significant progress			
						Female (%)	Male (%)	Total
					Crop	36.5	63.5	1,102,984
					Livestock	37.8	62.2	294,129
					Fisheries: -Fish processing -Fingerling prod'n	75 50	25 50	2,941 588
Total	38	60.2	1,470,645					

Source: MOFA, 2012

On the average, female participation in all technologies demonstrated was 38% compared to 36.5% participation in 2011, however, technologies demonstrated in fish processing attracted 75% female participation while that of fingerling production attracted 50% female participation.

Available data indicates no change in extension officer-farmer ratio of 1:1,500 pertaining in 2011. However with the assistance of the information vans, farmers continued to be reached with documentaries and technology innovations. As a result, the capacity of the AEAs to reach more farmers and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts continued to be sustained. During the 2012 farming season, though the number of Research Extension Linkage (RELC) meetings held throughout the country declined from 76 in 2011 to 18, the number of agricultural information centres increased from 41 in 2011 to 46, leading to an increase in the number of farmers' visits from 36,011 in 2011 to 42,274 visits in 2012.

Total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) required in 2012 was 3,909, out of which 2,068 (53%) were at post, similar to the capacity in 2011. However, AEAs activities covered 79% of the farming communities in the country, efforts are being made to reach more farmers through other innovative approaches such as the formation of FBOs. So far, there are 20,308 FBOs, of which about 56% are functional, and 41% of the 290,899 members are females.

iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and access to credit

Both formal and informal irrigation are practiced in all 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 2012, combined developed land area under irrigation (formal and informal) increased by 0.1% from 28,303.5 hectares in 2011 to 28,323.5 hectares. The share of the area under formal irrigation remained at 37.7% as in 2011, while those under informal irrigation constituted 62.2% compared with 62.3% in 2011.

Total area cropped under formal irrigation increased by 1.7% from 9,745 hectares in 2011 to 9,913 hectares in 2012, compared to 10% increase recorded in 2011. There was also a corresponding change of 1.5% in the land intensification ratio³, from 0.91 in 2011 to 0.93 compared to 4.6% recorded in 2011. This marginal increase in cropped area raised crop production by 4.3% (50,921 metric tonnes to 53,102 metric tonnes).

On the other hand, the area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 9,798 hectare in 2011 to 10,138 hectares in 2012, indicating an increase of 3.5%. Land intensification ratio correspondingly increased from 0.51 to 0.57.

³ Land intensification ratio shows the efficiency of land use, comparing total cropped area to total developed area.

Table 4.7: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit

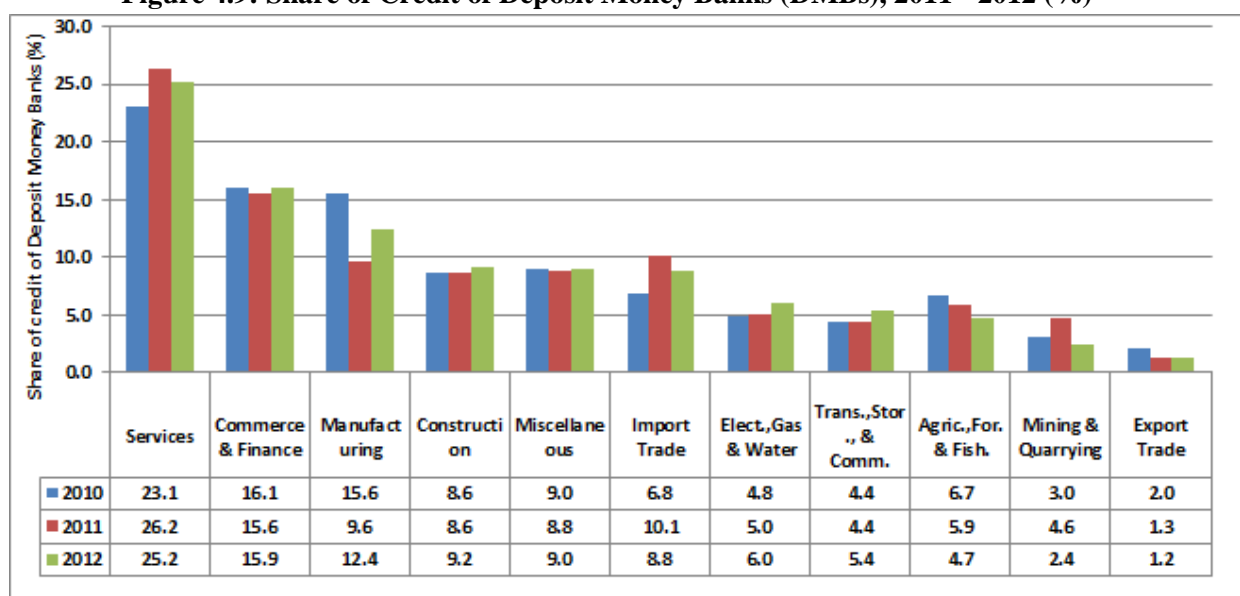
Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):	2%	0.74% (27,702 ha)	0.68% (28,303.5 ha)	0.70% (28,323.5ha)	Target not achieved (Combined developed land area under irrigation (formal and informal) increased by 0.1%)
- Total area(formal and informal)	Na	(10,065 ha)	(10,667.5ha)	(10,687.5ha)	
- Formal area	Na	(17,636ha)	(17,636ha)	(18,917.96ha)	
2. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.74%	5.9% GH¢500.98mill	4.7% GH¢542.02mill	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2012

The share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) declined from 5.9% in 2011 to 4.7 in 2012 after recording an improvement in 2011, and amounted to GH¢542.02 million. This still represents a small share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to all sectors, and the 9th on the scale of 1 – 11 key sectors of DMBs credit in 2012 (Figure 4.9).

The medium-term objective is to ensure that the overall credit to agriculture is maintained above 10% in order to support the agenda of modernizing agriculture. The continued low share of total credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to agriculture reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture modernization, including infrastructure.

Figure 4.9: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2011 - 2012 (%)



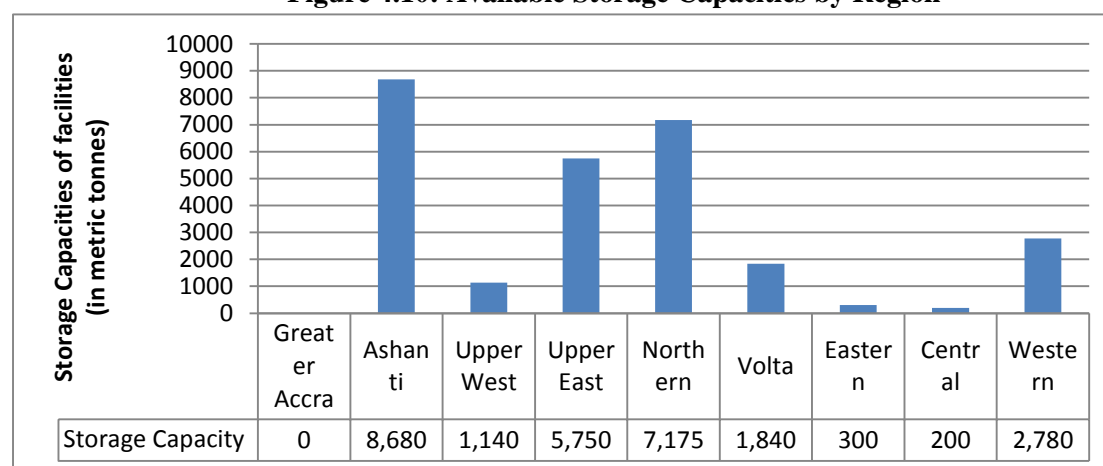
Source: BoG, 2012

v. Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Data on post harvest loss of staple crops is still not available. However MOFA continued to undertake a number of activities to develop the capacity of farmers in reducing post harvest losses of agricultural produce, especially grains. The dissemination of pro-cocoons technology

to farmer, use of super grain bags, use of solar dryers, construction of storage barns, agro-processing storage machinery operation, etc continued in 2012. Total number of beneficiaries for this training for 2012 was 381 with 55% being females. Also another 121,138 farmers and processors out of which 37% were females, were trained in proper harvesting techniques in vegetables and fruits, proper management of cribs, solar drying technologies, treatment of grains in storage, and hygienic storage of agricultural commodities. These trainings are expected to, in the long run, result in reduction in grain destruction during storage; production of high quality processed agricultural produce; and increased income resulting from value addition. Monitoring of post harvest activities by MOFA indicated that most farmers dry their commodities on raised platforms avoiding direct contact with the bare floor which initiates spoilage, and a total of 27,865 metric tonnes of storage capacity has been established at the commercial level of private operators.

Figure 4.10: Available Storage Capacities by Region



Source: MOFA, 2012

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 2012, the buffer stock facility, had in stock 12,418 metric tonnes of maize and 500 metric tonnes of rice. It also offloaded over 13,000 metric tonnes of maize and 17,000 metric tonnes of rice to the market to stabilize maize prices and provided a guaranteed market for rice, maize and soya bean to farmers in 2012.

Table 4.8: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
- Maize	24.57%	35.10%	Na	Na	Lack of data
- Cassava	24.22%	34.60%	Na	Na	
- Rice	4.83%	6.90%	Na	Na	
- Yam	17.08%	24.40%	Na	Na	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					
- Maize	Na	900	5,000	12,418	Steady progress
- Rice	Na	Na	4,750	500	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry:

Access to Production Inputs

- Under the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) 118 acres, comprising of 108 of cassava and 10 acres of sweet potato were established as community demonstration/multiplication sites in 64 districts in all ten regions. A total of 1,394 farmers comprising 846 males and 548 females benefitted from the programme.
- A biotechnology laboratory was constructed and refurbished at CRI, Fumesua, near Kumasi and new equipment and screen houses provided to CSIR-FRI, CSIR-SARI, CSIR-SRI and CSIR-PGRRI.
- WAAPP supported the development of High Quality Cassava Flour and the development of several varieties of cassava, cocoyam, sweet potato, maize and cowpea.
- Under the fertilizer and seed subsidy programme, 300,000 farmers were provided with 170,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer and 20,000kg of improved seeds of maize, rice and soybean.
- With the assistance from the Young Farmers League, 300 young farmers were trained in the operation and maintenance of maize planters, fertilizer applicators and land preparation at Afienya, Tsopoli and Okwenya all in the Dangme West District.

Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

- In an effort to encourage the adoption of improved technologies, MOFA established 111 community demonstration sites for root and tuber crops in 64 districts in the 10 regions. These were used to train farmers to increase productivity. Eleven out of the 111 demonstration sites were used to train farmers on good husbandry practices on sweet potato production.
- A service provider was contracted to design and support the implementation of e-extension programme to build capacity of field officers to give accurate information to producers, processors and other stakeholders and also improve the coverage of extension service delivery in the country.
- Under the Farmer Based Organization (FBO), 170 FBOs were sensitized, trained and clustered along the agricultural value chain to form district networks in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Brong Ahafo Regions. This was expected to enhance networking among farmers and improve farmer-to-farmer extension.
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provided training in high quality cassava flour processing to 60 farmer-processors (groups) in two regions, 11 medium/large scale cassava processors in 3 Regions, and the kitchen staff of 10 Senior High Schools in the Volta Region.

Access to credit

- A total of GH¢146.87 million was released by Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) as loans for agricultural production and other agricultural activities compared with GH¢141.696 million in 2011.
- The Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) continued to facilitate the acquisition of credit by farmers through Rural and Community Banks to improve their productivity.

The number of beneficiaries increased from 16,376 in 2011 to 21,779 in 2012 and the amount of loan increased from GH¢1.055 million in 2011 to GH¢2,643 million in 2012.

- In response to the demand by stakeholders for the establishment of an Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) Act which was amended in 2011 to create a window for agriculture financing, was made operational in 2012. The amended Act, namely the “Export Development and Agriculture Investment (Amendment) Act, 2011 (Act 823)” created opportunity for financial resources to be provided for the development and promotion of agricultural production and agro-processing activities among others.

Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- Three hundred and twenty (320) hectares of irrigated area were added to the currently cropped area following the 90% completion of work on Phase 2 of the rehabilitation works on the Tono Irrigation Scheme.
- Survey works and initial designs on the proposed Accra Plains Irrigation Project, which is expected to add about 11,000 hectares of irrigable area to the total national irrigable area, were completed.
- Rehabilitation works on the Tanoso Weir and Ave Afiadenyigba projects were completed, and have brought back a total of 84 hectares of existing arable land under cultivation.
- Work continued on the Dawa dam and the breached dams in the 3 Northern Regions

Agricultural Mechanization

- Agriculture Mechanization Service Centres (AMSEC) was established in 62 districts, with each centre supported with at least 5 tractors each with matching implements, maize shellers and water pumps.
- Under the Agricultural Machinery Subsidy Programme, 150 units of 50HP Cabrio compact tractors were imported in semi knock-down forms and the first lot of 50 units of these tractors was distributed to smallholder farmers.
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture procured combine harvesters for both rice and maize for onward distribution to farmers, while 400 tractors and combine harvester operators were trained in proper handling, operation and maintenance of machinery/equipment.

Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- To minimize the post-harvest losses in the tomato value chain, a 200 metric tonnes per day capacity processing factory aimed at processing tomatoes into paste was commissioned at Techiman in the Brong Ahafo.
- Special initiatives were implemented to manage post harvest losses in maize, rice, sorghum, and yam including introduction of combine harvesters in rice, super bags and dryers in maize, threshers and super bags in sorghum, and dissemination of improved yam barn technology in yam.
- MOFA through support from some donors continued to implement initiatives aimed at adding value to selected agricultural commodities mainly for food. The Root and Tubers Implementation Programme (RTIMP) continued to provide technical support and business development assistance through Good Practices Centres (GPCs) established across the project’s operational areas.
- MOFA through the support from other collaborators facilitated the development of new food products and improved characteristics of existing products.

- MOFA facilitated the activities of 293 groups with 4,060 (73% female) membership and 4,395 individuals (56% female participation) to process various quantities of different commodities, including cassava, maize, soybeans and fish.
- Two thousand, three hundred and seven (2,307) farmers and processors (71% females) were supported to process 109 metric tonnes of cassava into garri flour, kokonte, and dough.
- The programme which commenced in 2008 to train private sector operators in grain storage activities, continued in 2012 with a total of 381 beneficiaries (AEAs, farmers, traders, and stockist) trained in the use, operation and handling of the various post harvest facilities. So far 25,000 metric tonnes of maize were stored by private sector operators in 2012.
- Three hundred (300) individuals were trained in food processing

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 2011/2012 crop season, a total of 879,348 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 14% decline below the 2010/2011 level of 1,024,554 metric tonnes. 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 from GH3,200.00 per tonne during the 2010/2011 crop year to GH¢3,280.00 per tonne prior to the commencement of the 2011/2012 crop year, even though the world price of cocoa beans has fallen on the world market. The new price represented 74% of the projected net FOB price of cocoa.

Table 4.9: Promote Selected Crops Development

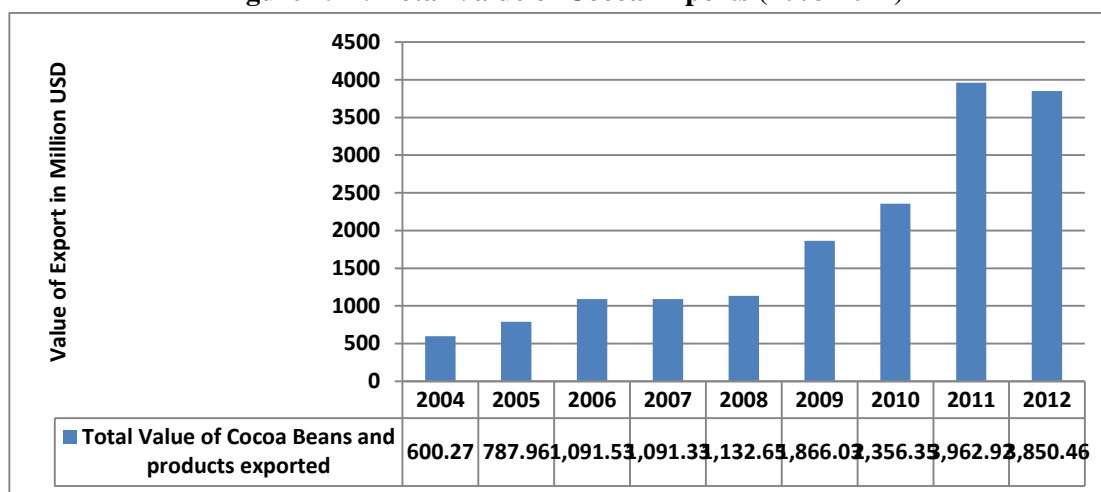
Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	≥1,000,000	710,642	1,024,554	879,348	Target not achieved
2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	22.4%	24%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of Shea nut exported annually (Mt)	Na	67.826	111.19	108.98	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2012

The installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa is currently estimated at 431,500 metric tonnes, representing about 50% capacity to process local cocoa production. In 2011/2012, the share of cocoa output processed locally was estimated at 24%, compared with 22.4% in 2011, but fell short of the medium-term target of processing at least 60% of cocoa beans locally. The

total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2011/2012 is estimated at US\$3,850.46 million, representing about 2.8% decline below the 2011 level of US\$3,962.92 million (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2008-2012)

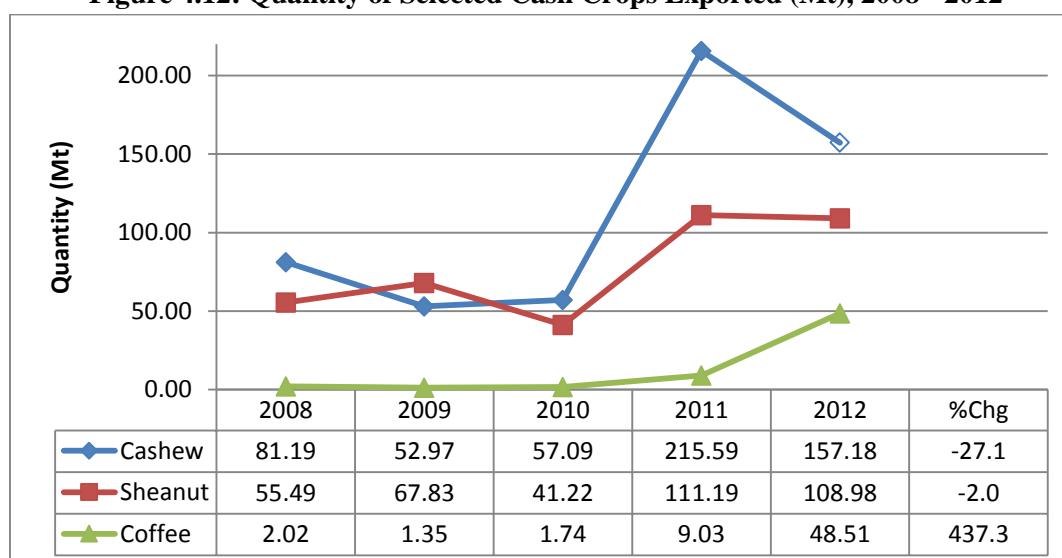


Source: BOG, 2012

Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew and coffee was accelerated in 2012 with the revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops including the shea nut unit under COCOBOD to facilitate the implementation of programmes to promote the shea industry in Ghana.

Subsequently the total volume of coffee exported continued to record an increase of 437.3 in 2012, while the total volume of shea nut and cashew nut declined by 2% and 21.4% respectively in 2012, after recovering in 2011 from a persistent decline from the 2008 levels (Figure 4.12). Total export earnings from these cash crops declined from US\$183.781 million in 2011 to US\$129.758 million in 2012, primarily due to the decline in volume and earnings from cashew nut exports.

Figure 4.12: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt), 2008 - 2012



Source: COCOBOD, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote cocoa and shea nut development:

- To promote tree and industrial crops (i.e. rubber, coconut, cotton, cashew, and oil palm), 3,000 hectares of Oil palm plantations involving 960 farmers (722 males and 238 females) have been established in Central Region;
- A contract was awarded to construct a 77km feeder road in the rubber and oil palm growing areas in the Central Region;
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture provided improved cashew planting materials to farmers to expand the area under cultivation. In all, 44,000 cashew clones were produced and improved seeds provided to farmers to cultivate 2,500 new cashew farms.
- 28,297 farmers produced 13,790 metric tonnes of seed cotton and 5,383 metric tonnes of lint;
- Government through COCOBOD continued with the Cocoa Hi-Tech and CODAPEC Programmes in the 2011/2012 cocoa season. The focus of the Hi-Tech Programme was to encourage fertilizer application and the use of improved planting materials by farmers. The CODAPEC programme was to mitigate the risk associated with the incidence of disease (blackpod) and pests (capsid) that attack cocoa;
- The Seed Production Unit of COCOBOD also supplied early maturing and certified high yielding planting materials to cocoa farmers to ensure high productivity;
- With the support of Government, COCOBOD continued the initiative to rehabilitate small to medium scale coffee farms;
- Government through COCOBOD provided resources for scientific and agronomic research and extension services for coffee production; and
- The capacity of the Shea nut Unit of COCOBOD, established in 2011 to facilitate the implementation of programmes to revamp the shea industry in Ghana, continued to be strengthened. The Unit is expected to be transformed into the Shea Development Board.

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:

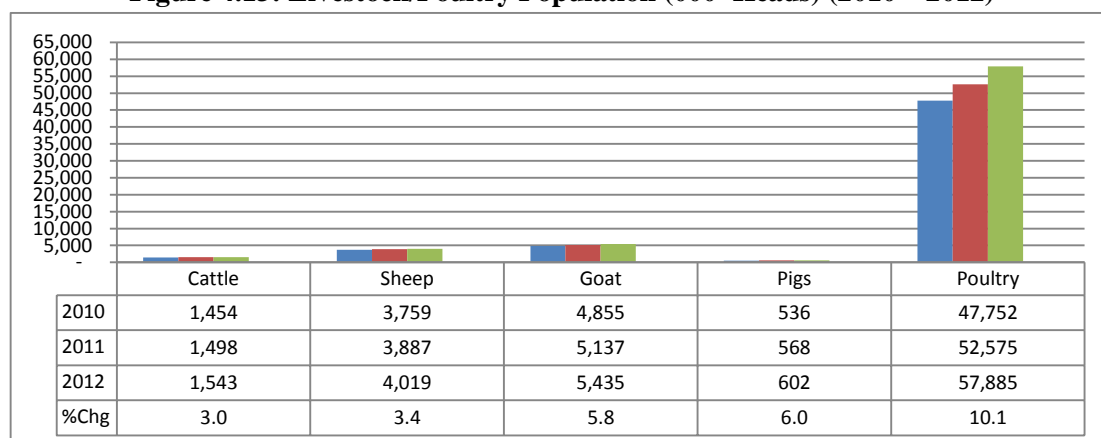
- Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%);
- Rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%);
- Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%).

Status of Selected Indicators:

In the absence of a regular livestock census, data on livestock and poultry are usually 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 have recorded relative improvement over the period 2010 and 2011, slowed down in 2012 and contributed about 1.7% to the GDP (compared with 1.8% in 2011). The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various species in 2012 were cattle (3% compared with 3.5% in 2011), sheep (3.4% compared with 10.1% in 2011), goat (5.8% compared with 15.1% in 2011), pig (6% compared with 98.4% in 2011) and poultry (10.1% compared with 37.5% in 2011). Based on these estimated growth rates, cattle population stood at 1,543,000 sheep at 4,019,000, goats at 5,435,000, pigs at 602,000 and poultry at 57,885,000 in 2012.

Figure 4.13: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2010 – 2012)



Source: MOFA, 2012

Table 4.10: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

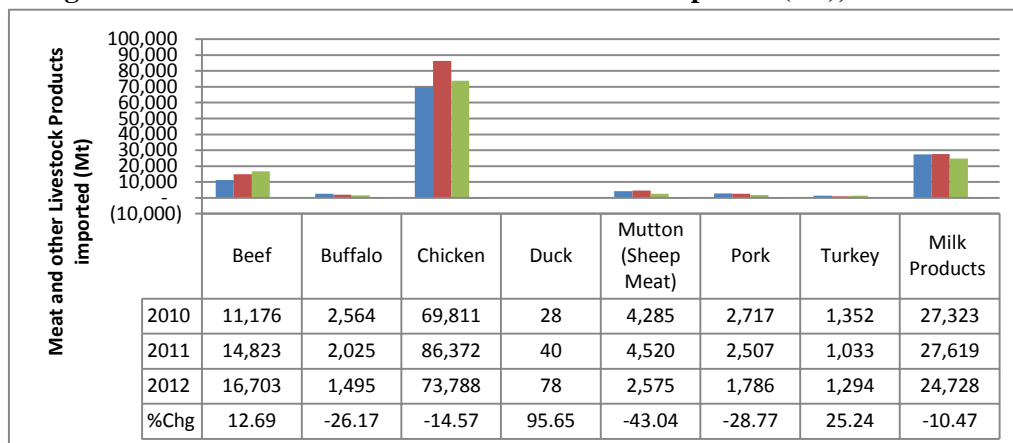
Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	Na	2%	1.9%	5%	Significant progress
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					
- Cattle	Na	1.1	3.5	3.0	Slow progress
- Sheep	Na	3.2	10.1	3.4	
- Goat	Na	5.0	15.1	5.8	
- Pig	Na	-3.0	98.4	6.0	
- Poultry	Na	8.8	37.4	10.1	
3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					
- Beef	Na	<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%)	32.6%	12.7%	Steady progress
- Chicken	Na	67,069 (-23.7%)	23.7%	-14.6	
- Buffalo	Na	4,454(-39.5%)	21%	-26.17%	
- Duck	Na	31 (92.5%)	29%	95.7%	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	Na	6,153 (3.2%)	5.5%	-43.0%	
- Pork	Na	3,150 (-42.6%)	-7.7%	-28.8%	
- Turkey	Na	1,980 (-40.9%)	23.6%	25.2%	
- Milk Product	Na	11,406 (319.5%)	1.1%	-10.5%	

Source: MOFA, 2012

Imports of meat and other livestock products also declined by 11.87% from 138,903.20 metric tonnes in 2011 to 122,447 metric tonnes in 2012 (Figure 4.14). With the exception of beef, duck and turkey, the importation of major meat and other livestock products declined in 2012.

The quantity of chicken imported declined by 14.6% in 2012 following persistent increase since 2009, and this appears to be good 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 4.14: Meat and Other Livestock Products Imported (Mt), 2010 – 2012



Source: MOFA, 2012

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote livestock development:

- A Livestock Demonstration Centre was established at Weija to enhance livestock production among 5,000 small scale farmers;
- 5,000 cockerels were raised and distributed to 250 farmers at a subsidized rate in 25 districts in the Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions;
- Livestock stations under the MOFA produced 460 improved stocks of various species of livestock and supplied 206 breeding stock to farmers to increase productivity;
- 100 grand-parent pigs were imported for multiplication and subsequent distribution to pig farmers across the nation;
- 20,000 copies of livestock production and dry season feeding manuals were developed and printed for distribution;
- 500 youth were trained in the rearing of pigs and cockerels; and
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) replaced the first and second generation breeding flock with stock hatched breeds with fertility and hatchability rates of 90.8% and 80.3% respectively in growing facilities at Pokuase and Katamanso poultry farms.

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 968,000 metric tonnes in 2012, while the annual domestic production was estimated at 455,697 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 512,303 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 indicators adopted 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 1.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared with 1.7% in 2011, and about 6.8% of the country's Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) in 2012. 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 24.3kg/annum in 2012, compared to the recommended consumption per capita of 40kg/annum.

The total annual domestic fish production in 2012 was estimated at 455,697 metric tonnes, representing 3.3% increase over 2011 level of 440,990.27 metric tonnes, and exceeded the target of 415,006 metric tonnes set for 2012. Out of this figure, 73% was accounted for by marine fisheries (333,697 metric tonnes), while 20.8% was from inland fisheries (95,000 metric tonnes). Production from aquaculture accounted for 6% (27,450.56 metric tonnes) of the overall fish production.

Compared to 2011, marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish food increased by 2.2%. The artisanal canoes contributed about 64% of the total marine fish production for 2012 compared to 70% in 2011. The decline in the share of marine fish production is attributed to declining fish stocks arising out of unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing over the past five years including a rise in sea-surface temperatures.

Inland fish production on the other hand, declined marginally by 0.4% from 95,353.31 metric tonnes in 2011 to 95,000 metric tonne in 2012. Aquaculture production increased significantly from 17,000 metric tonnes in 2011 to 27,450.56 metric tonnes in 2012. Aquaculture is produced from cages, ponds/tanks and dams /reservoirs/dugouts. Cage systems generate about 93.5% of aquaculture output, while ponds/dugouts and others constituted 6.5%. Cage culture production systems continued to gain popularity due to the high productivity and ease of operation.

Total surface area under functional fish ponds increased from 680.3 hectares in 2011 to 703.6 hectares in 2012, while those under cage culture increased from 1,525units/234,287.7m³ in 2011 to 2,278units/278.747m³ in 2012. Productivity of fish ponds which has remained at 1.5mt/ha/yr since 2005 increased significantly to 3.11mt/ha/yr, and continued to exceed the target of 1.7mt/ha/yr set for 2012 on account of improved strategy for input supply along the aquaculture value chain and good pond management practices (Table 4.11). The total number of existing ponds for 2012 was estimated at 4,749 compared to 1,459 in 2011. The increase in the number of existing ponds over the previous year has been attributed in part to aggressive government interventions in the area of fingerlings supply and availability, aquaculture infrastructure, availability of fish feed, and productivity improvement in fish production.

Commercial operators contributed over 95% of the total production in aquaculture with the small scale operators contributing estimated 5% of the production.

Table 4.11: Promotion of Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	24.5kg	21.7kg	24.5 kg	24.3kg	Target not achieved
2. Total Fish Supply (mt):					
a. Marine	325,006	326,109.7	326,545	333,697.00	Target achieved (A total of 4 out of the 5 sub-indicators achieved targets)
b. Inland Capture fisheries	74,500	74,500	95,353.31	95,000.00	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	15,500	7,500*	17,000.00	27,450.56	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	415,006	408,109.7	440,990.27	455,697.00	
d. Import	190,000	182,400	191,428.88	175,340.55	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ha/yr)	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.11	Target exceeded
4. Total surface water Area under pond fish farming (Ha)	Na	606ha	680.3ha	703.60ha	Steady progress
5. Total surface water Area under cage culture (No./Vol.)	Na	816units/97,212m ³	1,525 units/234,287.7m ³	2,278 units/278,747m ³	Steady progress
6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (Tonnes/m ³ /yr)	Na	0.050	0.069	0.10	Steady progress

Source: MOFA/Fisheries Commission, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote fisheries development:

- One hundred and thirty-five (135) sites were surveyed for pond construction, out which, 79 new ponds with total surface area of 450.26 hectares were constructed;
- 19 new cages were constructed as part of efforts to promote the development of aquaculture;
- 36,682,500 fingerlings were produced for distribution to fish farmers;
- 450 youth were trained in fish farming, and One million fingerlings distributed to 1,000 young fish farmers;
- As part of the programme to ensure co-management of fisheries resources with communities, Community-Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBFMCs) continued to be formed along the landing beaches to assist in the governance process.
- A total of eight (8) Municipal and three (3) District Assemblies along the coast passed and gazetted the fisheries bye laws at the Attorney General's Office in order to empower fishing communities to enforce the bye laws to ensure sustainable exploitation of the marine resources;
- Landing Beach Committees (LBCs) continued to be established in all the coastal regions with the responsibility to manage premix fuel distribution to its members. The profits from the management of the premix fuel distribution were used by the LBCs in the development of one hundred and ninety (190) projects along the coastal regions including the

construction of classrooms, hostels for teachers and nurses, bathhouses, and installation of street lights;

- The government through the Fisheries Commission (FC), supported the improvement of Akosombo strain of the Nile Tilapia and its dissemination to the Volta basin countries in the West African sub-region. The breed improvement programme led to a new breed of tilapia that grows 30% faster than the local breed;
- The Fisheries Commission in conforming to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) convention reduced the fleet of tuna vessels to conform to international protocols. In 2012, a total of 14 vessels were registered as against 17 in 2011; and
- As part of the West African Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP) to conserve and manage fisheries resources in a sustainable manner, Fisheries Commission (FC) in 2012 aligned the fishing fleet capacity with available fisheries resources to avoid over-exploitation.

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 Agriculture sector. The strategies to be implemented include: (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 the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the implementation of activities in 2012 by the Government of Ghana amounted to GH¢262.24 million, representing 15.2% increase over the 2011 level of GH¢227.551 million. Actual releases, however amounted to GH¢326.345 million, which constitute 24.4% increase over the approved amount and 41.2% over the actual release for 2011.

A total of 8,819 activities were planned for 2012, however 6,471 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the number of activities approved, 5,183 were implemented and completed as scheduled giving implementation efficiency of 75% compared with 82% in 2011. The shortfall in implementation is attributed in part to erratic release of funds, especially from GOG for the implementation of planned activities as well as the Ministry's own institutional capacity constraints to effectively carry out its mandates in a timely manner.

The amount of resources allocated to support extension services was estimated at GH¢50.706 million, constituting 67.85% of total actual resources released to MOFA for the implementation of programmes.

Table 4.12: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to Agriculture Sector	Na	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	1.4% (GH¢77.925mill)	1.34% (197.771mill)	Significant progress
2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Na	1.7% GH¢1,018,558.84	8.4% (Gh¢19.160 mill)	67.85% (50.706mill)	Significant progress
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	Na	0.69	0.82	0.75	Slow progress
4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	Na	Na	Once year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working Group meetings- monthly (12 per year)and quarterly (4 times a year)	Once a year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working group meetings (monthly) 12 per year SAKSS nodes, SAKSS steering committee meetings	Steady progress

Source: MOFA, 2012

To ensure that the appropriate framework exist for inter-scetoral and intra-sectoral coordination of activities, MOFA initiated the establishment of a number of institutional arrangements for collaborative efforts. They include the METASIP Steering Committee, Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS), Joint Sector Review (JSR) of the agricultural sector and the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG).

The ASWG for example, is a platform for dialogue on key agriculture policy reforms and ensure effectiveness in implementation of policy reforms. It is made up of the representatives of the Development Partners (DPs), MoFA management, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Private Sector, while SAKSS is made up of six thematic groups based on the six programme areas of METASIP. There is an average of 8 institutions per thematic area and others are co-opted when needed. In 2012, MOFA organized one (1) JSR meeting and twelve (12) ASWG meetings to dialogue and review progress on implementation of agreed agriculture sector policies and reforms.

MOFA continued to undertake its intra-sectoral activities related to M&E in order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of MOFA's work programme in a more coordinated manner. Participants were drawn from MOFA, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Services and representations from development partners.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to improve institutional coordination:

- The Agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG) and the Joint Sector Review (JSR) etc) that harness the available human and other resources for effective support and implementation of the sector plan continued to do their work;
- Training continued to be organized for MOFA staff to upgrade their skills on best

practices in monitoring and evaluation. The participants included Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), District Management and Information Officers (DMISO), District Agricultural Officers (DAOs), District Directors of Agriculture (DDAs), Regional Agricultural Officers (RAOs), Regional Directors of Agriculture (RDAs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in Agriculture;

- Twenty-three (23) officers including regional M&E officers and their assistants, and selected reporting officers of some national directorates underwent a three week training in Namibia on results based reporting;
- MOFA undertook education campaign for 367,986 farmers on the dangers of the HIV/AIDs and more importantly, the effects of stigmatization to support the national HIV/AIDs campaign efforts.

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 national 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 2012 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 2012

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2012 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, and key policy measures

and strategies implemented to bring about specific outcomes in sustainable natural resource management.

4.4.1 Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The major mineral exports from Ghana include gold, bauxite, manganese, and diamonds. Gold constitutes the bulk of the mineral production in Ghana, with production ranking 9th in the world and second in Africa, behind South Africa. The contribution of the sector to GDP was estimated at 2% (based on 2006 constant prices) in 2012 and contributed about 28.3% of government revenue as collected by the Domestic Tax Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.

With the growing importance of natural resources in the economy, especially after the discovery and production of oil in commercial quantities, the objective of government's medium term policy is 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
- Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities

Status of Selected Indicators:

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese continued to record mixed results in 2012. Gold and bauxite production increased by 18.2% and 6.2% respectively, while diamond and manganese production declined by 24.1% and 14.6% respectively. Gold production continued to rise significantly, recording a historical output of 4,313,190 ounces in 2012 compared to 3,648,954 ounces in 2011. The contribution of small-scale miners to the total gold production is estimated at 34%, while export revenues amounted to US\$5.8billion. The decline in production of diamond is attributed in part, to the relatively low price of diamonds on the world market as compared to gold. This has caused most small-scale miners to shift to gold operations. For manganese, the shortfall was due to new development and pit integration to ensure easy manoeuvring of mining equipment, and also enable the company to mine different grades from different parts of the same pit for blending.

The overall investment into the sub-sector continued to increase from US\$779.60 million in 2011 to US\$1,444 million in 2012, and exceeded significantly the target of US\$995 million set for 2012. The mineral rights granted for mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica increased significantly from 366 in 2011 to 581, and exceeded that target of 400 set for 2012.

Total employment generated by the sector continued to increase from 1,028,000 in 2011 to 1,129,100 in 2012, of which 97.4% resulted from small-scale mineral production including illegal mining, and 2.6% from large-scale mineral production.

Table 4.13: Mineral Extraction, 2010 - 2012

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
a. Mineral Production:					
- Gold (thousand ounces)	3,870,00.00	3,119,832	3,648,954	4,313,190	Target exceeded
- Diamonds (carat)	265,000.00	354,443	283,369	215,118.00	Target not achieved
- Bauxite(mt)	550,00.00	420,477	409,929	662,925.00	Target exceeded
- Manganese(mt)	1,515,000.00	1,007,010	1,757,387	1,501,033.00	Target not achieved
b. Labour:					
- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	29,000	27,481	28,000	29,100	Target exceeded
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)	1,100,000; (o/w 500,000 =legal)	800,000; (o/w 200,000=legal)	1,000,000; (o/w 450,000=legal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	Target achieved
c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)	995.00	762.26	779.60	1,444.00	Target exceeded
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					
- Royalties	350.00	94.187	222.025	359.393	Target exceeded
- Taxes	950.00	319.023	1,050.435	1,101.810	Target exceeded
- Corporate Social Responsibility(US\$)	50.00	9.424	43.733	26.676	Target not achieved
- Contribution to total merchandise exports(US\$)	5,500	2,619	5,037	5,771	Target exceeded
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	73.85	54.09	61	73.85	Target achieved
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	35%	42% (GH¢1,016.80 mill)	33.1% (GH¢1,405.67 mill)	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	Target exceeded
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	400	199	366	581	Target exceeded
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢)	15,000,000	Na	9.970 mill	26.069 mill	Target exceeded

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2012

Direct fiscal benefits from mineral production, including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, all improved over the 2011 levels and exceeded their targets for 2012. Taxes and royalties from mineral revenues increased from GH¢1,050.435 million in 2011 to GH¢1,101.810 million in 2012, representing 4.9% over the 2011 level, while the contribution of mineral production to total merchandise exports increased from US\$5,037 million in 2011 to US\$5.771 million in 2012, representing a 14.6% increase. Available estimates on mineral revenues repatriated into the Ghanaian economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks show an increase from 61% in 2011 to 73.9% in 2012, thereby achieving the target set for 2012. On the other hand, the proportion of mineral

revenue spent on local goods increased from 33.1% recorded in 2011 to 42% in 2012. This shows the 2012 performance exceeded the target set for the year under review.

In terms of mineral royalties returned to mining communities through, District and Municipal Assemblies, Traditional Authorities and Stools, there was a significant increase from GH¢9.97million in 2011 to GH¢26.1million in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources:

- Six mining regulations were passed by parliament to strengthen the legal framework governing the management of the minerals and mining industry (i.e. Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703));
- The Mineral Development Fund bill was revised and will be laid before Parliament in 2013 to help address developmental issues in mining communities;
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has set up Regional Task Forces in the Eastern, Greater Accra, Ashanti, Western and Central Regions to complement efforts by the National Security to deal with the illegal mining situation in the country;
- Geological exploration of 7 areas, totalling 349sq.km in various parts of the country was undertaken to identify mineralized areas for small scale miners. Japa in the Western Region has proved viable and mineral concessions are being acquired by small scale miners;
- To improve mining sector revenue collection, management and transparency, the multi-agency mining revenue task force conducted mine audit on two additional mining companies, and findings led to streamlining of Tax Administration on mineral right transfers, as well as general amendment to the fiscal regime governing the mining sector.
- To reduce dependency on traditional minerals, airborne geophysical and geological surveys were carried out over the Voltaian and Keta Basins to determine the base metal potential in the affected areas. In addition helicopter-borne VTEM EM data were collected over four blocks in Hohoe, Nkwanta, Akwatia and Konongo, while eight (8) areas were also geologically mapped across the country; and
- A strategic framework to improve small-scale mining in Ghana was prepared and 91 sites across the country designated for small scale mining of precious minerals. Guidelines on the use of mineral revenues by District Assemblies, Stools and Traditional Authorities were prepared to guide utilisation of mineral royalties returned to the mining communities.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The overall aim of Ghana's biodiversity policy 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 their use. Key strategies implemented in this focus area in 2012 were aimed at integrating biodiversity issues into development planning and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

The 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 revised draft strategies and action plans incorporates aspects of “In-Situ and Ex-Situ conservation, Taxonomy, Invasive Alien Species, Agricultural Biodiversity, Legal and Policy, Traditional knowledged Socio-economics, was about 90% complete. In 2012, national consultations were organized to get inputs from the public to enable the strategies address the emerging challenges. The final draft of the revised strategies and action plans was expected to be presented to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation by the National Biodiversity Committee (NBC) which is coordinating the review process, for the endorsement of the legislature, and subsequently incorporated into the national development policy framework.

In order to strengthen the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) for effective functioning and attainment of its intended purpose, the design of the CHM website was completed and made operational in 2011. In 2012, the website was updated twice to capture current developments and 25 officers from stakeholder institutions trained in the use of the website.

Table 4.14: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	90% (Stakeholder consultations completed)	20	75% accomplished*	90%	Target achieved
2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	Na	Na	100% accomplished	Na	Lack of data

Source: MEST, 2012

NB: *=Revised data

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reversing the loss of biodiversity:

- National stakeholder consultations were undertaken on the revised draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
- Training on the use of the website of the CHM for 25 officers from stakeholder institutions.
- Under the Coastal Zone Development Project to promote biodiversity conservation and reduce the impact of climate change, 50,000 trees were planted nationwide, creating jobs for over 18,000 youth.
- The Department of Parks and Gardens continued to cultivate and conserve medicinal and aromatic plants and identified rare and threatened plant species for multiplication and establishment of a bio-diversity data-base in collaboration with the Botany Department of the University of Ghana.
- To educate people on environmental and wildlife issues, the Wildlife Society of Ghana continued with its regular visits to schools and communities using talks, film and slide shows, symposia, durbars and campaigns to get conservation messages across to people.

- The Wildlife Society also organized a series of courses, training workshops and camps, particularly for wildlife club members and leaders as well as wildlife managers from within and outside Ghana.
- Under the Important Birds Areas (IBA) initiative, the Wildlife Society continued to gather data on the species of global conservation concern to be entered into a national IBA database.
- As part of the effort to conserve the biodiversity importance of selected communities considered exceptional, the Wildlife Society continued to implement joint programmes based on a partnership approach that empowers local people to take responsibility for the management of their natural resources.

4.4.3 Protected Areas

The strategies implemented in 2012 in this focus area were aimed at maintaining and enhancing protected areas; and strengthening the legal framework on protected areas. The 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.

Data on degraded areas within areas under protection was still not available⁴, however data from the Forest Preservation Programme which begun in 2010 indicates that, though the country is gaining overall forest of 0.31% annually, the quality of the closed forest, which is mainly gazetted, is reducing by 0.19% per annum. The loss is mainly due to the conversion of close forest to open forests, agriculture development, settlements and wildfires.

In 2012 the recorded cases of bush fires controlled in forest reserves across the country were 85, compared to 69 in 2011, and exceeded the target of 50 set for 2012. Meanwhile, the total number of protected area staff has increased from 2,349 in 2011 to 2,542, thereby gradually easing the 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

⁴ The initiative under the Forest Preservation Programme (FPP) which will enable 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 is ongoing. Therefore data on the "percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection" was still not available.

forest reserves; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; and collaborating with other stakeholder institutions in managing and protecting the forest estate.

Table 4.15: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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	2,542 (100% WD staff plus 60% FSD staff)	2,349	2,349	2,542	Target achieved
3. Number of recorded bush fire cases controlled in forest reserves	50	355	69	85	Target exceeded

Source: MLNR, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, through the Forest Commission (FC) completed the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Classification Maps for the whole country under the Forest Preservation Programme;
- Aerial surveys to acquire 3-dimensional structure of our forests were undertaken by FC;
- A state-of-the art Geographical Information Systems and Photogrammetry Laboratories for the analysis of satellite imagery and biomass modelling were established;
- A modern forest inventory system was also developed by FC;
- To mitigate the rampant encroachment on forest reserves and protected areas, as well as to address illegal logging, mining and settlements, a Rapid Response Unit was established by FC. Subsequently, 8 teams of the Unit have been created out of which 3 have been adequately equipped and deployed to seriously encroached areas to arrest the menace;
- As part of efforts to enable the implementation of the Legality Assurance System, with a major component being the Wood Tracking System, the Resources (Legality Licensing) Regulations, 2012-LI2184 was passed;
- A total distance of 15,514.91 km forest reserve boundaries was inspected by the technical staff of the FC during the year;
- Protected area staff carried out the following activities to maintain and enhance the protected area system:
 - destruction of illegal farms (involved 37 cases reported; covered 125 ha)
 - control of illegal harvesting of plantation timber (20 cases reported; 609 trees and 351 billets removed)
 - control of illegal harvesting of natural forest timber (119 cases reported; 709 trees, 4 logs, and 3,065 billets seized)
 - control of illegal chainsawing of natural forest timber (330 cases reported; 559 billets, 330 trees, 26,298 pieces of lumber seized)
 - control of forest fires (85 cases reported; covered 4,955 ha)
 - prevention of illegal mining (20 cases reported; confirmed 4.7 ha damaged).
- A total of 19,134.46 km of both external and internal forest reserve boundaries were cleaned during the year, out of a target of 21,090.81 km representing 91% achievement.

The cleaning was done using Forest Services Division (FSD) Forest Guards (13,714 km) and on contracts (5,420.46 km).

4.4.4 Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Efficient natural resource management and the restoration of degraded environment are critical to ensuring that natural resources contribute to greater wealth creation and sustainable economic growth. The major policy measures implemented in 2012 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 were adopted:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

Current projections indicate that the cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries) remained at about 10% of GDP, while the rate of deforestation remains at 1.37% compared to 1.35% target for 2012. Available estimates from Forest Preservation Programme shows that Ghana has a total forest area of 9.2 million hectares, comprising of 1.79 million hectares of close forest and 7.4 million hectares of open forest.

Government continued to implement interventions under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme in 2012. Under the programme a total of 5,928 hectares of degraded forest were rehabilitated or restored in 2012, compared to a target of 10,000 hectares for 2012 and the outturn of 8,899 hectares recorded in 2011 (Table 4.16). The shortfall in total degraded area restored could be attributed largely to inadequate resources and capacity, as a result of which the maintenance of the existing plantation of 25,426 hectares were prioritized for resource allocation. The government, through the Forestry Commission raised 948,942 seedlings of different species at the regional nurseries and procured additional 11.86 million seedlings for plantation establishment. Contracted seedling supplies to the expanded National Forest Plantation Development Programme sites nationwide in 2012 were estimated at 10.3 million, compared to 16.425 million in 2011. The seedlings and planting materials included exotic timber and fuel wood species, indigenous timber species, and fruit tree species.

Data on the total mining, wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored is still not available. However, current efforts, including the revision and implementation of the Ghana's mining and environmental guidelines and the introduction of oil palm plantation under small farm holder scheme in selected mining communities are expected to impact positively on areas degraded by minning.

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2012. Three 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. On the average, the time taken to acquire a land title certificate increased from 7 months in 2011 to 9.6months in 2012, while the time taken to process deeds registration remained at 2.5 months. The time taken to register land in 2012 increased to 3 months compared with 2.5 months in 2011. The total number of land certificates issued increased by 86.53% from 6,792 in 2011 to 12,669 in 2012.

Table 4.16: Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	≤10%	10%	10%	≤10%	Target achieved
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	8,899 ha Na Na	5,928ha Na Na	Target not achieved Lack of data Lack of data
3. Rate of Deforestation	1.35%	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	Target not achieved
4. Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate - Land registry (Deeds)	≤7months ≤2months	36 months (2003) 2.5mnths	7months 2.5mnths	9.6months (Greater Accra only) 2.5 months	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2012

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. The implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP-II) commenced in 2012 with the overall objective of consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. In total 35 Customary Land Secretariats have been established 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 2012 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- To develop and implement a sustainable process of assessing and monitoring the Cost of Environmental Degradation (CoEDO), the capacity of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the collaborating institutions were strengthened;
- Under the National Plantation Development Programme, 9,426 hectares were demarcated out of which 3,698 hectares were planted, creating over 10,000 full time jobs;
- Under the Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme, 250 hectares of bamboo and 8 hectares model rattan plantations were established in the Brong Ahafo and Western Regions respectively;
- To enable communities manage the resources as a sustainable revenue source, 21 communities in the Eastern, Central and Western Regions were trained in the scientific management and harvesting of bamboo;
- A blueprint to establish District Lands Commission Offices to decentralize land administration services was developed;
- A policy document on grants of large tracts of agricultural land to avert land grabbing and speculation as well as avoid landlessness was completed;

- To increase efficiency in survey and mapping data collection, 5 continuous operating reference stations was established in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi, Tamale and Bolgatanga;
- A network of 42 stations was designed to form the new Geodetic Reference Network (GRN) for land surveying;
- Up-to-date Orthophoto maps covering 14,282.30sq. km for Land Use Planning was provided in 100 towns nationwide; and
- Twenty-three thousand (23,000) acres of oil palm plantations was established under small farm holder scheme in the Prestea Huni-Valley District of the Western Region as part of the effort to pursue plantation development in mining communities.

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

To ensure efficient management of marine and coastal resources the key strategies implemented in 2012 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 prioritized coastal erosion projects of government included: the Dzita-Atorkor-Anyanui Sea Defence Project phase II – Volta Region; the Ada Sea Defence project – Greater Accra Region; and Sakumono Sea Defence project – Greater Accra Region. Others were the Aboadze, Amanful-Kumah, Nkontompo (Phase 2) and Ngyiresia Sea defence projects in the Western Region; Dansoman emergency sea defence in Greater Accra; and Cape Coast and Komenda Coastal Protection Works in Central Region.

Available data shows that resources spent by Government on the construction of control structures of these projects in 2012 amounted to US\$78,805,045, representing about 40% of planned expenditure. So far the Dzita-Atorkor-Anyanui and the Sakumono Sea Defence Projects are 100% complete, while 70% of the work on the Ada Sea Defence project was completed with the construction of seven (7) armour rock groynes in 2012. The construction work of armour rock revetment on 2,000 meters Dansoman Emergency Sea Defence and 2,000 meters armour rock groyne over the Aboadze Coastal Project were yet to commence, however construction of armour rock revetment for the Ngyiresia Emergency Sea Defence Project was

30% complete. Works on other projects were yet to commence following the completion of preparatory works, while others are at various stages of completion.

Though resources invested in fisheries management in 2012 was not readily available, a total amount of US\$400 million allocated under the Chinese Development Bank (CDB) loan facility was yet to be spent in the development of the fourteen (14) landing sites identified under the project. An amount of GH¢520,360.86 was spent between 2009 and 2011 on preparatory activities for the landing beach project. 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 2012, 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.

Table 4.17: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
2. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	Na	Na	0.96%	40%	Significant progress
3. Amount of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	Na	4,469.81	510.140	Na	Lack of data
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 Na 50mg/l, 75NTU 1500 µS/Cm Na Na	0.0 (HT)* 0.0 (LT)* 240 (HT)* 120 (LT)* 124 (HT)* 46 (LT)*	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 ⁵ .	Na In 2012, the concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.50%), and conductivity (53.85%) of industrial effluent samples obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2012

Note: *= 1994 baseline data

Data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons continued not to be 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. An analysis of the effluent quality of twenty six (26) manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema, undertaken by the Environmental Quality Department (EQD) of EPA in 2012 showed that the concentrations of Biological Oxygen Demand load (BOD₅) (100%), turbidity (61.50%), and conductivity (53.85%) of industrial effluent sampled were higher than the EPA recommended levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively.

⁵ Constraint Analysis for the Compact II of MCC, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- Under the phase II of the Atorkor-Dzita-Anyanui Emergency Sea Defence Works, a groyne system under construction to protect the 1.5km stretch of the coast was about 95% complete;
- Similar works were done on the 1.5km stretch of revetment to protect the Accra-Tema rail line from the effects of sea erosion under the Sarkumono Sea Defence works;
- Construction of site offices for the project and the first groyne was commenced under the Ada Sea Defence works;
- The Manufacturing Industries Department of EPA in collaboration with the Environmental Quality Department conducted field audits in eighty-one (81) major manufacturing industries in Ghana in 2012. The exercise covered industries in the Central, Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, and the Greater Accra Regions (Accra and Tema) of Ghana;
- The Environmental Quality Department (EQD) in May 2012 and October 2012 supported the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWM) being implemented by the Natural Resources department, with water quality monitoring in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions of Ghana; and
- The EQD mandated to monitor industrial effluent quality undertook analysis of the effluent quality of twenty six (26) manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema. The companies ranging from food and beverages, oil, paper, paint, pharmaceutical and textiles, measured BOD₅ concentrations ranged from (135-962mg/l) and (394-1178mg/l).

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

Key strategies implemented in 2012 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management. The indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

Total number of major raw water users with valid permits increased from 169 in 2011 to 225 in 2012, thereby exceeding the target of 201 set for 2012. However, the total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) remained at the 2011 level of 400 million m³/yr over the same period and fell short of the 475 million m³/yr target set for 2012, while

the number of drilling licenses for ground water issued, increased from 102 in 2011 to 115 in 2012.

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2012, with the establishment of the Tano River Basin Board in 2012. This brings the total number of basin offices and management boards established and made functional to six (6). In addition more resources were expended on strengthening the five (5) basin offices and management boards established in 2011.

Table 4.18: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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	475 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
3. Number of Water Use Permits	201	142	169	225	Target exceeded
4. Number of Drilling license	108	28	102	115	Target exceeded
5. Number of Basin Management Structures established	6	3	5	6	Target achieved

Source: MLNR, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) developed a Riparian Buffer Zone Policy to guide the planting of vegetation along water bodies to conserve and preserve degraded water bodies. This policy was adopted by Cabinet in December 2012 for its implementation to start;
- To monitor the usage of water resources, the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing through the Water Resources Commission issued new licences for 18 major water users in the mining, aquaculture, irrigation and industrial sectors. New licences were also issued to 17 borehole drilling companies;
- To address the challenge with invasive aquatic weeds, two mechanical weed harvesters and transport barges were procured as part of the integrated management project stationed at the Volta River Generation Station at Akuse;
- Three Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans were completed and published for the Pra, Tano, and Dayi River Basins. A national IWRM plan was also published for implementation in December 2012;
- About 30 police prosecutors in the Northern, Upper East and West regions were trained in water resources management to assist in enforcement activities;
- The WRC Communication strategy for 2012-2016 was published and implementation initiated;
- WRC initiated review and amendment of the WRC (1996) Act and Water Use Regulation, LI 1692 to allow for an expansion of water users that should be permitted and also address practical difficulties; and
- A draft Regulation on dam safety was developed for ensuring uniform and adequate level of safety for all dams throughout Ghana.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

Key strategies implemented in 2012 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 indicators adopted 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:

The proportion of companies issued with Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Mitigation Plan (EMP) permits continued to increase from 40% in 2009 to 63% in 2012, and exceeded the target of 60% set for 2012 due to the mechanisms put in place by EPA to enhance monitoring and enforcement of regulations. The improvement in EA and EMP compliance protects the environment from further deterioration. On the other hand, the number of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management remained at 15 in 2012 and fell short of the target of 40 industries set for 2012. The electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken for 233 base stations and safety assessment (for certification) carried out in another 443 base stations (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	40	20	15	15	Target not achieved
2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations	25%	Na	Monitor 50 base stations and Safety assessment on 200 base stations	233 Stations monitored (58%)	Target exceeded
3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	60%	40%	50%	63%	Target exceeded

Source: MEST, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- To ensure that manufacturing industries operate under sound environmental conditions, the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre (GNCPC) was commissioned;
- The 2012 National Noise Awareness Day, which is aimed at providing an opportunity for MMDAs, Religious Bodies, Housing Providers, Mediation Services and all those involved in neighbourhood and community noise management to raise awareness of services available and promote practical solution, was organized under the theme “The Message is Clear: Stop That Noise”;
- The EPA received and investigated a number of complains on noise nuisance emanating from heavy-duty generators at individual’s residences and provided guidance to owners to

operate within the EPA day and night times permissible levels of 55dB (A) and 48dB (A) respectively;

- The EPA continued to monitor selected dumpsites in Accra, including Oblogo 1 and 2, Sarbah, Anyaa, Mallam-Gbawe, Mallam SCC, Teshie-Nungua Compost Plant and Pantang dumpsites, to ensure that it is operated within the EPA guidelines on waste management;
- The EPA developed a source waste segregation proposal with stakeholders, to promote source separation in Ghana, starting with some government agencies and institutions located within the ministries in the Accra Metropolis. The programme has since been converted to a full scale project instead of a pilot programme to maximise impact;
- The EPA undertook a survey to assess the current status of health care waste management in Ghana. The exercise was to assess the current management practices of health care waste at hospitals or health care facilities in the country and assess the level of adherence to EPA or other guide lines on health care waste management; and
- Air Quality Monitoring was conducted at five (5) out of the eleven (11) sampling sites located in the Accra metropolis, and collected a total of 261 data sets of which 57.9% were from residential, commercial and major roads in Accra (except the BRT route), 42% were from along the BRT route alone.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the management of natural resources

The strategies implemented in 2012 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 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, continued to be sustained in 2012. 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 2012 (Table 4.20). The signing of benefit sharing agreements on plantations were developed with 24 private/commercial developers and 130 modified taungya system farmers; while 720 property marks for timber exploitation were renewed.

In 2012 a total of 789,441 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve: 513,568 m³ and off-reserve: 275,873 m³) out of the targeted 2 million cubic metres. This compares with the total of 820,731m³ of timber harvested (on-reserve: 493,892 m³ and off-reserve: 326,839 m³) in 2011. This represents 39% of the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). In all 88,289 trees were harvested; 41,974 trees from on-reserve and 46,315 trees from off-reserve in 2012, compared with 66,820 trees harvested (37,708 trees from on-reserve and 29,112 trees from off-reserve) in 2011.

Government through the Mineral Commission and with stakeholders, developed guidelines for the implementation of SRC by mining companies in mining communities in 2012 and circulated to all mining companies for implementation. On the other hand the number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed in the forestry sector stood at 73 of which 65 were on plantation and 8 for natural forest. This compares with 56 in 2011 of which 56 were plantation and zero for natural forest. Royalty disbursement to stakeholders by Forestry Commission in 2012 amounted to GH¢2.2 million, with outstanding balance of GH¢1.3million yet to be settled.

Though previous data on the total number of communities involvd in sustainable afforestation and reforested programme are not available to assess how much progress have been made so far, available data for 2012 show that 389 communities were involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes, of which 186 were on-reserve communities and 213 were off-reserve communities. This puts government on target to reaching all political administration districts.

Table 4.20: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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	56 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 56	73 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 8 SRA (Plantation) = 65	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)	Target achieved
3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	Na	Na	Na	389 communities (On-Reserve communities =186; Off-Reserve communities = 213)	Lack of data

Source: MLNR, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, completed the development of the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy, and built capacity for Clean Development Mechanism Programme;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology conducted country assessment on achievements for sustainable development;
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources organized stakeholder workshops on the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement/Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (VPA/FLEGT) protocols; and
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources signed a benefit sharing agreements with 24 private/commercial developers and 130 modified taungya system farmers.

4.4.9 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The key strategies implemented in 2012 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring mitigation of natural disasters and reducing risks and vulnerability.

The indicators adopted 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 2012, twenty-four (24) external shocks, with severe negative impacts on rural communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture, continued to be monitored. The long dry spell of harmattan during the last quarter of the year contributed to increased incidence of bushfire outbreaks in 95 Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs), compared to 72 MMDAs in 2011 (Table 4.21). Regional breakdown of the bush fire outbreaks shows that the bulk of the recorded incidence occurred in Brong Ahafo Region (25.3%), Central Region (24.8%), and Ashanti Region (14.9%), similar to the pattern observed in 2011.

On the other hand, 100 districts experienced flooding in 2012 as against 44 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 2012 was 101,672, representing 63.8% increase from the 2011 level. These led to a total of 28 fatalities, compared to 16 fatalities in 2011.

Table 4.21: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	≤238	355	238	545	Target not achieved
2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Na	%Chg = Na Total #: (173,473)	-81.5% (62,084)	63.76% (101,672)	Slow progress

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2012

To mitigate the impact of flood 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 number of preventive measures including strengthening of early warning systems, establishment of fire volunteer groups, training in causes of bushfire, etc were initiated across the country in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing developed and tested a Flood Early Warning System for the White Volta basin;
- To effectively manage natural disasters, NADMO continued to organize training for Rapid Response personnel at the national, regional and district levels;

- The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) carried out bushfire prevention activities in vulnerable rural communities across the country;
- MOFA established fire volunteer groups, and trained communities in causes of bush fire, control and prevention, and the identification, prevention and control of pest and diseases;
- MOFA supported formation of disaster management committees, and provided seed and fertilizer to victims of floods, and radio announcements; and
- MOFA instituted measures for stricter surveillance against army worm outbreak.

4.4.10 Climate Variability and Change

Key strategies implemented in 2012 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 (including minimizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions; building climate resilient infrastructure; reducing loss of carbon sinks; improving and managing the quality and resilience of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; developing climate change resilient agricultural and food security systems; and protecting vulnerable communities from climate related risks).

The indicators adopted 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
- Number 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, Ghana completed the development of a National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) in 2011.

Subsequently, fourteen (14) MDAs had subjected their policies to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment by the end of 2012, while the percentage of MDAs that have climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated into their policies and plans increased from 65% in 2011 to 95% in 2012.

Also the 170 districts in the country with medium-term development plans in 2012 integrated environmental priorities based on SEA into their respective plans. Efforts commenced to ensure that 8 new districts created in 2012 were covered to enhance their capacity for sustainable development and to protect the environment. On the other hand, data on the number of industries using methods based on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) concepts to assess carbon stocks, is not available. However significant progress is expected to have been made in 2012 as a result of the implementation of programme such as REDD+, FIP, FPP, NAMAs and low carbon growth programmes.

Table 4.22: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	13	10	13	14	Target achieved
2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	100%	10%	100% (170 Districts)	100% (170 Districts)	Target achieved
3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	57%	0%	65%	95%	Target exceeded
4. No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	Na	3	13	Na	Lack of data

Source: MEST, 2011

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- Relevant pieces of legislation including Water Act, Mining Act, Timber Resource Act; Ghana Investment Framework for sustainable Land Management Act; the Agricultural Sustainable Land management Act; and Environmental Sanitation Policy and Strategy Act were passed to strengthen the environment for the implementation of climate change adaption and mitigation measures;
- EPA commenced the implementation of the Africa Adaptation Project (AAP);
- EPA organized a Breakfast meeting on coordination of climate change activities;
- EPA prepared the third national communication under the GHG Inventory; and
- EPA developed the National Climate Change Action Plan, including long-term GHG mitigation scenarios.

4.5 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 59.7% of the 77 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 14.3% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 27.3% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented a worsening situation from 2011, where 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% of them did not achieve their respective target.

The growth of the Agriculture sector was estimated at 1.3%, compared to 0.8% recorded in 2011, with the bulk of the growth coming from the livestock sub-sector, similar to the situation in 2011 when the highest growth of was recorded by the same sub-sector. On the other hand, the natural resources continued to contribute significantly to GDP, with forestry and logging sub-sector contributing about 9.7% of the GDP of the Agriculture sector in 2012 instead of 10% in 2011, and mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil and gas contributing 29% to the Industry sector GDP in 2012 instead of 29.7% in 2011.

The output of about 55% of the major staple crops recorded a decline in 2012 inspite of the improvement in access to agriculture inputs including fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals. The reduction in output for these crops was attributed in part to erratic rainfall, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially millet, sorghum, cocoyam and groundnut. This notwithstanding, Ghana continued to be self-sufficient in food production as total output available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2012, while the volume and value of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa recorded a decline in 2012 after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011. The estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various livestock species which recorded relative improvement in 2010 and 2011, slowed down in 2012. On the other hand, total annual domestic fish production increased by 3.3% in 2012, compared to 3.2% in 2011, and contributed about 1.6% to the GDP in 2012 compared to 1.7% in 2011.

The contribution of the mining and quarries sub-sector to overall GDP recorded improvement on the account of increased receipts from oil production in 2012. However the mineral sub-sector continued to record mix performance in 2012, with gold and bauxite production recording increases, while diamond and manganese production recorded a decline. These notwithstanding, benefits from mineral production including royalties, other taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports all improved over the 2011 levels and exceeded their targets for 2012, while total employment generated by the sub-sector continued to increase with the bulk of it resulting from small-scale mineral production. The cost of environmental degradation as a percentage 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 2012, though there was a decline in the output of some major staple crops due to erratic rainfall pattern in some parts of the country, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially among millet, sorghum, cocoyam and groundnut. Therefore recommended the recommendation given in the 2011 APR on the need to sustain the interventions related sustainable land and environmental management, as well as strengthening climate change mitigating measures including the early warning system and emergency preparedness, be given the needed attention.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Total export volume and earnings from the Agriculture sector, excluding cocoa declined in 2012, despite the continuous implementation of the strategic initiatives that MOFA in collaboration with other partners are implementing to ensure GlobalGAP compliance by farmers and exporters. Once again the recommendations made in 2011 to undertake studies to ascertain the cause of the persistent decline in export volume of some agricultural commodities, be pursued with the view to identifying the relevant interventions to be implemented to reverse the declining trend.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/ Bottlenecks in Agriculture

Access to production inputs including foundation seeds, fertilizer and other agro-chemicals continued to improve in 2012, though at a slower rate than in 2011, as a result of the inability of MOFA to achieve its targets for the various production inputs in 2012. Significant number of farmers continued to depend on farmer owned foundation seeds, and fake agro-input dealers persist in the market. It is therefore recommended that MOFA prioritize the production of foundation seeds for action, while strengthening the monitoring of the agro-input dealers to identify and eliminate fake input dealers from the market.

Though fertilizer application rate improved in 2012, 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 farmers' access to fertilizers, as well as educating farmers on the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers 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 2012 with the procurement and distribution of various agricultural machinery/equipment to beneficiaries in all the 10 regions in Ghana, as well as expansion of the Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) programme. However, farmer-tractor ratio remains low and the percentage of agricultural land area ploughed (mechanized area) remained at only 22.5% of the total cultivated area. 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, the recommendation made in the 2011 APR to supplement land preparation, with specialized interventions such as public animal traction centres in areas where mechanization services are not readily available, should be

given the necessary attention in order 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 remains the same as the 2011 level and 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.

The total area cropped under irrigation continued to increase with corresponding improvement in the land intensification ratio, however the percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation still constitutes 0.70% and falls short of the 2012 target of 2%. Therefore efforts need to be made to accelerate the pace of implementation of planned interventions to bring significant cultivated areas under irrigation, including the Accra Plain Project, rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure, improved water delivery systems, and good cultural practices.

Following the gradual improvements recorded over the past few years to achieve the medium-term objective of maintaining credit to agriculture above 10%, the share of credit to agriculture, excluding cocoa by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) declined in 2012 and remains the 3rd least economic activity to allocate resources to by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs). This trend poses a significant challenge to the long-term national development objective of attracting private capital to the agriculture sector as well as reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture modernization, including infrastructure. Therefore the efforts to develop alternative financial instruments for agricultural production, as well as to reduce the risk associated with agriculture production, along within the value chain, should be explored.

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 2012. Effort aimed at actualizing the medium term objective of processing 60% of the domestic cocoa production continued 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 and coffee was accelerated in 2012 with the revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops including the shea nut unit under COCOBOD to facilitate the implementation of programmes to promote the shea industry in Ghana. This has led to significant improvement in the total volume of these crops exported in 2012. It is therefore recommended that the current momentum is sustained with the view to ensuring that the interventions outlined under the GSGDA for the development of these cash crops are fully implemented.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various livestock species which recorded relative improvement over the period 2010 and 2011, slowed down in 2012. To reverse the situation and sustain the progress made in 2010 and 2011, it is recommended that the interventions that led to the improvements in the growth rate be intensified, including the acceleration 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 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 not been significant enough to drastically reduce the country's over-dependence on captured fishes. To significantly transform aquaculture development and enhance domestic fish production, innovative approaches should be adopted to ensure targeted investments into productivity-enhancing interventions as well as effective fisheries management practices. 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 6,471 activities approved for implementation in 2012, about 80.1% were implemented at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.75 compared to 0.82 in 2011. This had profound implications for the attainment of the set targets in this sector in 2012. There is therefore the need for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to review its internal processes with the view to strengthening them for effective execution and implementation of programmes and projects. Also part of the shortfall in implementation has been attributed to the late releases of budgetary resources. It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) review its budget execution process to ensure timely releases of resources to priority sectors for effective implementation of approved activities.

Weak inter-ministerial coordination continued to pose a major challenge to the smooth implementation of activities in the agriculture sector. To address this constraint the existing inter-ministerial arrangements, including the dialogue mechanisms at the highest level of government, need to be reviewed with the view to strengthening them for effective implementation of interventions in the sector.

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The production of major minerals including gold, bauxite and manganese continued to record mixed results similar to the pattern observed in 2011, generating more employment, though at a reduced rate than in 2011. The benefit from mineral production including royalties, other taxes, corporate social responsibility, continued to improve and exceeded their targets for 2012, while the percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy through Bank of Ghana and the Commercial Banks recorded an increase, after a decline in 2011. The proportion of the mineral rights (licences) processed, increased significantly in 2012, however at a slower rate than the 2011.

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, relatively

weak management of artisanal and small-scale mining, especially the menace of illegal mining (galamsey), and frequent conflict between mining communities and mining companies.

Ghana lacks a modern gold refinery despite the significant production of the precious mineral over the past decade. Establishing a refinery could serve the West Africa sub region as well. This is an area, where Government should encourage Private Public Partnership (PPP). In terms of the bulk minerals, especially bauxite, Government policy on the establishment of a refinery to process bauxite into alumina for smelting should be enforced for new bauxite projects with the critical mass of bauxite reserves to make establishment of the refinery feasible. Also conscious promotion and enforcement of local content provisions in the mining regulations should be pursued, while effort is made to diversify into other mining 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 District and Municipal Assemblies should be strictly implemented. Also, appropriate strategies to deal with illegal mining should be implemented, while support to Artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) are improved. This may include the establishment of ASM Competency Training Centre to offer training to small-scale miners in proper mining practices, proper support systems, ventilation and de-watering of underground works and safe blasting practices. This form of institutional support to the small-scale mining sub-sector will contribute to curbing the incidence of illegal activities, facilitate improved mining practices and safety of small-scale miners, drastically reduce the numerous occurrences of serious and fatal accidents, control the illegal acquisition and use of explosives and reduce the environmental degradation associated with their operations.

Biodiversity

With the review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) almost concluded, and the Clearing House Mechanism already operational, it is important to accelerate the pace of the remaining processes, including the necessary parliamentary approvals to ensure that the final strategy and action plan became available for implementation. Other significant challenges to the the effective implementation of biodiversity interventions are lack of mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into sector and district medium-term development plans and programmes, and lack of monitoring and compliance culture. The institutional arrangements and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for implementing key biodiversity interventions have remained weak. With the establishment of the National Biodiversity Committee (NBC) to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the key actions, efficient mechanism for mainstreaming the interventions into sector and district medium-term development plans and programmes should be adopted. The relevant MDAs including the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, should also prioritize biodiversity interventions for budgetary allocations.

Protected Areas

Data on degraded areas within protected areas was still not available. However data from the Forest Preservation Programme indicates that, though the country is gaining in overall forest cover annually, the quality of the closed forest, which is mainly gazetted, is reducing every year. The loss is mainly due to the conversion of close forest to open forests, agriculture development, settlement and wildfires. Bush fires continued to be a major threat to the country's forest cover, and the number of bush fires controlled in 2012 increased by 23.2%. Meanwhile, the total number of protected area staff increased by 8.2% compared with 2011,

thereby gradually easing the enormous pressure on them. It is therefore that recommended the current effort at enhancing the number and capacity of the frontline technical staff is sustained to control rampant forest offences. Also efforts should be made to pursue the development of an effective strategy for the aggressive establishment of industrial plantations with the long-term objective of minimizing dependence on natural forest.

Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

Available data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has shown that the cost of environmental degradation continued to high. It is therefore recommended that inter-sectoral policy response be developed and implemented to ensure significant reduction in the cost of environmental degradation.

Meanwhile, efforts to restore degraded natural resources continued to be slow and did not keep pace with the rate of degradation of natural resources. Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated or restored continued to fall short of target and the previous year's outturn. 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. 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 legislative instrument to operationalize the various laws. It is therefore recommended that the initiative to consolidate all the existing 66 land laws into one, as well as to facilitate the formulation and enforcement of appropriate legislative instrument to operationalise the various laws (i.e. the Land Act, Lands Commission and the Land Use Act) be accelerated. So far the proposed Land bill has been approved by cabinet and forwarded to the Attorney-General's Office for the final processing and onward submission to Parliament for consideration.

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, lives, and properties of coastal communities continue to be endangered by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion. Government in 2012 continued to implement a number of projects initiated in 2011 to relocate communities in affected areas, construction of control structures and construction of landing beaches across the country. The completion of these coastal restoration initiatives is expected to halt the degradation of the coastal areas and bring relief to communities in affected areas. Though these programmes are ongoing, the pace of implementation has been slow. It is therefore recommended that efficient project management structures are instituted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, and the Ministry of Fisheries to ensure timely implementation of these projects.

Data to assess the extent of lagoon pollution continued not to be 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 2011 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 2011 for the Wildlife Division and the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to institute an efficient mechanism to ensure that there is regular data on this important indicator for effective decision-making has not received adequate attention, while the capacity to enforce regulations continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that these relevant institutions 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 efforts 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 use of water resources; and instituting water quality monitoring programmes. In order to sustain these efforts, the capacity of the Water Resources Commission (WRC) should be enhanced on continuous basis to implement these initiatives.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

In order to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution, a number of monitoring and enforcement activities were undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2012. This include monitoring of selected dumpsites in Accra, investigating complains of noise nuisance emanating from heavy-duty generators, undertaking surveys to assess health care waste management in Ghana, and conducting air quality monitoring in five (5) selected sites in Accra. 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 hazards. Consequently, the proportion of companies complying with EA and EMP permit conditions continued to increase and exceeded the target, hence showing a positive prospect for the protection of the environment from further deterioration. 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, including 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 natural 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 in 2012. In order to sustain these efforts, the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources are encouraged to 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 intensified.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

In 2012, a number of external shocks, with severe negative impacts on rural communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture, were monitored. Key among them were bushfire outbreaks and flooding. The long dry spell of harmattan during the last quarter of 2012 contributed to increased incidence of bushfire outbreaks in 95 districts compared to 72 districts in 2011, while 100 districts experienced flooding in 2012 as against 44 districts in 2011. The national preparedness in dealing with such disasters continued to improve through a number of government interventions. However, capacity and resource challenges exist for key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of fire outbreaks and floods including Ghana National Fire Service and NADMO. Continuous efforts have to be made to strengthen the capacity of these institutions for effective response to these disasters when they occur. In addition, the current efforts at shifting the focus of operations of these institutions from mitigation to preventive measures should be intensified.

Climate Variability and Change

Following the development of a National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) and the mainstreaming of climate change interventions into key planning processes at the national, regional and district levels in 2011, the number of MDAs and MMDAs who have subjected their policies to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment, as well as integrated climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities in their work programme continued to increase. This notwithstanding, the current effort at coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate change interventions across MDAs and MMDAs is challenged by weak institutional arrangements and inter-sectoral coordination mechanism. 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 and their subsequent exploitation have provided Ghana the opportunities for renewed efforts at accelerated 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, is expected to serve as a catalyst for the accelerated growth and development of the economy.

In this regard, the medium-term strategies under the GSGDA for the development of the oil and gas industry were aimed at achieving the following 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 2012

To assess progress towards the attainment of the above policy 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 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

Notwithstanding the technical challenges experienced in 2012 in oil production, the daily average production increased from 67,398.04 barrels in 2011 to 71,997.03 barrels in 2012, with the peak daily average production of 112,386 barrels achieved in December 2012. Total oil

production from the Jubilee Field amounted to 26,351,278 barrels over 366 production days in 2012, compared to 24,195,895 barrels for 359 production days in 2011, representing an increase of 8.9%. The Ghana Group (i.e. Government of Ghana and GNPC) lifted a total of 4.9 million barrels out of the total production volume of 26.4 million barrels in 2012, representing 18.6%. The Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Ltd (SOPCL) also produced an additional 105,464 barrels in 2012 compared to 75,730.69 barrels in 2011. This represents an increase of 39.3%, and a reversal in the declining trend in production from the Saltpond Field between 2009 and 2011.

Appraisals on the additional oil discoveries, namely Hickory North, Almond, Beech, Pecan, Sankofa East and Wawa, commenced in 2012, and were at various stages of appraisal. The amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration in 2012 was estimated at US\$2.70 billion, compared to US\$2.45 billion recorded in 2011, and the projected investment inflows of US\$1.67 billion for 2012.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

Oil production has become a major source of growth in the economy, and a major contributor to the GDP of the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector since 2010. In 2012, the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector grew by 5% compared to 206.5% recorded in 2011 when the full impact of the oil production was recorded for the first time. The share of the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector in overall GDP, however, increased from 8.4% in 2011 to 8.8% in 2012, while the contribution of oil production to the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector's GDP declined marginally from 79.9% in 2011 to 78% in 2012. This is largely on account of the production difficulties experienced at the Jubilee Field during the first half of the year.

Gas Utilization

Production of associated gas from the Jubilee Field was at a rate of 90.67 mm standard cubic feet per day in 2012 compared with 84.28 mm standard cubic feet. Total gas production in 2012 was estimated at 33,184.09 mm standard cubic feet, representing an increase of 9.4% over 2011 level. The gas produced was re-injected as a result of the non-completion of the gas pipeline and processing plant. Hence, none of the gas produced in 2012 was used for domestic consumption or electricity generation, similar to the situation in 2010 and 2011.

The construction of a 59 km offshore pipeline for the Gas Infrastructure Project continued with the completion of a pre-lay activity, linked to the deep water pipeline; and the installation of 25 km of offshore pipeline in addition to the 14 km laid by GNPC. In addition, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Offshore Shallow Water pipeline was completed, and compensations paid by Government to about 6,000 farmers whose crops were affected by the project.

Work commenced on the laying of onshore 111 km 20-inch pipes from the site of the processing plant at Atuabo to the Aboadze Thermal Station. The core processing units of the Gas Processing Plant were being fabricated in Canada and the entire modular plant was expected to be delivered to Ghana in the first quarter of 2013. The site filling, compacting and piling for the gas processing plant was 80% complete. The right of way clearing and the line pipe stringing for the 111km onshore pipeline were completed. Work on the pipe fitting and welding was 83% complete.

The Ministry of Energy completed work on the Natural Gas Pricing Policy to guarantee full participation in the gas industry by oil companies in May 2012, and received cabinet approval for its implementation. Meanwhile, the technical appraisal work was completed on the Sankofa-Gye Nyame field, and this has established the existence of a combined gas resource volume of 1.8 trillion cubic feet (tcf), of which 1.3 tcf is recoverable.

Regulations

As part of governments effort to ensure better participation in the oil and gas sector, the draft regulations to provide legal backing to the Local Content Policy was developed and laid before Parliament. Furthermore, a draft Petroleum (Exploration and Production) bill has been developed and was under-going stakeholder consultations with the bill expected to be laid before Parliament by the second quarter of 2013.

Table 5.1: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicators	2012 Targets	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (millions): - Jubilee: - TEN - Sankofa/Gye Nyame:	Na	272 Jubilee only	658 Jubilee only	633 mmbbl (oil) 750 bcf (gas) 245 mmbbl (oil) 365 bcf (oil) 114 mmbbl (oil) 1,300 bcf (gas)	Steady progress
2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$ billion)	1.67	1.6	2.45	2.70	Target exceeded
3. No of barrels of oil production per year	Na	SOPCL 174,496	SOPCL 75,730.69 Jubilee 24,195,895	SOPCL 105,464 JUBILEE 26,351,278	Significant progress
4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	Na	Na	14,762.30 mm	29,115.73 mm	Significant progress
5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	7.12	0.0	6.7	6.8	Target not achieved
6. Share of petroleum in mining and Quarrying industry (%)	Na	0.0	79.9	78.0	Slow progress
7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	Na	Na	Na	0%	Lack of data
8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	Na	0%	0%	0%	Slow progress
9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	Na	0%	0%	0%	Slow progress
10. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	Na	Na	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	National Gas Pricing Policy completed and approved by cabinet	Significant progress
11. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	Na	Na	Gh¢6.5 billion invested in petroleum sector	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOEP/GNPC, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented in 2012 to develop the oil and gas sub-sector include the following:

- Exploration and appraisal activities continued in 2012, which led to an increase in the reserve base from 2.22 billion barrels of oil equivalent in 2011 to 2.506 billion barrels

in 2012. Out of 11 exploratory wells drilled, six resulted in discoveries representing a success rate of 55%, while three out of the six appraisal wells drilled were also successful;

- Preparatory work for the development of Ghana's next oil and gas production field, the Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme (TEN) development, progressed in 2012, with a Plan of Development submitted for approval by GNPC and its partners to the Minister for Energy in 2012;
- GNPC also continued work in 2012 to establish the petroleum system and the thermal maturity of Ghana's only inland basin, the Voltaian Basin. To this end, desktop geological studies of the basin were conducted, and six 'slim hole' locations were selected for drilling in 2013; and
- In line with its goal of becoming an operator, GNPC has selected, as partner, a consortium led by a world class deep-water operator to jointly operate the South Deepwater Tano block. A draft Petroleum Agreement was forward to cabinet for approval and parliamentary ratification.

5.2.2 Revenue Management and Transparency

In order to evaluate progress made in achieving the above objective, 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; and
- 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 five oil liftings in 2012, which amounted to 4,931,034 barrels of crude oil and yielded a total receipt of US\$541.07 million (GH¢978.27 million) (Table 5.2). This was significantly lower than the projected receipt of about US\$685.74 million (GH¢1,239,821,113) in the 2012 budget. Out of the total oil receipts, royalties accounted for US\$150.6 million and the remaining represents the state's carried participation interest, surface rentals and royalties from SOPCL.

In line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815), 70% of the projected petroleum receipts or Benchmark Revenue is earmarked as the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), as approved by Parliament, with the remaining 30% allocated to the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs). In addition, the allocation to the GPFs should be distributed to the Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) and the Ghana Stabilization Fund (GSF) in the ratio of 3:7 respectively.

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 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. The Stabilization Fund, on the other hand, was 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, while the Heritage Fund is to provide an

endowment to support the welfare of future generations after the underground petroleum has been depleted.

Table 5.2: GOG Crude Oil Lift by End December 2012

Item	Unit	(5 th Lift)	Qtr2(6 th and 7 th Lift)	Qtr3(8thLift)	Qtr4(9th Lift)	Total
Total Volume of Lift	Barrels	5,871,464	5,873,709	6,816,863	7,868,898	26,430,934
o/w GOG/GNPC	Barrels	996,484	6 th Lift: 997,636 7 th Lift: 995,247	947,021	994,646	4,931,034
o/w Partners	Barrels	4,874,980	3,880,826	5,869,842	6,874,252	21,499,900
Date of GNPC Lift	d/m/yy	4 - Jan - 12	6 th Lift - 3 - April - 12 7 th Lift- 27- June- 12	12 - Sept - 12	12 - Nov- 12	
Reference Price Per Barrel	US\$	110.58	6 th - 124.166 7 th - 90.193	112.56	108.44	
Market Price Per Barrel	US\$	111.63	2 nd Lift: 125.816 3 rd Lift: 90.213	112.56	108.44	
Marketing Cost Per Barrel	US\$	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	
Marketing Cost	US\$	79,719				79,719
Gross Receipt from GOG/GNPC Lifting	US\$	111,157,790	216,014,637	106,592,895	107,858,418	541,623,740
o/w Royalties	US\$	30,948,012	59,987,945	29,677,076	30,029,417	150,642,450
o/w Carried and Participating Interest	US\$	80,209,778	155,474,274	76,915,819	77,829,001	390,428,872
Transfer to GNPC	US\$	51,334,258	96,016,218	41,683,633	41,915,817	230,949,926
o/w Equity Financing Cost	US\$	32,083,911.00	56,377,514.00	18,195,508	17,973,695	124,630,628
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	US\$	19,250,346.84	39,638,704	23,488,125	23,942,122	106,319,298
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	US\$	59,823,532.36	119,446,001.20	64,909,263.15	65,942,600.28	310,121,397
o/w Royalties	US\$	30,948,012.11	59,987,945.18	29,677,076	30,029,416.81	150,642,450
o/w Net Carried & Participating	US\$	28,875,520.25	59,458,056.02	35,232,187	35,913,183.47	159,478,947
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts	US\$	0.00	552,417.72	0.00	0.00	552,418
o/w Corporate Income Taxes	US\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
o/w surface rentals	US\$	0.00	448,225	0.00	0.00	448,225
o/w Royalties from Saltpond Offshore Co (3%)	US\$	0.00	104,193	0.00	0.00	104,193
o/w Others	US\$	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total GOG Net Receipts	US\$	59,823,532.36	119,998,419.2	64,909,263.15	65,942,600.28	310,673,815

Source: MOF, 2012

In 2012, about 92.2% of GoG net receipts (i.e. US\$310.673 million) from oil liftings were allocated to ABFA compared to 70.7% in 2011, while the allocations to the Heritage and Stabilization Funds in 2012 consisted 5.7% and 2.4% respectively.

Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, 45% was allocated to road infrastructure development; 14.1% to agriculture modernization; 19.3% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; while 21.7% was allocated to capacity building (including oil and gas) (Tables 5.3 & 5.4). The four priority areas are due for review in the 2014 fiscal year. The main difference between the 2012 and 2011 utilization of ABFA was the significant decline in the allocation to road infrastructure from 87% to 45%, and the corresponding increases in allocation to capacity building from 0.29% to 21.7%, agriculture from 5% to 14.1%, and expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure from 7.6% to 19.3%.

In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011, (Act 815) all petroleum receipts for the 2012 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, the Ministry of Finance website and in the Gazette (Table 5.5.).

Table 5.3: Distribution of Oil Receipts to Allowable Sources in 2012

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	51,334,258	96,016,218	41,683,633	41,915,817	230,949,926
o/w Equity Financing Cost	32,083,911	56,377,514	18,195,508	17,973,695	124,630,628
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	19,250,347	39,638,704	23,488,125	23,942,122	106,319,298
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	59,823,532	119,446,001.20	64,909,263.15	65,942,600.28	310,121,397
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	59,823,532	95,879,065	64,909,263	65,942,600	286,554,461
o/w Stabilization Fund	0	16,883,548	0	0	16,883,548
o/w Heritage Fund	0	7,235,806	0		7,235,806
TOTAL Receipt	111,157,790	216,014,637	106,592,896	107,858,418	541,623,740

Source: MOF, 2012

Table 5.4: Utilization of 2012 Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)

Srn	Item	Expenditure (GH¢ mil)	% of Total
1	Expenditure and Amortization of Loans for Oil and Gas Infrastructure	100.0	19.3
2	Road & Other Infrastructure	232.4	45.0
3	Agriculture Modernization	72.7	14.1
4	Capacity Building (including Oil and Gas)	111.96	21.7
5	Total	516.83	100

Source: MOF, 2012

Table 5.5: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicators	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill: - Stabilisation Fund - Heritage Fund	Na	Na	23.2% Stabilization Fund and 6.1% heritage Fund established per PRMA, Act 815	5.7% Stabilization Fund and 2.4% Heritage Fund established per PRMA, Act 815	Slow progress
2. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets	GH¢1,485.745 mill	Na	US\$166.955 mil (70.1%)	US\$310.673 mil (92.2%)	Target not achieved
3. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	Na	Na	1.87%	2.45%	Significant progress
4. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	Reports to be published on 15th of Feb and 15th of May	Na	MOFEP publishes quarterly reports	MOFEP published management reports	Target achieved

Source: MOEP/GNPC, 2012

GNPC Utilization of Petroleum Funds

In 2012, an amount of US\$230.95 million was transferred to GNPC, out of which 54.5% was spent as Equity Financing Costs of the Jubilee Field. Total resources committed to other projects besides Jubilee Field, amounted to US\$61.67 million, representing 26.7%. Staff cost, amounted to US\$9.01 million in 2012 and represented 3.9% of funds transferred to the Corporation in 2012. The general operational and administrative expenditure increased from

US\$9.38 million in 2011 to US\$16.27 million, representing 4.5% compared to 7.0% in 2011 (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Analysis of Utilisation of 2011 and 2012 Transfers to GNPC

Srnr	Description	Amount (US\$)		Change
		2011	2012	%
Receipts From Jubilee				
1.	Equity Financing	132.48	124.63	- 5.93
2.	40% of Net Carried and Participating Interest	75.48	106.32	40.86
3.	Total Amount Received	207.96	230.95	11.06
Expenditure				
4.	Jubilee Equity Financing Cost	132.48	125.82	- 5.03
5.	Acquisition & Processing of 2,612sq km of 3D plus other related G&G studies	30.32	-	-
6.	Reservoir Characterisation; Voltaian Basin project exp; ICT Upgrade & Organisational Development	-	10.78	-
7.	Commitments for projects other than Jubilee	-	61.67	-
8.	Gas Project - Fabrication & Installation of 14km gas pipeline and related cost	28.12	5.59	- 80.12
9.	Staff Cost	7.66	9.01	17.62
10.	General Operational & Administrative capital expenditure	9.38	16.27	73.45
11.	Amount Appropriated by BoG	-	1.81	-
	Total Expenditure	207.96	230.95	11.06

Source: Computations from 2012 Annual Petroleum Report

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2012 to ensure prudent management and utilization of revenues from the oil and gas production:

- Ensured that the oil and gas revenues allocated as ABFA were disbursed through the budget;
- The Ministry of Finance published quarterly all petroleum receipts in accordance with the requirements of the PRM Act 2011 (Act 851);
- The Ministry of Finance published the 2012 Annual Petroleum Report; and
- The Public Interest and Accountability Committee of Parliament continued its work to provide independent oversight on the utilization of the petroleum receipt.

5.2.3 Protecting the Environment

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objective 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; and
- Baseline survey on water sediments.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor and assess the oil spill risk, a contingency plan was developed and risk assessments carried out. To ensure that appropriate measures are implemented to minimize the concentration of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas, pollutants, including PM10, CO, NO2, SO2 and Ozone in all oil and gas producing urban centres were expected to be

monitored and analysed in 2012, as a follow-up to the baseline studies undertaken in 2011. However, this was not undertaken as a result of the on-going initiative to establish an emergency response facility and laboratory at the Sekondi office by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is expected to help monitor the changes in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production on continual basis when completed. The baseline survey undertaken in 2011 is expected to be repeated in the future to assess changes in the marine environment.

Table 5.6: Protecting the Environment

Indicators	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed; (a) Risk assessments carried out	100% completed	No baseline study conducted	Draft regulations subject to stakeholder review workshop	Risk assessments carried out but subject to review	Target achieved
(b) Contingency plan developed	100% completed	Na	Establishment of Laboratory at a discussion stage	Contingency plan developed but subject to review	Target achieved
2. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas	Pollutants, including PM10, CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ and Ozone in all urban centres of oil & gas producing centres	Na	Baseline study on air quality data was initiated	Not yet done but the on-going laboratory establishment will also serve that purpose	Target not achieved
3. Baseline Survey on water and sediments	Na	Na	Baseline Survey on water and sediments was initiated and completed	Was achieved in 2011 and will be repeated in the future to assess changes in the marine environment.	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/EPA 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to protect the environment in 2012 were as follows:

- Capacity building for the monitoring and assessment of the cost of environmental degradation in Ghana was undertaken;
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed guidelines to regulate the emerging oil and gas industry in the country. The guidelines were intended to assist industry to understand Ghana's environmental assessment process, identify and manage environmental impacts associated with offshore operations, provide industry and government with clarity on the current regulatory requirements;
- EPA initiated the preparation of a master plan to seek assistance from the Norwegian government and the World Bank to ensure environmental governance for oil and gas development;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST) organized an annual review meeting with its Norwegian partners on "Strengthening Environmental Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Ghana; and
- A private firm, Zeal Environmental Technologies Limited (ZETL) initiated a process to establish a modern oil field integrated waste management facility at Nyankrom in the Shama District of Ghana

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:

The Plan of Development of Jubilee Phase I makes provision for GNPC and the contractors to develop Ghanaian participation in the oil and gas industry. The major contractors and sub-contractors continued to make the effort to involve local personnel in their production in 2012. Although current data is not available, available data for 2011 shows that 59% of permanent workers of Tullow Ghana Limited were Ghanaians, while other contractors employ significant proportions of Ghanaians. To give legal backing to Local Content Policy, a draft legislation was prepared and laid before Parliament in 2012 for consideration. To enhance the capacity and position the country to effectively participate in the industry, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, GNPC, GRA, Petroleum Commission, Attorney-General's Department, and KNUST, carried out a number of capacity building programmes to develop SME skills in procurement and other capacities for the oil and gas sector (Table 5.8)

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

Indicators	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Compliance with the local content provisions	Na	Draft Local content developed for Cabinet approval	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy prepared for consultation with stakeholders	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy was developed and laid before Parliament	Significant progress
2. The proportion of Ghanaians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies	Na	Na	Na TGL = 59% Baker = 42.4% ENI = 91.5% KOSMOS = 65.2% HESS = 6.5%	Na	Lack of data
3. Number of Ghanaian trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain	Na	Na	MoEP = 10 MoFEP, GRA = 1 EOCO & others = 4 COVET = 25 KNUST = 8 Total = 46	GNPC= 99 MoEP = 12 Pet Comm =8 EPA =8 MOF, GRA = 16 GHEI & others =3 AG's Dept = 48 KNUST = 8 PCU = 3 Total =215	Significant progress

Source: MOEP/GNPC, 2012

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 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the establishment of an Enterprise Development Centre in Takoradi was signed between the Ministry of Energy, Tullow

Ghana Limited and Ministry of Trade and Industry to train SMEs in the Oil and Gas Industry to take advantage of opportunities in the oil and gas sector;

- Cabinet approved the draft Legislation on local content and participation in petroleum activities; and
- Bilateral initiative was established with Trinidad and Tabago to assist Ghana Chamber of Commerce to take advantage of local content in the oil and gas industry

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2011 policy recommendations are again relevant in 2012:

1. Government should make continuous effort to improve the transparency in the management of the oil revenues. Government should provide the necessary technical support to the revenue agencies to ensure accuracy and transparency in oil production 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;
2. 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;
3. Government should accelerate the passage of the Local Content Bill into law to give legal backing to the Local Content Policy in the oil and gas industry;
4. A comprehensive programme should 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;
5. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Petroleum Commission should continue to engage local industries in dialogue, and initiate capacity strengthening interventions that will ensure greater preparedness of local industries for the requirements of the oil and gas sector;
6. Government should support the Petroleum Commission with the relevant capacity to develop a comprehensive database and monitoring system for assessing the compliance of international oil exploration and production companies and their sub-contractors with the local content provisions;
7. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, and the Petroleum Commission should institute a monitoring mechanism to ensure local content in job opportunities and procurement practices across the sector.
8. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Ministry of Finance 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; and
9. Government should support GNPC's strategic goal of building operating capabilities and assuming a leadership role in Ghana's upstream petroleum operations. This would ensure optimum local content and local participation in the industry.

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. The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2012 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
- Development of Information and Communications Technology
- Energy supply to support industry and households
- Human settlements development, including 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 2012 were aimed at helping to 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 progress towards the attainment of these objectives the following indicators have been adopted:

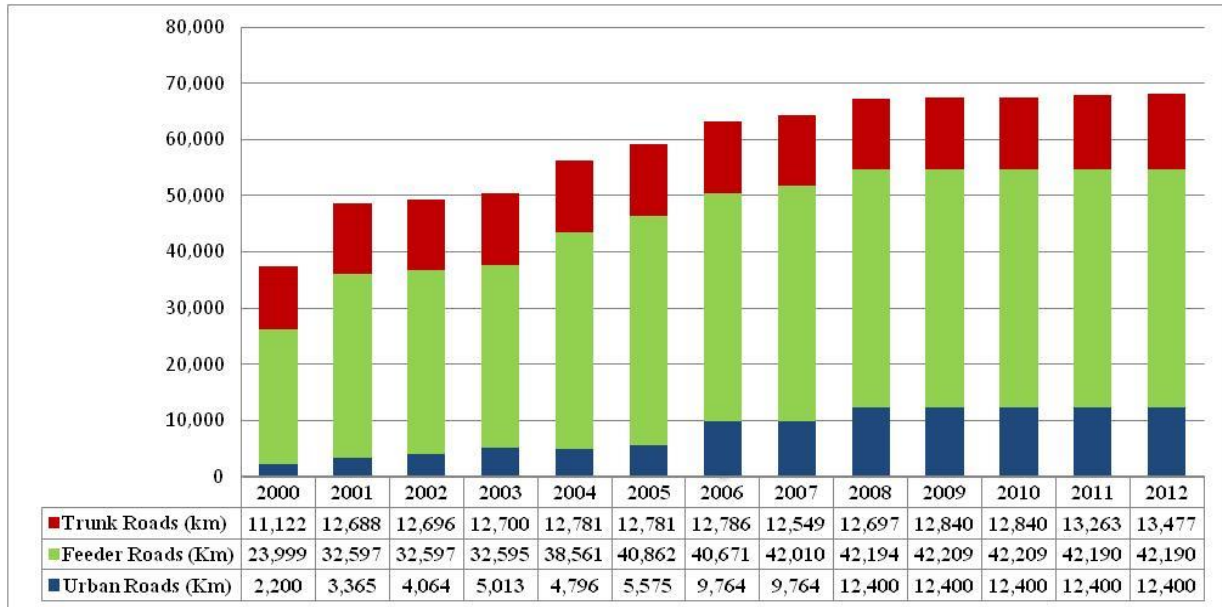
- Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition
- Total funds disbursed for routine and periodic maintenance
- Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated
- Road condition mix
- Annual accident statistics
- Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways
- Maritime traffic
- Incidence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

6.2.1 Road Transport

Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national road network size in 2012 was estimated at 68,067kms representing about 0.9% increase over the 2011 network size of 67,853kms. About 19.8% of these roads were trunk roads, 62% were feeder roads, while 18.2% were urban roads. The increase in network size is attributed largely

to an increase of 214kms in trunk roads (Figure 6.1). In 2012, 54% of the trunk roads, 41% of the urban roads and only 5% of the feeder roads were paved. Although the absolute length of paved roads has increased, the percentage of paved to unpaved road network remains the same because the rate of expansion exceeds the rate of paving of the network.

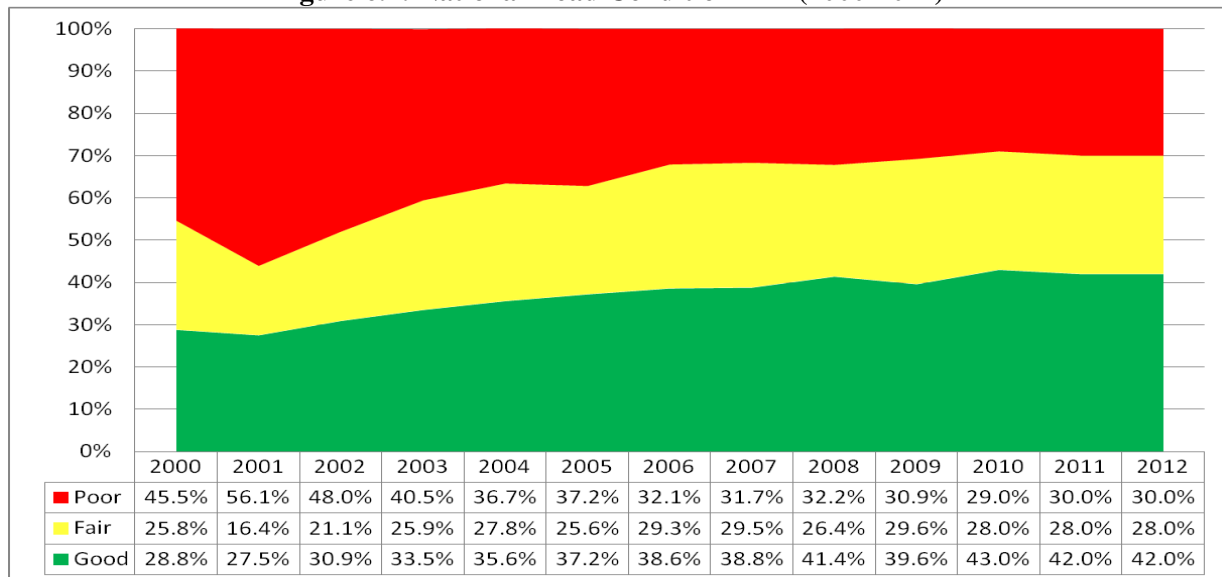
Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size (2000-2012)



Source: MRH, 2012

The condition report indicated a road condition mix of 42% in good condition, 28% in fair condition, and 30% in poor condition, showing no change in road condition mix from the 2011 situation (Figure 6.2). On the other hand, Ghana’s transit corridor highways have increased from 2,499 kms in 2011 to 2,606 kms in 2012, of which 60% are in good condition, 26% in fair condition, while 14% in poor condition.

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix (2000-2012)



Source: MRH, 2012

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 55% of the maintenance needs of each modal network. This falls short of the target of 70% set for 2012 and the 2011 level of 56%. In 2012, 45,663kms of roads were either routinely or periodically maintained or rehabilitated, with urban roads accounting for 42.7% of the maintenance, trunk roads 23.8%, and feeder roads 33.5%. This was in sharp contrast to the maintenance programme for 2011 where the emphasis was on feeder roads (54.4%), and urban roads (13.7%).

Estimates on the annual road crashes indicate that road crashes increased by 37% from 10,887 in 2011 to 14,914 in 2012, following a consistent decline over the period 2009 to 2011. Fatal crashes and associated road crashes fatalities were estimated at 1,790 and 2,249 respectively, while the number of casualties was 16,430. These represents 3%, 2.3%, and 1.3% increases respectively, over the 2011 levels (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress toward target
1. Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition	Length: (2499km) Good: 49%(1233km) Fair: 40% (1000km) Poor: 21% (265km)	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:(2,606km) Good: 60%(1552.5) Fair:26%(677km) Poor: 14% (376.5km) Increase due to dual carriage	Target achieved
2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	70%	54%	56%	55%	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	60%	35%	57%	45%	Target not achieved
Trunk Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading		6,949 285 324	9,678 149 66.08	10,674 159.23 35.5	
Urban Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading		2213 416 119	3,042 1,126 89	3,520 852 89	
Feeder Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading		9517 788 781	16,000 470 361	12,686 1,285 1,325	
4. Annual road crashes - Fatal accidents - Casualties - Fatalities	Na	12,299 1,790 18,496 2,237	10,887 1,738 16,219 2,199	14,914 1,790 16,430 2,249	Slow progress
5. Road condition mix:	48% Good 29% Fair 23% Poor	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	Target not achieved
National:	67,450km	67,450 km	67,853 km*	68,067 km	
Trunk Roads	12,840km	12,840 km	13,263 km	13,477 km	
Urban Roads	12,400 km	12,400 km	12,400 km	12,400 km	
Feeder Roads	42,210 km	42,210 km	42,190 km	42,190 km	

Source: MRH, MOT, 2012
NB: *= Revised by MRH

6.2.2 Railways

The declining trends recorded in the rail sector since 2007 persisted in 2012. The passenger traffic which recorded a decline of 57.3% in 2011 to 11,897 (thousand passenger-km), improved to 17,000 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012. On the other hand goods traffic increased from 9.42 (thousand passenger-km) in 2011 to 11.76 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012, following a continuous decline from 121.70 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2007.

Table 6.2: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:					
- Passenger traffic (in 1000passengers-km)	53,526.67	19,890	11,897	17,000	Target not achieved
- Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	107.5	14.83	9.42*	11.76	Target not achieved
2. Maritime traffic					
- Container traffic(tonnes)	704,375	573,522	813,494*	869,895	Target achieved
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	14,750,525	10,778,470	15,697,476*	16,761,702	Target achieved

Source: MOT, 2012

NB: *= Revised by MOT

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime:

The reversal of the continuous declines in cargo and container traffic (in tonnes), which begun in 2011, continued in 2012. Container traffic increased by 6.9% from 813,494 tonnes in 2011 to 869,895 tonnes in 2012, while cargo traffic increased by 6.8% from 15,697,476 in 2011 to 16,761,702 tonnes in 2012 (Table 6.2).

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 decreased from 140,655 metric tonnes in 2011 to 137,154.8 metric tonnes in 2012, while passenger traffic increased from 581,815 in 2011 to 653,863 in 2012.

6.2.4 Air Transport

Total domestic passenger movement and total number of international passengers recorded 25% and 8.8% increases respectively in 2012, inspite of the marginal decline in aircraft movement. Domestic passenger movement increased from 199,073 in 2011 to 248,879 in 2012, while the number of international passengers increased from 1,585,602 in 2011 to 1,726,051 in 2012. On the other hand, marginal decline was recorded in the movement of total freight from 50,260 metric tonnes in 2011 to 46,570 metric tonnes in 2012. As a result of the

introduction of newer and bigger airplanes to replace the existing ones by some airlines, the total aircraft movement recorded about 1% decline (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Development of the Air Transport Sector

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress toward target
1. Incidence of ECOWAS flights	Na	Aircraft 99,818 PAX 3,688,497 Freight 3,446 (2010 data)	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic:					
- aircraft movement	20,218	17,301	22,284	22,082	Target achieved
- Total No. of Domestic Passenger Movement	208,592	122,059	199,073	248,879	
- Total no. of international passengers	1,434,919	1,204,786	1,585,602	1,726,051	
- Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	46,047	45,693	50,260	46,577*	

Source: MOT,2012

NB: *= Revised by MOT

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

As a strategic support sector under the GSGDA, the following key activities were undertaken in 2012 in the road, rail, maritime, inland water, and air transport sectors:

Road Transport Sector

Under the Trunk Road Development Project, the following major roads were completed during the period: Achimota-Ofankor, Nsawam Bypass, Nkawkaw Bypass 1(north-bound), Akatsi-Akanu, Akatsi-Agbozume and Techiman–Apaaso. In addition, contracts were also awarded for the following major trunk road projects, and works were in progress: Asikuma Junction–Hohoe, Dodo-Pepesu Nkwanta, Nkwanta–Oti Damanko, Ffulso Sawla, Ayamfuri-Asawinso and Agona Junction to Elubo.

Under the Feeder Road Development Project, a total of 104 bridges were launched. Out of these, 82 was completed and opened to traffic while the rest were at various stages of completion.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Roads and Highways continued with the Urban Transport Project and completed the expansion works of the Odaw Bridge, and the construction of fly-over bridge.

Under the programme for urban arterial roads development, the Ministry of Roads and Highways undertook the extension of the La-Teshie road, Golf House to GIMPA by-pass and Dansoman main road, all in Accra. Further, the Reconstruction of the Oforikrom-Asokwa

bypass (including an Interchange at Timber Gardens) and the Lake road in Kumasi were completed.

Road Traffic Regulations were developed by the Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Transport and key stakeholders such as the Ghana Police Service, the Centre for Urban Transport, transporters in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department. The Centre for Urban Transport also organized a workshop on the integration of the urban passenger transport units of the participating MMDAs as transport departments under LI 1961. It also facilitated the formation of urban passenger transport units in the participating MMDAs and provided advisory services on non-motorized transport for Tema Metropolitan Assembly.

Under the District Capital Road Improvement Programme (DCRIP), eighteen district capital roads were completed across the ten regions with the remaining 51 projects above 80% completion. Under the feeder roads rehabilitation and spot improvement component of the Transport Sector Project, 50 out of 84 contracts awarded, representing 241km were completed as at December, 2012.

Under Tranche 1 of the COCOBOD Funded Roads Improvement Project (C-FRIP) to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain roads vital for the haulage of cocoa, coffee and shea-nuts nationwide, a total length of 308 km out of the programmed 658 km were completed. Under Tranche 2 of the Project, a total of 580 km were programmed for minor improvement and the works are at various stages of completion. Under the Poverty Focused Rural Transport Projects to provide market access to farmers in Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo Regions, 300km of feeder roads covering six (6) districts in the two regions were earmarked for rehabilitation, and contracts works covering a total length of 87 km were awarded with overall progress of work at 55%.

Revenue generation into the Road Fund for the maintenance of the road network was improved. The total revenue generated in 2012 amounted to GH¢235 million, representing 12.4% increase over the 2011 total revenue accrued.

The implementation of the Law on Axle Load Limit was vigorously pursued resulting in a decline in the trend of overloading from 27.6% in January 2011 to 16% at the end of December, 2012. The Ministry of Roads and Highways with the support of the Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority (GPHA), Motor Traffic and Transport Unit (MTTU), and the Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs Division), facilitated the procurement of a 6-axle weighing equipment for the ports of Tema and Takoradi; organized two transport facilitation training workshops for the MTTU; and also facilitated the provision of Customs intervening stations and rest stop areas on the road transit corridors. The draft Supplementary Act on Axle load was finalized for approval by ECOWAS Member States.

As part of the effort to engage the private sector in the financing, construction and management of road infrastructure, the following projects were registered as Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects by the Ministry of Roads and Highways, and the Ministry of Finance: Dualization of Accra–Kumasi and Accra-Takoradi Highways, Refurbishment and expansion of Accra-Tema Motorway, Construction of Overpass at Teshie Link, and Western Corridor roads Phase 1(Elubo-Sunyani). The procurement processes and discussions with proponents are at various stages. Contract for the financing, design, construction and maintenance of an

overpass on the Accra-Tema Motorway at Teshie Link has been awarded, and the concessionaire was at the design stage with physical works planned for 2013.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) introduced digitization of documents to reduce faking of Driver and Vehicle Licensing Registration documents. It also acquired modern mobile testing equipment to conduct random checks of roadworthiness of vehicles to eliminate the use of unsafe vehicles on our roads.

The Metro Mass Transit Company acquired a total of 150 new buses to augment its fleet for efficient service delivery.

To enhance road safety in the country and reduce road accidents, the National Road Safety Commission and the Road Safety Management Ltd entered into a management contract under a PPP arrangement to remove disabled vehicles and other obstacles on the road network. Also, a new road traffic regulation, L.I. 2180, was passed by Parliament for the compulsory use of seat belt and banning the use of mobile phones while driving, among others.

Railway Transport

The rehabilitation and extension of the Accra-Tema sub-urban railway line from Tema Harbour to Japan Motors (Community 1) including the construction of a new station was completed and ready for commissioning. Rehabilitation works on the Sekondi-Takoradi via Kojokrom sub-urban railway line also begun. Pre-feasibility study for the development of an Integrated Transport and Logistics Corridor including Boankra Inland Port and the Eastern Railway Line were completed.

Maritime and Inland Transport

Government successfully negotiated and bought back the 60% share of Tema Shipyard from the Malaysian partners. Re-construction of Net-Mending Wharf for the canoe basin (Tema Fishing Harbour) was about 70% complete, and this is expected to support local artisanal fishing industry in the Tema Community. The GPHA also contracted a \$45million loan for the construction of a new jetty to handle bulk vessels at the Tema Port.

Work commenced on the development of the Takoradi Logistics Platform to provide warehousing facilities for the Oil and Gas industry, while a Shipper Complaint Unit was established at the Paga border to offer the requisite assistance to shippers in their imports/exports transactions in the North.

The construction of 4 ferries for cross ferry services on the Volta Lake and 2 new cross ferry vessels and landing site, under the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), were completed and were commissioned into operation at Adawso-Ekye Amafrom and Kete Krachi. The Volta Lake Enhancement Project resulted in drastic reduction in the number of perennial accidents experienced on the Volta Lake in the past. Since the commencement of the project, over 8,600 lives have been saved, and 6,180 jobs have been created for the youths in the lake catchment area.

Air Transport

The Ministry of Transport's policy of encouraging private sector participation in the aviation industry yielded positive results with the commencement of operations by a new domestic

airline, African World Airline, in September 2012. This brought to five (5) the number of domestic airlines operating both domestic and regional routes, resulting in very competitive domestic air fares. On the international route, Iberia Airlines from Spain and Gambia Bird from the Gambia commenced operations in 2012, while a number of airlines also increased their frequencies.

The feasibility study and design for the expansion of the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) terminal building was completed. To address inadequate parking space at the airside during peak periods, work was on-going for additional parking bay for 8 wide-body aircrafts. Also, a new Instrument Landing System (ILS) was installed at KIA to improve air safety, while Perishable Cargo Centre was completed and commissioned to facilitate export of perishable goods from the airport.

6.3 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC 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: (i) promoting the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of the economy; and (ii) 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 the indicators shows that, apart from the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP which remained the same, all the indicators recorded improvements in 2012, though they fell short of the targets (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. R&D expenditure per GDP (%)	1.0%	0.3	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
2. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	150	50	80	105	Target not achieved
3. No. of publications on research findings	200	60	215	223	Target achieved
4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	100	10	30	35	Target not achieved
5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	50%	10%	20%	28%	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	Na	5	8	10	Steady progress

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2013

The number of businesses or industries assisted to adopt R&D in production increased significantly by 31.2% from 80 in 2011 to 105 in 2012, while the number of publications on research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 3.7% and 16.7% respectively. The number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 40% and 25% respectively, indicating that the linkage between industry and research is gradually improving.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures and strategies implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2012 included the following:

- Under the Better Ghana ICT Project which aims at promoting skills and knowledge in Information and Communication Technology among pupils and students country wide, 108,000 laptops were procured and 26,000 distributed;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovations (MESTI) commenced the implementation 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;
- The disbursement of scholarships under the Mathematics, Science and Technology Education Scholarship Scheme (MASTESS) continued in 2012 with 1,242 new students benefiting from the scholarship scheme;
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) replaced the 1st and 2nd generation breeding flock with stock hatched breeds of fertility and hatchability rates of 90.8% and 80.3% respectively in facilities at Pokuase and Katamanso poultry farms;
- An improved technique for virgin coconut oil extraction which is environmentally friendly and less time and energy consuming was developed. The oil has proven to have no adverse effect on the skin when used as skin moisturizer or massage oil;
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provided training in high quality cassava flour processing for 60 farmer-processors (groups) in two regions, 11 medium/large scale cassava processors in 3 regions, the kitchen staff of 10 Senior High Schools in the Volta Region and also developed rain-water harvesting systems for institutions and communities;
- In line with the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission's (GAEC) mandate to create an independent regulatory body to pave the way for Ghana to adopt nuclear energy, the Commission commenced the construction of a nuclear accelerator building;
- The Government also facilitated the training of 32 nuclear scientists, conducted hazard assessment of electromagnetic radiation from mobile phones, radio stations and collected data on earthquake in Ghana and neighbouring countries;
- To address the challenge with invasive aquatic weeds, two mechanical weed harvesters and transport barges were delivered as part of the integrated management project stationed at the Volta River Generation Station at Akuse; and
- The Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre (GNCPC) was commissioned on 20th January 2012 to build the capacity of manufacturing industries in energy efficiency and water conservation during production and efficient management of waste (solid and liquid) after production.

6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor the progress towards the achievement of these 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 expansions recorded in the ICT sector over the past decade continued in 2012 with a growth rate of 1.8%. This led to an improvement in the share of the ICT sector in overall GDP from 17% in 2011 to 23.4% in 2012. The number of new jobs created by the sector in 2012 was estimated at 1,500 compared to the target of 1,000 for the year. The overall broadband capacity available for ICT development increased from 2,040 gbp/s in 2011 to 7,160 gbp/s in 2012, thereby exceeding its target of 10.5% increment set for 2012 (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	Na	3.9%	17.0%	23.4%	Significant progress
2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate: - Fixed Line - Mobile	Na	75.2% (15,376,305)	86.1%(21,450,564) 1.1%(284,721) 84.6%(21,165,843)	102%(25,903,408) 1.12%(284,981) 101.3%(25,618,427)	Significant progress
3. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals	15% Na Na 20% increase 20% increase	11%(1,296,047) 90 35 22% 40%	21% (4,086,428) 35 19 Na Na	14.1%(3,568,757) Na 20 Na Na	Target not achieved Lack of data Steady progress Lack of data
4. Number of community Information Centres established	Na	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 With Internet	108 Completed	120 completed 95 equipped with internet 2000 computers supplied	Significant progress
5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	1,000	2,100	3,500	1,500	Target achieved
6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	10.5% increase	120Gbp/s	2,040gbp/s	7,160gbp/s	Target achieved

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
7. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	GH¢10 million	GH¢ 41.8 million	Na	Na	Lack of data
8. No. of schools equipped with computers	Na	50% of schools	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	51 Nursing schools, 24 Community Development schools, 30CICs, 10 Leadership schools, equipped with internet, 5860 computers supplied	Significant progress
9. No. of libraries equipped with computers	Na	Na	15(150) desktops computers	10 regional libraries and 10 mobile libraries for each region completed and equipped with internet and desktop	Steady progress
10. Improved quality of service: • No. of subscribers ported • Subscribers of SIM cards registered	Na	Na Na	105,678 85%	554,803 About 100%	Significant progress
11. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	Na	US\$120,000	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOC, 2012

The penetration rate of telephones increased from 86.1% in 2011 to 102% in 2012, largely on account of the significant improvements in mobile cellular subscriptions from 84.6% in 2011 to 101.3% in 2012. On the other hand, subscribers of internet service declined from 21% in 2011 to 14.1% in 2012. Also the number of schools with computers continued to record improvements. All the Nursing Training Colleges, the Agriculture Colleges, and Community Vocational Institutes were equipped with computers, in addition to supply of computers to libraries of selected institutions.

In order to generate a reliable database of mobile phone subscribers and also to facilitate the fight against crime, a programme to register all SIM cards, as well as allow subscribers to change service providers was implemented. By the end of 2012, approximately 100% of Ghanaian phone users had been properly registered.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key policy measures, strategies, and activities undertaken to support the Information and Communication Technology sub-sector in 2012:

- To promote transparency in the management of Ghana's international Gateway infrastructure, Government promulgated the Electronic Communications (Amendment) Act 2009 (Act 786), to check the prevalence of fraudulent deals in the termination of international telephone traffic and also prevent price dumping and reduced profitability of

Ghana's telecommunications market. This accomplishment in checking fraud in international telephone traffic termination, led to increase in revenue amounting to US\$89 million by the telecom sub-sector within two years (2011 & 2012). Ghana's experience subsequently became the best practice which other countries are emulating to benefit from the non-taxable revenue from international telephone traffic;

- Five (5) million manual records of the Birth and Death Registry (BDR) were digitized and indexed. In addition, considerable amount of records of the Registrar General's Department (RGD) were digitized. Manual records of over 70,000 companies were digitized while that of Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) was on-going;
- The Ministry of Communications in collaboration with the Global IPv6 Forum established an IPv6 Test Laboratory and innovation centre at the Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT. The main objective is to prepare for the eventual migration to the Internet addressing space to enable the country enjoy smooth transition without interruptions;
- The construction of the Pilot Data Centre and the installation of all network and data communication equipment, which commenced in August, 2012 were completed. Integration of internet into the network core for redistribution to the MDAs was also completed successfully. The National Information Technology Agency (NITA) provided 24 MDAs with email services. Additionally, 156 MDAs, Regional Centres and MMDAs were also connected to the internet;
- In compliance with the Geneva 2006 (GE06) Agreement, a contract was awarded for the implementation of the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) Network Infrastructure. In addition to this, the National Digital Broadcasting Migration Committee (DBMC) completed the development of the Final Draft Minimum Specifications for the Free-to-Air (FTA) (DTT) Receivers (i.e. digital decoders and integrated TVs);
- The Ministry of Communications in collaboration with its development partners established an Artificial Intelligence laboratory to support research and development at the university level in Ghana and the West African sub-region;
- NITA built a national portal to access e-services. A pilot to test this service was ran with eleven (11) agencies which consisted of the Passport Office, NCA, Ghana Tourist Authority, National Insurance Authority, Minerals Commission, Ghana Police Service-CID, NITA, Food and Drugs Authority and Births & Deaths Registry. The Ghana Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) also runs on this e-Government Network. There were about 70 MDAs nationwide connected to this platform through the e-Government network;
- In response to technological and contemporary global developments, the Ministry of Communications reviewed the National ICT Policy to include issues of Broadband Policy; Cyber Security Policy, ICT, Environment and Climate Change Policy; and Geo-Information Policy through an all-encompassing stakeholder consultation. The updated policy document was subsequently finalized, ready for implementation in 2013;
- To promote the policy of the availability of postal communications as universal service rights of the citizenry, the Ministry of Communications through the Ghana Post continued work on the construction of Community Information Centres/Post Offices across the country. So far 66 of such facilities were at various stages of completion; and
- The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) modernized its weather observing systems at the airports by installing state-of-the-art Automatic Weather Surveillance Radar.

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. Biomass continued to be the major form of energy for consumption in Ghana, representing 46.8% in 2012, followed by petroleum products (42.9%) and electricity (10.3%). This compares with the situation in 2011 when biomass consumption were estimated at 49.9%, followed by petroleum products (39.1%) and electricity (10.3%). The per capita consumption of petroleum products increased from 0.10 tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) in 2011 to 0.13 tonnes of oil equivalent in 2012, while that for electricity increased from 336.7 Kwh to 357.5 Kwh over the same period. The proportion of the population with access to electricity remained at 72% in 2012, against the medium term target of 85% by 2015.

Table 6.6: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	Na	66%	72%	72%	Steady progress
2. Additional km of sub-transmission and distribution lines constructed	Na	<u>ECG</u> <u>NEDCo</u> 2,819 102	<u>ECG</u> <u>NEDCo</u> 16,050 859	<u>ECG</u> 43,395 <u>NEDCo</u> 350	Steady progress
3. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	1.9 MW Solar 132MW T3 Combined Cycle	126	0	-126MW from CENIT Plant -72MW from T3 Plant	Target not achieved
4. Percent of indigenous energy sources in total generation mix such as: • hydro, • oil and gas	59.0 41.0	75.1 22.7	67.5 32.5	67.1 32.9	Steady progress

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline		Indicator Status in 2011		Indicator Status in 2012		Progress towards Target
		ECG	NEDCo	ECG	EDCo	ECG	NEDCo	
5. Average duration of electricity outage per consumer per year - Rural	Na	78	150	185	106	206.49	141	Slow progress
6. Average no of interruptions per customer per year - Rural - Urban	Na	1353	107	293	83	123.56	66	Significant progress
7. Distribution system losses	ECG 24% NEDCo 19.2%	ECG 26% NEDCo		ECG 27% NEDCo		ECG 23.48% NEDCo 20.2%		Steady progress
8. Ratio of renewable energy from mini- hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	Na	<1.0%		0.01%		Na -VRA's 1.9MW Solar Plant was constructed - KFW agreed to provide funding		Lack of data

Source: ECG/VRA, 2013

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks for Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo), Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) continued to expand in 2012. In 2012, GRIDCo initiated a number of network expansion and improvement projects to, among others, facilitate the connection of the Bui Hydroelectric Plant to the National Interconnected Transmission System (NITS) to ensure that all the generation from the Plant could be reliably evacuated. Some of the completed projects embarked upon were also to enable more customers to be connected to the National Grid by increasing transformer capacities at a number of substations including Winneba (25/33MVA) and Mallam (2x50/66MVA) and the construction of a new substation in the east of Accra (Accra Third Bulk Supply Point) and in Kumasi (2x50/66 MVA). In total, GRIDCo added 106 km of transmission lines to its existing network, while ECG and NEDCo added 43,395 km and 350 km of sub-transmission and distribution lines to their existing network, respectively (Tables 6.6 & 6.7).

Table 6.7: GRIDCo Transmission Line and Transformer Capacity Added in 2012

Asset		Voltage/capacity	Length(km)	Status
Transmission Lines	Bui – Kintampo	161 kV	70	98%
	Bui – Sawla	161 kV	17	98%
	Bui - Techiman	161 kV	19	98%
Transformer Capacity	Winneba	25/33 MVA		Completed
	Mallam	2x 50/66 MVA		Completed
	Accra 3BSP	2 X 50/66 MVA		Completed
	Kumasi-2	2x50/66 MVA		95% Complete

Source: GRIDCo, 2012

The relative importance of hydroelectric power in the overall power supply continues to decline, as more thermal plants come on stream. In 2012 the share of hydro electric power declined marginally from 67.5% in 2011 to 67.1%.

Distribution losses for ECG improved from 27% in 2011 to 23.48% in 2012, and against the the ECG's own target of 24% and PURC benchmark of 21%. This is attributed to improvement in the network, increase in the use of prepaid metres, and energy auditing carried out by ECG. On the other hand, distribution losses in NEDCo area remained the same in 2012.

The average number of interruptions per customer per year improved for both ECG and

NEDCo areas. In the rural areas on the ECG network the average number of interruptions per customer per year declined from 293 in 2011 to 123.6 in 2012, while in urban areas it declined from 282 to 88.12 over the same period. For NEDCo, the average number of interruptions although low, increased in the urban areas but declined for rural areas. However the duration of these outages were longer in 2012 than in 2011 for all ECG and NEDCo areas. The increases in duration of outages for ECG areas were estimated at 11.6% for rural and 178.9% for urban. On the other hand the estimated increases in duration of outages for NEDCo rural and urban were 33% and 56.9% respectively.

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 2012:

i. Power Sub-Sector

- Additional generation of 126 MW was added to the country's installed capacity of 2,186 MW from CENIT Power Plant at Tema which commenced commercial operation in October 2012, thus increasing the country's installed capacity from 2,186MW in 2011 to 2,312MW in 2012;
- The Volta River Authority signed a contract amendment with Zakhem for the recommencement of the construction of 220MW Kpone Thermal Power Plant. Other power generation projects that were initiated are Tico (Takoradi II) Expansion Project (110MW) and Cenpower Generation Company Ltd (340MW). The front end engineering activities for the retrofitting of the Kpong Generation station commenced;
- The construction of a 161/34.5kV sub-station at Buipe to serve a new cement factory, Buipe township and its environs was completed and begun commercial operation. Furthermore, transmission lines for power evacuation for Bui-Sawla, Bui-Kintampo and Bui-Techiman were 98% complete;
- Nine sub-stations were upgraded to increase transformer capacity in the Tema, Akwatia, Achimota, Asanwinso, Takoradi, Techiman, Kumasi, Winneba and Akosombo substations. Work on Tumu-Han-Wa Transmission line also commenced;
- Construction of 5 primary sub-stations for ECG in Accra and Tema under the Ghana Energy Development Project and various 33kV and 11kV feeders required to interconnect the 5 new primary sub-stations into the grid were completed and commissioned;
- In the Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) area, the Supply Improvement and Rehabilitation Project (NSIRP) commenced. This project involves among others; the upgrade of the existing 34.5/11.5kV sub-stations at Wa, Dalun and Tamale Airport, and conversion of the supply of power to the Savelugu township and its environs to conventional 3-phase, 34.5kV supply;
- The implementation of the National Electrification Scheme continued with 466 communities connected to the national electrification grid in all 10 regions under the Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP), Turnkey Projects and Grid Extension under GEDAP;
- To facilitate the attainment of the objective of increasing the proportion of renewable energy in the national energy mix from the current 0.01% to 10% by 2020, installation work for 752 off-grid solar systems for remote public institutions under Phase II of GEDAP commenced with 50% of the installations done. In addition, 255 off-grid solar PV systems were installed for remote public institutions on lakeside and island communities. In addition, solar systems and lanterns were provided in private homes and businesses in off-

grid communities. By the end of 2012, the construction of a 2MW grid connected solar system by VRA in Navrongo was 95% complete and the 0.72MW Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research solar park was about 30% complete;

- Automatic Capacitor Banks (ACB) to improve energy efficiency of public facilities and, reduce electricity consumption and expenditure were installed at some selected public facilities such as Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Office of the President, Food & Drugs Authority, Accra Sports Stadium and Parliament House.

ii. Petroleum Sub-sector

- The Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited (BOST) initiated the process to construct the largest petroleum terminal and strategic depot in Ghana. The US\$200 million BOST Petroleum Terminal to be sited at the coast of Atwereboanda in the Ahanta West District, Western Region, is programmed to be linked with rail wagons, offshore pipelines and other transmission devices to receive and transmit processed natural gas from the Jubilee Field;
- The expansion works at the Akosombo and Mami Water depots to add 10,000 cubic meter storage tanks to ensure increased and sustainable transport via the Volta Lake continued in 2012;
- Work on Debre Marine Project involving a floating dock, one tug boat and 4 river barge continued in 2012; and
- The Volta Lake Transportation Company was assisted by BOST to rehabilitate existing barges and pusher boats being used for river transport of petroleum products to the North. BOST also acquired two new barges for the transportation of petroleum products to the North in a more economical and efficient manner.

B. HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING HOUSING AND SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

The overall objective of Ghana's Human Settlements Policy is to promote 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
- Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority.

The spatial planning models and standards which were produced in 2009 and subjected to stakeholder consultations were published and distributed in 2012. Meanwhile, fourteen (14) MMDAs applied GIS methodology in spatial planning in 2012 compared to 11 in 2011.

Statistics from the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) indicate that about 60% of the MMDAs 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 in the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill developed in 2010. The Bill was given policy approval by Cabinet, and referred to the Attorney General's Department for review and onward submission to Parliament. The Town and Country Planning Authority will become effective when the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is passed into law. The Town and Country Planning Department is currently working with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to complete the processes of developing integrated guidelines for district level planning. Also, the approved Urban Development Policy was published and distributed (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress Towards Target
1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Human Settlements Policy adopted	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendations made to NDPC	Draft policy still under discussion	Policy study report submitted to NDPC for formulation of Policy	Target not achieved
2. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Spatial planning models used by 50% of MMDAs	Draft models produced for further discussion	National Spatial Planning Models completed	Spatial planning model guidelines published and distributed	Target not achieved
3. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	50% of MMDAs and MDAs use new Planning Standards	Draft planning standards produced	National Spatial Planning Standards completed	Spatial Planning standards published and distributed	Target not achieved
4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	70	6	11	14	Target not achieved
5. Urban development policy formulated	Na	Draft Urban Policy produced	National Urban Development Policy formulated	Urban Development policy approved, published and distribution ongoing	Significant progress
6. Land Use and Spatial Planning law passed into law	30% MMDAs applying the law effectively	Draft Land use and Spatial Planning bill produced	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill at Cabinet	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill approved by cabinet	Target not achieved
7. Reform of land bills completed	50% of MMDAs apply LIs	Draft LIs produced	Process on drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs stalled.	Consultancy for drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs awarded	Target not achieved
8. Medium Term development plans with land use planning integrated	Na	Spatial/land use component factored into guidelines for preparation of MTDPs	Guidelines on spatial planning completed	Principles for integrating spatial planning into medium term development planning guidelines documented	Significant progress
9. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	TCPA Board constituted and staff recruited	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land use and Planning Bill	Proposal for establishment of TCPA at Cabinet as part of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill	Proposal for establishment of TCPA approved as part of the land Use and Spatial Planning bill at cabinet	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/TCPD

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 2012:

- Fifty staff were trained in basic and advanced Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Land Use Planning and Management Information Systems (LUPMIS);
- The TCPD has completed permitting reforms which have reduced the turnaround time from 90 to 30 working days. This is yet to be adopted by the MMDAs;
- The Regional Spatial Development Framework for the Western Region was completed. Baseline data was collected on the Bui resettlement area to support spatial planning while the outer ring road (94km) for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area was also planned and demarcated;
- The preparation of a redevelopment scheme for the Mallam-Kasoa road corridor was completed; and
- Some baseline information was collected to facilitate land use planning around the Bui resettlement area.

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 is not available on the total housing stock in 2012, the 2010 Population Census report estimates the total housing stock in the country as 3,392,745, compared with 2,181,979 in 2000. This represents an average annual growth in the housing stock of about 5.6% over the past decade. The proportion of houses in rural areas was estimated at 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, while the Upper West region has the lowest proportion of the housing stock (2.4%).

The government initiative to make housing accessible to the low and middle income groups in the country through the Affordable Housing Programme continued in 2012. Work resumed on the 4,720 affordable housing units at the various sites in the country, after the project had stalled as a result of financing constraints. Also more bungalows/flats, and office block complexes continued to be developed in identified areas in Kanda, Switchback Road, Ridge, Cantonments, and Airport residential areas, all in Accra, under the government's re-development programme initiative. The development of affordable housing by three private sector companies, has been

allocated with a total of 186 acres of land at various sites namely, Nsakina/Odumase, Kpong, and Borteyman under the Public, Private, Partnership (PPPs) arrangements with the Ministry of Water Resources, Works, and Housing was at the preparatory stage.

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum upgrading

INDICATOR	2012Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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%)	Na	Na	Lack of data
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	Na	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 main source of lighting	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MWRWH/GSS, 2012

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 2012:

- The Town and Country Planning (TCPD), received over 28,452 complaints from tenants and landlords out of which 27,200 were settled, 552 referred to the rent magistrate, with the remaining 700 pending for resolution;
- The TCPD opened 9 new offices in MMDAs identified with high rent related cases;
- The TCPD also submitted to MWRWH through the Attorney General’s Department the final draft of the Reviewed Rent Act 2010 for Cabinet consideration. Sensitization of the general public on rent related issues was also undertaken;
- TCPD was constructing 2-storey Regional Rent Office at Wa and a single storey office building in Jirapa, both in the Upper West Region to enhance their operation in the Region; and
- The Government, acting through the Public Servants Housing Loan Scheme Board provided funding to the tune of GH¢2 million for the purchase, completion, and development of housing projects to public and civil servants through-out the country. This amount, in addition to the revolving fund of GH¢1 million enabled public sector workers purchase 41 SSNIT Flats/Estates, complete 60 houses and initiate works on 180 houses.

6.7.2 Slum Upgrading

In 2001, the slum population for Ghana was estimated at 5 million people, growing at a rate of 1.83% per annum and scattered through out 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, the 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 reduce the proportion of people living in slum areas and prevent the emergence of new slums, the policy measures and strategies implemented in 2012 include:

- As part of the efforts to address the emergence of slums in a more comprehensive manner, Government through the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in collaboration of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) initiated a process to develop a National Strategy on Slum Prevention and Upgrading;
- The NDPC and Fidelity Bank piloted a PPP slum upgrading initiative in James Town in Accra, in collaboration with AMA; and
- Government continued to implement the urban regeneration programme to upgrade key infrastructure, including storm drains, sewage systems, etc in selected communities across the country; and
- Local and International NGOs including Global Communities (formally CHF International), continued to work with MMDAs in implementing slum upgrading initiatives across the country.

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:

The following indicators were identified and adopted to monitor the progress towards achieving the objectives:

- 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 declined marginally from 63.37% in 2011 to 62.9% in 2012, while in the rural areas there was a marginal increase from 63.34% in 2011 to 63.41% in 2012. At the regional level, efforts to bridge the gap with regards to access to adequate and affordable safe water continued in 2012, with access

ranging from a low of about 9% in the Upper West Region to a high of 74% in the Greater Accra region (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2012

Region	Estimated Rural Population	% covered	Estimated Urban population	% covered
Ashanti	2,406,651	73.37	1,818,051	58.5
Brong Ahafo	2,045,223	59.82	614,184	27.23
Central	2,051,847	63.96	1,219,288	62.83
Gt Accra	773,511	60.33	4,449,374 ⁶	74.01
Eastern	2,136,893	57.81	770,488	33.75
Northern	2,338,597	62.38	612,658	60.06
Upper East	1,226,675	59.50	172,035	36.34
Upper west	662,239	76.38	100,705	8.97
Volta	1,978,557	64.12	646,215	39.74
Western	1,566,102	53.94	619,514	71.51
National	17,186,295 ⁷	63.41	11,022,513	62.9

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2012

Though data on the total number of communities served with safe water nationwide was not available, the number of districts benefiting from safe water increased from 145 in 2011 to 171 in 2012 (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 2012 was estimated at 783 compared to 537 in 2011.

Table 6.11: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: • Rural • Urban	68% 74%	58.97% 58	63.34 63.37	63.41 62.9	Target not Achieved
2. Total number of rural population served nationwide with safe water services	Na	9,242,366	10,499,721	Na	Lack of data
3. Total number of functional water systems: • Boreholes with hand pump (new) • Hand dug wells with hand pump • Piped water systems/schemes • Hand dug wells rrehabilitated - Boreholes rehab	552 91 47 Na Na	588 7 18 0 40	537 28 20 0 21	661 17 15 0 90	Steady progress
4. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	Na	145	145	171	Significant progress

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2012

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 2012:

⁶ The urban population presented by GWCL includes only the systems (communities) that are within the GWCL coverage areas. There are communities that by standard definition by GSS and size are classified urban, but are not served by GWCL but rather served by CWSA. At the time the systems were classified they fell under the rural setting, however they have since become urbanize but still been served by CWSA.

⁷ CWSA's definition of 'rural population or rural settlements' is not consistent with the standard definition of the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS). By GSS definition, 'rural settlements' are communities with population less than 5,000 (and urban is 5,000 and above) however the CWSA is covering communities with populations over and above 5,000 such as Atebubu, Yeji, Kwame Danso, Wenchi, Bekwai, Doma, etc in addition to the less than 5,000 population communities.

- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), acting through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) developed a Riparian Buffer Zone Policy to guide the planting of vegetation along water bodies to conserve and preserve degraded water bodies;
- To monitor the use of water resources, the WRC issued licenses for 18 major water users in the mining, aquaculture, irrigation and industrial sectors. It also issued licenses to 17 borehole drilling companies;
- Under the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiative, a consultant completed an assessment of 13 Small Town Water Supply Systems in the Northern Region for rehabilitation. These towns were: Bole, Bimbilla, Chereponi, Daboya, Gambaga, Walewale, Salaga, Gushegu, Nalerigu, Saboba, Tinga, Wulensi and Zabzugu;
- Under the Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (2008-2012), 550 boreholes, were drilled and fitted with hand pumps; construction of 15 small towns' piped systems were at 75% completion stage; 20 hand dug wells were at 80% completion stage; and 101 institutional latrines were at 70% completion stage;
- Under the Local Services Delivery and Governance Programme (LSDGP), 404 new boreholes were constructed and fitted with hand pumps, 65 boreholes were rehabilitated and fitted with new hand pumps, 2 piped schemes rehabilitated, 40 rainwater harvesting schemes completed and 8 piped schemes based on ground water completed. In addition, feasibility studies were completed for 2 additional ground-water based piped schemes. Surface based piped schemes extended to 37 communities in the Greater Accra region were 80% complete;
- A total of 1,000 boreholes were drilled and fitted with hand pumps under the Rural Water Supply Project;
- To improve access to potable water for 3,000 rural communities with a population of 900,000 in cocoa, coffee and shea nut growing areas, the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (COCOBOD) under the Cocoa Borehole Project drilled 1,120 boreholes and fitted 972 with solar operated hand pumps;
- Under the Kpong Water Supply Expansion Project, substantial work was completed on the booster station and reservoir at Dodowa, while work on the Treatment Plant at Junior Staff quarters was also completed. Thirty-seven kilometres out of 73km transmission pipelines were laid, while work on the Water Treatment Plant was 45% complete. Overall progress of project was 37% complete; and
- Construction works to expand the Kumasi water supply from the current production capacity of 24mgd to 30mgd was 90% complete, while the Mampong water supply project to add 1.76mgd of water to the supply continued in 2012.

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 2012 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 and properly disposed off;
- Availability of solid waste treatment Systems;
- Availability of liquid waste treatment Systems;
- Percentage of communities with Open Defecation Free (ODF);
- Percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet; and
- No of hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools.

Data on five of the adopted indicators were not available in 2012 for assessment. However, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the country was still estimated at 16%. The number of solid waste treatment systems established and operational recorded no improvement and remained at 4 in 2012. Accessibility to domestic toilets though improving, is still low. The percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities declined from 58% in 2011 to 56% in 2012.

Table 6.12: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in	Indicator Status in	Progress Towards Target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	23%	12.4% (sourc:JMP Report 2010)	16%	16%	Target not achieved
2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	Na	744,000	960,000	Na	Lack of data
3. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	Na	323	1,147*	Na	Lack of data
4. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	Na	70% (Source Reports of MMD As)	77%	Na	Lack of data
5. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	Na	2 (Engineered landfill)	4	4	Steady progress
6. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	Na	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	16%	Na	Lack of data
7. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	Na	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	58%	56% Source: MoE/EMIS	Slow progress
8. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Na	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	1 2	Na	Lack of data

Source: MLGRD (EHSD), 2012, MoE/EMIS

NB: *= Revised by EHSD

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

To improve sanitation in the country, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2012:

- A comprehensive strategic investment plan on sanitation was approved by Cabinet;
- Government continued to implement its commitments under the Sanitation and Water for All initiative, which is aimed at mobilising national and international commitments and funding towards meeting the MDG target of 54% for sanitation by 2015. Budgetary resources to sanitation activities, and development partners contribution to the sector continued to increase on an annual basis;
- The MLGRD with support from Ministry of Finance (MOF), recruited and posted 702 graduates of the three Schools of Hygiene and 40 Public Health Engineers, to the MMDAs to strengthen the Environmental Health and Waste Management Departments;
- The MWRWH, in collaboration with a private waste management company, Zoomlion, secured 700 assorted waste management equipment for the MMDAs and the private sector service providers on very flexible financial terms to enhance their capacity to deliver services;
- The MWRWH secured a US\$11 million Indian Exim Bank grant, and procured 116 assorted Waste Management equipment to strengthen the MMDAs in waste management service delivery;
- Two newly engineered landfills and a septic treatment facility were completed, and are being used in Tema and Sekondi/Takoradi respectively, as part of the World Bank supported Environmental Sanitation Project.
- A 900 tonnes capacity recycling and compost plant was established at Adjen–Kotoku in the Ga West Municipality, within a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd. This initiative is expected to be replicated in other Assemblies especially Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies in the other 9 regions;
- The MWRWH in partnership with a Malaysian firm (Selection Waste Technology, SWT) commenced the establishment of two Waste-to-Energy plants in Cape Coast and Kumasi under a Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangement;
- Under the Accra Sewerage Improvement Project (ASIP), the Legon sewage plant was expanded and rehabilitated to increase its capacity to treat more liquid waste from Legon and its environs;
- GoG supported the Scaling-up of the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the Upper West, Upper East, Northern and Central Regions with additional budgetary resources; and
- The MWRWH facilitated the €150 million Ghana-Netherlands Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme in two regions (5 Municipalities in Greater Accra and Central Regions).

6.10 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

6.10.1 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 provide and 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; and

- Action should be taken to accelerate the efforts at resuscitating the rail transport system, and improved freight transport on the Volta Lake between Buipe and Akosombo.

6.10.2 Science and Technology Development

- MDAs must develop programmes and projects from the STI Policy as well as mainstream STI into MDAs and MMDAs plans.

6.10.3 Developing Information and Communication Technology

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

6.10.4 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; and
- Intensify the efforts to reduce the number of interruptions per customer and average number of outages especially in the urban areas.

6.10.5 Human Settlements Development

- Enhance the institutional capacity for spatial planning by recruiting additional qualified staff for all MMDAs, and provide them with the requisite equipment and logistics such as base maps, computers, plotters and scanners;
- Accelerate processes for passage of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Law, and establishment of the land Use and Spatial Planning Authority to streamline and improve effectiveness of national urban planning and management;
- TCPD should accelerate deployment of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) countrywide to make spatial planning more efficient;
- Guidelines for the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plans by MMDAs should integrate spatial planning aspects;
- Capacity of MMDAs should be built on the application of requisite planning standards, zoning regulations and permitting guidelines to enhance their service delivery; and
- Accelerate the processes for the preparation of the Human Settlements Policy.

6.10.6 Safe Water and Sanitation

- Support nationwide roll-out of Rural Sanitation model and strategies, including CLTS;
- Fully implement the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Compact Commitments;
- Support the expansion of the Sanitation Guards concept to ensure hygiene promotion and law enforcement;
- Ensure the Parliamentary approval of the Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP);

- Strengthen the Expanded Sanitary Inspection and Compliance Enforcement (ESICOME) programme, especially in urban settlements;
- Roll-out NESAP, to increase access to sanitation service delivery through compliance, enforcement and sustainable financing and cost recovery;
- the intensification of efforts by CWSA and GWC to improve their water systems;
- improving water yield in order to derive higher returns (Eg. Estimates of economic rates of return are put at 12% in small towns and 21% in urban water projects); and
- strengthening of the Waste Management and Environmental Health Departments in all MMDAs, while providing support for them 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 2012 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 2012, as monitored by agreed indicators 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, as well as for deprived districts during the 2011/12 academic year.

Kindergarten (KG)

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 4-5years increased from 98.4% in 2010/11 academic year to 99.4% during the 2011/12 academic year. At this rate of growth, Ghana is on course to achieving the target of 100% access at kindergarten level by 2015 (Table 7.1).

Primary School

After an initial period of high growth in primary school enrolments following the introduction of the Capitation grant, improvements in primary school enrolments have remained slow. However, despite the marginal improvements recorded in the gross enrolment ratio at the primary school level during the 2010/2011 academic year, after a period of stagnation during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 academic years, gross enrolment ratio for children in the age group 6-11 years stagnated again at 96.5% during the 2011/12 academic year. If this trend persists, Ghana will be unable to attain its gross enrolment ratio target of 107.4% by 2015.

Junior High School (JHS)

Similarly, the gross enrolment ratio for children in the age group 12-14 years in JHS, which recorded two consecutive years of decline in 2008/2009 and 2009/10, recorded marginal improvement from 79.6% in 2010/11 to 80.6% in 2011/12. The total number of children at JHS level is estimated at 1,385,367 in 2011/12, compared to 1,285,277 in 2008/09 academic year. The major concerns for enrolment at the JHS level is the slow pace of growth in gross enrolment, and the inability of about 16% of the children in primary school to transition to JHS level. If the current trend persists Ghana is unlikely to attain its GER target of 90% at the JHS level by 2015.

Deprived Districts

Based on the 2003/04 criteria, about 53 districts in Ghana are considered deprived in the provision of education services, as a result of obtaining the lowest scores in selected education indicators, including gender parity, enrolment, teacher quality, infrastructure, etc. Assessment of progress in 2012 shows that GER at the KG level in these deprived districts were above the national average of 99.4% and exceeded the target of 100% set for the academic year. However, at the Primary and JHS levels, they recorded improvements over their respective 2010/11 levels, but fell below the national averages of 96.5% and 80.6% respectively. If the current trends persist Ghana will be unable to achieve its GER targets of 107.4% at the primary level, and 90% at the JHS level in these deprived districts by 2015.

Table 7.1: Gross Enrollment Ratio in Basic Schools, 2009/10-2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/2012	Progress towards target
1. Kindergarten						
Total Enrolment	Na	916,455	1,440,732	1,491,450	966,232	Slow progress
- Boys		459,911	723,833	749,764	500,740	
- Girls		456,544	716,899	741,686	495,492	
Gross Enrolment Ratio	100.0%	92.9%	97.3%	98.4%	99.4%	Steady progress
- Boys		93.5%	98.1%	99.2%	100.4%	
- Girls		92.2%	96.5%	97.5%	98.4%	
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	98.5%	101.2%	Target exceeded
2. Primary						
Total Enrolment	Na	3,461,087	3,356,743	3,201,541	3,439,573	Significant progress
- Boys		1,763,061	1,715,503	1,634,548	1,748,838	
- Girls		1,698,026	1,641,240	1,566,993	1,690,735	
Gross Enrolment Ratio	107.4%	94.9%	94.9%	96.5%	96.5%	Slow progress
- Boys		97.0%	96.7%	98%	97/9%	
- Girls		92.8%	93%	94.7%	95.0%	
- Deprived districts	107.4%	Na	Na	92.8%	94.7%	Slow progress
3. JHS						
Total Enrolment		1,285,277	1,301,940	1,335,400	1,385,367	Significant progress
- Boys		684,113	690,664	707,847	729,034	
- Girls		601,164	611,276	627,553	656,333	
Gross Enrolment Ratio	90.0%	80.6%	79.5%	79.6%	80.6%	Steady progress
- Boys		83.9%	82.5%	82.6%	83%	
- Girls		77.0%	76.3%	76.4%	78.1%	
- Deprived districts	90.0%	Na	Na	70.9%	72.5%	Slow progress

Source: MOE/EMIS, 2012

The regional breakdown in gross enrolments at the primary and JHS levels show considerable regional disparities. At the primary level, Central Region has the highest GER of 109%, followed by Brong Ahafo Region (103.6%) and Western Region (102.5%), while Volta Region recorded the lowest GER of 88.4%. Similarly at the JHS level, the Central Region recorded the highest GER of 93.4% while Eastern Region recorded the lowest of 71.2% (Table 7.2). Overall GER at the primary level in the Ashanti, Eastern, Greater Accra, Upper East and Volta Regions fell below the national average in 2012, while at the JHS level GER in Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern and Volta Regions fell below the national average.

Table 7.2: Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Primary and JHS by Region, 2011/12

Region	Primary GER	JHS GER
National Average	96.5%	80.6%
Ashanti	95.5%	84.8%
Brong Ahafo	103.6%	78.8%
Central	109.9%	93.4%
Eastern	88.1%	71.2%
Greater Accra	88.9%	78.2%
Northern	98.6%	78.4%
Upper East	95.4%	81.3%
Upper West	99.0%	86.5%
Volta	88.4%	71.9%
Western	102.5%	85.5%

Source: MOE/EMIS, 2012

(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.

At the KG level, net enrolment increased from 60.1% during the 2010/11 academic year to 64.2% during the 2011/12 academic year. However, this far below the target of 100% set for 2015, and Ghana is unlikely to attain the target if the trend persists. Similar to the trend observed in GER at the KG level, NER at the KG level in the deprived districts exceeded the national average. Also NER for boys was estimated to be about 1.1% higher than girls.

At the primary level, net enrolment improved from 77.9% during the 2010/11 academic year to 81.7% during the 2011/12 academic year. However, this still fell short of the 2008/09 level of 88.5% and the target of 100% set for 2015. The NER for boys continued to be higher than girls, while those for deprived districts fell below the national average, although they recorded marginal improvement from 77.7% in 2010/11 to 80.8% in 2011/12.

Similar to the pattern observed in GER, the NER at the JHS level stagnated at 46.1% during the 2011/12 academic year, and fell short of the 2008/09 level of 47.8%. At this rate, Ghana is unlikely to achieve its target of 100% by 2015. Also the NER for boys was estimated to be higher than for girls, while the NER for the deprived districts was below the national average, although marginal improvement was recorded from 39.2% in 2010/11 to 39.6% in 2011/12.

Table 7.3: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
1. Kindergarten	100.0%	63.6%	58.7%	60.1%	64.2%	Steady progress
- Boys	100.0%	Na	Na	Na	64.7%	Slow progress
- Girls	100.0%	Na	Na	Na	63.6%	Slow progress
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	64.2%	68.0%	Slow progress
2. Primary	100.0%	88.5%	83.6%	77.9%	81.7%	Steady progress
- Boys	100.0%				82.5%	Slow progress
- Girls	100.0%				80.8%	Slow progress
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	77.7%	80.8%	Slow progress
3. JHS	100.0%	47.8%	47.8%	46.1%	46.1%	Slow progress
- Boys	100.0%				46.9%	Slow progress
- Girls	100.0%				45.3%	Slow progress
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	39.2%	39.6%	Slow progress

Source: MOE/EMIS, 2012

Regional disparities also exist, with the Eastern, Greater Accra, Upper East, Upper West, and Volta Regions recording NER below the national average at the primary school level, and Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, and Volta Regions recording NER below than the national average at the JHS level (Table 7.4). The Central Region reported the highest NER of 92% at the primary school level, followed by Western Region (90.8%), while the Volta and Eastern Regions recorded the lowest NER of 72.2% and 73.9% respectively. At the JHS level, a similar pattern was observed with the highest NER of 54.1% recorded by Central Region and the lowest NER of 38% by Volta Region.

Table 7.4: Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) in Primary and JHS by Region, 2011/12

Region	Primary NER	JHS NER
National Average	81.7%	46.1%
Ashanti	83.0%	50.9%
Brong Ahafo	86.1%	42.1%
Central	92.0%	54.1%
Eastern	73.9%	40.2%
Gt. Accra	74.5%	49.4%
Northern	85.3%	45.2%
Upper East	76.9%	35.4%
Upper West	79.4%	41.8%
Volta	72.2%	38.0%
Western	90.8%	50.3%

Source: MOE/EMIS, 2012

(c) *Completion Rate*

The Completion Rate measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. It provides an indication of the internal efficiency of the education system. At the primary level, the completion rate continued to improve in 2011/12 but was still below the target of 100% set for 2015. The completion rate for girls remains lower than that for boys, however gradual improvements is being recorded. On the other hand, the completion rate at the Junior High School (JHS) level has stagnated at about 67% since 2010/11, while transition from JHS 3 to Senior High School (SHS) 1 reduced from 57.3% in 2010/11 to 50.2% in 2011/12. The completion rates rate at the Primary and JHS levels in the deprived districts continued to fall below the respective national averages, although marginal improvements were recorded in the 2011/12 academic year (Table 7.5)

Table 7.5: Completion Rate in Basic Schools, 2008/09/-2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Indicator status in 2010/11	Indicator status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Primary 6						
- National	100.0%	88.7%	87.1%	91.6%	93.7%	Steady progress
- Boys	100.0%	89.3.0%	89.7%	94.1%	95.4%	Steady progress
- Girls	100.0%	85.5%	84.3%	89.0%	91.9%	Steady progress
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	86.9%	91.1%	Steady progress
JHS						
- National	100.0%	75.0%	66.0%	66.9%	66.8%	Slow progress
- Boys	100.0%	79.7%	70.1%	70.9%	70.4%	Slow progress
- Girls	100.0%	70.1%	61.8%	62.8%	63.0%	Steady progress
- Deprived districts	100.0%	Na	Na	57.0%	57.8%	Steady progress
Transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1	Na	47.24	48.91	57.3	50.2	Slow progress

Source: MOE/EMIS Education Sector Performance Report 2012

At the regional level, the primary completion rate varies from a low of 81.5% in the Eastern Region to a high of 100.3% in the Western Region, while the rate at the JHS level ranges from a low of 56.6% in the Volta Region to a high of 80.2% in the Central Region (Table 7.6). The completion rate at the primary school level in the Ashanti, Eastern, and Greater Accra Regions were estimated to be below the national average, while that for JHS level in the Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, and Volta Regions were all below the national average.

Table 7.6: Completion Rates in Primary and JHS by Region, 2011/12

Region	Primary Completion Rates	JHS Completion Rates
National Average	93.7%	66.8%
Ashanti	92.4%	74.0%
Brong Ahafo	97.3%	64.3%
Central	106.1%	80.2%
Eastern	81.5%	59.1%
Gt. Accra	89.4%	67.2%
Northern	98.9%	57.7%
Upper East	97.4%	65.2%
Upper West	97.9%	62.6%
Volta	85.5%	56.6%
Western	100.3%	72.1%

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Senior High School (SHS)

(a) Number of SHS

The total number of SHS established in Ghana increased from 697 in 2010/11 to 757 in 2011/12. This comprises 515 public schools and 242 private schools (Table 7.7). The observed growth in the number of SHS was mainly due to increase in the number of private SHS, which recorded the establishment of additional 41 schools, compared to 19 for public SHS. Similar to the pattern in 2011, the bulk of the SHS were located in the Ashanti Region (17.8%), followed by Central Region (14.1%) and Eastern Region (13.6%), while the lowest share was in Upper West Region (2.7%).

Table 7.7: Regional Breakdown of Public and Private SHS, 2010/11 and 2011/12

Region	Public schools		Private schools		Total		
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	% in 2012
Ashanti	86	93	38	38	124	131	17.3%
Brong/Ahafo	54	58	24	32	78	90	11.9%
Central	51	52	39	55	90	107	14.1%
Eastern	78	79	21	24	99	103	13.6%
Gt. Accra	38	40	36	33	74	73	9.6%
Northern	36	37	12	16	48	53	7.1%
Upper East	22	23	1	7	3	30	4.0%
Upper West	18	18	1	2	19	20	2.6%
Volta	72	74	20	20	92	94	12.4%
Western	41	41	9	15	50	56	7.4%
Total	496	515	201	242	697	757	100.0%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

(b) Enrolment in SHS

In contrast to the inconsistency in pattern observed in GER at the JHS level, GER at the the SHS has recorded steady improvement from 33.9% in 2008/09 to 36.5% in 2010/11 and then to 37.1% in 2011/21 (Table 7.8). This has led to improvements in overall enrolment from 490,334 in 2008/09 to 758,468 in 2011/12, and accordingly put Ghana on track to achieving its GER target at the SHS level of 40% by 2015. The Completion Rate at the SHS level also continued to record steady improvement from 29.4% in 2008/09 to 32.9% in 2010/11 and then to 34.3% in 2011/12. This notwithstanding, gender disparities still exist in access to SHS education and in completion rate. The proportions of boys in total enrolment at the SHS level continued to increase from 50.2% in 2008/09 to 54.7% in 2011/12, while that for girls declined

from 49.8% to 45.3% over the same period. On the other hand the proportion of boys who stayed and completed SHS in 2011/12 was estimated at 37.4% compared to 31.1% for girls. A similar pattern has been observed since 2009/10, however the steady improvements in completion rate since 2008/09 have been recorded across both genders.

Table 7.8: Enrolments in SHS by Selected Indicators, 2008/09-2011/12

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Indicator status in 2010/11	Indicator status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Total Enrolment	Na	490,334	537,332	728,076	758,468	Significant progress
- Boys	Na	Na	269,954	397,199	415,123	Significant progress
- Girls	Na	Na	240,378	330,877	343,345	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	40.0%	33.9%	36.1%	36.45%	37.1%	Steady progress
Completion Rate	Na	29.36%	32.9%	32.9%	34.3%	Significant progress
- Boys	Na	Na	35.8%	34.6%	37.4%	Significant progress
- Girls	Na	Na	29.8%	31.1%	31.1%	Slow progress

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Tertiary Education

(a) Number of Tertiary Institutions

In 2012, there were 133 tertiary institutions in Ghana, made up of 75 public institutions and 55 accredited private institutions (Table 7.9). The two new public universities namely the University of Health and Allied Sciences, and University of Energy and Natural Resources respectively are at the incipient stages of their development.

Table 7.9: Types and Number of Tertiary of Institutions

Type of Institution	Number
Public Universities	6
Polytechnics	10
Public Colleges of Education	38
Public Specialised Institutions	9
Private Tertiary Institutions (Universities, University Colleges, Tutorial Colleges and Distance Education Institutions)	53
Private Colleges of Education	2
Colleges of Agriculture	3
Nurses Training Colleges (Public and Private)	12
Total	133

Source: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2012

(b) Enrolment in Tertiary Institutions

In the 2011/12 academic year, student enrolment at publicly funded polytechnics and colleges continued to expand but public universities experienced a reduction of 5% when compared with the previous year's enrolment of 115,452. By far, the public universities have the largest share of all enrolled students (41.1%), followed by private universities (22.1%) and polytechnics (17.8%). Colleges of Agriculture and Private Colleges of Education have 0.12% and 0.33% respectively of all enrolments in tertiary institutions (Table 7.10a). The proportion of female students is lower than that of males across all levels of tertiary institutions in Ghana, with the exception of Nurses Training Colleges where 75.3% of the students are females.

Table 7.10a: Enrollment in Tertiary Institutions, 2007-2012

Institution	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% in 2012
Public Universities	93,973	102,548	107,058	115,452	109,278	41.1
Polytechnics	34,448	38,656	46,079	43,113	47,294	17.8
Public Colleges of Education	26,025	27,589	26,861	26,703	27,580	10.4
Public Specialised Institutions	Na	Na	Na	Na	17,082	6.4
Nurses Training Colleges	Na	Na	Na	Na	4,907	1.8
Colleges of Agriculture	Na	Na	Na	Na	327	0.12
Sub-Total (2012)					206,468	
Private Tertiary Institutions	Na	Na	Na	Na	58,784	22.1
Private Colleges of Education	Na	Na	Na	Na	871	0.33
Sub Total (2012)					59,655	
Total (public and private)	Na	Na	Na	Na	266,123	100.0

Source: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2012

Table 7.10b: Enrollment in Tertiary Institutions by Sex, 2012

Type of institution	Males	Females	Total	Percent female
Public Universities	73,627	35,651	109,278	32.6%
Polytechnics	32,858	14,436	47,294	30.5%
Public Colleges of Education	15,918	11,662	27,580	42.3%
Private Colleges of Education	558	313	871	35.9%
Public Specialised Institutions	10,208	6,874	17,082	40.2%
Private Tertiary Institutions	33,445	25,339	58,784	43.1%
Nurses Training Colleges	1,210	3,697	4,907	75.3%
Colleges of Agriculture	301	26	327	8.6%
Total	168,125	97,998	266,123	36.8%

Source: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2012

Special Education

To ensure access to education for all children, the education system in Ghana is designed to cater for children with special education needs. Under current arrangements, 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.

(a) *Special Needs Schools*

Following a decline in enrolment in 2010/11 academic year, the number of pupils enrolled in special needs schools increased from 5,504 pupils in 2011 to 6,434 pupils in 2011/12 academic year (Table 7.11). All pupils in Special Needs Schools are provided with Feeding Grants, although children with special needs enrolled in mainstream schools are not included unless such schools are covered by the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

Table 7.11: Trend in Enrolment in Specialist Schools, 2006/07-2011/12

Year	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number enrolled	5,092	5,658	6,306	6,900	5,504	6,432

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

(b) *Mainstream Schools*

Due to limited facilities for the education of pupils with special educational needs, the majority of special education needs pupils are enrolled in mainstream schools in line with the policy of inclusive education. The number of pupils with special needs enrolled in mainstream schools

at the KG level increased from 3,123 in 2010/11 to 3,636 in 2011/12, while at the primary school level it increased from 9,804 to 11,112 over the same period. At the JHS level the number of pupils with special needs mainstreamed into the education system increased from 4,489 in 2010/2011 to 5,027 in 2011/12 (Table 7.12).

Table 7.12: Enrolment of Disabled Pupils in Mainstream Schools, 2006/07-2011/12

Level of education	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Kindergarten	5,886	3,129	3,284	3,413	3,123	3,636
Primary	20,730	11,613	11,081	11,035	9,804	11,112
JHS	8,113	4,172	4,399	3,814	4,489	5,027

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

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 7.13 presents the status of gender parity indicators for all the levels of education in 2011/12.

Gender Parity in Basic Education

At the basic education level, Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the kindergarten level has virtually stagnated at 0.98 since 2009/10 academic year, while at the primary level, no change was recorded in GPI between 2010/11 and 2011/12 academic year after recording a marginal improvement from 0.96 in 2009/10 to 0.97 in 2010/11. At the JHS, however, progress continued to be recorded from 0.93 in 2010/11 to 0.94 in 2011/12, after stagnating at 0.92 since 2007/08. In deprived districts, GPI fell below national averages at all levels, and progress has stagnated at the 2010/11 levels except at the JHS level where some improvement have been recorded (Table 7.13). According the Ministry of Education data, 30 districts have primary GPI below 0.90 and of these, three are below 0.80.

Gender Parity in SHS

The GPI at the SHS level stagnated at 0.87 in 2011/12 following an increased from 0.85 in 2009/10 to 0.87 during the 2010/11 academic year. The percentage of females enrolled at the SHS level was estimated at 45% in 2011/12 compared with 45.4% in 2010/11. At this rate Ghana may be able to achieve the 50% target by 2015, with a little more effort.

Gender Parity at the Tertiary Level

Female participation in tertiary education remained low in 2011/12, with the highest participation of 42.3% in Colleges of Education, followed by universities (32.6%), and lowest in polytechnics (30.5%). With the exception of the public colleges of education where the proportion of female participation improved in 2011/12, female participation in public universities and polytechnics declined during the 2011/12 academic year. At this rate Ghana is unlikely to achieve its medium-term target of 50% female enrolment by 2015.

Table 7.13: Summary of Gender Parity in Education Indicators, 2009/10 and 2011/12

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Basic Education						
-KG GPI	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	Slow progress
-Primary GPI	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	Slow progress
-JHS GPI	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	Slow progress
Deprived districts						
-KG	1.00	Na	Na	0.97	0.97	Slow progress
-Primary	1.00	Na	Na	0.95	0.95	Slow progress
-JHS	1.00	Na	Na	0.92	0.94	Steady progress
SHS						
-GPI	1.00	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	Slow progress
-Percent female enrolled	50.0%	44.3%	44.7%	45.4%	45.0%	Slow progress
Tertiary						
Percent female enrolled in Public Universities	50.0%	37.4%	32.4%	33.3%	32.6%	Slow progress
Percent female enrolled in Polytechnics	50.0%	29.7	30.2%	32.0%	30.5%	Slow progress
Percent of females enrolled in Public Colleges of Education	50.0%	41.7%	40.0%	41.2%	42.3%	Steady progress
Percent of TVET females enrolment	50.0%	44.3%	44.7%	44.0%	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Some of the specific interventions undertaken to improve gender parity at the basic level are:

- Maintaining JHS girls' clubs and deployment of female role models in schools and communities;
- Providing scholarship programmes for girls;
- Providing Take Home Rations, including a support of Take Home Rations to 10,000 girls by WFP; and
- Providing Water and Sanitation facilities for schools.

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:

- National Education Assessment;
- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate;
- Pupil: core textbook ratio;
- Percentage of trained teachers; and
- Pupil/student: teacher ratio

(a) National Education Assessment

The National Education Assessment (NEA) is an indicator of quality of education at the basic level. The NEA is the only standardized test designed to measure learning outcomes in English and mathematics at Primary 3 (P3) and Primary 6 (P6) levels using the two criteria for competency (i.e. less stringent minimal competency and proficiency).

The NEA scores in English and mathematics for P3 and P6, show that the proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in mathematics is extremely low (less than one in five pupils at both P3 and P6), while those in English is slightly higher at 35%, especially at P6 (Tables 7.14 and 7.15). Overall, quality improvements are not occurring at the rate expected. Private schools continuously outperform public schools in both mathematics and English with a huge gap.

Table 7.14: Primary 3 NEA Scores, 2005 - 2011

Year	ENGLISH		MATHEMATICS	
	M-C	Proficiency	M-C	Proficiency
2005	50.6	16.4	47.2	18.6
2007	50.2	15.0	42.6	14.6
2009	57.6	20.0	61.2	25.2
2011	66.3	24.2	52.6	18.2

Source: MoE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

N.B: Comparing scores across years for NEA is complex as the tests are not standardized for performance though comparisons may have indicative value

Table 7.15: Primary 6 NEA Scores, 2005 - 2011

Year	ENGLISH		MATHEMATICS	
	M-C	Proficiency	M-C	Proficiency
2005	63.9	23.6	47.2	9.8
2007	69.7	26.1	46.2	10.8
2009	76.9	35.6	61.9	13.8
2011	78.9	35.3	56.9	16.1

Source: MoE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

N.B: Comparing scores across years for NEA is complex as the tests are not standardized for performance though comparisons may have indicative value

(b) BECE Examination

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of Junior High School (JHS) 3 to determine whether or not a candidate progresses to Senior High School (SHS). All BECE candidates are examined in four core subjects (English, Social Studies, Mathematics, Science), and elective subjects of their choice. An aggregate score between 6 and 30 is required by pupils to proceed to SHS. In 2011/12, a total of 372,799 pupils took the BECE, out of which about 60% passed in all the four core subjects. Male students out-performed female students in all the core subjects with the exception of English (Table 7.16). However, only 46% (171,711) gained admission into SHS.

The proportion of pupils who obtained a pass in English ranges from a high of 82% in the Greater Accra Region to a low of 48% in the Upper West Region. On the other hand, the proportion which obtained a pass in mathematics ranges from a high of 74% in Ashanti region to 39% in Upper East Region. Volta, Central, and the three northern Regions recorded pass rates below the national average in both subjects (Table 7.17).

Table 7.16: BECE Core Subjects Pass Rate by Subject and Sex, 2011/12

Subject	Total Pass Rate	Male Pass Rate	Female Pass Rate
English	59%	58%	60%
Social Studies	59%	62%	57%
Mathematics	60%	62%	57%
Science	60%	62%	57%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Table 7.17: BECE Pass Rates in English and Mathematics by Region, 2011/12

Region	English Pass Rate	Mathematics Pass Rate
Ashanti	61%	74%
Brong/Ahafo	55%	72%
Central	50%	48%
Eastern	53%	50%
Gt. Accra	82%	68%
Northern	44%	48%
Upper East	40%	39%
Upper West	48%	47%
Volta	51%	40%
Western	60%	65%
Total	59%	60%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

(c) 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, which implies a ratio of 3 core textbooks per pupil. Available data show that this target has not been achieved at any of the levels of basic education (Table 7.18). With no central procurement of textbooks since 2008 to replenish stock of textbooks, the core textbook ratio significantly falls below the ideal of 3 core textbooks per pupil. The present textbook situation is likely to compromise wider quality enhancing interventions such as teacher training.

Table 7.18: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10 to 2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	3:1	0.1:1	0.2:1	0.35:1	0.3:1	Slow progress
Primary	3:1	1.6:1	1.6:1	1:1	0.9:1	Slow progress
JHS	3:1	2.1:1	1.5:1	0.9:1	1.1	Slow progress
Deprived districts						
- Kindergarten	Na	Na	Na	0.3:1	0.3:1	Slow progress
- Primary				0.9:1	0.9:1	Slow progress
- JHS	Na	Na	Na	0.9:1	1.0:1	Slow progress

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

(d) 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 38.8% in 2010/11 to 44.8% in 2011/12, while at the primary level, the percentage of trained teachers continued to increase from 62.8% in 2010/11 to 66.3% in 2011/12, following a decline in in 2009/10. A similar pattern was observed at the Junior High School level, which recorded an increase from 78% in 2010/11 to 85% in 2011/12, while the

proportion of trained teachers at the SHS level rather declined from 85.9% to 83.9% over the same period (Table 7.19). Though the proportion of trained teachers at all levels in deprived districts significantly falls below the national averages, progress continued to be recorded in 2011/12. At the kindergarten level, the proportion of trained teachers in deprived districts increased from 25% in 2010/11 to 30% in 2011/12, while that for primary level increased from 46% to 50% over the same period. The proportion of trained teachers at the JHS level in deprived districts, on the other hand, increased from 67% in 2010/11 to 74% in 2011/12.

Table 7.19: Percent and Number of Trained Teachers, 2009/10 to 2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Kindergarten						
- % trained teachers	95.0%	25.9%	26.5%	38.8%	44.8%	Steady progress
- Number trained teachers	Na	9,206	10,999	12,260		
Primary						
- % trained teachers	95.0%	48.0%	47.6%	62.8%	66.3%	Steady progress
- Number trained teachers	Na	51,995	58,963	59,620	Na	
JHS						
- % trained teachers	95.0%	65.0%	73.0%	78.0%	85.0%	Steady progress
- Number trained teachers	Na	45,421	53,545	51,126	Na	
Deprived Districts						
- Kindergarten	95.0%	Na	Na	25.0%	30.0%	Steady progress
- Primary	95.0%	Na	Na	46.0%	50.0%	Steady progress
- JHS	95.0%	Na	Na	67.0%	74.0%	Steady progress
SHS						
- % trained teachers	Na	83.3%	82.5%	85.9%	83.9%	Slow progress
- Number trained teachers	Na	17,222	19,490	20,733	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

(e) Pupil/student: teacher ratio (PTR), and Pupil/Student: trained teacher (ratio PTTR)

The number of pupils/students per teacher ratio (PTR), and pupil/student per trained teacher ratio (PTTR) are key indicators of quality education and efficiency in schools.

The target PTR in 2012 at the KG level is 37:1, at primary level 36:1, at Junior High level 20:1, and Senior High level is 25:1. With the exception of the SHS level where significant improvement was recorded in 2011/12, PTR at the primary and JHS levels stagnated, while at the KG level it worsened and did not achieve the targets.

The PTR at the KG level worsened from 37:1 in 2010/11 to 38:1 in 2011/12, and did not achieve the target of 37:1 set for the academic year. The increase has been attributed largely to the continued increase in enrolment in response to the compulsory KG policy introduced in 2007. The PTR at the primary and JHS levels stagnated at 34:1 and 17:1 respectively, however they attained the respective targets of 36:1 and 20:1 set for the 2011/12 academic year. At the SHS level, PTR improved significantly from 27:1 in 2010/11 to 21.5:1 in 2011/12 following the large increases recorded in 2010/11 as a result of the introduction of the 4-year SHS programme, and far exceeded the target of 25:1 set for the academic year.

The PTR at all levels in deprived areas far exceeded the recommended national averages of 37:1 at the KG level, 36:1 at the primary level, and 20:1 at the JHS level. The PTRs in deprived districts have worsened from 51.8:1 in 2010/11 to 52.8:1 in 2011/12 at the KG level, while

they improved marginally from 39.5:1 to 39:1 during the same period. The PTR at the JHS level increased from 19.9:1 in 2010/11 to 20.4:1 in 2011/12 (Table 7.20).

Table 7.20: Pupil/Student Per Teacher (PTR), 2009/10 to 2011/12

Level of education	Target (2012)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	37:1	34:1	37:1	37:1	38:1	Slow progress
Primary	36:1	34:1	31:1	34:1	34:1	Target achieved
JHS	20:1	18:1	15:1	17:1	17:1	Target achieved
Deprived Districts						
- Kindergarten	Na	Na	Na	51.8:1	52.8:1	Slow progress
- Primary	Na	Na	Na	39.5:1	39.0:1	Slow progress
- JHS	Na	Na	Na	19.9:1	20.4:1	Slow progress
SHS	25:1	22:1	21:1	27:1	21.5:1	Target achieved

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

The pupil/student per trained teacher (PTTR) ratio at the KG and primary levels continued to improve, however they fell short of the benchmark PTTRs of 25:1 and 35:1. The PTTR at the KG level improved from 96:1 in 2010/11 to 85:1 in 2011/12, while that for primary level improved from 54:1 to 52:1 over the same period. On the other hand, the PTTR at the JHS and SHS continued to record significant improvements and exceeded the benchmark target for 2011/12. The PTTR at the JHS level improved from 22:1 in 2010/11 to 20:1 in 2011/12 and exceeded the target of 25:1 set for 2011/12, while that for SHS improved from 32:1 to 25:1 over the same period and attained the target set for the academic year.

Similar to the pattern observed in PTRs in deprived districts, the PTTRs in deprived districts remained far below the national averages. The PTTR of 177:1 at the kindergarten level in deprived districts is more than double the national average of 85:1, while the PTTR of 77:1 at the primary level falls below the national average of 52:1. The PTTR at the JHS level of 27:1 in the deprived districts fell short of the national average of 20:1. Insufficient deployment of trained teachers to more remote and rural areas continued to pose a challenge to effective provision of education services, especially in remote communities.

Table 7.21: Pupil/Student Per Trained Teacher (PTTR) Ratio, 2009/10 to 2011/12

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	25:1	117:1	106:1	96:1	85:1	Steady progress
Primary	35:1	59:1	53:1	54:1	52:1	Steady progress
JHS	25:1	23:1	20:1	22:1	20:1	Target exceeded
Deprived Districts						
- Kindergarten	25:1	Na	Na	205.6:1	177:1	Steady progress
- Primary	35:1	Na	Na	86.6:1	77:1	Steady progress
- JHS	25:1	Na	Na	29.8:1	27.:1	Steady progress
SHS	25:1	26:1	25:1	32:1	25:1	Target achieved

Source: MOE/EMIS, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2012 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 2011/12 to encourage participation in basic education and increase school attendance rate. An amount of GH¢32.1 million was disbursed to cover 5,467,808 pupils in public basic schools across the country. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme continued to be the timely disbursement of the funds to schools.

(b) Expanding Coverage of the School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was initiated in 2005 within the context of the Comprehensive African Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar III, and in response to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of the programme are to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day in order to reduce malnutrition.

Available data from GSFP indicate that the number of children benefiting from the programme increased by 87.9% from 713,590 pupils in 2011 to 1,347,126 pupils in 2012. At the regional level, Ashanti Region has the largest share of all children benefiting from the programme (16.8%), followed by the Brong Ahafo Region (12.8%), while the Upper West Region (6.0%) and Central Region (6.2%) have the smallest shares (Table 7.22).

Table 7.22: Regional Break down of Beneficiary Pupils from 2005-2012

Region/ Year	No. of pupils 2006/2007	No. of pupils 2007/2008	No. of pupils 2008/2009	No. of pupils 2009/2010	No. of pupils 2010/2011	No. of pupils September- 2012	% share pupils benefiting in 2012
Ashanti	119,360	120,093	154,598	171,185	181,474	226,867	16.8%
B.Ahafo	61,921	63,375	87,632	104,424	114,964	172,966	12.8%
Central	26,705	33,730	40,198	41,648	44,248	84,222	6.2%
Eastern	35,154	38,991	47,547	49,760	53,580	112,474	8.3%
G. Accra	97,407	103,002	121,301	127,354	130,714	160,905	11.9%
Northern	14,588	16,191	33,699	40,154	50,597	157,478	11.7%
Upper West	5,598	6,281	11,687	18,930	21,865	80,493	6.0%
Upper East	11,366	12,012	19,428	28,331	34,082	118,764	8.7%
Volta	11,769	14,671	20,483	28,084	29,685	111,259	8.3%
Western	29,630	32,843	43,452	48,353	52,111	121,698	9.0%
Total	413,498	441,189	580,025	658,223	713,590	1,347,126	100.0

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme, Annual Progress Report, 2012

(c) Provision of free School Uniform and Exercise Books

To complement the Capitation Grant, the free school uniform and exercise books were introduced in 2009 to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools, particularly children from poor households. Overall, 1.6 million pupils in deprived communities received free school uniforms under the programme in 2011/12 academic year

(d) Construction/Rehabilitation of School Classrooms

Kindergarten Schools:

The number of kindergarten schools increased by 0.6% from 18,801 in 2010/11 to 18,915 in 2011/12 (Table 7.23). The contribution to this growth was mainly from the public KG schools, which increased by 1.8%, while the number of private KG schools declined by 2.3%. The distribution of KG schools by region shows that Ashanti region has the largest share of KG schools (18.3%), followed by Eastern Region (12.3%), and Western Region (11.5%). The region with the lowest proportion of KG schools in the country is the Upper West Region (2.9%) (Table 7.24).

Table 7.23: Number of Kindergarten Schools by Type, 2010-2012

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change (2010/11-2011/12)
Public	12,481	13,263	13,505	1.8%
Private	4,990	5,538	5,410	-2.3%
Total	17,471	18,801	18,915	0.6%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Table 7.24: Regional Breakdown of the Number of Kindergarten Schools, 2011/2012

Region	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	%
Ashanti	2186	1276	3462	18.3
Brong Ahafo	1604	481	2085	11.1
Central	1372	768	2140	11.3
Eastern	1745	588	2333	12.3
Greater Accra	644	1001	1645	8.7
Northern	1718	239	1957	10.3
Upper East	653	101	754	4.0
Upper West	512	35	547	2.9
Volta	1503	310	1813	9.6
Western	1568	611	2179	11.5
Total	13,505	5,410	18,915	100.0

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Primary Schools

The total number of primary schools in Ghana increased from 19,723 in 2010/11 to 19,833 in 2011/12. The increase was mainly due to growth in the number of private schools, which increased by 3.4% compared to 5% decrease in the number of public primary schools (Table 7.25). The regional breakdown of schools shows that Ashanti Region has the largest share of primary schools (18.3%), followed by Eastern Region with 12.3%. Upper East and Upper West Regions have the lowest proportions of the total number of primary schools, representing 3.9% and 3% respectively (Table 7.26).

Table 7.25: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2010-2012

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change (2010/11-2011/12)
Public	13,835	14,431	14,360	-0.5%
Private	4,744	5,292	5,473	3.4%
Total	18,579	19,723	19,833	0.6%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Table 7.26: Regional Distribution of the Number Primary Schools, 2011/2012

Region	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	%
Ashanti	2322	1299	3621	18.3
Brong Ahafo	1637	496	2133	10.8
Central	1385	769	2154	10.9
Eastern	1864	575	2439	12.3
Greater Accra	860	1026	1886	9.5
Northern	1980	231	2211	11.1
Upper East	657	109	766	3.9
Upper West	556	37	593	3.0
Volta	1509	303	1812	9.1
Western	1590	628	2218	11.2
Total	14,360	5,473	19,833	100.0

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Junior High Schools

The number of Junior High Schools declined by 1.2% from 11,709 in 2010/2011 to 11,567 in 2010/12 (Table 7.27). The decline was as a result of 1.5% and 1.2% decline in both the public sector and private sector schools respectively. The regional distribution of Junior High Schools showed that Ashanti Region has the highest share of JHS (19.5%), while Upper East and Upper West Regions have the lowest shares of 3.2% and 3.1% respectively (Table 7.28).

Table 7.27: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2010-2012

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change (2010/11-2011/12)
Public	7969	8,462	8336	-1.5%
Private	2,799	3,247	3231	-0.5%
Total	10,768	11,709	11,567	-1.2%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Table 7.28: Regional Distribution of the Number Junior High Schools, 2011-2012

Region	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	%
Ashanti	1539	720	2259	19.5
Brong Ahafo	947	283	1230	10.6
Central	1038	441	1479	12.8
Eastern	1137	336	1473	12.7
Greater Accra	667	790	1457	12.6
Northern	547	57	604	5.2
Upper East	345	29	374	3.2
Upper West	344	8	352	3.1
Volta	881	172	1053	9.2
Western	891	395	1286	11.1
Total	8336	3231	11,567	100.0

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

7.2.2 Employable Skills Training/Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socio-economic development of the country. Technical and vocational skills training and education are provided by various public and private vocational training institutes, as well as through informal apprenticeship training.

Due to the decline in the existing number of National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) centres, Opportunity and Industrialization Centres (OIC), and Agricultural Training Institutes,

the total number of TVET institutions declined from 195 in 2011 to 185 in 2012 (Table 7.29). Similar to 2011, the bulk of the TVET institutions are Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES) (35.1%), and NVTI Centres (18.4%), while the number of Agriculture training centres has reduced to just one (1).

Table 7.29: Number of public TVET institutions, 2011 and 2012

Type of TVET institution	2011	2012
GES Technical Institutions	26	26
NVTI Centres	35	34
Social Welfare Centres	13	13
Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES)	65	65
Leadership Training Institutes	10	10
Opportunity Industrialization Centres (OIC)	10	3
Community Development Centres	24	24
Agriculture Training Centres	3	1
GRATIS Foundation	9	9
Total	195	185

Source: NVTI, Annual Report 2012

Specific achievements under the employable skills training/development sub-sector in 2012 include the following:

- Fifty seven (57) TVET institutions were inspected and monitored to assess the quality of training by Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations;
- Ten thousand six hundred and sixty nine (10,669) artisans were tested on their proficiency skills to fit the Informal Training System;
- A Tracer Study was conducted on 677 NVTI graduates which indicated that 54% of the skilled trainees were into wage and self employment;
- Four thousand eight hundred and eleven (4,811) trainees from 34 NVTIs were placed at various industries to acquire industrial skills prior to their final graduation;
- Four thousand five hundred and twenty (4,520) trainees were trained in 28 skill areas at 33 NVTIs across the country;
- The NVTI trained about 315 Instructional/Staff on Competency Based Training (CBT) for the Gender Responsive and Community Development Project (GRSCDP), under the Department of Women of MOWAC;
- Forty two thousand one hundred (42,100) trainees were tested in the formal skill training institutes to gain qualification to enter the labour market;
- Heads of 30 Private Vocational Training Institutes were equipped with proposal writing and strategic planning skills to enhance their operations in their various institutions;
- Data on 5,000 Master Crafts Persons (MCPs), 10,000 Apprentices and 10 Trade Association was updated;
- Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) collaborated with Goodwill International Ghana, to train 7,200 youth in four modules of Oil and Gas training project.;
- The Opportunities Industrialisation Centres, Ghana (OICG) under its centre based training programme trained 814 persons in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, dressmaking, office management, textiles, graphic arts, electrical installation, building draughtsmanship, welding and fabrication as well as auto mechanics; and
- The Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES) trained 5,051 persons in technical and vocational skills and artisanship.

Ghana Education Service Technical Vocational Institutes (TVIs)

Estimates show that total enrolment of students in TVET institutions under the Ghana Education Service (GES), increase by 24% from 64,478 in 2011 to 79,986 in 2012. This compares with the 13.2% increased in enrolment recorded in 2011. The growth in enrolment was as a result of a 37.2% increase in enrolments in public sector Technical and Vocational Institutes (TVI), while enrolment in private TVI declined by 16.2% during the same period (Table 7.30).

Table 7.30: Enrolment in Technical Vocational Institutes, 2008/09-2011/12

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change (2011-2012)
Enrolment in public TVI	32,127	34,333	37,301	51,176	37.2%
Enrolment in private TVI	20,534	22,632	27,177	22,770	-16.2%
Total	52,661	56,965	64,478	79,986	24.0%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report 2012

Graduate Entrepreneurship Business Support Scheme (GEBSS)

Graduate unemployment remains a major concern for which several initiatives have been instituted. The Graduate Business Support Scheme (GEBSS), which was launched in 2011, is a public/private sector initiative between GEBSS Ltd and the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR). The scheme aims to equip 10,000 unemployed graduates each year with requisite competencies (attitudes, skills, exposure and support) to enhance their potential for self-employment, entrepreneurship and employability.

In 2012, the scheme registered 2,500 unemployed graduates to benefit in all the 10 regions in Ghana. Two hundred (200) out of the 2,500 registered beneficiaries submitted business plans, of which 76 were selected and updated for possible funding by financial institutions.

GEBSS is completing arrangements with the Export Development & Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) to access a grant of GH¢400,000.00 towards premium payments to the Graduate Credit Insurance Guarantee Plan. With the payment of this premium, 2,000 unemployed graduates will be able to access a total of GH¢20 million credit facility without collateral from financial institutions to start their own businesses.

7.2.3 Health

The overall objective of the health interventions outlined in the GSGDA 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 quality health care 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

The key indicators adopted to track progress towards 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);
- Maternal mortality. and
- Selected regenerative health indicators

Outpatients Department (OPD) Attendance

This indicator measures the extent to which the population is utilizing outpatient services at health facilities for health care. OPD visit per capita continued to increase in 2012, with the OPD per capita reaching 1.17 in 2012, compared to 1.05 in 2011 (Table 7.31). For three consecutive years, the highest OPD attendance rate was recorded in Upper East Region (1.99), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (1.63), while the regions with the least OPD attendance per capita were recorded in the Northern Region (0.70), Greater Accra (0.95), and Ashanti Region (0.96) (Table 7.32). With the exception of the Ashanti Region, the ratio improved in all the other regions in 2012. 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 7.31: Summary of Achievements of Selected Access to Health Care Indicators, 2011- 2012

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. OPD Attendance	0.88	0.81	1.05	1.17	Target exceeded
2. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	91.4%	89.3%	88.1%	87.9%	Target not achieved
3. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	95%	92.1%	91.3%	92.2%	Target not achieved
4. Antenatal care coverage (at least 4 visits)	77%	Na	71.3%	72.3%	Target not achieved
5. Supervised Deliveries	60%	45.6%	55.8%	58.5%	Target not achieved
6. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	<30	50 (2008 DHS)	53 (2011 MIC)	Na	Lack of data
7. Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	<50	80 (2008 DHS)	82 (2011 MIC)	Na	Lack of data
8. Under-five malnourished	<8.0%	13.9% (2008 DHS)	13.4% (2011 MIC)	Na	Lack of data
9. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	185 (2015)	451 (2007 GMHS)	Na	Na	Lack of data
10. Institutional maternal mortality ratio	Na	170	173.8	155	Slow progress
11. TB success rate*	89%	87.0%	85.3%	86.2%	Target not achieved

Source; MOH/GHS, 2012

Table 7.32: OPD per Capita by Region, 2006-2012

Year	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
2006	0.59	0.57	0.30	0.91	0.50	0.41	0.55	0.46	0.65	0.47	0.55
2007	0.72	0.72	0.31	1.02	0.70	0.51	0.69	0.65	0.94	0.60	0.69
2008	0.73	0.86	0.49	1.30	0.68	0.73	1.01	0.70	0.97	0.51	0.77
2009	0.89	0.69	0.53	1.15	0.71	0.69	1.37	0.72	0.95	0.51	0.81
2010	0.96	1.12	0.64	1.19	0.75	0.64	1.45	0.88	1.01	0.59	0.92
2011	1.17	1.35	0.62	1.48	0.79	0.87	1.40	1.06	1.18	0.64	1.05
2012	0.96	1.44	0.70	1.63	1.00	1.01	1.99	1.12	1.38	0.95	1.17

Source; MOH/GHS, 2012

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 from the routine health information management system show that the coverage of Penta 3 declined marginally from 88.1% in 2011 to 87.9% in 2012, after a 2.2% improvement in 2011. This fall short of the 91.45% set for the year. On the other hand, data from the MICS estimates Penta 3 coverage as 92.1% in 2012. Consistent with the pattern over the past three years, the region with the highest level of coverage of Penta 3 was Northern Region (107.8%), while the region with the least coverage was Upper West Region (72.1%) compared with Greater Accra Region (71.8%) in 2011 (Table 7.33). Coverage improved in six out of the ten regions between 2011 and 2012, while coverage declined in Ashanti, Western, and Upper West Regions.

Table 7.33: Percentage of Children fully Immunized by Age one-Penta 3 by region, 2006-2012

Year	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
2008	76.8%	89.0%	114.5%	97.3%	92.2%	83.8%	94.8%	93.0	87.5%	68.3%	86.6%
2009	83.7%	88.6%	123.0%	95.0%	96.6%	82.9%	105.9%	94.5	90.1%	72.7%	89.3%
2010	84.6%	96.3%	110.4%	83.3%	85.6%	66.4%	87.3%	79.9	86.9%	77.9%	85.9%
2011	87.9%	98.4%	105.3%	94.3%	82.7%	76.4%	87.4%	78.3	86.8%	70.0%	88.1%
2012	85.2%	94.4%	107.8%	97.4%	86.0%	78.5%	87.1%	72.1	90.3%	76.5%	87.8%
MICS 2011	97.6%	98.1%	91.7%	97.5%	85.3%	83.4%	97.7%	97.4	94.5%	89.1%	92.1%

Source; MOH/GHS, 2012

Antenatal Care Attendance (ANC)

The Utilization of antenatal health care services during pregnancy improves pregnancy outcomes for the mother and child and reduces maternal and infant mortality. The World Health Organization recommends that a woman without complications have at least four or more antenatal care visits starting during the first trimester of pregnancy. Available data in 2012 shows that 9 out of 10 pregnant women in Ghana attend at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy. Those making four or more antenatal visits increased from 71.3% in 2011 to 72.3% in 2012, but fell short of the target of 77% set for the year. On the other hand, the MICS report estimated a relatively high rate of antenatal care attendance of 86.6% in 2011. This suggests a possible under-reporting within the routine health management information system.

Table 7.34: Percent of pregnant women attending at least 4 antenatal visits by region, 2008-2012

Year	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
2008	Na	49.0%	54.4%	Na	62.7%	35.7%	55.0%	47.3%	45.7%	86.0%	60.9%
2009	Na	59.7%	78.2%	Na	87.4%	46.9%	71.8%	70.2%	59.0%	Na	66.6%
2010	Na	70.5%	71.9%	81.4%	80.7%	46.7%	72.5%	63.5%	55.3%	Na	71.1%
2011	73.9%	70.9%	68.4%	67.4%	90.8%	Na	85.6%	59.2%	59.3%	Na	71.3%
MICS 2011	91.0%	78.5%	75.1%	83.9%	88.0%	82.6%	88.8%	90.3%	93.2%	91.1%	86.6%
2012	70.3%	71.6%	70.8%	66.9%	88.2%	60.2%	84.7%	54.4%	63.0%	82.6%	72.3%

Source; MOH/GHS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012/MICS, 2011

At the regional level, the proportion of women attending four or more antenatal visits during pregnancy is highest in Central Region (88.2%), followed by Upper East Region (84.7%), and Greater Accra Region (82.6%). The Upper West Region recorded the lowest proportion of pregnant women making such visits (54.5%) (Table 7.34). Only Western, Northern, and

Eastern Regions recorded improvements in antenatal care attendance in 2012, while Brong Ahafo, Volta, Upper West, and Eastern Regions recorded ANC attendance of below the national average.

Supervised Deliveries

Skilled assistance is essential for safe delivery and it is an important component of the strategies designed to reduce maternal mortality and achieve MDG 4. Measures implemented in 2012 to enhance supervised deliveries include expansion of midwifery school intake; redistribution of midwives in favor of deprived areas; locating CHPS compounds closer to where people live; free delivery at health facilities; and improving emergency health services.

Available data shows that the proportion of births in Ghana delivered with the assistance of health professional (i.e. doctor, nurse/midwife, community health officer/nurse) continued to increase from 45.6% in 2009 to 55.8% in 2011 and then to 58.5% in 2012, and marginally fell short of the target of 60% set for 2012. The regional breakdown shows Brong Ahafo, Central, and Upper East Regions recorded supervised deliveries which were more than the 60% national target for 2012 and more than the national average, while all the remaining regions recorded at least 50% in supervised delivery except the Northern Region (49.9%) and Volta Region (46.5%) (Tables 7.35 and 7.36).

Table 7.35: Percent of Deliveries Attended by a Trained Health Worker, 2006-2012

Target 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	MICS 2011	2012	Progress towards target
60.0%	44.5%	35.1%	42.2%	45.6%	48.7%	54.8%	68.4%	58.5%	Not achieved

Source; MOH/GHS, *Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012/MICS, 2011*

N.B: The figure of 68.4% in 2011 MICS includes all providers, government and private

Table 7.36: Percent of Deliveries Attended by a Trained Health Worker by Region, 2010-2012

Year	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
2010	47.1%	46.6%	36.3%	53.1%	48.2%	31.1%	58.8%	44.8%	47.1%	50.1%	48.7%
2011	51.4%	53.5%	42.8%	62.4%	56.9%	39.9%	66.3%	51.3%	52.0%	54.5%	54.8%
2012	50.3%	57.6%	49.9%	65.9%	60.1%	46.5%	68.7%	56.4%	55.3%	57.2%	58.5%

Source; MOH/GHS, *Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012*

Child Mortality

The most current information on child mortality comes from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The survey estimates Ghana's under-five mortality rate at 82 per 1000 live births, which means that one in every 12 children die before reaching his or her fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 53 deaths per 1000 live births (Table 7.37). The same survey also reported that neonatal mortality (deaths to infants under one month old) accounts for 60% of infant deaths. Compared to the 2008 DHS, both infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate have relatively stagnated. Under-five mortality rate is highest in the Northern Region (124 per 1000 live births), followed by the Upper West Region (108 per 1000 live births) and Brong Ahafo Region (104 per 1000 live births). Children living in Greater Accra Region experience the lowest level of under-five mortality rate at 56 per 1000 live births.

Table 7.37: Under-five Mortality Rate by Region

Source	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
DHS 2004-2008	80	65	137	76	108	50	78	142	81	50	80

MICS 2012	86	67	124	104	88	89	98	108	61	56	82
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Source: GSS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2011

On the other hand, the institutional infant mortality rate, which is measured as the number of institutional deaths of children less than one year divided by the number of institutional live births improved significantly in 2012 with more than 50% reduction (Table 7.38).

Table 7.38: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Institutional Infant Mortality Rate	7.0	7.4	6.8	4.9	2.2

Source: MOH/GHS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

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 improved from 211 per 1000 live births in 2011 to 194 per 1000 live birth in 2012, representing about 8% reduction (Table 7.39)

Table 7.39: Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GHS (including TBAs)	200	170	164	174	155
GHS (including TBAs and Teaching Hospitals)	Na	Na	190	211	194

Source: MOH/GHS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

N.B: MMR at Teaching Hospitals is based on number of supervised deliveries as proxy for live births

Some of the key interventions implemented in 2012 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;
- Training of health workers, including midwives in Safe Motherhood Skills, Abortion Care, Lactation Management, and Jadelle insertion and removal; and
- Strengthening the MDGs Accelerated Framework (MAF) initiative which is intended to boost activities related to the reduction of maternal mortality.

Tuberculosis (TB) Treatment 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 increase from 85.3% in 2010 to 86.2% in 2011, but the increase was within the 5% margin of sustained performance (Table 7.40).

Table 7.40: TB Treatment Success Rate, 2006-2011

Target 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Progress Towards Target
89.0%	74.5%	84.6%	85.4%	87.0%	85.3%	86.2%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GHS, *Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012*

N.B:* TB treatment success rate is calculated based on cohort analysis. The results are therefore one year behind.

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 care and nutritional services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on the progress made in 2012 in attaining the key objectives under the NHIS, focusing on coverage and equity, accreditation, claims, and utilization.

Coverage and Equity

The overall objective under the NHIS is to provide universal coverage in order to ensure equity in access to health care and nutritional services for all Ghanaians. A valid NHIS card is required by registered members to access health care in public and private accredited health care institutions. The population who are active members as indicated by valid NHIS card was estimated at 8,885,757 in 2012, representing 36% of the total population. This compares with active membership of 8,227,823 recorded in 2011, and representing about 33.4% of the total population. At the regional level, Upper West Region recorded the highest proportion of active members (56%), followed by Upper East Region (49%), and Brong Ahafo Region (44%), while Greater Accra and Northern Regions registered the lowest proportion of active membership of 30% each (Table 7.41).

Similar to the pattern observed in 2011, the distribution of NHIS membership by subscriber category shows that majority (55.2%) of active members are in the exempt category (i.e. children under 18 years, people 70 years and older and indigents), while the lowest proportion of members are SSNIT pensioners (0.29%) (Table 7.42).

Table 7.41: NHIS Subscribers by Region

Region	Actives (2012 New + 2012 Renewals)				Total	2010 National Population	Actives in 2012 as % of Total Population
	Informal	Percent	Exempt	Percent			
Ashanti	582,104	37.9%	954,453	62.1%	1,536,557	4,780,380	32%
Brong Ahafo	374,695	34.2%	719,519	65.8%	1,094,214	2,310,983	47%
Central	226,906	33.5%	451,326	66.5%	678,232	2,201,863	31%
Eastern	393,774	38.0%	642,491	62.0%	1,036,265	2,633,154	39%
Gt. Accra	464,066	38.6%	736,681	61.4%	1,200,747	4,010,054	30%
Northern	208,048	27.7%	544,267	72.3%	752,315	2,479,461	30%
Upper East	172,635	30.8%	388,724	69.2%	561,359	1,046,545	54%
Upper West	125,360	31.9%	267,540	68.1%	392,900	702,110	56%
Volta	281,581	38.3%	452,817	61.7%	734,398	2,118,252	35%
Western	324,776	36.1%	573,994	63.9%	898,770	2,376,021	38%
National	3,153,945	35.5	5,731,812	64.5	8,885,757	24,658,823	36%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, *Annual Progress Report, 2012*

Table 7.42: NHIS Subscribers by Category (2012)

Category	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2011	Percent of Total Registrants 2011	Number of Registrants as at Dec. 2012	Percent of Total Registrants 2012
Informal	2,990,992	36.35%	3,153,945	35.49%
SSNIT Contributors	369,871	4.50%	368,796	4.15%
SSNIT Pensioners	27,554	0.33%	26,027	0.29%
Under 18 years	4,091,902	49.73%	4,545,687	51.16%
70 years and above	405,377	4.93%	397,849	4.48%
Indigents	342,127	4.16%	393,453	4.43%
Total	8,227,823		8,885,757	

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2012

Accreditation

In order to ensure the delivery of quality health care to NHIS clients, the National Health Insurance Authority is mandated by the National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (Act 650) to undertake the accreditation of health care providers. The number of accredited health care providers has been growing and reached 3,567 in 2012. The majority of accredited facilities are government hospitals/clinics (53.7%), followed by private hospitals/clinics (39.6%), while less than 1% of accredited facilities being quasi-government hospitals/clinics (Table 7.43).

Table 7.43: Accredited Health Care Providers by Type of Ownership, 2010 – 2012

Type of ownership	2010	2011	2012	% in 2012
Government	1,523	1,790	1,917	53.7%
Mission	151	170	208	5.8%
Private	1,224	1,391	1416	39.6%
Quasi-Government	17	19	26	0.9%
Total	2,915	3,370	3,567	100.0%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2012

Claims and Utilization

The total number visits by NHIS cardholders to health facilities increased by 26.3% from 22,863,623 in 2011 to 28,879,415 in 2012. The number of outpatient visits by NHIS cardholders in 2012 increased by 14% from from 21,819,577 to 24, 837,783, compared with 28.9% increase recorded in 2011. The number of inpatient visits also more than doubled from from 1,044,046 in 2011 to 4,041,632 in 2012, compared with a decrease of 44.1% recorded in 2011. The amount of claims paid to providers increased by 3.3%, from GH¢536.30 million to GH¢554.26 million in 2012, compared with about 36% increase recorded in 2011 (Table 7.44).

Table 7.44: Number of Claims and Payments, 2010 and 2012

Items	2010	2011	2012
OPD visits	16,931,263	21,819,577	24,837,783
Inpatient visits in year	724,440	1,044,046	4,041,632
Total Visits	17,655,703	22,863,623	28,879,415
Claims paid (GH¢ Million)	394.27	536.30	554.26
Average payment per visit (in Ghana cedis)	22.33	23.46	Na
Actives (New + Renewals)	8,163,714	8,193,138	8,885,757
Average per Active	48.30	65.46	Na

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, Annual Progress Report, 2012

The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) introduced a number of measures in 2012 to ensure sustainability of the NHIS, including the following:

- Implementation of funds sourcing strategy: The NHIA adopted a sourcing strategy to address the irregularity and delays in release of funds as well as the inadequacy of the existing funding sources. These included strengthening premium collection at scheme level, reviewing premiums to reflect changes in the domestic economy, and soliciting development assistance from Development Partners (DPs) to support some specific projects that would attract the mutual interest of NHIA and relevant DPs.
- Setting up a Clinical Audit Division: To minimize leakages and abuse in claims submitted to the schemes for payment, the NHIA established a Clinical Audit Division which conducts regular clinical audits of all accredited service providers to review/audit the authenticity of claims/payments.
- Establishment of a Claims Processing Centre (CPC): With continued growth in NHIS membership and the number of claims submitted by healthcare providers, a Claims Processing Center (CPC) was established to handle claims emanating from all Tertiary and Regional Hospitals, the Volta Region, and selected facilities in the Ashanti Region. This is to address the lack of sufficient capacity for claims vetting at the district scheme level, which resulted in delays in payment, and abuse and fraud.
- Introducing operational and administrative changes to the Free Maternal Care Programme: The free maternal care policy of the NHIS was introduced as part of the measures to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The enrolment procedure was flawed with misrepresentation and misapplication with consequent cost implications to the scheme. Consequently, operational and administrative changes were introduced in the Free Maternal Care Programme, which require pregnant women to register, free of charge, with NHIS district schemes before accessing health care.
- Establishing a Call Centre: The NHIA launched its Call Centre in 2012 and has, since, been operational. This fulfils the objective of giving voice to the subscriber and improving the communication channel between them and the scheme managers.

iii. Strengthening Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

The efficient delivery of quality health services to the population is dependent on production and equitable distribution of health personnel. Some of the key human resource challenges to efficient delivery of health services in Ghana include inadequate human resources and marked geographical variations in the distribution of available health care professionals. Measures undertaken in 2012 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 maldistribution 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 2012 was estimated at 20,734, representing 3.5% increase over the 2011 level, compared with 23.1% increase recorded in 2011. The nurse-to-population ratio marginally worsened from 1:1,240 in 2011 to 1:1,251 in 2012, and thereby falling short of the target of 1: 900 set for 2012 (Table 7.45). Overall, only Volta, Upper East, Uper West and Greater Accra Regions recorded nurse-to-population ratios better than the national average, while the Upper East Region recorded the best nurse-to-population ratio among all regions, similar to the situation in 2010 and 2011. Northern Region recorded the worse nurse-to-population ratio of 1:1,601, thereby reversing the two consecutive period of Ashanti Region recording the worst nurse-to-population in 2010 and 2011 (Table 7.46).

Table 7.45: Nurse-Population Ratio, 2009-2012

Target	2009	2010	2011	2012
1: 900	1:1,497	1:1,489	1:1,240	1: 1,251

Source: MoH/GSS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

N:B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Table 7.46: Number of Nurses and Nurse-to-Population Ratio by Region, 2012

Region	Number of nurses in 2009	Number of nurses in 2010	Number of nurses in 2011	Number of nurses in 2012	Population per one nurse in 2012
Ashanti	2,325	2,397	3,096	3,253	1,550
Western	1,422	1,376	1,712	1,739	1,422
Northern	1,191	1,194	1,645	1,640	1,601
Brong Ahafo	1,214	1,207	1,562	1,645	1,470
Central	1,373	1,370	1,655	1,873	1,250
Volta	1,533	1,477	1,733	1,789	1,244
Upper East	892	904	1,142	1,152	930
Upper West	586	583	725	775	941
Eastern	1,994	1,914	2,259	2,219	1,237
Gt. Accra	3,698	3,846	4,502	4,649	917
All Regions	16,228	16,268	20,031	20,734	1,251

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

N:B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll.

Doctor-Population Ratio

The total number of doctors in 2012 was estimated at 2,481, representing a marginal increase of 0.24% over the 2011 level, compared to 17.4% increase recorded in 2011. The doctor-to-population ratio accordingly worsened from 1:10,217 in 2011 to 1:10,452 in 2012, and thereby falling short of the target of 1: 9,700 set for 2012 (Table 7.47). Overall, the bulk of the country's doctors are in the Greater Accra Region (48.5%) and the Ashanti Region (20.9%). Consequently, the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions have doctor-to-population ratios better than the national average, as well as the target set for the year. Though the Upper East and Upper West Regions recorded the best nurse-to-population ratios, they however have the least proportion of doctors in the country, and recorded the worst doctor-to-population ratios of 1:39,697 and 1:40,502 in 2012 (Table 7.48).

Table 7.47: Doctor-Population Ratio, 2006-2012

Target 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1:9,700	1:15,423	1:13,683	1:13,499	1:11,649	1:11,698	1:10,217	1:10,452

Source: MoH/GSS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

Table 7.48: Number of Doctors and Doctor-to-Population Ratio by Region

Region	Number of doctors in 2009	Number of doctors in 2010	Number of doctors in 2011	Number of doctors in 2012	Percent of all doctors in 2012	Population per one doctor in 2012
Ashanti	600	562	630	519	20.9	9,715
Western	80	91	91	89	3.6	27,715
Northern	50	72	117	137	5.5	19,163
Brong Ahafo	140	141	145	154	6.2	15,705
Central	87	88	106	104	4.2	22,505
Volta	78	80	91	90	3.6	24,728
Upper East	34	29	27	27	1.1	39,697
Upper West	17	14	18	18	0.8	40,502

Region	Number of doctors in 2009	Number of doctors in 2010	Number of doctors in 2011	Number of doctors in 2012	Percent of all doctors in 2012	Population per one doctor in 2012
Eastern	157	155	165	139	5.6	19.748
Gt. Accra	839	876	1,085	1,204	48.5	3,540
All Regions	2,082	2,108	2,475	2,481	100.0	10,452

Source: MOH/GSS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

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 estimated adult national HIV prevalence rate declined further from 1.46% in 2011 to 1.37% in 2012, while the median HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women stagnated at 2.1% following a marginal increase from 2% in 2010. The total number of persons living with HIV and AIDS in 2012 increased from 217,428 in 2011 to 235,982 in 2012, following a decline from 267,069 in 2009. The number of new infections, however continued to decrease from 12,077 in 2011 to 7,991 in 2012, while the annual AIDS deaths continued to decline from 14,330 in 2011 to 11,655 in 2012 (Table 7.49 and 7.50).

Table 7.49: Adult National HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate and Median Antenatal HIV Prevalence

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
National HIV prevalence	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%	1.37
Prevalence rate among pregnant women	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1%	2.1%

Source: MOHNACP, HIV Sentinel Survey Report, 2012

Table 7.50: Estimated Number of New HIV Infections, PLWD, and AIDS Deaths, 2012

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New infections	22,541	25,531	12,890	12,077	7,991
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	236,151	267,069	221,941	217,428	235,982
Total AIDS deaths	18,082 (children-2,241)	20,313 (children-2,566)	16,319 (children-1,161)	14,330 (children-2,029)	11,655 (children-1,620)

Source: MOH/NACP, National HIV Prevalence and AIDS Estimates, 2012-2016

At the regional level, HIV prevalence during the year ranged from 0.9% in the Northern Region to 3.6% in the Eastern Region. Greater Accra Region recorded 3.5% to rank second. HIV prevalence also increased in all the regions with the exception of Central, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, and Eastern (Table 7.51). The highest prevalence rate was recorded within the age group 35-39 years (3.3%), followed by 30-34 age group (3.0%) and 25-29 age group (2.8%). The prevalence rate among young persons 15 to 24 years which is used as a proxy for new infections declined from 1.7% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2012 (Table 7.52).

Table 7.51: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2009- 2012

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ashanti	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%
Brong Ahafo	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Central	3.0%	1.7%	4.7%	1.9%
Eastern	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%
Gt. Accra	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%
Northern	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Upper East	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Upper West	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Volta	2.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%
Western	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%
All regions	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%

Source: MOH/NACP, HIV Sentinel Survey Report, 2012

Table 7.52: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate (Sentinel Survey) by Age Group

Age group	Target 2012	Baseline	2010 Indicator status	2011 Indicator Status	2012 Indicator Status	Progress Towards Target
15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	Target achieved
20-24	<1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	Target not achieved
25-29	< 2.7%	3.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	Target not achieved
30-34	< 2.9%	Na	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	Target not achieved
35-39	<2.8%	Na	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	Target not achieved
15-24	<1.7%	2.1	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	Target achieved

Source: MOH/NACP, HIV Sentinel Survey Report, 2012

ii. Reduce New HIV Transmission

To reduce new HIV infections, the following activities were undertaken in 2012:

(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, 856,583 individuals were tested for their HIV status, compared with 1,151,034 in 2011 (Table 7.53). Out of the total number tested for HIV, 81% were female and 19% were male. The reactive cases were referred to appropriate health facilities for confirmation and appropriate treatment. In addition, 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 major drawback in HTC was the unavailability of adequate test kits in the last quarter of the year.

Table 7.53: Number of People taking up HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) Services, 2009-2012

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Number of HIV Testing and Counseling Centers	719	1,059	Na	1656
2. Number of people counseled and tested	865,058	1,063,085	1,151,034	856,583
3. Number of people trained to provide HIV testing and counseling	1270	689	Na	Na

Source: NACP, Annual Progress Reports, 2012

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The medium term objective under the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2011-2015, is to reduce Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (MTCT) from 30% in 2010 to less than 5% by 2015. In 2012, a total of 548,933 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 11,145 tested positive. Out of the number who tested positive, about 70% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission, compared with 51% recorded in 2011.

Table 7.54: National PMTCT Uptake, 2008-2012

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.Total number of pregnant women tested	257,462	381,874	520,900	627,180	548,933
2.Number tested positive	6,021	6,634	10,984	15,763	11,145
3.Number given ARV as prophylaxis	4,991	3,643	5,845	8,057	7,781
4.Percent on ARV as prophylaxis	Na	Na	53.0%	51.0%	70.0%

Source: NACP, Annual Progress Report, 2012

(c) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Management

As part of the extension 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 85,446 people received diagnosis and treatment for STIs according to the national guidelines in 2012.

(d) Condom Promotion and Distribution

Correct and consistent condom use has been proven to be one of the most effective means for preventing HIV infection. Through the collaborative efforts of the National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP), Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG), the Ministry of Education, and their partner DPs and CSOs, a total of 5,425,977 condoms were distributed across the country. In addition, the female condom was re-launched by Ghana Aids Commission (GAC).

(e) Prevention of HIV among the youth

Prevention of new infections, particularly among the youth (aged 15-29) is crucial to management of the infection. This is because more than 30% of all new infections occur in this group. In 2012, a total of 79,035 youth were provided with youth specific interventions on HIV of which 97.8% was through the effort of PPAG, and others by ADRA (1.3%) and GES (0.9%).

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

(a) HIV Treatment: Enrolment and Accessibility to ART

Access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) reduces HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity. Four (4) new ART service delivery centers were added during the year to reach 164 service points in 2012, and the growth in the number of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy continued in 2012 to reach 69,870 (Table 7.55). Overall, 95.2% of those who received the ART services were adults who were 15 years and above, while children (0 – 14 years) constituted 4.8%.

Table 7.55: Number of Clients on ART, 2009-2012

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART combination therapy	33,745	40,575	59,007	69,870
2. Number of service delivery points providing ART combination therapy	133	145	160	164
3. Number of laboratories with capacity to monitor ART combination therapy according to national guidelines	140	188	188	205
4. Number of service deliverers trained in clinical management of PLHIV with advanced infection	246	219	Na	Na

Source: NACP, Annual Progress Reports, 2012

The total need for Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for 2012 was estimated at 121,027, comprising 106,266 adults (15 years and older) and 14,761 children (0-14 years). Out of this number, 69,870 (58.1%) received ART (Table 7.56). Given that funding from the Global Fund is no longer available to Ghana to purchase ART, measures need to be undertaken to address this issue.

Table 7.56: Estimated Total Need for ART, 2012

Category	Need for ART	Total receiving ART	Percent
Adult 15yrs+	106,266	66,541	62.6%
Children (0-14)	14,761	3,329	22.6%
Total	121,027	69,870	58.1%

Source: NACP, National HIV Prevalence and AIDS Estimates, 2012-2016

(b) TB/HIV Collaboration

Efforts at strengthening TB/HIV collaboration continued earnestly with some significant gains. A total number of 51,061 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) were screened for TB and 616 HIV positive clients with TB received ART.

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 2012 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 decreased from 2.8% in 2011 to 0.6% in 2012 following an increased from 1.1% in 2010 to 2.8% in 2011. It is estimated that about 7.7 million ITNs were distributed and hanged in sleeping places in 2012, and 78% of children under-five years slept under insecticide treated nets (ITN) during the same period. On the other hand, the proportion of pregnant women who slept under ITN was estimated at 60%, while those benefiting from IPT increased from 53.3% to 58.3% (Table 7.57).

Table 7.57: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2009-2012

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Under-five malaria case fatality	1.6%	1.1%	2.8%	0.6%
2. ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	Na	Na	Na	78.0%
3. LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)	Na	Na	Na	40.0%
4. ITN coverage (pregnant women)	Na	Na	Na	60.0%
5. IPTP (pregnant women)	40.9%	49.5%	53.3%	58.3%

Source: GHS/Malaria Control Programme, 2012; MICS, 2012

7.2.6 Nutrition and Regenerative Health

i. Child Nutrition

The overall health of children depends largely on their nutritional status. When children have access to adequate food, rich in micronutrients they have better chance of achieving their growth potential. The indicators used to track progress in improving child nutrition include: under-five prevalence of low weight for age (malnourished), breastfeeding, Vitamin A supplementation, and anemia prevalence.

(a) *Children under Five Years who are Malnourished (Underweight)*

Available data indicates that almost one in seven children (13.4%) under the age of five years in Ghana is underweight, and the proportion has remained relatively unchanged since 2008. At the regional level, malnutrition among children under five years was more prevalent in the three northern regions (Northern (24.4%), Upper East (20.0%), Upper West (15.0%)) compared to the other regions. Greater Accra Region has relatively lower proportion of children who are underweight for their age (8.3%) (Tables 7.58 and 7.59).

Table 7.58: Under-five Prevalence of Low Weight for Age (underweight), 2006-2011

Target 2011	2006 MICS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS	Progress Towards Target
8.0%	18.0%	13.9%	13.4%	Slow progress

Source: GSS: DHS, 2006 and 2008; MICS, 2011

Table 7.59: Under-five Prevalence of Low Weight for Age (underweight) by Region, 2011

Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
11.9	14.3	24.2	11.8	13.5	10.9	20.0	15.0	10.5	8.3	13.4

Source: GSS: MICS, 2011

(b) *Breastfeeding*

UNICEF and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months of life. This is because breast milk is uncontaminated and contains all the necessary nutrients needed by children in the first few months of life. Early breastfeeding also protects infants from infections that may result from early food supplementation.

Results from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicate that nearly 45.7% of all children aged 0-6 months in Ghana exclusively breastfed, which is lower than the level recommended by WHO and UNICEF. Overall, only the Northern, Brong Ahafo and Upper East Regions have recorded exclusive breastfeeding of more than 50% of the children, and higher than the national average. Brong Ahafo Region recorded the highest proportion of

children (0-6 months) who are exclusively breastfed of 69.8%, while Greater Accra Region recorded the least of 21.1% (Table 7.60).

Table 7.60: Children 0-5 Months who were Exclusively Breastfed by Region, 2011

Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
39.0%	46.8%	63.6%	69.8%	39.5%	49.1%	58.4%	Na	42.6%	21.1%	45.7%

Source: GSS: MICS, 2011

(c) Vitamin A supplement

The intake of vitamin A ensures the survival of children aged 6-59 months by protecting blindness and infections such as measles and diarrhea. Results from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicate that almost 74% of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement six months prior to the survey. This represents a significant improvement from 56% in DHS 2008. At the regional level, the proportion of children aged 6-59 months who received Vitamin A supplement is highest in Upper East Region (90.4%), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (89.8%) and Greater Accra Region (84.3%). The proportion is relatively low in Eastern Region (69.4%) and Central Region (68.9%) (Table 7.61).

Table 7.61: Children 6-59 -5 Months who Received Vitamin A Supplement by Region

Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
58.3%	73.1%	73.3%	89.8%	68.9%	75.4%	90.4%	72.8%	69.4%	84.3%	73.7%

Source: GSS: MICS, 2011

(d) Anemia prevalence

Iron-deficiency anemia is one of the major threats to the health of children. Results from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicate that the prevalence of anemia among children aged 6-59 months was estimated at 57% in 2011, compared with 78% estimated in 2008 under the DHS. At the regional level, Upper West Region had the highest proportion of children aged 6-59 months who had anemia (81.5%), followed by the Northern Region (81.2%) and Upper East Region (77.5%). The Eastern and Greater Accra Regions recorded least proportion of children with anemia of 46.2% and 47.8% respectively.

Table 7.62: Children 6-59 Months who have Anemia by Region, 2011

Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
44.0	56.5%	81.2%	63.3%	57.2%	58.1%	77.5%	81.5%	46.2%	47.8%	57.0%

Source: GSS: MICS, 2011

ii. Regenerative Health

The population of Ghana now faces nutritional challenges including the double burden of malnutrition and obesity. In order to address these challenges, a regenerative health and nutritional programme has been introduced into the country's provision of health care services. The objective of the programme is to reduce the occurrence of non-communicable diseases and disorders, and ensure a healthy population capable of contributing meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the country. The programme focuses on four key interventions areas, namely: diet, exercise, rest and hygiene.

(a) *Physical activity*

Sedentary lifestyle has been associated with chronic diseases. The Ministry of Health recommends exercising at least 20 minutes three times a week. Though current data is not available for assessments, results of 2008 DHS show that 30.3% of men and 49.2% of women were engaged in vigorous physical activity that lasted for at least 15 minutes during the week preceding the survey. At the same time, nearly 26% of men and 53% of women were not engaged in any vigorous physical activity that lasted at least 15 minutes (Table 7.63).

(b) *Duration of Rest*

Data on duration of rest show that majority of men and women in Ghana have plenty of rest. Fifty-four percent (54%) of men and 59% of women rest at least 7 hours a day, while only 18% of men and 13% of women rest less than 7 hours a day (Table 7.63).

(c) *Consumption of Fruits (diet)*

The Ministry of Health recommends eating fruits on a daily basis. The results of the 2008 DHS show that only 21% of men and 28% of women consume fruits on a daily basis, while only 40% of men and 35% of women eat fruits 3-6 days a week (Table 7.63).

Table 7.63: Selected Regenerative Health Indicators by Sex

1. Frequency of Vigorous Physical Exercise in a Week					
Number of days of vigorous physical exercise lasting at least 15 minutes	0 days	1-2 days	3-4 days	5+ days	Don't know
- Men	53.3%	15.3%	12.9%	17.4%	1.0%
- Women	27.2%	22.9%	17.5%	31.7%	0.7%
2. Duration of rest in a typical day					
Number of hours of rest in a typical day	1-3 hours	4-6 hours	7-9 hours	10+ hours	Don't know
- Men	1.4%	16.9%	53.9%	26.7%	0.6%
- Women	1.6%	11.4%	59.0%	26.8%	1.1%
3. Consumption of fruits					
Number of days fruits are consumed	0 -2 days	3-6 days	7+ days	Don't know	
- Men	35.7%	40.1%	20.9%	3.2%	
- Women	33.8%	35.4%	26.4%	2.3%	

Source: GSSS, DHS 2008

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.

Status of selected indicators

The core indicators selected to monitor progress towards improving population management include:

- population growth rate;
- total fertility Rate (TFR);
- contraceptive prevalence rate;
- unmet need for family planning; and
- family planning acceptor rate.

The estimated population growth rate remained unchanged at 2.5% per annum in 2012, thereby falling short of the 2012 target of 2.2%, and far behind the long-term target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy (Table 7.64). Though current data is not available, the result from the 2011 MICS indicates that, total fertility rate (TFR), remained almost at its 2003 level of 4.3 children per woman and unable to achieve the target of 3.0 children per woman set for 2012.

On the other hand, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women who are married or in union increased to 23.4% in the 2011 MICS from 16.6% in the 2008 DHS, while the unmet need for family planning declined from 35.3% in 2008 to 26.4% in 2011. The national family planning acceptor rate decreased from 25.6% in 2011 to 24.6% in 2012. All the regions experienced decrease in the family planning acceptor rate with the exception of Central Region, Upper East Region and Upper West Region (Table 7.65 and 7.66).

Table 7.64: Population Management Indicators, 2009 -2012

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Population Growth Rate	2.2%	2.4%	2.4% (PHC, 2010)	2.5%	Target not achieved
2. Total fertility rate	3.0	4.0	4.3 (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate	28%	16.6% (2008 DHS)	23.4% (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
4. Unmet need for family planning	Na	35.3% (2008 DHS)	26.4% (MICS)	Na	Lack of data

Source: National Population Council, 2012; 2008 GDHS; MICS, 2011

Table 7.65: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need for Family Planning, 1998-2012

Indicator	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	13.3%	18.7%	16.6%	16.6%	23.4%
Unmet need for family planning	32.5%	34.0%	Na.	35.3%	26.4%

Source: National Population Council, 2012; 2008 GDHS; MICS, 2011

Table 7.66: Family Planning Acceptor Rate by Region, 2010-2012

Year	Ashanti Region	Western Region	Northern Region	Brong Ahafo Region	Central Region	Volta Region	Upper East Region	Upper West Region	Eastern Region	Greater Accra Region	Ghana
2010	13.4%	13.1%	20.8%	32.9%	24.5%	20.9%	24.2%	49.1%	31.2%	33.2%	24.1%
2011	16.4%	22.3%	18.8%	35.0%	26.5%	25.9%	24.3%	43.1%	33.0%	30.1%	25.6%
2012	15.8%	20.9%	17.2%	28.0%	27.5%	25.7%	29.3%	43.8%	32.1%	28.5%	24.6%

Source: MOH/ GHS, Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work 2012

7.2.8 Productivity and Employment

The GSGDA places improvement in productivity at the centre of efforts to reduce poverty through employment creation and increased competitiveness of industries in Ghana. The policy objectives guiding activities in this sector include (i) implementation of productivity measurement and enhancement programmes for formal and informal sectors of the economy; (ii) supporting the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security; (iii) adopting measures to integrate the formal and informal economies; (iv) mainstreaming employment issues in national development planning process; (v) promoting decent work in the formal and informal economies; (vi) strengthening the legal framework for labour administration; (vii) implementing a functional labour market information and statistics system; and (viii) implementing policies and strategies to promote workers rights, social dialogue and social protection

.Status of Selected Indicators

The following indicators were 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 an indication of the extent of harmony on the industrial front. In 2012, the National Labour Commission (NLC) received a total of 686 complaints/petitions, compare with 658 cases received in 2011. Out of the total number of complaints received, the NLC settled 322 cases, representing 48.4% settlement record (Table 7.67).

Table 7.67: Summary of Status of Productivity and Employment Generation Indicators, 2009-2012

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of labor disputes reported	Na	775	658	686	Slow 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	Revised and submitted to cabinet for approval	Significant 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	Policy submitted to cabinet	Significant progress
4. Labor Market Information System developed	Na	Draft Labour Market Information System has been developed	Na	LMIS website functional	Significant progress
5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	6,000	5,696	6,424	6,624	Target achieved
6. Number of new jobs created by sector, (NYEP)	Na	178,150	104, 631	142,700	Significant progress

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Annual Progress Report, 2012

The NLC recorded a number of strike actions from both the public sector and private sector in 2012. Strikes recorded in the public sector include those involving the University Teachers' Association of Ghana (UTAG), Polytechnic Teachers' Association of Ghana (POTAG), NHIS Workers, Government Hospital and Pharmacists Association (GHOSPA), Ghana University Administrators Association (GAUA), Ghana Medical Association (GMA), Junior Doctors at KATH, and Ghana Railway Workers, while those from the private sector included workers at Century Industries Limited, Super Paper Products Co. Ltd and Ghandour Cosmetics. Most of the disputes in the public sector were over the implementation of the Single Spine Pay Policy (Table 7.68).

Table 7.68: Selected Recorded Strikes by Type of Organization in 2012

Organization	Period of strike	Number of workers involved	Reason for strike
University Teachers' Association of Ghana (UTAG)	30 th January	All Members	Unpaid Single Spine Salary Arrears
Polytechnic Teachers' Association of Ghana (POTAG)	22 nd February	All Members	Dispute over Single Spine Pay Policy
Ghandour Cosmetics	1 st March	All Staff	Call for Removal of HR by workers and pay increase
National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Workers	5 th March	All Workers	Salary Increment
Century Industries Limited	2 nd March	160	Request for 15% salary adjustment instead of 13% offered by management
Ghana Railway Workers	March	All Staff	Salary Arrears from July – December 2009
Government Hospitals and Pharmacists Association (GHOSPA)	March	All Members	Disagreement over SSSS placement
Junior Doctors at Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	16 th April	All Members	Inadequate working tools
Polytechnic Teachers' Association of Ghana (POTAG)	28 th May – 18 th June	All Members	Dispute over payment of SSS arrears
TAJ Employees	21 st May – 29 th May	All Staff	Deadlock at salary review negotiations
Ghana Association of University Administrators (GAUA)	18 th June	All Members	Dispute over SSSS placement
Super Paper Products Co. Ltd.	25 th June	All Staff	Disagreement over Grievance Procedure in Collective Agreement (CA)
Medical Consultants at KATH	3 rd September – 14 th September	All Members	Dispute over unpaid allowances
Junior Doctors at KATH	12 th September – 14 th September	All Members	Dispute over unpaid allowances

National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2012

National Employment Policy approved and implemented

A draft National Employment Policy and its Implementation Action Plan was developed in 2010 and validated in 2011. The overarching goal of the policy is to achieve 'full employment and to enable all men and women who are available and willing to work, attain secured and sustainable livelihood. In 2012, the validated versions of the documents were submitted to Cabinet for approval.

National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented

A draft National Human Resource Development Policy was developed in 2011. The policy seeks to maximize the use of human resource potential for accelerated national development. In 2012, an Implementation Action Plan was formulated and submitted with the draft Policy to Cabinet for approval.

Labor Market Information System developed

The Labour Market Information System (LMIS) was developed in 2012 to facilitate the generation of a comprehensive labour force data for mainstreaming employment policies and programmes in the national development agenda. In 2012, a functional LMIS website was developed and made available to planners, researchers, and students by the Employment Information Branch (EIB) of the Labour Department.

Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

The Department of Co-operatives (DOC) registered 202 co-operative societies into various sectors of the economy, and 520 Shea nut pickers/processors Co-operatives in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions. A new Co-operative Bill was also developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval to replace the old law (N.L.C.D 252 of 1978). This new Bill will help promote initiatives taken by the co-operatives towards their own development.

The Department of Cooperatives (DOC) is a major facilitator of the Youth in Agriculture Programme (Young Farmers League). During the year under review, the Department registered 407 groups and assisted them with tractors and tricycles, and other farming inputs. The essence is to generate interest among young farmers, create employment and increase food production.

The DOC also organized cocoa farmers in 109 selected communities into viable co-operative societies under the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership (CCP). In addition, the communities received solar lanterns, hand dug wells, spraying machines, bicycles and solar panels through the registered societies. The aim of the partnership with Cadbury Cocoa is to help the cocoa farmers in the maintenance of cocoa farms and the production of quality cocoa.

The Ghana Co-operative Council on its own initiative and with support from some co-operative Societies trained 58 personnel of various co-operative societies from various regions. Personnel were trained on topics covering the habit of savings, savings mobilization, granting of credit to needy members of the co-operative societies, good governance, financial management and management of Co-operative Savings and Credit Societies.

Number of New Jobs created by Sector

Lack of a well developed and efficient Labour Market Information System makes it 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 proxy to assess the movement of this indicator.

National Youth Employment Programme

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was established in 2006 to: (i) provide employable skills to school drop-outs; and (ii) find temporary job placements for the large number of unemployed youth with educational qualifications and/or marketable skills.

In 2012, a total of 142,700 youth were employed under various employment modules. This compares with 102,620 youth recorded in 2011. The largest share of the beneficiaries was employed in the Youth in Agriculture module (21.0%), where the number of beneficiaries increased significantly from 100 in 2011 to 30,000 in 2012. This was followed by a 7% share

each for beneficiaries employed in Health Extension, Waste and Sanitation, Dressmaking, Phone Repair, Hairdressing and Construction (Table 7.69).

Table 7.69: Youth Employment Modules and Beneficiaries, 2011 and 2012

Module	Number of Beneficiaries in 2011	Number of Beneficiaries in 2012	Percent in 2012
Youth in Agric	100	30,000	21.0%
Comm. Educ. and Teaching Assistants	3,587	5,000	5.0%
Comm. Protection Assistants	-	500	0.4%
Health Extension Workers	6,669	10,000	7.0%
Waste and Sanitation	7,433	10,000	7.0%
Paid Internship	1,501	4,000	2.8%
Prisons Service Assistant	400	1,400	0.98%
Youth in Artisans	1,800	-	-
Dress making	23,000	10,000	7.0%
Oil and Gas Training	5,000	-	-
Youth in Mining	1,000	8,000	5.6%
Project Staff	1,130	1,200	0.8%
YESDEC	10,000	10,000	7.0%
Phone Repairs	10,000	10,000	7.0%
Basket Weaving	3,000	3,000	2.1%
Film Making	1000	1000	0.7%
AYSEC	400	500	0.4%
Hair dressing	10,000	10,000	7.0%
Bamboo	600	1,000	0.7%
Persons with Disabilities	5,000	5,000	5.0%
Grass cutter Rearing	-	100	0.07%
Construction	-	10,000	7.0%
Youth in Fire Prevention	1,000	2,000	1.4%
Non. Formal Educators	10,000	10,000	5.0%
Total	102,620	142,700	100.0

Source: NYEP Annual Report, 2012

Labour Department (Job Placements)

During the year, the Labour Department placed 4,481 persons in gainful employment. This was made up of 3,711 males and 770 females. In addition, 22,873 seasonal jobs were created for the extremely poor in 40 districts under the Labour-intensive Public Works Programme (LIPW). The LIPW is a government programme to generate employment for the extremely poor.

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 (LEAP) programme. 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

The budgetary resources allocated to social protection provides an indication of government's commitment to addressing social protection issues. Available data in 2012 shows that the budgetary resources allocated to social protection interventions as a percentage of GDP has declined from 1.9% in 2009 to 0.05% in 2012. These resources were used to implement programmes under the key social protection interventions including LEAP Programme, Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, as well as the provision of free textbooks, exercise books, and school uniforms (Table 7.70).

Table 7.70: Summary of Status of Social Protection Indicators, 2009-2012

Indicator	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP	Na	1.9%	Na	0.045%	Slow progress
2. Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP	Na	30,346	55,036	72,000	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	A Common Targeting Mechanism has been developed and Questionnaire pretested in 6 districts	Common targeting mechanism to be piloted in 30 selected districts	Steady progress
4. Child rights promotion and protection interventions implemented	Na	Na	Key child rights promotion and protection programmes implemented	Key children rights promotion programmes strengthened	Steady progress
5. People with disabilities (PWDs) Act 715 fully implemented	Na	National Council on Persons with Disabilities established as per Act 715	Cabinet approved training for 5,000 PWDs in ICT and Mobile phone repairs	5,000 PWDs trained in ICT, mobile phone repairs, etc	Steady progress
6. National Ageing Policy fully implemented	National Ageing Policy implemented	Draft National Ageing Policy	National Ageing Policy Implementation Action Plan launched	MIPAA +10 Reviewed and report circulated	Steady progress

Source: MESW, Annual Progress Report, 2012

Number of Poor Households Benefiting from LEAP

The LEAP provides cash transfers to the extremely poor to take care of their basic needs. It also assists them to access existing government interventions and offer them support to leap out of extreme poverty, and contribute to national development. The total number of extremely poor households benefiting from the LEAP programme continued to increase from 30,346 in 2009 to 55,036 in 2011 and then to 72,000 in 2012. The total number district covered under the programme has increased from 95 districts in 2011 to 98 districts in 2012. The amount of cash

transfer has also increased from an average of GH¢12.00 since its introduction to GH¢36.00 per month in 2012.

Mechanism for the Coordination of Social Protection Interventions across MDAs Established

The Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) seeks to effectively target beneficiaries of pro-poor interventions and thereby eliminate inclusion and exclusion errors associated with various social welfare interventions. The ultimate objective of the CTM is to develop a single register on the poor in Ghana for all MDAs undertaking pro-poor interventions.

A CTM was developed in 2010 and pre-tested in 2011. In 2012, the CMT was used to identify 10,000 beneficiary households in 10 districts for both the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and the LEAP, while modalities for rolling out the CMT in 30 additional districts were developed.

Child Protection Interventions Implemented

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 2012:

i. Social Welfare Interventions

- Three hundred and ninety-two (392) Day Care Centre Attendants were trained. and 124 existing Day Care Centres were inspected;
- All the Day Care Centres were regularly supervised to ensure compliance with laid down rules and regulations;
- Three hundred and thirty-two (232) dysfunctional families were reconciled;
- Six hundred (600) street children were enrolled in schools under supervision of Department of Social Welfare;
- One thousand three hundred (1,300) delinquent children were provided with social welfare services such as remand homes and probation services;
- Twenty-three thousand (23,000) vulnerable and excluded children were provided with psycho-social services within correctional centres. Out of these, 1,300 were re-integrated with their families; and
- Two hundred and ninety-eight (298) children were admitted to Osu, Kumasi and Tamale Children's Homes.

ii. National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

- The National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) was created to ensure the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) within the cocoa production chain. Twenty-two (22) new District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) were formed and trained in child labour issues; and
- One thousand three hundred and eighty (1,380) communities in 69 cocoa districts were supported to provide remediation services such as the provision of stationery and school uniforms to identified children. The families of these children were also sensitized on

the negative impact of child labour and also trained in additional income generating activities.

People with Disabilities Act (PWDs) Act 175 Fully Implemented

Government's commitment to ensure inclusive development led to the establishment of the National Council on Persons with Disability in 2009, in line with the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act, 175). As part of efforts to reduce the incidence of unemployment among people with disability (PWD), the training of 5,000 PWDs in ICT, Mobile Phone Repairs, and Computer Assembling which was initiated in 2011 was rolled out in 2012.

National Ageing Policy fully Implemented

The National Ageing Policy and its Action Plan were launched in 2011 to mainstream the needs of the older persons in the national development agenda, particularly in the areas of health, education, family support, employment after retirement, and financial security. In 2012, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing+10 was reviewed, while copies of the National Ageing Policy were printed and disseminated.

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

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

- 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

Data on the contribution of sports to socio-economic development of the country is still not available. However, various sports events promoted at the local and international levels provided opportunities for economic gain. The events organized include the hosting of the 2012 ECOWAS Games and participating in the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games held in London. Overall, 20 competitive sport events were organized by government in 2012 compared with 52 in 2011.

In order to establish a legal framework to guide and direct sports activities in the country, the National Sports Bill was submitted to Cabinet in 2011. The Draft Bill and a National Sports Policy were reviewed at the Ministry of Youth and Sports for onward submission to Parliament.

To improve sports infrastructure, the Sports Hall at the Accra Sports Stadium and the Tartan track at El-wak Sports Stadium were rehabilitated during the year. In addition, work on the construction of additional twelve (12) multi-purpose playing courts across the country which started in 2011 continued in 2012, while the preparatory work to source funding for the construction of 2 stadia at Cape Coast and Ho, respectively, was completed (Table 7.71).

Table 7.71: Summary of Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2011 and 2012

Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress Towards target
1. Contribution of sports to GDP	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
2. Sports policy developed and implemented	Sports Bill approved by Cabinet	Sports Bill reviewed by stakeholders	Sports Bill and National Sports Policy currently with Cabinet	Draft Sports Bill and National Sports Policy now being reviewed at the Ministry	Steady progress
3. Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Na	Na	No new sports facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Two (2) new sports facilities were rehabilitated: -Sports hall at the Accra sports stadium. -Tartan tracks at the El-wak Sports Stadium	Steady progress
4. Number of competitive sports events organized by government	Na	Na	Fifty-two (52) sports events hosted	Twenty (20) sports events hosted in year 2012	Slow progress

Source: MOYS, Annual Progress Report, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2012 to promote the development of sports:

- Ghana organized, hosted and participated in the 2012 ECOWAS Games;
- Ghana participated in both the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympics Games held in London. A total of nine (9) athletes qualified and participated in Athletics (3), Boxing (4), Judo (1) and Weightlifting (1). In addition four (4) athletes represented the country in the Wheelchair, Cycling and Powerlifting events in Paralympic Games;
- Ghana presented national teams and participated in other continental and international sporting events including the West Africa Junior Athletics Championships-Cote D'Ivoire, Africa Athletics Championships-Benin, Africa Badminton Championships-Ethiopia, Africa Handball Challenge Cup Zone III, 3rd Africa Junior Tennis Championships-Cairo, Egypt and International Beach Volleyball- Lome; and
- Various National Sporting Associations were supported financially and logistically to participate in seventeen (17) sporting events both at the continental and international levels.

7.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made on the basis of the performance of the indicators in this thematic area:

7.3.1 Education

- Despite the strides made in improving access to education, particularly at the basic level, the growth rates in enrolment indicators have shown signs of slowing down in recent years. Innovative strategies are therefore required to improve enrolment rates, including scaling-up the Complementary Basic Education interventions in the AESOP.
- The gross enrolment ratio at the senior high school grew by less than 1%. Available estimates show that, the GER must grow by more than 1.75% per annum to be able to reach the target of 40% by 2015. There is therefore the need for effective targeting of

SHS expansion, particularly at the deprived communities where distance from SHS facilities is the greatest.

- The movements of the gender based indicators show limited progress in increasing the participation of females at all levels of education. To address this, a Gender Strategy needs to be developed to drive and monitor gender activities in the education sector.
- The completion rate for Junior High School is substantially below the target for achieving universal basic education by 2015. Increasing retention at this level of education should be addressed as a priority.
- Analysis of the National Education Assessment (NEA) reveals poor learning outcomes at the primary level. In order to improve the quality of learning, it is necessary to address the issues emanating from this report concerning falling core textbook ratio and the inequitable distribution of trained teachers. In addition, attention should be paid to teacher supervision and the conditions of service of teachers in hard to reach areas.

7.3.2 Employable Skills Training/Development

- Vocational and skills training in Ghana are provided by varieties of institutions in the public and private sector. It is recommended that the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations should collaborate with the NVTI to set the standards of training and monitor the quality of training prior to certification of the trained youth. This will bring sanity into the quality and the calibre of the youth trained to enter the skilled labour market.

7.3.3 Health

- The utilization of outpatient services at health facilities (OPD per capita) continues to increase. With increasing number of OPD visits, it is now imperative to focus on improving the quality of health care services and the monitoring of different poverty quintiles.
- Childhood mortality remains high in Ghana and has not improved in recent years. It is recommended that child health interventions need to be strengthened, particularly in the Northern Region, Upper West Region and Brong Ahafo Region where the rates of childhood deaths are substantially above the national average.
- There are marked geographical variations in the distribution of skilled health care professionals. The issue needs to be addressed to ensure equitable access to quality health care for all Ghanaians.
- The number of NHIS cardholders utilizing health care services continued to grow, accompanied by substantial increases in the total amount of claims paid to providers. There is therefore the need to develop a more sustainable framework for addressing funding and targeting issues.
- Improvements have been recorded in malaria control and management indicators (malaria case fatality, ITN coverage). However the gains are not sustainable unless efforts are made to address issues of environmental sanitation as a strategic component of the overall malaria control programme.
- There is relatively high malnutrition among children under five in Ghana. Since nutrition interventions require a multi-sectoral approach, efforts should be made to deepen collaboration between relevant government and non-governmental institutions in fighting malnutrition.

7.3.4 Population Management

- The family planning acceptor rate remains low and even declined in 2012. It is recommended that family planning services be made available at vantage points to

boost the contraceptive prevalence rate to meet Ghana's population targets in subsequent years. Furthermore programmes aimed at eliminating misconceptions and barriers to accessing family planning services should be strengthened.

- Nationally representative survey samples should be expanded at the district level to facilitate in-depth district level analysis to inform decision-making and planning within the MMDAs.
- Population management and integration of population variables into national development planning should be considered a priority by government. Consequently, institutions mandated to ensure the integration of population into development planning should be strengthened with needed funding and material resources to be effective. Furthermore, Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as private sector organizations should be sensitized to integrate population into their plans and programmes at all levels of implementation.

7.3.5 Productivity and Employment

- Lack of up-to-date labour market information makes it difficult to track the number, types and the distribution of employment for planning. The Employment Information Branch (EIB) of the Labour Department should be supported and provided with more resources to carry out its responsibility of producing employment data on regular basis.
- Progress in developing and implementing both the Employment Policy and Human Resource Development Policy has been slow and needs to be accelerated.

7.3.6 Social Policy and Social Protection

- The budgetary resources allocated to social protection remains low and needs to be reviewed to ensure smooth implementation of social protection interventions.
- Lack of a child protection policy is compromising the implementation of the Child Protection Act 1998 (Act 560). There is therefore the need to strengthen the on-going Child Protection initiatives in general and to accelerate the development of Child and Family Welfare Policies and the subsequent implementation of these policies.

7.3.7 Sports Development

- The recommendation made in the 2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) to estimate the contribution of sports to GDP is yet to be implemented, and needs to be considered for the next round of APR.
- The absence of a legal framework to guide and direct sports activities is compromising the development of sports in the country. The process of getting the draft National Sports Bill approved and ready for implementation has been slow and should be accelerated.

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 2012, 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 2012

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2012 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation of key policy measures and strategies.

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 2012 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Strengthening Arms of Government 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 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

i. Compliance with the Transition Law

The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) sponsored Presidential (Transition) Bill, which was initiated in 2007 to help address the administrative lapses and controversies that have consistently characterized transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to the other, was finally passed into law on the 16th March, 2012. The new law, known as the Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 945), is expected to provide the framework for managing the transfer of political power from an outgoing democratically elected president to an incoming democratically elected president. It is expected 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.

To ensure that the Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 945) was fully implemented during the 2012 general elections and the subsequent transition, an Administrator-General was appointed in November 2012. The Administrator-General coordinated the preparation and submission of all handing-over notes covering a wide range of public offices (including the Presidency, MDAs) as stipulated by the Act. Although significant effort was made to ensure that all the provisions under the Act were complied with, some challenges emerged, relating to the time for the swearing-in of new Parliament and a government transferring power to itself. The transitional team had to set aside the provisions in the Act that requires that the Speaker of Parliament and Members of Parliament be sworn-in two days before the dissolution of Parliament and instead relied on the 1992 Constitution, in order to avoid the situation where two Parliaments may exist during the transition, in contravention to the 1992 Constitution. However the provision that requires that the Speaker and Members of Parliament take office on 7th January was fully complied with.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. The level of compliance with the transition law	Commencement of inventory of Executive assets to be recorded in the State register Undertake studies of best practices Orientation of all political parties on transitional procedure - Passage of LI for enforcement of the transitional law	- Transition Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	Final Bill forwarded to Parliament and it's at the Considerations Stage	Law enacted; Transition Team appointed and supervised transition although there were lapses	Significant Progress

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
2. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	>78 Na Na Na	- Total # of Sittings: 78 - C'ttee Meetings: 450 - Bills Considered: 10 - Papers Laid: 194 ➢ L.I = Na ➢ Int'l agreem't = Na ➢ Committee report = Na	= 111 = 283 = 25 = 228 ➢ L.I = 23 ➢ Int'l agreem't = 27 ➢ C'mtee report = 178	= 131 =: 263 = 21 = 504 ➢ L.I = 116 ➢ Int'l agreem't = 90 ➢ C'mtee report = 142	Target Achieved
3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	Actual Release 30%	Allocation Actual (Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil) - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	Allocation Actual Ghc mil Ghc mil - 48.05 64.38 42.0% chg 2.6% chg	Allocation Ghc 48.01 mil 50% Actual Ghc 64.38 mil Chg 13%	Target Achieved
4. The revised National constitution	- Cabinet review of report and draft Constitutional proposals - Referendum conducted on key amends - Parliamentary approval of proposed Constitutional amendments	- 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	Final Report presented to Cabinet	Still pending. A five-member Implementation Committee has been set up and has started work implementing White Paper	Target Achieved not

Source: Parliament, IEA, and Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), 2012

ii. Strengthening Parliament

As part of deepening the practice of democracy and promoting good governance, Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions in 2012. Overall, four sessions were conducted by Parliament in 2012, compared with the usual three sessions, and recorded a total of 131 planery and 263 committee sittings, compared with 111 and 283 respectively in 2011. During the planery sittings, the Executive was made to respond to 144 questions, while 26 statements were made on the floor of the House (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business, 2011-2012

BILLS/ PAPERS	FIRST SESSION		SECOND SESSION		THIRD SESSION		FOURTH SESSION		TOTAL	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Bills passed	3	13	10	4	12	2		2	25	21
Legislative Instruments	10	103	2	2	11	11	-	-	23	116
International Agreements	11	11	20	42	16	16	-	21	47	90
Committee Reports	36	32	40	60	52	15	-	35	128	142
Other papers	22	13	8	6	15	6	-	20	45	45
Motions	38	81	57	66	83	22	-	27	178	196
Resolutions	10	22	24	42	13	16	-	22	47	102
Questions	55 (6 Urgent)	19	135 (8 Urgent)	125	58	-	-	-	248	144
Statements	11	7	10	11	14	4	-	4	35	26
Committee Sittings	83	96	108	123	92	25	-	19	283	263

Source: Parliament, 2012

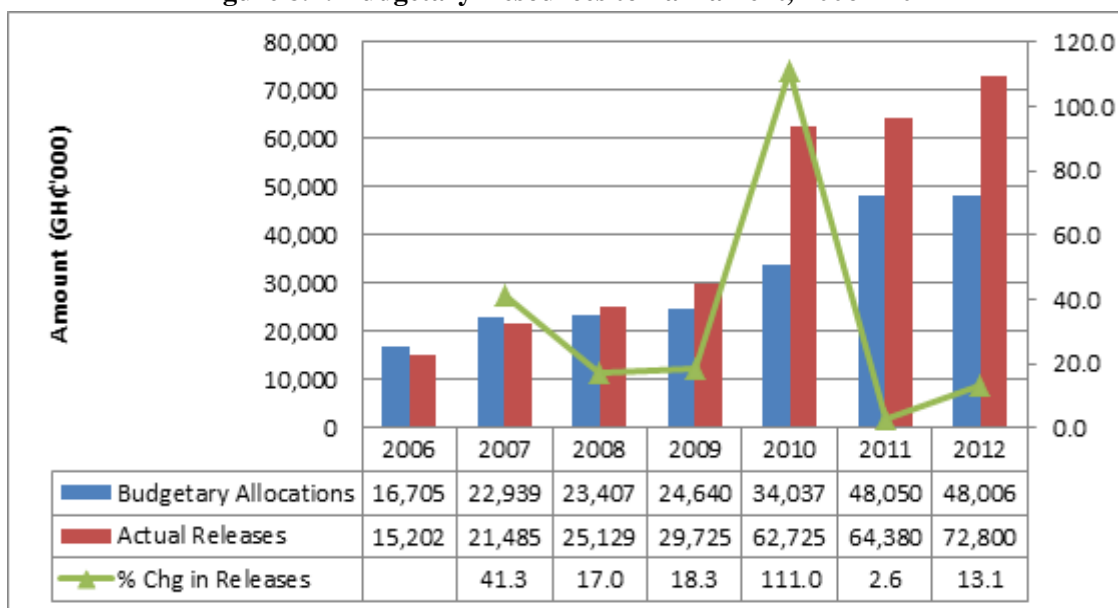
Note: Parliament normally has three Sessions in a year, however as a result of a special recall from 3-28 September 2012 to consider the Constitutional Instrument 73 which led to the creation of 45 new constituencies, Parliament recorded four Sessions in 2012

Nearly 73% of the planery sittings took place during the first session (28.2%) and the second session (44.3%), compared with the situation in 2011 when most of the sittings (i.e. 70%) were in the first and last sessions. The total number of Bills laid and passed stood at 21, compared

to 25 in 2011, while a total of 116 Legislative Instruments (L.Is) were considered. A total of 90 International Agreements and 142 Committee reports from the Committees of the House, and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were considered and approved by Parliament, while 45 other reports were also considered and passed.

Budgetary resources approved and released for the work of Parliament continued to improve on an annual basis. Although the approved budget for the work of Parliament declined marginally from GH¢48.05 million in 2011 to GH¢48.01 million in 2012, the actual releases exceeded the approved budget by about 52%, and exceeded the 2011 actual release by 13.1% (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006 - 2012



Source: Budget Unit, Parliament, 2012

iii. Constitution Review

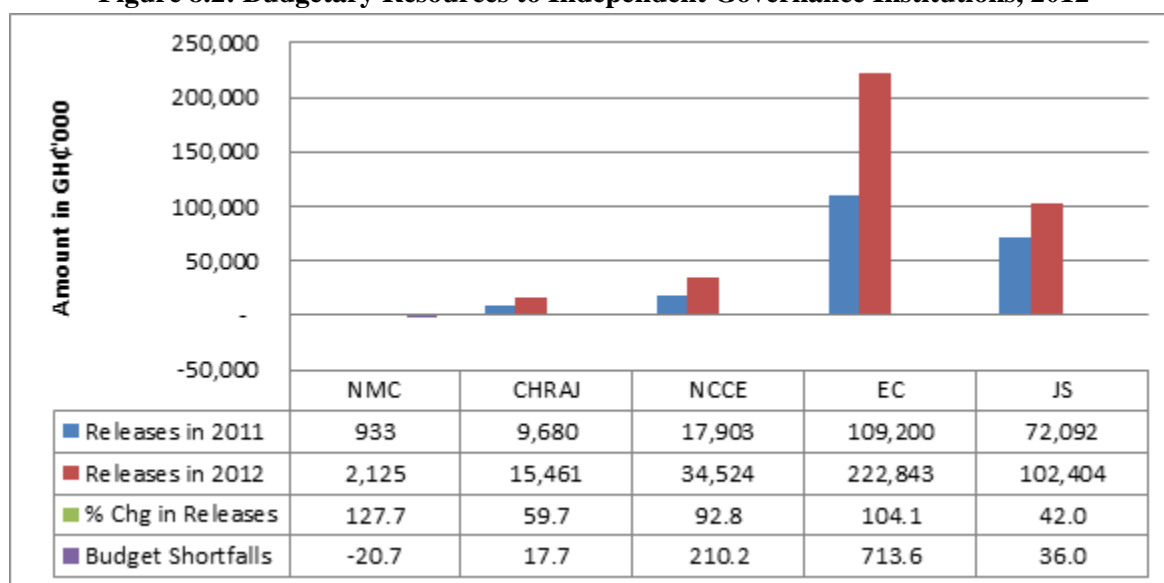
The Constitution Review Commission was set up under the Constitution Review Commission of Inquiry Instrument, 2010, C.I. 64, with the mandate to: (i) Ascertain from the people of Ghana, their views on the operation of the 1992 Constitution and, in particular, the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution; (ii) Articulate the concerns of the people of Ghana with regards to the amendments that may be required for a comprehensive review of the 1992 Constitution; and (iii) Make recommendations to the Government for consideration and provide a draft Bill for possible amendments to the 1992 Constitution.

Following the submission of the final report of the Commission in December, 2011, a special committee of Government was constituted to review the recommendations made in the report. This led to the issuing of a Government White Paper in June 2012, accepting most of the recommendations in the report. In order to take the constitutional review process forward, as well as address the concerns expressed by the general public on some aspects of the Government White Paper, a five-member Constitutional Review Implementation Committee (CRIC) was set up on October 2012. The mandate of the Committee is to review and address the public reactions to the Government White Paper, and develop and report on the Constitution Amendment Bills for both the entrenched and non-entrenched provisions of the constitution.

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, the concerns over the years has been the weak capacities of these IGIs to effectively undertake their functions effectively due to persistent inadequate funding of these IGIs. A key medium term policy objective under the GSGDA is to strengthen the IGIs and adequately resource them to carry out their functions effectively.

Figure 8.2: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2012



Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE (2012)

In 2012, overall budgetary resources released to the IGIs was GH¢377.357 million, representing an increase of 119% over the 2011 level, and 191.2% increase over the approved budget (Figure 8.2). The highest beneficiary of the improved budgetary resources continued to be Electoral Commission which received more than 6713.6% increase in the approved budget, followed by NCCE with 210% and the Judicial Service with 36%. Similar to the pattern observed in 2011, the National Media Commission (NMC) continued to record shortfalls in approved budget by 20.7%.

v. Ensure Free and Credible Election

Ghana continued to make significant progress in its democratic process with a smooth conduct of a historic presidential and general elections which witnessed progressive reforms including the use of a biometric voters register and biometric verification for voting in 2012. To improve transparency and credibility of the election process, representatives of registered political parties, through the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC), engaged the EC and made inputs towards the 2012 general elections. This led to the smooth replacement of the old voters register with a biometric register in 2012.

In addition, 45 additional constituencies were created in 2012 following the release of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, and the creation of 39 additional districts by the Ministry of

Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) in conformity with sub-section two (2) clause one (1) of the Local Government Act which enjoins the President to create new districts in line with population growth. This increased the total number of electoral constituencies from 230 to 270.

Efforts to resource and strengthen the political parties, through the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) sponsored Public Financing of Political Parties Bill, including the creation of an Election Fund for political parties, has so far stalled. Though limited progress was made in 2012, IEA continued to engage stakeholders in advocacy with the view to mobilizing the necessary support for its passage and assent by the President.

Table 8.3: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Level in 2011	Indicator Level in 2012	Progress towards target
1. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Na Na 33.6% 25.1% 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 EC= (109.2) 704% CHRAJ= (9.680) 47.4% NCCE=(17.903) 22.5% JS=(34.455) NMC=(0.933) 182%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (Ghc 'mil) %Chg EC = (GH¢222.9) 104.1% CHRAJ=(GH¢15.5)59.7% NCCE=(GH¢34.5) 92.8% JS(GH¢102.404) 42% NMC=(GH¢2.13) 127.7%	Significant Progress
2. The share of resources to the election fund	Na	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.	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Slow progress

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC, 2012

vi. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy Formulation and Development process

The engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is considered critical for ownership of the national development process. As part of the efforts to improve CSOs participation, the development process continued to be opened to CSOs, NGOs, faith based organizations, the private sector, research and academic institutions, and professional associations. Their Representatives were included in the technical teams known as Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs), established for the preparation of the GSGDA and the preparation of the 2012 Annual Progress Report (APR) by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

In June every year, the Government of Ghana and her Development Partners meet to review progress towards the achievement of agreed set of targets under 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 the active communications and wider engagement policy that has been adopted for the reviews. This engagement was sustained in 2012, with CSO representatives making presentations and serving as discussants of a number of papers presented at the 2012 MDBS PAF review (Table 8.4).

These achievements notwithstanding, Ghana's 2012 Open Budget Index launched by the Integrated Social Development Centre in partnership with the International Budget Partnership, showed a decline from the previous period. The index which measures governments' commitment to budget transparency, accountability and participation saw Ghana recording a score of 50 out of 100 in 2012, compared with 54 out of 100 in 2010. The decline in performance was largely attributed to lack of comprehensiveness of the Executive Budget Proposal and the Mid-Year Report, and the inability of government to produce a Pre-Budget Statement and Year End Report. Although a number of budgetary reforms are being implemented including the introduction of the Programme Based Budget (PBB), GIFMIS, review of the organizational codes, and revision of the Chart of Accounts, the full impact are yet to be recorded on the OBI.

Table 8.4: Level of CSOs Engagement in Policy Formulation Process

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Level in 2011	Indicator Level in 2012	Progress towards target
3. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	CSOs 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 preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
	NA	- Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index (OBI) Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	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	Ghana recording OBI a score of 50 out of 100	Slow progress
	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 were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2011 MDDBS review meeting, SWGs meetings	CSOs were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2012 MDDBS 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.	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings were conducted 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	District Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 30 districts. Validation workshops carried out in all 10 regions of the country.	Target Achieved

Source: NDPC, ISODEC, MOFEP, and APRM Secretariat, 2012

As with the previous Annual Progress Reports, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Governing Council continued to adopt a four-pronged participatory approach to collecting and collating data and information for the preparation of the 2012 report, which provides a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the recommendations in the National Programme of Action for the period January-December 2012. This involved the use of District APRM Oversight Committees (DOCs) to administer Citizens Report Cards (CRCs) at the local/district levels during the NAPRM's District Governance Assessment Survey. The

Citizens Report Cards are standard questionnaires that address issues raised under four thematic areas. The CRCs dealt with issues such as freedom of expression, access to justice, rights of women and children, security of life and property, access to public finance, access to education, health, water and sanitation, etc.

The District Oversight Committees (DOCs) collected data on the four thematic areas of Democracy and Good Political Governance; Economic Governance and Management; Corporate Governance; and Socio-Economic Governance. Over 11,000 respondents comprising civil servants, service providers, traditional authorities, district assembly members and citizens in communities participated in the surveys. Workshops were held to validate the findings of the surveys in all the 10 regions. One-day district validation workshops were conducted between September and November 2012 in twenty-eight out of the 30 participating districts. At each of these validation workshops a minimum of 200 stakeholders were drawn from the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, persons with disabilities, women groups, youth groups, faith-based organizations, and the Judiciary.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures and strategies were adopted to strengthen the practice of democracy in 2012:

Compliance with the Transition Law

- The Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 845), was unanimously approved by Parliament in March 2012 and assented to by H.E. The President of the Republic of Ghana;
- The institutional arrangement for the full implementation of the law, including the appointment of an Administrator-General of the Presidential Estate Unit (PEU), continued to be established; and
- The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) continued to undertake advocacy and sensitization on the full implementation of the law, including holding post-enactment consultation workshops under its Ghana Political Parties Programme (GPPP) initiative.

Strengthening Parliament

- Work on the rehabilitation of the Job 600 building to house Members of Parliament continued;
- The e-Government project to upgrade the ICT infrastructure on the floor of Parliament to improve parliamentary business was ongoing;
- The Constitutional Instrument for the creation of 45 new constituencies (C.I 78) was laid, together with other Legislative Instruments (L.Is), loan agreements, and reports from the Committees of the House which worked with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);
- The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) reported to Parliament on the Auditor-General's Reports submitted to the House, in pursuant to Article 187 of the Constitution; and
- The PAC held 10 public sittings in Accra to consider the Reports of the Auditor-General. The Committee also held 5 public meetings in Kumasi and Takoradi aimed at bringing Parliament closer to the people.

Constitutional Review

- 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 concern in the Constitution; and
- A Final Report of recommendations and findings, together with the draft amendment bills were submitted to the Government of Ghana; and
- Government issued a White Paper and set up a five member Constitutional Review Implementation Committee (CRIC).

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions

- CHRAJ continued with the process of completing the National Human Rights Action Plan (NAHRAP) to promote and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms in a comprehensive, holistic and systematic manner, by engaging consultants to develop the baseline survey. The Commission also completed investigations into 10,964 complaints, and conducted 2,750 public education programmes in rural communities and schools;
- The CHRAJ intensified public education on its administrative justice mandate to promote best practices in public administration and improve public sector service delivery. The Commission worked with heads of public sector institutions to promote understanding of its administrative justice oversight role and completed investigations into 1,043 complaints;
- The NCCE organised public campaigns through radio and television and also initiated the formation of 180 Inter-Party Dialogue Committees at the regional and district levels for stakeholders in the resolution of conflicts that had the potential to negatively affect the smooth conduct of the 2012 general elections;
- The NCCE undertook an intensive nationwide, education on the Biometric Voter Registration to enable the electorate acquire basic knowledge on it ahead of the voters registration exercise. It also embarked on intensive community mobilization for massive participation in the biometric voter registration exercise;
- The NCCE organized Focus Group Discussions and Community Durbars in 80 districts nationwide on peaceful elections. They also held workshops on non-violence for Political Youth Activists in 40 potential “flash points” in Ghana;
- The NCCE organized five zonal workshops for 145 media practitioners, CEOs and owners of media organizations in Tamale, Kumasi, Ho, Akosombo and Takoradi to sensitize them on the need for responsible reportage to ensure peaceful elections in December, 2012 and beyond;
- As part of activities marking the Constitution Week Celebration in 2012, the NCCE instituted the Annual Citizenship Day to inculcate the virtues of good citizenship in pupils in Ghanaian basic schools. One hundred and fourteen thousand (114,000) pupils from 570 basic schools participated in the activity nationwide;
- The NCCE also instituted the Annual Democracy Lecture as part of the 2012 Constitution Week Celebration to avail the citizens of Ghana who are the ultimate source of political authority in our Democracy, the opportunity to evaluate the performance of the governance system;
- The NCCE also observed the two-day 2012 elections in all the existing constituencies;
- The Judicial Service improved on its case management systems through the effective use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) which has reduced the back log of cases;

- The Judicial Service undertook a review of the “Manual on Election Adjudication in Ghana” A team of experts was constituted by the Chief Justice to review the first edition which was published in 2008;
- The NMC conducted a comprehensive monitoring of the media aimed at identifying professional deficits in the media as well as tracking hate speech and incitement in the media; and
- The NMC also trained journalists and media practitioners on how to cover the elections and published Guidelines for political advertising which aimed at bringing sanity into political advertising by curtailing political attacks on opposing candidates.

Ensure Free and Credible Election

- The EC successfully conducted biometric voters registration and compiled a new biometric register for the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections;
- The EC successfully created 45 new constituencies which brought the total number of constituencies to 270;
- The EC conducted a series of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings to build consensus on the introduction of key electoral reforms for the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections; and
- The EC successfully conducted a historic 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections which witnessed the used of biometric verification for the first time.

Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process

- The NDPC prepared and published the 2011 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the GSGDA with the participation of CSOs;
- CSOs continued to participate in the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) of the MDDBS with SEND Foundation serving as CSOs representative on the Governance SWG, and the Ghana M&E Forum (GMEF) as CSOs’ representative 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 Development Partners (DPs) involved in a specific sector discuss sector policies, implementation and performance monitoring of harmonized projects. Currently there are 17 sector working groups. Chief Directors co-chair the SWGs together with a DP counterpart to ensure national 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;
- CSOs participated in Bussan and made joint statement with other African CSOs; and
- The Seventh Annual Progress Report of the National Programme of Action of the APRM was prepared and submitted to the Governing Council for onward submission to the APR Panel as part of the reporting obligations of the APRM. The Report covers the period January – December 2012 and provides an overview of Ghana’s progress in the implementation of the National Programme of Action.

8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The strategies implemented to strengthen local governance and decentralisation in 2012 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.

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; and
- Number of districts that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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 was analysed. Total revenue available to MMDAs for implementation of programmes and projects increased by 18.7% from Gh¢518.87 million in 2011 to Gh¢615.894 million in 2012. This however constitutes 3.7% of total government receipts (both domestic revenue and grants) in 2012, compared with 4.02% in 2011. Similar to the situation in 2011, this shows that, in real terms, the proportion of resources available at the MMDAs level to implement their activities declined in 2012 (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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¢518.87 mill ⁺ Gh¢12,908.02 mill 4.02%	Gh¢615.894 mil Gh¢16,668.4 3.7%	Significant 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¢318.04 mill ⁺ Gh¢11,676.60 mill 2.72% 7.5%	Gh¢429.845 Gh¢15,508.1 2.8% 1.1%	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	= 39,686 = 470,866 = 8.4%	=42,288 = 479,680 = 8.8%	Steady Progress

Source: MLGRD, LGSS, MOFEP & NDPC, 2012

NB: The number of personnel on GoG payroll represents those who were registered under the biometric registration exercise as at December 2012.

Total Central Government transfers including the DACF, HIPC and GOG, on the other hand increased by 35.2% in nominal terms from Gh¢318.04 million in 2011 to Gh¢429.85 million in 2012. As a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, this constitutes 2.8% in 2012 compared to 2.72% in 2011. This shows that, in real terms, proportion of

resources of central government resources to the MMDAs rather increased marginally in 2012 compared to the decline recorded in 2011.

The current number of employees of the MMDAs is estimated at 42,288, representing about 8.8% of total number of personnel on government payroll. Following the human resource capacity and physical infrastructure audit report, the Local Government Service (LGS) recruited 2,602 professional staff. Appointment and postings of District Coordinating Directors (DCDs) and Heads of Departments continued in 2012. This is to ensure the development and retention of the right human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels. Additionally, the LGS secretariat developed, validated, printed and distributed HR policy, scheme of service, conditions of service, and HR recruitment guidelines for staff of the LGS and the MMDAs.

Efforts aimed at strengthening the decentralized planning system to ensure that proper budgetary resources are efficiently utilized in a coordinated manner continued in 2012. Following the finalization of the GSGDA 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 have completed and are implementing their respective DMTDPs and the associated M&E plans submitted to NDPC in 2011. In 2012, the proportion of the 170 MMDAs who prepared and submitted their 2012 APR to NDPC increased from 50% in 2011 to 82% in 2012, although it fell short of the target of 100% set for 2012 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. 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	# of MMDAs who prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	# of MMDAs who 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	170	- # of MMDAs who prepared 2009 APR = 151 - M&E Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders	# of MMDAs who prepared 2011 APR= 100	140	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD, MOFEP & NDPC, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued to strengthen the development planning system at the local government level, as well as the decentralization process in 2012:

- In accordance with sub-section two (2) clause one (1) of the Local Government Act which enjoins the President to create new districts in line with population growth, 39 additional districts were created, while 7 were upgraded to municipal or metropolitan status by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD);
- Composite budgets for 170 MMDAs were prepared and implemented. This involved the monitoring of implementation of composite budgets nationwide, refresher training

for core MMDA staff on implementation of composite budget, and nationwide budget hearings for 2013 composite budgets for the districts;

- One hundred and twenty (120) Human Resource Units were established at MMDAs and 73 District Works Departments (DWD) established;
- Draft Bill on the following amended legislations; Act 455, Act 462, Act 480, Act 656 and Act 658 was submitted to Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) and the first validation workshop on the draft Local Government Bill was organized in Koforidua in December 2012;
- A Baseline Assessment Study dissemination workshop to provide feedback on M&E Plans was organized by NDPC; and
- Reports on the revision, amendment and consolidation of all Local Government legislation issues to ensure consistency in the implementation of Acts 462, 656 and L.I. 1961 by a team of experts were completed. The revisions of these relevant Acts were to facilitate inter-service collaboration of the Local Government System.

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:

Though data is still not available for effective assessment of the current level of income inequalities across the country, the key interventions outlined under the GSGDA to reduce income disparities, including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) initiatives, continued to be implemented in 2012. The implementation of planned activities under the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) by MiDA officially came to an end in February 2012, with significant achievements in the key focus areas of the programme including agriculture, transport infrastructure and rural development. As a result of the positive outcome of the programme, Ghana has been pre-selected to benefit from another tranche of MCC funds which is expected to be devoted to mainly the energy sector.

The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) became functional, following the establishment of the administrative and operational structures. Government released a total of GH¢165.0 million for its investment activities in 2012. The key activities undertaken by SADA included: (i) establishment of institutional structures as an autonomous statutory corporation; and (ii) launch of the main strategic programmes of transformation, including investments in cottage industries, supporting farmers and farmer base organizations; establishing farm centres and farms in the five regional capitals in the SADA zone; and afforestation programmes.

On the other hand, the Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM), which was established to promote the sustainable development of the Central Region through partnership with the private sector and development partners for agriculture, natural resources and rural development, investment promotion and enterprise development, integrated tourism development, and ICT development, continued the implementation of its activities in 2012. A total amount of Gh¢3.719 million was released in 2012 for implementation of priority interventions under CEDECOM, which were aimed at job creation and improvement of the livelihood of the people. These interventions included promoting investment, tourism, agriculture and enterprise development such as salt production to create jobs.

Table 8.7: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	Gini index: <0.4245	Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	Na	Na -GSS commenced the conduct of GLSS 6 -Data on Gini index expected to be available in 2014	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 - 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	0 -Stakeholder consultation meeting on the Western Corridor Development Authority organized in Elmina -Framework for Western Corridor Development Authority expected to be replicated in Eastern Corridor when completed	Slow progress
3. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives	MiDA= Na SADA= Gh¢25mil CEDECOM= Gh¢5.2mil	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na	MiDA = US\$197.98 mil(Donor); Gh¢1.91 mil & US\$22.98 mil (GoG) SADA = Gh¢30mil CEDECOM = Gh¢2.566 mil	MiDA = US\$88.80 mil (Donor); Gh¢18.71 mil(GoG) SADA = Gh¢165.0 mil CEDECOM = Gh¢3.72 mil	Steady progress

Source: MiDA, SADA, OoP, MOFEP & GSS, 2012

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2012 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives were effectively implemented:

i. Millennium Development Authority (MiDA)

Agriculture Project:

- Rehabilitated the Bontanga and Golinga Irrigation facility;

- Completed 78.47% work on the construction of Kpong Left Bank Irrigation Project at Torgome, and 98% work on the construction of Kpong Piped Irrigation Water Supply Project;
- Registered 300 land parcels with total area of 69.69 hectares in the Awutu Senya Pilot Land Registration Area, and completed the construction of one (1) land registration office at Donkorkrom in the Kwahu North District
- Assisted the Judicial Service to resolved about 47% of backlog of land cases in 10 selected Circuit Courts;
- Completed the establishment of 10 Agribusiness Centres (ABCs), and completed 247.04km of feeder roads.

Transportation Project:

- Work on the upgrade of the 13.8km of N1 Highway was completed and handed over to Government. In addition, 73.94km of Trunk Roads were completed.
- Two (2) landing stages were rehabilitated, and one (1) double-ended ferry completed and a floating dock at Akosombo rehabilitated.

Rural Development:

- A total of 117 and 119 procurement students were supported to complete 1 year and 2 years of course work respectively at various tertiary institutions;
- Two (2) tertiary institutions commenced the use of the Procurement Modules developed in collaboration with the Public Procurement Authority (PPA);
- Nine (9) classroom blocks and 36 Water points were constructed; and
- Thirty-nine Rural Banks were automated, while 413 people (including 137 women) were trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices

ii. Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA):

- SADA continued with the establishment of the institutional structures for the operation of the Authority, including the establishment and inauguration of the Stakeholder Coordinating Committee (SCC) as required under the law establishing the Authority;
- A total of 342 maize farmers and 57 farmer-based organizations in the Pru, Sene and Atebubu-Amantin districts were supported to expand their farms and added 1,392 acres of land to their cultivated areas;
- SADA embarked on an afforestation project in partnership with a private sector company, which was expected to lead to 50,000 jobs. In 20125 million seedlings were grown for the project; and
- SADA acquired lands for the establishment of farm centres in the five regional capitals in the SADA zone, as well as farms in all the regions and the district.

iii. Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM):

- Dilapidated salt pans were rehabilitated in the Komenda Edina Eguafo and Mfantseman Municipalities along the coast within the region;
- Seven (7) trade associations, comprising of 175 individuals, were trained in entrepreneurship management and team building skills;
- Quality delivery service workshop was organized for 50 practitioners in the hospitality industry;
- Data collection for investment brochures for entrepreneurs from 20 MMDAs in the region was completed; and
- Work on Saltpond project and the construction of Buduatta pavilion were about 80% complete.

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 the Development Planning System 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 year's;
- 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 for the monitoring of the GSGDA implementation which achieved their targets or made steady/significant progress constitutes about 54%. This compares with the 2011 level where about 56.8% of core set of national indicators that achieved their targets or made significant progress., and fell short of the target of at least 80% set for 2012 (Table 8.8).

To ensure a coherent and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that implementation of programmes and projects by MDAs and MMDAs are effectively linked to the national development policy framework, as well as the national budget. Although current data is not available to assess the efficiency with which the 2012 national budget estimates and economic policy was implemented, the series of reforms in Public Finance Management (PFM) were expected to have positive impact on budget execution.

The NDPC and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning continued to develop systems and procedures to ensure that programmes and projects of MDAs and MMDAs are based on their sector and district medium-term development plans respectively. The programme Based Budget (PBB) initiative introduced on pilot basis in 2012, the Composite Budget for MMDAs, the Public Investment Projects (PIP) initiative, the review of the organizational codes, therevision of the Chart of Accounts, and the introduction of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management and Information System (GIFMIS) were expected to improve on the implementation and management of the annual national budget.

Table 8.8: Public Policy Management

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made steady/significant	At least 80%	54.4%	57%	56.8%	54%	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
progress over previous year						
2. Budget deviation index:	±5%	-14%	8.8%	32.0%	Na	Lack of Data
P.E =	±5%	-26%	12%	-3.8%	Na	
Administration =	±5%	-1%	29%	-35.5%	Na	
Service =	±5%	48%	18.4%	-25.4%	Na	
Investment =	±5%	8%	17.1%	-8.2%	Na	
Overall=						

Source: MOFEP & NDPC, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure efficient public policy management:

- In order to ensure that the budget is effectively linked to the GSGDA, NDPC continued to support MDAs and MMDAs to monitor the implementation of their respective medium term development plans. The MDAs and MMDAs submitted their respective sector and district APRs to NDPC in 2012;
- The 2011 Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA was prepared, and forwarded to Parliament. After the report was referred to the Special Committee on Poverty for review, the Special Committee organized two workshops for NDPC to present the content of the report to them, and for MDAs to appear before the committee to respond to the key issues raised in the report. In addition the key recommendations in the report was incorporated into the 2013 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 move from 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. The training was scaled-up to include all MDAs for eventual roll-out across all MDAs in 2014; and
- 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 2012. In 2012, the General Ledger and P2P (procure to pay) modules were rolled out to all MDAs in Accra as well as the regional offices of the MDAs for processing expenditure related to the Consolidated Fund. Currently, MDAs cannot process any payment outside the system, and the monthly public accounts for 2012 were prepared using the GIFMIS. Transaction Processing Centres (TPCs) were established in Accra and all the regional capitals for training, as well as processing of transactions by MDAs that have no network connectivity.

8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms

The strategies implemented under Public Sector Reforms in 2012 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:

The process to implement the Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme continued in 2012. Key among the interventions implemented in 2012 is the revision of the draft Performance Agreement for Chief Directors, and the development of a new Human Resource database. The office of Head of Civil Service also made a proposal for the amendments to the Civil Service Act in 2012, which have been approved and validated by the Civil Service Council. A Cabinet Memorandum on proposed amendments have been prepared and forwarded to the Public Sector Reform Secretariat for consideration and onward submission to Cabinet. Although the Performance Agreement System was re-introduced in 2012, the Leadership and Managerial Training Scheme are yet to be instituted, thereby slowing down the progress towards achieving the target for the year.

Data on the proportion of personnel with the right skills set in the public service was still available, however the finalization and implementation of the Ghana Human Resources Management Information System (GHuMIS) under the GIFMIS initiative, is expected to ensure the availability of data for future assessment. Meanwhile, out of the total number of 112 MDAs, 70 of them had substantive Chief Directors and Heads of Department, as at the end of 2012, representing about 63% of the total number of MDAs. There are 19 acting appointments, 12 contract appointments, and 2 secondments.

The number of Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB) established and functional remains the same as the 2011 level of 23. 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 8.9).

Table 8.9: Public Sector Reforms

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	-Service wide benchmark agreed and operational (Retrieval, Control mechanism etc) -Leadership and managerial training scheme instituted	- Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	Implementation of Civil Service Improvement Programme On-going. -Funding Proposal developed and submitted to development Partners and MDAs.	Performance Agreement System reintroduced	Target achieved
2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	Na	Na	Na	Na Only 63% of MDAs have substantive Chief Directors	Lack of data
3. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	Na	Na	23	23	Steady Progress

Source: OoP, PSC, & OHCS, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure public sector reforms:

- The Public Services Commission (PSC) developed a Human Resource Policy Framework and Manual, with the objective of streamlining the human resource management practice in the public services;
- As part of the implementation of the new Performance Management System in the Public Service, a revised Staff Performance Appraisal Instrument was piloted in twenty-three (23) public service organisations;
- The PSC facilitated training for twenty five (25) public service institutions in performance management with the view of improving the skills of human resource practitioners in the public services. PSC in collaboration with Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), Civil Service Training School and Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), developed a capacity building training programme in the new appraisal instrument for public service organisations;
- A manpower Audit project was launched in May 2012, including the inauguration of Project Steering and Technical Committees. Teams of Job Auditors/Job Inspectors were drawn from the Management Services Department (MSD) of the Office of Head of Civil Service and the PSC to undertake the field study;
- The Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) is a key component of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS). The main objective of the project is to establish, at the PSC, a reliable public service-wide human resource information system that uses the most current and appropriate systems, methods and procedures for the effective and efficient payroll management, planning and management of the human resource, and institutional requirements of the public services to achieve high productivity and quality service delivery. A consultant has been recruited to design the HRMIS requirements and the implementation strategies throughout the entire public service;
- As part of its efforts to improve performance and productivity of the Public Service organizations, the Commission has facilitated the development and approval of Scheme of Service (SOS) and Job Descriptions (JD) for a number of organisations;
- Forty-six (46) Scheme of Service Training programmes organized for Civil Servants and sensitization workshops on the revised Annual Performance Reporting Template were also organized for sector Ministries; and
- Desk review of Service in the Public Service and Man Power Audit to ascertain the duties and responsibilities of officers in the various occupational groups in the Civil Service was conducted.

8.2.6 Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2012 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) promote press freedom; and (ii) 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 arms 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.

Since the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution, Ghana has performed well in the area of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. In the effort to consolidate its gains Ghana improved on its rankings in the World Press Freedom Index (PFI) to 30th out of 179 countries, after a decline from 26th out of 179 in 2010 to 41st out of 179 in 2011. This puts Ghana back on track in maintaining its record as one of Africa's traditional leaders in respect for journalists and free expression (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Development Communication

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	<27th	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	41 st	30 th	Target not achieved
2. Number of National Policy dialogues	23 Na Na Na 80 7	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings: 1 - National Policy Fair: 0	23 16 1 3 4(including 1 national and 3 regional fairs)	13 - - 41 4	Target not achieved

Source: NMC & MOI, 2012

Government continued to organize the Annual National Policy Fair in order to improve its engagement with the people, make more information on policy management available to the citizens, thereby helping to bring governance closer to the people. A total of 120 MDAs and MMDAs participated in the National Policy Fair in 2012, which is the third in the series of National Policy Fairs. In addition, thirteen (13) 'Meet-the-Press' series, as well as sixteen (16) press conferences were organized to explain key issues and activities to the public. In addition to the National Policy Fair, 3 Regional Policy Fairs were organized in the Eastern, Western and Brong-Ahafo regions, in addition to 41 Town Hall meetings conducted across the country.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 in this focus area:

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), the Ministry of Information and Media Relations embarked on public education on the year's national budget which provided feedback to Government and led to overwhelming appreciation of the budget at the grass root level;
- 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 National Media Commission undertook strategic interventions to ensure the media performed professionally during the elections;
- The National Media Commission published guidelines aimed at bringing sanity into political advertising; and

- The NMC also trained and sensitized media personnel to improve their work, especially in the areas of media ethics and peace building.

8.2.7 Women and Governance

The strategies implemented in relation to women and governance focus area in 2012 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:

Women participation in public life remained low in 2012, despite the efforts at improving it. Though the overall participation of women in public life improved from 12.3% in 2011 to 23% in 2012, it still fell short of the 2009 level of 30% as well as the medium term target of at least 40% envisaged under the GSGDA. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State remained at 15.4% and 20% respectively in 2012, while out of a total of 275 seats occupied in Parliament, only 29 (10.6%) were occupied by women (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Percentage of Women in Public Life

Sector	2011					2012				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Ministers	65	55	84.62	10	15.38	65	55	84.62	10	15.38
Dep. Ministers	35	28	80	7	20	35	28	80	7	20
Members of Parliament	230	211	91.7	19	8.3	275	246	89.4	29	10.6
MMDCEs	216	205	94.91	11	5.09	216	205	94.91	11	5.09
Chief Directors	24	22	91.67	2	8.33	24	22	91.67	2	8.33
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100	1	0	0	1	100
Supreme Court Judges	13	9	69.23	4	30.77	13	9	69.23	4	30.769
High Court Judges	94	82	87.23	12	12.77	94	82	87.23	12	12.77
District Assembly Elected	6,103	5,675.79	93	427.21	7	6,103	5,675.79	93	427.21	7

Source: Department of Women & Office of the Head of Civil Service, 2012

The proportion of female MMDCEs, female elected members of the Districts Assemblies and Chief Directors of MDAs, have remained the same as the 2011 level of 5.1%, 7%, and 8.3% respectively. On the other hand, the total number of female judges increased from 74 in 2011 to 83 in 2012, out of which 4 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 31% of total Supreme Court Judges of 13), 4 were Judges of Court of Appeal (representing 18% of total appeal court

judges of 22), and 19 were High Court Judges (representing 20% of total high court judges of 94). At the lower courts, there were 15 female Circuit Court Judges (26%); 14 female professional District Magistrates (43%), and 27 Career Magistrates (23%).

Efforts to mainstream gender issues into the work programmes of MDAs and MMDAs, including introducing gender responsive budgeting continued in 2012. A total of twenty-three (23) MDAs and fifty-five (55) MMDAs, 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 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 declined from 0.17% in 2011 to 0.14% in 2012 after a marginal improvement from 2010 to 2011 (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Women and Governance

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	15%	- No Baseline data - Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	- MDAs = 0.17% - MMDAs = Na	0.14% Na	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of women in public life	40% 30% 40% 15% 30% 100% 40% 40% 20% Na 40% by 2012	- 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%	= 15.4% (10) = 20% (7) = 8.3% (19) = 5.1% (11) = 8.3% (2) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 12.8% (12) = Na = 7% (427) = 12.3%	= 15.4% (10) = 20% (7) = 10.6% (29) = 5.1% (11) = 2% (8.3) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 12.8% (12) = Na = 7% (427) = 23%	Target not achieved
3. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget		MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	23 55	23 55	Slow progress
4. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	57,048	- MASLOC = Na - # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Women: 32,835 (90.37%) (Men + women) 36,328 Na	Women: 88,983 (88.52%) (Men + women) 97,352	Target Achieved
5. Number of women groups provided with access to agro-processing machinery	50 women group	- Na - (40 agro-processing machines)	95 (109 agro-processing machines)	15 women groups (made up of 392 women)	Target not achieved

Source: MOWAC & MASLOC, 2012

NB: Information on Government Appointees at the District Assemblies was not available

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 97,352 beneficiaries (men and women) who received funds from MASLOC in 2012, about 89% 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 2012 about 15 women groups, comprising of 392 individuals benefited from agro processing machines such as Cassava Grater, Shea-butter, Groundnut Oil extractor, Fruit and Vegetable dryers, Palm oil processing, among others. This has created opportunities for the development of agro processing enterprises largely owned by women for the production of value-added products to enhance employment and their competitiveness in the market.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure women empowerment and improved participation in political governance:

- The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC) put in place an Affirmative Action Committee to coordinate the drafting of the Affirmative Action Bill;
- MOWAC in collaboration with ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC) provided micro-finance assistance to 3 rural agro-based women’s groups located in the Upper West, Eastern and Volta Regions;
- Ghana led a delegation to participate in the 56th session of the UN Commission on Status of Women (CSW) meeting and held a successful side event on the theme “The empowerment of rural women in relation to climate change and food security;
- MOWAC carried out nation-wide consultations and stakeholders’ workshop to collate views for the drafting of the National Gender Policy;
- The Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project (GRSCDP) under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs undertook the following:
 - awarded scholarships to 4 beneficiaries from MOWAC and NDPC to enrol in Gender and Transformation studies at University of Cape Town;
 - collaborated with the National Vocational Training Institute and the Department of Community Development to develop Competency Based Training materials and trained 332 teachers in the use of CBT;
 - organized training programmes in food processing and handicraft production for women from Ghana and Nigeria, while 20 women food processors in cassava and palm-nut from Kyekyewere in the Central Region were trained in response to the 56th CSW session;
- MOWAC initiated the process of selecting 466 girls from poor households to benefit from African Development Bank’s grant for local scholarships to pursue Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET).

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

To fight corruption and organised crimes, the strategies implemented in 2012 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 continued to worsen in 2012. Ghana's score (on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI)⁸) decreased from 46 in 2011 to 45 in 2012. This puts Ghana at the rank of 64 out of 176 countries in the World in 2012 and the 7th corruption free country in Africa, compared to 69 out of 183 countries in the World and the 8th corruption free country in Africa in 2011. Similar to the situation in 2011, no country had a perfect score, however over two-thirds of the 179 countries scored in 2012 obtained scores less than the global benchmark of 50, signifying that the perception of corruption among the citizenry of public office holders continued to be high inspite of the global efforts and tougher stance against corruption.

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 2012. The total number of corruption, human rights, and administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ increased from 11,477 in 2011 to 12,038 in 2012. The number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ increased from 13 in 2011 to 31 in 2012, while human rights cases increased from 10,711 in 2011 to 10,964 in 2012. The number of administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ also increased from 753 in 2011 to 1,043 in 2012 (Table 8.14).

The efforts at further strengthening the legislative environment for fighting corruption through the enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Bill recorded limited progress in 2012 due the inability of Parliament to pass the bill forwarded to it in 2010. The bill which was initially drafted in 2003 was finally approved by Cabinet and subsequently forwarded to Parliament in 2010. However, it technically elapsed in Parliament and was therefore withdrawn to be re-laid.

Parliament also continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of ensuring an effective use of state resources and to check corrupt practices of public officers. In this direction, the Public Accounts Committee held (10) Public Sittings in Accra and five (5) in Kumasi and Takoradi to consider Reports of the Auditor- General, in pursuant to Article 187 of the Constitution. At the end of the sittings, the Committee issued a total of 793 recommendations on various cases including Overpayment of Contract Sum (7), Award of Contract above threshold (2), Contract Irregularities (26), Outstanding Loans (40), Unauthorized Contract Variations (8),

⁸The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries according to their perceived levels of public-sector corruption. The 2012 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. In 2012 the methodology was modified and the scoring system changed from scale of 1-10 to 0-100. The message of the CPI is however the same: scoring less than 50 means corruption is perceived to be a serious problem in a country.

Unsubstantiated Payments (96), Non-submission of Annual Accounts (190), Procurement Irregularities (70), Misappropriation (21), and Payroll Irregularities (62) (Table 8.13).

Table 8.13: Cases and Number of Recommendations Issued, 2012

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Number of Recommendations</i>
Overpayment of Contract Sum	7
Award of Contract above threshold	2
Contract Irregularities	26
Outstanding Loan	40
Abandoned Projects	6
Un-presented Payment Vouchers	7
Unauthorized Contract Variations	8
Unsubstantiated Payments	96
Unsupplied Stores	10
Unrecorded Stores	76
Misappropriation	21
Procurement Irregularities	70
Non-submission of Annual Accounts	190
Payroll Irregularities	62
Non-deduction of Tax	40
Non-Remittance of Tax	23
Total	684

Source: PAC Secretariat, 2012

Table 8.14: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Corruption perception Index	Na	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	3.9 (69 th out of 183) 46 (according to the new methodology)	45 (on the scale of 0 - 100)	Slow progress
2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Na	<p>1. CHRAJ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # 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 <p>2. EOCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40% 	<p>1. CHRAJ:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10,711</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">753</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11,477</p> <p>2. EOCO:</p>	<p>1. CHRAJ:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10,964</p> <p style="text-align: center;">31</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1,043</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12,038</p> <p>2. EOCO:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Na</p>	Significant progress
3. Enactment and implementation of the Right to Information Act	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to Information Bill: None - Right to Information Bill currently at the finalization stage at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently ongoing 	Technically the Bill has elapsed and has to be withdrawn and re-laid	Bill still pending in Parliament.	Slow progress
4. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee and sanctioned	Na	- Na	Na	793 corruption related recommendations	Significant progress

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament & MOI., 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

In 2012, the following specific policy measures were pursued to fight corruption and economic crimes:

- CHRAJ led a multi-sector stakeholder group to develop and submit the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) to Parliament for consideration and adoption. The NACAP is the national blueprint for fighting corruption over the next 10 years;
- CHRAJ trained over 100 CEOs and Heads of MDAs on the Code of Conduct for Public Officers and Conflict of Interest Rules; sensitized the public on corruption; and completed investigation into 31 cases on corruption;
- A nationwide monitoring of Ghana's performance in promoting and protecting rights was conducted while the State of Human Rights Reports were issued;
- CHRAJ intensified public education on its administrative justice mandate to promote best practices in public administration and improve public sector service delivery;
- CHRAJ worked with heads of public sector institutions to promote understanding of its administrative justice oversight role;
- The Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) developed a medium-term strategic plan to provide a clear direction and deploy strategies to enable the Office achieve its mission and satisfy the varied expectations of its stakeholders;
- A Legislative Instrument to operationalise the EOCO Act 2010, (Act 804) was passed by Parliament and was entered into force on the 24th July, 2012;
- EOCO deployed the use of Standard Operating Procedures that detail protocols for the execution of activities and assignments; and
- The Head Office Complex of EOCO was completed awaiting installation of security fittings and equipment. In addition four other offices were completed in four regions to provide customised office accommodation for officers in the regions.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

To enhance the rule of law and justice, the strategies implemented in 2012 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 called 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 justice and ensure rule of law continued to be improved in 2012 with 230 new lawyers called to the bar, compared to 205 in 2011. This however, fell short of the projected target of 300 lawyers. Twenty six (22) additional lawyers were appointed to the Bench, including eight (8) High Court Judges, five (5) Circuit Court Judges and nine (9) Magistrates.

Progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as an additional 19% of the courts were computerized in 2012, compared to the 37% recorded in 2011 (Table 8.15). 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, and thereby falling short of the target of 5 months set for 2012. On the other hand, the total number of cases recorded by the courts declined from 90,366 cases in 2011 to 87,914 cases in 2012, while the actual number of cases disposed off also declined from 98,512 cases in 2011 to 92,785 cases in 2012.

Meanwhile, more cases continued to be recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). The total number of cases referred to ADR increased from 4,127 in 2011 to 5,924 in 2012, out of which 2,722 were settled. This however fell short of the 8,000 cases targeted for the year.

Table 8.15: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	300 (36.4%)	Called to the bar: 168	205	230	Target not achieved
	55 (22.2%)	# of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	11	22	
2. Percentage of courts computerized	65%	16.3%	37.0%	19.0%	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	105,200	- Recorded: 102,305	90,366	87,914	Target not achieved
	142,300	- Disposed: 106,376	98,512	92,785	
5. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	85%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,703	7,000	No. of Cases Resolved=8,767	Significant progress
		Total no. of Cases Reported=6612	8,000	Total no. of Cases Reported= Na	
		Percentage=56%	87.5%	Percentage=Na	
6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	8,000	5,358	<u>Recorded</u> 4,127	<u>Recorded</u> 5,924	Target not achieved
			<u>Settled</u> 2,186	<u>Settled</u> 2,722	
7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	300 (36.4%)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

Source: MOJ & A-G, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- To improve efficiency in the “Justice for All” programme, additional 7 courts were set up in the prisons and 59 remand prisoners from the Nsawam Medium Security Prisons were discharged, while 62 others were granted bail;

- The Attorney General’s Department facilitated the enactment of Legislative Instruments on the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703) to cover the areas of General Support Services, Licensing, Explosives and Compensation and Settlement. In addition, the Economic and Organised Crime Office Operations Regulation, 2012, the Local Government (Establishment) Instrument 2012, as well as the Road Traffic Regulations 2012 among others, were enacted;
- Constitutional Instruments on the Commencement of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Parliament (C.I. 71) and the Instruments on the Public Elections (Registration of Voters) Regulation 2012 (C.I. 72) were also enacted.
- A number of laws including The Biosafety Act, 2011 (Act 831), Renewable Energy Act, 2011 (Act 832), Incorporated Private Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act 836), Data Protection Act, 2012 (Act 843), Veterans Administration Ghana Act, 2012 (Act 844), Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 845) and the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) were all enacted;
- The Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General under the Legal Aid Scheme engaged the services of 45 private lawyers to handle a number of cases for the vulnerable and excluded at no cost to the latter while about 8,397 clients were assisted; and
- The Council for Law Reporting published Volume II of the 2003-2005 Ghana Law Reports.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The strategies implemented in 2012 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 total number of police personnel increased from 24,818 in 2011 to 29,117 in 2012, representing 17% increase. This has reduced the enormous

pressure on the police in terms of the deployment of police officers to frontline duties. In this regard, the Police-Population Ratio (PPR) improved marginally to 1:847 in 2012 compared with 1:976 in 2011. Notwithstanding this increase, Ghana remains far from achieving the UN policing standard of 1:500 PPR by 2014.

The share of women in the GPS also increased over the period. Out of the total number of 29,117 police personnel, 23.43% were women compared with 21.6% in 2011. This translates to women to men ratio of 1: 3 in 2012 as against 1.3.6 in 2011 (Table 8.16).

Table 8.16: Analysis of the Personnel by Rank

RANK	TOTAL NUMBER	GENDER DISAGGREGATION				
		FEMALE	MALE	RATIO, 2012	RATIO, 2011	RATIO, 2010
IGP	1	0	1	0:1	0:1	0:1
DEPUTY IGP	2	1	1	1:1	0:1	0:1
COMMISSIONER	11	2	9	1:11	1:0	1:0
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	23	2	21	1:9	1:7	1:7
ASST. COMMISSIONER	72	9	63	1:7	1:8	1:8
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	124	9	115	1:13	1:20	1:20
SUPERINTENDENT	136	16	120	1:8	1:12	1:12
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	366	60	306	1:5	1:5	1:5
ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT	418	73	345	1:5	1:5	1:5
C/INSPECTOR/RSM	1,437	311	1126	1:4	1:4	1:4
INSPECTOR/DSM	2,492	397	2095	1:5	1:6	1:6
SERGEANT	2,459	602	1857	1:3	1:3	1:3
CORPORAL	3,488	594	2894	1:5	1:4	1:4
LANCE CORPORAL	9,079	2258	6821	1:3	1:4	1:4
CONSTABLE	6,063	1642	4421	1:3	1:3	1:2
RECRUITS	2,946	845	2101	1:2	1:4	-
GRAND TOTAL	29,117	6,821	22,296	1:3	1:3.6	1:3.6

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2012

The year under review also recorded an increase in frontline policing by about 15%, particularly in the areas of road traffic management, highway patrol, community policing activities, day and night patrols and snap checks across the country. The increase was mainly due to the massive recruitment in 2012, and the general elections which led to the withdrawal of some officers from various offices to support the frontline duties. There was also an increase in the level of community/neighborhood patrols in urban areas from 18,250 hours (i.e. 10 men @ 5hours daily) in 2011 to 21,900hours (12 men@ 5hrs daily) (Table 8.17).

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of the crime data shows continuous improvement in the crime situation in 2012. A total of 228,633 complaints were received throughout the country. This represents a 1.4% reduction in 2012, compared to 1% reduction recorded in 2011. Out of this total, 96% were registered as true cases, while the remaining 4% were refused (Table 8.18). The refused cases were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant police action.

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Police citizen ratio	39,744 by 2013	- Total # of police 23,744 Ratio: 1: 927	24,818 Ratio 1:976	29,117 Ratio: 1:847	Target not Achieved

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	About 1:648 by 2013				
2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	Na	23,605	27,139 (15%)	Target Achieved
3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	Na	Na	18,250 hrs (10men @ 5hrs daily)	21,900 hrs (12 men@ 5hrs daily)	Significant Progress
4. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels		- Reported cases =243,769 - %Chg: 1.6%	= 231,908 %chg:1.0% (decrease)	=228,653 % chg: 1.4% (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, 2012

On the other hand, out of 219,524 registered true cases, the GPS sent 31,987 cases (14.6%) to court for prosecution, and got conviction for 10,681 cases (33.4%), while 1,164 (3.6%) were acquitted. Thus, 20,142 cases (63%) were awaiting trial at the close of 2012. Also 21,804 cases (9.9%) were closed as undetected, while 165,733 cases (75.5%) were still under investigation at the close of 2012 (Table 8.18).

Table 8.18: Status of General Crime Management by Cases (2010-2012)

	2010	2011	2012	% change (10-11)	% change (11-12)
Cases reported	234,242	231,908	228,653	-1.0	-1.4
Total number of cases refused	9,969	10,801	9,129	8.3	-15.5
Total number of true cases	224,273	221,107	219,524	-1.4	-0.7
Total number of cases sent to court	28,105	27,559	31,987	-1.9	16.1
Total number of cases convicted	9,963	9,047	10,681	-9.2	18.1
Total number of cases acquitted	684	788	1,164	15.2	47.7
Total number of cases awaiting trial	17,458	17,724	20,142	1.5	13.6
Total number of cases closed	14,182	17,253	21,804	21.7	26.4
Total number of cases under investigation	181,986	176,295	165,733	-3.1	-6.0

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2012

Assault, stealing and threatening continued to top the commonly reported offences in 2012, constituting 39.6%, 27.9%, and 12.3% respectively (Table 8.19). This is similar to the pattern observed in 2011 when assault, stealing and threatening constituted 41%, 28.6%, and 12.3% respectively of the commonly reported offences. Similar to 2011, major crimes including rape, defilement and robbery constituted only 1.9% of the commonly reported offences. While there was decline in armed robbery cases (-8.8%), and possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs (-6.5%) in 2012, there were increases in reported cases of rape (3.7%); and defilement (12.4%) (Table 8.19).

Table 8.19: Commonly and Major Reported Offences (2011-2012)

OFFENCES	NUMBER REPORTED				% CHANGE
	2011		2012		
	Total	%Share	Total	%Share	

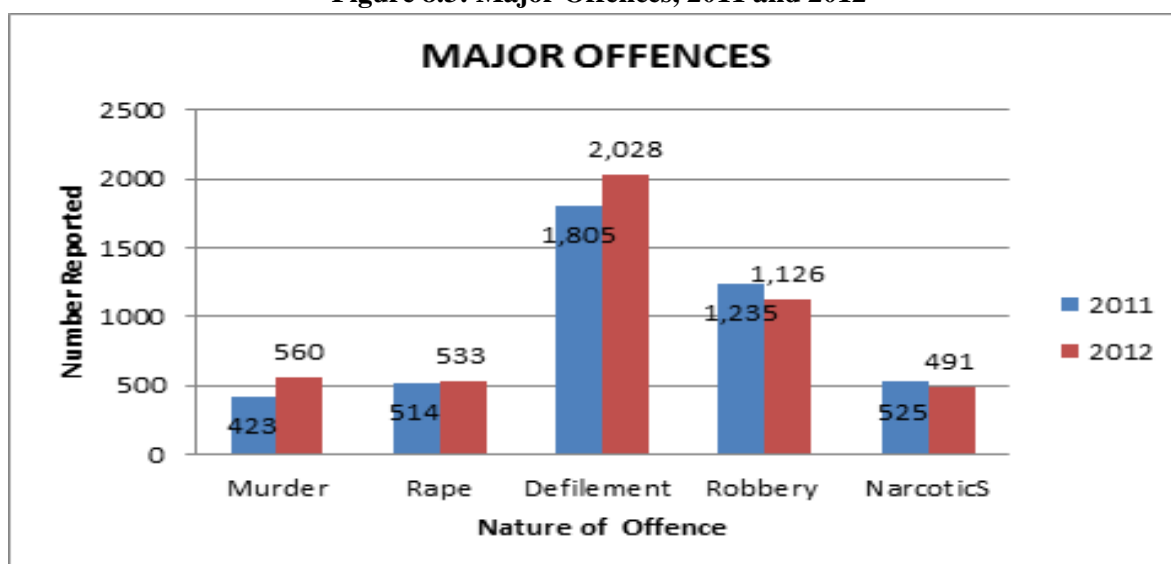
I. COMMONLY REPORTED OFFENCES					
Assault	83,005	41.0	77,444	39.6	-6.7
Stealing	57,987	28.6	54,682	27.9	-5.7
Threatening	24,927	12.3	23,980	12.3	-3.8
Fraud	17,121	8.4	19,261	9.8	12.5
Causing damage	11,117	5.5	11,628	5.9	4.6
Causing harm	3,485	1.7	3,844	2.0	10.3
Defilement	1,805	0.9	2,028	1.0	12.4
Robbery	1,235	0.6	1,126	0.6	-8.8
Unlawful entry	1,456	0.7	1,151	0.6	-20.9
Rape	514	0.3	533	0.3	3.7
<i>Average % changes</i>		2.1			-0.2
II. MAJOR OFFENCES					
Murder	423	9.4	560	11.8	32.4
Rape	514	11.4	533	11.2	3.7
Defilement	1,805	40.1	2,028	42.8	12.4
Robbery	1,235	27.4	1,126	23.8	-8.8
Possession, use & distribution of narcotic drugs	525	11.7	491	10.4	-6.5
<i>Average % changes</i>		5.7			0.8

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2012

Murder cases reported to the Ghana Police Service throughout the country increased by 32.4% from 423 cases in 2011 to 560 cases in 2012, compared with a marginal increase of 0.2% reported in 2011. All the police regions except Tema, Central and Brong Ahafo recorded increases in murder cases. The Ashanti region registered the highest increase of 61.5% from 91 in 2011 to 147 murder cases 2012, while Upper East recorded the lowest increase from 16 in 2011 to 17 in 2012 (6.3%).

The number of armed robbery cases recorded by the GPS declined further from 1,235 cases in 2011 to 1,126 cases in 2012, showing a decrease of 109 cases (8.8%) over the period. This also represents about 3 robbery cases daily similar to the situation in 2011 and claimed a total of 57 lives in 2012 compared with 60 in 2011 (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Major Offences, 2011 and 2012

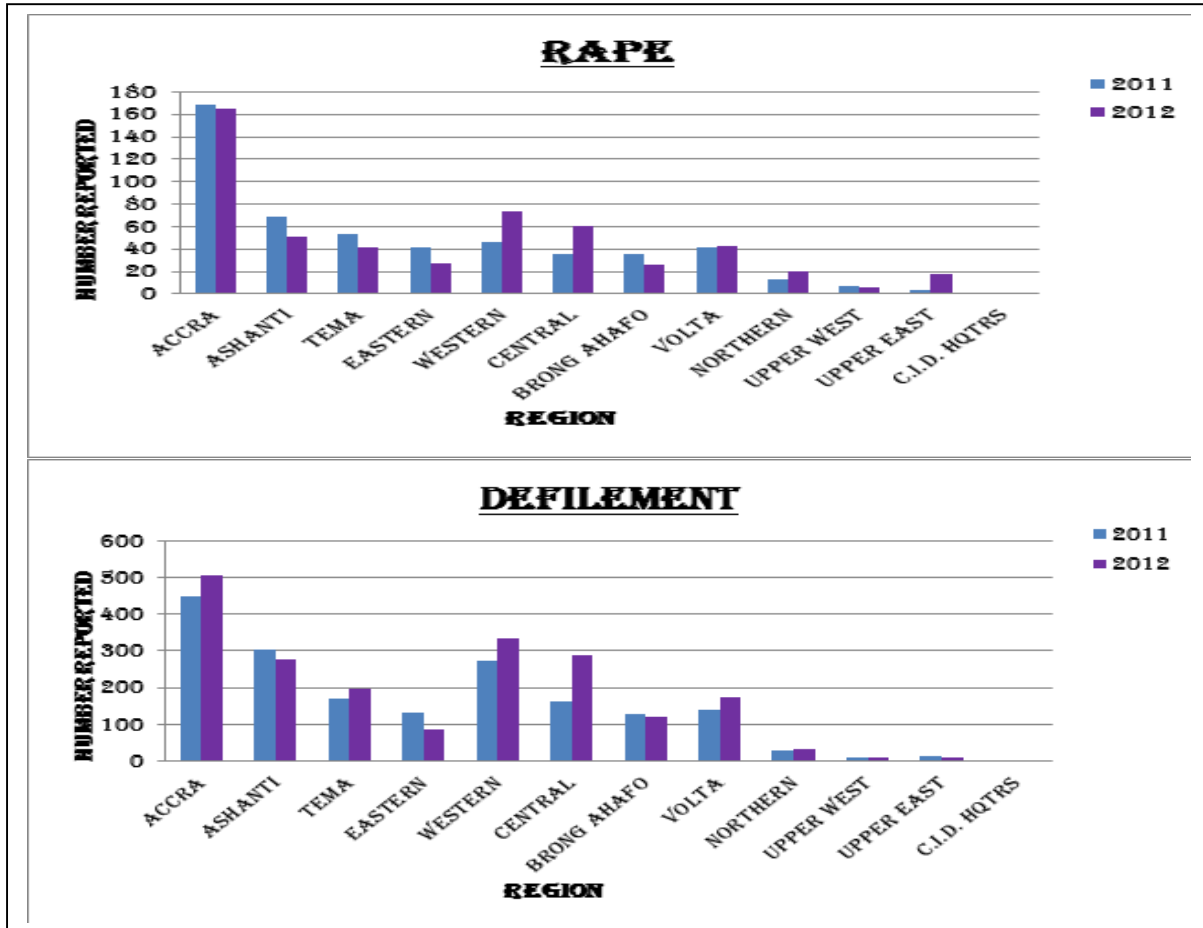


Source: GPS, 2012

The total number of rape cases recorded by the GPS countrywide increased from 514 in 2011 to 533 in 2012, while the recorded cases of defilement in 2012 were 2,028 as against 1,805 in 2011. Nearly 64% of the reported cases of defilement and 73.7% cases of rape in 2012 were

recorded in the Greater Accra (including Tema), Ashanti, Western and Central Regions, with about 39% of rape cases and 35% of defilement cases occurring in Greater Accra and Tema alone. All the regions, except Ashanti, Eastern and Brong Ahafo Regions recorded increases in defilement cases in 2012 compared to 2011 (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4: Regional distribution of Rape and Defilement cases, 2011 and 2012



Source: GPS, 2012

iii.Reduction in the Proliferation of Small Arms and Illicit Weapons

Current data on illicit arm in circulation is not available, a however baseline survey conducted in 2004, estimates illicit arms in circulation at 220,000. In order to obtain an up-to-date data, the National Commission on Small Arms has initiated a process to conduct a study in 2013 to determine the number of illicit arms in circulation in Ghana. Meanwhile, evidence from GPS shows an increase in illicit arms seizures, most of which were imported industrial arms suspected to have been sold by licensed arms importers to unauthorised purchasers in contravention of the law. The police records show that the number of cases involving illegal arms increased from 104 in 2011 to 145 in 2012.

iv. Narcotics 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 Ghana Police Service declined from 525 in 2011 to 491 in 2012, after an increase from 473 cases in 2010. This represents a 6.5% decline from the reported cases in 2011, compared with an increased of 11% recorded in

2011. Fifteen (15) cocaine cases were recorded in 2012 as against 16 cases in 2011, while 474 marijuana cases were recorded, compared with 505 cases in 2011. Two (2) heroin cases were recorded compared with 4 in 2011 (Table 8.20).

Table 8.20: Most Commonly Peddled and Abused Drugs in Ghana in 2011 and 2012

DRUG	YEAR		% CHANGE
	2011	2012	
COCAINE	16	15	-6.3
HEROINE	4	2	-50.0
MARIJUANA	505	474	-6.1
TOTAL	525	491	-6.5

Source: GPS, 2012

The Narcotics 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).

The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded a total of 43 drug trafficking in 2012 compared to 42 drug trafficking cases in 2011 and 43 in 2010, and resulted in the arrest of sixty-six (66) suspected persons. Out of the total 43 drug trafficking cases, 12 were prosecuted and disposed off, while 11 reported cases were still pending. This constitutes limited progress in 2012 compared with the situation in 2011 when 31 cases disposed off (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

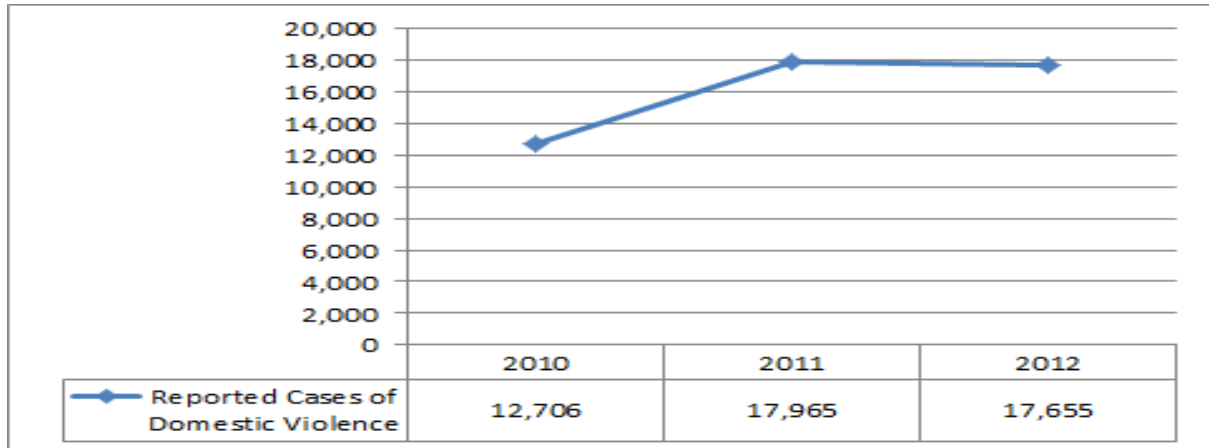
INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1.Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	Na	- Cases reported (NACOB)=38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	43 473	42 505	Cases reported (NACOB)=43 Police=491 Cases disposed (NACOB)=12	Slow progress

Source: NACOB, 2012

v. Support for Victims of Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service continued to record increases in reported cases of domestic violence in 2012. Out of a total of 17,888 reported cases of domestic violence in 2012, seventeen thousand, six hundred and fifty-five (17,655) were considered as true cases, while 233 were refused. The suspects involved in these cases included 15,236 males and 2,107 females. One thousand, two hundred and fifty-three (1,253) of these cases were processed for court, while 12,688 were still under investigation. Out of the cases pending before court, 120 convictions were secured, 53 cases were acquitted and discharged, 1,080 cases were awaiting trial, while 3,714 cases were closed for want of prosecution.

Figure 8.5: Trend in Reported Cases of Domestic Violence, 2009 – 2012



Source: DOVVSU, 2012

NB: 2011 data has been revised and the 2012 data does not include the fourth quarter data from Volta Region

Similar to the pattern in 2010 and 2011, a breakdown of the 39 categories of offences handled by the DOVVSU shows that the most reported cases were child non-maintenance (6,158), followed by assault (5,212), threatening (1,667), defilement (1,111), stealing (567), offensive conduct (543), unlawful removal of child (331), abduction (316), and rape (290). Child victim offences such as child non-maintenance and defilement continued to be 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.

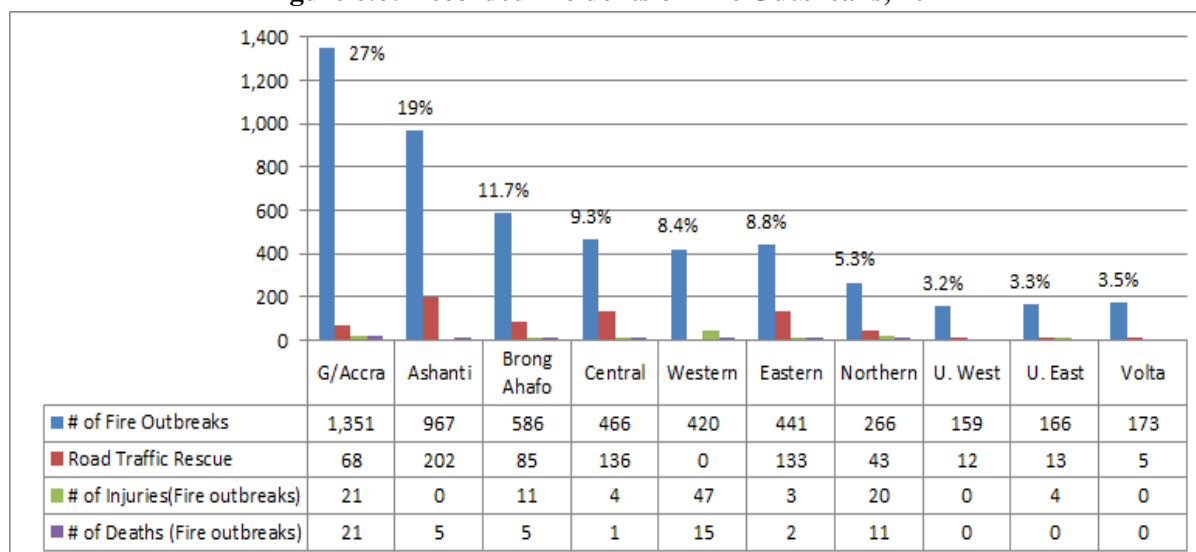
vi. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

Following a decline of about 8% in 2010, recorded incidents of fire outbreaks nationwide continued to increase in 2012. The total number of reported cases of fire outbreaks increased by 42% from 3,233 in 2011 to 4,577 in 2012. The cost of these outbreaks was estimated at GH¢10.205 million, the bulk of which were still domestic (40.8%), followed by vehicular (13.3%), commercial (9.1%) and electrical (9.2%). Bush fire outbreaks constituted 11.2% while institutional outbreaks constituted only 2.3%.

Regional breakdown of the fire outbreaks shows that 27% occurred in the Greater Accra Region including the Headquarters and Tema Region, followed by Ashanti Region (19%), Brong Ahafo Region (11.7%), and Central Region (9.3%). The total number of injuries and death arising out of these fire outbreaks were estimated at 110 and 60 respectively. About 677 rescue operations were undertaken, compared to 456 in 2011.

The number of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) associated with flood disasters decreased in 2012. In 2012, a total of 72,981 IDPs were recorded from floods in the northern sector of the country while the southern sector recorded 28,691 IDPs. Thus a total number of 101,672 IDPs were recorded from flood disasters nationwide as against 228,328 IDPs in 2011, and 334,869 IDPs in 2010 (Table 8.22). National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) responded to various disasters/emergencies including domestic/industrial fires and bushfires, particularly in Upper West, Upper East, Northern, Volta and Brong Ahafo); anthrax in Upper East, Upper West and Northern Region; army worms in Volta; countrywide windstorms and flooding which displaced about 62,084 persons with the death of 16 persons and the Melcom Shopping Mall disaster incident which claimed 14 lives and injured 81 persons.

Figure 8.6: Recorded Incidents of Fire Outbreaks, 2012



Source: MINT/GNFS, 2012

Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Na	- Fire outbreaks = 2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	3,233 (29% increase) - Rescue operations = 456	4,577 (42%) Rescue operations = 677	Slow Progress
2. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	-20%	Flood – Northern Sector = 121,044 - Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173,473 Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 40,590 - Southern Sector = 187,738 - TOTAL = 228,328 Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 72,981 - Southern Sector = 28,691 - TOTAL = 101,672 Earthquake = Na	Target Not Achieved

Source: MINT, NADMO & GNFS, 2012

vii. 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 127,064 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians in 2012 compared to 312,320 in 2011. Emergency entry visas including transit visas constituted the highest number of permits (45,138), followed by residence permits comprising both renewals and fresh applications (40,633), and extension of visitors permit (25,258). Re-entry visas issued were 4,305, while 7,580 work permits were granted.

The amount of time spent in checking documents, however continued to increase from 1 minute, 45 seconds in 2010 to a maximum of 3 minutes on the average in 2012. This implies the waiting time for each passenger at the major entry points, namely, KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema has increased by at least 25%. On the other hand the amount of time required to process major immigration documents has reduced by at least 25% for work permits, extension of visitor's permit/validation, re-entry visa, and emergency entry/transit visa, while it increased for residence permits due to the increase in the number of applications and stricter validation process (Table 8.23).

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) enforced Immigration Laws relating to entry, exit and resident of foreign nationals. During the reporting period, the total arrest recorded by the Service was 611 persons of various nationalities for breaking Immigration Laws and Regulations, representing over 35% increase over the 2011 figure of 450. Of this number, three hundred and fourteen (314) persons were found to be without Work Permit or Residence Permit. Two hundred and thirty-five (235) persons out of the 314 persons were repatriated, while the remaining seventy nine (79) were fined. The remaining two hundred and ninety seven (297), out of the total number of persons arrested were found to have committed minor immigration offenses, out of which one hundred and twenty (120) were fined and the rest cautioned and discharged.

Table 8.23: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Status in	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	Na	84 (100%)	153(16%)		314(48%)	Significant progress
2. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	Na	- Work Permit = 5wks - Residence Permit = 4wks - Extension of Visitor's Permit/ Validation = 2wks - Re-entry Visa =2wks - Emergency Entry/ Transit Visa =72hrs	-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)		-Within 3wks (25 %reduction -within 8 days(14% increase) -within 5 working days 28.6% (28.6 %reduction -within 3 days 40% (40 %reduction) -within 3 days (%reduction)	Steady Progress
3. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	15% reduction (-15%)	3 Minutes (100%)	2 Minutes 33.33% (33.33% increased)		3 Minutes (25% increased)	Target not Achieved
4. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	10%	Na	Na		Na	Lack of Data

Source: MINT & GIS, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure public safety and security:

Strength of the Ghana Police Service

- The Ghana Police Service (GPS), collaborated with other security agencies to deliver violent-free Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the country;
- The GPS improved the reward to informant system to deepen intelligence-led policing in the country;
- The GPS succeeded in the operationalisation of 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 and drug trafficking;
- Government procured 812 assorted vehicles, 60 motorcycles, 2,200 bullet-proof vests, 4,400 ballistic plates, 100 helmets with communication gadgets, 1,000 walkie-talkies and four speed boats to augment the logistics capacity of GPS;
- The Police Service introduced Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to enhance investigation of cases by the Criminal Investigation Department; and

- The forensic laboratory of the Police Service was added to the AFIS facility to enable the Police carry out DNA profiling locally. To this end, the Police forensic laboratory was equipped with a Document Section that can examine fake currencies, documents, signatures, identity cards, passports as well as Electrostatic Detection Apparatus.

Narcotic Control:

- NACOB forwarded a Bill to the Attorney General’s Department to amend the Narcotic Drug (Control, Enforcement and Sanctions) Law, (PNDC Law 236), 1990. The amendment seeks to make NACOB a Commission and an autonomous agency;
- NACOB continued with its sensitization programmes to educate citizens on the harmful effects of the use of drugs on the individual, family, community and the nation as a whole, by visiting schools, churches and other identifiable institutions;
- NACOB increased the number of its special operatives at the KIA and the cargo village, resulting in 24 hour shifts at both units; and
- NACOB intensified its surveillance and seized a total gross weight of 911.3 kilograms of various narcotic drugs including postal seizures.

Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

- DOVVSU embarked on several outreach programmes in schools, churches and market places on Gender-Based Violence, Domestic Violence and Child Abuse. Over 200 advocacy programmes were organized nationwide as a crime prevention measure towards a proactive policing method;
- Two new offices were added to the number of DOVVSU offices and desks. These were at Prestea in the Western Region and Goaso in the Brong Ahafo Region;
- MMDAs established rural response coordinating systems at the regions;
- Information, Education and Communication (IE&C) materials were also developed to facilitate sensitization on domestic violence issues. A documentary was developed to address acts of domestic violence and translated into Ga, Twi, Dagbani, Ewe, Hausa and Nzema;
- DOVVSU in collaboration with other CSOs raised awareness about Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights, and rehabilitated a facility as shelter for survivors of domestic violence and victims of human trafficking in Greater Accra; and
- The Domestic Violence draft L.I was finalized and submitted to the Attorney General’s Department for final drafting.

Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention:

- Strategic and serious educational programmes were organized for schools, hotels, etc., to sensitize the public on fire safety;
- Authorization Forms were introduced to ensure that fire inspections are performed by authorized Fire Inspectors assigned by the Regional Commanders of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) or their representatives;
- Sixty (60) Fire Safety Officers were trained nationwide;
- Five thousand eight hundred and ninety three (5,893) fire certificates were issued to organizations and establishments nationwide;
- Training was organized for 57 companies nationwide mostly by the Tema Regional Command, the Western Regional Command and the National Headquarters of GNFS;
- Public Education was carried out in over 300 establishments and companies nationwide, including MMDAs, markets, schools and workplaces;

- Government procured a total of 152 new fire-fighting vehicles and equipment for the GNFS;
- The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) undertook social mobilisation of the communities affected by disaster through the Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) for disaster management, employment generation, poverty reduction, and community development as part of its function;
- NADMO embarked on hazard monitoring/surveillance, social mobilisation; human and non-human capacity building, relief, refugee and returnee administration, training/human resource development;
- NADMO strengthened its international co-operation through attendance of international meetings/conferences on disaster management and climate change adaptation;
- NADMO reviewed the National Disaster Management Bill 2010 to replace Act 517 of 1996;
- NADMO launched the District Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change in the Eastern Region; and
- NADMO undertook emergency response or evacuation of flood disaster victims to safer grounds, relief operations, receipt and resettlement of Ghanaian returnees.

Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence employment and exit of foreign nationals:

- As part of mechanisms to enhance the exchange of real-time on-line information between the GIS and its computerized borders, the Ghana Immigration Service installed digital border surveillance system (CCTV and WIFI systems) at seventeen (17) border controls throughout the country and is currently implementing the e-immigration project;
- GIS built instructor quarters, ICT, internet lab, digital board; and
- GIS was expanding their training facilities at the Training School and Academy at Assin Fosu. The expansion include building of Instructors Quarters, renovation of female dormitory at the Training school, construction of female hostel at the Academy and a modern computer laboratory fitted with 31 work stations and a fast internet connectivity.

Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme (Prisons Administration):

- In pursuance of its goal of rehabilitating and reforming the prisons, the Ghana Prisons Service in collaboration with Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC), has established ICT centres in six establishments, namely: the Prisons Officers Training School (POTS), Ho Central Prison, Kumasi Central Prison, Tamale Central Prison and the Nsawam Female Prison. All these centres are operating and being used to teach inmates ICT. The one at POTS is however used to impart ICT knowledge to recruits on training and also to provide In-Service Training for career officers;
- Under the Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling (CENDLOS) programmes, 121 inmates from the Nsawam and Kumasi Prisons including the Senior Correctional Centre passed the BECE. Also, 54 inmates sat for the NVTI Proficiency Tests in various trades, including ICT with four of them obtaining Distinction; and
- The Ghana Prisons Service has submitted a draft Prisons Bill to the Attorney-General for review. This draft bill contains provisions that will transform the Service into a modern Correctional Service and address the reformation and reintegration needs of prisoners as required by acceptable international standards.

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 2012:

- The Commission intensified its public education and sensitisation to alert the general public about the dangers associated with illicit arms and discourage them from engaging in gun violence, particularly before, during and after the elections;
- The Commission instituted measures to fight arms smuggling; and
- The Commission organized sensitization programmes for key stakeholders such as chiefs, opinion leaders, blacksmiths, the media, police armourers and licensed arms dealers in Tamale, Yendi, Bawku and Wa on the control and use of small arms.

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 programmes in 2012:

- The National Peace Council engaged constructively with the various political parties to discuss matters of national interest/concern especially those which had the potential of affecting the 2012 general elections. Some of the key national issues discussed were the challenges of the Biometric Voters Exercise (BVR), the first of its kind in Ghana, the creation of transparent electoral processes, the mode of disseminating the political parties campaign manifestoes leading to the elections;
- The NPC engaged the Judiciary in order to learn of some of the process the Judiciary had put in place to forestall any delay in the adjudication of electoral disputes that might come before the court;
- The NPC engaged the Ghana Armed Forces, with the objective of learning from the them strategies instituted to ensure violence free elections in 2012 and to collaboratively review good practices over the years that could be of relevance to the electoral processes of 2012;
- The NPC engaged with the various media houses, both print and electronic, with the objective of creating the needed platform to reflect and to share experiences on practical entry points for conflict sensitive reporting, in particular as it relates to the 2012 elections;
- The NPC prepared a Strategic Plan to articulate the Council's priorities over the next five years with the purpose of facilitating implementation of its mandate as stated in Act 818;
- The NPC visited four communities that experienced intra community conflicts. These include Ekumfi Narkwa in the Central Region, Gumbini/Tishegu in Northern Region, Hohoe in the Volta Region and Tindongo/Namoalogo in the Upper East Region; and
- The NPC collaborated with the University of Cape Coast to conduct conflict assessment studies in the Savanna Region of Ghana (Northern Sector) with the aim of identifying the various conflict sites, the relevant stakeholders, and a clear understanding of the substantive interests of stakeholders.

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 Ghana 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 declined from 7.2% in 2011 to 0.7%, indicating that the replenishment rate in 2012 was about 1% more than the loss of personnel in 2012. This ensures that the size of the Ghana Armed Forces was, at least, maintained at the 2011 level in the face of loss of personnel (Table 8.24).

Table 8.24: Forestall External Aggression

INDICATOR	2012	2009 Baseline		Indicator Status in 2011		Indicator Status in 2012		Progress towards target
	Target							
1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	4.0% 15% 11%	Net recruit'mt rate= - 11.0% - Rate of recruit'mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%		= 7.2% =10.7% = 3.5%	= 0.7% = 0.5% = 1.2%			Target not achieved
2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	33.1%	Approv (Ghc'mil) 2009:156.56	Actual (Ghc'mil) 197.28	Approv (Ghc'mil) 205.48	Actual (Ghc'mil) 412.914	Approv (Ghc'mil) 210.30	Actual (Ghc'mil) 368.0	Target Achieved
		%Chg:41.3%	38.8%	%Chg:19.6%	77.2%	%Chg:2.35%	-10.88%	
3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%		16.4%		33.0%		Target Achieved

Source: MOD, 2012

Budgetary resources allocated and released to the Ministry of Defence for the implementation of its programmes, projects and activities declined in 2012. Actual resources released declined from GH¢412.914 million in 2011 to GH¢368.0 million in 2012, representing 10.9% decline from the 2011 level, but 75.1% increased over the 2012 approved budget.

The Ghana Armed Forces continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts. A total of 5,406 troops were trained and deployed for external peace keeping operations in 2012, compared to the 2,668 deployed in 2011. This implies that about 33% of Ghana Armed Forces were committed to peacekeeping operations around the world, thereby exceeding the 16.4% recorded in 2011 and the target of 20.9% set for 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to forestall external aggression, and safeguard territorial integrity:

- The Ministry of Defence acquired personal weapons, troop carrying vehicles (TCVs), infantry fire-assault vehicles (IFAVs), parachutes and accessories, and road construction equipment for the Ghana Armed Forces;
- The Navy acquired fast patrol boats, while the Air Force added some platforms (i.e. Diamond DA 42 MPP aircraft, CASA 295 aircraft, and Mi-171Sh helicopters);
- Over 5,000 troops were trained in local and foreign institutions and deployed to various missions abroad;
- 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;
- Towards the improvement in health care delivery to the Ghana Armed Forces in particular, and the public in general, the capacity of the 37 Military Hospital continued to be enhanced through the provision of required logistics and infrastructural expansion.

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 promote 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 2012. Only one case of worst forms of child labour was recorded as against 10 cases in 2011. The number of reported cases of child trafficking also declined substantially from 120 in 2011 to 10 in 2012. It is however, difficult to tell whether the decline represent an improvement or under-reporting of the actual situation.

The National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of child labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) was created to ensure the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) within the cocoa production chain. This was in response to the threat of boycott of the purchase of Ghana's Cocoa which was perceived to be produced with Child Labour. The goal of the Programme is to achieve a 70% reduction in aggregate terms of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2020 in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire according to the Harkin-Engel protocol signed in 2006 and renewed in September 2010. Under the programme, 22 new District Child Protection

Committees (DCPCs) were formed and trained in child labour issues in 2012, while 1,380 communities in 69 cocoa districts were supported to provide remediation services e.g. stationery, school uniforms etc. to identified children. The families of these children were also sensitized on the negative impact of child labour and trained in additional income generating activities.

The capacity of the DSW, 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 show that the share of budgetary resources released to the Department of Social Welfare for implementation of programmes in 2012 increased marginally from 0.2% of total discretionary expenditure in 2011 to 0.22% of total discretionary expenditure in 2012. The DSW, in pursuance of its mandate provided 1,300 delinquent children with Social Welfare services in remand homes and probation services (Table 8.25).

Table 8.25: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to the Department of Social Welfare, as % of discretionary expenditure	Na	0.05% (Gh¢ 3.695 mill)	0.2% (Gh¢11.068 mill)	0.22%	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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Child labour =10 # Child trafficking=120 # Child abuse = 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Child labour=1 # Child trafficking =10 # Child abuse =27 	Steady progress

Source: MOWAC & DSW, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- Fifty (50) MMDAs throughout the 10 regions were targeted and sensitized on the effects of human trafficking and the role of the MMDAs in addressing human trafficking issues within their jurisdiction by MOWAC, DOVVSU and Department of Social Welfare;
- The draft Legislative Instrument (LI) on the Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (Act 694) was disseminated to over 100 stakeholders drawn from the 10 regions. The draft LI was finalized and submitted to the Attorney General's Department for final drafting;
- The National Plan of Action (NPA) on human trafficking was reviewed for another 5 year period. Technical proposal, communication strategies and resource mobilization plan were also developed for the operationalization of the plan of action;
- Ghana has maintained its tier 2 rating status according to the 2011 USA Trafficking in Persons Report. Additionally, a total of 110 cases were reported country wide on human trafficking, with 85 of the cases under investigation. Three persons were prosecuted and 3 convictions were also obtained; and
- The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) under its core programmes in respect of Child Rights Promotion and Protection reconciled 232 dysfunctional families and provided 23,000 vulnerable and excluded children with psycho-social services within

correctional centres. Out of these, 1,300 were re-integrated with their families. In addition 298 children were admitted to Osu, Kumasi and Tamale Children's Homes

8.2.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2012 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. The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country increased in 2012, following a marginal decline in 2011. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded 650 cases, representing an increase of 110.4% from 309 in 2011, compared to a decline of 8.6% recorded in 2011. Out of the 650 recorded disputes, 150 (23.1%) were resolved and disposed off, while 500 cases (76.9%) were still pending (Table 8.26).

Table 8.26: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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 	309 29 (9.4%) 280 (90.6%)	650 150 (23.1%) 500 (76.9%)	Target not Achieved
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) 	0.5% (1 out of 195) 28.8% (17 out of 59)	15.71% (11 of 70) legislated and reports generated & circulated 23.73% (14 of 59) sent to Parliament for legislation.	Significant progress Slow Progress
3. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	Na Na Na	<p>Actual Releases <i>(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MCC = Na - National House of Chiefs = Na - NCC = 6.567 	<p><i>(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCC= 6.119 mil NHC= 0.3548 mil NCC=0.527 mil 	<p><i>(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCC = 1.11 mil NHCs = 0.112 mil NCC = 0.611 mil 	Slow Progress

Source: MCC, 2012

Considerable progress was made in efforts to document chieftaincy lines of succession across the country after two years of virtual stagnation. Approximately 15.7% (11 of 70) of chieftaincy lines of succession were documented in 2012 compared with 0.5% (1 out of 195) in 2011, and 23.73% (14 of 59) sent to Parliament for legislation, compared to 28.8% (17 out of 59) in 2011.

One of the problems that have 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 programmes in 2012 amounted to GH¢1.833 million, compared with GH¢7.0 million in 2011. With the exception of the National Commission on Culture which recorded an increase of 15.9% in budgetary resources, both the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture (i.e. headquarters) and the National House of Chiefs and the Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded decline of 81.9% and 68.4% in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote national culture for development:

- In pursuit of this mandate, the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture undertook research and codification into lines of succession applicable to stools/skins project in 30 traditional areas;
- Eleven (11) Lines of Chieftaincy Succession were legislated by Parliament with 17 additional Lines verified and sent to Parliament for Passage into Law;
- The Judicial Committees of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs were able to resolve 150 chieftaincy dispute cases amicably;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture established 3 traditional councils to facilitate the execution of the functions and responsibilities of the paramountcies in the Nungua, Ngleshie-Alata and Osu traditional areas following their elevation to paramountcies;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture continued to organise cultural exchange programmes and joint cultural commissions to display the rich cultural diversity of the country and market them internationally; and
- The biennial National Festival of Arts and Culture (NAFAC) was organized in Sunyani under the theme “harnessing our diverse human capital and traditional know-how to add value to the creative arts industry and agriculture for sustainable national development”.

8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

The policy interventions implemented under this focus area in 2012 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 remained at 56 in 2012. 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 2012, Ghana participated in a number of high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country participated in 4 presidential summits and 57 conferences/forums as well as 25 trade exhibitions in 2012, compared with 9 presidential summits, 34 conferences/forums, and 26 trade exhibitions in 2011. 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 continued to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify them and incorporate them into domestic legislation. In 2012, nine (9) international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. They include: Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transitional Organized Crimes 2000; Optional Protocol on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol 2012; Second review of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between Members of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) of the one part and the European Community and its Member States (EU) of the other part 2012.

Table 8.27: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Total number of Ghana’s missions abroad	# of Missions = 55	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 6	Target achieved
2. Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana	15	# ratified = 11 (including amendments to the Constitutive Act of the AU,2003; AU Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact, 2005; UN Convention Against Corruption; and AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, 2003)	At least 4 (including Convention on 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)	# ratified=9 (including Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crimes 2000;Optional Protocol on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Second review of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between Members of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
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	# Presidential summit=9 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences=34 # of Trade & exhibition= 26	4 Na 57 25	Steady Progress
4. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers	Na	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	50 6	Target achieved

Source: MFA, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to strengthen domestic and international relations/partnership for development:

- A number of agreements were prepared by the legal and consular bureau and forwarded to the relevant Missions to transmit to the depository. These include; the International Cocoa Agreement (ICA) 2010, United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, 2000;
- Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITS) and AU Agreements were signed between Ghana and other countries such as Spain, Mauritius and Botswana;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) continued to protect and promote the welfare of Ghanaian nationals abroad by providing consular assistance in matters such as travel documents, arrests and detentions, burial of deceased Ghanaians, processing of appeals, complaints and petitions brought by Ghanaian citizens against host authorities, Foreign Embassies, International Organizations and individuals to ensure justice and respect for their human rights; and
- Ghana participated effectively in summits, meetings, conferences and workshops such as the 67th UN General Assembly Session, the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Tehran and the 7th African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

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, and the used of evidence for policy management. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of key national statistics reports produced;
- Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination; and
- Proportion of the population registered under the National Identification Programme

Status of Selected Indicators:

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 thirteen (13) key reports were prepared, compared with 7 reports in 2011, including Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, 2011 Final GDP Estimates, Annual GDP (Estimates), National Accounts Statistics, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics, Digest of Macroeconomic Data, GDP on quarterly basis, Economic Performance, Ghana at a Glance, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 4 (MICS4), 2011 Census Final Report, Post Enumeration Survey.

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 2012. Though comprehensive data on budgetary resources to all MDAs and MMDAs are still not available, budgetary analysis for GSS and NDPC has showed a 54% decline in budgetary resources to GSS for its statistical activities in 2012, while NDPC recorded more than three folds increase in resources for M&E work. The increase in resources to NDPC was largely on the account of inflow of Gh¢1.592 million from Japanese Counter-Value Fund to develop a national M&E Manual and organize M&E capacity building programmes for policy makers, MDAs and MMDAs using the manual.

Table 8.28: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. 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	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¢0.941 mil)	Budgetary approval: •M&E = Na •Statistics GSS =Gh¢3 mil (GoG release =Gh¢1.676 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.324mil) NDPC = Gh¢2.042 mil (GoG release =Gh¢0.254 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.592 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 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)	13(including –CPI, PPI, PES, MICS 4, 2011 Final GDP Estimates, Annual GDP Estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics, Digest of Macroeconomics, GDP on Quarterly Basis, Economic Performance, Ghana at a Glance, 2010 Census Final Results	Target Achieved
3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in Northern and Brong-Ahafo regions	- NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of these regions.	- No registration at Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions - NIA undertook limited distribution of Ghanacard in the Greater Accra Region	There was 1,063,378 turn out which represents 60.94% of 2007 Estimated Population of 1,744,722	Target not Achieved

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2012

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 National Identification Authority is 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 2011, the NIA expanded the registration to the Brong Ahafo Region in 2012. Over all 1,063,378 people were registered, representing a turn-out of 60.94%, and by far the lowest turn-out in the registration programme (Table 8.29).

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%. The regional breakdown shows that so far the majority of the people registered were in Greater Accra, (87.5%), followed by Ashanti Region (86.8%). The rest are Volta Region (84.5%), Central Region (78.2%), Eastern Region (77.5%) and Western Region (75.6%).

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, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to promote evidence-based decision-making:

National Development Planning Commission (NDPC):

- The 2011 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;
- NDPC with JICA support prepared a draft M&E Manual to serve as a guide for all M&E practitioners and enhance coherence amongst others;
- The NDPC hosted about 8 M&E/Statistics Sector Working Group (SWG) meetings. 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; and
- NDPC in collaboration with the Centre for Intercultural Learning (CIL), Canada and with CIDA support provided training to high and middle level staff of MDAs, PPMEDs and MMDAs in Results Based Management (RBM) to improve upon their policy, programme and project outcome reporting.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):

- The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) focused on the preparation of the 2010 Population and Housing Census reports; conducted a User Satisfaction Survey, commenced training and fieldwork for the sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6) with a Labour Force (including Child Labour) module and progressed work on the rebasing of the CPI;
- In order to strengthen coordination and collaboration among statistics producing institutions in the country, a draft statistics bill to replace the existing Statistical Service Law (135) was submitted to Cabinet;
- The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) commenced work on re-basing the Consumer Price Index (CPI), by revising the old basket of goods and services. The new basket has 272 items with a new computed weight;
- The GSS launched the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) report, and widely disseminated and provided detailed analysis on situation of children and women in the country; and
- GSS in collaboration with MDAs and research institutions prepared a Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana. The compendium will serve as a basis for ensuring consistency, standardization and comparability in data collection across Government agencies.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- 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 continued in 2012;
- The NIA expanded the distribution of the Ghanacard in the Okaikei, Ashiedu Keteke, Osu Klorthey, and Ayawaso sub-metropolitan areas of the Greater Accra Region after the initial distribution on a limited scale in these areas; and
- 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 2012.

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 current 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 rate⁹. According to data from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an estimated 2, 917,688 Ghanaians are living abroad. Out of this only 101,871, representing just about 3.5%, have formally registered with the various Ghana Embassies abroad.

Table 8.30: Managing Migrations for National Development

INDICATOR	2011 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. Share of remittances to GDP	10%	11.7% (US\$1,788.37 mil)	6.4% (US\$2,368.8 mil)	5.1 (US\$1,953.7 mil)	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of Ghanaians living abroad	Na	- 4 million (i.e. about 15% of Ghana's population of approx. 23 million people)	- 500,000 Ghanaians living in the UK alone - 111,000 Ghanaians living in the US	101,871 (No. Registered) 2,917,688 (Estimated number of Ghanaians)	Lack of data

Source: BOG, MFA 2012

Ghanaians living abroad continued to make various contributions to the development of the country including supporting poor households, investing in land purchases, building houses, investing in businesses etc. The available data shows that remittances from abroad decreased from US\$2,368.8 million in 2011 to US\$1,953.7 million in 2012, representing a decline from 6.4% of GDP in 2011 to 5.1% of GDP in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2012 to ensure improved management of migration for national development:

- Following the inauguration of the Migration Unit of the Ministry of Interior, and a sub-committee on Migration Policy in 2010, initial work on the draft Migration Policy for Ghana continued in 2012 the consultations with stakeholders;
- The Migration Unit continued to participate in the Global Forum on Migration and Development as a regular member;
- The effort to mainstream migration into national development planning and processes continued in 2012 with further consultations with NDPC and MMDAs;
- As part of the ongoing efforts to engage with Ghanaians in the diaspora, a Ghanaian Diaspora Business Summit was launched in Accra to be organized in 2013; and
- A data-base on migrants in the country and Ghanaians in the diaspora drafted.

⁹ Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1000 inhabitants

8.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Ghana continued to make significant progress towards consolidating the gains in 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, continued in 2012 with the establishment of the Constitutional Review Implementation Commission. 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 several bills as well as international financial agreements.

However, challenges continued to emerge. Although the target for The Transition Act was achieved in the year under review, its maiden implementation was not without challenges. In particular, the Transition Act does not make provisions for the transfer of power from incumbent government to itself as was the case in 2012. It is therefore recommended that an amendment is made to the Act to take care of this omission and other challenges that arose during the implementation of the Act.

Also although budgetary allocations and releases to the IGI's have improved, the NMC continued to record shortfall in budgetary resources. It is therefore recommended that the National Media Commission should be prioritized for improved resource allocation and releases, to enable them effectively build capacity to deliver on its mandate.

Ghana's 2012 Open Budget Index recorded a decline from the previous period. The decline in performance was largely attributed to lack of comprehensiveness of the Executive's budget proposal and the mid-year report, and the inability of government to produce a pre-budget statement and year end report. It is therefore recommended that the suggested areas of weakness be reviewed by the Ministry of Finance with the view to addressing the concerns.

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 2012. Though the share of Central Government's transfers to MMDAs in total discretionary budget improved in 2012 on the account of the implementation of the composite budget, the share of MMDAs' total revenue in relation to total national receipts declined. It is therefore recommended that the gains made in the implementation of the Composite budget be sustained, while effort is made to improve the capacity of the MMDAs to generate resources locally for the implementation of policies, programmes and projects.

Also, in order 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 ensuring accelerated integration of Departments under Schedule II of L.I 1961 into the MMDAs to enhance their capacity. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development should prioritize the establishment of strong results based M&E system at the local government to ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data for monitoring performance at the local level, and also accelerate the implementation of the report on local government legislations review.

8.3.3 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, the key interventions outlined under the GSGDA to reduce income disparities, including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) initiatives, continued to be implemented in 2012. The implementation of planned activities under the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) by MiDA officially came to an end in February 2012, with significant achievements in the key focus areas of the programme including agriculture, transport infrastructure and rural development. The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) became functional, following the establishment of the administrative and operational structures. A total of GH¢165.0 million was released for investment into identified activities including the launch of the main strategic programmes of transformation.

For an effective assessment of the impact of these interventions on regional income disparities, comprehensive data is required. The GSS continued with conduct of the sixth 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 should be given the necessary support, including prioritizing the activities for budgetary resources allocation. Also in order to ensure the availability of data on consistent basis for assessment of the impact of these interventions on regional income disparities, as well as avoid delays and redundancy in critical surveys, it is important for Ghana to develop and implement a long term surveys' plan. The implementation of the proposal to establish a sector working group on special development zones did not materialize. It is therefore recommended that the initiative is revitalized in order to ensure coordinated technical and financial support to the special development zones initiatives.

8.3.4 Public Policy Management

To ensure a coherent and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that implementation of programmes and projects by MDAs and MMDAs are effectively linked to the national development policy framework, as well as the national budget. The NDPC and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning continued to develop systems and procedures to ensure that programmes and projects of MDAs and MMDAs are based on their sector and district medium-term development plans respectively.

However, considerable weaknesses persist, characterized by conflicting and lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities of some key national institutions responsible for managing and coordinating the implementation of public policies. The recommendation in the 2011 report to ensure that 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, are reviewed and clearly defined, has still not received the needed attention. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken to address these challenges for effective coordination and management of public policies.

8.3.5 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. However, significant challenges still exist, characterized by poor skill sets, lack of comprehensive public sector human resource management system, low productivity, lack of coordination in the career-long skills development training programmes, and inefficient accountability mechanisms.

A comprehensive central human resource database system interlinked with each other is essential for public sector human resource management and coordination. The Public Services Commission, within the framework of GIFMIS, has initiated a process to develop a comprehensive Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), which is aimed at establishing a reliable public service-wide HR information system for the effective and efficient payroll management, planning and management of the HR. It is therefore recommended that this initiative be prioritized for support and sustained. In addition, the new Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme, which is so far experiencing some implementation challenges including, the inability to set up the necessary governance structure, should be given the necessary attention for a full roll-out. The policy of a minimum of forty-eight hours training within a year must be vigorously enforced to reduce the problem of low staff motivation and productivity.

8.3.6 Development Communication

Free flow of relevant information to the public is crucial to democratic governance. Since the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution, Ghana has done well in the area of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. In the effort to consolidate its achievements Ghana improved on its rankings in the World Press Freedom Index (PFI) to 30th out of 179 countries, after a decline from 26th out of 179 in 2010 to 41st out of 179 in 2011. This puts Ghana back on track in maintaining its record as one of the Africa's traditional leaders in respect for journalists and free expression. To sustain the gains made in 2012 and further improve on the progress, it is recommended that the interventions implemented in 2012 to improve on Ghana's rankings be sustained, while intensifying the effort at addressing the underlying causes of the slippage recorded in 2011. In order to position the media to become partners in development and not a distractive force, it was recommended in the 2011 APR that the media be given a coordinated support for the development of their capacities for self-regulating. However, this recommendation received limited attention in 2012. It is therefore recommended that the capacity of the National Media Commission be enhanced to effectively play its oversight role, including ensuring that the existing regulatory framework for media practice is reviewed and strengthened.

8.3.7 Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women participation in political governance, however progress remains slow. Though high profile women appointments have been made in the area of Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Chief Justice, and the Speaker of Parliament, the overall participation of women in public life remain low, and estimated at 23% in 2012,

compared to the medium term target of at least 40% projected under the GSGDA. The amount of budgetary resources allocated to the ministry responsible for implementing interventions to enhance gender equality and rights of women declined from 0.17% in 2011 to 0.14% in 2011. It is therefore recommended that the effort of MOWAC to implement the re-engineered Action Plan to enhance gender equality and rights of women, be given the necessary support. Civil Society Organization (CSOs), NGOs and other gender advocacy groups must continue to encourage and support women to take part in active politics. Though the attention and budgetary resources devoted to women issues by MDA's and MMDAs, is improving, progress continued to be slow. It is therefore recommended that MDAs and MMDAs should continue to prioritize women issues for budgetary allocation and implementation.

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 2012. However, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders further worsened in 2012. At its sittings in 2012 on the 2010 Auditor-General's Report, the Public Account Committee (PAC) of Parliament issued a total of 793 recommendations on various cases including overpayment of contract, award of contract above threshold, contract irregularities, unauthorized contract variations, unsubstantiated payments, non-submission of annual accounts, procurement irregularities, misappropriation of funds, and payroll irregularities. The efforts at further strengthening the legislative environment for fighting corruption through the enactment and implementation of the Freedom of Information Bill recorded limited progress in 2012, due the inability of Parliament to pass the bill forwarded to it in 2010. It is therefore recommended that the underlying causes of Ghana's relatively poor performance on the corruption perception index rankings be studied and corrective measures instituted. In addition, the current efforts at strengthening the institutional environment for fighting corruption, as well as preventing its occurrence, be deepened and sustained.

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 2012 with more lawyers called to the Bar, and expansion of 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 low compared to the year's target. 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 and the ADR processes to enable it have a significant impact on the administration of justice.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The 2012 saw improvements in most of the public safety and national security indicators. This was mainly due to the massive recruitment by the security services particularly the Ghana Police Service and the general improvement in the condition of service, as well as government re-tooling of the security services with equipment such as patrol vehicles and policing gadgets. It is recommended that the gains achieved should be sustained while intensifying 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.

Although fire fighting continued to improve in turn-out time, due particularly to improved communication, and new operational logistics, the incidence of fire across the country continued to increase. 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 GNFS continued to constitute significant challenges to the effort of fighting fire in the country. 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 and given critical attention. Further, improper planning of the rapidly expanding cities, including springing up of high rise buildings with little or no consultations with the GNFS, and storage of chemicals in wrong places, coupled with inadequate logistics, as well as poor access to fire hydrants are also some of the challenges facing the GNFS. Budgetary resources should therefore 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. Although the net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces fell below the 2011 level, the size of the Armed Forces remained above the 2011 level in the face of loss of personnel through retirements and death. With increasing sophistication of the Ghanaian economy and the discovery and production of oil in commercial quantities, the Ghana Armed Forces are faced with new threats and responsibilities. In order to ensure adequate capacity to forestall external aggression and protect the newly found oil from piracy, the on-going capacity building initiative of the Ghana Armed Forces should be accelerated and 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 2012. The draft Legislative Instrument (LI) on the Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (Act 694) was finalized and forwarded to the Attorney General's Department, while the National Plan of Action (NPA) on Human Trafficking was reviewed for another 5 years. Twenty-two (22) new District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) under the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) were formed.

Though some improvements were recorded in 2012 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 institution which has begun should be sustained to close the gap over time. Also, data on child abuse and child trafficking in Ghana are sketchy and often scattered without any particular institutions being

wholly responsible. It is therefore recommended that an institution should be duly mandated to take charge of child rights issues, including monitoring, tracking, sensitizing and gathering of relevant data.

8.3.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country in 2012 increased following a marginal decline 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 continued to decline in 2012. 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 the National House of Chiefs should be prioritized and 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

Ghana continued to strengthen 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 Missions abroad and Consulates remained at the 2011 level of 56. The current major foreign policy imperative of Ghana is to pursue economic diplomacy and attain friendly relationship with its neighbours. To achieve these, the capacity of the relevant trade and investment desk officers should be strengthened and sustained through continuous training and deployment of appropriate skills set to Ghana's Missions abroad. Also, in addition to 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 and conduct the surveys for formulation of policies, and assessment and evaluation of economic policies and performance. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to prepare the Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA, while the National Identification Authority (NIA) continued its work of mass registration of the population to create a National Database System. Resource constraints continued to challenge the capacity of these institutions in the implementation of key programmes to generate the relevant data, and to coordinate the implementation of public policy effectively in 2012. The recommendation made since 2010 of 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 towards the development of the country. The Migration Policy Unit of the Ministry of Interior initiated a process in 2011 to prepare a comprehensive National Migration Policy, however the process has been slow. It is therefore recommended that work on the proposed Migration Policy should be accelerated and finalized, to provide the framework for coordinating migration interventions in the country. In addition, an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism should be instituted and appropriately funded to generate the necessary information on Ghanaian citizens living abroad and foreign migrants in the country for effective planning and policy formulation and planning.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2012 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

9.1. INTRODUCTION

This section reviews the preparation of the 2012 National Budget and the extent to which its priorities and allocation of resources were aligned to the priorities of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013. Specifically, the section briefly outlines the annual budget preparation process and reviews the macroeconomic framework underlying the budget and its consistency with the macroeconomic objectives and assumptions outlined in the GSGDA. It also reviews the distribution of discretionary expenditure, examines the alignment of the 2012 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the GSGDA and provides an analysis of the poverty reduction spending by GSGDA thematic area and by sector.

9.2. THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

In order to promote ownership of the national budget, citizens and civil society organisations were requested through the print media to submit memoranda on social and economic issues for consideration in the 2012 budget. The 2012 National Budget preparation process commenced with the preparation of a Budget Framework Paper for the consideration and approval of Cabinet. The Budget Framework Paper outlined the underlying medium-term macroeconomic framework for the budget, the strategic focus and the priority areas for the allocation of resources. Based on the macroeconomic framework, resources over the three year MTEF period were determined and the annual aggregate resource envelope estimated.

Preliminary sectoral ceilings were determined by allocating resources to sectors on the basis of government priorities. Factors considered in the determination of the ceilings included: wage levels of each year, the GSGDA yearly shares for sectoral development, and actual cost of government policy and targets in each sector. Budget ceilings were conveyed to MDAs as part of budget guidelines, followed by the preparation of estimates by the respective budget committees of MDAs, by costing programmes and projects, taking into consideration the allocated sectoral ceilings. Budget hearings, consisting of policy and technical hearings, were conducted by Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in September 2011, following the receipt of each MDAs budget. The policy hearings focused on broad sectoral issues, policies and programmes, while the technical hearings ensured that MDAs medium-term development 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 a national budget for Cabinet review before submission to Parliament in November 2011 for the passing of the Appropriations Act, 2012 (Act 827).

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2012 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA

In 2012 the macroeconomic objective of the Government was based on the macroeconomic framework of the GSGDA 2010-2013, which was in its third year of implementation. Overall, real GDP was projected to grow at 9.3% under the GSGDA on the basis of the continuous impact of crude oil production, and a single digit end of period inflation rate. The sources of the anticipated GDP growth rates were Agriculture (6.1%), Industry (14.1%), and Services (8.7%). Due to some positive outlooks in the production of crude oil, the GDP growth target

was revised upwards to 9.4% under the 2012 National Budget, with corresponding sectoral growth rates of 4.8% for Agriculture, 15.8% for Industry and 7.7% for Services. The actual outturn for 2012 shows an overall GDP growth rate of 7.9% against the target of 9.4%, and a corresponding sectoral growth rate of 1.3% for Agriculture, 7% for Industry, and 10.2% for Services (Table 9.1). In addition, all the remaining macroeconomic indicators, except stock of reserve, under-performed against their respective targets for 2012. The lower than expected performance of the Industry sector was largely attributed to the under-performance of crude oil production as a result of some operation challenges.

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework 2010-2012

Key Macroeconomic Indicators	2010			2011			2012		
	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.20	6.50	8.0	12.30	12.30	14.4	9.30	9.40	7.90
Inflation:							Na		
- Annual Average (%)	10.43	10.50	15.42	8.50	8.80	8.70	Na	8.70	9.20
- End of Period (%)	8.58	9.20	8.58	9.00	8.50	8.60	Na	8.50	8.80
Stock Reserves (in months of imports cover)	>3.0	>2.50	3.7	>3.0	>3.0	3.2	>3.0	>3.0	3.0
Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	4.70	7.5	6.5	Na	7.50	2.00	Na	4.80	11.1
Sectoral growth rates (%):									
- Agriculture	6.0	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	0.8	6.1	4.8	1.3
- Industry	6.6	6.6	6.9	25.4	25.4	41.1	14.1	18.8	7.0
- Services	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.9	9.9	8.3	8.7	7.7	10.2
Domestic Revenue to GDP ratio (%) (Excluding Grants)	18.92	31.8	16.7	Na	29.8	19.7	Na	22.0	21.60

Source: GSGDA, 2010-2013, MOFEP, Budget Statements 2010-2012, MOFEP, Supplementary Budget 2012

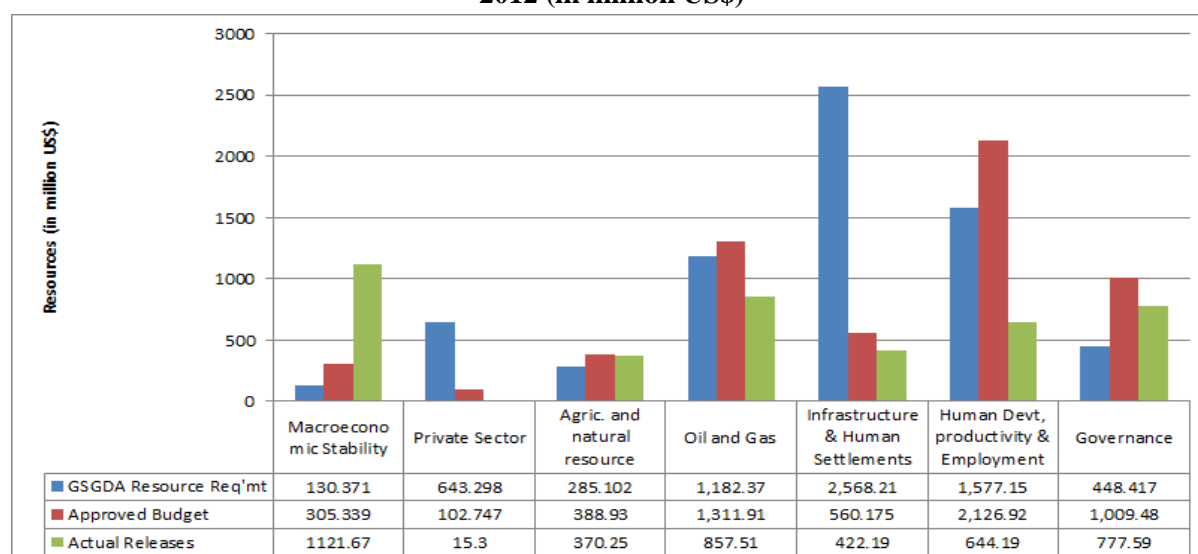
Provisional estimates on the 2012 outturn indicate domestic revenue position of 21.6% of GDP, excluding grants, against the target of 22% of GDP in 2012. At the same time, expenditures for 2012 exceeded the budget, resulting in a budget deficit of 11.1% of GDP against the budget target of 4.8% of GDP.

9.4 THE GSGDA COST PROJECTIONS AND THE 2011 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Total expenditure, both recurrent and capital in 2012, amounted to GH¢20,944.72 million, equivalent to 28.6% of GDP. This outturn is 10% higher than the planned expenditure of GH¢19,035.681 million budgeted for 2012. Personnel Emoluments constituted about 9.1% of GDP in 2012, compared with 7.9% in 2011, while actual expenditures for Goods and Services, and Assets (previously known as investments) constituted 1.8% and 6.8% of GDP respectively in 2012, compared with 1.2% and 6.2% in 2011.

The budget estimate for Goods and Services, and Assets (previously Administration, Service and Investment) amounted to US\$5,804.92 million, constituting about 84.9% of the projected Services and Investment requirement of US\$6,834.92 million for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2012. Total releases from all sources amounted to US\$4,209.42 million representing about 72.5% of approved budget and 61.6% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2012. This compares with the situation in 2011 when total releases constituted 92% of approved budget and 64.3% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2011 (Figure 9.1 and Table 9.2).

Figure 9.1: GSGDA Resource Requirement, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2012 (in million US\$)



Source: GSGDA 2010-2013, CAGD, 2012, MOFEP 2012

The thematic areas that recorded percentage shortfalls in releases of budgetary resources, relative to approved budget, are: Oil and gas development (-27.55 compared to -71% in 2011); Enhancing private sector competitiveness (-97.6% compared to -12% in 2011); Human development, employment and productivity (-59.2% compared to -7% in 2011); and Infrastructure and Human Settlements (-83.6% compared to -6% in 2011). The Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability; Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management; and Transparent and accountable governance, continued to record increases in budgetary resources released of 760.4%, 29.9%, and 73.4% respectively above the approved budgets.

Table 9.2: GSGDA Resource Requirement, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2012 (in million US\$)

GSGDA Thematic Area	2012 GSGDA Resource Requirement (Services & Investments in million US\$)	Share of GSGDA Resources Requirement (%)	2012 Approved Budget (Goods, Services & Assets in million US\$)	Thematic Share of Approved Budget (%)	2012 Actual Releases (Goods, Services & Assets in million US\$)	Thematic Share of Resources Released (%)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	130.371	1.91	305.339	5.26	1121.67	26.65
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	643.298	9.41	102.747	1.77	15.3	0.36
Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	285.102	4.17	388.93	6.70	370.25	8.80
Oil and Gas Development	1,182.371	17.30	1,311.911	22.60	857.51	20.37
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	2,568.205	37.57	560.175	9.65	422.19	10.05
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1,577.153	23.07	2,126.923	36.64	644.19	15.30
Transparent and Accountable Governance	448.417	6.56	1,009.476	17.39	777.59	18.47
Grand Total	6,834.917	100.0	5,804.92	100.0	4,209.42	100.0

Source: GSGDA 2010-2013, CAGD, 2012, MOFEP 2012

NB: GSGDA resource requirement for 2012 was based on service and investment (Items 3 and 4) expenditures only at the time of preparation of the policy framework. Since 2012 a new expenditure classification has combined Administration and Service (Items 2 and 3) together as 'Goods and Services'

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2012

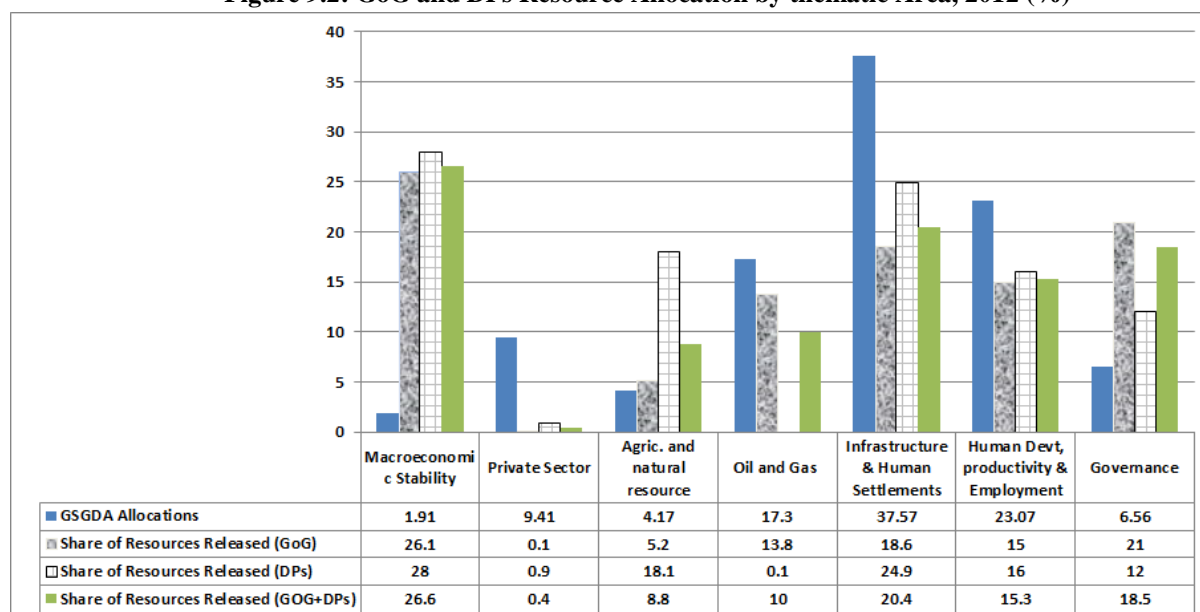
Major mis-alignment of budgetary resources continued to be observed in 2012. Approved budgetary resources and actual releases continued to be re-prioritized away from “Infrastructure and Human Settlements” and “Human Development, Productivity and Employment” thematic areas in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability” and “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas. While the GSGDA anticipated the bulk of the resources in 2012 to go to “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” (37.6%), “Human development, employment and productivity” (23%) and “Oil and gas development” (17.3%) thematic areas, similar to the pattern in 2011, the approved budgetary resources and actual releases, prioritized resources in favour of “Macroeconomic Stability” (i.e. 26.6% of actual releases) “Infrastructure and Human settlements” (20.4% of actual releases), and “Transparent and accountable governance” (i.e. 18.5% of actual releases) thematic areas (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Resources Approved and Actual Releases by Thematic Area, 2012

GSGDA Thematic Area	Government of Ghana (GoG)			Development Partners (DPs)			Total Resources (GoG and DPs)		
	2012 Approved Budget (Mill US\$)	2012 Actual Releases (Mill US\$)	% Share of Budget Actually Released	2012 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\$)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	284.547	795.39	26.1	44.57	326.28	28.0	329.117	1121.67	26.6
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	35.226	4.39	0.1	46.73	10.91	0.9	81.956	15.3	0.4
Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	290.351	158.74	5.2	94.43	211.51	18.1	384.781	370.25	8.8
Oil and Gas Development	124.584	421.18	13.8	289.33	1.73	0.1	413.914	422.91	10.0
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	665.788	567.28	18.6	482.48	290.22	24.9	1,148.268	857.5	20.4
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1,865.904	457.54	15.0	371.8	186.65	16.0	2237.704	644.19	15.3
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1,193.239	638.06	21.0	15.94	139.53	12.0	1,209.179	777.59	18.5
Grand Total	4,459.64	3,042.58		1,345.28	1,166.84		5,804.92	4,209.42	

The sources of this misalignment could be traced to both GoG's and DPs' allocation patterns. Both GoG and DPs prioritized resources in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”, “Transparent and accountable governance”, “Infrastructure and Human Settlement” and “Human development, employment and productivity” thematic areas (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: GoG and DPs Resource Allocation by thematic Area, 2012 (%)



Source: GSGDA 2010-2013/MOFEP, 2012

9.6 POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING AND THE SOCIAL IMPACT PROGRAMME

9.6.1 Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2009 - 2012

The GSGDA identified several policies, programmes, and strategies to be implemented 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 2012, excluding foreign financed expenditures amounted to GH¢5,247.19 million, representing 29.76% of total government expenditure or 7.3% of GDP. This represents about 6% increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢3,433.51 million (i.e. 23.71% of total government expenditure) or 4.8% of GDP (Table 9.4).

Basic Education: Actual poverty related expenditure on basic education as a percentage of total education sector expenditure declined from 55.74% in 2010 to 43.03% in 2011, but increased to 51.36% in 2012, against the target of 44.3% for the year. As a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, however, poverty related expenditure on basic education recorded a decline from 47.66% in 2010 to 40.23% in 2011 but improved to 45.09% in 2012.

Primary Health Care: Actual expenditure on primary health care which represented 46.92% of total health sector expenditure in 2012 accounted for 20.84% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This represents a drops from about 63% in 2011, and also from the target of 22.59% set for 2012.

Primary Health Care (PHC): Actual expenditure on primary health care which represented about 46.9% of total health sector expenditure in 2012 accounted for 20.8% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This compares to about 16% in 2010 and 22.6% in 2011. As a percentage of total health sector expenditure, actual expenditure on PHC increased from 51.8% in 2010 to 63.1% in 2011 but declined to 46.9% in 2012, and fell short of the target of 48.97% set for 2012.

Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sub-sector (in GH¢), 2010 -2012

VARIABLES	2010		2011		2012	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP	25,934,000,000.00	46,232,000,000.00	56,828,000,000.00	59,264,000,000.00	69,771,853,142.00	71,847,000,000.00
Total Government Expenditure	8,258,579,608.00	8,300,973,530.76	10,847,355,225.00	11,032,627,048.00	14,480,547,093.65	17,631,190,499.00
Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure	1,946,669,907.58	2,411,463,979.48	2,543,951,960.99	3,354,280,838.81	3,433,506,086.04	5,247,189,158.31
Tot Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	23.57%	29.05%	23.45%	30.40%	23.71%	29.76%
Tot Pov Exp as % of GDP	7.51%	5.22%	4.48%	5.66%	4.92%	7.30%
Education Sector Expenditure	1,653,256,667.74	2,062,147,164.16	2,072,111,790.68	3,116,180,810.27	3,391,568,136.93	4,606,967,244.20
Basic Education Expenditure	820,863,301.17	1,149,372,513.90	1,267,952,689.55	1,349,368,600.88	1,500,721,988.90	2,365,980,592.10
Basic Ed Exp/Tot Ed Sec Exp	49.65%	55.74%	61.19%	43.30%	44.25%	51.36%
Basic Ed Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	42.17%	47.66%	49.84%	40.23%	43.71%	45.09%
Health Sector Expenditure	932,072,070.29	744,353,286.34	988,065,502.60	1,202,032,692.54	1,500,886,677.69	2,330,898,947.69
Prim Health Care Expenditure	443,375,043.29	385,537,578.12	483,608,330.19	757,880,903.95	735,013,395.11	1,093,664,118.83
PHC Exp/Tot Health Sec Exp	47.57%	51.79%	48.94%	63.05%	48.97%	46.92%
PHC Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	22.78%	15.99%	19.01%	22.59%	21.41%	20.84%
Agriculture Sector Expenditure	89,902,004.34	121,908,363.89	95,816,078.10	153,672,392.80	180,987,577.49	189,211,937.95
Poverty Focused Agric Expenditure	76,447,503.34	121,592,237.45	86,454,664.10	149,069,116.00	180,436,114.01	180,662,017.95
Pov Agric Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp	85.03%	99.74%	90.23%	97.00%	99.70%	95.48%
Pov Agric Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.93%	5.04%	3.40%	4.44%	5.26%	3.44%
Water Sector Expenditure	46,847,207.82	57,711,403.53	35,737,252.90	122,752,550.44	101,369,059.26	145,412,839.19
Rural Water Expenditure	30,387,110.82	14,391,833.27	17,747,415.90	23,488,191.73	25,800,684.67	6,544,012.19
Rural Water Exp/Tot W/Hsng Exp	64.86%	24.94%	49.66%	19.13%	25.45%	4.50%
Rural Water Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	1.56%	0.60%	0.70%	0.70%	0.75%	0.12%
Roads Sector Expenditure	282,756,927.60	386,792,024.97	242,122,079.68	679,340,263.70	378,562,740.21	754,394,733.67
Feeder Roads Expenditure	52,254,524.59	63,448,728.42	51,050,287.68	79,177,477.73	58,583,847.79	94,721,660.77
F.Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Transp Exp	18.48%	16.40%	21.08%	11.66%	15.48%	12.56%
Feeder Rds Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	2.68%	2.63%	2.01%	2.36%	1.71%	1.81%
Energy Sector Expenditure	71,254,235.51	43,319,862.23	63,337,564.88	68,609,859.09	77,293,328.98	756,459,192.69
Rural Electr Expenditure	68,161,105.51	25,712,167.36	60,094,542.88	58,293,329.01	46,577,768.47	206,049,841.69
Rural Electr Exp/Tot Energy Sect Exp	95.66%	59.35%	94.88%	84.96%	60.26%	27.24%
Rural Electr Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.50%	1.07%	2.36%	1.74%	1.36%	3.93%
Other* Poverty Expenditure	455,181,318.87	651,408,920.95	577,044,030.69	937,003,219.51	886,372,287.09	1,299,566,914.78
Other Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	5.51%	7.85%	5.32%	8.49%	6.12%	7.37%
Other Pov Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	23.38%	27.01%	22.68%	27.93%	25.82%	24.77%

Source: MOFEP, CAGD, GETF, RDF, NHIF, DACF 2010-2012

*Other Poverty': Social Welfare, Vocational Training, Rural Housing, Population Management, Women/Children Affairs, HIV/Aids, Human Rights, Legal Aid, Public Safety, Disaster Management, Electoral Commission, Audit Service etc.

Poverty Focused Agriculture: Actual expenditure on Poverty Focused Agriculture amounted to GH¢180.66 million in 2012, representing 95.5% of total Agriculture Sector expenditure, but accounted for only 3.4% of total poverty expenditure. This falls short of the targets of 99.7% and 5.3% respectively set for 2012. The contribution of Poverty Focused Agriculture expenditure to total poverty reduction expenditure declined steadily from about 5% in 2010 to 4.4% in 2011 and to 3.4% in 2012.

Rural Water: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for Rural Water in 2012 was estimated at GH¢6.54 million compared to the target of GH¢25.80 million set for the year. Overall, actual poverty reduction expenditure for Rural Water has declined from 24.9% in 2010 to 4.5% 2012.

Since 2010, the share of poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in overall poverty reduction expenditures has declined from an average of 0.60% in 2010 to 0.12% in 2012.

Feeder Roads: In 2012 actual poverty reduction expenditure in the feeder roads sub-sector amounted to GH¢94.72 million, representing 12.6% of total roads sector expenditure. This fell short of the target of 15.5% set for the year. Its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditure also declined from 2.6% in 2010 to 2.4% in 2011, and then to 1.8% in 2012, though it marginally exceeded the target of 1.7% set for 2012.

Rural Electrification: Actual Rural Electrification expenditure in 2012 amounted to 27.2% of total energy sector expenditure, showing a significant shortfall from the planned expenditure of 60.2% of the total energy sector expenditure. However, in terms of its share of total poverty reduction expenditure, rural electrification expenditure increased from 1.07% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2011 and to 3.9% in 2012.

‘Other Poverty’: Actual expenditures on ‘Other Poverty’ reduction activities increased steadily from GH¢651.41 million in 2010 to GH¢1,299.57 million in 2012, and consistently exceeded its target for each year. Its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditure, also increased from 27% in 2010 to 27.93% in 2011, however it declined marginally to 24.77% in 2012.

9.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

These policy recommendations were made in the 2011 APR, however they have so far received limited attention. In view of their continuous relevance to the underlying issues in this thematic area, they have been re-stated as follows:

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, in addition to timely and consistent financial reporting of project achievements. 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 two previous Annual Progress Reports 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 complete common coding system for the GIFMIS and the MTEF should be accelerated and operationalized.
3. GSGDA resource requirement for 2012 was based on service and investment (i.e. items 3 and 4 expenditures) at the time of preparation of the policy framework. Since 2012 a new expenditure classification has combined administration and service (items 2 and 3) together as ‘Goods and Services’, making it difficult for the appropriate analysis to be made on the actual releases of budgetary resources and required resources. It is therefore recommended that the costing of the successor medium term national development policy framework should be based on ‘Goods and Services’ and Assets, in order to allow for appropriate comparison to be made.
4. 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 NDPC and incorporated in successor medium term national development policy framework to the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013. In addition, to avoid possible inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the computation of actual poverty reduction expenditure, it is recommended that actual Cost Centre compensation expenditures is assigned to each Cost Centre and aligned with the Cost Centre Compensation budgets of the CAGD expenditure reports.

5. 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 that the declining trend observed in the poverty reduction expenditures on rural water is reversed through adequate funding, in addition to ensuring that approved budgets are released on time.

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 corresponding 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 the district level; assesses the level of implementation of the various social programmes at the district level; and the main sources as well as, 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 DMTDPs targets are being met;
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDPs 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 learnt 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; and
- Reinforce ownership of the DMTDPs and build M&E capacity within each district.

10.2.1 Preparation of District APRs by MMDAs

A total of 140 MMDAs (representing 82% of the existing 170 MMDAs), submitted their 2012 APRs to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for review, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Guidelines issued by NDPC. The 2012 district APRs are the second to be prepared under the GSGDA, 2010 – 2013, after MMDAs devoted the first year of GSGDA implementation to finalizing their DMTDPs and prepared their respective M&E plans in accordance with the requirements of the NDPC’s Planning and M&E Guidelines. This shows improvement over the 2011 situation when about 58.8% of the 170 existing MMDAs preparing their 2011 district APRs (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports for 2012

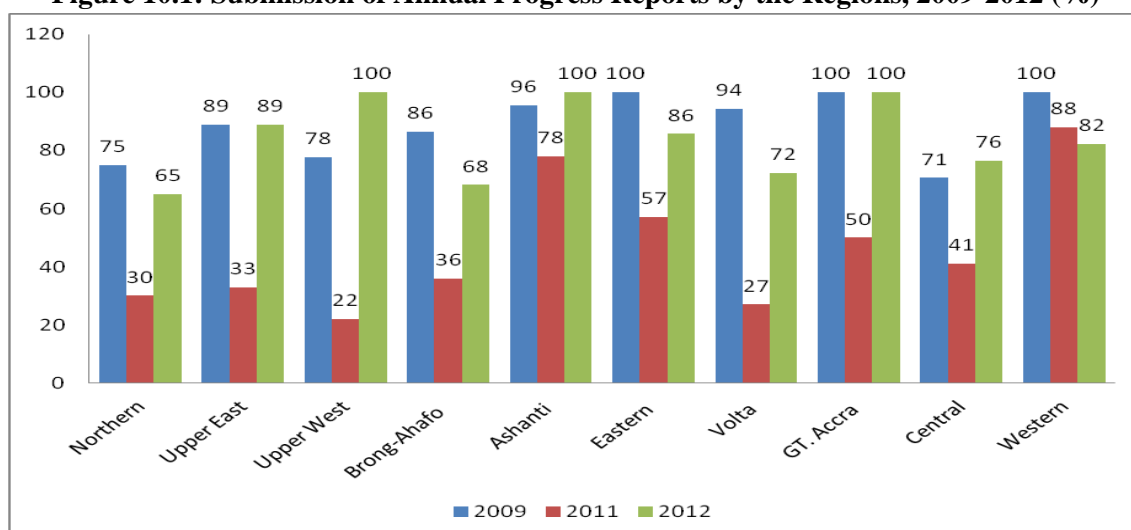
No.	Regions	2009	2011	2012
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		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted	
			No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Northern	20	15	75	8	40	30	13	65
2.	Upper East	9	8	88.9	5	55.6	33	8	89
3.	Upper West	9	7	77.8	5	55.6	22	9	100
4.	Brong-Ahafo	22	19	86.4	8	36.4	36	15	68
5.	Ashanti	27	25	95.6	22	81.5	78	27	100
6.	Eastern	21	21	100	14	66.7	57	18	86
7.	Volta	18	17	94.4	8	44.4	27	13	72
8.	Gt. Accra	10	10	100	8	80	50	10	100
9.	Central	17	12	70.6	7	41.2	41	13	76
10.	Western	17	17	100	15	88.2	88	14	82
TOTAL		170	151	88.8	170	100	58.8	140	82

Source: NDPC, 2012

NB: Although additional 46 new Districts were created in 2012, these were subsumed in the total number of 170 which was the previous total number of districts in the country.

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports by the Regions, 2009-2012 (%)



Source: NDPC, 2012

10.2.2 Quality of the District APRs

Review of all district APRs submitted show weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format. About 30% of the 140 district APRs did not include, at least one of the seven (7) prescribed sections of the APR reporting format, while about 37% of them did not fully comply with more than one of the seven sections of the reporting format. On the other hand, nearly 33% of the APRs reviewed fully complied with all the seven (7) prescribed sections of the district APRs (Table 10.2 and Figure 10.2).

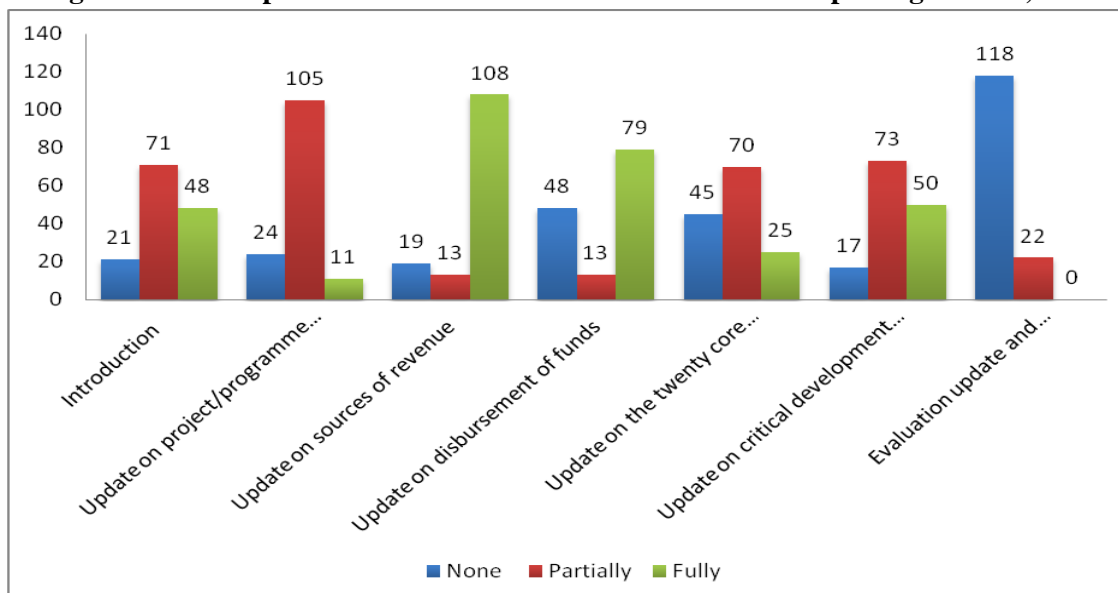
Table 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format

No.	Vetting criteria	Compliance to Reporting Format			Total
		None	Partially	Fully	
1.	Introduction	21	71	48	140
2.	Update on project/programme register	24	105	11	
3.	Update on sources of revenue	19	13	108	
4.	Update on disbursement of funds	48	13	79	
5.	Update on the twenty core indicators	45	70	25	
6.	Update on critical development issues	17	73	50	

No.	Vetting criteria	Compliance to Reporting Format			Total
		None	Partially	Fully	
7.	Evaluation update and Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation	118	22	0	

Source: NDPC, 2012

Figure 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format, 2012



Source: NDPC, 2012

10.3 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

In 2012, the existing poverty reduction interventions in health, education and general well-being were continued. The status of progress of the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, the Free Metro Mass Transit, and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme are specifically assessed below.

10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Estimates of the number of persons registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (i.e renewals and new members) in 2012 shows a national coverage of 36%, representing an increase of about 2% over the 2011 level. The highest percentage coverage was recorded in the Upper West Region (56%), while the lowest was in the Greater Accra ((30%) and Northern Regions (30%) (Table 10.3). This is an improvement over the coverage in 2011 where the highest coverage of 52% was in the Upper West Region and the lowest of 24% was in the Central Region. Only the Ashanti Region experienced a significant decline in the coverage of NHIS registrants from 39% in 2011 to 32% in 2012.

The NHIS subscribers are categorised into informal, SSNIT contributors and pensioners, Under 18 years, those aged 70 years and above and indigents. Apart from the informal group, and SSNIT contributors, the rest belong to the exempt group and are, therefore, exempted from premium payment. The exempt group makes up 65% of the membership at the national level. The lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members were found in the Greater Accra Region

(61%) and the highest in the Northern Region (72%). The three northern Regions and the Brong Ahafo Region as well as the Central Region had a higher percentage of exempted members than the national level.

Table 10.3: Total Registered (Cumulative) and Active Membership by Region, 2012

Region	Actives (2012 New + 2012 Renewals)			2010 National Population	Actives in 2012 as % of Total Population	Exempt/Total Actives
	Informal	Exempt	Total			
Ashanti	582,104	954,453	1,536,557	4,780,380	32%	62%
Brong Ahafo	374,695	719,519	1,094,214	2,310,983	47%	66%
Central	226,906	451,326	678,232	2,201,863	31%	67%
Eastern	393,774	642,491	1,036,265	2,633,154	39%	62%
Gt. Accra	464,066	736,681	1,200,747	4,010,054	30%	61%
Northern	208,048	544,267	752,315	2,479,461	30%	72%
Upper East	172,635	388,724	561,359	1,046,545	54%	69%
Upper West	125,360	267,540	392,900	702,110	56%	68%
Volta	281,581	452,817	734,398	2,118,252	35%	62%
Western	324,776	573,994	898,770	2,376,021	38%	64%
NATIONAL	3,153,945	5,731,812	8,885,757	24,658,823	36%	65%

Source: NHIA, 2012

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant during the 2011/2012 academic year was fixed at GH¢4.50 per pupil as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. Overall, a total amount of GH¢ 24.605 million was spent on 5,467,808 pupils, representing an increase of 4% from 5,252,683 pupils during the 2010/11 academic year. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment of 17.3%, followed by the Northern (13.8%) and Brong Ahafo Regions (10.9%) respectively (Table 10.4). Even though there was an increase in the total enrolment for the 2011/2012 academic year, the Central and Greater Accra Regions experienced decline during the same period.

Table 10.4: Enrollment for Capitation Grant, 2011/2011 & 2011/2012 Academic Years

REGION	AMOUNT PER CHILD: GH¢ 4.50 PER ANNUM			
	2010/2011		2011/2012	
	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TOTAL AMOUNT
ASHANTI	926,301	4,168,354.50	944,201	4,248,904.50
BRONG AHAFO	562,931	2,533,189.50	595,712	2,680,704.00
CENTRAL	523,200	2,354,400.00	513,086	2,308,887.00
EASTERN	583,081	2,623,864.50	589,988	2,654,946.00
GREATER ACCRA	440,501	1,982,254.50	433,409	1,950,340.50
NORTHERN	642,312	2,890,404.00	753,352	3,390,084.00
UPPER EAST	307,334	1,383,003.00	323,981	1,457,914.50
UPPER WEST	206,335	928,507.50	222,345	1,000,552.50
VOLTA	476,908	2,146,086.00	505,481	2,274,664.50
WESTERN	583,780	2,627,010.00	586,253	4,248,904.50
GRAND TOTAL	5,252,683	23,637,073.50	5,467,808	2,680,704.00

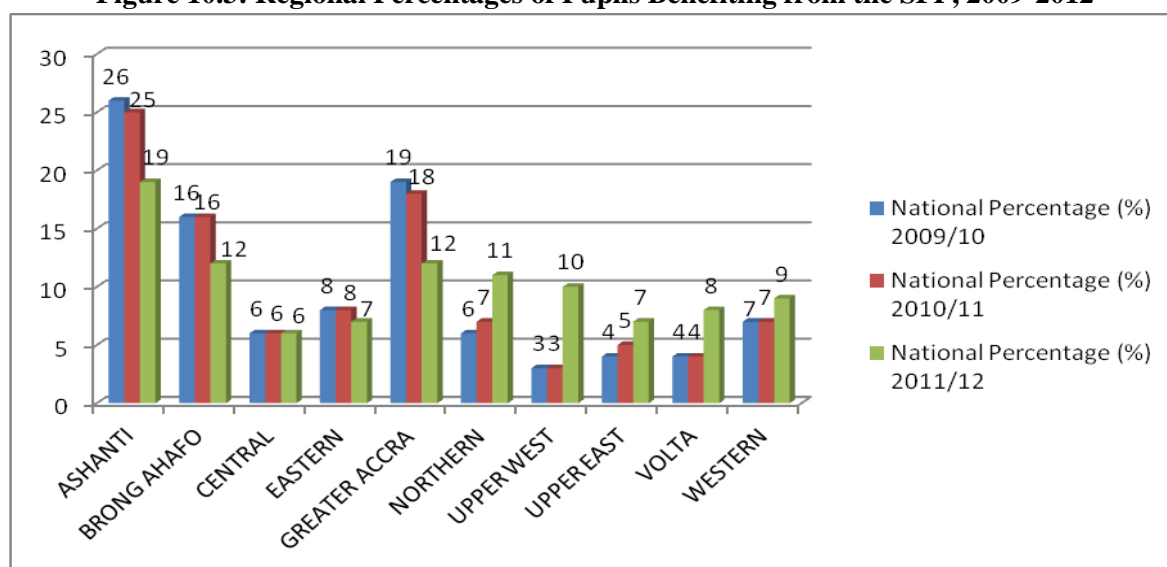
Source: Ghana Education Service, 2012

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 the 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.

The School Feeding Programme (SFP) has so far recorded 119.5% increase in number of beneficiary pupils from 658,219 during the 2009/10 academic year to 1,566,309 during the 2011/2012 academic year (Table 10.5). Though there was an increase in the number of pupils fed under the programme nationwide, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Greater Accra Regions, has recorded successive declines between 2010 and 2012. Apart from the Central Region which remained the same in terms of the percentage proportion, the remaining regions experienced an increase in their proportions (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3: Regional Percentages of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2009-2012



Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2012

Table 10.5: Regional Summary of Number of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2011/2012

REGION	NO. OF PUPILS					
	2009/10	National Percentage (%)	2010/11	National Percentage (%)	2011/12	National Percentage (%)
ASHANTI	171,181	26	181,562	25	294,084	19
BRONG AHAFO	104,424	16	114,964	16	185,725	12
CENTRAL	41,648	6	44,248	6	89,047	6
EASTERN	49,760	8	53,803	8	114,719	7
GREATER ACCRA	127,354	19	130,714	18	187,466	12
NORTHERN	40,154	6	50,597	7	175,610	11
UPPER WEST	18,930	3	21,865	3	159,447	10
UPPER EAST	28,331	4	34,082	5	108,186	7
VOLTA	28,084	4	29,685	4	117,610	8
WESTERN	48,353	7	52,111	7	134,415	9
TOTAL	658,219	100	713631	100	1,566,309	100

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2012

10.3.4 Free Mass Transit 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. The total number of school children benefiting from the services of the Metro Mass Transit, declined from 492,038 in 2009 to 38,582 in 2012, representing an average annual decline of about 23% between 2009 and 2012. Tamale, Wa and Cape Coast did not record any beneficiaries under the programme in 2011 and 2012 (Table 10.7).

Table 10.6: Number of School Children Benefiting from the Free Mass Transit Services, 2012

Towns	Performance			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kumasi	29,211	10,819	4,001	449
Takoradi	237,796	69,399	42,850	12,838
Sunyani	102,452	55,137	31,739	17,694
Kaneshie	34,305	34,461	14,843	1,891
Tamale	2,749	534	0	0
Bolgatanga	20	1,098	123	0
Swedru	4,886	1,833	1,203	140
Laterbiokorshie	0	5,875	3,453	3,640
Tema	9,428	6,414	122	60
Wa	8,306	2,008	0	0
Koforidua	28,433	0	35	0
Ho	3,557	2,229	535	341
Adenta	15,509	21,383	14,140	1,479
Cape Coast	285	332	0	0
Akim Oda	15,103	30,921	14,755	50
Total	492,038	242,443	127,799	38,582

Source: Metro Mass Transit, 2012

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP programme continues to provide conditional and unconditional cash transfers 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.

The programme currently covers 98 districts, 71,456 beneficiary households, and an estimated population of 285,848 (Table 10.7). The total LEAP eligible population in the selected households including people with disability, the elderly aged 65 years and above, the orphans and vulnerable children remained at 63%. The total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries was estimated at GH¢27.672 million in 2012. This covered amounts due beneficiaries from May 2011 to October 2012 (Table 10.8). The Upper West Region had the highest transfer with 4.6% coverage, while the Greater Accra Region had the least coverage of 0.44%.

Table 10.7: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2012

Region	No. of Districts	Total No. of Beneficiary Households	Estimated Pop in Household*	Estimated Pop of region**	% of LEAP Coverage
Western	7	5049	20,196	2,558,113	0.80

Region	No. of Districts	Total No. of Beneficiary Households	Estimated Pop in Household*	Estimated Pop of region**	% of LEAP Coverage
Central	9	7278	29,112	1,864,104	1.60
Greater Accra	7	4814	19,256	4,358,263	0.44
Volta	10	7747	30,988	1,878,316	1.64
Eastern	10	8137	32,548	2,297,565	1.42
Ashanti	9	7008	28,032	4,839,100	0.60
Brong Ahafo	9	6802	27,232	2,257,304	1.21
Northern	19	10,538	42,152	2,259,671	1.90
Upper East	9	6718	26,872	1,001,926	2.70
Upper West	9	7365	29,460	637,157	4.60
Total	98	71,456	285,848	23,951,519	1.20

Source: MESW, 2012 (NB: *Average HH Pop. Size = 4; ** 2010 GSS Census Data)

Table 10.8: Payments to LEAP Beneficiaries in 2012

Payments	Period	Sources of Funding	
		GoG	DFID
1 st payment 2012	May-Oct 2011	4,111,531	
2 nd Payment 2012	Nov-December 2011	1,525,060	
3 rd Payment 2012	Jan-Feb 2012	*4,437,908	
4 th Payments 2012	March-June 2012	9,060,282	
5 th Payments 2012	July-Oct 2012	3,083,693	5,454,000
Total		22,218,474	5,454,000

* The increase in LEAP Grants from GH¢ 8.00-GH¢ 24.00 and GH¢ 24.00 – GH¢ 45.00 came into effect during the period

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:

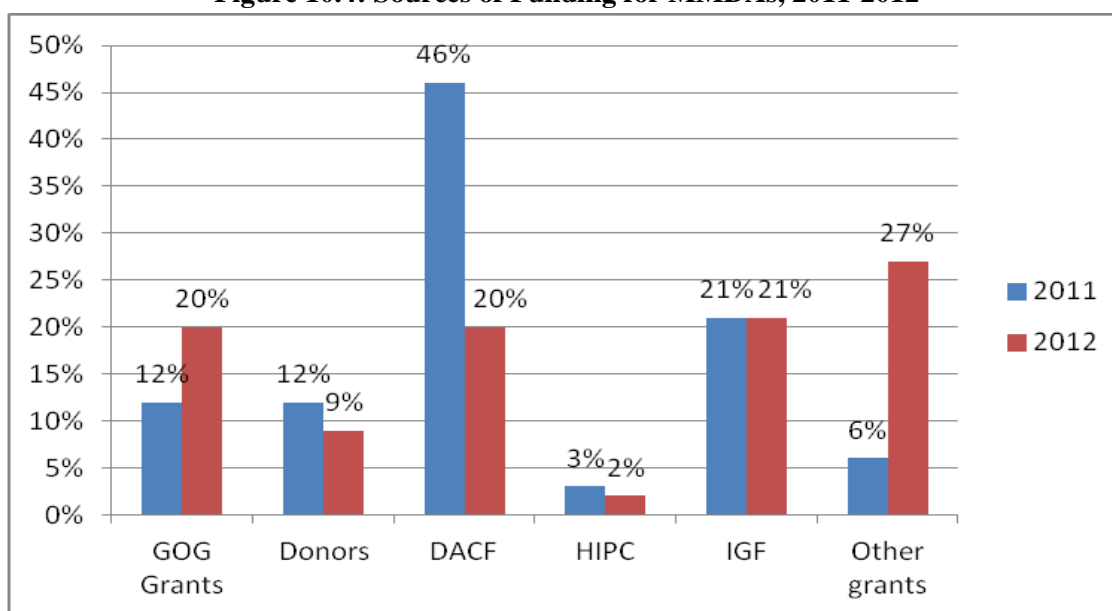
- Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG);
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- MMDAs own Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC Fund;
- Development Partners; and
- Other Grants.

By far the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has remained the major source of funding, and constituted about 46% of the overall resources to finance the activities of MMDAs in 2011. However, in 2012 the relative importance of the DACF in financing the activities of MMDAs declined significantly. The main sources of funding MMDAs activities in 2012 were GOG grants (20%), Grants from other sources (27%), IGF (21%), and DACF (20%). Resources from Development Partners (DPs) sources and HIPC constituted only 9% and 2% respectively. While the share of GOG grants and Other grants recorded significant improvements in 2012, IGF stagnated, and resources from DPs and HIPC sources declined (Figure 10.4).

Despite the decline in relative importance of DACF in the overall financing of MMDAs activities in 2012, DACF inflows still constituted a major funding source for the MMDAs in Central Region (32%), Volta Region (24.8%), Upper East Region (24.7%), and Northern Region (23.6%) The IGF was the single major source of funding for the Ashanti (25.2%), Greater Accra (48.9%), and Western Regions (21.4%), while GOG grants constituted the major source of funding for the Upper

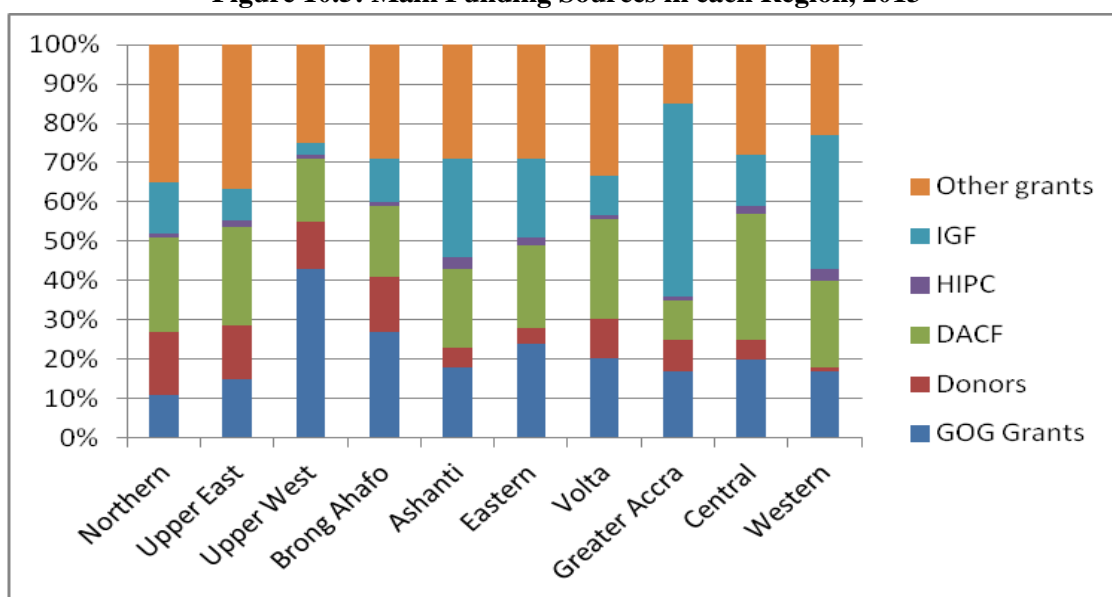
West Region (43%). The largest recipients of donor inflows were Northern Region, Upper East, and West Regions, which together received 42% of total donor inflows in 2012 (Figure 10.5).

Figure 10.4: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2011-2012



Source: MLGRD, 2012

Figure 10.5: Main Funding Sources in each Region, 2013



Source: MLGRD, 2012

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. In 2011, there was a 257% increase in the DACF released to MMDAs due to payments of arrears from 2010. The total amount of DACF released to MMDAs in 2012 was estimated at GH¢148.389 million, representing a shortfall of 64% from the 2011 level, which included 2010 arrears payments (Table 10.9).

Table 10.9: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2012

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
2012	177,087,451.52	-64

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2013

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2012 remained the same as that of the 2011. The indicators continued to be based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. The DACF share of “Equality” to all the MMDAs in 2012 remained at 50% after the increase from 40% in 2010. “Need” however increased from 40% in 2011 to 45% following the revision of the key components, namely, health from 22% to 16%, education from 11% to 17%, water from 7% to 6%, and roads from 0% to 6%. The “Responsiveness” or improvement in IGF declined further from 4% in 2011 to 3%, “Service Pressure” also declined from 6% in 2011 to 2% in 2012 (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10 Formula for DACF Allocation, 2009-2012

Principle	Indicator	% of DACF Allocated			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Equality	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	50%	40%	50%	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	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (9%) Doc/pop. ratio (3%) Nurse/ pop. ratio (4%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (9%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (6%)
Responsiveness: Revenue Improvement		4%	10%	4%	3%
Service Pressure: Pop. Density		6%	10%	6%	2%

Source: DACF, 2012

DACF Regional Allocation

The allocation of the DACF from the fourth quarter of 2011 to the third quarter of 2012 amounted to GH¢177,087,451.52. The disbursement for the fourth quarter of 2011 was 28%, followed by 24% for the first quarter 2012, twenty one percent (21%) for the second quarter

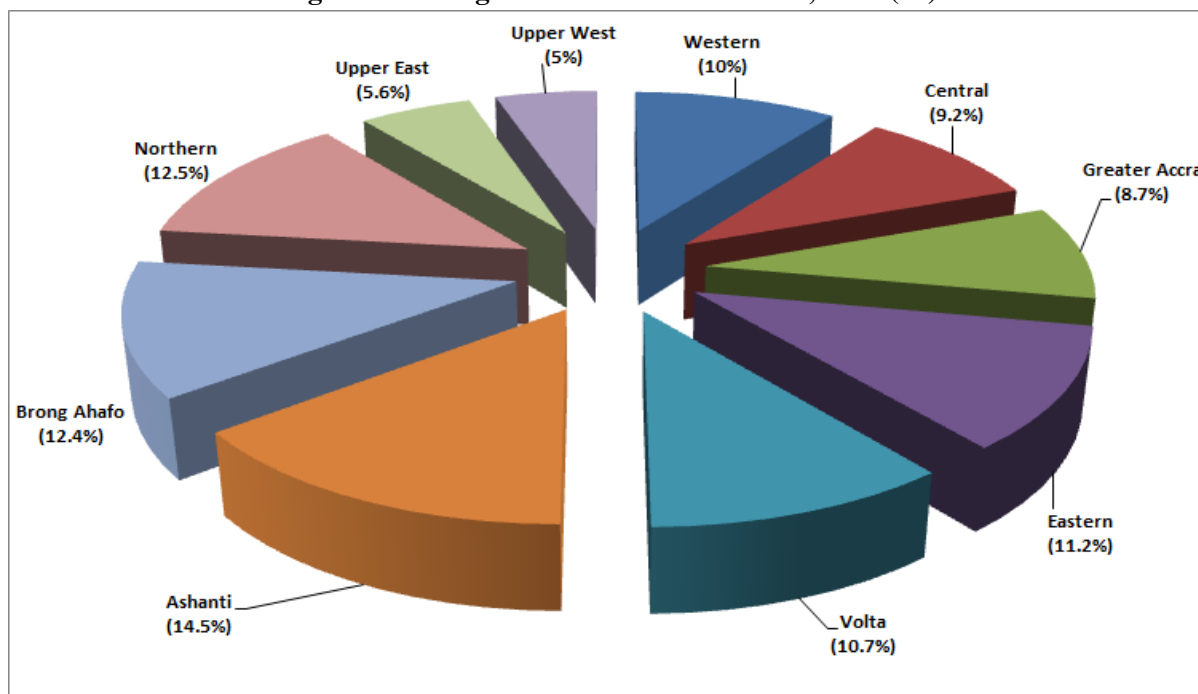
and 27% for the third quarter 2012 (Table 10.11). Analysis of the regional allocations showed that Ashanti Region had the highest proportion (15%) of the overall releases, and the Upper West Region had the lowest (5%). Greater Accra Region received only 9% of the amount allocated for the period under review and placed eighth, only surpassing the Upper East and Upper West Regions (Figure 10.6).

Table 10.11: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2012

Region	4TH Qtr. 2011	1ST Qtr. 2012	2ND Qtr. 2012	3RD Qtr. 2012	Total
Western	5,168,303.25	4,292,400.86	3,626,313.19	4,709,073.06	17,796,090.36
Central	5,051,700.34	3,849,393.57	3,252,051.02	4,223,062.14	16,376,207.07
Greater Accra	4,018,479.17	3,862,929.57	3,263,486.53	4,237,912.10	15,382,807.37
Eastern	5,700,668.56	4,819,938.27	4,071,988.24	5,287,819.60	19,880,414.67
Volta	5,084,627.73	4,733,831.12	3,999,243.05	5,193,353.86	19,011,055.76
Ashanti	7,827,194.07	6,079,727.76	5,136,285.66	6,669,899.47	25,713,106.96
Brong Ahafo	5,937,865.32	5,437,991.33	4,594,132.85	5,965,868.34	21,935,857.84
Northern	6,134,366.96	5,466,349.51	4,618,090.45	5,996,979.34	22,215,786.26
Upper East	2,407,469.06	2,527,816.63	2,135,554.23	2,773,197.64	9,844,037.56
Upper West	2,331,461.07	2,243,665.90	1,895,497.53	2,461,463.17	8,932,087.67
Total	49,662,135.54	43,314,044.52	36,592,642.75	47,518,628.72	177,087,451.52

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2012

Figure 10.6: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2012 (%)



Source: DACF Secretariat, 2012

Table 10.12: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMMDAs by Region 2009-2012

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
2012	8,122,530.68	17,120,123.11	567,959.77	11,720,780.96	1,013,150.32	65,151,395.40	9,833,933.96	74,985,329.36	13.11	17,688,082.88	23.59
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
2012	3,930,067.71	6,309,315.07	296,801.90	3,851,998.04	465,360.54	24,693,459.60	2,100,160.58	26,793,620.18	7.84	6,606,116.97	24.66
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
2012	16,411,093.53	5,625,896.58	540,317.79	4,632,646.84	548,859.83	37,259,081.87	1,173,228.08	38,432,309.95	3.05	6,166,214.37	16.04
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
2012	22,592,398.56	14,401,088.93	932,002.26	11,986,350.74	780,275.78	74,499,311.76	8,797,873.35	83,297,185.11	10.56	15,333,091.19	18.41
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
2012	15,542,716.32	16,625,005.39	1,000,742.71	4,154,559.80	2,364,105.23	65,463,013.29	22,085,572.20	87,548,585.49	25.23	17,625,748.10	20.13
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
2012	14,142,473.08	12,080,866.52	740,215.42	2,669,003.03	1,119,151.83	47,944,437.35	11,833,980.42	59,778,417.77	19.80	12,821,081.94	21.45

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev %	DACF	DACF /Rev %
		Assembly	MPs								
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
2012	9,126,633.59	10,613,351.15	766,994.38	4,768,131.39	677,353.94	41,279,024.64	4,499,334.68	45,778,359.32	9.83	11,380,345.53	24.86
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
2012	15,536,363.91	8,967,126.70	396,923.45	7,364,068.53	785,000.00	46,504,605.66	44,568,990.51	91,073,596.17	48.94	9,364,050.15	10.28
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
2012	8,918,196.55	13,778,510.85	632,377.06	2,230,660.95	824,182.41	38,971,149.92	5,735,945.37	44,707,095.29	12.83	14,410,887.91	32.23
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
2012	10,862,050.28	12,912,325.74	1,186,848.50	899,303.36	1,816,690.57	42,356,912.85	21,277,060.19	63,499,815.04	33.51	14,099,174.24	22.20
Total: All Regions 2012	125,184,524.21	118,433,610.04	7,061,183.24	54,277,503.64	10,394,130.45	484,122,392.34	131,906,079.34	615,894,313.68	21.42	125,494,793.28	20.38

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2012

N.B: This excludes data from 11 MMDAs, from the following regions: 3 from Volta region; 2 from Northern region; 2 from Brong Ahafo region; 1 from Western region; 1 from Greater Accra region; 1 from Upper East region and 1 from Ashanti region

10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds (IGFs)

The MMDAs over the past few years have 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.

Using the IGF/Total revenue ratio, the 20 best performing MMDAs in 2012 were located in six regions, compared with 2011, when the 20 best performing MMDAs were located in five regions. These include three metropolitan districts of Accra, Kumasi and Tema in the third, sixth and ninth positions respectively, as well as the Prestea-Huni Valley and Tarkwa Nsuaem districts taking the first and second positions respectively. Forty percent (40%) of the MMDAs that performed very well were found in the Greater Accra Region and 25% were from the Western Region. While the number of districts in the Greater Accra Region remained the same as in 2011, the Western Region had an additional district in 2012. The Ashanti, Eastern and Northern Regions each had 10% representation on the list with 5% from the Brong Ahafo Region (Table 10.13).

The list of 20 best performing districts included some old and new municipalities such as Obuasi, New Juaben, Ledzokuku, Ga South, Adenta and Ashaiman as well as districts such as Chereponi, Lower Manya Krobo, Kpandai, Ga East, Sefwi Wiawso, Ga West, Ellembele, Mpohor Wassa East and Asutifi. No district from the Volta, Central, Uper West, and the Upper East Regions were identified among the 20 best performing districts. Only 5% (8 districts) of the 170 districts were to generate IGF, accounting for at least half of their total revenue generated in 2012.

Table 10.13: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2012

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
PRESTEA-HUNI VALLEY	Western	1,962,137.97	5,067,775.04	7,029,913.01	72.09
TARKWA NSUAEM	Western	2,101,973.62	4,263,060.47	6,365,034.09	66.98
ACCRA METRO.	Greater Accra	17,947,507.73	22,990,853.81	40,938,361.54	56.16
OBUASI MUNICIPAL	Ashanti	1,740,082.54	2,055,066.40	3,795,148.94	54.15
CHEREPONI	Northern	2,291,049.74	2,528,944.86	4,819,994.60	52.47
KUMASI METRO	Ashanti	11,256,626.21	12,025,623.68	23,282,249.89	51.65
LOWER MANYA KROBO	Eastern	791,087.11	839,475.14	1,630,562.25	51.48
KPANDAI	Northern	3,860,209.61	4,002,250.45	7,862,460.06	50.90
TEMA	Greater Accra	9,094,613.01	8,295,237.45	17,389,850.46	47.70
GA EAST	Greater Accra	2,135,576.64	1,928,429.50	4,064,006.14	47.45
SEFWI WIAWSO	Western	1,917,088.72	1,633,531.66	3,550,620.38	46.01
NEW JUABEN	Eastern	3,722,300.63	2,487,815.82	6,210,116.45	40.06
GA WEST	Greater Accra	2,492,526.89	1,621,142.87	4,113,669.76	39.41
LEDZOKUKU	Greater Accra	4,783,097.59	2,966,587.79	7,749,685.38	38.28
GA SOUTH	Greater Accra	2,655,232.10	1,639,122.47	4,294,354.57	38.17
ADENTA MUNICIPAL	Greater Accra	2,652,206.01	1,587,836.25	4,240,042.26	37.45
ELLEMBELLE	Western	1,958,030.80	1,053,522.97	3,011,553.77	34.98
MPOHOR WASSA EAST	Western	1,727,550.28	895,932.99	2,623,483.27	34.15
ASUTIFI	Brong Ahafo	4,613,554.54	2,289,602.92	6,903,157.46	33.17
ASHIAMAN MUNICIPAL	Greater Accra	2,813,255.55	1,391,443.99	4,204,699.54	33.09

Source: *Derived from MLGRD data, 2012*

The 20 worst performing districts in 2012 had less than 4% of their total revenue from IGF, compared with 5% in 2011. Forty-five percent (45%) of the 20 worst performing districts were in the Northern Region, while the rest were found in Upper West (20%), Central (10%), Volta (10%), Upper East (10%) and Brong Ahafo (5%). The number of districts in Central Region and the Northern Region who are included in the 20 worst performing districts reduced from the 2011 situation, while the total number for the three northern regions increased from 13 in 2011 to 15 in 2012. No Metropolitan or Municipal Assembly was included on the list of 20 worst performing districts (Table 10.14).

Table 10.14: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2012

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
LAMBUSSIE KANI	Upper West	1,846,388.67	75,173.02	1,921,561.69	3.91
GARU - TEMPANE	Upper East	4,008,796.89	155,999.99	4,164,796.88	3.75
SUNYANI WEST	Brong Ahafo	5,798,100.90	225,566.33	6,023,667.23	3.74
AJUMAKO-ENYAM-ESSIAM	Central	3,209,923.74	123,226.99	3,333,150.73	3.70
ADAKLU - ANYIGBE	Volta	2,497,273.37	89,645.30	2,586,918.67	3.47
BUILSA	Upper East	2,556,123.66	86,961.58	2,643,085.24	3.29
ASSIN SOUTH	Central	2,580,781.46	80,700.22	2,661,481.68	3.03
EAST GONJA	Northern	4,126,041.66	124,117.77	4,250,159.43	2.92
GUSHIEGU	Northern	3,573,838.06	96,417.95	3,670,256.01	2.63
JIRAPA	Upper West	2,554,641.06	64,137.82	2,618,778.88	2.45
TOLON KUMBUNGU	Northern	4,200,654.05	101,571.31	4,302,225.36	2.36
WEST MAMPRUSI	Northern	3,938,577.51	90,345.65	4,028,923.16	2.24
NKWANTA NORTH	Volta	2,715,819.03	59,836.96	2,775,655.99	2.16
EAST MAMPRUSI	Northern	3,671,827.84	79,909.28	3,751,737.12	2.13
WEST GONJA	Northern	2,602,782.93	50,963.78	2,653,746.71	1.92
SABOBA	Northern	2,740,629.64	43,163.24	2,783,792.88	1.55
NANUMBA SOUTH	Northern	3,396,731.54	50,645.05	3,447,376.59	1.47
WA WEST	Upper West	3,590,168.75	32,318.25	3,622,487.00	0.89
KARAGA	Northern	4,008,106.69	17,702.12	4,025,808.81	0.44
LAWRA	Upper West	16,518,323.95	22,702.95	16,541,026.90	0.14

Source: *Derived from MLGRD data, 2012*

Significant variances were found among the MMDAs with respect to their estimated IGF and the actual outturns between 2009 and 2012 on annual basis (Table 10.15). In 2012, only Western Region exceeded its IGF target, compared with the situation in 2011 when the Greater Accra Region was the only Region which exceeded its IGF target. Significant shortfalls were also observed in the actual IGF collected in the various MMDAs in the other nine regions with the Northern Region recording the highest shortfall (-39.7%) and the Upper East Region recording the lowest (-5.5%).

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, 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 10.15: Trends in Variance of Estimated Against Actual IGF by Region, 2009-2012

No	Region	IGF in 2012		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2012	% 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		9,833,933.96	-39.77	-17.6	-30.6	-47.4
2.	Upper East		2,100,160.58	-5.52	-4.5	-61.1	-54.9
3.	Upper West		1,173,228.08	-5.91	-7.5	24.3	-11.5
4.	Brong-		8,797,873.35	-8.71	-6.3	-41.2	-24.7
5.	Ashanti		22,085,572.20	-28.26	-4.0	-2.7	-25.3
6.	Eastern		11,833,980.42	-15.63	-1.5	-33.0	28.2
7.	Volta		4,499,334.68	-21.83	-32.2	-25.2	-6.8
8.	GT. Accra		44,568,990.51	-7.92	14.1	-29.0	-51.5
9.	Central		5,735,945.37	-21.06	-13.1	-36.3	-3.0
10	Western		21,277,060.19	24.64	-16.1	-12.3	-14.2

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2012

10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Fund (DDF) Inflow

The Government of Ghana (GoG) and its key Development Partners (DPs) in Decentralization introduced a Performance Based Grant System in 2009 as part of the efforts to deepen the decentralization process and improve the performance of all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the discharge of their mandate. The DDF has over the past four years constituted a significant proportion of MMDAs funding, and has contributed average annual inflows of GH¢111 million to the MMDAs.

In 2012, a total amount of GH¢137.75 million was disbursed to 170 MMDAs for both investment and capacity development activities. Specifically, GH¢3.7 million was disbursed to the MMDAs for capacity building activities, which included training, provision of logistics and equipment. Most of these training activities were under the auspices of the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS).

The analysis of the key activities undertaken in 2012 shows that 477 projects were new projects, 97 were completion of uncompleted but abandoned projects, 71 were rehabilitated projects, 27 were supply of various assets, and 6 were maintenance of existing infrastructure. These infrastructure and services provided contributed to the stock of school buildings, health facilities, for water and sanitation and markets. These therefore contributed to meeting some of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs).

Table 10.16: Summary of Disbursements to MMDAs in 2012

Regions/National Institutions	Total DDF (GH¢)	Investment Grant (GH¢)	CB Grant (GH¢)	Per Capita
Ashanti	19,806,601	18,752,553	1,054,048	4.14
Brong Ahafo	18,503,953	17,645,099	858,854	8.01
Central	8,541,174	7,877,514	663,660	3.88
Eastern	13,623,693	12,803,878	819,815	5.17
Greater Accra	8,957,266	8,566,878	390,388	2.23

Regions/National Institutions	Total DDF (GH¢)	Investment Grant(GH¢)	CB Grant(GH¢)	Per Capita
Northern	25,240,997	24,460,220	780,776	10.18
Upper East	8,806,707	8,455,357	351,349	8.42
Upper West	9,254,093	8,902,744	351,349	13.18
Volta	13,391,000	12,688,301	702,699	6.32
Western	11,625,116	10,961,456	663,660	4.89
Sub-Total Regions	137,750,600	131,114,000	6,636,600	5.59

Table 10.17: Projects by Sector on Regional Basis

Sector	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Central	Eastern	Gt. Accra	Northern	Upper East	Volta	Western	Upper West	Total
Economic	14	15	10	16	6	7	2	14	5	0	89
Education	80	24	13	21	18	58	17	12	21	3	267
Energy	5	2	0	2	1	5	3	0	1	1	20
Governance	5	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	12
Health	9	8	3	7	5	14	7	4	2	1	60
Roads	6	3	1	7	0	8	3	7	5	0	40
Sanitation	30	17	7	10	1	10	6	19	5	1	106
Water	7	6	1	0	1	3	3	4	2	0	24
Security	4	4	1	3	0	1	4	1	1	0	19
Social	8	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	20
Agriculture	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Procurement	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Out of category	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	8
Total	170	82	38	74	34	114	45	64	48	6	675

10.5.2 Urban Development Grant (UDG)

The Urban Development Grant (UDG) is a source of funding for the 46 Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies (MMAs) under the five years World Bank Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP). The main goal is to support accountable local governance for improved service delivery. Specifically the project is aimed at: (i) strengthening the inter-governmental fiscal framework; (ii) strengthening local public financial management and accountability for improved infrastructure and services in urban assemblies; and (iii) improving citizens' engagement with urban assemblies and their perceptions of urban management.

The UDG is implemented in close harmony with the DDF rules and regulations. However, it is only available to the 46 metropolitan and municipal assemblies (MMAs) which were in existence in 2011. The LGCSP also provides additional capacity building support for the MMAs. It comes in the form of generic training sessions organised by LGSS, a capacity support fund and technical advisory services. The MMAs received the first tranche of GH¢19,000,000 in October 2012. This constituted 50% of the 2012 UDG Indicative budget of US\$20 million

10.6 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Action Taken on 2011 Policy Recommendations

2011 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN in 2012
1. There should be a review of guidelines on fee fixing and rating by the MLGRD to improve IGF for financing DMTDPs.	The Ministry is still liaising with other stakeholders to conduct the review of the guidelines on fee fixing and rating.
2. The MLGRD should go beyond the current FOAT Minimum Condition (MC) for the DDF which only establishes whether an MMDA has produced and submitted its APR on time; the MMDAs compliance with NDPC reporting requirements on the APR could be incorporated as an MC or Performance Measure.	The MLGRD is the process of strengthening the Regional Planning Coordinating Units (RPCUs) to ensure effective monitoring and reporting of the MMDAs as a prelude of making the progress report a Minimum Condition (MC)
3. Strengthen RPCUs role in monitoring activities to improve timely reporting by MMDAs.	A National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual was developed by the NDPC to strengthen M&E capacities at the district, regional, sector and national levels. The RPCUs are among the key target groups for the intended capacity building programme. <u>A training Manual for <i>Capacity Building for RCCs And MMDAs and development of a framework on Participatory Planning and Budgeting</i> was drafted by LGSS/ILGS and was awaiting roll out.</u>
4. 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 DDF Steering Committee has approved a new schedule of the assessment in order to meet the financial year, especially the Composite Budgeting
5. The LGSS should be encouraged to implement the generic capacity building programme of one assessment within that FOAT cycle.	The following were undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs Assessments appraisal • Training in Modern Trends in Internal Auditing • Training on Accounting Manual for MMDAs
6. There should be a capacity appraisal of all MMDAs to identify their capacity needs and improve on them.	A Comprehensive M&E Manual was developed and finalised by NDPC. LGSS: Human resource (HR) capacity and Physical Infrastructure Audit for 170 MMDAs was carried out by LGSS in 2011; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing HR= 37,814 (2011) • HR gap identified=115,761 (2011) • <i>2,602 staff of all classes recruited in 2012 for MMDAs</i>
7. The MMDAs that submitted their Annual Progress Reports (APRs) should be disaggregated into the best and worst performing MMDAs and also what accounted for such performances.	The National Development Planning Commission identified the key M&E needs and challenges of MMDAs in 2009. In 2012, the Commission secured funding from the Japanese government to finalise the draft national M&E Manual which will serve as the basis for thorough M&E capacity building at all levels.

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2012

1. Strengthen the M&E capacities of policy makers (Ministers, Chief Directors, Members of Parliaments, Presiding members) DPCUs, RPCUs and PPMEDs to ensure quality and timely submission of District and Sector Annual Progress Reports.
2. The National Development Planning Commission, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the DDF Secretariat, the District Assembly Common Fund Secretariat, and the Ministry of Finance should collaborate and intensify efforts to enable the MMDAs report on the twenty core district indicators.
3. Continue the implementation of the Capacity Assessment audit report of all MMDAs.
4. Accelerate the implementation of the MMDAs Street Naming and Property Address System to boost revenue generation.
5. Continue to strengthen the Participatory Decentralised Planning and Budgeting Framework.
6. Social Accountability Units should be established at the MMDAs to promote transparency and accountability.
5. Develop and implement the Ghana School Feeding Policy.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENIUM 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 2015.¹⁰ Consolidating the gains made in these areas so far must be a key priority of government for the years ahead. 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 2015	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 2015	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

¹⁰ 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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	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)	18.2	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	18.5
	-Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	51.7 (1991/92)	28.5	Na	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)	18.0	Na	13.9%	Na	Na	Na	13.4%	15%
Goal 2: Achieve Universal primary education										
Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Net Primary Enrolment ratio (%)	45.2% (1991/92)	69.2%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	83.6%	77.9%	81.7%	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)	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	1.0
	Ratio of females to males in senior secondary school	0.62 (1990)	0.98	0.91	0.92	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	1.0
b. Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2010	Percentage of female enrolment in SSS (%)	Na	49.9%	Na	Na	Na	44.7%	45.4%	45.0%	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)	111	Na	80	Na	Na	Na	82	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)	197	224	201	170	164	174	155	54
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 (1990)	Na	Na	580	Na	Na	Na	451	185

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status							Target
		Baseline	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS & Malaria										
a. Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	HIV prevalence Rate	1.5% (1999)	3.2%	2,6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%	1.37%	<1.5%
b. Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria	Under Five Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	3.7% (2002)	2.8	2.1	1.9%	Na	Na	2.8	0.60%	-
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	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	>7,448,000
	b. Annual rate of deforestation	135,400 (1.82%) (1990)	Na	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									
	-Urban	...%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	58.97%	58%			
	-Rural		53.18%	54.9%	57.1%	56.0%	60.82%			
Goal 8: Global partnership for development										
Deal comprehensively with debt and make debt sustainable in the long term	-Public Debt as % of GDP:									
	• Total	-	41.9	50.3	51.9					<50%
	• Domestic debt	-	24.8	26.4	27.1					
	• Foreign debt	-	17.1	23.9	24.8					
	- External Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods & services	7.8% (1990)	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 2012 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. Government continued 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 has declined from 13.9% in 2008 to 13.4% in 2011.

Some of the major interventions undertaken in 2012 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;
- accelerating the implementation of interventions under the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to reduce the poverty gap between the north and south;
- Continued the development and implementation of the special development zones initiatives to derive the potential existing in each region for accelerated economic growth and development; and
- 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). The expansion in access to pre-school education experienced in recent years has continued in 2011/12 and Ghana is on target to achieve 100% access to kindergarten by 2015. However, after an initial period of high growth, primary enrolments of children 6-11 years has slowed down and stagnated at 96.5% for two consecutive academic years (2010/11 and 2011/12), while enrolment of children in the age group 12-14 years at the JHS level has also remained low, fluctuating around 80% in recent years with minimal growth.

Policy measures implemented in 2012 to address the slowdown in growth in primary and JHS enrolments include:

- construction/rehabilitation of schools;
- 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;
- expanding and improving the school feeding programme (including take home rations in WFP programme in the northern regions. During 2012, the number of children benefiting from the programme increased substantially from 713,631 pupils in 2010/11 academic year to 1,1,566,309 pupils.

Goal 3: Gender Equality

Gender issues continue to gain considerable prominence in the education sector in Ghana. This is because the country is yet to achieve equal enrolment of males and females at the various levels of education. During 2011/12, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) stagnated at the KG and primary levels at 0.98 and 0.97 respectively, while it increased at the JHS level from 0.93 in 2010/11 to 0.94 in 2011/12. At the SHS level the GPI remained unchanged at 0.87.

The following measures were implemented in 2011/2012 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 MICS conducted in 2011 reported an under-five mortality rate of 82 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate of 53 per 1000 live births. Compared to the 2008 DHS, both indicators have stagnated in recent years after declines in 2003 to 2008.

To reverse the trend in the under-five mortality rate, the following activities were undertaken by the government in 2012:

- strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts: The proportion of children immunized as indicated by Penta 3 coverage in 2012 declined from 88.1% in 2011 to 87.9% in 2012. Overall, coverage improved in six (6) out of the 10 regions. Regions where coverage declined were Ashanti Region, Western Region, and Upper West Region. The Upper East Region experienced no significant change in coverage.
- 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; during 2012, the under-five malaria case fatality decreased significantly from 2.8 in the previous year to 0.6%, while 78% of children under-five years slept under insecticide treated nets (ITN);
- improving malaria case management in all health facilities; and
- working with the MMDAs 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 (IMMR), used as proxy to assess trends in maternal mortality rates in the absence of survey data, showed significant decline in IMMR from 211 per 100,000 live births in 2011 to 194 per 100,000 live births in 2012, including data from TBAs and Teaching Hospitals.

Interventions implemented to reduce maternal mortality were scaled-up in 2012. 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

Ghana's HIV epidemic is classified as a low prevalence epidemic with pockets of high prevalence in certain populations. The estimated adult national HIV prevalence in Ghana has consistently declined since 2009. In 2012, the indicator value was 1.37% compared to 1.46% in 2011. On the other hand, the Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women remained unchanged at 2.1%. At the regional level, HIV prevalence during 2012 ranged from 0.9% in the Northern region to 3.6% in the Eastern region. Greater Accra region recorded 3.5% to rank second. The indicator also experienced increase in all the regions with the exception of Central, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, and Eastern. Among the age groups, the highest prevalence was recorded within the age group 35-39 years (3.3%), followed by 30-34 age group (3.0%) and 25-29 age group (2.8%). Prevalence among young persons 15 to 24 years which is used as a proxy for new infections declined from 1.7% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2012. An estimated 235,982 persons are currently living with HIV and AIDS, while 7,991 new infections were recorded. The estimated number of AIDS deaths in 2012 was 11,655.

The following key activities were undertaken in during the year under review 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. During the year, the Health Sector in collaboration with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) mobilised communities to access HTC services. Through that combined effort, 856,583 individuals were tested and got to know their status. Of those tested, only 19% were males. The reactive cases were referred to appropriate health facilities for confirmation and appropriate treatment. In addition, 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 major drawback in HTC is the unavailability of adequate test kits in the last quarter of the year.

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (2011-2015) aims at virtually eliminating Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV. Ghana intends to reduce MTCT from 30% in 2010 to less than 5% by 2015. During the year 2012, a total of 548,933 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 11,145 tested positive. Out of the number tested positive, 7,781 representing about 70% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. This is substantially above the previous year's (2011) uptake for ARVs of 51%.

Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

As part of the extension 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 85,446 people received diagnosis and treatment for STIs according to the national guidelines as at September 2012.

Condom Promotion and Distribution

Correct and consistent condom use has been proven to be one of the most effective means for preventing HIV infection. In 2012, massive condom promotion and distribution activities were undertaken by various organization including National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP), PPAG, German International Cooperation (GIZ), Ministry of Education, and Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA). Within the period 5,425,977 condoms were distributed through the combined efforts of these organizations. In addition, the female condom was re-launched by GAC with funding from DANIDA.

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; in 2012 a total of 7.7 million ITNs were distributed and hanged in sleeping places.
- 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 recorded limited progress in 2012. The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas declined marginally from 63.37% in 2011 to 62.9% in 2012, while in the rural areas there was a marginal increase from 63.34% in 2011 to 63.41% in 2012. At the regional level, efforts to bridge the gap with regards to access to adequate and affordable safe water continued in 2012, with access ranging from a low of about 9% in the Upper West Region to a high of 74% in the Greater Accra region. 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 proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the country was still estimated at 16%. The number of solid waste treatment systems established and operational recorded no improvement and remained at 4 in 2012. Accessibility to domestic toilets though improving, is still low. The percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities declined from 58% in 2011 to 56% in 2012.

The key interventions implemented in 2012 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 2012 was to deepen the money market, maintain the domestic debt stock at sustainable levels, and to improve on the performance in 2011. 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 2012

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-year) (%)	8.5	15.97	8.6	8.84	Target not achieved
	2. Depreciation in the Exchange Rate (Gh¢/US\$) (%)	<4.0%	15.0	4.9	17.4%	Target not achieved
	3. Interest rate spread (%)	Na	32.75% (L) L=Lending 10% (S) S=Saving Spread=22.75	26.95 4.38 Spread=18.18	25.7 12.5 Spread=13.2	Steady progress
	4. Bank of Ghana Prime Rate	Na	18%	12.5	15	Slow progress
	5. Total Foreign Remittance as percent of GDP	9%	11.66%	14.5%	Na	Lack of data
	6. Number of listed companies	Na	37	34	34	Steady progress
	7. GSE All Share Index (% change)	Na	-46.58%	-1.85%	5.84%	Steady progress
	8. GSE All Share Index (now GSE-CI)	Na	(5,572.3)	(4,734.23)	(1,199.72)	
	9. Volume of credit to the various sectors of the Economy by Deposit Money Banks (in mill Gh¢)	Na	Agriculture 305.7 Manuf. 1745.5 Services 2911.8	500.98 822.71 2,247.08	Agriculture 542.02 Manuf. 1,417.91 Services 2,887.93	Significant progress
	10. Asset /GDP (%)	Na	32.7	19.7	Na	Lack of data
	11. Total Credit/GDP (%)	Na	18.2	17.31	17.8	Steady progress
	12. Private Sector Credit/GDP (%)	Na	15.4	15.29	15.7	Steady progress
2. FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	13. Overall budget deficit as a share of GDP (Cash & Divestiture) (%)	6.7	5.9	4.3	11.8	Target not achieved
	14. Total revenue as a share of GDP	24.3	15.4	19.7	23.2	Targart not achieved
	15. Total Expenditure as a % of GDP	27.3	23.0	22.5	29.2	Targart not achieved
	16. Wage Bill as % of GDP	7.3	6.7	7.6	9.1%	Targart not achieved
	17. Gross Domestic Debt as % of GDP	16	17.0	19.13	25.71	Target not achieved
	18. Gross External Debt (as % of GDP)	<19.8	19.84	19.37	23.54	Target not achieved
	19. Debt Service/Total Exports	Na	-	2.9	3.0	Slow progress
	20. Debt Service/GDP	Na	2.3	1.2	1.2	Steady progress
	21. Gross international Reserves (Equivalent of months of imports of goods and services)	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.0	Target not achieved
	22. Oil Imports as a % of Total Imports	19	18.5%	19.22	18.8	Significant progress
3. ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	23. Nominal GDP (US\$m)	37,460.63	25,962.68	39,203.08	40,680	Target exceeded

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	24. GDP per capita (US\$)	1,546.86	722.24	1,600.13	1,570	Target exceeded
	25. Growth rate of GDP (%)	9.4	GDP 4.0	14.4	7.9	Target not achieved
	26. Real Sectoral Growth rates					
	-agriculture	4.8	Agriculture 7.2	0.8	1.3	Target not achieved
	-industry	15.8	Industry 4.5	41.1	7.0	
	-service	7.7	Services 5.6	8.3	10.2	
	27. Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure	3,433.506	1,272.77	3,354.28	5,247.189	Significant progress
	- As % of Total Expenditure	23.71%		30.40%	29.76%	
	- As % of GDP	4.92%		5.66%	7.30%	
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	28. Overall Balance of Payments (in millions of US\$)	800	1,158.78	546.53		Target exceeded
	29. Total Merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	10,722	5,839.70	12,785.40	13,552.3	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	28.8%	0%	19.22	22.0	Target not achieved
	32. Nominal value of Oil Export (US\$m)	3,093	0	2,778.53	2,976.06	Steady progress
	33. Number of convergence criteria for ECO met	Na	2	4	2	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business rank	60 out of 183	92 out of 183	63	63 out of 183	Steady progress
	2. Business Competitiveness Index	Na	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	103 out 144 Countries	Significant progress
	3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	80 days	100 days	100 days	100 days	Target not 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	15% GH¢8,560.89 million	15.7% GH¢11,478.07 million	Significant progress
	6. Percentage change in Non-Traditional Exports, (Value in Million US\$)	2,446	-9.3% (1,215)	48.7% 2,423	-2.4% 2,364.4	Target not achieved
	7. Total Merchandise Export	US\$13,512.93 million	US\$5,839.70 million	US\$9,792.2 million	US\$14,857.00 million	Target exceeded
2. GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	8.No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	Na	169	175 (Firms were not signed in 2011 because the project has ended and currently AGI is spearheading arrangement to revive activities of the project)	Na	Lack of data
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	9. Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	Na	Na	Share of SMEs credit from a DMBs=13% (small enterprises); and 37% (medium firms)	79.89% (GHc 9,169.28 million)	Steady progress
	10. Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing outputs	Na	Na	The value added per work of micro firms with less than 10 employees is estimated at US\$1,000	US\$9,799.80 million	Steady progress
	11. Share and value of MSME products in total Non-traditional exports	Na	Na	Out of about 3,200 active exporters on non-traditional products, about 97% are SMEs, exporting over 650 different commodities	97% (US\$ 2,293.47 million)	Steady progress
4. ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	12. Industrial Sector Performance:					
	a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Na	6.9%	6.7%	25%	Steady progress
	b. Share of manufacturing in total export	Na	32.4%	Na	17%	Steady progress
	c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
5. DEVELOPING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND	13. Change in Tourist Arrivals	17%	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	14.3% (Total Arrivals = 827,501)	9.2% (Total Arrivals = 903,300)	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
REVENUE GENERATION	14. Change in Tourism Receipts	17.2%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ GH¢2,342.04 mil)	-12.9% (US\$ 1,634.3 Million)	4.3% (US\$ 1,704.4 Million)	Target not achieved
	15. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	11%	1.7% (1,622)	17.7% (2,100)	1.7% (2.135)	Target not achieved
	16. Percentage change in domestic tourism:					
	a. No. of domestic tourists	18%	646,173 (35 sites)	5.9% 766,646 (35 sites)	32% 1,009,182 (25 sites)	Target exceeded
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	26.30%	GH¢1,430,359	16.8% GH¢1,920,820 (35 sites)	2.1% GH¢ 1,961,185 (25 sites)	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	Na	Na	0.15 (US\$ 3.57 mil)	12.3% (US\$ 4.099 mil)	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
I. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION						
1.IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize - Rice(milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean - Cocoa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.22 38.55 Na Na 10.41 18.58 Na 11 Na Na Na Na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.2 22.9 21.1 5.6 7.4 15.3 -12.3 6.3 12.3 33.7 8.5 -11.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10.0 -5.6 -16.0 -11.5 5.1 5.6 -4.1 2.3 -9.7 9.1 12.7 14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.8 3.7 -2.3 -2.5 2.2 13.4 -2.3 -1.7 2.1 -5.7 -7.8 - 	<p>Slow progress</p> <p>55% of staple crops recorded an average of 3.7% decline in output, while only maize production achieved its 2012 target</p>
	2. Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha):					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soyabean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.21 3.13 Na Na 19.99 15.72 Na 6.94 Na Na Na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2.3 6.2 24.5 9.2 2.4 8.4 0.0 2.5 14.9 13.5 20.7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -12.7 -13.3 -16.9 -7.8 3.8 -6.3 -3.6 -0.3 -13.3 0.5* -0.8* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.6 8.1 1.2 2.8 4.6 7.4 1.7 -2.0 5.5 -6.8* 1.5* 	<p>Significant progress</p> <p>With exception of plantain and cowpea, all staple crops recorded increases in yield, compared with 2011 when only cowpea and cassava recorded increases in yield</p>
2. INCREASED AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC	1. Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 Kg):					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cashew - Coffee - Sheanut 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52,965.08 1,346.19 67,826.34 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 215,587.48 9,034.69 111,194.14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 157,175.70 48,514.00 108,976.00 	<p>Slow progress</p>

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target	
AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	- Maize		456.5	44.57	51	The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2012 declined after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011	
	- Yam Products		17,571.32	27,392.74	25,079.00		
	- Exotic Vegetables		2,165.10	2,845.81	2,110.06		
	- Pineapple		31,566.67	45,057.15	41,212.00		
	- Mango		434.87	868.84	1,222.33		
	- Pawpaw		891.91	919.7	426		
	- Banana		47,613.06	63,761.40	60,425.00		
	- Fish and Sea Food		30,389.46	13,399.95	30,692.00		
	2. Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 US\$):						Slow progress The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) declined over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2011
	- Cashew		20,154.10	149,714.74	91,289.69		
	- Coffee		1,696.97	8,980.19	12,130.65		
	- Sheanut		26,853.37	25,086.81	26,337.96		
	- Maize		33.76	15.258	6.949		
- Yam Products		12,032.06	12,729.93	12,251.12			
- Exotic Vegetables		1,308.21	2,333.958	1,415.836			
- Pineapple		10,628.23	16,972.43	16,815.54			
- Mango		234.95	2,329.56	2,688.65			
- Pawpaw		545.6	447.606	136.422			
- Banana		11,589.53	15,357.37	15,317.33			
- Fish and Sea Food		48,121.32	32,339.73	60,575.99			
3. REDUCED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	<i>i. Access to Production Inputs</i>						
	3. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					Target not achieved	
	- Maize	70	70.0	40.50	35		
	- Sorghum	1	2.0	0.50	0.0		
	- Rice	20	25.0	14.00	5.5		
	- Cowpea	20	33.3	1.50	5		
	- Soybean	10	20.0	12.50	3		
4. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	Na	3.4%	59.3%	55.4%	Steady progress		
5. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Na	3,409,774.2	310,538.57	660,767	Significant progress (113% overall increase fertilizer imports)		
6. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports:					Slow progress		
- Insecticides	Na	Na	58%(liquid)	-12%			
	Na	Na	19.4%(solid)	-97%			

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target												
	- Herbicides	Na	Na	130% (liquid)	-52%													
	- Fungicides	Na	Na	164% (solid)	16%													
		Na	Na	-92.5% (liquid)	3,461%													
		Na	Na	145% (solid)	-100%													
ii. Agricultural Mechanization																		
	7. Tractor-Farmer ratio	Na	1: 1,800	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress (The percentage of agricultural land area ploughed (mechanized area) is currently estimated at 22.5% of the total cultivated area. The area ploughed by tractors is 2,487,375 ha/yr while area ploughed by draught animals per annum is 80,000 ha)												
	8. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	Na	67 Centres	89 centres (6% increase)	0	Steady progress (To date 89 AMSECs have been established in 62 districts)												
	9. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	Na	Na	75 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	Significant progress												
iii. Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services																		
	10. Extension Officers-farmer ratio	1:700	1:1500	Na	1:1500	Steady progress No. of Research Extension Linkage meetings held throughout the country declined from 76 in 2011 to 18, on account of inadequate and late release of budgetary resources												
	11. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	Na	1,143,752	1,203,473 (5.9% decrease)	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	Significant 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>36.5</td> <td>63.5</td> <td>1,102,984</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>294,129</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Female (%)	Male (%)	Total	Crop	36.5	63.5	1,102,984	Livestock	37.8	62.2	294,129
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total															
Crop	36.5	63.5	1,102,984															
Livestock	37.8	62.2	294,129															

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target			
						Fisheries: -Fish processing -Fingerling prod'n Total	75 50 38	25 50 60.2	2,941 588 1,470,645
	<i>iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit</i>								
	12. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha): - Total area (formal and informal) - Formal area - Non-formal area	2% Na Na	0.74% (27,702 ha) (10,065 ha) (17,636ha)	0.68% (28,303.5 ha) (10,667.5ha) (17,636ha)	0.70% (28,323.5ha) (10,687.5ha) (18,917.96ha)	Target not achieved (Combined developed land area under irrigation (formal and informal) increased by 0.1%)			
	13. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.74%	5.9% GH¢500.98mill	4.7% GH¢542.02mill	Target not achieved			
	<i>v. Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security</i>								
	14. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses: - Maize - Cassava - Rice - Yam	24.57% 24.22% 4.83% 17.08%	35.10% 34.60% 6.90% 24.40%	Na Na Na Na	Na Na Na Na	Lack of data			
	15. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes): - Maize - Rice	Na Na	900 Na	5,000 4,750	12,418 500	Steady progress			
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	16. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	≥1,000,000	710,642	1,024,554	879,348	Target not achieved			
	17. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	22.4%	24%	Target not achieved			
	18. Quantity of Shea Butter exported annually (Mt)	Na	67.826	111.19	108.98	Slow progress			

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target		
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	19. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	Na	2%	1.9%	5%	Significant progress		
	20. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):	Na	1.1	3.5	3.0	Slow progress		
	- Cattle	Na	3.2	10.1	3.4			
- Sheep	Na	5.0	15.1	5.8				
- Pig	Na	-3.0	98.4	6.0				
- Poultry	Na	8.8	37.4	10.1				
21. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):	- Beef	Na	<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%)	32.6%	12.7%	Steady progress		
	- Chicken	Na	67,069 (-23.7%)	23.7%	-14.6			
	- Buffalo	Na	4,454 (-39.5%)	21%	-26.17%			
	- Duck	Na	31 (92.5%)	29%	95.7%			
	- Mutton (Sheep meet)	Na	6,153 (3.2%)	5.5%	-43.0%			
	- Pork	Na	3,150 (-42.6%)	-7.7%	-28.8%			
	- Turkey	Na	1,980 (-40.9%)	23.6%	25.2%			
	- Milk Product	Na	11,406 (319.5%)	1.1%	-10.5%			
	6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	22. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	24.5kg	21.7kg	24.5 kg		24.3kg	Target not achieved
		23. Total Fish Supply (mt)						Significant progress (A total of 4 out of the 5 sub-indicators achieved targets)
a. Marine		325,006	326,109.7	326,545	333,697.00			
b. Inland Capture fisheries		74,500	74,500	95,353.31	95,000.00			
c. Harvesting of ponds/ cages/dams/ dugouts		15,500	7,500*	17,000.00	27,450.56			
Total Domestic Production (mt)	415,006	408,109.7	440,990.27	455,697.00				
d. Import	190,000	182,400	191,428.88	175,340.55				
24. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.11	Significant progress			
25. Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	Na	606ha	680.3ha	703.60ha	Steady progress			
7. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	26. Percentage of GoG budgetary resources released to Agriculture Sector	Na	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	1.4% (GH¢77.925mill)	134% (197.771mill)	Significant progress		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	27. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	Na	1.7% GH¢1,018,558.84	8.4% (Gh¢19.160 mill)	67.85% (50.706mill)	Significant progress
	28. Implementation efficiency ratio	Na	0.69	0.82	0.75	Slow progress
	29. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	Na	Na	Once year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working Group meetings- monthly (12 per year) and quarterly (4 times a year)	Once a year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working group meetings (monthly) 12 per year SAKSS nodes, SAKSS steering committee meetings	Steady progress
II. SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	30. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
	a. Mineral Production:					
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	3,870,00.00	3,119,832	3,648,954	4,313,190	Target exceeded
	- Diamonds (carat)	265,000.00	354,443	283,369	215,118.00	Target not achieved
	- Bauxite(mt)	550,00.00	420,477	409,929	662,925.00	Target exceeded
	- Manganese(mt)	1,515,000.00	1,007,010	1,757,387	1,501,033.00	Target not achieved
	b. Labour:					
	- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	29,000	27,481	28,000	29,100	Target exceeded
	- Small Scale (legal & illegal)	1,100,000; (o/w 500,000 =legal)	800,000; (o/w 200,000=legal)	1,000,000; (o/w 450,000=legal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	Target achieved
	c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)	995.00	762.26	779.60	1,444.00	Target exceeded
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)						
- Royalties	350.00	94.187	222.025	359.393	Target exceeded	
- Taxes	950.00	319.023	1,050.435	1,101.810	Target exceeded	
- Corporate Social Responsibility	50.00	9.424	43.733	26.676	Lack of data	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5.500	2.619	5.037	5.771	Target exceeded	
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue						

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	73.85	54.09	61	73.85	Target achieved
	- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	35%	42% (GH¢1,016.80mill)	33.1% (GH¢1,405.67mill)	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	Target exceeded
	f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	400	199	366	581	Target exceeded
	31. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities and mining sector agencies	15,000,000	Na	9.970 mill	26.069 mill	Target exceeded
9. REVERSING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY	32.National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	90% (Stakeholder consultations completed)	20	75% accomplished*	90%	Target achieved
	33.National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	Na	Na	100% accomplished	Na	Lack of data
10. MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM	34.Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	35.Total number of protected area staff	2,542 (100% WD staff plus 60% FSD staff)	2,349	2,349	2,542	Target achieved
	36.Number of recorded bush fire cases	50	355	69	85	Target exceeded
11. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	37.Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	≤10%	10%	10%	≤10%	Target achieved
	38.Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:					
	- Forest	10,000 ha	13,651 ha	8,899 ha	5,928ha	Target not achieved
	- Mining	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
- Wetlands and mangroves	35	20	Na	Na	Lack of data	
	39.Rate of Deforestation	1.35%	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	40.Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate	≤7months	36 months (2003)	7months	9.6months (Greater Accra only)	Target not achieved
	- Land registry (Deeds)	≤2months	2.5mnths	2.5mnths	2.5 months	
12. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	41.Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Na	Na	0.96%	40%	Signicant progress
	42.Proportion of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	Na	4,469.81	510.140	Na	Lack of data
	43.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 Na 50mg/l, 75NTU 1500 μS/Cm Na Na	0.0 (HT)* 0.0 (LT)* 240 (HT)* 120 (LT)* 124 (HT)* 46 (LT)*	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 ¹¹ .	Na In 2012, the concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.50%), and conductivity (53.85%) of industrial effluent samples obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μS/Cm respectively	Lack of data
13. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	44.Percentage of degraded Wetland and mangrove areas	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	45.Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
	46.Number of Water Use Permits	201	142	169	225	Target exceeded
	47.Number of Drilling license	108	28	102	115	Target exceeded
	48.Number of Basin Management Structures established	6	3	5	6	Target achieved

¹¹ Costraint Analysis for the Compact II of MCC, 2011

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
14. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	49.No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	40	20	15	15	Target not achieved
	50.Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations	25%	Na	Monitor 50 base stations.and Safety assess-ment on 200 base stations	233 Stations monitored (58%)	Target exceeded
	51.Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	60%	40%	50%	63%	Target exceeded
15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	52.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	56 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =0 SRA (Plantation) = 56	73 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 8 SRA (Plantation) = 65	Slow progress
	53.Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50(on reserve)	50:50(on reserve)	50:50(on reserve)	50:50(on reserve)	Target achieved
		60:40(off reserves)	50:50(off reserves)	60:40(off reserves)	60:40(off reserves)	
54.Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	Na	Na	Na	389 communities (On-Reserve communities =186; Off-Reserve communities = 213)	Lack of data	
16. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	55.Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	≤238	355	238	545	Target not achieved
	56.Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	Na	%Chg = Na Total #: (173,473)	-81.5% (62,084)	63.76% (101,672)	Slow progress
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	57.No. of Sectoral Policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	13	10	13	14	Target achieved
	58.Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	100%	10%	100% (170 Districts)	100% (170 Districts)	Target achieved
	59.Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	57%	0%	65%	95%	Target exceeded
	60.No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	Na	3	13	Na	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target	
1. EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION	1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (millions)	Na	272 Jubilee only	272 Jubilee only	800 Jubilee only	Jubilee: 633 mmbbl (oil) 750 bcf (gas) TEN: 245 mmbbl (oil) 365 bcf (oil) Sankofa/Gye Nyame: 114 mmbbl (oil) 1,300 bcf (gas)	Slow progress	
	2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)	1.67	1.6	1.98	2.45	2.70	Target achieved	
	3. No of barrels of oil production per year	Na	SOPCL 174,496	SOPCL 97,451 JUBILEE 1,129,593	24,195,895	SOPCL 105,464 JUBILEE 26,351,278	Significant progress	
	4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	Na	Na	Na	14,762.30 mm	29,115.73 mm	Significant progress	
	5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	7.12	0.0	0.4	6.8	4.6	Target not achieved	
	6. Share of petroleum in mining and Quarrying industry (%)	Na	0.0	17.6	79.9	59.2	Slow progress	
	7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	Na	Na	Na	Na	0%	Lack of data	
	8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	Na	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress	
	9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	Na	0%	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress	
	10. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	Na	Na	Na	Na	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	National Gas Pricing Policy developed and approved by cabinet	Significant progress
	11. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	Na	Na	Na	Na	Gh¢6.5 billion invested in petroleum sector	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
2. REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	12. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill: - Stabilisation Fund - Heritage Fund	Na	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	5.7% Stabilization Fund and 2.4% Heritage Fund established per PRMA, Act 815	Slow progress
	13. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets	1,485,744,667	Na	Na	US\$166,955,066 (70.1%)	\$310.673) million (92.2%)	Significant progress
	14. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	Na	Na	Na	Na	2.45%	Significant progress
	15. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	Reports to be published on 15th of Feb and 15th of May	Na	Na	Na	MOFEP publishes quarterly reports	MOFEP published management reports
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	16. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed (a) Risk assessments carried out (b) Contingency plan developed	100% completed 100% completed	No baseline study conducted 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	Risk assessments carried out but subject to review Contingency plan developed but subject to review	Target achieved
	17. Reduction in concentrations of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas	Pollutants, including PM10, CO, NO2, SO2 and Ozone in all urban centres of oil & gas producing centres monitored and analyzed.	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	Not yet done but the on-going laboratory establishment will also serve that purpose	Target not achieved
	18. Baseline Survey on water and sediments	Na	Na	Preparatory work of the conduct of a baseline survey on water and sediments commenced	Baseline Survey on water and sediments was initiated and completed	Was achieved in 2011 and will be repeated in the future to assess changes in the marine environment.	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
4. EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND LOCAL CONTENT	19. Compliance with the local content provisions	Na	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	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy was developed and laid before Parliament	Significant progress
	20. The proportion of Ghanaians 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%	Na	Lack of data
	21. 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	GNPC= 99 MoEP = 12 Pet Comm =8 EPA =8 MoFEP, GRA = 16 GHEI & others =3 AG's Dept = 48 KNUST = 8 PCU = 3 Total =215	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	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: 49% (1233km) Fair: 40% (1000km) Poor: 21% (265km)	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)	Length: (2,606km) Good: 60% (1552.5) Fair: 26% (677km) Poor: 14% (376.5km)	Increase due to dual carriage	Target achieved
	2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	70%	54%	66%	56%	55%		Target not achieved
	3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	60%	35%	50%	57%	45%		Target not achieved
	<p>Trunk Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p> <p>Urban Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p> <p>Feeder Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading</p>		6949 285 324	12,526.7 231 96	19,678 149 66.08	10,674 159.23 35.5		
4. Annual road crashes	Na	12,299	11,506	10,887	14,914		Slow progress	
- Fatal accidents		1,790	1,686	1,738	1,790			
- Casualties		18,496	16,904	16,219	16,430			
- Fatalities		2,237	1,986	2,199	2,249			

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	5. Road condition mix:	48% Good 29% Fair 23% Poor	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor	43% Good 28% Fair 29% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	Target not achieved
	National: Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	67,450km 12,840km 12,400 km 42,210 km	67,450 km 12,840 km 12,400 km 42,210 km	67,450 km 12,840 km 12,400 km* 42,210 km	67,853 km* 13,263 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	68,067 km 13,477 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	
<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)	53,526.67 107.5	19,890 14.83	27,856.08 41.3	11,897 59.512	17,000 11.76	Target not achieved Target not achieved
	6. Maritime traffic - Container traffic(tonnes) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	704,375 14,750,525	573,522 10,778,470	307,686 9,409,038	592,422 11,675,894	869,895 16,761,702	Target achieved Target achieved
<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	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)	20,218 208,592 1,434,919 46,047	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	22,082 248,879 1,726,051 46,577*	Steady Progress
2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY	9. R&D expenditure per GDP) (%)	1.0%	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
	10. Number of businesses/industries	150	50	75	80	105	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
AND DEVELOPMENT	assisted to adopt R&D in production						
	11. No. of publications on research findings	200	60	100	215	223	Target achieved
	12. Number of research findings adopted by industry	100	10	20	30	35	Target not achieved
	13. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies my MSMEs (%)	50%	10	15	20	28%	Target not achieved
	14. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	Na	5	5	8	10	Steady progress
3.DEVELOPING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	15. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	2.5	2.3	3	10.5 (service sector)	Na	Lack of data
	16. 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)	102%(25,903,408) 1.12%(284,981) 101.3%(25,618,427)	Significant progress
	17. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - Number Authorized - Number in Operation • Schools • Government hospitals	15% Na Na 20% increase 20% increase	11% (1,296,047) 90 35 22% 40%	16% (2,085,501) Na Na 50% 60%	21% (4,086,428) 35 19 Na Na	14.1% (3,568,757) Na 20 Na Na	Target not achieved Lack of data Steady progress Lack of data Lack of data
	18. Number of community Information Centres established	Na	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 With Internet	90 78 74	108 Completed	120 completed 95 equipped with internet 2000 computers supplied	Significant progress
	19. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	1,000	2,100	3,050	3500	150	Target not achieved
	20. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	10.5% increase	120Gbp/s	2,040 Gbp/s	Na	7,160gbp/s	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	21. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	GH¢10 million	GH¢ 41.8 million	GH¢ 53.7 million	Na	Na	Lack of data
	22. No. of schools equipped with computers	Na	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.	51 Nursing schools, 24 Community Development schools, 30CICs, 10 Leadership schools, equipped with internet, 5860 computers supplied	Significant progress
	23. No. of libraries equipped with computers	Na	Na	Na	15(150) desktops computers	10 regional libraries and 10 mobile libraries for each region completed and equipped with internet and desktop computers	Steady progress
	24. No. of prisons provided with internet connectivity	Na	Na	6 selected centres were supplied with computers and internet connectivity	105 computers supplied and internet deployment is ongoing	Na	Lack of data
	25. Improved quality of service: • No. of subscribers ported • Subscribers of SIM cards registered	Na	Na Na	Na Na	105,678 85%	554,803 100%	Significant progress
	26. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) 27. Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	Na	US\$120,000	US\$60,000 US\$1,000	Na	Na	Lack of data
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT	28. Percentage of households (or	Na	66%	67%	72%	72%	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	population) with access to electricity						
	29. Additional km of transmission and distribution lines constructed	Na	ECG NEDCo 2,819 102	ECG NEDCo 3,564 170	ECG NEDCo 16,050 859	ECG NEDCo 43,395 350	Steady progress
	30. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	1.9 MW Solar 132MW T3 Combined Cycle	126	261.4	0	-126MW from CENIT Plant -72MW from T3 Plant	Target not achieved
	31. Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as:						Steady progress
	32. hydro,	59.0	75.1	69	67.5	67.1	
	33. oil and gas in total generation mix	41.0	22.7	31	32.5	32.9	
	34. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	Na	ECG NED Rural 78 150 Urban 51 134	ECG NED R 104 97 U 66 89	ECG NED 185 106 68 102	ECG NEDCo 206.49 141 189.54 160	Significant progress
	35. Average no of interruptions per customer per year	Na	ECG NED Rural 1353 107 Urban 1125 54	ECG NED R 282 64 U 266 33	ECG NED 293 83 282 50	ECG NEDCo 123.56 66 88.12 52	Slow progress
36. Distribution system losses	ECG 24% NEDCo 19.2%	ECG 26% NED 18.5%	ECG 24.5% NED 19.6%	ECG 27% NED 20.2%	ECG 23.48% NEDCo 20.2%	Steady progress	
37. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	Na	<1.0%	0.01%	0.01%	Na	Lack of data	
II. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS							
5.HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	38. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Human Settlements Policy adopted	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	Policy study report submitted to NDPC for formulation of Policy	Target not achieved
	39. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Spatial planning models used by 50% of MMDAs	Draft models produced for further discussion	Draft models subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Spatial Planning Models completed	Spatial planning model guidelines published and distributed	Target not achieved
	40. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	50% of MMDAs and MDAs use new	Draft planning standards produced	Draft standards subjected to	National Spatial Planning Standards completed	Spatial Planning standards published and distributed	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
		Planning Standards		stakeholder consultations			
	41. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	70	6	15	11	14	Target not achieved
	42. Urban development policy formulated	Na	Draft Urban Policy produced	Draft Urban Policy subjected to stakeholder consultation	National Urban Development Policy formulated	Urban Development policy approved, published and distribution ongoing	Significant progress
	43. Land Use and Planning law passed into law	30% MMDAs applying the law effectively	Draft Land use and Planning Bill produced	Draft bill subjected to stakeholder consultations	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill at Cabinet	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill approved by cabinet	Target not achieved
	44. Reform of land bills completed	50% of MMDAs apply LIs	Draft LIs produced	Draft LIs subjected to stakeholder consultations	Process on drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs stalled.	Consultancy for drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs awarded	Target not achieved
	45. Medium Term development plans with land use planning integrated	Na	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	Principles for integrating spatial planning into medium term development planning guidelines documented	Significant progress
	46. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	TCPA Board constituted and staff recruited	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	Proposal for establishment of TCPA approved as part of the land Use and Spatial Planning bill at cabinet	Target not achieved
6. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	47. Percentage change in housing stock: 48. National 49. Urban 50. 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	Na	Lack of data
	51. 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	Na	Lack of data
	52. Proportion of population living in slum areas	19%	- 19.6% (in 2008)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	53. 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	Na	Lack of data
7.SAFE WATER	54. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: • Rural • Urban	68% 74%	58.97% 58	60.84 62.27	63.34 63.37	63.41 62.9	Target not Achieved
	55. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	Na	9,242,366	9,713,666	Na	-	Lack of data
	56. 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	552 91 47 Na Na	588 7 18 0 40	265 5 75 2 47	537 28 20 0 21	661 17 15 0 90	Steady progress
	57. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	Na	145	145	145	171	Significant progress
	8.SANITATION	58. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	23%	12.4% (source JMP Report 2010)	13%	16%	Na
	59. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	Na	744,000	1,320	960,000	Na	Lack of data
	60. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public places	Na	323	306	1,000	Na	Lack of data
	61. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	Na	70% (Source Reports of MMDAs)	75%	77%	Na	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	62. Availability of solid waste treatment Systems	Na	2 (Engineered landfill)	2	4	4	Steady progress
	63. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	Na	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	15%	16%	Na	Lack of data
	64. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	Na	51% of schools had toilets.	53% of schools had toilets.	58	56%	Slow progress
	65. No of hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	Na	8 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	9 hygiene promotion programs implemented in schools	12	Na	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009 – 2012

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status 2012	Progress towards target
1. EDUCATION	<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%	98.4%	99.4%	Steady progress
	- Primary	107.4% by 2015	94.9%	96.5%	96.5%	Slow progress
	- JHS,	90.0% by 2015	80.6%	79.6%	80.6%	Steady progress
	- SHS	40%	33.9%	36.45%	37.1%	Steady progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:					
	- kindergarten	100.0% by 2015	63.6%	60.1%	64.2%	Steady progress
	- primary	100.0% by 2015	88.5	77.9%	81.7%	Steady progress
	- JHS	100.0%	47.8%	46.1%	46.1%	Slow progress
	3. Completion Rate:					
	Primary 6					
	- National	100.0% by 2015	88.7%	91.6%	93.7%	Steady progress
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	89.3.0%	94.1%	95.4%	Steady progress
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	85.5%	89.0%	91.9%	Steady progress
	JHS					
	- National	100.0% by 2015	75.0%	66.9%	66.8%	Slow progress
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	79.7%	70.9%	70.4%	Slow progress
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	70.1%	62.8%	63.0%	Steady progress
	<i>i. 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	0.97	0.97	Slow progress
	-JHS	1.00 by 2015	0.92	0.93	0.94	Slow progress
	Percent of SHS female enrolment	50.0% by 2015	44.3%	45.4%	45.0%	Slow progress
	<i>ii. Improve quality of education</i>					
	5. Proportion of students passing national assessment examination (BECE)	Na	62.17%	59.45%	60%	Steady progress
	6. Percentage of trained teachers:					
	- Kindergarten	95.0% by 2015	25.9%	38.8%	44.8%	Steady progress
	- Primary	95.0% by 2015	48.0%	62.8%	66.3%	Steady progress
	- JHS	95.0% by 2015	65.0%	78.0%	85.0%	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status 2012	Progress towards target
	7. Pupil: Teacher Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	25:1 by 2015	37:1	37:1	38:1	Slow progress
	- Primary	35:1 by 2015	34:1	34:1	34:1	Target achieved
	- JHS	25:1 by 2015	18:1	17:1	17:1	Target achieved
	- Senior High School	25:1 by 2015	22:1	27:1	21.5:1	Target achieved
	8. Pupil: Core Textbook Ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	1:1 by 2015	0.1:1	0.35:1	0.3:1	Slow Progress
	- Primary	1:1 by 2015	1.6:1	1:1	0.9:1	Slow Progress
- JHS	1:1 by 2015	2.1:1	0.9:1	1:1	Slow Progress	
2. HEALTH	<i>i. Increase access to health care and nutritional services</i>					
	9. OPD Attendance	0.88	0.81	1.07	1.17	Target exceeded
	10. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	91.4%	89.3%	88.1%	87.9%	Target not achieved
	11. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	95.0%	92.1%	91.3%	92.2%	Target not achieved
	12. Supervised Deliveries	60%	45.6%	55.8%	58.5%	Target not achieved
	13. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	<50	80 (DHS)	82 (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
	14. Under-five prevalence of low birth weight for age	<8.0%	13.9%(DHS)	13.4% (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
	15. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Na	170	173.8	155	Slow progress
	16. TB success rate	89.0%	87.0%	85.3	86.2%	Target not achieved
	17. Nurse: population ratio	1:900	1:1,537	1:1,240	.1:1,251	Target not achieved
	18. Doctor: population ratio	1: 9,720	1:11,981	1:10,034	1: 10,452	Target not achieved
	<i>ii. Ensure financial arrangement that protect the poor</i>					
	19. NHIS subscribers:					
	- Under 18 years	Na	49.4%	49.7%	51.2%	Significant Progress
	- Pregnant women	Na	6.7%	Na	Na	Lack of data
	- 70 years and above	Na	2.3%	4.9%	4.5%	Slow Progress
	- Indigents	Na	5.5%	3.9%	4.4%	Significant Progress
	<i>iii. Reduce new HIV infections</i>					
	20. HIV prevalence					
	- National	<1.5%	1.9%	1.46%	1.37%	Target achieved
	- 15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%	Target achieved
	- 20-24	<1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	Target not achieved
- 25-29	< 2.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	Target not achieved	
3. MALARIA CONTROL	21. Under-five malaria case fatality	Na	1.6%	2.8%	0.6%	Significant progress
	22. ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	Na	Na	Na	78.0%	Lack of data
	23. LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)	Na	Na	Na	40.0%	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status 2012	Progress towards target
	24. ITN coverage (pregnant women)	Na	Na	Na	60.0%	Lack of data
	25. IPTP (pregnant women)	Na	40.9%	53.3%	58.3%	Significant progress
4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT	26. Population Growth Rate	2.2%	2.4%	2.4% (PHC, 2010)	2.5%	Target not achieved
	27. Total fertility rate	3.0	4.0	4.3 (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
	28. Contraceptive prevalence rate	28%	16.6% (2008 DHS)	23.4% (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
	29. Unmet need for family planning	Na	35.3% (2008 DHS)	26.4% (MICS)	Na	Lack of data
	30. Number of labor disputes reported	Na	775	658	686	Slow progress
5. ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	31. 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	Revised and submitted to cabinet for approval	Significant progress
	32. 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	Policy submitted to cabinet	Significant progress
	33. Labor Market Information System developed	Na	Draft Labour Market Information System has been developed	Na	LMIS website functional	Significant progress
	34. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	6,000	5,696	6,424	6,624	Target achieved
	35. Number of new jobs created by sector, (NYEP)	Na	178,150	104, 631	142,700	Significant progress
	36. Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP	Na	1.9%	Na	0.045%	Slow progress
6. SOCIAL POLICY AND PROTECTION	37. Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP	Na	30,346	55,036	72,000	Steady progress
	38. Mechanism for the coordination of social protection interventions across MDAs established	Na	Lack of common targeting mechanism for pro-poor social services	A Common Targeting Mechanism has been developed and Questionnaire pretested in 6 districts	Common targeting mechanism to be piloted in 30 selected districts	Steady progress
	39. Child rights promotion and protection interventions implemented	Na	Na	Key child rights promotion and protection programmes implemented	Key children rights promotion programmes strengthened	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status 2012	Progress towards target	
	40. People with disabilities (PWDs) Act 715 fully implemented	Na	National Council on Persons with Disabilities established as per Act 715	Cabinet approved training for 5,000 PWDs in ICT and Mobile phone repairs	5,000 PWDs trained in ICT, mobile phone repairs, etc	Steady progress	
	41. National Ageing Policy fully implemented	National Ageing Policy implemented	Draft National Ageing Policy	National Ageing Policy Implementation Action Plan launched	MIPAA +10 Reviewed conducted and report circulated	Steady progress	
7.SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	42. Contribution of sports to GDP	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data	
	43. Sports policy developed and implemented	Sports approved by Cabinet	Bill by	Sports Bill reviewed by stakeholders	Sports Bill and National Sports Policy currently with Cabinet	Draft Sports Bill and National Sports Policy now being reviewed at the Ministry	Steady progress
	44. Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Na	Na	No new sports facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Two (2) new sports facilities were rehabilitated: -Sports hall at the Accra sports stadium. -Tartan tracks at the El-wak Sports Stadium	Steady progress	
	45. Number of competitive sports events organized by government	Na	Na	Fifty-two (52) sports events hosted	Twenty (20) sports events hosted in year 2012	Slow progress	

Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009 – 2012

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
1. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. The level of compliance with the transition law	Commencement of inventory of Executive assets to be recorded in the State register Undertake studies of best practices Orientation of all political parties on transitional procedure - Passage of LI for enforcement of the transitional law	- Transition Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	Final Bill forwarded to Parliament and it's at the Considerations Stage	Law enacted; Transition Team appointed and supervised transition although there were challenges	Significant Progress
	2. The Total number of papers laid and considered by parliament.	>78 Na Na Na	- Total # of Sittings: 78 - C'ttee Meetings: 450 - Bills Considered: 10 - Papers Laid: 194 ➢ LI = Na ➢ Int'l agreem't = Na ➢ Committee report = Na	= 111 = 283 = 25 = 228 ➢ LI = 23 ➢ Int'l agreem't = 27 ➢ C'mtee report = 178	= 131 =: 263 = 21 = 504 ➢ LI = 116 ➢ Int'l agreem't = 90 ➢ C'mtee report = 142	Target Achieved
	3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	Actual Release 30%	Allocation Actual <i>(Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil)</i> - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	Allocation Actual <i>(Ghc 'mil) (Ghc 'mil)</i> - 48.05 64.38 42.0% chg 2.6% chg	Allocation Actual Ghc 48.01 mil 50% Actual Ghc 64.38 mil Chg 13%	Target Achieved
	4. The revised National constitution	- Cabinet review of report and draft Constitutional proposals - Referendum conducted on key amends - Parliamentary approval of proposed Constitutional amendments	- 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	Final Report presented to Cabinet	Still pending. A five-member Implementation Committee has been set up and has started work implementing White Paper	Target not Achieved
	5. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Na Na 33.6%	Actual Releases <i>(Ghc 'mil) %Chg</i> - EC = Na - CHRAJ = Na	Actual Releases <i>(Ghc 'mil) %Chg</i> EC = (109.2) 704% CHRAJ = (9.680) 47.4%	Actual Releases <i>(Ghc 'mil) %Chg</i> EC = (GH¢222.9) 104.1% CHRAJ = (GH¢15.5) 59.7%	Significant Progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
		25.1% 20.0%	- NCCE=7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = Na - NMC = 0.448 (23%)	NCCE=(17.903) 22.5% JS=(34.455) NMC=(0.933) 182%	NCCE=(GH¢34.5) 92.8% JS(GH¢102.404) 42% NMC=(GH¢2.13) 127.7%	
	6.The share of resources to the election fund	Na	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.	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation	Slow progress
	7.Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy formulation and development process	CSOs Participate in preparing annual monitoring report on national development plans	- National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think tanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	- CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
NA		- Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index (OBI) Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	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	Ghana recording OBI a score of 50 out of 100	Slow progress	
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 were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2011 MDBS review meeting, SWGs meetings	CSOs were represented the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2012 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.	District APRM Oversight Committees meetings were conducted - 40 districts collected data, analyzed and validated report	District Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 30 districts. Validation workshops carried out in all 10 regions of the country.	Target Achieved	

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
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¢518.87 mill+ Gh¢12,908.02 mill 4.02%	Gh¢615.894 mil Gh¢16,668.4 3.7%	Significant 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¢318.04 mill+ Gh¢11,676.60 mill 2.72% 7.5%	Gh¢429.845 Gh¢15,508.1 2.8% 1.1%	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	= 39,686 = 470,866 = 8.4%	=42,288 =479,680 =8.8%	Steady Progress
	11. Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their DMTPs in line with NDPC's planning guidelines	170	- # of MMDAs implementing DMTPs under GPRS II= 138 (less 32 newly created MMDAs) - Terminal year of DMTPs under GPRS II =2009 - Planning Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders	# of MMDAs who prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	# of MMDAs who 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	170	- # of MMDAs who prepared 2009 APR = 151 - M&E Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders	# of MMDAs who prepared 2011 APR= 100	140	Target not achieved
3. CREATION/ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE POVERTY/INEQUALITY	13. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	Gini index: <0.4245	Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	Na	Na -GSS commenced the conduct of GLSS 6 -Data on Gini index expected to be available in 2014	Lack of Data

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	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 - 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	0 -Stakeholder consultation meeting on the Western Corridor Development Authority organized in Elmina -Framework for Western Corridor Development Authority expected to be replicated in Eastern Corridor when completed	Slow progress
	15. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives as a percentage of total national budget	MiDA= Na SADA= Gh¢25mil CEDECOM= Gh¢5.2mil	MiDA = Na SADA = 0.00 CEDECOM = Na	MiDA = US\$197.98 mil(Donor); Gh¢1.91 mil & US\$22.98 mil (GoG) SADA = Gh¢30mil CEDECOM = Gh¢2.566 mil	MiDA = US\$88.80 mil (Donor); Gh¢18.71 mil(GoG) SADA = Gh¢165.0 mil CEDECOM = Gh¢3.72 mil	Steady progress
4. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	16. 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%	54%
	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%	Na Na Na Na Na
5. PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS	18. Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme implemented	-Service wide benchmark agreed and operational (Retrieval, Control mechanism etc)	- Civil Service delivery Improvement plan prepared	Implementation of Civil Service Improvement Programme On-going.	Performance Agreement System reintroduced	Target achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
		-Leadership and managerial training scheme instituted		-Funding Proposal developed and submitted to development Partners and MDAs.		
	19. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	Na	Na	Na	Na Only 63% of MDAs have substantive Chief Directors	Lack of data
	20. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	Na	Na	23	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)	41 st	30 th	Target not achieved
	22. Number of National Policy dialogues	23 Na Na Na 80 7	- No. of meet the press series: 18 - Press Conferences: 15 - Budget dissemination programmes: 1 - Town Hall meetings: 1 - National Policy Fair: 0	23 16 1 3 4 (including 1 national and 3 regional fairs)	13 - - 41 4	Target not achieved
7. WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE	23. Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues	15%	- No Baseline data - Share of MOWAC's budget as % of total national budget = 0.1%	- MDAs = 0.17% - MMDAs = Na	0.14% Na	Target not achieved
	24. Percentage of women in public life	40% 30% 40% 15% 30% 100% 40% 40% 20% Na 40% by 2012	- 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%	= 15.4% (10) = 20% (7) = 8.3% (19) = 5.1% (11) = 8.3% (2) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 12.8% (12) = Na = 7% (427) = 12.3%	= 15.4% (10) = 20% (7) = 10.6% (29) = 5.1% (11) = 2% (8.3) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 12.8% (12) = Na = 7% (427) = 23%	Target not achieved
	25. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	Na	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	23 55	23 55	Slow progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	26. Proportion of women with access to funding under MASLOC and other Micro-Finance institutions	57,048	- MASLOC = Na - # of women group linked to other micro-credit schemes = 5,000	Women: 32,835 (90.37%) (Men + women) 36,328 Na	Women: 88,983 (88.52%) (Men + women) 97,352	Target Achieved
	27. Number of women groups provided with access to agro-processing machinery	50 women group	- Na - (40 agro-processing machines)	95 (109 agro-processing machines)	15 women groups (made up of 392 women)	Target not achieved
8. FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	28. Corruption perception Index	Na	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	3.9 (69 th out of 183) 46 (according to the new methodology)	45 (on the scale of 0 - 100)	Slow progress
	29. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Na	3. CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 11,176 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 124 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 1,143 Total #: 12,443 4. EOCO: - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40%	3. CHRAJ: = 10,711 = 13 = 753 = 11,477 4. EOCO: = Na	3. CHRAJ: = 10,964 = 31 = 1,043 = 12,038 4. EOCO: = Na	Significant progress
	30. Enactment and implementation of the freedom of information Law	Na	- Right to Information Bill: None - Right to Information Bill currently at the finalization stage at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently ongoing	Technically the Bill has elapsed and has to be withdrawn and re-laid	Bill still pending in Parliament.	Slow progress
	31. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee and sanctioned	Na	- Na	Na	793 corruption related recommendations	Significant progress
9. ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE	32. Number of lawyers called to the bar	300 (36.4%)	Called to the bar: 168	205	230	Target not achieved
		55 (22.2%)	# of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	11	22	

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	33. Percentage of courts computerized	65%	16.3%	37.0%	19.0%	Target not achieved
	34. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	7 months	7 months	7 months	Target not achieved
	35. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	105,200 142,300	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	90,366 98,512	87,914 92,785	Target not achieved
	36. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	85%	No. of Cases Resolved=3,703 Total no. of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	7,000 8,000 87.5%	No. of Cases Resolved=8,767 Total no. of Cases Reported=Na Percentage=Na	Significant progress
	37. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	8,000	5,358	<u>Recorded</u> 4,127 <u>Settled</u> 2,186	<u>Recorded</u> 5,924 <u>Settled</u> 2,722	Target not achieved
	38. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	300 (36.4%)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	39. Police citizen ratio	39,744 by 2013 About 1:648 by 2013	- Total # of police: 23,744 Ratio: 1: 927	24,818 Ratio 1:976	29,117 Ratio: 1:847	Target not Achieved
	40. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	Na	23,605	27,139 (15%)	Target Achieved
	41. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	Na	Na	18,250 hrs (10men @ 5hrs daily)	21,900 hrs men@ 5hrs daily) (12	Significant Progress
	42. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels		- Reported cases =243,769 - % Chg: 1.6%	= 231,908 % chg: 1.0% (decrease)	=228,653 % chg: 1.4% (decrease)	Steady progress
	43. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	35(-18.6%) 30(25%)	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
	44. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	Na	- Cases reported - (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	42 505 31	Cases reported: (NACOB)=43 Police=491 Cases disposed (NACOB)=12	Slow progress

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	45. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Na	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	3,233 (29% increase) -Rescue operations=456	4,577 (42%) Rescue operations=677	Slow Progress
	46. Rate of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	-20%	Flood – Northern Sector = 121,044 - Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173, 473 Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 40,590 - Southern Sector = 187,738 - TOTAL= 228,328 Earthquake = Na	- Northern Sector = 72,981 - Southern Sector = 28,691 - TOTAL = 101,672 Earthquake = Na	Target Not Achieved
	47. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	Na	84 (100%)	153(16%)	314(48%)	Significant progress
	48. Percentage change in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents	Na	- Work Permit = 5wks - Residence Permit = 4wks - Extension of Visitor's Permit/ Validation = 2wks - Re-entry Visa =2wks - Emergency Entry/ Transit Visa =72hrs	-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)	-Within 3wks (25 %reduction) -within 8 days(14% increase) -within 5 working days 28.6% (28.6 %reduction) -within 3 days 40% (40 %reduction) -within 3 days (%reduction)	Steady Progress
	49. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	15% reduction	3 Minutes (100%)	2 Minutes (33.33% increased)	3 Minutes (25% increased)	Target not Achieved
	50. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	10%	Na	Na	Na	Lack of Data
11. FORESTALL EXTERNAL AGGRESSION	51. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces	4.0% 15% 11%	Net recruit'mt rate= -11.0% - Rate of recruit'mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%	= 7.2% =10.7% = 3.5%	= 0.7% = 0.5% = 1.2%	Target not achieved
	52. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	33.1%	Approv Actual <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> 2009:156.56 197.28 %Chg:41.3% 38.8%	Approv Actual <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> 205.48 412.914 %Chg:19.6% 77.2%	Approv Actual <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> 210.30 368.0 %Chg:2.35% -10.88%	Target Achieved
	53. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%	16.4%	33.0%	Target Achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
12. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	54. Share of budgetary resources to the Department of Social Welfare, as % of discretionary expenditure	Na	0.05% (Gh¢ 3.695 mill)	0.2% (Gh¢11.068 mill)	0.22%	Steady progress
	55. 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 	# Child labour =10 # Child trafficking=120 # Child abuse = 9	# Child labour=1 # Child trafficking =10 # Child abuse =27	Steady progress
13. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	56. 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 	309 29 (9.4%) 280 (90.6%)	650 150 (23.1%) 500 (76.9%)	Target not Achieved
	57. 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) 	0.5% (1 out of 195) 28.8% (17 out of 59)	15.71% (11 of 70) legislated and reports generated & circulated 23.73% (14 of 59) sent to Parliament for legislation.	Significant progress Slow 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	(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg MCC= 6.119 mil NHC= 0.3548 mil NCC=0.527 mil	(Gh¢ 'mil) %Chg MCC = 1.11 mill NHCs = 0.112 mil NCC = 0.611 mil	Slow Progress
14. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT	59. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	# of Missions = 55	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 6	Target achieved
	60. Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana	15	# ratified = 11 (including amendments to the Constitutive Act of the AU,2003; AU Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact, 2005; UN Convention Against Corruption; and AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, 2003)	At least 4 (including Convention on 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)	# ratified=9 (including Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crimes 2000; Optional Protocol on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Second review of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between Members of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	Target not achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	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	# Presidential summit=9 # of Trade & Investment negotiations= Na # of conferences=34 # of Trade & exhibition= 26	4 Na 57 25	Steady Progress
	62. Total number of Ghana's embassies and consulates abroad with, trade and investment promotion desk officers	Na	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	50 6	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	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¢0.941 mil)	Budgetary approval: •M&E = Na •Statistics GSS =Gh¢3 mil (GoG release =Gh¢1.676 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.324mil) NDPC = Gh¢2.042 mil (GoG release =Gh¢0.254 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.592 mil*)	Steady progress
	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 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)	13(including -CPI, PPI, PES, MICS 4, 2011 Final GDP Estimates, Annual GDP Estimates, National Accounts Statistics, Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics, Digest of Macroeconomics, GDP on Quarterly Basis, Economic Performance, Ghana at a Glance, 2010 Census Final Results	Target Achieved

FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR	2012 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Progress towards target
	65. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in Northern and Brong-Ahafo regions	- NIA undertake registration exercise in Central, Western, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra regions, covering about 83.2% of the total population of the these regions.	- No registration at Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions - NIA undertook limited distribution of Ghanacard in the Greater Accra Region	There was 1,063,378 turn out which represents 60.94% of 2007 Estimated Population of 1,744,722	Target not Achieved
16. MANAGING MIGRATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	66. Share of remittances to GDP	10%	11.7% (US\$1,788.37 mil)	6.4% (US\$2,368.8 mil)	5.1 (US\$1,953.7 mil)	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)	- 500,000 Ghanaians living in the UK alone - 111,000 Ghanaians living in the US	101,871 (No. Registered) 2,917,688 (Estimated number of Ghanaians)	Lack of data