



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

**2013
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEA	Agricultural Extension Agents
AESL	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
A-GD	Attorney-General's Department
AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMSEC	Agriculture Mechanization and Service Centres
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASCo	Ayensu Starch Company
ASM	Artisinal and Small-Scale Mining
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
BRRl	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
CLS	Customary Land Secretariat
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
CSIR	Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
C-TPAT	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism
CWlQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DAAS	District Agricultural Advisory Services
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DAES	Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services
DDF	District Development Fund
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads

DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
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
EA	Enumeration Area
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
EDAIF	Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Education For All
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMQAP	Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project
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
FC	Forestry Commission
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Programme
FBOs	Farmer Based Organisation
FtBOs	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
GAC	Ghana AIDS 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
GCNET	Ghana Community Network
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
GGBL	Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited
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
GIPA	Ghana Investment Promotion Authority
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GMA	Ghana Medical Association
GMEF	Ghana M&E Forum
GNAT	Ghana National Association of Teachers
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	Government of Ghana
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
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
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
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
H1N1	Hemagglutinin1 Neuraminidase1
HACCP	Hazard Control and Critical Analysis
HELPAGE	Help Age Ghana
HFZ	High Forest Zone
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
HTF	Human Trafficking Fund
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
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
IDFs	Import Declaration Forms
IE&C	Instruction, Education and Communication
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
JASMES	Joint Agenda For Strengthening M&E and Statistics
JFFLS	Junior Farm Field and Life Schools
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
LAP	Land Administration Project
LC	Lands Commission
LCG	Low Carbon Growth
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
LGSS	Local Government Service Secretariat
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
MC	Minerals Commission
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi-Donor Budgetary Support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDPI	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
MFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MFA&RI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
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
MOAP	Market-Oriented Agricultural Project
MOC	Ministry of Communications
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Information
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
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
NA	Not Available
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
NAP	National Apprentice Programme
NBCHM	National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCE	National Council for Civic Education
NCCPF	National Climate Change Policy Framework
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
NEDCO	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
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
NPRA	National Pension Regulatory Authority
NRSC	National Road Safety Commission
NTEs	Non-traditional Exports
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
PAs	Petroleum Agreements
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PC	Petroleum Commission
PEF	Private Enterprise Foundation
PHMHB	Private Hospitals and Maternity Homes Board
PJCC	Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
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
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
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
SWG	Sector Working Group
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
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
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization
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 2013 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 2013. It is the fourth assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the twelfth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

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 2013 APR presents the result of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2013. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during that year to bring about the expected changes in these indicators.

Out of a total of 315 indicators assessed, about 27.9% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2013, compared to 29.8% in 2012, while 22.2% made steady progress compared to 24.4% in 2012. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress, however, increased from 30.2% in 2012 to 38.4% in 2013, while the number of indicators without data continued to decrease further from 13% in 2012 to 11.4% in 2013.

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

2.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

The economy continued to record significant growth in 2013 to sustain the country’s middle income status as envisaged under the GSGDA. The real GDP growth was estimated at 7.6% in 2013, with a corresponding nominal GDP increasing from US\$39,871.84 million in 2012 to US\$43,457.04 million in 2013. Subsequently the per capita GDP increased from US\$1,538.80¹ in 2012 to US\$1,637.80 in 2013 compared to the target of US\$1,567.27 set under the GSGDA. The GDP growth in 2013 was driven mainly by strong performance in the

¹Adjusted based on the revised GDP by GSS in 2014

Services sector which recorded a growth rate of 9.6%, similar to the situation in 2012 when the sector recorded a growth rate of 11%.

The structure of the economy continued to shift 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 2013 with a share of 49.6%, followed by Industry (28.5%) and Agriculture (21.9%).

A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows increased inflation and interest rates, reduced money supply, an increase in public sector borrowing from the banking sector, and continued depreciation of the local currency. Inflationary pressures were driven mainly by the series of upward adjustments in domestic petroleum prices, cost-push effects of the energy crisis and the demand pressures resulting from the effects of the expansionary fiscal policy. The fiscal slippage was underpinned by shortfalls in revenue and grants, higher spending on wages and salaries as well as interest costs. The Ghana Stock exchange experienced significantly improved performance in 2013 compared to 2012, on account of good performance by listed companies and pension fund managers.

The Ghana Cedi continued to weaken against all the major trading currencies on the domestic market in 2013 as a result of demand pressures from both official sources and the informal sector. The overall balance of payments deficit declined marginally from US\$1.2 billion in 2012 to 1.17 billion in 2013. This was mainly due to 21.5% decline in the trade balance between 2012 and 2013.

The gross public debt increased from 48.0% of GDP in 2012 to 55.8% of GDP in 2013, following a decline from 38.9% in 2010 to 34.4% in 2011. The main sources of the growth in the gross public debt in 2013 continued to be both domestic (51.6%), and external (48.4%), 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 increased from a stock position of US\$5,348.96 million at the end of December 2012 to US\$5,632.15 million, representing an increase of 5.3%.

3.0 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The review of private sector indicators in 2013 shows slow performance in most of the key indicators. Though the Government continued to implement reforms aimed at improving the competitiveness of the private sector progress remained slow in 2013. The share of industry to GDP continued to improve on account of oil related inflows, however the share of manufacturing sector in overall GDP declined in 2013, while the key tourism sector indicators recorded significant improvements, though their respective targets were not achieved.

Private Sector Development

The overall ranking of Ghana on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business, and on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) declined in 2013. This

situation has been attributed in part to the deterioration in some of the macroeconomic indicators, as well as the challenges in the regulatory environment including the number of days taken to resolve commercial disputes, which worsened during that period. Accordingly, business confidence index as recorded by Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) Business Barometer, dropped to the 18 month low of 26.7 during the last quarter of 2013, compare with average of 32.7 for entire 2013. Addressing the challenges in the macroeconomic environment, and addressing the regulatory and institutional constraints will place the private sector on the path of accelerated growth and development.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is fundamental to the growth and development of any country. It is difficult to envisage an efficient private sector without the practice of good corporate governance. As measured by the number of firms that signed on to the UN Global Compact, corporate governance in Ghanaian firms declined from 34 companies in 2012 to 29 in 2013, reversing what had been the steady progress in the number of Ghanaian firms that had adopted good corporate practices. Efforts should therefore be made in the coming years to strengthening the regulatory framework and the institutions responsible for monitoring the behaviour and practices of private sector firms. Attention should also be paid to investing in monitoring and evaluation to improve transparency and accountability of corporate entities.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Ghana's economy is mostly made up of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which are operated by and/or employ mainly women. Their efficiency and competitiveness are crucial to the country's economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Though comprehensive data on the MSMEs is not available, estimate on the share of value of MSME products in total non traditional exports (NTEs) shows an increase from 37.5% in 2012 to 39.6% in 2013. The value of MSMEs NTEs was estimated at US\$963.68 million in 2013, representing a growth rate of 8.8% in 2013.

Though the sector has attracted some attention in policy discourse in recent times, it is still under-developed and poorly regulated. Low management skills, uncoordinated public interventions and shortage of debt and equity financing, among others remain a challenge for the effective development of the sector. It is therefore important for Government's policy on developing the sector to prioritise these constraints for the necessary action.

Accelerated Industrial Development

Following the moderate performance of the sector against the budget and GSGDA targets in 2012, the growth rate of the industrial sector remains above the pre-oil growth rate of about 7%. This performance continued to be at the back of the growth in electricity, crude oil production and construction sub-sectors. The decline in the growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector, which begun in 2011, continued in 2013. This led to a further decline in the share of manufacturing sub-sector in total GDP. This trend in the performance of the manufacturing sector remains a concern for the overall strategy of using the manufacturing sector as a catalyst for industrial, as well as agriculture transformation. The major challenge faced by the manufacturing sector in 2013 continued to be unreliable power supply, leading to high cost of production and declining output. Accelerating the implementation of the National Industrial

Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme (ISSP), launched in 2011, and addressing persistent energy challenge will enhance the capacity of the sector to play its catalytic role in the economic transformation agenda as envisaged under the GSGDA.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The tourism sector remains the 4th highest foreign exchange earner after gold, cocoa and remittances from Ghanaians abroad. International tourist arrivals grew by 10%, leading to 11.8% increase in tourist receipts and contributing 4.3% to GDP in 2013. The capacity of the tourism sector continued to be enhanced through the development of appropriate tourism infrastructure, including development of new hotels and the improvement of existing ones. The number of star rated hotels in Ghana increased by 11.5% in 2013 and a number of domestic tourists sites continued to be improved. Total employment generated in both formal and informal enterprises and establishments in the tourism sector however declined by 11.14% in 2013.

Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Though comprehensive data on the size of the Creative Arts Industry continued not to be available, the industry is however estimated to be impacting positively in the areas of job creation, economic growth, and poverty reduction through trade in creative works and services. The United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO's) 2013 Creative Economy Report indicated that 1.5% of Ghana's GDP is accounted for by both private formal cultural activities. The informality of the Creative Arts Industry was noted as a major challenge in estimating the real contribution of the creative sector. The music industry alone was estimated by a baseline study conducted by the Musicians Union of Ghana (MUSIGA) in 2013 to have generated an annual income of GH¢149.644 million in 2012, representing 0.20% of GDP. The value of trade in handicraft was estimated at US\$2.46 million in 2013, while the total number of creative works registered by the Copyright Office of Ghana stood at 1,015 in 2013 compared to 1,172 in 2012. This included 413 musical works, 498 literary works, 47 audiovisual works, 48 artistic works and logos, and 9 computer softwares.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as 44.4% of the total number of indicators monitored under the thematic area either achieved their targets, or made significant/steady progress. This represents a worsened situation from the 2012 record of 61.1%.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

The growth of the agriculture sector in 2013 improved over growth in 2012, with the crops sub-sector recording the highest growth rate, followed by fisheries and then livestock. Similar to the pattern observed in 2012, the total output of about 50% of the major staple crops recorded an average decline of about 20%. The reduction in output of these crops, especially maize, millet and sorghum was attributable in part to erratic rainfall, and in part to a reduction

in area under cultivation. This notwithstanding, Ghana continued to be self-sufficient in food production as total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2013, while the volume of exported agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, declined in 2013 as 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 species which slowed down in 2012 recorded improvement in 2013, with the poultry sector in the lead. On the other hand, total annual domestic fish production decreased by 4.7% over that of 2012, compared to an increase of 3.3% in 2012, and contributed about 1.4% to the GDP in 2013 compared to 1.5% in 2012.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The contribution of the mining and quarry sub-sector to overall GDP continued to record improvement largely on account of increased receipts from oil production in 2013. However, the mineral sub-sector recorded a generally poor performance in 2013, largely on the account of the downturn in global prices of these mineral exports, especially gold. Direct fiscal benefits from mineral production, including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, recorded mixed outcomes, compared to 2011 and 2012 when they all improved and exceeded their respective targets. Also, total employment generated by the sector declined marginally in 2013 after a period of continuous increase between 2009 and 2012. The cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP remains high, in spite of the efforts 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

The total number of recoverable petroleum resources in 2013 was estimated at 946 mmbbl of oil and 1055 bcf of gas from the Jubilee, TEN, and Sankofa-GyeNyame oilfields. The total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field in 2013 was 35,587,558 barrels or 100,247 bopd, representing a 35% increase over production in 2012. The growth was due to the increase in the number of producing wells from 9 to 12, and to the successful execution of the acid simulation operation that halted the premature decline in production of existing wells. Total production from the Saltpond Field, the only other producing field apart from Jubilee, in 2013 was 105,039.60 barrels as against 77,374 barrels in 2012, representing an increase in production of approximately 35.8%. The amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration in 2013 was estimated at US\$1.63 billion, compared to US\$2.70 billion recorded in 2012.

The GNPC on behalf of the Government of Ghana (GoG), made six oil liftings in 2013, which amounted to a total of 5,876,260 barrels of crude oil and yielded a total sum of US\$ 628,580,080 million. Royalties, corporate taxes and rentals raised the GoG receipts to US\$ 846,767,184. Twenty six percent (26%) of the receipts were transferred to the GNPC. The balance of US\$624.3 million was then allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815), with 43.8% being accommodated within the budget in the form of Average Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), 39.4% going into the Stabilisation Fund, and 16.9% going into the Heritage Fund.

As part of government's effort to ensure better participation in the oil and gas sector, parliament approved the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013, to provide legal backing to the Local Content Policy. Furthermore, a draft Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill to regulate development, production and utilization of the country's hydrocarbon resources was submitted to Cabinet for approval.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Infrastructure: Road, Railway, Maritime and Air

Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network of roads in 2013 was estimated at 71,063kms. This represents about 4.4% increase over the 2012 network of 68,067kms. The increase in network resulted from an increase of 1,600kms in urban roads and 1,396kms in trunk roads. Feeder roads constituted 59.4% of the national network of roads, trunk roads 20.9% and urban roads 19.7%. The 2013 road condition mix improved over the 2012 situation after virtual stagnation in 2011 and 2012. The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated remained at the 2012 level 45% following a decline from 57% in 2011.

Estimates on the annual road crashes indicate that road crashes declined marginally from 14,914 in 2012 to 14,390 in 2013, following successive increase since 2011. Fatal crashes and associated road crash fatalities were estimated at 1,645 and 2,096 respectively, while the number of casualties injured was 12,655.

Following the recovery in 2012, both the passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail continued to increase in 2013. Passenger traffic increased from 17,400 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012 to 19,470 (thousand passenger-km) in 2013, while goods traffic increased from 38.89 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2012 to 65.04 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2013.

The reversal of the continuous decrease in maritime cargo traffic (in tonnes), which begun in 2011 continued in 2013. However, container traffic (in TEUs) recorded a decrease. Domestic air transport passenger movement increased 212.8%, while the number of international passengers decreased 1.6% in 2013. Also there was a 6.2% increase in 2013, while total aircraft movement increased by 6.1%.

Science and Technology

The assessment of the indicators shows that apart from the share of research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP, which remained the same, all the other indicators recorded improvements in 2013. The number of businesses or industries assisted to undertake R&D on production increased significantly by 21% from 105 in 2012 to 127 in 2013, while the number of publications of research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 53.8% and 54%, respectively. The number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 71% and 30%, respectively, indicating that the linkage between industry and research is gradually improving.

Developing Information and Communication Technology

The share of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector in overall GDP increased from 23.4% in 2012 to 24.7% in 2013. The number of new jobs created by the sector in 2013 was estimated at 3,063, a marginal decline from the 3,500 jobs created in 2012. The overall broadband capacity available for ICT development was estimated to be about 12.3 terabits.

The penetration rate of telephones increased from 102% in 2012 to 108.2% in 2013, largely on account of the significant improvements in mobile cellular subscriptions from 101.3% in 2012 to 107.2% in 2013. By the end of 2013, approximately 88% of Ghanaian phone users had been properly registered. The subscribers of internet service declined from 14.1% in 2012 to 9.7% in 2013. Students of Nursing Training Colleges and other tertiary institutions, Senior High Schools (SHS) and Junior High Schools (JHS) were supplied with computers, in addition to the supply of computers to libraries of some selected institutions.

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. Biomass continued to be the major form of energy for consumption in Ghana, followed by petroleum products and electricity. The proportion of the population with access to electricity has remained constant since 2011 at 72% against the medium-term target of 85% by 2015.

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks continued to be expanded in 2013. In total, Ghana Grid Company (GRIDCo) added 12km of transmission lines to its existing network, while Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) added 34,524km and 169km of sub-transmission and distribution lines to their existing networks, respectively.

In 2013 the share of hydroelectric power declined marginally to 63.97% from 67.1% in 2012, while a small percentage (0.02) of solar was also generated.

The distribution losses of ECG improved marginally from 23.48% in 2012 to 23.37% in 2013 but fell below the target of 21%, while that of NEDCo changed from 20.2% in 2012 to 20.1%. The average number of interruptions per customer per year continued to improve for ECG and NEDCo customers in the rural and urban areas, respectively, but worsened for customers in urban and rural areas of ECG and NEDCo, respectively.

Human Settlements Development

In 2009 a Human Settlements study was conducted and a draft policy was later formulated and discussed. A draft policy report was submitted to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in 2012 for formulation of a human settlement policy. Copies of the spatial planning models and standards which were published in 2012 were distributed in 2013. The number of MMDAs applying GIS methodology in spatial planning increased from 14 in 2012 to 75 in 2013. The increment was due to the street naming project that was undertaken in all districts.

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. In 2013 the Bill was reviewed based on comments from the Attorney-General's Department. Consultancy service for drafting the Bill and the requisite Legislative Instruments (LIs) were started and were 20% completed. Furthermore, spatial planning elements have been incorporated into the guidelines for medium term development planning. The Town and Country Planning Department is currently working with NDPC to complete the processes of developing integrated guidelines for district level planning.

Housing Development

Though data are not available on the total housing stock in 2013, statistical estimates put the housing deficit of the country at about 1.7 million housing units. Therefore, to be able to address the deficit and accommodate new households, there is the need for an annual delivery of about 170,000 units over the next 10 years.

As part of government's initiative to make housing accessible to the low and middle income groups in the country through the Affordable Housing Programme, the construction of the 4,720 affordable housing units was continued, with the projects at various stages of completion across the country. A total number of 1,817 housing units at the Borteyman, Kpone and Asokore-Mampong sites have been allocated by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH).

To regulate real estate agency practice, commercial transactions in real estate including the sale, purchase, rental and leasing of real estate and related fixed assets, a bill was drafted and comments were received from the Attorney-General's Department. A bill for the establishment of a Survey Council as a corporate body to regulate the practice of surveying and related matters was approved by the Cabinet for finalization by the Attorney-General's Department and for submission to the Parliament.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas continued to decline from 62.9% in 2012 to 57.47% in 2013, and fell significantly below the target of 70.1%. The rural areas continued to record improvements in access from 58% in 2009 to 63.66% in 2013, though it still fell below the target of 70.1%. At the regional level, access ranges from a low of about 8% in the Upper West Region to a high of 69% in the Northern region. 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 171 in 2012 to 181 in 2013. Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, hand dug-out wells, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated in 2013 was estimated at 820 compared to 783 in 2012.

On the other hand, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the country was estimated at 14% in 2013 compared to 13% in 2012 and the target of 28% set for 2013. The number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by or for households nationwide was estimated at 875,000. It was estimated that 70% of solid waste generated in major towns and cities was properly disposed of, which was 20% below the target for 2013. Accessibility to domestic toilet systems was estimated at 14%, representing a decline from the 2011 level of 16%. The percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities increased slightly to 58%.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Education

Progress has been made in increasing access to education across all levels of basic education, with all enrolment indicators improving in the 2012/13 academic year. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) at the kindergarten (KG) level improved from 99.4% in 2011/12 to 113.8% in 2012/13, and exceeded the target of 100.0% set for 2015. At the primary level, the GER for children in the 6-11 age group reached 105.0%, compared to 96.5% in the previous academic year, suggesting that most children in the country now have access to primary schools and Ghana is gradually approaching universal primary enrolment. Enrolment in Junior High school for children in the 12-14 age group also improved, with the GER increasing from 80.6% to 82.2%.

Similarly, the official age enrolment at all the levels of basic education continued to improve in line with the recent trend in GER. The net enrolment ratio (NER) experienced significant growth at the KG level, moving from 64.2% in 2011/12 to 74.8% in 2012/13, while the NER at the primary level increased from 81.7% to 84.1%, and from 46.2% to 47.8% at the JHS level in the same period. Efforts to improve completion rates at the basic education level are showing results, with the rates increasing at both the primary and JHS levels.

Upon completion of basic education, graduates have the opportunity to transit into senior high schools (SHS) or technical and vocational institutes. In 2012/13, there was a marginal reduction in GER at the SHS level from 37.1% in 2011/12 to 36.8%. Also completion rate at this level continued to be low, with a higher proportion of boys than girls completing their SHS education (33.9% vs. 28.1%). This condition needs to be addressed to ensure that all children complete high school, and that gender parity is achieved at this level of education.

At the tertiary level, enrolment continued to increase during the 2012/13 academic year. Total enrolment in both public and private institutions increased by 8.2% to reach 283,506. Enrolment in public universities increased by 17.4%, while that for private increased by 3.8%.

The disparities between boys and girls in access to education, especially at the basic education level, as measured by gender parity index (GPI), improved at the kindergarten (KG) level from 0.98 in 2011/12 to 1.03 in 2012/13, surpassing the target of 1.00. This means that a higher proportion of girls than boys in the age group 4-5 years enrolled in KG schools. Gender parity has also almost been achieved at the primary level, with GPI of 0.99. In contrast, there is still some way to go in achieving parity at the JHS level and beyond. The GPI at the JHS and SHS is 0.93 and 0.86 respectively, while the proportion of tertiary students who are female is still averaging 34.0% in public universities, 33.0% in polytechnics and 41.8% in colleges of education.

To achieve improved quality of education, the objective was to enhance access to teaching and learning materials especially core textbooks, increase the number of trained teachers, and enhance school performance in national education assessment. Assessment of progress based on the 2012 BECE results shows that 54.0% of students achieved average scores in the core subjects of English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science, with boys performing better than girls in all the core subjects except English. The number of trained teachers in basic schools continued to improve with the pupil per trained teacher ratio falling across public

basic schools. The number of core textbooks per pupil stood at 1.2 and 0.9 for Primary and JHS public schools, respectively, thereby falling short the target of 3.

Health

The review of health sector performance in 2013 showed mixed results. Outpatient Department (OPD) visits per capita continued to improve and reached 1.27 in 2013 compared to 1.17 in 2012. The proportion of children fully immunized by age one increased substantially from 87.9% in 2012 to 96.9% in 2013 on account of the nation-wide immunization exercise. On the other hand, the proportion of pregnant women who received at least one antenatal care visit declined marginally in 2013, similar to pattern for at least 4 antenatal visits which declined by 6%. The coverage of supervised delivery declined by 3.1%, thereby reversing the positive trend observed in recent years. Based on institutional data, maternal mortality ratio (including those of TBAs and Teaching Hospitals) has declined from 194 per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 160.9 live births in 2013.

The adult HIV prevalence rate has continued to decline since 2009, when it was 1.9% to reach 1.3% in 2013, while the median HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women also decreased from 2.1% in 2012 to 1.9% in 2013. At the regional level, the median HIV antenatal prevalence rate declined in six out of the ten regions. In 2013, a total of 492,622 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 9,508, representing 1.93% tested positive, down from 2.03% in 2012. Out of the number who tested positive, 76.0% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT), compared to 70.0% in 2012. The number of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy continued to grow and increased from 69,870 in 2012 to 75,762 in 2013.

The efficient delivery of high quality health services to the population is dependent on the training and equitable distribution of health personnel. In 2013, the total number of nurses on government payroll increased by 18.3%, while the number of doctors increased by 5.4%. As a result the nurse to population ratio improved from 1:1,251 in 2012 to 1:1,084 in 2013; while the doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:10,452 in 2012 to 1:10,170 in 2013.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established with the goal of removing the financial barrier to health and thereby making health care readily accessible to the population. By 2013 the total active membership of the scheme had increased to 10.1 million from 8.9 million in 2012. This covers 38.3% of the total national population compared to 34.4% in 2012. At the regional level, active membership ranged from a high of 57.2% in Upper East Region to a low of 33.1% in the Northern Region. The majority (62.0%) of active subscribers to the scheme are exempted from paying premiums (i.e. children under 18 years, persons 70 years and older and indigents). NHIS cardholders utilizing outpatient health care services increased by 17.1%, while inpatient utilization also increased by 11.9%.

Population Management

The estimated population growth rate remained unchanged at 2.5% per annum in 2013, far behind the long term target of 1.5% by 2020 set under the National Population Policy. Though survey data on Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is a measure of the rate of childbearing in the population, is not available estimated TFR from the National Population Council for 2013 was 4.2 children per woman, which is far behind the long term target of 3.0 children per woman by 2020. Access to family planning services, including the use of

modern contraception, continues to improve while unmet need for family planning continued to decline.

Productivity and Employment

Inadequate institutional capacity for collating data on employment in the labour market makes it difficult to track the number of new jobs created. Employment data from the Ghana Youth Employment and Enterprise Development Agency (GYEEDA) (previously known as National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)) has been used as proxy indicator in previous years. However, due to the restructuring of the NYEP/GYEEDA, no data on new jobs created was available in 2013. Meanwhile the development of a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) website to facilitate coherent and improved labour and employment management was initiated in 2012 but was not completed by the end of 2013. A draft National Human Resource Development Policy (NHRD) and its Implementation Action Plan designed to maximize the use of the human resource potential of Ghana for accelerated national development needs a few more stakeholder consultations before finalization and submission to Cabinet. The National Labour Commission (NLC) recorded a total of 667 complaints/petitions, down from the 686 cases received in 2012.

Social Policy and Social Protection

The budgetary resources allocated to social protection provides an indication of government's commitment to addressing social protection issues. Though 2013 data are not available on budgetary resources allocated to social protection interventions, it is projected to be higher than in 2012 on account of expansion in expenditure on the existing social protection interventions, including the LEAP Programme, Capitation Grant, the GSFP, free textbooks, free exercise books, and free school uniforms. The number of poor households benefitting from the LEAP increased from 72,642 in 2012 to 73,134 in 2013. A total of 5,741,198 pupils in public Basic Schools benefitted from the Capitation Grant in the 2012/2013 academic year, compared to 5,467,808 pupils during the 2011/12 academic year. In addition, the registration cost for 391,079 candidates was subsidized for the BECE, while 32 million exercise books were distributed to Basic Schools across the country. A total of 4,768,806 pupils benefitted from these books, while 170,221 pupils in selected deprived communities benefited from free school uniforms. The GSFP expanded from covering 1,566,309 pupils in 2011/12 academic year to 1,642,271 pupils in 2012/13 academic year.

Sports Development

Data on the contribution of sports to socio-economic development of the country continued not to be available. However, Ghana participated in a number of local and international sporting events with positive economic impact, and enhanced its international recognition and image. In total, Ghana participated in about 23 international competitions and games, including the qualifying games for Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2013 African Cup of Nations Tournament held in South Africa. Ghana's participation in these competitions led to Ghana winning 74 medals in total. Meanwhile to establish a legal framework to guide and direct sports activities in the country, work on the National Sports Bill continued in 2013. To improve sports infrastructure, work on the construction of a modern boxing gym at Bukom, preparatory works for the construction of a Senior High School sports facilities in each of the regional capitals, and district sports arenas were initiated. In addition, work on the construction of 12 multi-purpose playing courts across the country which started in 2011 was

completed, and work was initiated on an additional 8. Work on the construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued with the building of the superstructure following ground preparatory works in 2012.

8.0 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Ghana continued to make considerable progress in democratic governance in 2013. This has contributed immensely to the relative peace and stability in the country. The assessment of progress in this thematic area in 2013 focused on sixteen focus areas as follows:

Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

As part of deepening the practice of democracy and promoting good governance, Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions in 2013. Overall, three sessions were conducted by Parliament in 2013, and a total of 106 plenary and 131 committee sittings were recorded. The total number of Bills laid and passed stood at 17, compared to 21 in 2012, while a total of 8 Legislative Instruments (L.Is), compared with 116 L.Is in the previous year, were considered. A total of 85 International Agreements and Tax Waivers and 124 Committee reports from the Committees of the House, and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were considered and approved by Parliament.

A key medium term policy objective under the GSGDA is to strengthen the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs) and adequately resource them to carry out their functions effectively. Although government continues to make efforts at providing them with resources, significant challenges remain. With the exception of the Judicial Service whose budgetary releases exceeded the previous year's, all the others had their releases decline by at least 25%. The hardest hits were the Electoral Commission (EC) (by 72%) and the National Media Commission (NMC) (by 56.4%).

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

To assess the financial capacity of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) 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 5.9% in 2013. This constituted 3.4% of total government receipts (both domestic revenue and grants) in 2013, compared with 3.7% in 2012. This suggests that the proportion of resources available to the MMDAs for implementing their activities declined again in 2013 in real terms.

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

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at reducing the spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic groups. Available data from the 2012/2013 Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS6) shows that the Gini coefficient, which measures income inequality across the country has increased marginally from 41.9% in 2005/2006 to 42.3% in 2012/13. The increase, though marginal, implies that overtime Ghanaians are not benefiting evenly from the growth of the economy. In 2013 the Government continued to implement the key interventions outlined under the

GSGDA to reduce income disparities, including the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) initiatives.

Public Policy Management

To promote coherent and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that the implementation of programmes and projects by MDAs and MMDAs were effectively linked to the national development policy framework, as well as to the national budget. Although data are not currently available to assess the efficiency with which the 2013 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. As part of the effort to improve the budget preparation process and its management, the Government made a decision to move from the current Activity Based Budgeting to Programme Based Budgeting (PBB). The implementation of the PBB began in 2013 with the preparation of 2014 budget.

Public Sector Reforms

To improve the performance of the public service, the Public Services Commission (PSC) developed a new performance management policy, a new performance management appraisal system (the staff performance review appraisal form and manual), and the performance agreement model for chief executives. The two (2) instruments, namely the system and the model, are now being rolled out in all public service organizations after a pilot in 23 selected public services organizations. The performance agreement model was validated at a workshop for Chief Executives and subsequently circulated to all of them.

Other key interventions implemented to improve the efficiency of the public sector in 2013 include the development of the 2013 Annual Performance Report of the Civil Service, operationalization of the Chief Directors' Performance Agreement for 2013, and preparation of the 2013 Annual Progress Report for the Implementation of the Medium Term Development Programme. More specifically, the Performance Agreement document was revised, and 2013 Performance Agreement was signed by 20 out of 26 Chief Directors, while 4 Schemes of Service for four classes (IT/IM, Secretarial, Administrative Assistant and procurement) were reviewed and validated.

Development Communication

Since the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution, Ghana has performed well in the area of press freedom and is considered one of the freest countries in Africa. Ghana made an improvement in the 2013 World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters Without Borders, a France-based international organisation that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press. In the rankings released for 2013, Ghana moved up three places from 30th in the previous year to 27th out of 180 countries in 2013.

Government continued to organize the Annual National Policy Fair in order to improve its engagement with the people, and make more information on policy management available to citizens, thereby helping to bring governance closer to the people. However, due to the lack of funds, only one policy fair was organized in Accra, which was the fourth in the series of National Policy Fairs. In addition, 21 'Meet-the-Press' series conferences and 45 Town Hall

Meetings were organized to explain key issues and activities to the public. Six Press Conferences were also organised by the MDAs.

Women and Governance

The participation of women in public life remained low in 2013, despite the efforts at improving it. The overall participation of women in public life remained at the same level as in 2012 and falls below the medium-term target of at least 40% envisaged under the GSGDA and the 2009 level of 30%. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State remained at 15.4% and 20% respectively in 2013, while out of a total of 275 seats in Parliament, only 29 (10.6%) were occupied by women. Though comprehensive data are not available on the overall resources allocated by MDAs and MMDAs to gender issues, the share of national budgetary resources allocated to Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection increased from 0.14% in 2012 to 0.32% in 2013, after a marginal decline between 2011 to 2012.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public office holders appeared to have improved marginally in 2013. The 2013 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International placed Ghana in a better position than in the previous year. The Index showed that Ghana scored 46 points out of a 100 points (most clean), and ranked 63 out of 177 countries included in the survey. This means Ghana's performance was a marginal improvement over the 45 points scored in 2012.

The Parliament also continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of ensuring an effective use of state resources and of checking corrupt practices of public officers. In this direction, the Public Accounts Committee held five Public Sitzings in Accra and ten outside Accra to consider three Reports of the Auditor-General, pursuant to Article 187 of the Constitution. At the end of the sittings, the Committee issued a total of 14 recommendations on various cases with a total amount of GH¢28.6million to be recovered, compared with 793 recommendations made in 2012.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Efforts at strengthening the capacity of the legal system to efficiently dispense justice and ensure the rule of law could be said to have improved in 2013 with 221 newly trained lawyers called to the bar, though falling short of the projected target of 300 lawyers for the year. The number of lawyers appointed to the bench increased from 22 in 2012 to 47 in 2013, while significant progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as an additional 61.5% of the courts were computerized in 2013, compared to the 19% in 2012. These improvements have impacted positively on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which decreased to 6 months in 2013 compared to 7 months in 2012.

Ensuring Public Safety and Security

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 29,117 in 2012 to 32,117 in 2013, representing a 10% increase. This increase 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 1:747 in 2013 from 1:847 in 2012 as a result of this improvement in staff strength. The year under review also recorded an increase in frontline policing by about 7%, compared to 15% in the previous year. Analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the crime situation of the previous years was continued in 2013. In the year 2013, the GPS received a total of 220,489 complaints throughout the country. This figure was a decrease of 3.6% over the figure of 228,653 in 2012.

Fire and safety are still a serious threat to the development of Ghana. The total number of reported cases of fire outbreaks increased from 4,995 in 2012 to 5,489 in 2013, an increase of about 10%. The bulk were still domestic (2,057), followed by vehicular (756), bush fire (661), electrical (591), commercial (534), and institutional (94).

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 by ensuring that its staff strength was at least maintained even after accounting for possible losses through retirement, death, etc. Data indicate that the net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces fell short of the 2012 performance and the target of 11% set for 2013. This constitutes a slow down in the current effort at ensuring adequate capacity to forestall external aggression and protect the new oil industry.

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 2013. The number of reported cases of child trafficking also decreased marginally from 10 in 2012 to 9 in 2013. Child abuse cases declined substantially from 27 in 2012 to 15 in 2013. The capacity of the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), the key government institution responsible for providing social welfare services to the vulnerable and excluded, continued to be enhanced with increase in budgetary resource allocation and in the number of training programmes.

Promotion of National Culture for Development

The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country decreased in 2013. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded a total of 400 cases in 2013 as compared to 650 cases in 2012. Out of the 400 recorded disputes, 6 (1.5%) were resolved through the court system. During the year 2013, 16 draft LIs on lines of chieftaincy succession were presented and 18 chieftaincy succession plans with regard to both skins and stools were documented and verified.

Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

The total number of Ghana's Missions abroad increased to 57 in 2013 from 56 in 2012. They include 51 Missions and 6 Consulates as a result of the creation of one more Mission in 2013. 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 Missions are in Africa, 13 in Europe, 9 in the Middle East and Asia, and 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.

Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

There is a high and growing demand for statistical data and information in recent times to monitor the progress towards the achievement of major strategic objectives including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the GSGDA. The ability of GSS to produce and publish the 2010 Population and Housing Census results as well as the National, Regional and Thematic Reports during the year underpins the determination of the GSS to live up to its mandate. About 10 documents were produced out of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It also completed work on the conduct of the 2012/13 Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 6). However, resource constraints continued to challenge the key national institutions responsible for data collection, analysis and dissemination namely the GSS, NDPC, and the National Identification Authority.

Managing Migration for National Development

Ghanaians living abroad continued to make various contributions to the development of the country, including supporting households, investing in land purchases, building houses, investing in businesses, etc. Data on remittances from abroad show an increase from US\$1.8 billion in 2012 to US\$1.97 billion in 2013 which as a ratio to GDP increased slightly from 4.3% in 2012 to 4.4% in 2013.

9.0 LINKING THE 2013 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

Total expenditure, both recurrent and capital in 2013, amounted to GH¢26,277.16 million, equivalent to 28% of GDP. This outturn is 7% less than the planned expenditure for 2013. The budget estimate for Goods and Services, and Assets (previously Administration, Service and Investment) amounted to US\$12,784.88 million, constituting about twice of the projected Services and Investment requirement for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2013. Total releases from all sources amounted to US\$10,795.42 million, representing about 84.4% of approved budget and 151% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2013.

In contrast to the pattern observed in 2012, all thematic areas recorded shortfalls in budgetary releases except Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability; Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management; and oil and gas Development. Major mis-alignment of budgetary resources continued to be observed during the entire period of the GSGDA implementation. The sources of these mis-alignments are both GOG and DPs. Approved budgetary resources and actual releases continued to be re-prioritized away from “Private Sector Competitiveness”, “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.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure for basic services in 2013, excluding foreign financed expenditures, amounted to GH¢5,643,618,544.22, representing 24.78% of total

government expenditure (i.e. 6.66% of GDP). This represents a marginal increase over the 2013 planned expenditure of GH¢5,366,347,101.68, representing 23.09% of total government expenditure (i.e. 6.33% 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 148 MMDAs (representing 87% of the existing 170 MMDAs), submitted their 2013 APRs to NDPC for review and approval in line with the requirement of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents an improvement over the 2012 level of 82%. Following the creation of 46 additional MMDAs in 2012 the total number of MMDAs currently stands as 216.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Free Metro Mass Transit, and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme continued to be implemented by MMDAs in 2013. The review of relevant reports indicates that there was increase in NHIS coverage, increase in enrolment as a result of the Capitation Grant and the Ghana School Feeding Programme, and increase in the number of areas covered by the LEAP, but all with significant regional differences. For the NHIS, there were more renewals than new registrants with more females than males in both categories in all regions. There was no increase in the use of the Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children, but it is hoped that publicity on the availability of this social intervention will lead to an increase in patronage.

The traditional funding sources for the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) at the MMDA level remained the same, namely the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF), Urban Development Grant (UDG), Donors (both bilateral and multilateral), and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Similar to 2012 the DACF remains the major source of funding of programmes and activities for most MMDAs, especially those in rural areas, whilst the IGF was the most important source for urban MMDAs. Donor support constituted the second most important source of revenue for the Northern and Upper East Regions, whilst it was the least important for the Greater Accra.

The 20 best performing MMDAs were able to generate funds internally to the level of about 51% of their total revenue, whilst the 20 worst performing MMDAs had less than 2% of their total revenue being internally generated funds.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2013 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 2013. It is the fourth assessment of the progress of implementation of the GSGDA, and the twelfth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

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 APR 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 2013 to achieve the development goals and objectives outlined in the GSGDA. The objectives of the APR include:

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

The APR, which is the output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders, also provides an update on the status of actions taken on the GSGDA policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2013. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the following:

- The set of core indicators agreed upon in the GSGDA Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan;
- The linkage between the 2013 Annual Budget and the GSGDA; and
- Implementation of GSGDA at the District level

This report is presented in ten chapters. Chapter one provides an overview, and the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the GSGDA, while Chapters two to eight present

the status of selected indicators and outline the actions taken towards the implementation of policies and measures under the various thematic areas. Chapter nine gives an analysis of allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of the GSGDA policies, programmes and projects in 2013 as against planned expenditures under the GSGDA Costed Framework. Lastly, issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) based on the GSGDA are presented in Chapter ten.

1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2012 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2012 APR were distributed to all key stakeholders, including the Office of the President, Parliament, all MDAs and MMDAs, Academic institutions and Think tanks, CSOs, and Development Partners (DPs). The objectives for the distribution of the 2012 APR include:

- promoting awareness on the content of the 2012 APR;
- obtaining feedback on the progress made in the implementation of the key policy and programme interventions undertaken in the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA;
- maintaining stakeholder ownership of the end products of their participation and review; and
- collecting data for the preparation of 2013 Annual Progress Report.

The APR continued to be posted on the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) website (www.ndpc.gov.gh) to improve accessibility to the report. The previous practice of organising dissemination workshops in all the 10 regions in Ghana on the report, to interact with stakeholders on the findings, could not be undertaken due to lack of budgetary resources.

1.3 PREPARING THE 2013 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

1.3.1 The Process

The process of preparing the APR has been designed to be participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. Consistent with the policy formulation 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 Groups (CSPGs). The process involves the engagement of technical experts with the relevant background and knowledge to review, analyse, and prepare a report on progress of the policy implementation using the agreed set of national indicators and targets. Technical staffs of the NDPC are also appointed to provide technical support to the technical experts, and to coordinate the collation of data for the preparation 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 2013 APR and the data collection instrument. This was followed by actual data collection from the MDAs and MMDAs.

Based on the data received from the MDAs and MMDAs, draft reports were prepared for each thematic area. These draft reports were shared with stakeholders (including MDAs, DPs, and other interest groups) and a meeting was organized for stakeholders to validate the data and the initial draft report. After the validation meeting, comments from stakeholders including DPs were incorporated into the report, and a revised draft report produced. The revised draft report was then subjected to final validation by stakeholders before the final APR was submitted to the governing board of NDPC for 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 were collected primarily from MDAs and MMDAs. The challenges encountered in the preparation of the 2013 APR remain relatively the same as presented in earlier reports including 2010, 2011 and 2012. The availability of up-to-date and accurate data remains a challenge to the preparation of the 2013 APR. Other challenges also identified during the collection of data for the 2013 APR include:

- Inconsistencies in the data collected from the MDAs for the same variables for the same period;
- Delay by MDAs in providing requisite data due to lack of effective coordination within MDAs, which resulted in the inability of reporting institutions 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
- Persistence of different reporting formats and cycles, particularly for MDAs. This makes harmonisation of data and its alignment to other government processes difficult.

As part of the effort to address these challenges, several changes were introduced this year:

- Data on variables were collected from supplementary sources and referenced for accuracy and consistency;
- Additional agencies were contacted to fill the data gaps;
- Relevant agencies were added to the data validation sessions; and
- The write ups for the various thematic areas were peer reviewed by the technical experts.

1.3.3 Annual Reporting Cycle of Selected MDAs

One area of concern in the collection of data for preparation of the APR is the different reporting cycles of MDAs. The different MDAs produce their annual reports in different formats and at different times of the year, thereby creating problems for harmonization and obtaining information on timely basis. Efforts to harmonize these reporting cycles continue to be a challenge. The efforts at addressing this constraint in the past have focused on dialogue with MDAs to re-align and synchronize their reporting cycle with the reporting cycle of the national report but with limited success. To resolve this problem permanently and sustain the process of reporting on the progress of implementation of national policies and programme on a regular and timely basis, NDPC has initiated a process to prepare a Legislative Instrument (LI) on the National Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The LI will synchronise

the planning system by harmonising the planning, monitoring and reporting cycle, as well as outline the sanctions that will be instituted in case of default by MDAs and MMDAs. The table below presents the reporting cycles of selected MDAs.

Table 1.1: Reporting Cycle among Selected MDAs

Macroeconomic Stability	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	End of March
Bank of Ghana	End of March
Ghana Statistical Service	April
Controller and Accountant-General's Department	February/March
Revenue Agency Governing Board	March
Private Sector Competitiveness	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Mid-March
Ministry of Tourism	February
Environmental Protection Agency	March
Agriculture and Natural Resources	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	March
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	March
Oil and Gas, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Transport	End of March
Ministry of Communications	February
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	February
Ministry of Roads and Highways	April
Ghana Water Company	April
Community Water and Sanitation Agency	March
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	March
Ministry of Education	End of February
Ministry of Health	June
Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	February
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	March
National Health Insurance Scheme	February
National Population Council	June
Transparent and Accountable Governance	
<i>Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</i>	<i>Annual Reporting Period</i>
Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department	March
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture	March
Ministry of Information	March
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	March
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation	February/March
Domestic Violence and Victim's Support Unit	January
Office of Parliament	March
Ghana Police Service	April
Electoral Commission	April

National Media Commission	March
Internal Audit Agency	March
District Assemblies Common Fund	June
Districts Progress Reports	March

1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE: STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2013

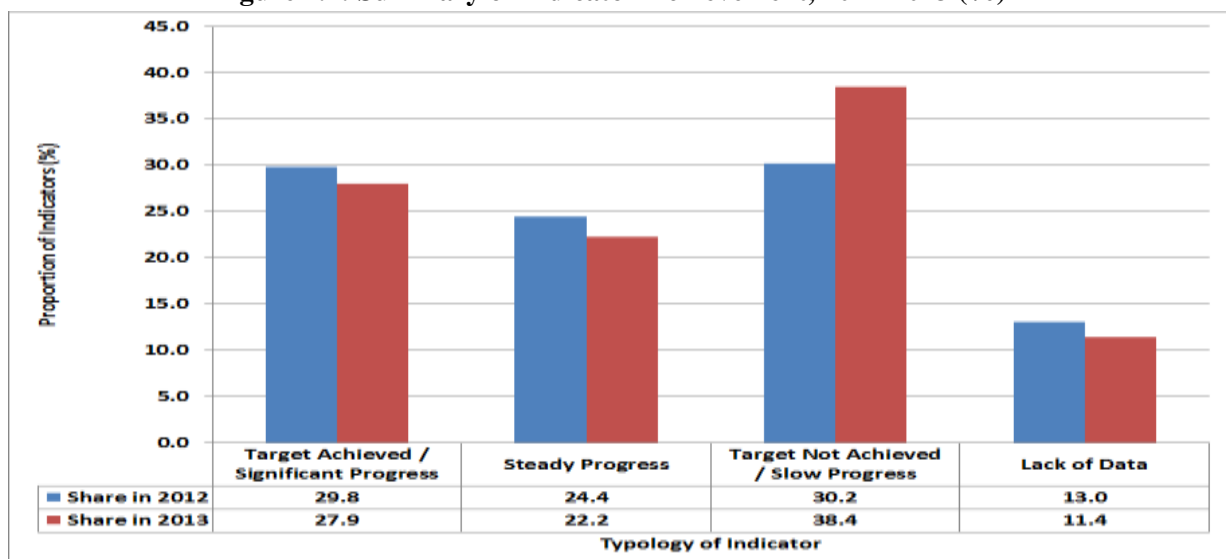
The assessment of progress of the implementation of the GSGDA is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well as of the progress made in implementing the key reforms outlined in the GSGDA document. In situations where indicator targets are not achieved, assessment of underlying reforms (in 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 an indicator has a target and the indicator achieved its target, while “significant progress” is used when an 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 an 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 the 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 2013, of which about 27.9% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 29.8% in 2012, while 22.2% made steady progress compared to 24.4% in 2012. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress, however, increased from 30.2% in 2012 to 38.4% in 2013, while the number of indicators without data continued to decrease further from 13% in 2012 to 11.4% in 2013 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

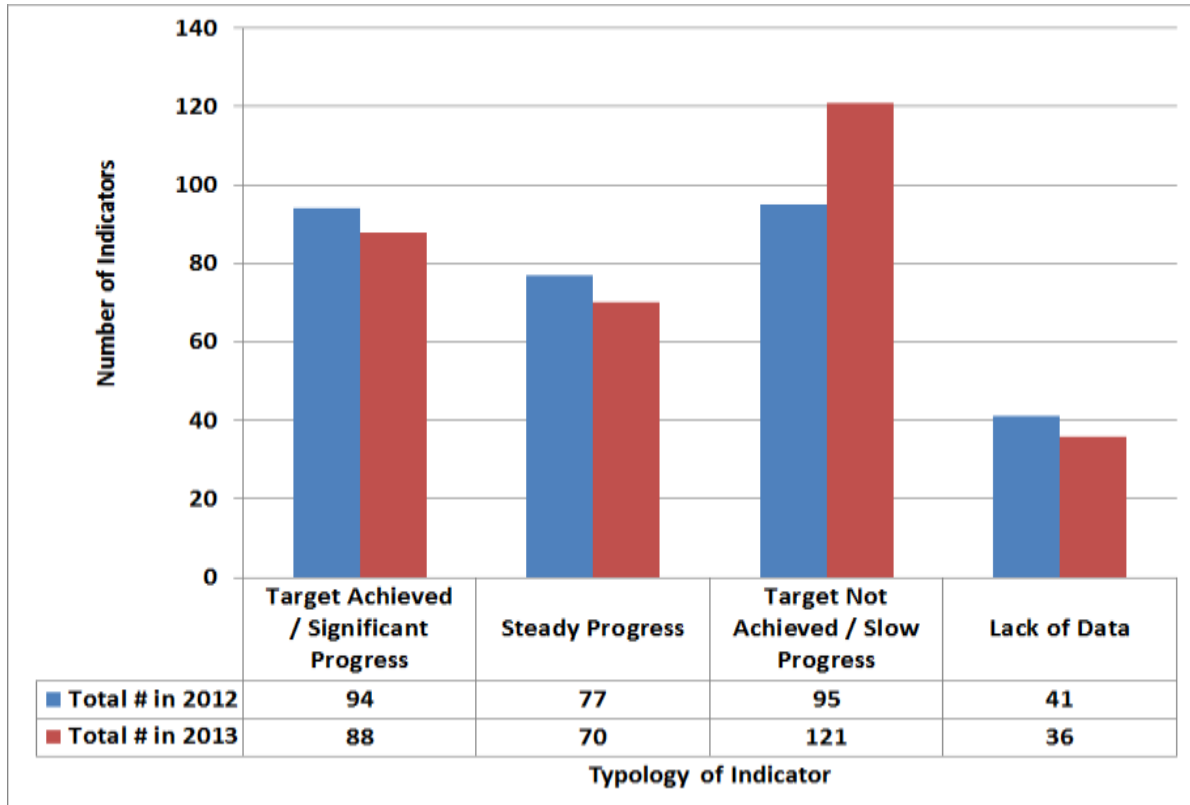
The overall progress made in 2013 based on the assessment of the indicators could therefore be concluded as marginally above average, and below the 2012 performance.

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2012-2013 (%)



Source: Computed, 2013

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2012-2013



Source: Computed, 2013

The major source of the under-performance in 2013 was the poor performance of the indicators in the “agricultural modernisation and natural resource management” thematic area. This contrast with the situation in 2012 when the same thematic area recorded the most significant improvement, and the “private sector competitiveness” thematic area recorded the poorest performance. With the exception of the “agricultural modernisation and natural resource management” and “transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas, all thematic areas recorded improvement in the proportion of indicators that achieved their targets or made steady progress.

The “agricultural modernisation and natural resource management” thematic area did not perform well largely because the number of indicators which recorded slow progress increased from 12 in 2012 to 22 in 2013. Also, the indicators in the “transparent and accountable governance” thematic area that achieved their targets or made steady progress declined from 50.1% to 40.8% over the same period.

The proportion of indicators in the “macroeconomic stability” thematic area whose targets were achieved or for which steady progress was made increased from 51.4% in 2012 to 53.3% in 2013, while in the “private sector competitiveness” thematic area it increased from 36.4% to 38.1% over the same period. The highest improvements in performance were recorded in the “oil and gas” and “infrastructure and human settlements development” thematic areas, which recorded increases of 8.4% and 14.9% percentage points respectively, during the period. Marginal improvement was recorded in the indicators in the “human development, productivity and employment” thematic area as they increased from 66% in 2012 to 66.7% in 2013.

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 2013

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2013	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2012	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2012	2013
Macroeconomic Stability	8	8	12	2	30	37	51.4	53.3
Private Sector Competitiveness	4	4	7	6	21	22	36.4	38.1
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	19	13	32	8	72	72	61.1	44.4
Oil and Gas Development	7	7	5	2	21	12	58.3	66.7
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	18	15	18	4	55	51	45.1	60.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16	14	12	3	45	50	66	66.7
Transparent and Accountable Governance	18	11	33	9	71	71	50.1	40.8
TOTAL	90	72	119	34	315	315	54	50.2

Source: Computed, 2013

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. The attainment of the appropriate macroeconomic environment was envisaged to support economic activities necessary for reducing poverty through a pro-poor, export-led growth strategy based on modernizing agriculture linked to industry in an emerging oil and gas economy.

Against the backdrop of fragile global economic environment, including the Eurozone debt crisis and the fiscal adjustments in the United States, Ghana continued to record a relatively stable macroeconomic condition, especially during the first half of 2012. During the last quarter of 2012 however, some macroeconomic challenges emerged characterised by large fiscal deficit and balance of payment imbalance. Consequently, the objective of the macroeconomic interventions in 2013 was to correct these challenges, and place the economy back on track to achieving sustainable macroeconomic stability and higher economic growth trajectory. This indeed informed the theme of the 2013 Annual National Budget, which was “sustaining the confidence in the future of the Ghanaian economy”.

The key elements of the macroeconomic interventions outlined in the 2013 Annual National Budget to achieve the objective above included:

- reversing the loss in macroeconomic stability and fiscal consolidation achieved since 2009;
- refinancing of the public debt to reduce the domestic interest cost;
- efficiently manage the wage bill to prevent it from becoming a major source of instability to the national budget;
- creating fiscal space for high-priority investments to spur long-term growth and development; and
- halting and reversing the deterioration in inflation rate.

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 under the GSGDA the following macroeconomic targets were set in the 2013 Budget Statement:

- real non-oil GDP growth of at least 6.5%;
- real overall GDP growth, including oil of at least 8.0%;
- average inflation of 8.9%;
- end-period inflation of 9%;
- overall budget deficit equivalent to 9% 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 2013

The long-term objective of Government's macroeconomic stability and growth-oriented programmes under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2010-2016 and the GSGDA is to achieve a per capita GDP of at least US\$3,000, accompanied by the necessary infrastructural and socio-economic transformation by the year 2020. In 2013, however, per capita GDP was projected to reach at least US\$1,567, with a projected real GDP growth rate (oil inclusive) of at least 7.6% to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with Government's long-term vision. The key sector expected to drive the overall real GDP growth rate in 2013 was Industry, which was projected to grow at 8.8%, followed by the Services sector with 7.58.1% and Agriculture with 4.8% growth.

The attainment of the per capita GDP in 2013 was predicated on the assumption that:

- The real GDP growth does not fall below 7.6%;
- The population growth rate will not exceed 2.1% 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 prevailing macroeconomic fundamentals at the end of 2012 and the outlook for 2013, the underlying assumptions were revised under the 2013 Budget as follows:

- Real GDP growth of 8%;
- Per capita GDP of US\$1,668;
- Population growth rate will not exceed 2.2% per annum; and
- Exchange depreciation of the Ghana Cedi against the United States Dollar as 6.8%.

Assessment of progress in 2013 shows an overall real GDP growth rate of 7.6% compared with 8.3% target set under the GSGDA and 8% under the 2013 Budget Statement. This translates to an increase in nominal GDP from US\$41,643.89 million in 2012 to US\$43,457.04 million in 2013, and led to an increase in the per capita GDP from US\$1,607.25 in 2012 to US\$1,638.03 in 2013. This represents about 4.5% increase over the GSGDA target for 2013 and 1.8% below the target set under the 2013 National Budget.

Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2013 falls short of the GSGDA and the 2013 Budget targets, it far exceeded the global economic growth of 3.3% for 2013 and that of the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) of 5%. The GDP growth in 2013 was driven mainly by strong performance in the Services sector which recorded an average growth rate of 9.6%, compared with the situation in 2012 when the growth was driven by both the Industry and Services sectors (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2009 - 2013

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2009	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Budget Target for 2013	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,100	1,563	1,607.25*	1,668	1,638.03	Significant progress
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	25,773	39,517	41,643.89*	44,154	43,457.04	
3. Nominal GDP (million GH¢)	36,598	59,816	74,959.05*	84,776	93,867.2	
4. Population (in million)	23.42	25.27	25.91	26.47	26.53	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	4.0	15.0	8.8*	8.0	7.6	Target not achieved
6. Real Sectoral growth rate (in %)						Significant progress
- Broad Agriculture	7.2	0.8	2.3	4.9	5.2	
- Broad Industry	4.5	41.6	11.0	8.7	7.3	
- Broad Services	5.6	9.4	11.0	8.5	9.6	
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)						Steady progress
- Broad Agriculture	31.8	25.3	23.0	21.3	21.9	
- Broad Industry	19.0	25.6	28.6	28.1	28.5	
- Broad Services	49.2	49.1	48.4	50.6	49.6	

Source: MOF/GSS, 2013

NB: *=Revised

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 4.8% in 2013. However, on the account of improved prospects especially from cocoa and livestock production, as well as forestry and logging, the target was revised marginally upward to 4.9% under the 2013 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2013 shows an overall growth rate of 5.2% of the sector compared to a target under the GSGDA and 2013 Budget, and recorded significant improvement over the 2012 outturn of 2.3%. The improved performance of the sector in 2013 was attributed largely to the more than projected growth of the crops sub-sector (5.9%), livestock (5.3%), and fisheries sub-sector (5.8%), compared with the projected growth rates of 5%, 5% and 2.3% respectively under the 2013 Budget (Table 2.2).

ii. Industry

The Industry sector was envisaged under the GSGDA to be the main driver of the overall economic growth and development 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; 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 8.8% in 2013, however due to less than optimistic outlook arising out of the delay in the gas pipeline project, and the power outtages, the target was revised downwards to 8.7% in the 2013 Budget Statement.

Assessment of progress in 2013 shows sectoral growth rate of about 7.3% compared to the target of 8.7% under the 2013 Budget, and 11% recorded in 2012. The shortfall in overall growth of the sector against target resulted from the under-performance of manufacturing,

water and sewerage, and construction sub-sectors which recorded an average shortfall of about 4.7% in growth. The manufacturing sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 0.5% compared with a target of 5%, while the water and sewerage sub-sector which was projected to grow at 4% recorded an outturn of -1.4%. The construction sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 8.6% against the target of 12.5%.

Table 2.2: Percentage Sectoral Growth Rates, 2009-2013

Economic Activity By Type	SECTORAL GROWTH RATE (%)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Revised)	2013 (GSGDA Target)	2013 (Budget)	2013 (Outturn)
REAL GDP GROWTH	4.0	8.0	15.0	8.8	7.6	8.0	7.6
1. AGRICULTURE	7.2	5.3	0.8	2.3	4.8	4.9	5.2
1.1 Crops	10.2	5.0	3.7	0.8	5.0	5.0	5.9
<i>o/w Cocoa</i>	5.0	26.6	14.0	-9.5	4.3	5.0	1.7
1.2 Livestock	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.0	5.0	5.3
1.3 Forestry and logging	0.7	10.1	-14.0	6.8	3.8	6.0	0.0
1.4 Fishing	-5.7	1.5	-8.7	9.1	5.0	2.3	5.8
2. INDUSTRY	4.5	6.9	41.6	11.0	8.8	8.7	7.3
2.1 Mining and quarrying	6.8	18.8	206.5	16.4	10.0	8.0	12.8
<i>o/w Crude Oil</i>	-	-	-	21.6	-	5.0	18.0
2.2 Manufacturing	-1.3	7.6	17.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	0.5
2.3 Electricity	7.5	12.3	-0.8	11.1	13.0	15.0	16.1
2.4 Water and Sewerage	7.7	5.3	2.9	2.2	4.0	4.0	-1.4
2.5 Construction	9.3	2.5	17.2	16.4	11.0	12.5	8.6
3. SERVICES	5.6	9.8	9.4	11.0	8.1	8.5	9.6
3.1 Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	5.4	13.3	11.0	5.8	8.5	7.0	3.2
3.2 Hotels and Restaurants	-3.8	2.7	3.6	5.7	9.5	10.0	5.8
3.2 Transport and Storage	4.4	8.0	11.0	9.8	6.0	8.5	8.7
3.4 Information and Communication	3.9	24.5	17.0	41.8	10.0	12.0	24.5
3.5 Financial and Insurance Activities	9.3	16.7	1.0	21.9	14.0	13.0	23.2
3.6 Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	0.2	13.9	14.0	13.1	4.5	13.0	2.9
3.7 Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	11.7	3.4	7.4	4.2	8.0	7.0	9.1
3.8 Education	12.4	5.3	3.8	6.7	9.0	4.0	6.8
3.9 Health and Social Work	15.2	11.2	5.0	10.9	10.0	6.0	7.8
3.10 Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	7.5	10.7	13.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	9.5

Source: MOF/GSS, 2012

iii. Services

The Services sector was envisaged under the GSGDA to play a catalytic role in the growth and development of the agricultural and industrial sectors. The growth in demand by the emerging middle class and the developments in oil and gas industry, 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 sector was projected to grow at 8.1% in 2013 under the GSGDA, with the financial intermediation, information and communications, and health and social work expected to lead the growth in the sector. However, on account of positive medium-term outlook of the sector, arising out the easing up of the global financial environment, as well as

improvement in the performance of the domestic financial sector and the ICT industry, the target was revised upwards to 8.5% in the 2013 Budget Statement.

The assessment of progress in 2013, shows an outturn of 9.6%, far exceeding the target of 8.5% set under the 2013 budget; but fell short of the outturn of 11% recorded in 2012. The major sources of the growth in this sector include Information and Communication (24.5%); Financial and Insurance Activities (23.2%); Community, Social & Personal Service Activities (9.5%), and Public Administration & Defence; Social Security (9.1%).

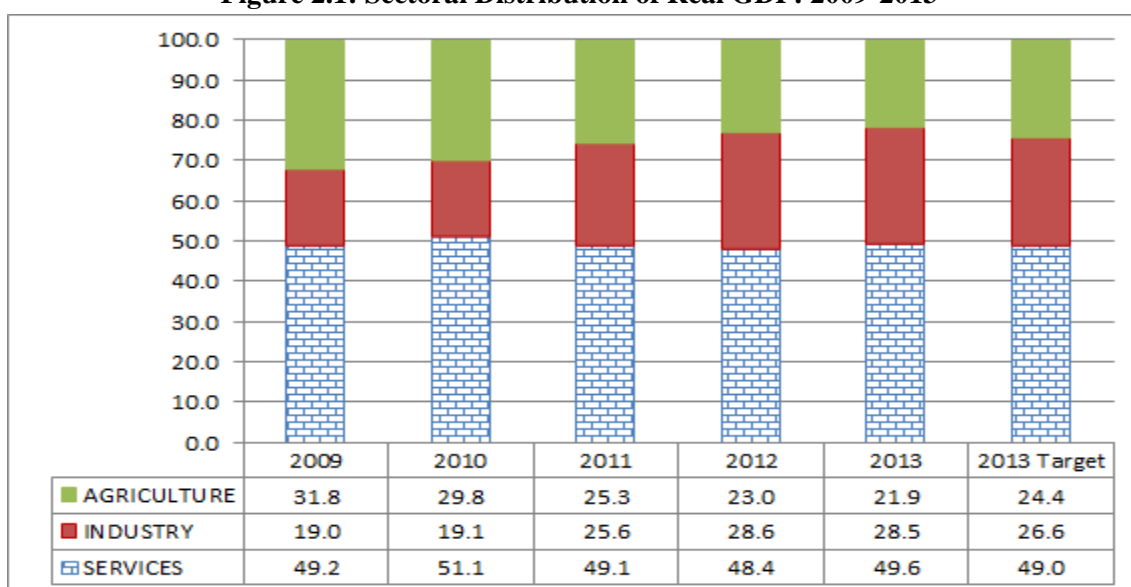
2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

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 31.8% in 2009 to 24.4% in 2013, while Industry's share was projected to increase from 19% to 26.6% over the same period. On the other hand, the Services sector, which was projected to lead the overall growth of the economy was projected to reduce from 49.2% in 2009 to 49% in 2013 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 2013 however shows that the dominance of the Service sector increased to 49.6% compared to the projected 49%, while the share of Agriculture sector has reduced far lower than the projected share to 21.9% in 2013. Following the production and export of crude oil, the share of the Industry sector in overall GDP has continued to increase from 19.0% in 2010 to 28.5% in 2013, and exceeded the projected share of 26.6% in 2013.

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009-2013



Source: MOF/GSS, 2013

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall macroeconomic stability objective, key policies and strategies implemented in 2013 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 2013 using selected macroeconomic indicators in the above broad areas.

2.3.1 Monetary and Financial Developments and Management

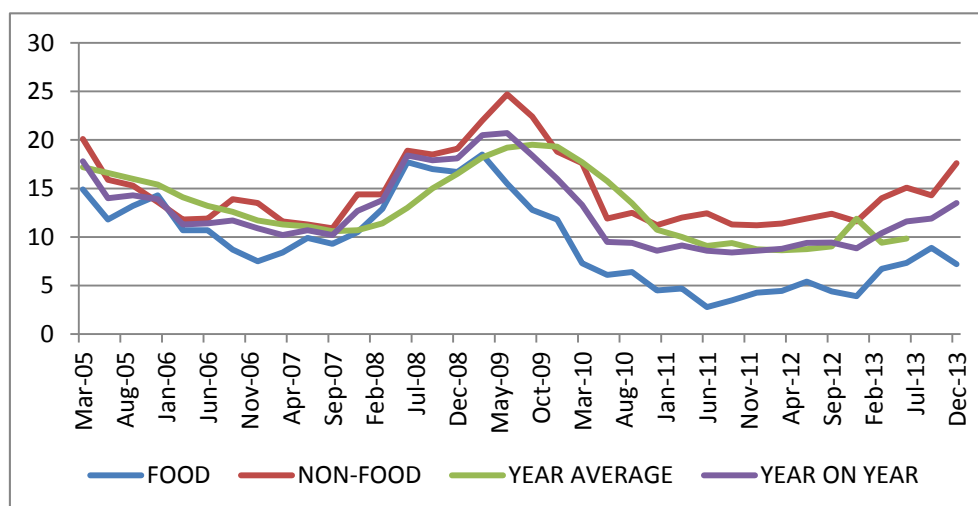
i. Overview of monetary and financial performance in 2013

Trends in Inflation

The medium-term target for inflation under the GSGDA was to attain a single digit rate of inflation over a reasonable length of time, to support the attainment of the medium-term per capita GDP target. Consequently, the objective of monetary policy in 2013 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 objective, the Bank of Ghana in coordination with the Ministry of Finance introduced a set of fiscal and monetary policies to offset the slow build-up of inflation pressure that persisted throughout 2012 and carried through to 2013.

At the end of December 2013, year-on-year inflation had risen from 10.1% in January 2013 to 13.5% in December 2013, against the target of 9%. Similarly average inflation increased from 9.2% in 2012 to 11.7% in 2013 (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Inflation Rate (Average and Year-on-Year), 2005 - 2013



Source: GSS, 2013

At the end of December 2013, year-on-year inflation had risen from 10.1% in January 2013 to 13.5% in December 2013, against the target of 9%. Similarly average inflation increased

from 9.2% in 2012 to 11.7% in 2013 (Figure 2.2). From 8.8% in January 2013, year-on-year inflation rose to 10.8% at the end of March and further increased to 11.6% in June 2013, driven mainly by the series of upward adjustments in domestic petroleum prices, cost-push effects of the energy crisis and demand pressures resulting from the effects of the expansionary fiscal stance during the last quarter of 2012. Consumer price inflation declined marginally to 11.5% in August, reflecting the effects of the usual bumper harvest.

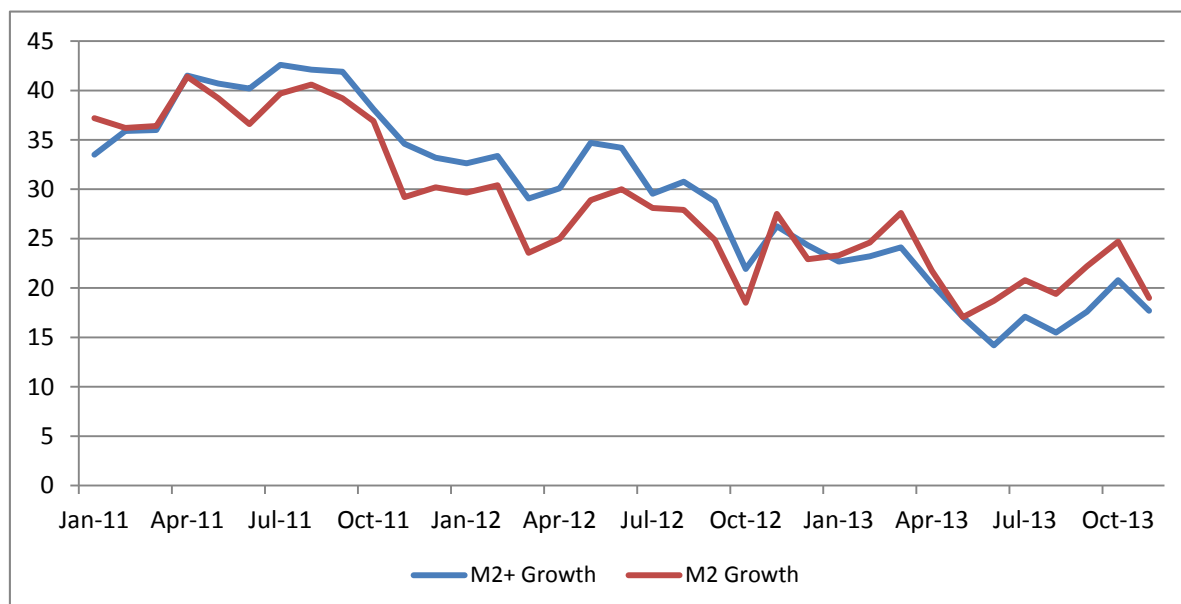
Further adjustments in petroleum prices, transport fares, utility tariffs and the depreciation of the cedi in the fourth quarter of 2013 contributed to a significant rise of inflation to a peak of 13.5% at the end of December 2013, the highest year-on-year inflation rate achieved since March 2010. The rise in headline inflation in the last quarter of 2013 was mainly driven by 18.1% rise of non-food indices from 14.2% in the third quarter, while the food indices declined by 7.2 % from 8.9 % in the third quarter of 2013.

Trends in Money Supply

The annual growth rate of broad money (M2+), which includes foreign currency deposits, moderated in 2013 compared with 2012. M2+ picked up in the first quarter of 2013 but slowed down in the second quarter. It however increased again in the third quarter through to the fourth quarter of 2013. M2+ growth by the end of December 2013 stood at 19.1% compared with 24.3 % in 2012 (Figure 2.3).

The growth in M2+ was mainly driven by a 36.7% rise in Net Domestic Assets (NDA), which was moderated by 19.5% decline in Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking system during the review year. The estimated stock of M2+ at the end of December 2013 was GH¢26,937.0 million (28.8% of GDP).

Figure 2.3: Growth in Money Supply (%): 2011-2013



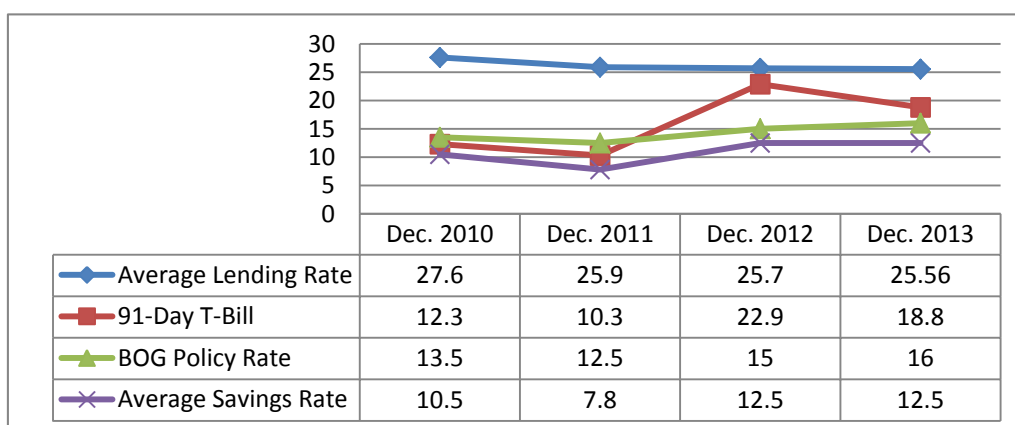
Source: BoG, 2013

Interest Rates

Generally, developments in interest rates in both the money market and interbank market indicated a downward trend in 2013. As a response to the inflationary pressures and expectations, the BOG adjusted the policy rate marginally, similar to the pattern in 2012. The policy rate, which stood at 15% at the end of December 2012 increased marginally to 16% by the end of December, 2013. In the money market however, the interest rates on the 91-day and 182-day Treasury Bills declined by 279 and 287 basis points, respectively, from 21.59% and 21.7% in September to 18.8% and 18.8% at the end of December 2013. The interest rates on the 1-year and 2-year notes also went down, by 490 and 570 basis points, respectively, to 17% and 21.5% in the fourth quarter of 2013. The 3-year fixed bond interest rate remained unchanged at 16.24%, while the 5-year GOG bond interest rate declined from 23% in September to 19.04% at the end of December 2013. For the first time, the GOG issued two separate 7-year fixed bonds in August and November 2013 at 17.5% and 18% rates, respectively.

The nominal average lending rates in the banking sector in 2013 was 25.56%, a marginal fall from the 25.7% level in 2012, and a significant change from the 27.6% level at the end of December 2010 (Figure 2.4). The reduction in average lending rates was achieved in spite of the increase in BOG Policy Rate in 2013.

Figure 2.4: Trends in Interest Rate (%), 2010-2013



Source: BoG, 2013

Table 2.3: Trends in Interest Rate, 2010-2013

Indicator	Type	Dec. 2010	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Jun. 2013	Dec. 2013
Average Lending rate	Nominal	27.6	25.9	25.7	27.13	25.56
	Real	19.0	17.3	16.86	15.53	12.06
Prime Rate (Policy Rate)	Nominal	13.5	12.5	15.0	16	16
	Real	4.9	3.9	6.16	4.4	2.5
Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	12.3	10.3	22.9	22.95	18.8
	Real	3.7	1.7	14.06	11.35	5.3
Savings rate	Nominal	10.5	7.8	12.5	12.3	12.5
	Real	1.9	-0.8	3.7	0.7	-1.0
Interest Rate Spreads	Nominal	17.1	18.1	13.2	14.83	13.06
Average Lending Rate – Savings Rate	Nominal	17.13	18.18	13.2	14.83	13.06
Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate	Nominal	14.13	13.43	10.7	11.13	9.56
Average Lending Rate – T-Bill Rate	Nominal	15.35	15.63	2.8	4.18	6.76

Source: BoG, 2013

Banking Sector Developments

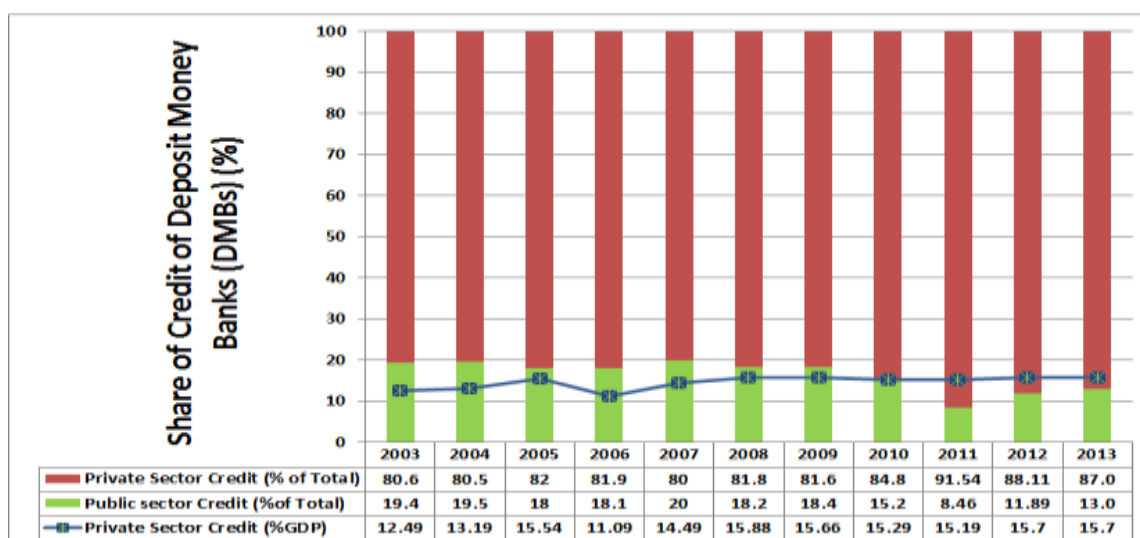
Total assets of banks (DMBs and RCBs) and NBFIs continued to record steady growth in 2013. The total assets increased by 35.2% to GH¢42,523.2 million in 2013. The increase in the total assets reflected mainly in Loans and Advances, and Investments which went up by 35.2% and 47.2% to GH¢18,639.3 million and GH¢ 12,135.5 million respectively. Total earning assets (Loans & Advances and Investments) constituted 72.3% of total assets compared to 70.1% in 2012. The increase in assets was funded mainly from deposits, borrowing, and Shareholders' funds which went up by 21.8%, 98.3%, and 36% to GH¢26,992.4 million, GH¢9,200.8 million, and GH¢6,329.9 million respectively. Total assets of DMBs was GH¢36,169.9 million and constituted 89.4% of total assets of DMBs, and NBFIs compared with 91.5% in 2012.

Throughout the year all DMBs remained solvent and complied with the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10%. The industry average CAR was estimated at 18.55 compared with 18.6% in 2012. The net worth of DMBs increased by 32.2% to GH¢5,323.2 million as at the end of the 2013 mainly on account of increase in reserves. The non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio continued to improve from 13.2% in 2012 to 12% as at end December 2013. The liquidity position of DMBs was satisfactory, with all DMBs complying with the primary reserve requirement of 9% throughout the year. The average industry domestic primary reserve ratio was 9.7% compared with 9.1% in 2012.

Trends in outstanding credit to the private and public sectors by (DMBs) show a significant increase from GH¢13,025.5 million in 2012 to GH¢ 16,963.0 million in 2013. Credit to the private sector continues to dominate the total credit portfolio of DMBs, constituting about 87%, and representing a marginal decline from the 2012 level of 88.1%. In real terms, the share of outstanding credit to the private sector by DMBs has remained the same at 15.7% of GDP in 2013 following persistent decline from 2008 (Figure 2.5).

The concentration of allocated credit continued to be in favour of Services (22%), Commerce and Finance (14.3%) and Import Trade (9%). This implies import trade has overtaken manufacturing as the third sector to benefit from outstanding credit of DMBs. The share of credit to manufacturing which was estimated at 21.4% in 2012 declined to 8.7% in 2014.

Figure 2.5: Trends in Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) Credit, 2003 - 2013 (%)



Source: BOG, 2013

Capital Market Developments

The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) experienced significantly improved performance in 2013 compared to 2012, on account of good performance by listed companies and Pension Fund Managers in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of the year. The GSE Composite Index, which tracks the performance of all listed companies, grew by 79% in 2013, compared to 24% in 2012. The GSE Financial Stock Index, which tracks the performance of only listed financial firms, grew by 72% in 2013, compared to only 2.01% in 2012. The Bourse also earned a return for investors of 56.14% and 78.81% in dollars and cedis, respectively.

Exchange Rate

The Ghana Cedi continued to weaken against all the major trading currencies on the domestic market in 2013 due largely to demand pressures from both official sources and the informal sector. In the Inter-Bank Market, the Ghana cedi recorded 3.4% depreciation against the US dollar during the first half of 2013. In the second half of the year, it traded weak and depreciated by 8.5% against the US dollar for the half year. For 2013 as a whole, the Ghana cedi recorded a cumulative depreciation of 8% against the US dollar, 17.6% against the pound sterling, and 13.4% against the Euro. This compares with 17.5%, 18.4% and 14.9% recorded in 2012 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 second half of the year, but was relatively strong during the first half of the year.

The relatively high depreciation rate recorded during the fourth quarter of 2013 has been attributed, largely to increases in demand for oil imports, in loan repayments, and in demand by traders for the importation of goods for the Christmas season. Excessive fiscal expansion, which was largely accommodated by increased central bank financing of government, led to an injection of excess liquidity resulting in increased inflation and exchange rate depreciation.

Figure 2.6: Trends in Exchange Rate Depreciation, 2008-2013 (%)

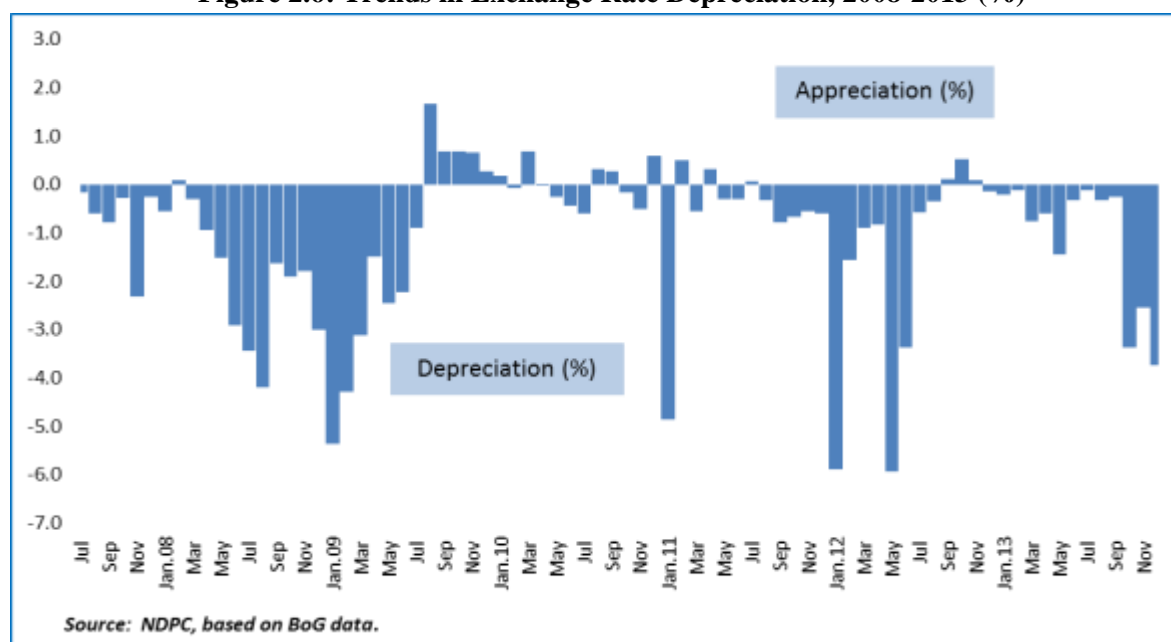


Table 2.4: Interbank Exchange Rate Movements, 2012-2013

Month	GH ¢ / US\$	US\$ / GH¢	% change S/GH¢	GH ¢ / £	£ / GH¢	% change £/GH¢	GH ¢ / €	€ /GH¢	% change € / GH¢
Jan. 2012	1.6475	0.607	-5.9	2.6233	0.3812	-4	2.1781	0.4591	-3.4
Feb. 2012	1.6735	0.5976	-1.5	2.6764	0.3736	-2	2.2736	0.4398	-4.2
Mar. 2012	1.6888	0.5921	-0.9	2.26	0.4425	18.4	2.3025	0.4343	-1.3
Apr. 2012	1.703	0.5872	-0.8	2.3372	0.4279	-3.3	2.3916	0.4181	-3.7
May. 2012	1.8103	0.5524	-5.9	2.3938	0.4177	-2.4	2.3814	0.4199	0.4
Jun. 2012	1.8735	0.5338	-3.4	2.3919	0.4181	0.1	2.4121	0.4146	-1.3
Jul. 2012	1.8843	0.5307	-0.6	2.3833	0.4196	0.4	2.3756	0.4209	1.5
Aug. 2012	1.8907	0.5289	-0.3	3.045	0.3284	-21.7	2.4191	0.4134	-1.8
Sep. 2012	1.8887	0.5295	0.1	3.0411	0.3288	0.1	2.4501	0.4081	-1.3
Oct. 2012	1.8789	0.5322	0.5	3.0313	0.3299	0.3	2.4265	0.4121	1
Nov. 2012	1.8772	0.5327	0.1	2.9989	0.3335	1.1	2.4467	0.4087	-0.8
Dec. 2012	1.88	0.5319	-0.2	3.0574	0.3271	-1.9	2.4769	0.4037	-1.2
Period Average	1.81	0.55	-1.57	2.69	0.38	-1.24	2.38	0.42	-1.34
Jan. 2013	1.8824	0.5312	-0.1247	3.0375	0.3292	0.6475	2.5174	0.3972	-1.6014
Feb. 2013	1.8848	0.5306	-0.1273	2.9572	0.3382	2.7154	2.5429	0.3933	-1.0028
Mar. 2013	1.8928	0.5283	-0.4227	2.8906	0.3459	2.3040	2.4997	0.4000	1.7282
Apr. 2013	1.9057	0.5247	-0.6769	2.9651	0.3373	-2.5126	2.5142	0.3977	-0.5767
May. 2013	1.9203	0.5208	-0.7603	3.0068	0.3326	-1.3869	2.5540	0.3915	-1.5583
Jun. 2013	1.9448	0.5142	-1.2598	3.0723	0.3255	-2.1320	2.6307	0.3801	-2.9156
Jul. 2013	1.9484	0.5132	-0.1848	3.0865	0.3240	-0.4601	2.6683	0.3748	-1.4091
Aug. 2013	1.9528	0.5121	-0.2253	3.1823	0.3142	-3.0104	2.7505	0.3636	-2.9885
Sep. 2013	1.9579	0.5108	-0.2605	3.2963	0.3034	-3.4584	2.8074	0.3562	-2.0268
Oct. 2013	1.9884	0.5029	-1.5339	3.3946	0.2946	-2.8958	2.8909	0.3459	-2.8884
Nov. 2013	2.0604	0.4853	-3.4945	3.4769	0.2876	-2.3671	2.9486	0.3391	-1.9569
Dec. 2013	2.1099	0.4740	-2.3461	3.5841	0.2790	-2.9910	3.0515	0.3277	-3.3721
Period Average	1.9541	0.5123	-0.9514	3.1625	0.3176	-1.2956	2.6980	0.3723	-1.7140

Source: BoG, 2013

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2013

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013:

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank of Ghana undertook five consecutive adjustments in the monetary policy rate. The Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) was increased once at the second meeting and was maintained at that rate at the last three meetings;
- In order to contain inflationary and exchange rate pressures, the liquidity tightening policy measures introduced in 2012 were maintained in the review year;

- The BOG continued to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the financial system to ensure financial stability and an enhanced intermediation to support economic activity;
- The supervisory role of the Bank was restructured and split into two namely; the Banking Supervision Department and Other Financial Institutions Supervision Department. The Banking Supervision Department is presently responsible for the supervision of universal banks, finance houses, savings and loans companies as well as mortgage finance companies, while the Other Financial Institutions Supervision Department is responsible for the supervision of rural and community banks, micro-finance institutions and forex bureau;
- The mandate of the Financial Stability Department was expanded to include the functions of the old Banking Supervision Department, which dealt with systemic issues;
- The BOG continued to strengthen the payment and settlement systems through changes to the bank's operation, such as implementing an interface between the Ghana Interbank Settlement (GIS) System and the Central Securities Depository (CSD); the linkage of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) to Bank of Ghana; and the introduction of a standing facility to the banking system; and
- To enhance the transmission mechanism of monetary policy, BOG introduced a standing facility to DMBs and issued related operational guidelines.

2.3.2 Fiscal Developments and Management

i. Overview of Fiscal Performance in 2013

Domestic Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue

Total revenue and grants at the end of December, 2013 amounted to GH¢19,169.74 million, equivalent to 20.4% of GDP, compared to the target of GH¢22.5 billion set under the 2013 budget (Table 2.6). The outturn was 15% higher than the outturn for 2012 which was estimated at GH¢16,668.41 million. Domestic revenue amounted to GH¢18,732.11 million, and equivalent to 20% of GDP. This was 12% below the target of GH¢21,274.96 million set under the 2013 budget. The poor performance of domestic revenue was mainly on account of the weak performance of tax revenue, which fell short of the 2013 budget by 17.6% (Table 2.6).

Table 2.5: Government Revenue and Grants, 2013

Item	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget Estimate	2013 Provisional Outturn	2013 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2013 as ratio of 2012
TAX REVENUE	12,517.25	17,090.82	14,307.65	0.837	1.143
TAXES ON INCOME & PROPERTY	5,536.21	7,824.96	6,301.73	0.805	1.138
Personal	2,204.37	2,908.47	2,367.48	0.814	1.073
Self employed	163.91	231.63	181.56	0.784	1.107
Companies	2,361.52	3,432.69	2,315.64	0.675	0.980
Company taxes on oil	-	107.81	418.78	3.884	-
Others	806.41	1,144.36	1,018.27	0.890	1.262
Other direct taxes /1	-	1,045.78	882.25	0.844	-
o/w Royalties from Oil	311.89	277.38	338.54	1.221	1.085
o/w Mineral Royalties	23.40	579.49	407.82	0.704	17.428
NRL (Arrears)	-	-	0.03	-	-

Item	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget Estimate	2013 Provisional Outturn	2013 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2013 as ratio of 2012
NFSL	23.40	-	50.14		2.142
Airport tax	68.70	98.58	85.84	0.871	1.249
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	4,212.04	5,576.20	4,832.95	0.867	1.147
Excises	730.29	903.83	694.25	0.768	0.950
Excise Duty	185.80	245.99	169.16	0.688	0.910
Petroleum tax	544.49	657.84	525.09	0.798	0.964
o/w Debt recovery levy	-	-	-	-	-
VAT	2,777.27	3,767.96	3,317.06	0.880	1.194
Domestic	1,061.23	1,482.93	1,333.68	0.899	1.256
External	1,716.04	2,285.03	1,983.39	0.868	1.155
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	576.10	753.62	647.66	0.859	1.124
Customs Collection	363.85	457.02	404.94	0.886	1.112
Domestic Collection	212.25	296.60	242.72	0.818	1.143
Communication Service Tax	128.38	150.79	173.98	1.154	1.355
		-	-	-	-
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	2,769.00	3,689.66	3,172.97	0.860	1.145
Imports	1,886.91	2,593.53	2,230.96	0.860	1.182
Import duty	1,886.91	2,593.53	2,230.96	0.860	1.182
Special tax	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes /2	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	103.17	25.00	100.00	4.000	0.969
Cocoa	103.17	25.00	100.00	4.000	0.969
Import Exemptions	778.92	1,071.13	842.00	0.786	1.080
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	137.89	164.24	159.05	0.968	1.153
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	137.89	164.24	159.05	0.968	1.153
					1.495
NON-TAX REVENUE	2,852.95	4,019.90	4,265.41	1.061	1.405
Retention	1,790.59	2,864.20	2,516.32	0.879	1.646
Lodgement	1,062.36	1,155.70	1,749.09	1.513	1.028
Fees & Charges	361.69	253.13	372.15	1.470	1.250
Dividend/Interest & profits from Oil	699.82	717.88	875.40	1.219	-
Surface Rentals from Oil	-	0.81	1.29	1.586	-
Gas Receipts	-	18.84	-	0.000	-
Dividend/Interest & profits (Others)	-	165.04	500.00	3.030	1.207
					-
DOMESTIC REVENUE	15,508.09	21,274.96	18,732.11	0.880	0.377
GRANTS	1,160.32	1,258.47	437.63	0.348	0.140
Project grants	512.26	454.53	72.17	0.159	0.314
Programme grants	502.51	456.72	158.12	0.346	2.383
HIPC Assistance (multilaterals)	56.71	173.39	135.19	0.780	0.812
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	88.85	173.84	72.15	0.415	-
International Monetary Fund	0	-	-	-	-
World Bank	0	147.45	72.15	0.489	-
African Development Bank	0	26.38	-	0.000	-
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	16,668.41	22,533.43	19,169.74	0.851	1.150

Source: MOF, 2013

The low tax revenue collection over the period was the result of: lower import volumes which negatively affected import taxes, declines in commodity prices on the world market, which affected company taxes and mineral royalties, and the slowdown in economic activities during the first half of the year resulting partly from the energy crisis. The decline in gold production and the late passage of revenue enhancement measures upon which the targets were based also affected the achievement of tax revenue targets.

Grant disbursements amounted to GH¢437.6 million, representing only 35% of the budget target of GH¢1.3 billion. Non-tax revenues for the period amounted to GH¢4.3 billion, which is 6% higher than the budget target of GH¢4 billion, and almost 50% higher than the 2012 outturn.

Expenditure

Total expenditure, including recurrent and capital expenditures, amounted to GH¢26,277.16 million, equivalent to 28% of GDP. This outturn is 7% less than the amount of GH¢28,163.38 million programmed under the 2013 Budget, but 25% higher than the 2012 outturn of Gh¢20,944.72 million (equivalent to 30.2% of GDP).

Recurrent expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢21,929.38 million, against the budget of GH¢23,008.24 million, and 26.3% higher than in 2012. The high recurrent expenditure has been attributed largely to the higher than projected payments in personal emoluments. Personal emoluments at the end of 2013 amounted to GH¢9,247.24 million (9.9% of GDP), against the target of GH¢9,003.99. Payment for personnel emolument represented 22% increase over the 2012 level and constituted 42.2% of the recurrent expenditure.

Total interest payment at the end of 2013 amounted to GH¢4,396.97 million, against the target estimate of GH¢3,194.35 million. This represented 38% over the budget target and 80% above the 2012 figure of GH¢2,436.15. Of this outturn, domestic interest payment constituted 86.2% compared to 77.2% in 2012, while external interest constituted 13.8% compared to 22.8% in 2012.

Total capital expenditure amounted to GH¢4,347.78 million (equivalent to 4.6% of GDP) in 2013 compared with the target of GH¢5,155.14 million and the outturn of GH¢3,584.17 million for 2012. 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 expenditures, amounted to GH¢1,646.01 million, showing an increase of 26.1% over the target of GH¢1,304.60 million, and 57% increase over the outturn for 2012. Foreign-financed capital expenditure amounted to GH¢2,656.62 million, representing a shortfall of 31.1% of the target of GH¢3,850.54 million. Similar to the situation in 2011 and 2012, the shortfall in foreign-financed capital expenditure was the result of low disbursements of project loans.

Table 2.6: Government Expenditure in 2013

Item	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget Estimate	2013 Provisional Outturn	2013 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2013 as ratio of 2012
Compensation of Employees	7,177.63	9,003.99	9,247.24	1.027	1.29
Wages & Salaries	6,665.52	7,465.38	8,115.43	1.087	1.22
Social Contributions	512.11	1,538.62	1,131.80	0.735	2.21
Pensions	390.03	640.53	572.95	0.894	1.47
Gratuities	68.43	211.27	213.01	1.008	3.11
Social Security	-	686.82	345.85	0.503	-
Use of Goods and Services	1,321.83	1,742.40	938.48	0.538	0.71
o/w Recurrent Expenditure share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	0	105.45	64.52	0.611	-
Interest Payments	2,436.15	3,194.35	4,396.97	1.376	1.80
Domestic	1,879.71	2,574.16	3,788.24	1.471	2.02
External (Due)	556.44	620.19	608.73	0.981	1.09
Subsidies	809.98	1,022.21	1,158.05	1.132	1.43
Subsidies to Utility Companies	185.69	794.59	1,079.05	1.358	5.81
Subsidies on Petroleum products	623.28	227.62	79.00	0.347	0.13
Grants to Other Government Units	3,764.96	6,208.77	4,547.91	0.732	1.21
National Health Fund (NHF)	587.24	917.86	752.81	0.820	1.28
Education Trust Fund	362.83	691.46	151.13	0.218	0.42
Road Fund	195.66	206.70	190.95	0.923	0.98

Item	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget Estimate	2013 Provisional Outturn	2013 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2013 as ratio of 2012
Petroleum Related Funds	8.84	9.79	8,533.81	0.871	0.97
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	406.51	1,149.29	498.90	0.4340	1.23
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	1,790.59	2,864.20	2,516.32	0.878	1.41
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue	413.27	369.48	429.27	1.161	1.04
Social Benefits	0	38.79	1,052.31	0.027	-
Lifeline consumers of electricity	0	38.79	1,052.31	0.027	-
Other Expenditure	570.41	1,797.70	1,639.68	0.912	2.87
Reserve Expenditure Vote	366.19	726.58	797.67	1.097	2.18
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	204.23	1,071.13	842.00	0.786	4.12
Capital Expenditure	3,584.17	5,155.14	4,347.78	0.843	1.21
Domestic financed	1,049.56	1,304.60	1,646.01	1.261	1.57
o/w ABFA from Oil		421.82	316.63	0.750	-
o/w Capital Market Borrowing Expenditure	1,049.56	0	0.35	0	-
Net lending	0	0	0	0	-
New loans	0	0	0	0	-
Loan recoveries	0	0	0	0	-
Foreign financed	902.64	3,850.54	2,656.62	0.689	2.94
HIPC financed expenditure	0	0	0	0	0.00
MDRI financed expenditure	0	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL EXP. & NET LENDING	20,944.72	28,163.38	26,277.16	0.933	1.25

Source: MoF, 2013

Overall Budget Deficit

The 2013 budget was aimed at restoring fiscal consolidation following a year of fiscal slippage. Based on the revenue and expenditure outturns for 2013, the overall budget balance on a cash basis registered a deficit of GH¢9,459.888 million (equivalent of 10.9% of GDP), against target of GH¢8,010.817 million (equivalent to 9% of GDP). This compares with a deficit of 11.1% of GDP recorded in 2012. The domestic primary balance also recorded a deficit of GH¢0.667 million (equivalent of 0.71% of GDP), against a projected surplus of GH¢0.154 million (equivalent of 0.2% of GDP) (Table 2.7).

The deficit was financed mainly from domestic sources, resulting in a Net Domestic Financing (NDF) of GH¢6.9 billion, higher than the budget target of GH¢5.7 billion. Foreign financing of the budget amounted to GH¢3.2 billion, higher than the GH¢2.5 billion target.

Table 2.7: Budget Deficit for 2013

	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget	2013 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	16,668,413,845	22,533,433,831	19,169,740,836
EXPENDITURE	20,944,723,341	28,163,377,196.1	26,277,163,212.1
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	-4,276,309,496	-5,629,943.365	-7,107,422,376
% of GDP	-5.8	-6.3	-8.2
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	-8,106,131,502	-8,010,817,031	-9,459,888,130
% of GDP	-11.1	-9.0	-10.9
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	8,648,660,102	-8,010,817,031	-9,454,648,302.2
% of GDP	11.8	-9.0	-10.8

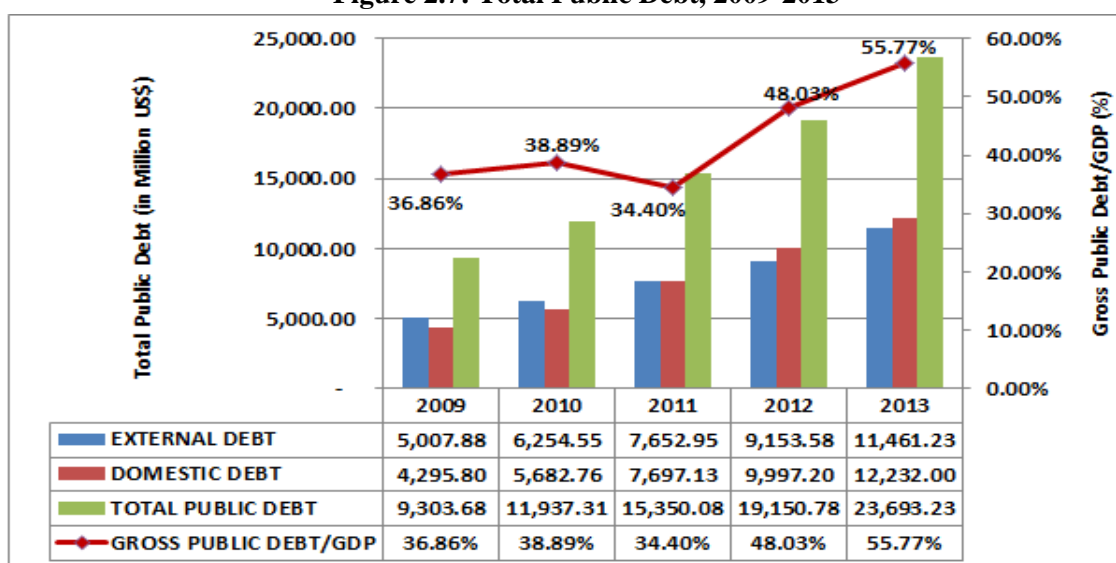
Source: MoF, 2013

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 2013. In line with its debt strategy, 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\$23,693.23 million by end of December 2013, showing an increase of about 23.7% over the 2012 level of US\$19,150.78 million. The debt stock represented 55.8% of GDP in 2013 compared with 48% in 2012 (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Total Public Debt, 2009-2013



Source: MOF, 2013

Domestic Debt Stock

The domestic debt continued to increase and outpaced external debt during the period 2011-2013. The domestic debt stock at the end of 2013 was estimated at US\$12,232 million (29.2% of GDP), compared US\$9,997.20 million (25.1% of GDP) in 2012.

As at December 2013 the domestic debt was composed of 33% short-term debt, 47.2% medium-term debt and 19.8% long-term debt. This represents marginal change in maturity period of the domestic debt in 2012 which composes of 31.1% short-term debt, 52.9% medium-term, and 16% long-term. The rise in the stock of domestic debt in 2013 was on account of increases of US\$1,571.82 million in shortterm instruments, US\$1,445.29 million in medium-term instruments and US\$1,197.13 million in long-term instruments.

Bank of Ghana’s holdings of domestic debt stock constituted 23.6% of total domestic debt, while net holdings of DMBs stood at 28.8%. The rest of the debt stock was held by SSNIT (2.7%), “Other Holders” including rural banks, individuals as well as firms and institutions (22.9%), and non-resident net holdings (21.6%). The non-resident net holdings of domestic debt have risen from 16.5% in 2012 to 21.6% in 2013.

External Debt

The stock of external debt at the end of 2013 was estimated at US\$11,461.23 million (26.6% of GDP), reflecting an increase of 25.2% over the 2012 level of US\$9,153.58 (23% of GDP), and 6.3% below the domestic debt stock. The external debt stock composed of 39.6% multilateral debt, 31.2% bilateral debt and 29.2% commercial debt. The external debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 23.3% at the end of 2013 and was within the threshold of 50%.

Domestic Debt Servicing

Total interest payments for 2013 amounted to GH¢4,396.97 million against the target of GH¢3,194.35 million, and the 2012 outturn of GH¢2,436.15 million. Domestic interest payments constituted about 86.2% of the total interest payments for the period, higher than the 77.2% recorded in 2012. The debt service-to-exports of goods and services and debt service-to-revenue ratios at end of 2013 stood at 3.48% and 6.79% respectively, well within their respective thresholds of 25% and 35% (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Debt Burden Ratios, 2012-2013(%)

Debt Burden Ratios	Debt Burden Ratios (2012)	Debt Burden ratios (2013)	Indicative Thresholds
External Debt – to - GDP ratio	23.54	26.96	50%
External Debt – to – Export ratio	47.4	898.1	200%
External Debt – to – Revenue ratio	111.2	831.45	300%
External Debt Service – to – Export	3.0	3.48	25%
External Debt Service – to – Revenue	7.4	6.79	35%

Source: BoG, 2013

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented in 2013

To improve fiscal policy management the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013:

- Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) continued to conduct special tax audits of companies and set up a special task force to monitor rent tax;
- The Tax Administration Bill, amendment to the Internal Revenue Act, the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service law and VAT Amendment Bill were passed in order to strengthen, harmonize and organize the procedures and processes for effective revenue mobilization;
- To reduce abuses in the exemptions regime, MOF conducted a monitoring exercise at selected exemption beneficiaries of various schemes in Kumasi, Sunyani, Cape Coast and Takoradi;
- The MOF improved the implementation of MDAs budget by strengthening the cash management system through the institution of weekly revenue and expenditure reconciliations as well cash flow forecasting meetings in collaboration with the Controller and Accountant-General's Department and the Bank of Ghana. In addition physical monitoring of Government programmes and projects being implemented by the MDAs were undertaken and monthly and expenditure reports issued.
- MOF continued to deploy the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System to MDA Head Offices and Regional Head Offices and also started pilot decentralized payroll printing and processing of selected payroll transactions at 4 Regional Centres namely Western, Volta, Northern and Ashanti.
- To improve the treasury and payment system, the MOF commenced the development of a Document Flow Management System for treasury and administrative operations.

- The Treasury Single Account (TSA) strategy was implemented to further improve cash forecasting and cash management.
- To ensure that public debt remains sustainable in the medium to long term, MOF together with officials from the World Bank and the IMF conducted a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA); and
- The National Insurance Commission commenced the enforcement of the law on compulsory fire insurance and carried out stakeholder consultations on the review of the Insurance Act (Act 724) to make the insurance sector compliant with international standards.

2.3.3 International Trade Developments and Management

i. Overview of International Trade Development in 2013

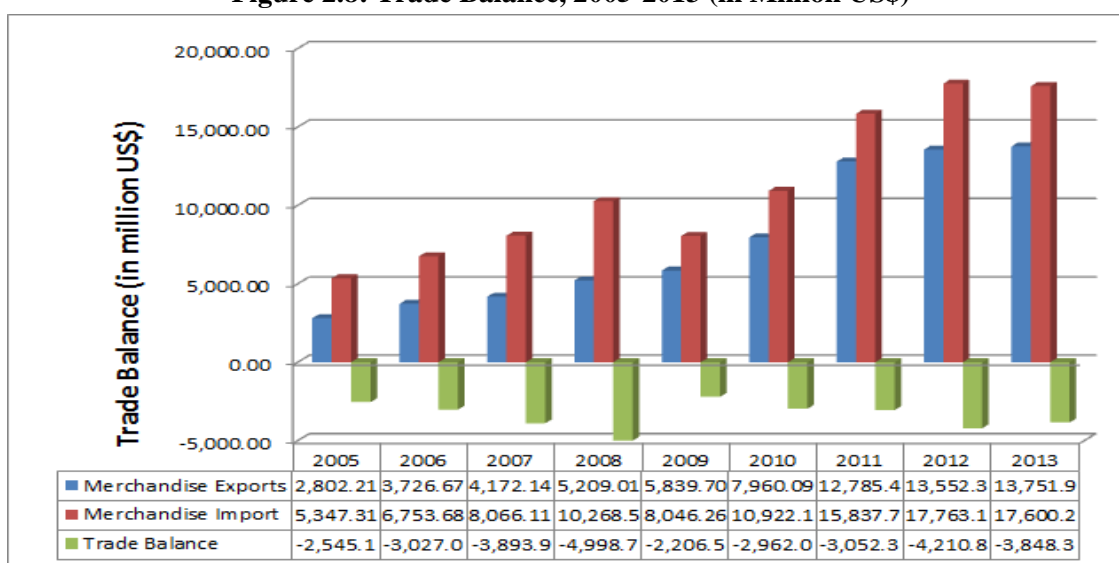
Balance of Payments

The overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$1,165.92 million, compared to a deficit of US\$1,210.90 million recorded in 2012. The marginal improvement in the deficit position in 2013 resulted largely from improved capital and financial account position to offset the deterioration in the current account position.

Balance of Trade

The overall balance of trade recorded a deficit of US\$3,848.32 million, compared to a deficit of US\$4,210.82 million recorded in 2012. The slowdown was as a result of a moderate growth in export values and a marginal decline in imports. Estimates showed that merchandise exports grew by 1.5% to US\$13,751.92 million in 2013 compared to US\$13,552.32 million recorded for the corresponding period in 2012, while merchandise imports decreased by 0.9% to US\$17,600.24 million from US\$17,763.17 million recorded in 2012. The development in merchandise export reflected high receipts from exports of oil, timber and other non-traditional commodities, which offset the decline in receipts from gold and cocoa exports, while the decline in imports was attributable to a decline in the value of non-oil imports (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Trade Balance, 2005-2013 (in Million US\$)



Source: BOG, 2013

Services, Income and Current Transfers

The Services, Income and Current Transfers account continued to record a deficit in 2013 following a period of surplus prior to 2011. The Services, Income and Current Transfers account recorded a higher deficit of US\$1,855.7 million in 2013, compared with US\$699.8 million in 2012. The worsening net receipt position reflected a decade-long pattern of declining rate of surplus, culminating in deficits in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The main source of the increased deficit is the Services and Income account which registered a net outflow of US\$3,795.2 million in 2013 compared with an outflow of US\$3,105.4 million in 2012. Consequently, the current account position further deteriorated from a deficit of US\$4,920.64 million in 2012 to US\$5,704.03 million in 2013 (Table 2.9).

The Capital and Financial Account

Trends in capital and financial account in 2013 shows an increase from US\$3,651.30 million in 2012 to US\$3,651.30 million in 2013, following a decline of about 18.5% in the preceding year. The major sources of improvement in capital and financial account position are the improvement in net inflows on the private account and other investments to offset the declined inflows on the private account. Net inflows from foreign direct investments and portfolio investments declined in 2013 relative to 2012.

Table 2.9: Balance of Payments, 2005-2013

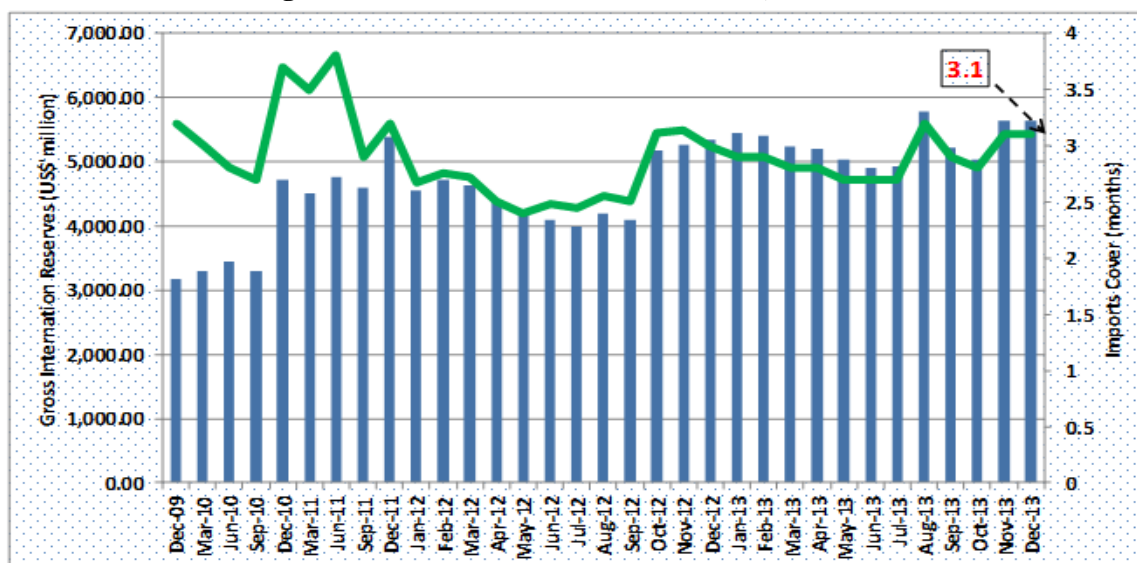
	BALANCE PAYMENTS (US\$ million)							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Current Account	-1,042.60	-2,151.47	-3,543.10	-1,687.70	-2,769.70	-3,541.33	-4,910.64	-5,704.03
Trade Balance	-3,027.00	-3,893.90	-4,998.77	-2,206.56	-2,962.02	-3,052.30	-4,210.82	-3,848.32
Services, Income and Current Transfers	1,984.40	1,742.51	1,455.67	518.90	192.30	-489.00	-700.00	-1,855.72
B. Total Capital and Financial Accounts	1,484.90	2,591.40	2,806.48	4,327.60	4,289.50	4,479.31	3,651.30	4,892.43
Capital Account	229.9	188.1	463.31	563.9	337.47	445.06	283.4	19.63
Financial Account	1255	2,403.30	2,343.17	1,086.2	879.6	649.6	957.7	106.03
Private Account	1,019.40	1,061.48	2,307.20	2,755.00	2,034.00	2,863.10	2,983.40	3,100.30
Other Investments	235.6	1,327.40	84.99	-77.4	1,038.5	521.5	-573.2	1,646.47
C. Errors and Omissions	-27.17	-26.84	-204.12	-1,481.20	-57.2	-391.5	58.3	-354.3
OVERALL BALANCE	415.12	413.11	-940.75	1,158.80	1,462.70	546.50	-1,210.90	-1,165.92

Source: BOG, 2013

International Reserves

The country's gross international reserves (GIR) increased from a stock position of US\$5,348.9 million at the end of December 2012 to US\$5,632.2 million (Figure 2.9). This was sufficient to provide cover for 3.1 months of imports of goods and services, compared to 3.0 months of imports cover at the end of December 2012. The stock of net international reserves (NIR) on the other hand, stood at US\$2.1 billion, indicating a drawdown of US\$1,165.1 million from a stock position of US\$3.228.1 million at the end of December 2012.

Figure 2.9: Gross International Reserves, 2009-2013



Source: BoG, 2013

Table 2.10: International Reserves, 2010-2013

Reserves	Dec. (Final) 2010	Dec. (Revised) 2011	Dec. (Revised) 2012	June (Prov) 2013	Dec (Prov) 2013
Gross International Reserves (US \$m)	4,664.85	5,382.82	5,348.9	4,912.52	5,632.20
Equiv. in months of Imports of goods and services	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.70	3.10
Reserves as a ratio of Reserve Money (%)	155.7	144.9	127.9	130.99	131.28
Reserves as a ratio of External Debt (%)	75.5	69.1	60.5	52.58	49.66
Memorandum Items:					
Reserve Money (GH¢ m)	4,410.0	5,780.0	7,861	7,293.70	9,051.10
Reserve Money (US \$m)	3,034.7	3,727.6	4,181.4	3,750.42	4,290.22
External Debt (US \$m)	6,254.6	7,816.0	8,835.56	9,342.99	11,341.95

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2013

To develop international trade the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013:

- Ghana participated in the Extra-Ordinary Summit on the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) to ratify the final decisions on the CET. Negotiations were concluded in 2012, awaiting the adoption by ECOWAS Statutory Council of Ministers and subsequent implementation. The ECOWAS CET has a 5-band tariff structure with the new 5th band tariff line attracting a protective duty rate of 35%;
- Ghana continued to participate in regional (i.e AU) and sub-regional (i.e. ECOWAS) activities, aimed at enhancing economic cooperation and regional integration;
- Ghana continued with engagements under the ECOWAS protocols, and undertook activities aimed at achieving the West Africa Monitoring Zone (WAMZ) convergence criteria, as well as ensuring that ECOWAS programmes are implemented;
- The national export strategy and National Export Development Programme were finalized and launched. The implementation of these interventions is to improve the

potentials of the Non-Traditional Export sector to achieve the strategic growth target of US\$5.0 billion within four years;

- Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) continued to undertake trade fairs, solo exhibitions and buyer-seller meetings in a number of countries to showcase Made-in-Ghana products and services; and
- Ghana continued to participate in the negotiations on the EPA between ECOWAS and EU, including the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS countries in Dakar, Senegal to assess progress of negotiation following the abrupt end of talks 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

2.4 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as average. Targets for about 53.3% of the 30 indicators monitored in the thematic area were either exceeded/achieved, or reflected significant/steady progress, 6.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 40% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented a marginal improvement over the 2012 situation where 51.4% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 8.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 40.5% of them did not achieve their respective target.

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

1. There is the need to ensure fiscal discipline in order to lower fiscal deficits which would then provide the fiscal space for social and infrastructure spending in priority areas such as the railway sector, which holds great potential for contributing to national development by providing alternative and cheaper means of transport. Improved fiscal discipline should also translate into reduced interest rates, which would crowd-in the private sector, as that is critical for growth in the economy.
2. The BOG should reduce its financing of the government's fiscal spending to the legal limit of not more than 10% to encourage Government to live within its means.
3. There should be an easing of the exchange controls announced by the central bank to prevent the public from losing confidence in the banking sector, and also to allow the exchange rate to continue to adjust to avoid a further erosion of an already low reserve.
4. Steps should also be taken to rebuild the country's external reserves by increase in export performance and an improvement in the balance of trade position.
5. The energy challenges which have the potential to disrupt industrial activities and limit overall growth should be of immediate worry to government and lead to a long term solution.

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 aim 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 2013

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2013 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track the progress of implementation, as well as the key policy measures and strategies implemented to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector.

3.2.1 Private Sector Development

Private sector development and private investment are major pillars of a country's economic performance. Ghana's private sector is still central to the national development agenda of accelerated growth, job creation and economic transformation. However, the sector still faces critical obstacles that impede competitiveness and shared growth.

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 expand 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 the 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 a ratio of GDP;
- private fixed investment (as % of gross domestic fixed investment);
- total merchandise export; and
- percentage change in NTEs (value in millions of US Dollars).

Status of Selected Indicators:

Ghana's overall rank on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business in 2013 dropped from the 2012 rank of 62 out of 183 countries to 67 out of 189 countries (Table 3.1). Firms experienced difficulties with regulations on eight indicators with the greatest difficulty to doing business posed by the demand on entrepreneurs to obtain a tax identification number before starting business.² The economic environment to support business development improved marginally by 0.40% and contributed to efficiency in firms' practices and operations. The number of days for resolving commercial disputes worsened from 100 days in 2012 to 116 days in 2013 and impacted negatively on the ease of doing business.

Ghana's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) declined from 103 out of 144 countries in 2012 to 118 out of 152 countries in 2013. Though the Index fell by 15 points, the country's position fell by 5%. The decline was attributed to deterioration in macroeconomic indicators. The top four most problematic factors that affected Ghana's global competitiveness were lack of access to finance, high tax rates, poor work ethics in the national labour force, and inefficient government bureaucracy.

According to the assessment by the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) in the Business Barometer survey, business confidence dropped significantly in the last quarter of 2013. The quarter experienced a Business Barometer index value of 26.7, which was the lowest in about 18 months and lower than the average index of 32.7 for 2013.

Outstanding credit of DMBs to the private sector increased from GH¢11,477.37 million in 2012 to GH¢14,757.20 million in 2013, representing 28% increase over the 2012 outturn. In real terms however, DMBs credit to private sector declined to 15.7% of GDP after an increase from 14.3% of GDP in 2011 to 16.6% of GDP in 2012. Similar to 2011 and 2012, the services sector received the largest share of private sector credit though its share declined from 25.16% in 2012 to 21.99% in 2013. The share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fishing continued to dwindle from 4.72% in 2012 to 3.16% in 2013, which was a decline of 46% of private sector credit to the sector since 2011. Credit to the manufacturing sector, which increased from 9.61% in 2011 to 12.35% in 2012, declined in 2013 to 8.65%.

² The remaining seven regulations are dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, enforcing contracts, and trading across borders

Total merchandise exports reached US\$13,751.92 million in 2013, increasing by 1.5% over the previous year's outturn. The increase in export performance was attributed to improved receipts from exports of oil, timber and other non-traditional commodities.

The decline in value of Non-traditional export (NTE) in 2012 was reversed with an increase of 3.04% from US\$2,364.4 million in 2012 to US\$2,436.20 million in 2013. The improvement was largely accounted for by increases in agricultural product exports, which recorded an increase of 17.2% in value from US\$276.39 million in 2012 to US\$323.71 million in 2013. There was also an increase in processed and semi-processed products by 1.25% from US\$2,083.91 to US\$2110.03 million in 2013.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Ease of Doing Business rank	60 out of 183	92 out of 183	63 out of 183	67 out of 189	Slow progress
2. Business Competitiveness Index		114 out of 133 Countries	103 out of 144 countries	114 out of 148 countries	Slow progress
3. The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	80 days	100 days	100 days	225 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	16.6% GH¢11,477.37 million	15.7% GH¢14,757.20 million	Slow progress
6. Percentage change in NTEs (Value in Million US\$)	NA	-9.3% (1,215)	-2.4% (2,364.40)	3.04% (2,436.20)	Steady progress
7. Total Merchandise Export	US\$13,512.9 3m	US\$5,839.70 m	US\$13,552.4 0m	US\$13,751.92 m	Steady progress

Source: MOTI/BOG 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure effective private sector development:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (domestically and globally):

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) launched a National Export Strategy (NES) and the associated National Export Development Programme (NEDP), to increase the competitiveness of local producers in domestic and international markets.

i) Remove barriers to trade and investment:

- The Energy Commission (EC) and Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) of the Ministry for Food and Agriculture (MOFA) were connected to the eMDA portal for the issuance of permits and this enables the electronic processing of documents needed within the trade industry. The system enables online submission, approval and distribution of permits or licenses to MDAs. Trade transactions are assigned respectively unique reference numbers, which may be linked to permits, exemptions, and import declaration forms (IDFs);
- A committee constituted by MOTI to review the operations of Ghana Community Network Services (GCNET) with the aim of addressing revenue

leakages completed its work. As a result of the review, a new five-year agreement was signed between government and GCNET;

- To improve trade and transit facilitation along the border, a two-day workshop was organized for the MTTU of Ghana Police Service to build their capacity to help reduce the number of roadblocks on road transit corridors. By the end of the year, the number of checkpoints between Aflao and Elubo had reduced from 28 to 13. Furthermore, there was the construction of a Joint Border Post (JBP) at Noepe for Ghana and Togo; and
- An inter-agency committee chaired by the Tax Policy Advisor of the Minister of Finance (MOF) was set up to address the issues of congestion at the Tema Port. Consequently, container throughput increased by 34% at the Tema Port. Additionally, expansion works began at the Takoradi Port.

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 (GCX) and Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) was developed. Discussions are currently underway with potential investors in warehouse infrastructure, which will complement the GCX. Two draft legislations were forwarded to the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) for review and onward passage once the Securities Industry Amendment Bill is passed;
- The MOTI commenced work with the ECOWAS to reduce non trade barriers that still exist and implement trade facilitating measures such as the regional Customs Bond;
- The MOTI is engaged with ECOWAS in meetings and consultations to create an ECOWAS Customs Union;
- A number of measures were undertaken to secure markets for Ghana's exports. They include an on-going study on tariffs under the ECOWAS and the Customs Union. When completed the findings would be used to assist member countries to align their tariffs and sensitive product lists with the WTO guidelines.

iii) Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation:

- The Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) Foundation produced 142 equipment for cassava processing, 72 for palm fruit processing, 39 for groundnut and sheanut processing, and 65 for grain and cereal processing;
- The GRATIS Foundation provided 200 good practice centres, which were provided with agro-processing equipment in the agri/agro sector to reduce drudgery and enhance productivity. Additionally, 5157 repair activities were carried out;
- A special website of Made-In-Ghana goods with a product gallery for showcasing Made-In-Ghana goods on the internet was created. A total of 71 companies have been listed on the website under 15 product categories. The website is populated with about 300 products. Even though the focus is on SMEs, interested companies that are not SMEs are given the opportunity to also showcase their products on the website.

iv) Invest aggressively in modern infrastructure:

- The Ghana Export Trade Information Centre (GETIC) provided services to Exporters. The services included how to use a trade library, research assistance, trade leads, information on prices, etc;
- The European Union (EU) supported Ghana under the Border Assistance Mission (BAM) project for the purposes of enhancing Ghana's competitiveness in the EU market as far as banana is concerned by investment in improving infrastructure. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for Technical Assistance was completed and the expression of interest documents were prepared.

Attract Private Capital from both domestic and international sources

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

- The draft National Intellectual Property Rights Policy received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament;
- The Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) Act was revised to expand the resource envelope for private sector support of development, particularly manufacturing and start-ups;
- The EDAIF disbursed GH¢46.15 million to 36 applicants. The Agriculture and Agro-Processing component was the highest beneficiary with an amount of GH¢20.89 million going to 13 applicants, followed by the Export Development and Promotion facility with an amount of GH¢14.01 million made to 13 applicants. The other facility, Credits and Projects received GH¢11.25 million going to 10 applicants.

Pursue and Expand Market Access

i) Pursue Regional Economic Integration:

- The Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) organized a Business and Investment Forum in Cotonou, Benin. The forum was aimed at providing a platform for Ghana to make presentations on its trade and investment opportunities to the Benin business community (Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry, importers, exporters, investors, etc.) with a view to engendering business networking among the private sectors of the two countries.

ii) Secure emerging market level competitiveness:

- Participated in trade negotiation meeting with the United States of America to improve the Bilateral Investment Treaty;
- WTO negotiations were held on key subjects and priority areas such as Trade Facilitation, Agriculture Subsidies to Trade and Development Programmes, etc.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) issued 2,935 certificates (962 health and 1,973 export certificates) to exporters;
- The GSA inspected 679 export consignments and 345 fish establishments, calibrated 9,994 measuring and weighing instruments, verified 61,371 weighing and measuring instruments, and randomly inspected 5,515 trading

measuring devices. Additionally, 546 locally manufactured products were certified;

- The GSA tested and analysed 21,511 product and forensic samples to ascertain their conformance to applicable standards. A total of 23,509 high risk goods were inspected to ensure consumer safety, while 72 public awareness creation activities were undertaken;
- A Draft Consumer Protection Policy was developed and forwarded to Cabinet for approval;
- The Food and Drug Authority (FDA) issued 2,105 and 212 certificates for 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.

Expand opportunities for job creation

- The GRATIS Foundation provided training for 225 technical apprentices using National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) syllabus in metal machining, welding, and fabrication;
- One hundred and sixty-four technical apprentices underwent training with the Technical Education Unit (TEU)/Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET) syllabus. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were given training in Engineering Skills;
- The GRATIS Foundation sourced funding to equip fully 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

Good corporate governance is fundamental to the growth and development of any country. It is difficult to envisage an efficient private sector that does not operate with good corporate governance practices. Sound corporate governance can increase access to external financing by firms, which can lead to larger investments, higher growth and the creation of more jobs. It can also help lower the cost of capital and raise the value of a firm, making investments more attractive, which in turn can lead to growth and more employment.

The need for good governance practices at both national and corporate levels to promote economic growth, poverty reduction and socio-economic development cannot be overemphasized. Bad governance practices in some international corporations and institutions that have 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 results-oriented managers.

In order to track the 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:

Good corporate governance in Ghanaian firms as measured by the UN Global Compact showed a decline in the number of firms that signed unto the compact from 34 companies in 2012 to 29 in 2013, a decline of 14.7%, reversing the steady increase in the number of Ghanaian companies that adopted good corporate principles. One Ghanaian company in 2013, compared to four in 2012 delisted from the compact as a result of its failure to prepare their Communication on Progress (COP) report to inform stakeholders about the progress made in 2013 in implementing the principles of the global compact.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. No. of firms signed on to the Ghana Business Code	NA	169	175	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. No. of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	NA	NA	NA	34	29	Slow progress

Source: GEA/GIPC, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following activities were implemented in 2013 to promote and enhance the participation of Ghanaian companies in the UN Global Compact:

- Two outreach seminars were organised in Accra and Kumasi in August and September 2013 respectively with participation of 54 company representatives;
- A half day reporting workshop aimed at assisting business participants of the UN Global Compact in Ghana to better manage and report on their governance, social, economic and environmental impacts, was held in June 2013.
- As part of efforts to create awareness about sustainability and responsible business practices, an annual Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability week celebration was introduced;
- A public lecture on the business case of undertaking strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and
- A workshop on anti-corruption and health and safety at the workplace was organized for 50 company participants.

3.2.3 Develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Ghana’s economy is mostly made up of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which are operated by and/or employ mainly 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 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 the 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 DMBs;
- Share of MSME products in total manufacturing outputs; and
- Share and value of MSME products in total NTEs.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The AGI identified in the 2013 Business Barometer Report access to credit as one of the the main challenges to MSME development in 2013, followed by high utility prices and cost of credit.

Though comprehensive data on the MSMEs are not available, the estimate of the share of value of MSME products in total NTEs shows an increased from 37.5% in 2012 to 39.6% in 2013. The value of MSMEs NTEs was estimated at US\$963.68 million in 2013, representing a growth rate of 8.8% in 2013.

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

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1.Share of Private Sector Credit to MSMEs by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	NA	NA	79.89% (GH¢9,169.28million)	NA	Lack of data
2.Share of MSME products in total Manufacturing output	NA	NA	US\$9,799.80million (25% of GDP)	NA	Lack of data
3.Share and value of MSME products in total Non-traditional exportsNTEs	NA	NA	37.47% (US\$886.03 million)	39.56% (US\$963.68 million)	Slow progress

Source: MOTI, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2013 to develop MSMEs:

i) Providing training and business development services:

- The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) provided 24,157 male and 33,861 female entrepreneurs with business development services;

- The NBSSI identified 1,240 MSEs with potential exportable products for development, and 2,352 MSEs were also sensitized in export products development. Additionally, 10 exportable products were identified for MSEs;
- The NBSSI provided business advisory services to 8,624 entrepreneurs, and trained 90 women entrepreneurs in Tema (61) and Kumasi (29) in sound financial management, to sharpen their financial and record-keeping skills to enhance their access to credit;
- One thousand four hundred and fourteen MSEs were trained in entrepreneurial and managerial skills and 248 MSEs were assisted to develop their Business Plans;
- 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;
- The GSA organised 16 training programmes to train 208 participants from industry. This was to build their capacity towards the production of high quality goods and the rendering of high quality service in Ghana to ensure consumer safety and promote their businesses, as well.

ii) Enhancing access to affordable credit:

- Under the EDAIF funding of GH¢80.3 million was approved for 28 SMEs.

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 were:

- Ensuring rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments;
- Defining and promoting priority areas for direct private and public sector investments;
- Diversifying exports;
- Pursuing spatial and geographic industrialization; and
- Improving access to land.

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

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, MOTI organized an inter-agency forum for major stakeholders from public and private institutions to acquaint them 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.

The share of industrial sector in overall GDP stood at 28.5% in 2013, representing a marginal decline from the 2012 situation of 28.6%. Similar to 2012, the manufacturing sub-sector is the third most important sub-sector under the industrial sector and comes after construction and mining & quarrying sub-sector in that order. The growth of the sector declined considerably from 11% in 2012 to 7.3% in 2013. The largest decline in sub-sectoral growth rate was recorded in construction which declined from 16.4% in 2012 to 8.4%, while only electricity sub-sector recorded improvement in growth rate from 11.1% in 2012 to 16.1% in 2013.

The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector continued to decline and recorded a growth rate of 0.5% compared with 2% in 2012. Consequently, the share of the manufacturing sub-sector in the Industry Sector GDP continued to decline in 2013. The manufacturing valued added share in overall GDP, which stood at 6.4% in 2012, declined to 5.8% in 2013 and contributed 17% of all merchandise exports in 2013 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development, 2009 - 2013

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Industrial Sector Performance:					
a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	7.2%	6.9%	6.4%*	5.8%	Target not achieved
b. Share of manufacturing in total export	NA	32.4%	17%	17%	Slow progress
c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to accelerate industrial development:

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

- MOTI in collaboration with MoFA identified soya-beans, cotton, oil-palm and cassava for large scale cultivation to serve as industrial raw materials;
- MOTI in collaboration with the Minerals Commission (MC) identified limestones, iron ore, kaolin, dolomite and clay for exploitation to serve as raw materials for industries.

Define and promote priority areas for direct private and public sector investments

- The revised EDAIF Bill was passed by Parliament after Cabinet endorsed its recommendations. The EDAIF Levy has been increased from 0.5% to 0.75%;
- GIPC Act 478 (1994) was revised in order to improve the legal and regulatory environment for investment. The revised bill was approved by Cabinet and subsequently passed by Parliament;
- 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 and Petroleum (MoEP), Tullow Ghana Limited and MOTI to train SMEs in the oil and gas industry to take advantage of opportunities in the sector;
- The Ayensu Starch Company (ASCo) at Bawjiase in the Central Region was re-opened with test production in 2011, after which it commenced full operation in 2012 and produced 35,000 tonnes of cassava starch in 2012. ASCo signed a supply agreement with Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited (GGBL) in June 2013 for ASCo to supply 4,000 tonnes of food grade cassava starch in the first year and 10,000 tonnes in the second year to GGBL. This arrangement has provided ASCo with capital and has enabled it to acquire equipment to produce on commercial basis consequently making the company engage out-growers and create work for its employees. The increase in acreage under cultivation resulted from an improvement in access to land.

Diversify exports

- The Export Diversification Programme was completed and finalized in 2012 to increase the growth and competitiveness of Ghana's export industries.
- An amount of GH¢598,771 was approved for the production of pineapples and honey as well as for the promotion of textiles and furniture for export;
- An amount of GH¢16.50 million was approved to finance the export oriented activities of MDAs; and
- The EDAIF approved GH¢2.9 million for maintaining 5,833 acres of mangoes to support the development of the Northern Savannah transitional zone of Ghana into a mango production hub.

Pursue spatial and geographic industrialization

- The Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) promoted investment related activities within the region. These included:
 - ✓ Established one Investment Information and Advisory Centre to produce brochures on investment opportunities and key entrepreneurs from 20 MMDAs in the region;
 - ✓ Supported two fishing communities and two fish farming districts with industrial fish storage facilities and fish ponds;
 - ✓ Supported ten salt producers to rehabilitate their salt pans to boost the level of salt production in the region; and
 - ✓ Released a grant of GH¢1.0 million to 277 farmers to cultivate organic sugarloaf pineapple.

3.2.5 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. Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy and many developing countries are turning to tourism as a source of foreign exchange.

In the medium-term, the priority interventions in this focus area were aimed at increasing the contribution of the tourism industry to GDP and foreign exchange earnings, as well as creating high value employment and increasing 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 the 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 establishments (hotel, guest houses, lodges, etc.); and
- Percentage change in domestic tourism and receipts.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The tourism sector remains the 4th highest foreign exchange earner after gold, cocoa and remittances from Ghanaians abroad in 2013. As a result of Ghana's growing attractiveness as a major tourist and conference destination across the world, international tourist arrivals grew by 10% from 903,300 in 2012 to 993,600 in 2013, resulting in an increase in tourism receipts from US\$1.7 billion in 2012 to US\$1.9 billion and contributing 4.3% to GDP in 2013.

The hotels and restaurants sub-sector's contribution to GDP increased by 13% in 2013 over the 2012 level. However, the share of the sub-sector to total Services Sector GDP declined by 1.2% percentage points from 9.8% in 2012 to 8.6% in 2013. The sub-sector's share of GDP also declined, from 4.7% in 2012 to 4.3% in 2013.

The capacity of the tourism sector continued to be enhanced through the development of appropriate tourism infrastructure including development of new hotels and the improvement of existing ones. The number of star rated hotels in Ghana increased by 11.5% to 2,312 in 2013.

The number of domestic tourists that visited tourist sites declined significantly by 23.29% in 2013 as a total of 774,151 domestic tourists was recorded. However, the revenue generated from domestic tourism increased by 7.58% from GH¢1,961,185 in 2012 for 25 sites to GH¢2,109,881.35 in 2013 for 22 sites due to increases in fees charged at the sites. Total employment generated in both formal and informal enterprises and establishments in the tourism sector declined by 11.14% from 359,000 jobs in 2012 to 319,000 jobs in 2013.

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

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress Towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	19%	15% (Total Arrival = 802,779)	9.2% (Total Arrivals = 903,300)	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	Target Not Achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts	19.2%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil)	4.3% (US\$1,704.4(mil))	11.5% (US\$1,900(mil))	Significant progress
3. Percentage change of accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.)	12%	1.70% (1,622)	1.7% (2,135)	8.3% (2,312)	Target Not Achieved
4. Percentage change in domestic tourism:					
a. No. of domestic tourists	21%	646,173 (35 sites)	32% (1,009,182 for 25 sites)	-23.29% (774,151 for 25 sites)	Slow progress
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	31.6%	1,430,359	2.1% 1,961,185 for 25 sites)	7.58% 2,109,881.35 for 22 sites)	Slow progress

Source: MOT, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following activities were implemented in 2013 to promote and develop the tourism industry:

i. Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Revenue Generation

- As part of addressing the inadequate funding problem, which is one of the key operational constraints of the sector, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA) continued the process of restructuring the Ghana Tourism Authority (GTA);
- The MOT continued the effort of positioning tourism in Ghana in the global market and developing Ghana as the preferred tourist destination in Africa. To this end Ghana participated in a number of international tourism events to showcase Ghana's rich and diverse tourism and cultural products to policy makers, international travel and trade practitioners, the media, and investors, among others. Some of the events participated in include:
 - The World Travel Market International Tourism Fair in ExCel, London, UK;
 - The 20th Session of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) General Assembly, co-hosted by Zambia and Zimbabwe;
 - The UNESCO High Level International Forum in Hangzhou, China; and
 - An investment promotion tour in Turkey.

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

A major goal of tourism development in Ghana is to promote domestic tourism in a manner that will ensure Ghanaians know more about their country and appreciate its rich cultures and beautiful environment, and preserve them for posterity; as well as to use domestic tourism to stimulate businesses. To this end the MOTCCA organized the following activities:

- The 10th Edition and 20th Anniversary Celebration of the PANAFEST in Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina, Assin Manso and Assin Praso, alongside the OAU/AU @ 50 High Level Africa Forum held at the Accra International Conference Centre;
- Accra Carnival in June 2013 and the World Tourism Day Celebration under the theme “Tourism and Water: Protecting our Common Future,” which was marked with a Sensitization Workshop for stakeholders in Takoradi and a National Durbar to climax the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah’s Birthday celebrations at Nkroful;
- Participated in the 4th Ghana Policy Fair at the Accra International Conference Centre from 16th-18th October, 2013, which was used as a platform to showcase the MOTCCA policies, programmes and activities, as well as to showcase existing and potential tourist sites for patronage by domestic tourists and investors; and
- In pursuit of its mandate to harness national culture and creative arts for national development, the MOTCCA entered into partnership with the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs and secured funding to organize the 2014 National Festival of Arts and Culture (NAFAC) in Sunyani in the month of November 2014.

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

In pursuance of its tourism product development programme aimed at adding value to the tourist experience for increasing patronage, generating revenue and creating employment for unemployed Ghanaian youth, the MOTCCA implemented a number of programmes and activities, including:

- Initiating action for the UNWTO to help mobilize funding for the implementation of the 1st Phase of the new 15 year National Tourism Development Plan (2013-2027);
- Continuing work on the Accra Visitor Information Centre, which is to serve as a one-stop shop for information, virtual tour, recreation and entertainment, business, catering, among others, for tourists. The facility was about 95% complete; and
- The GTA inspected over 100 up-market hotels country-wide.

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 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, human-centered development, and environmental sustainability. Therefore, adequately nurturing the creative economy holds high prospects for job creation, innovation and trade.

Strategies implemented in 2013 in this focus area were aimed at developing and strengthening Ghana’s Creative Arts industry to enable it to compete effectively in world trade in creative goods and services. In order to track the progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were identified:

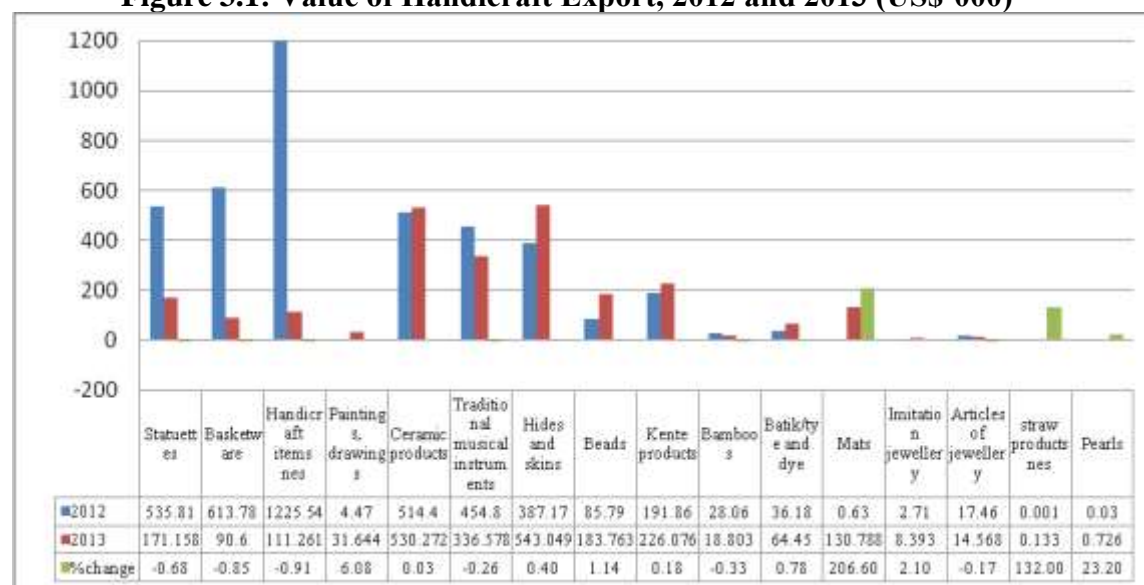
- Size of the Creative Arts Industry; and
- Number of jobs created by the Music and Films Industry.

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 in the areas of job creation, economic growth, and poverty reduction through trade in creative works and services. The United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO’s) 2013 Creative Economy Report indicated that 1.5% of Ghana’s GDP is accounted for by both private formal cultural activities. The informality of the Creative Arts Industry was noted as a major challenge in estimating the real contribution of the creative sector.

The music industry alone was estimated by a baseline study conducted by the Musicians Union of Ghana (MUSIGA) to have generated an annual income of GH¢149,644,983 million in 2012, representing 0.20% contribution to GDP in the same year. Additionally, employment generated along the value chain of music production ranged from 27,000 to 30,000 in 2012. The study also identified challenges to the music industry to be high up-front costs, limited access to finance, upsurge of piracy, negative effects of the introduction of modern technologies, weak enforcement and supervision of laws and regulations, and inadequate export promotion services.

Figure 3.1: Value of Handicraft Export, 2012 and 2013 (US\$’000)



Source: GEPA, 2013

The value of handicraft exports, which had increased over the two previous years, decreased in 2013 to US\$2.46 million from US\$4.099 million in 2012, a 40% decrease (Table 3.6). The share of handicrafts exports in overall NTEs decreased to 0.10% in 2013 from 0.16% in 2012. Also, the total number of creative works registered by the Copyright Office of Ghana decreased by 13.4% from 1,172 in 2012 to 1,015 in 2013. This includes 413 musical works, 498 literary works, 47 audiovisual works, 48 artistic works and logos, and 9 computer softwares.

Table 3.6: Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development, 2009-2013

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Size of the Creative Arts Industry	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Music = Na Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil) Other Arts = %	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Music = GH¢ 149,644,983* Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Lack of data
2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Na	Na	Na	Employment generated by music industry alone ranged from 27,000 and 30,000 in 2012	Lack of data
3. Creative arts share of NTEs	Na	0.18% (US\$2.1mil)	0.16% (US\$4.099 mil)	0.10% (US\$2.46 mil)	Slow progress

Sources: *MOJ-AG/MOTI/MCC/MUSIGA/GHAPI/IMD, 2013*

* *Income generated by music sector as at 2012*

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures, strategies, and activities were undertaken in 2013 to promote the Creative Art Industry:

- The MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to prepare a legal and regulatory framework for the sustainable development and promotion of the Creative Arts. It is expected that the committee report will also provide the basis for the establishment of the Council for the Creative Arts;
- MOTCCA completed compilation of a priority list of investment portfolio which were presented to various private sector investors to promote investment in the tourism sector;
- MOTCCA initiated a process to construct a regional theatre, shopping mall and hotel in Kumasi. The project is expected to create an estimated 1,500 jobs for construction workers at the construction stage and about 5,000 direct and indirect jobs at the operational stage;
- MOTCCA engaged the various Creative Arts Trade Associations, as well as the Executives of the Apex Body - the Ghana Culture Forum - to discuss ways to develop a competitive creative industry in Ghana;
- Spaces have been created within the Centres for National Culture for the exhibition of art works to promote the acquisition of traditional skills and training for the youth in Accra, Bolgatanga, Sunyani, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Ho, Koforidua, Wa, Kumasi and Tamale;
- Action was initiated to register users of Ghanaian folklore materials to check illicit users as well as regulate the payment of royalties. Users of Ghanaian

folklore who registered include Data Bank, Donewell Insurance, Aquafill Mineral Water, and Antrak Air; and

- The MUSIGA in collaboration with Midland Savings & Loans established a loan scheme for musicians to access and grow their businesses.

3.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress of this thematic area in 2013 could be considered as below average. The assessment of progress shows that about 38.1% of the targets were either exceeded/achieved or reflected significant/steady progress, while 33.3% of the targets were either not achieved or recorded slow progress. About 28.6% of the indicators 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 the private sector, progress remained slow in 2013. The assessment of the private sector development indicators shows that with the exception of the total merchandise export and credit to private sector, all the remaining five indicators show either stagnation or slow progress. The number of days for resolving commercial disputes worsened in 2013, while Ghana's global competitiveness remained weak. This can be seen in the poor performance of most of the doing business indicators. In spite of continued and new reforms aimed at improving the financial sector, the cost of obtaining credit is high and increasing. Interest rate on borrowing from formal financial institutions as well as microfinance institutions remains relatively high. Progress in implementing the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) II, which is aimed at addressing these institutional challenges, remained slow. It is therefore important to take the necessary steps in accelerating the implementation of the key interventions outlined under the PSDS II in order to create the necessary environment to support the growth and development of the private sector.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

There was a decline in the number of Ghanaian firms that signed unto the UN Global Compact, which measures corporate governance; Efforts should therefore be made in the coming years to strengthen the regulatory framework and the institutions responsible for monitoring the behaviour and practices of players in the private sector. Attention should also be paid to investing in monitoring and evaluation, to improve transparency and accountability of corporate entities.

In addition, no significant progress has been made in transforming local systems of economic and political governance from highly personalised, relationship-based structures to effective rules-based systems, capable of fostering the growth of larger businesses. The systems appear so entrenched and have not shown any sign of giving way. It is therefore, recommended that the successor medium-term policy framework

pay attention to these corporate governance concerns and 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)

The GSGDA identified MSMEs as the catalyst for the growth of the Ghanaian economy as they make major contributions to employment generation and poverty reduction. A major improvement was recorded in the sector in 2013 with a number of training and business development services provided to the sector by MOTI through NBSSI.

Even though the sector continued to attract attention in policy discourse, public interventions in the sector remained uncoordinated and it remains under-developed and poorly regulated. The effort at addressing the historical constraints facing the MSMEs, including poor management skills, difficulty in land acquisition, and shortage of debt and equity financing, has not yielded significant result. It is therefore recommended that the issues of MSMEs be made central in the successor medium-term national development strategies. The MSMEs unit at MOTI should be equipped with the relevant capacities and resources to effectively implement interventions identified under the PSDS II to develop MSMEs.

3.3.4 Accelerate Industrial Development

Following the moderate performance recorded in 2012, the overall performance of the sector in 2013 declined considerably, arising out of significant reduction in the growth of the construction sub-sector, which remains the largest sub-sector in the industry sector. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector continued to decline and the share of the manufacturing sub-sector in the Industry Sector GDP continued to decline in 2013. This pattern in the performance of the manufacturing sub-sector remains a major concern 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.

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, MOTI initiated a process to engage key stakeholders towards their effective implementation, and set up a project management unit to manage the ISPP and coordinate the Industrial Development Fund (IDF). It is therefore important to make the ISSP a critical component of the industrial sector strategy under the successor medium-term national development policy framework, and deploy the necessary resources to ensure its effective implementation.

A major challenge for the growth of the manufacturing sector in 2013 was unreliable power supply. The envisaged gas supply from the Jubilee oil field to provide cheap fuel for domestic power supply did not materialise due to delays in the construction of the gas pipelines. It is therefore recommended that the necessary resources are deployed to ensure that the construction of the pipelines is completed, and fuel made available for domestic power production and improved power supply.

3.3.5 Develop the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The tourism sector in Ghana continued to play a catalytic role in the economic development of the country, through its contribution to overall GDP, job creation and foreign exchange earning for the country. The sector remains the 4th highest foreign exchange earner and contributed about 4.3% to GDP in 2013. The capacity of the tourism sector continued to be enhanced through the development of appropriate tourism infrastructure, including development of new hotels and the improvement of existing ones. However, significant challenges still exist.

With the exception of tourist receipts, the remaining four indicators including domestic and international tourist arrival recorded a decline in 2013. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken to reverse the current trend.

Ghana's historical, cultural and ecotourism assets constitute major prospects for accelerated transformation of the economy. However, the sector continued to be challenged by inadequate tourism infrastructure, poor skills set of personnel in the hospitality industry and unstable power supply. These challenges have resulted in Ghana being generally considered as a high cost tourist destination. It is therefore important for Ghana to develop a long-term strategy to address these challenges in order to be able to derive the necessary benefit from the sector.

3.3.6 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Though comprehensive data on the size of the Creative Arts Industry is still not available, the industry is estimated to be impacting positively in the areas of job creation, economic growth, and poverty reduction through trade in creative works and services. UNESCO's 2013 Creative Economy Report indicated that 1.5% of Ghana's GDP is accounted for by both private and formal cultural activities. The income from the music industry is estimated at 0.2% of GDP per annum, and generates up to 30,000 jobs along the value chain. Though efforts are being made to address the institutional constraints identified in the previous APRs, progress remains low. It is therefore recommended for MOTCCA to accelerate the pace of work of the nine-member committee to prepare a legal and regulatory framework for the sustainable development and promotion of the Creative Arts.

The informality of the Creative Arts Industry was noted as a major challenge in estimating its real contribution. Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms do not exist to generate data on the indicators in the sector on a regular basis. It is the expectation that efforts would be sustained to ensure that data on the creative arts industry are made available on a regular basis for effective evidence-based decision-making.

CHAPTER FOUR

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION

4.1.1 Introduction

The focus of agricultural development strategy under the GSGDA, 2010 – 2013, 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 modernisation of agriculture entails significant improvements in productivity enhancing measures along the value chain, including the adoption of high yielding crop varieties; mechanisation 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;
- Elected 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 IMPLEMENTED IN 2013

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2013 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track the progress of implementation, as well as the key policy measures implemented to accelerate agriculture modernisation.

4.2.1 Improve Agricultural Productivity

In order to track the 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 yields/output per unit area.

Status of Selected Indicators:

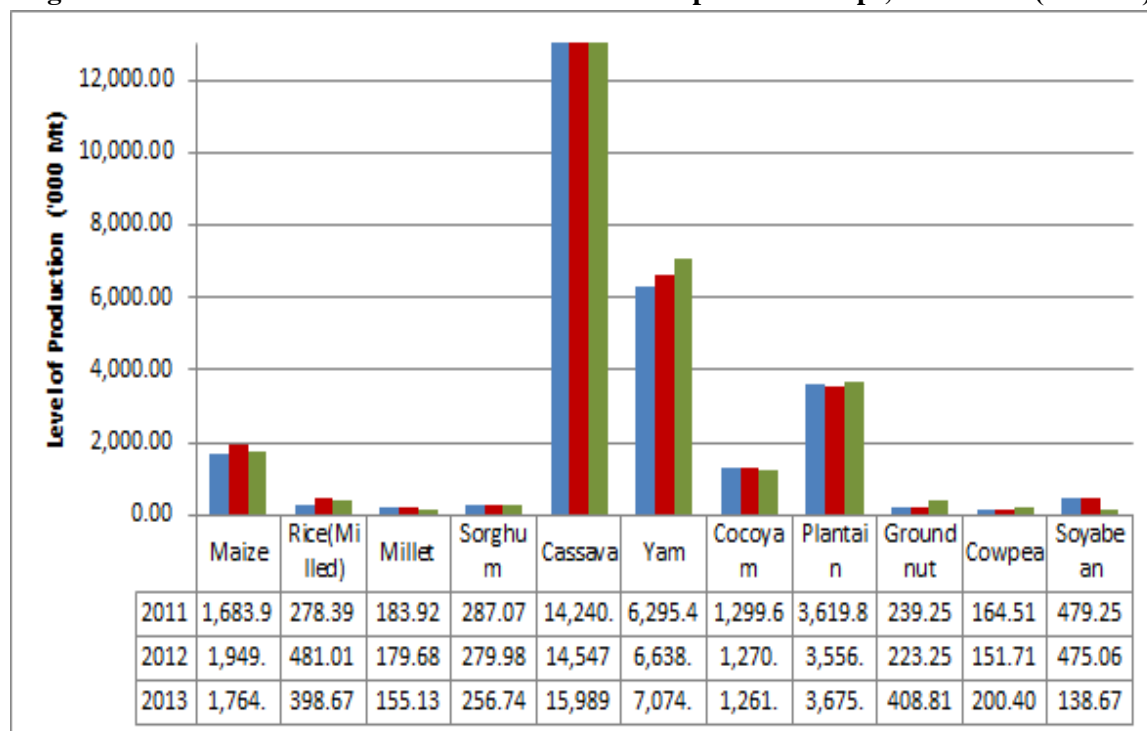
i. Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agricultural sector in 2013 was 5.2% compared to the 2.3% recorded in 2012. Its contribution to GDP decreased slightly from 23% in 2012 to 22% in 2013. The highest growth rate of 5.9% was recorded by the crop sub-sector, including cocoa, followed by fisheries sub-sector with 5.8%, and livestock with 5.3%. The largest contributor to the sector continued to be the crops sub-sector, including cocoa, accounting for 75.1%, and 77% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 29,753,528 metric tonnes in 2012 to 31,324,185 metric tonnes in 2013, a 5.3% increase compared to 3.4% in 2012 (Figure 4.1). About 50% of the staple crops including maize, rice, millet, sorghum, and soyabean recorded an average decline of about 20% due in part to the erratic rainfall pattern experienced in 2013, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially of maize, millet, and sorghum (Table 4.1).

Although rainfall volume in 2013 was higher than in 2011 and 2012, the distribution was better for crop production in 2012 than 2013. The poorer distribution of rainfall led to reduction in crop yields. The total amount of rainfall was 11,597 mm in 2013, compared to 9,947 mm in 2012, an increase of 16.6%.

Figure 4.1: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2011-2013 ('000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2013

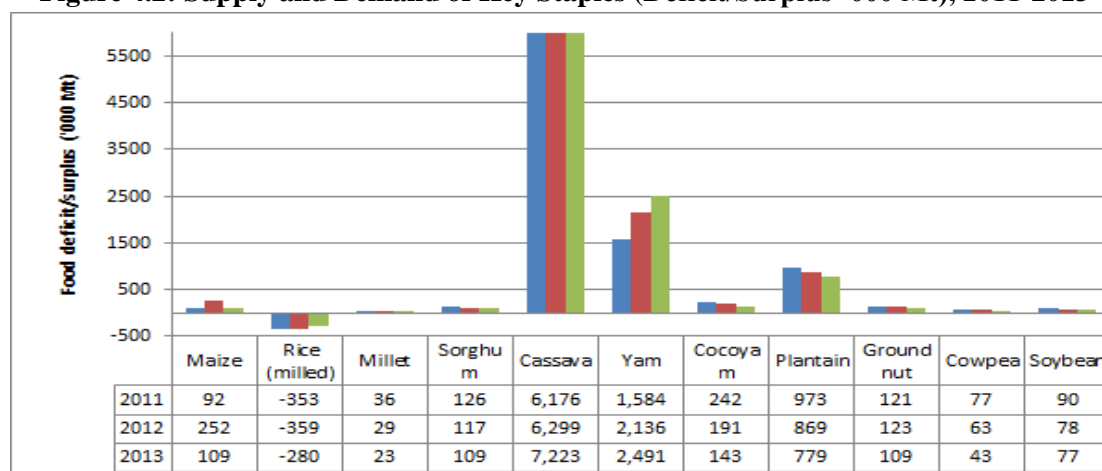
Table 4.1: Percentage Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
- Maize	2.38	9.2	15.8	-9.5	Slow progress
- Rice (milled)	3.37	22.9	3.7	-17.1	About 50% of the staple crops including maize, rice, millet, and sorghum recorded an average decrease in output of about 20%
- Millet	NA	21.1	-2.3	-13.7	
- Sorghum	NA	5.6	-2.5	-8.3	
- Cassava	19.39	7.4	2.2	9.9	
- Yam	15.87	15.3	13.4	6.6	
- Cocoyam	NA	-12.3	-2.3	-0.7	
- Plantain	7.01	6.3	-1.7	3.3	
- Groundnut	NA	12.3	2.1	83.1	
- Cowpea	NA	33.7	-5.7	32.1	
- Soyabean	NA	8.5	-7.8	-70.8	
- Cocoa	NA	-11.1	-	-	

Source: MOFA, 2013

Despite the decrease in the production of the major staples such as maize, rice, millet, and sorghum, Ghana is self sufficient in food production as the total production available for human consumption is more than the estimated national demand in 2013. Total food production for human consumption increased from 22,486,181 metric tonnes in 2012 to 23,773,000 metric tonnes. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption requirement of 11,286,000 metric tonnes in 2013 (Figure 4.2). The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 9,798,000 metric tonnes in 2013, compared to 9,798,827 metric tonnes in 2012.

Figure 4.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus '000 Mt), 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

NB: * = Revised data

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers than in cereal mainly as a result of its drought resistance. In 2013 cassava and yam recorded improvements in food surplus of 14.7% and 16.6%, respectively, while the deficit of supply in relation to demand for rice reduced by 22.1%.

Domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a surplus of 109,000 metric tonnes in 2013 compared to 252,403 metric tonnes in 2012, while the gap in rice production for human consumption, which increased from 353,000 metric tonnes in 2011 to 359,000 metric tonnes in 2012, declined to 280,000 metric tonnes in 2013.

About 45% of all the staple crops recorded decline in yields in 2013, compared with the situation in 2012 when all staple crops with the exception of plantain and cowpea recorded increases in yield. Maize, which recorded a significant increase in yield in 2012, recorded a 8% decline in yield in 2013, while rice (milled) continued to record improvements in yield, recording about 4% in 2013. The highest percentage increase in yield was the 24.2% recorded by soyabean, while the highest decline in yields continued to be recorded by cowpea, by 30.3% (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Improved Agricultural Productivity

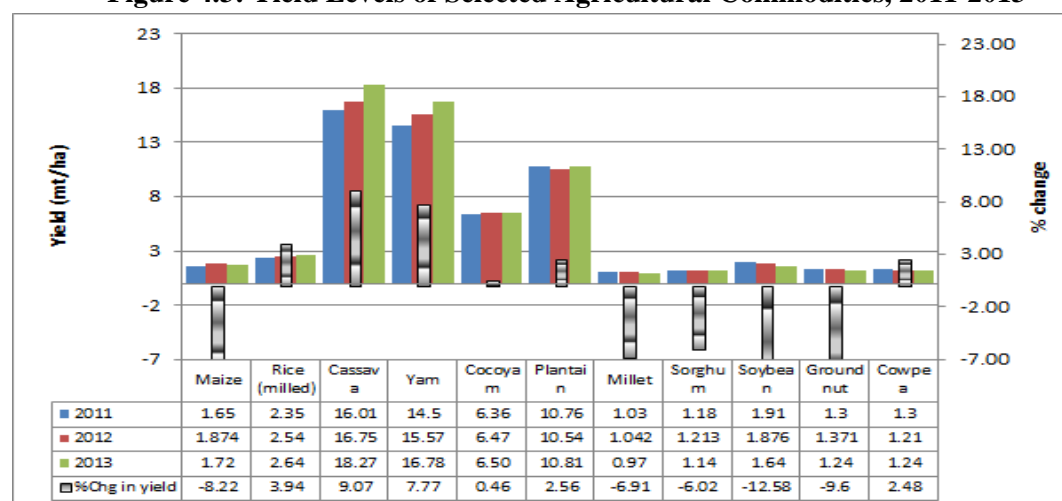
Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (Mt/ha):					Slow progress
- Maize	14.24	-2.3	13.33	-8.02	About 45% of staple crops recorded decrease in yields, compared to 2012 when all staple crops, with the exception of plantain and cowpea, recorded increase in yields
- Rice (milled)	41.51	6.2	8.09	3.94	
- Millet	NA	24.5	0.97	-6.73	
- Sorghum	NA	9.2	2.54	-5.79	
- Cassava	11.21	2.4	4.62	9.07	
- Yam	18.76	8.4	7.38	7.77	
- Cocoyam	NA	0.0	1.73	0.46	
- Plantain	NA	2.5	-2.04	2.56	
- Groundnut	NA	14.9	6.15	-10.14	
- Cowpea	NA	13.5	-6.81*	-30.34	
- Soyabean	NA	20.7	1.54*	24.24	

Source: MOFA, 2013

NB: * = Revised data

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 5.7mt/ha in 2013, compared to 5.5mt/ha in 2012. Cassava continued to record the highest yield of 18.27mt/ha in 2013 compare to 16.75mt/ha in 2012, while the lowest yield of 0.97mt/ha continued to be recorded by millet (Figure 4.3). The average yields of roots and tubers in 2013 was estimated at 13.85mt/ha compared to 12.93mt/ha in 2012, while for cereals it was estimated at 1.62mt/ha in 2013 compared to 1.7mt/ha in 2012.

Figure 4.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2011-2013

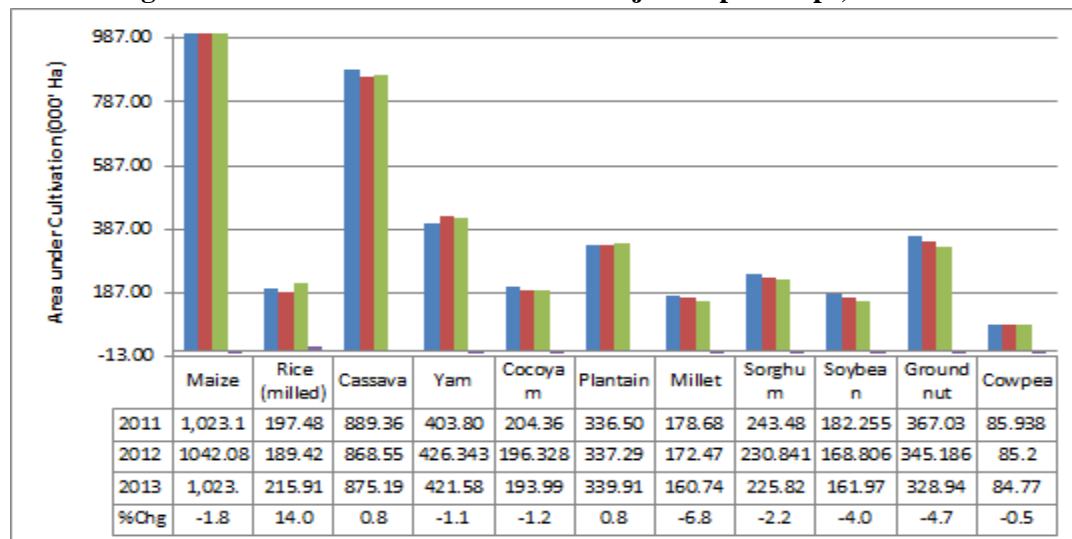


Source: MOFA, 2013

Meanwhile, total land area under cultivation of various staple crops declined by 0.7% in 2013 compared to the 1.2% decline recorded in 2012. The areas under cultivation of all crops except rice, cassava and plantain recorded decreases (Figure 4.4).

Rice recorded the highest increase in area under cultivation, by 14%, while the area under millet production declined by 6.8%, representing the staple with the highest decline in 2013. This means that the increase in overall food production observed in 2013 could largely be attributed to improvements in yield or land intensification, rather than to land expansion similar to the situation observed in 2012.

Figure 4.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops, 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

- The implementation of productivity improvement interventions, including the fertilizer and seed subsidy programmes, continued in 2013. About 142,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer was distributed to farmers nationwide at an estimated subsidy of GH¢56 million;
- Three (3) out of the five (5) national agricultural research stations were rehabilitated and equipped to ensure the availability of high quality and certified planting materials all year round at affordable prices;
- A total of 10,100 *Terestrius nigrescen (Tn)*, a predator for Legumes and Grains Board (LGB) were mass produced and released at fourteen (14) locations in Kintampo North and South Districts of Brong Ahafo region; and
- Under the block farm sub-programme, 15,000 hectare of maize, rice, soybean, sorghum and vegetable was cultivated by 13,000 youth.

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

The GSGDA also focuses on accelerating growth in the agricultural sector by transforming the capacities of 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 can be enhanced for integration into domestic and international markets.

In order to track the 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:

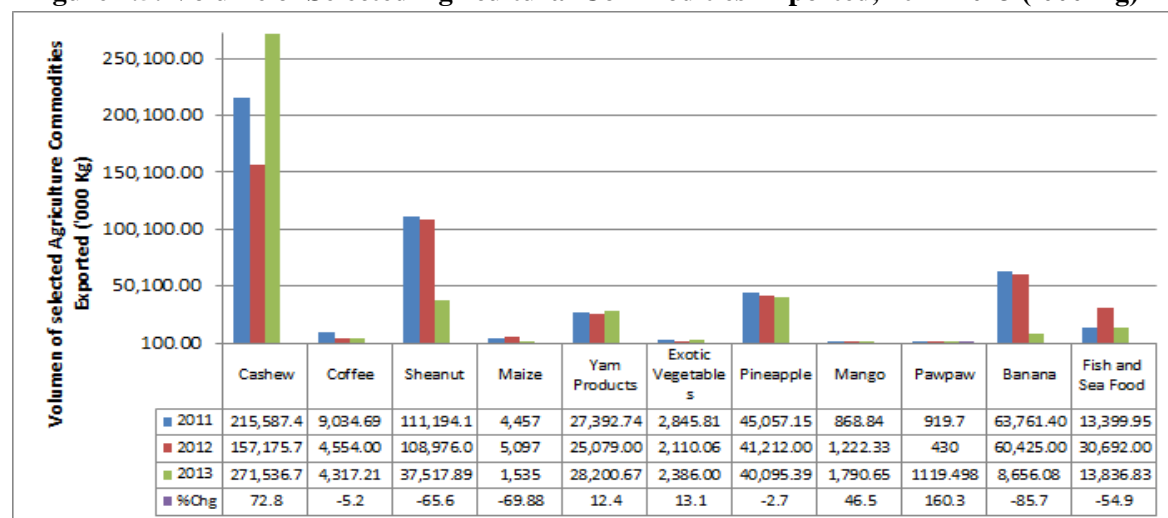
The international market presents a huge opportunity for Ghanaian produce, especially horticultural products. Therefore, a key medium-term policy objective under the GSGDA to promote the development of the agricultural sector, is to support aggressively the production of selected agricultural products especially for export, as well as for domestic consumption. The assessment of volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, shows a decrease in 2013 largely on account of some demand and supply side constraints, including instabilities in global commodity prices.

Though progress continued to be recorded in the implementation of the strategic initiatives under the Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project (EMQAP), MiDA and other interventions, which the Ministry for Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is undertaking with other partners to ensure GlobalGAP compliance by farmers and exporters, their impact on the export earning in 2013 remains limited.

i. Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported declined in 2013 after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011. Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2013, excluding cocoa, declined by 5.9% compared to a decline of 11.7% in 2012 and an increase of 22.2% in 2011 (Figure 4.5). The Commodities that recorded the largest increases in quantities exported are pawpaw (160.3%), cashew nut (72.8%), and mango (46.3%). Coffee and Fish and Sea foods which recorded the largest increases of 437% and 129% in 2012, recorded decreases of 5.2% and 54.9%, respectively, in 2013, while pineapple and banana which recorded declines in 2012 continued to record declines of 2.7% and 85.7%, respectively, in 2013.

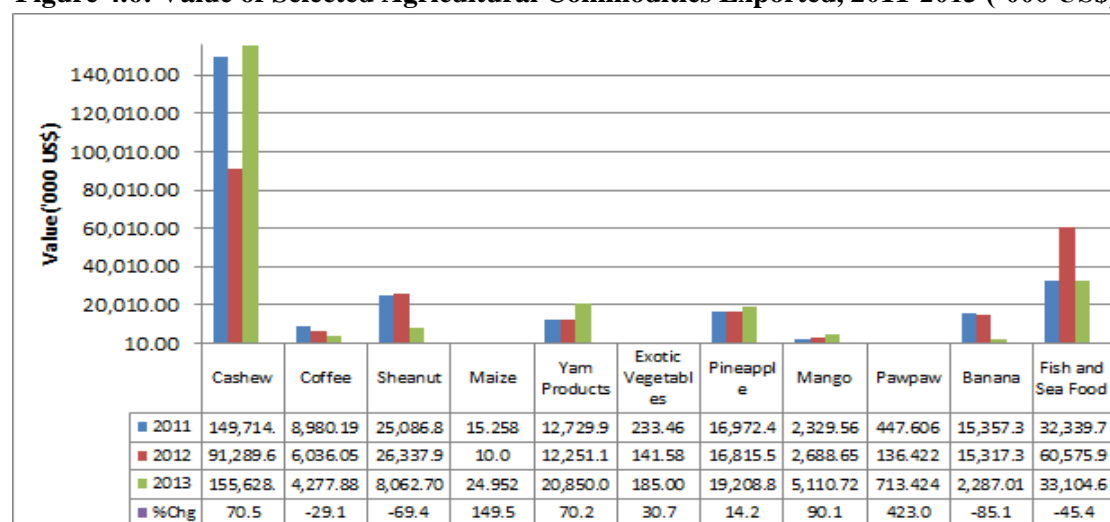
Figure 4.5: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2011-2013 ('000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/GEPA, 2013

The total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported in 2013 (excluding cocoa) amounted to US\$251,118.62 million, representing an increase of 8.4% over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2012 (Figure 4.6). The commodities that recorded the largest improvements in value of exports are pawpaw (423%), maize (149.5%), mango (90.1%), cashew nut (70.5%), and yam products (70.2%), while those with significant declines were banana (85.1%), shea nut (69.4%), fish and sea food (45.4%), and coffee (29.1%).

Figure 4.6: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2011-2013 ('000 US\$)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2013

ii. Volume and value of processed products exported

The total amount of processed agricultural products exported in 2013 was estimated at 577.613 metric tonnes, representing about 4.7% increase over the 2012 level and compared with the 1.8% increase recorded in 2012 (Table 4.3). This led to total export value of US\$322.908 million, representing about 17.2% increase over the 2012 level of US\$275.563 million, and compares with 7.2% decline recorded in 2012. The key products which continued to dominate exported processed products in 2013 were horticultural products and oil seeds and nuts, which together constituted 95.7% of the total.

Table 4.3: Volume and Value of Processed products exported, 2012-2013

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 MT)			Value ('000 USD)		
	2012	2013	%Chg	2012	2013	%Chg
Cereals	1.465	5.05	244.7	325.08	756.0	132.6
Coffee/Tea/spices	49.501	5.56	-88.8	13,110.58	5,522.65	-57.9
Dairy products	0.300	0.05	-83.3	115.13	10.62	-90.8
Fish and Sea food	30.692	13.84	-54.9	60,575.99	33,104.60	-45.4
Game and Wildlife	0.037	0.08	116.9	318.76	429.89	34.9
Horticultural Products	152.654	109.65	-28.2	53,156.77	56,400.43	6.1
Meat and Meat offal	0.021	0.07	244.6	137.82	152.74	10.8
Oils Seeds and Nuts	314.639	443.09	40.8	147,228.76	226,248.43	53.7
Others	2.305	0.22	-90.3	593.96	282.72	-52.4
Total	551.614	577.613	4.7	275,562.84	322,908.09	17.2%

Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2013

In addition to earning from the export of general agricultural commodities and processed products, an amount of US\$9,449,428 was realized from the export of some selected raw materials, including raw cotton, cotton fibre, and groundnut. This represents about 26% increase over the export earnings from these commodities in 2012.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

- Twenty-four farmers in two groups (Manya Krobo in the Eastern Region and Norvisi in the Volta Region) were prepared for GlobalGAP certification;
- A total of 1,800 farmers and 15 mango farms were selected and certified to export fresh mangoes to Lebanon. This was after the ban on mango exports from Ghana to Lebanon was removed in 2012. Furthermore, four demonstration centres were established, a temperature controlled pack was completed and a biological laboratory complex was constructed and furnished to improve horticultural crops production;
- The Market-Oriented Agriculture Programme (MOAP) supported Sea Freight Pineapple Exporters of Ghana (SPEG) to update its website (can be accessed through the link <http://sankofa.speppine.com>) in order to promote further the marketing of Ghana's pineapple on the international market. A SPEG-Sankofa short promotional video was done to promote Ghanaian pineapples on the European market;
- A total of 34 standards on food (processed food, fresh produce and planting material standards) were completed and gazetted;
- The Ghana Standard Authority (GSA) in collaboration with MoFA developed a local Food Safety Standardization Scheme for the local market to facilitate entry into the international market;
- The EMQAP project completed the construction of a temperature controlled pack house with a total capacity of 40 metric tonnes at Vakpo in the Volta Region to reduce the post-harvest losses of crops. This facility is furnished with modern automatic sorting and grading lines in addition to cooling facilities. The facility would augment the cold chain infrastructure for horticultural produce in the catchment area;
- About 1,030 horticultural crop farmers were sensitized and exposed to international market requirements (Globalgap and Organic Standards) in 16 districts from the Eastern, Central and Volta Regions; and
- The construction of a residue analysis laboratory for the GSA was initiated to monitor effectively residue levels in Ghanaian produce to ensure that the produce conform to minimum international residue requirements.

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

The high risk traditionally associated with the agricultural 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 the progress towards the attainment of the above policy objective, indicators were identified in the following key areas:

- i. Access to production inputs;
- ii. Agricultural mechanization;
- iii. Access to agricultural research technology and extension services;
- iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit; and
- v. 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) agrochemical imports.

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2013 amounted to 40.5 metric tonnes, compared to 48 metric tonnes in 2012 (Figure 4.7). This constitutes a shortfall of 58.7% off the target for 2013 compared to 66% in 2012.

Table 4.4: Access to Production Inputs

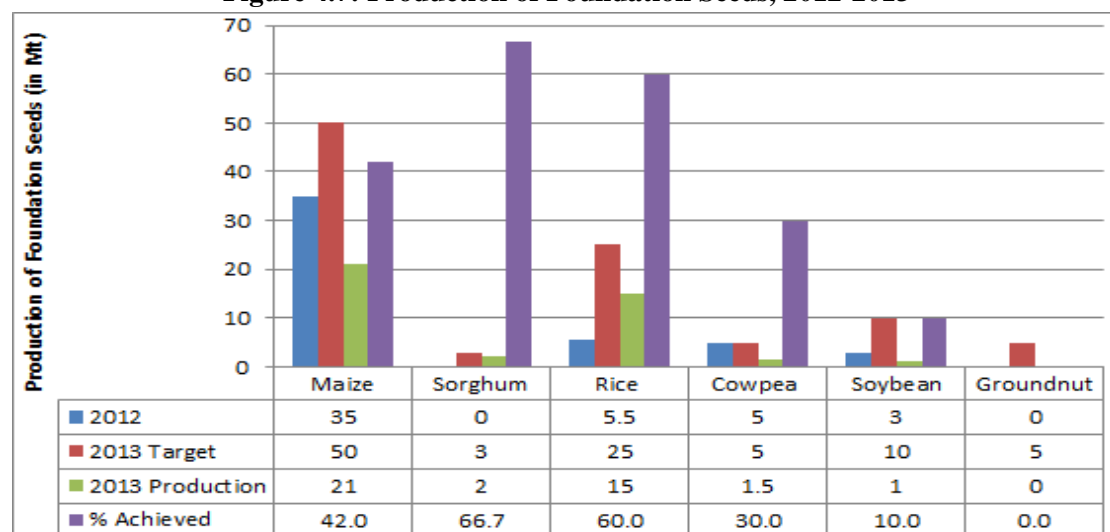
Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					
- Maize	50.0	70.0	35	21.0	Slow progress
- Sorghum	3.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	
- Rice	25.0	25.0	5.5	15.0	
- Cowpea	5.0	33.3	5.0	1.5	
- Soybean	10.0	20.0	3.0	1.0	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	NA	3.4%	55.4%	-50.7%	Slow progress
3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	NA	3,409,774.2	660,767	458,241	Slow progress
4. Percentage change in Agrochemical Imports:					
- Insecticides	NA	NA	-12% (liquid)	45.9%	Steady progress
	NA	NA	-97% (solid)	183.4%	
- Herbicides	NA	NA	-52% (liquid)	152.9%	
	NA	NA	16% (solid)	99.5%	
- Fungicides	NA	NA	3,461% (liquid)	-65.57%	
	NA	NA	-100% (solid)	161.45%	

Source: MOFA, 2013

The relative share of foundation seeds actually produced was highest of sorghum (66.7% of the target), followed by rice (60% of the target), and maize (42% of the target). The production of cowpea foundation seeds amounted to 1.5 metric tonnes in 2013 compared to 5.0 metric tonnes in 2012, while for soybean it was 1.0 metric tonnes compared to 3.0 metric tonnes in 2012. Generally, the decreasing trend in the production of foundation seeds between 2011 and 2013 has been due in part to late

planting caused by unfavourable rainfall patterns, to non-release of operational funds, and to 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.

Figure 4.7: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2012-2013



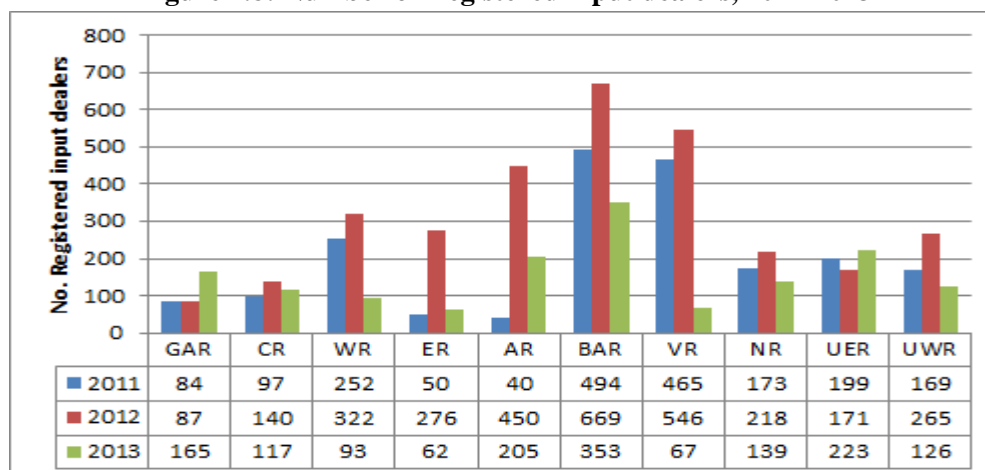
Source: MOFA, 2013

In pursuit of promoting cash crops, the GLDB produced and distributed 5,000 citrus seedlings of Valencia, Blood orange, Ortanique, Satsuma mandarin, and Ponkan mandarin, as well as 100,000 cashew grafted clones/seedlings to farmers through the African Cashew Initiative (ACi)-MoFA Matching Fund.

Input outlets and sale points:

The number of input outlet points declined by 50.7% from 3,144 in 2012 to 1,550 in 2013 compared to the 55.4% increase recorded in 2012. The region with the highest number of registered input dealers remained the Brong Ahafo Region, with 24.7% of the total number of registered input dealers, followed by the Upper East Region (15.6%) and the Ashanti Region (14.3%), while the Greater Accra remained the region with the lowest number of registered input dealers, (10.6%). Eight regions recorded decrease in the number of registered input dealers, while the Greater Accra and Upper East Regions recorded 89.7% and 30.4% increase, respectively (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8: Number of Registered input dealers, 2012-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

Fertilizer Imports

The fertilizer application rate in Ghana remains one of the lowest in the world. Though it has improved from 8kg/ha in 2010 to 10kg/ha in 2013 following the introduction of the fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008, it still falls below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 20kg/ha, the 99 kg/ha in Latin America, the 109kg/ha in South Asia, and the 149 kg/ha in East and South/East Asia. With the comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to their potential, the introduction of appropriate interventions and sustained education to enhance the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers, will have positive impact on agricultural productivity and output.

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. Monitoring reports from the field indicate that the level of fertilizer importation declined by 30.7% from 660,767 metric tonnes in 2012 to 458,241 metric tonnes in 2013. However, the number of fertilizer sale outlets increased by 18% in 2013, while the travelling distance to access fertilizer averaged about 40km. These factors contributed to improving the availability and accessibility to fertilizers. The increased availability is attributed to the subsidy programmes.

Agrochemical Imports

The removal of import duties and VAT on agro-inputs by the Government continued to have positive impact on the importation and utilization of agrochemicals. Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides continue to constitute the largest portion of agrochemicals imported into Ghana. The importation of other products such as growth regulators, rodenticides and attractants remain low.

The trend of increasing importation of agrochemicals (both liquid and solid) continued in 2013. An analysis of agrochemical imports shows increase in all solid formulations (insecticides 183.4%, herbicides 99.5%, and fungicides 161.5%) from 2012 to 2013, while liquid insecticides and herbicides increased by 45.8% and 152.9%, respectively, over the same period. The importation of liquid fundicides decreased by 65.6% in 2013 as a result of the excess from 2012 imports in stock.

On the other hand, the importation of liquid NPK decreased by 90.2% from 2,693,580 metric tonnes in 2012 to 264,649 metric tonnes in 2013, while the importation of solid NPK decreased marginally by 1.4% from 230,733 metric tonnes in 2012 to 227,571 in 2013. This reflects the introduction of organic liquid and solid fertilizers such as compost which, are substitutes to inorganic fertilizers onto the Ghanaian market.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

Since the introduction of the Agricultural Mechanisation Service Centres (AMSEC), 12 AMSECs were established in 2007, 57 in 2009, 15 in 2010 and 5 in 2011, for a cumulative total of 89. Though no new centres were established in 2012 and 2013, the existing 89 centres have improved access to mechanisation services for an additional 45,000 farmers, and increased the mechanisable area under agriculture. With the 89 AMSECs and 455 tractors, working at an average of 240 hectares per year, it is estimated that 109,200 hectares of mechanisable land were under agricultural

production in 2013, constituting about 22.5% of agriculture lands were under mechanisation. In addition, four animal traction centres were operational in 2013 compared with three in 2012, resulting in a 20% increase in the total area ploughed from 2,050 hectares in 2012 to 2,500 hectare in 2013.

In 2013 various agricultural machinery/equipment continued to be procured and distributed to beneficiaries in all the 10 regions in Ghana. Through a grant assistance to MoFA, government procured machinery worth US\$3.3 million and distributed them to interested farmers on hire purchase, to boost local rice production in six regions of the country. The machinery include 70 tractors and accessories, 43 power tillers and accessories, 35 rice threshers, 20 rice reapers, and 5 rice mills.

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, farmers and tractor operators continued to be trained in proper operation, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipment across the country. In 2013, a total of 200 farmers and tractor operators were trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery. The tractor-farmer ratio remained unchanged at 1:1,500 in 2013 (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	NA	1: 1,800	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress
2. Number of agricultural mechanization services centres established	NA	67 Centres	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	Slow progress
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	NA	NA	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	Steady progress

Source: MOFA, 2013

iii. Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

The delivery of improved technologies and methods is fundamental to increased productivity, output and incomes. In 2013, a total of 326 technologies, covering improved technologies in crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing were disseminated. The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) also facilitated the establishment of 232 community field demonstrations (of which 118 were on maize, and 114 on cassava), covering 92 hectares of community field demonstration farms of improved root and tuber crops, and maize in 63 districts in 7 regions.

In all, a total of 1,708,558 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities), representing an increase of 16.2% from the 2012 level, accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2013. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 72% benefited from crops, 23% benefited from livestock, 0.7% benefited from fisheries technologies, while the remaining 2.7% benefited from other agricultural management practices (Table 4.6).

On the average, female participation in all technologies demonstrated was 45% compared to 38% participation in 2012. Technologies demonstrated in fish processing attracted 31.8% female participation, while fingerling production attracted 62.9% female participation.

Available data indicates that there was no change in extension officer-farmer ratio of 1:1,500 pertaining in 2012. As a result, the capacity of the Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) to reach more farmers and undertake agricultural extension activities within the districts was unchanged. However, the introduction of the e-extension programme (now e-Agriculture) with 350,000 subscribers has helped bridge the information dissemination gap.

Following the consistent decrease in the number of Research Extension Linkage (RELC) meetings from 137 in 2010 to 18 in 2012, it increased to 23 in 2013, with 32% of the participants being farmers, 28% being AEAs, 13% being private sector individuals, 8% being NGO representatives, and the remaining 19% being other groups. The number of recommendations made during those meetings was 64, of which 18 were implemented.

Table 4.6: Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target			
1. Extension Officer-farmer ratio	1:500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	Slow progress			
2. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agricultural technologies	NA	1,143,752	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	1,708,558 (16.2% increased)	Significant progress			
						Female (%)	Male (%)	Total
					Crop	34.6	65.4	1,241,730
					Livestock	38.9	61.1	408,372
					Fisheries:			
					-Fish processing	31.8	68.2	3,886
-Fingerling prod'n	62.9	37.1	8,160					
Others	56.6	43.4	46,410					
Total	44.96	55.0	1,708,558					

Source: MOFA, 2013

The number of agricultural information centres increased from 46 in 2012 to 49 in 2013, however, the number of farmers' visits decreased from 42,274 in 2012 to 36,011 in 2013.

Agricultural Extension Agents at post increased marginally from 2,068 in 2012 to 2,120 in 2013. However, this represents only 54.2% of total number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) required in 2013, similar to the capacity in 2012. In order to reach more farmers innovative approaches such as using the formation of FBOs have been adopted. So far, the number of FBOs in the country has been estimated at 25,000, of which about 23.1% are functional.

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, or informal where individuals/groups cultivate 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 private and personal.

In 2013, developed land area under irrigation, both formal and informal, increased by 8.1% from 28,323.5 hectares in 2012 to 30,588.84 hectares. The share of the area under formal irrigation was estimated at 36.3% in 2013, compared to 37.7% in 2012, while the share under informal irrigation was 63.7% compared to 62.2% in 2012.

The combined area cropped under both formal and informal irrigation in 2013 was estimated at 21,677.9 hectares, representing an increase of 8.1% over 2012. Total food production increased from 105,744 metric tonnes in 2012 to 107,680.4 metric tonnes in 2013, an increase of 1.84%. Disaggregated production for 2013 indicated 54,582.4 metric tonnes was for vegetables and 53,028.1 metric tonnes for cereals.

Total area cropped under formal irrigation increased by 12.3% from 9,913 hectares in 2012 to 11,136.3 hectares in 2013, compared to the 1.7% increase recorded in 2012. There was also a corresponding change of 11.8% in the land intensification ratio,³ from 0.93 in 2012 to 1.04, compared to 1.5% in 2012. This resulted in an increase in crop production by 4.3% from 53,102 metric tonnes in 2012 to 54,475 metric tonnes in 2013.

On the other hand, the area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 10,138 hectare in 2012 to 10,541.7 hectares in 2013, indicating an increase of 4.0%. The land intensification ratio correspondingly increased from 0.57 in 2012 to 0.6 to 2013.

Table 4.7: Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):					
– Total area (formal and informal)	2%	0.74% (27,702 ha)	0.70% (28,323.5ha)	1.04% (30,588.84ha)	Target not achieved (An average of 8% increase over the 2012 level)
– Formal area	NA	(10,065 ha)	(10,687.5ha)	(11,112.5ha)	
– Non-formal area	NA	(17,636ha)	(18,917.96ha)	(19,476.3ha)	
2. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (excluding Cocoa) by DMBs	≥10%	4.74%	4.7% GH¢542.02 mill	3.2% GH¢535.91mill	Target not achieved

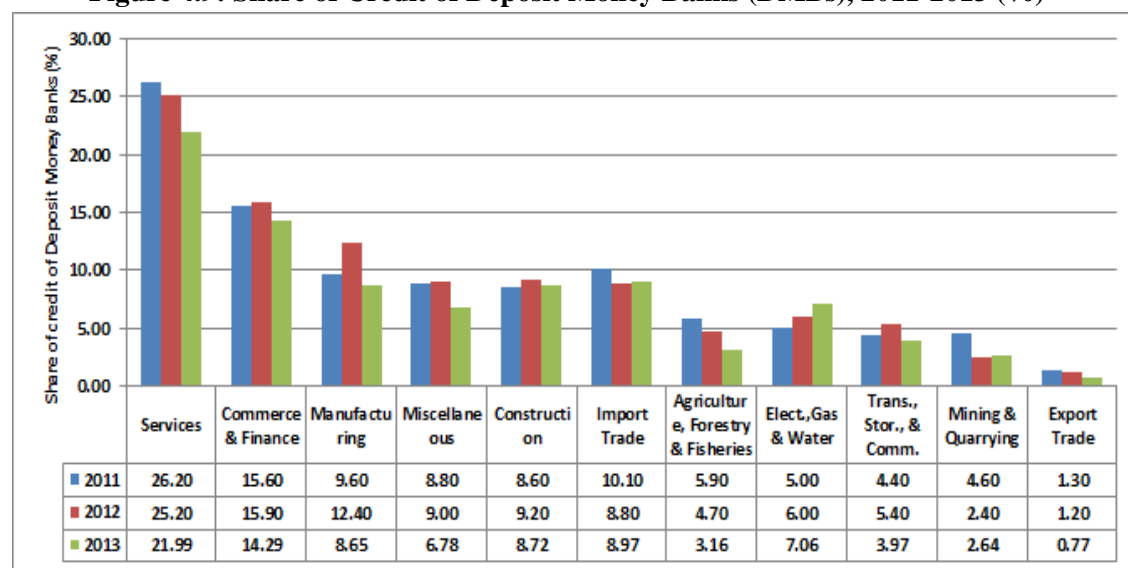
Source: MOFA, 2013

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

The share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) continued to decline from 4.7% in 2012 to 3.2% in 2013 after recording an improvement in 2011. This amounted to GH¢535.91 million, and represents a small share of total credit of DMBs to all sectors. It ranks 9th on the scale of 1-11 key sectors of DMBs credit in 2013 (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. But the consistent low share of total credit of DMBs going to agriculture reduces the opportunities for increased investment in infrastructure, machinery, improved seeds, etc. required to modernize agriculture.

Figure 4.9: Share of Credit of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), 2011-2013 (%)



Source: BoG, 2013

v. Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security

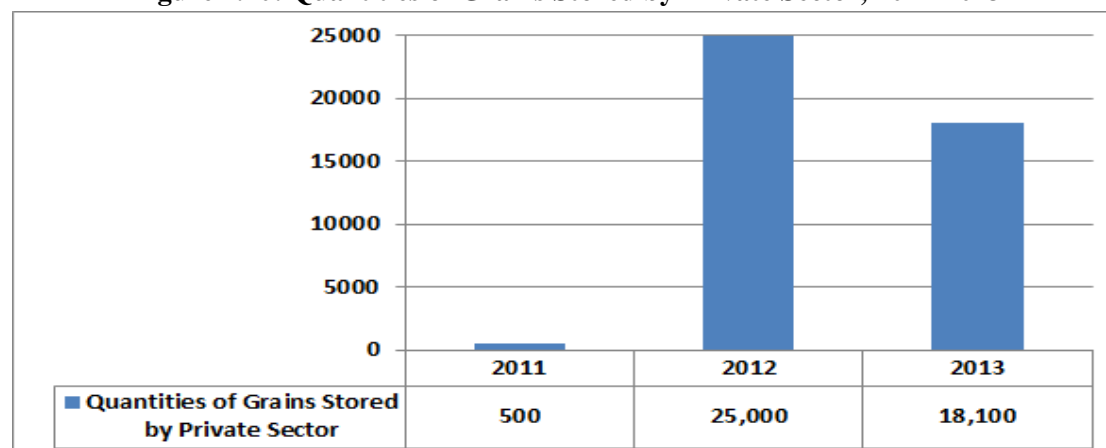
Data on post harvest loss of staple crops continued not to be available. However, MOFA continued to undertake a number of activities to develop the capacity of farmers to reduce post harvest losses of agricultural produce especially grains. In total 65 public sector operators including AEAs, farmers, traders and stockists, and 2,262 private sector operators were trained in the use, operation and handling of various post harvest facilities such as a warehouse receipt system. Females were 30.8% of the public sector operators trained and 40% of the private sector operators trained.

So far, 18 community warehouses with various capacities have been certified and approved by the Ghana Grains Council (GGC) in the three northern regions (6 in Northern, 8 in Upper West Region, and 4 in Upper East) to operate. The Northern Rural Growth Project (NRGP) initiated a process to construct 10 warehouses and 4 pack houses as follows: Northern Region (4 warehouse, and 1 pack house); Upper West Region (3 warehouse, and 1 pack house); Upper East Region (2 warehouses, and 2 pack houses); and Brong Ahafo (1 warehouse).

The monitoring of post harvest activities by the MOFA indicated that most farmers continued to dry their commodities on raised platforms, which avoid direct contact with the bare floor, and the quantity of grains stored by the private sector was 18,100 metric tonnes compared to 25,000 metric tonnes in 2012 (Figure 4.10). The decrease

in the quantity stored resulted largely from a decrease in maize production due in part to unfavourable weather, and from farmers' decision to reduce the area under cultivation following the bumper harvest in 2012, which led to a fall in grain prices.

Figure 4.10: Quantities of Grains Stored by Private Sector, 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

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 2013, the buffer stock facility, which has a capacity of 18,000 metric tonnes storage space (including 4,500 metric tonnes rented facilities and 2,000 metric tonnes in pro-cocoons) for cereals, stocked 12,200 metric tonnes of maize and 3,500 metric tonnes of rice (Table 4.8). It also offloaded over 12,165 metric tonnes of yellow maize to poultry farmers and to stabilize maize prices.

Table 4.8: Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
- Maize	NA	35.10%	NA	NA	Lack of data
- Cassava	NA	34.60%	NA	NA	
- Rice	NA	6.90%	NA	NA	
- Yam	NA	24.40%	NA	NA	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					
- Maize	NA	900	12,418	12,200	Steady progress
- Rice	NA	NA	500	3,500	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry:

Access to Production Inputs

- MOFA distributed 2,000 metric tonnes of maize seeds for cultivation in the major season. In addition, 8,958 farmers made up of 5,480 males and 3,478

females received improved root and tuber crop varieties of planting materials to plant 1,000 hectares of cassava and sweet potato;

- The Seed Production Unit of COCOBOD also supplied early maturing and certified high yielding planting materials to cocoa farmers to ensure high productivity; and
- Fourteen improved seed/planting materials made up of cassava (4), rice (6) and maize (4) were approved for release in collaboration with the Crops Research Institute (CRI) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

- A total of GH¢4,091,884.31 of GOG funds were invested into agricultural research in 2013;
- A biological laboratory complex/Centre of Excellence was constructed and furnished at the CRI in Kumasi;
- Forty farmers in 40 MMDAs were supported with incubators and capacity building for increased productivity and income;
- A sweet potato crossing block was established where 18 superior genotypes are being crossed for varietal development. Nine of the varieties were developed by the CRI; seven were introduced from East Africa;
- A total of 4,000 micro yam tubers were generated at Fumesua (CSIR-CRI on-station) in 2013 for further multiplication;
- To meet the increasing demands of rice consumption, the CSIR released one improved variety of rice during the period under review. This variety is high yielding and disease and pest tolerant;
- The DAES facilitated the establishment of community field demonstrations;
- The Research Extension Linkages (RELCs) continued to be strengthened and made functional, with the establishment of stakeholder groups at the national and regional levels.

Access to credit

- A total of GH¢66.32 million was released by the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) as loans for agricultural production and other agricultural activities compared to GH¢146.87 million in 2012;
- The NRGPF continued to facilitate the acquisition of credit from Rural and Community Banks by farmers to use to improve their productivity. The amount of loan disbursed under the programme decreased from GH¢2,643 million in 2012 to GH¢1,330 million in 2013 on account of the inability of a number of the Rural Banks to advance loans to potential applicants due to the perceived risks associated with delayed rainfall. A large number of FBOs resorted to self-financing to undertake their farming activities; and
- In response to the demand by stakeholders for the establishment of an Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) Act was amended as the “Export Development and Agriculture Investment (Amendment) Act,” in 2011, and then the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) was passed, creating a window for agriculture financing; it became operational in 2012. EDAIF has created opportunity for financial resources to be provided for the development and promotion of agricultural production and agro-processing activities, among others. Subsequently, the total disbursement of EDAIF increased by 40% in 2013.

Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- The rehabilitation of Ave-Afiadenyegba and Dawa dams was completed adding 60 hectare of irrigable land for cultivation. Other schemes at various stages of completion are Tono phase 2 (80%), Dawhenya scheme (60%), Koori dam (20%), Zuedem and Tankase dams (65% each). These are expected to add 580 hectares of irrigable land when completed;
- In an effort to provide water harvesting and regulatory structures, 13 contractors were engaged by Rice Sector Support Project to develop lowlands in Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. A total land area of 2,598 hectare has so far been developed;
- Over 5,000 farmers in eight districts were trained and 400 supported to implement land management technologies in their farming activities; and
- The existing environment and climate change unit and regional environment desks continued to be strengthened to coordinate climate change adaptation;
- ICOUR in collaboration with the Rice Sector Support Programme (RSSP) developed water-harvesting structures in the rain valleys in the Upper East Region. This involved the development of bunds, levelling and draining of over 274.4 hectares of land at Weisi in the Builsa North District and also 74.25 hectares of land at Chubabolo in the Kassena-Nankana East District for rice cultivation.

Agricultural Mechanization

- To reduce the drudgery in agricultural production, 34 tractors were distributed to 12 service providers in the SADA zone. This has led to the ploughing of a total of 4,399.6 hectare for the cultivation of maize (3,719 hectare), soybean (502 hectare), sorghum (102.8 hectare) and rice (37.8 hectare);
- MOFA took delivery of 100 units of Cabrio agricultural tractors (50hp) from Czech Republic in semi knock down form. These were assembled and distributed on hire purchase, of which 90% recovery rate was recorded;
- As part of the Czech Republic package 80 tractor operators in Greater Accra were trained on effective tillage practices and proper maintenance of these tractors; and
- Ten mechanical harvesters were acquired and distributed to selected Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) while, a prototype dryer was fabricated to enhance production of high quality cassava flour

Post Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- To reduce the post harvest losses of crops, the MOFA through the EMQAP completed the construction of a temperature controlled pack house with a total capacity of 40 tons at Vakpo in the Volta Region;
- The MOFA procured two refrigerated trucks (a 24-tonner and 10-tonner) to cart produce from the pack house to exit points for export;
- A linkage between the MOAP and the maize traders association was established in the Techiman Municipality and this gave the traders the opportunity to negotiate price, gave them access to ready markets and reliable market information;
- To reduce post harvest losses in fisheries, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MFAD) completed a project for the provision of refrigeration network for the artisanal fishing sector, made up of the provision

- of six (6) cold stores and 6 cold vans to the fishing communities in Prampram, New Takoradi, Half Assini, Shama, Kormantsi and Nyanayno; and
- Sixty-five (65) public sector operators including AEAs, farmers, traders and stockists were taken through a number of training sessions to equip them with knowledge, skills and information on the use, operation and handling of various post harvest facilities.

4.2.4 Promote Selected Crops Development

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

In order to track the 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 2012/2013 crop season, a total of 835,466.15 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 5% decline over the 2011/2012 level of 879,348 metric tonnes. In line with the policy of paying cocoa farmers remunerative prices, government, on the advice of the Producer Price Review Committee (PPRC), maintained the producer price of dried cocoa beans at GH¢3,392 per tonne during the 2012/2013 crop year, compared to GH¢3,280.00 per tonne prior to the commencement of the 2011/2012 crop year. This translated into GH¢212 per bag of 64 kilogram gross weight, and represented 79.17% of the net Free-On-Board (FOB) price.

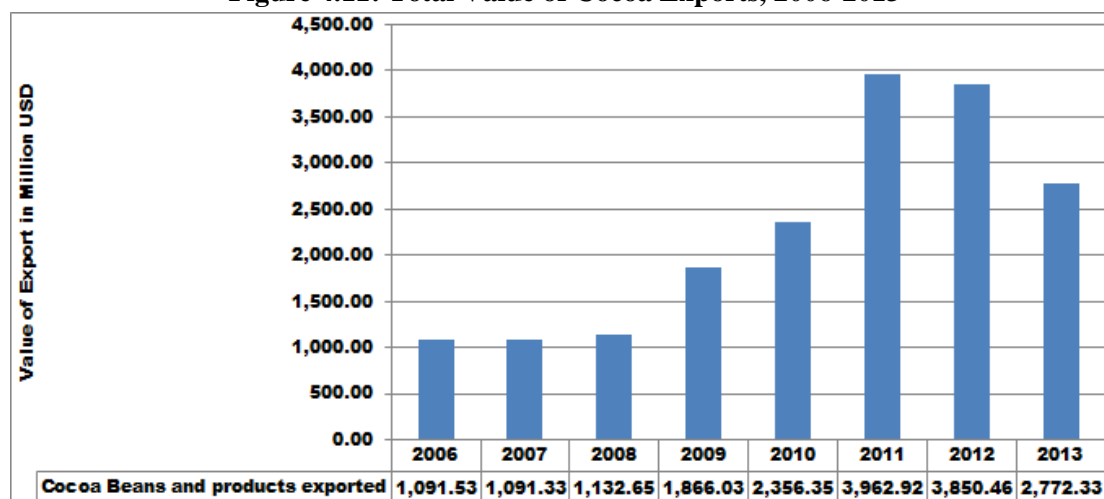
The installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa is currently estimated at 431,500 metric tonnes, representing about 50% capacity to process local cocoa production. In 2012/2013, the share of cocoa output processed locally was estimated at 27.1%, compared to 24% in 2012, but falls short of the medium-term target of government to achieve processing target of 60% of cocoa beans locally. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2012/2013 was estimated at US\$2,772.33 million, representing about 28% decline over the 2011/12 level of US\$3,850.46 million (Figure 4.11).

Table 4.9: Promote Selected Crops Development

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	800,000	710,642	879,348	835,466.15	Target achieved
2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	24%	27.06%	Steady progress
3. Quantity of Shea nut exported annually (Mt)	NA	67.826	108.98	37.51	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2013

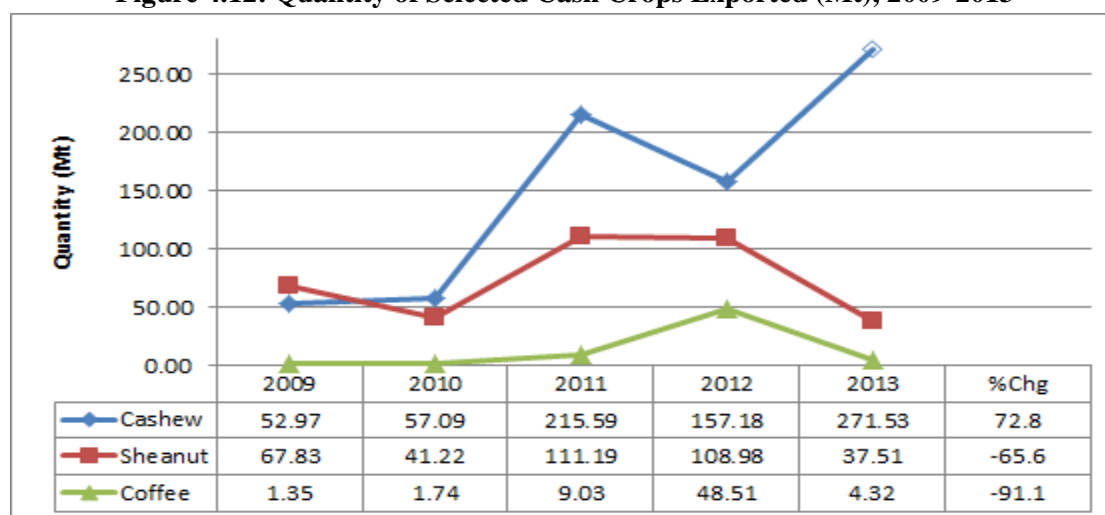
Figure 4.11: Total Value of Cocoa Exports, 2006-2013



Source: BOG, 2013

Meanwhile, the development and export of shea nut, cashew and coffee continued to be accelerated in 2013 with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and the continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops including the shea nut unit under COCOBOD as part of the effort to promote the production of shea nuts as the main cash crop for farmers in the north. The export of shea nut and coffee, which has recorded increases in volumes over the period 2010 and 2012, recorded a decline of about 66% and 91%, respectively, while the decline in cashew export recorded in 2012 was reversed in 2013 with about 73% increased in volume exported (Figure 4.12). Total export earnings from these cash crops increased from US\$129.758 million in 2012 to US\$167.969 million in 2013, primarily due to the increases in volume of cashew nut export.

Figure 4.12: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (Mt), 2009-2013



Source: COCOBOD, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote cocoa and shea nut development:

- The COCOBOD continued with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms in addition to providing planting materials that are drought tolerant, early bearing and high yielding;

- The Seed Production Unit of the COCOBOD supplied early maturing and certified high yielding planting materials to cocoa farmers to ensure high productivity;
- The COCOBOD continued to fund the Shea nut Unit as part of its efforts aimed at promoting the production of shea nuts as the main cash crop for farmers in the North;
- The COCOBOD continued with the Cocoa Hi-Tech and Cocoa Pests and Diseases Control programme (CODAPEC) programmes with focus on encouraging fertilizer application and the use of improved planting materials by farmers;
- The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) collaborated with the private sector to implement activities leading to the utilization of products from cocoa, sheanuts and cashew;
- The MOFA continued to provide improved cashew planting materials to farmers to expand the area under cultivation;
- The EDAIF was assisted by the MOFA to develop a concept paper on Fruit Fly Management that cost US\$100,000; and
- The MOFA facilitated the maintenance of 7,884.98 hectares of immature rubber plantations for 1,800 farmers and the construction of 50km of feeder roads in the Western and Central Regions.

4.2.5 Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The agricultural sector's objective of attaining food security covers access to supply of high quality meat, animal and dairy products to ensure a 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 improve access to high quality feed and watering resources; improving the dispensation of animal health services; and improving access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness.

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

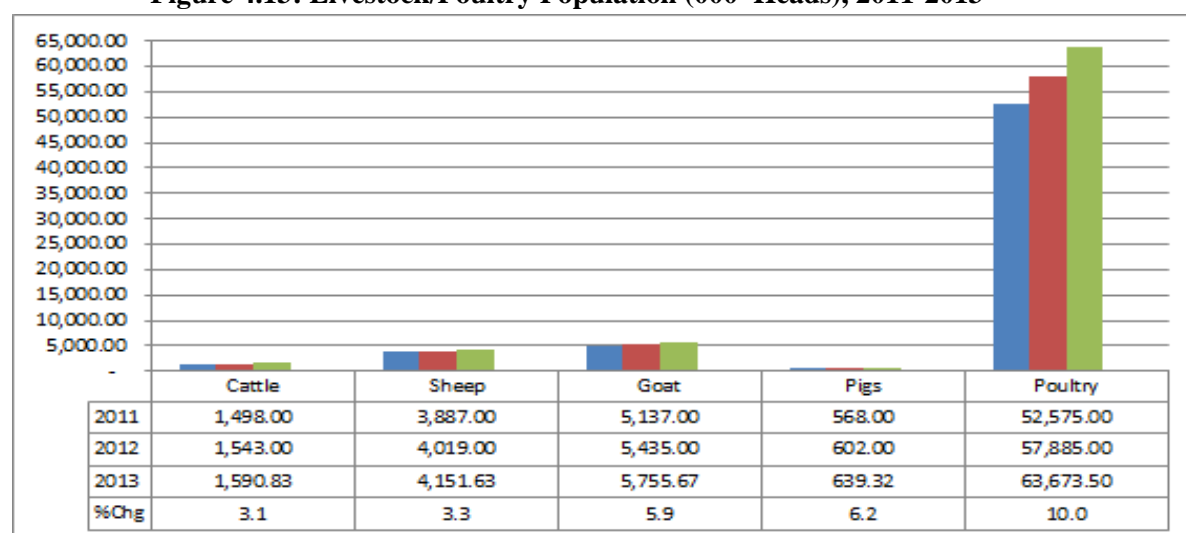
- Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%);
- Rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%); and
- Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%).

Status of Selected Indicators:

In the absence of a regular livestock census, data on livestock and poultry continued to be 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 slowed down in 2012, following two consecutive years of improvements in 2010 and 2011, recorded improvement in 2013 with the poultry sector leading the growth. The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various species in 2013 were cattle (3.1% compared to 3% in 2012), sheep (3.3% compared to 3.4% in 2012), goat (5.9% compared to 5.8% in 2012), pig (10% compared to 6% in 2012), and poultry (10.1% compared with 37.5% in 2011). Based on these estimated growth

rates, the population of cattle stood at 1,590,830, sheep at 4,151,630, goats at 5,755,670, pigs at 639,320, and poultry at 63,673,500 for the year 2013.

Figure 4.13: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads), 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

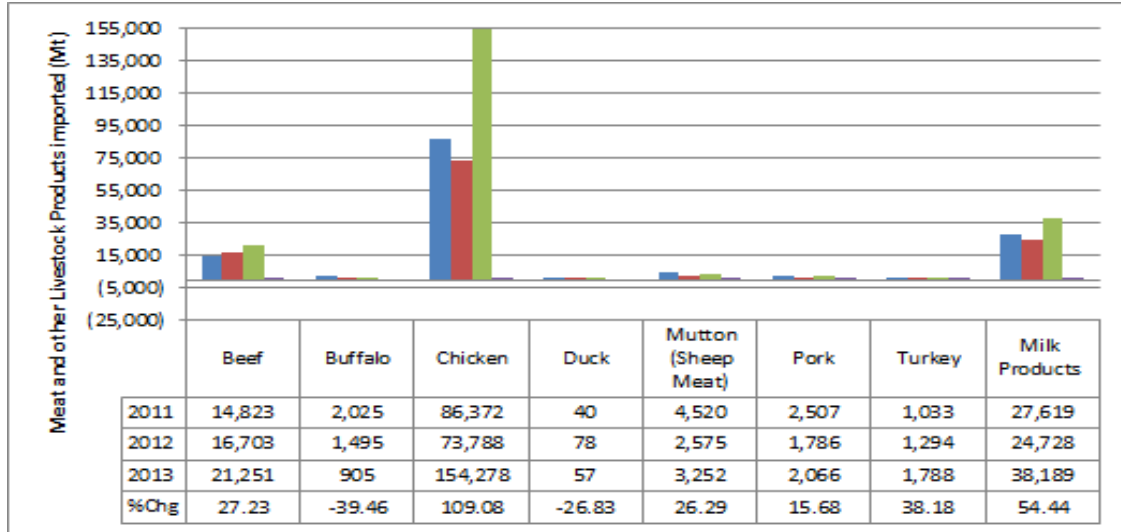
Table 4.10: Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	NA	2%	5%	5.3%	Slow progress
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					
- Cattle	NA	1.1	3.0	3.1	Steady progress
- Sheep	NA	3.2	3.4	3.3	
- Goat	NA	5.0	5.8	5.9	
- Pig	NA	-3.0	6.0	6.2	
- Poultry	NA	8.8	10.1	10.0	
3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					
- Beef	NA	<i>Mt</i> (%) 12,338 (-6.1%)	12.7%	27.2%	Slow progress
- Chicken	NA	67,069 (-23.7%)	-14.6	109.1%	
- Buffalo	NA	4,454 (-39.5%)	-26.17%	-39.5%	
- Duck	NA	31 (92.5%)	95.7%	-26.8%	
- Mutton (Sheep meet)	NA	6,153 (3.2%)	-43.0%	26.3%	
- Pork	NA	3,150 (-42.6%)	-28.8%	15.7%	
- Turkey	NA	1,980 (-40.9%)	25.2%	38.2%	
- Milk Product	NA	11,406 (319.5%)	-10.5%	54.4%	

Source: MOFA, 2013

This notwithstanding, total imports of meat and other livestock products increased by 81.1% in 2013 compared to a decrease of 11.87% in 2012. The bulk of the increase in imports resulted from increases in chicken imports (109.1%), and milk products (54.4%) (Figure 4.14). With the exception of duck and buffalo, the importation of major meat and other livestock products recorded increases in 2013 on account of high demand for them and low domestic supply. The quantity of chicken imported has persistently recorded increases since 2009, except in 2012, and this appears to be bad news for the growth of the local poultry industry which continues to suffer from high cost of production that makes the price of locally produced chicken uncompetitive.

Figure 4.14: Meat and Other Livestock Products Imported (Mt), 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote livestock development:

- To increase the productivity of local livestock, the breeding stations produced 1,117 improved stocks of various species of livestock and supplied them to farmers;
- The livestock stations produced 810 improved stocks of small ruminants, pigs and rabbits and supplied 175 breeding stock to farmers;
- Five million dozes of Thermostable NDI-2 vaccines were produced and distributed for the control of Newcastle disease. The vaccines were expected to cover about 600,000 birds in 60,000 households;
- Over 200 grand parent pigs were procured for multiplication, which yielded about 300 parent pigs, that were distributed across the 10 regions to pig farmers. It is anticipated that other farmers can access this breeding stock in order to increase their productivity;
- The MOFA raised and distributed 8,000 cockerels to 500 farmers in 5 regions, while 1,500 were supplied to the National Service Scheme in the Ashanti region;
- The MOFA produced 307 improved stocks of various species of livestock and also supplied 311 breeding stock to farmers to increase productivity.

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 1,062,194 metric tonnes in 2013, while the annual domestic production was estimated at 434,120.32 metric tonnes. This left a deficit of 628,073.68 metric tonnes, part of which was met through imports.

To promote fisheries development, the policy objectives under this area include: (i) promoting the general principles of responsible fishery production with emphasis on enforcement and compliance with the maximum allowable fish catches that will

enable the resources to renew themselves; (ii) promoting private investment in aquaculture; (iii) developing aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries; and (iv) promoting 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 1.4% of GDP compared to 1.5% in 2012, and about 7% of the country's agricultural sector GDP in 2013. 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 19.9kg in 2013.

The total annual domestic fish production in 2013 was estimated at 434,120.32 metric tonnes, representing 4.7% decrease over the 2012 level of 455,697 metric tonnes, and exceeding the target of 415,361 metric tonnes set for 2013. Out of this figure, 72.5% was accounted for by marine fisheries (314,867.57 metric tonnes), 20% by inland fisheries (86,740.75 metric tonnes), and 7.5% (32,512 metric tonnes) by aquaculture. Compared to 2012, marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish food, declined by 5.6%. Artisanal canoes contributed 64.3% of the total marine fish production for 2013 compared to 64.0% in 2012 and 70.0% in 2011. This decreasing trend has been attributed to decrease in fish stocks arising out of unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing over the past six years as well as a rise in sea-surface temperatures.

Inland fish production on the other hand decreased for the second consecutive year, by 8.7% from 95,000 metric tonnes in 2012 to 86,740.75 metric tonnes in 2013, compared to a marginal decline of 0.4% in 2012. Aquaculture production continued to increase from 17,000 metric tonnes in 2011 to 27,450.56 metric tonnes in 2012 and then to 32,512 metric tonnes in 2013. This was an 18.4% increase in 2013 compared to a 61.5% increase in 2012.

Aquaculture is produced in cages, ponds/tanks and dams/reservoirs/dugouts. Cage systems generated about 87.6% of aquaculture output compared to 93.5% in 2012, while ponds/dugouts and others constituted 12.4% compared to 6.5% in 2012. Cage culture production systems continued to gain popularity due to the high productivity and ease of operation, and most of this was in the Eastern Region, with total production of 21,500 metric tonnes.

The total surface area under functional fish ponds continued to increase in 2013, from 703.6 hectares in 2012 to 777.05 hectares in 2013, while those under cage culture increased from 2,278 units/278.747m³ in 2012 to 4,084 units/ 247,983m³ in 2013. The productivity of fish ponds remained at the 2012 level of 3.11mt/ha/yr, and continued to exceed the target of 1.7mt/ha/yr set for 2013 on account of improved strategy for input supply along the aquaculture value chain and good pond management practices (Table 4.4). The total number of existing ponds in 2013 was estimated at 5,368, compared to 4,749 in 2012. The increase in the number of fish ponds has been

attributed in part to the availability of inputs especially high quality fingerlings for production and in part to the high demand for cultured fish, especially tilapia, which has gradually become a delicacy in Ghanaian diet. Commercial operators contributed over 66% of the total aquaculture production in 2013, compared to 95% in 2012, while small scale operators contributed the balance of about 34%, compared to 5% in 2012.

Table 4.11: Promotion of Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	22.0kg	21.7kg	24.3kg	19.9kg	Slow progress
2. Total Fish Supply (mt):					
a. Marine	324,611	326,109.7	333,697.00	314,867.57	Slow progress
b. Inland captured fisheries	74,500	74,500	95,000.00	86,740.75	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/dugouts	16,250	7,500*	27,450.56	32,512.00	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	415,361	408,109.7	455,697.00	434,120.32	
d. Import	185,000	182,400	175,340.55	150,700.61	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ha/yr)	1.7	1.5	3.11	3.11	Steady progress
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (Ha)	NA	4,106/606ha	4,749/703.60 ha	5,368/777.05 ha	Significant progress
5. Total surface water Area under cage culture (No./Vol.)	NA	816units/97,212m ³	2,278 units/278,747m ³	4,084 units/247,983 m ³	Significant progress
6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (Tonnes/ m ³ /yr)	NA	0.050	0.10	0.09	Steady progress

Source: MOFA/Fisheries Commission, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote fisheries development:

- Work commenced at the site for the proposed Fisheries College at Anomabo to train and enhance the technical skills of the major stakeholders in the industry;
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, commissioned the construction of the turnkey fish processing factory at Elmina in the Central Region and completed the construction of cold stores in Prampram, Half Assini, Shama, Komansti and Nyanyano;
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development prepared and launched the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan to increase aquaculture production from 27,000 metric tonnes in 2012 to 100,000 metric tonnes by 2016;
- To minimize outbreaks and spread of diseases, 17 farms and hatcheries were visited and appropriate guidance given on aquaculture, fish health and sanitary practices; and
- Investigations into deaths of aquatic organisms in the Volta River between the Akosombo and Kpong Dams, fish kill in the Densu delta near Panbros Salt Ltd, and allegations of chemical use for fish preservation by operators were undertaken by the Fish Health unit.

4.2.7 Improved Institutional Coordination

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

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

- Percentage of GoG budgetary allocations to the Agricultural Sector;
- Percentage of Agricultural Sector Budget allocated to support extension services;
- Number of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Total resources allocated for the implementation of activities in 2013 by the MOFA amounted to GH¢292.479 million, a 11.5% increase over the 2012 level of GH¢262.24 million. Actual releases, however, amounted to GH¢154.763 million, which constituted 51.9% of the approved budget but a 12.7% increase over the actual release for 2012.

A total of 17,108 activities were planned for 2013, however, 14,365 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the approved activities, 10,595 were implemented and completed as scheduled giving an implementation efficiency rate of 73% compared to 75% in 2012 and 82% in 2011. The 2% reduction in implementation is attributed in part to inadequate and late release of funds for the implementation of planned activities, especially from GOG, and in part to the Ministry's own capacity constraints to carry out its mandates effectively in a timely manner.

The amount of resources allocated to support extension services was estimated at GH¢9.118 million, constituting 23% of total actual resources released for the implementation of programmes by MOFA.

To ensure that an appropriate framework exists for inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral coordination of activities, MOFA continued to implement a number of institutional arrangements for collaborative efforts initiated in 2011 and 2012. They included 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 to ensure aid effectiveness and is made up of Development Partners (DPs), MOFA management, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations and the Private Sector. The SAKSS is made up of six thematic groups based on the six programme areas of the METASIP. There is an average of 8 institutions per thematic area and others co-opted when needed. In 2013, MOFA organized one JSR meeting and eight ASWG meetings to dialogue and review progress on the implementation of agreed agricultural sector policies and reforms.

MOFA continued to undertake its intra-sectoral activities, including participating in the preparation of the medium-term national development policy framework, GSGDA II 2014-2017, as well the preparation of the 2012 national Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the GSGDA.

Table 4.12: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to Agricultural Sector	≥10%	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	2.2% (GH¢137.3mill)	NA (GH¢109.90mill)	Slow progress
2. Percentage of Agricultural Sector budget released to support extension services	NA	1.7% (GH¢1.02mill)	67.85% (GH¢50.706mill)	23.4% (Gh¢ 9.118mill)	Slow progress
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	NA	0.69	0.75	0.73	Steady progress
4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	NA	NA	Once a year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working group meetings (monthly) 12 per year SAKSS nodes, SAKSS steering committee meetings	Once a year Joint Sector Review 8 working group meetings carried out	Steady progress

Source: MOFA, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to improve institutional coordination:

1. Regional offices of the MOFA organised regional performance review meetings, which also served as platforms for learning and the exchange of ideas. The capacity to use M&E as a project management tool and to analyse and interpret policies were built during such meetings;
2. In addition to the above, all regional M&E officers and their assistants together with reporting officers of national directorates were given in-service training on Results Oriented Reporting (ROR);
3. The MOAP also contributed to strengthening group action through formation and strengthening of Value Chain Committees and associations. These serve as platforms for actors in the pineapple, mango, citrus and maize value chains to link and interact on issues relating to their operations; and
4. 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.

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 the country's policies and programmes in order to achieve the target under goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of reversing the loss of natural resources by 2015.

The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2013 were aimed at achieving results in the following key areas:

- Mineral exploration and extraction (including oil and gas)
- Biodiversity
- Protected areas
- Restoration of degraded forests and land management
- Marine ecosystems and coastal management
- 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 2013

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2013 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track the progress of implementation, and the 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 are gold, bauxite, manganese, and diamonds. Gold constitutes the bulk of mineral production in Ghana, accounting for about 95% of the total mineral exports. Ghana ranks 9th in the world and second in Africa, behind South Africa. The contribution of the mining sector to GDP, excluding petroleum, was estimated at 3.2% in 2013; the sector contributes about 19% of government revenue.

With the growing importance of the natural resources sector 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 Investment (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);
- 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 mineral sub-sector recorded a generally poor performance in 2013, largely on account of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold. The average world's price of gold dropped by 15.4% from US\$1,669.00/ounce to US\$1,412.00/ounce in 2013 compared to an increase of 6.2% in 2012.

The production of gold and diamond recorded decreases of 1.5% and 25.2%, respectively, while bauxite and manganese production recorded increases of 37.1% and 14.9%, respectively. Total mineral exports brought in export revenues of US\$5.91billion in 2013, of which 34% could be attributed to small scale miners. The overall investment in the sub-sector in 2013 was estimated at US\$1,200.00, a 16.9% decrease from the 2012 level of US\$1,444 million. The mineral rights granted for mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica also decreased from 581 in 2012 to 302 in 2013, and fell short of the target of 400 set for 2013.

Table 4.13: Mineral Extraction, 2011-2013

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
a. Mineral Production:					
- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,133,079	3,119,832	4,313,190	4,249,902.00	Target exceeded
- Diamonds (carat)	357,335	354,443	215,118.00	160,821.00	Target not achieved
- Bauxite (mt)	792,067	420,477	662,925.00	908,586.00	Target exceeded
- Manganese (mt)	1,811,243	1,007,010	1,501,033.00	1,724,417	Target not achieved
b. Labour:					
- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	29,100	27,481	29,100	34,720	Target exceeded
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)	1,100,000; (o/w 510,000 = legal)	800,000; (o/w 200,000 = legal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	Target not achieved
c. Foreign Direct Investment (in US\$ million)	1,500.00	762.26	1,444.00	1,200.00	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
d. Benefits of Mining/Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					
- Royalties	361.00	94.187	359.393	364.673	Target achieved
- Taxes	1,238.509	319.023	1,101.810	739.374	Target not achieved
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$)	NA	9.424	26.676	12.2	Slow progress
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	6.00	2.619	5.771	5.910	Steady progress
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	70	54.09	73.85	68	Target not achieved
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	NA	42% (GH¢1,016.80 mill)	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	Slow progress
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	382	199	581	302	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢)	32.537 mill	NA	26.069 mill	NA	Lack of data

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2013

Total employment generated by the sector decreased marginally from 1,129,100 in 2012 to 1,034,720 in 2013 after increasing yearly from 827,481 in 2009. Out of the total, nearly 96.6% resulted from small-scale mineral production, including illegal mining, compared to 97.4% in 2012, while 3.4% were from large-scale mineral production compared to 2.6% in 2012.

Direct fiscal benefits from mineral production, including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, recorded mixed outcomes in 2013 compared to 2011 and 2012 when they all improved and exceeded their respective targets.

The contribution of mineral exports to total merchandise exports increased by 2.4% from GH¢5.771 million in 2012 to GH¢5.710 million in 2013, while royalties from mineral resources returned to mining communities through MMDAs, Traditional Authorities and Stools increased from GH¢359.393 million in 2012 to GH¢364.673 million in 2013, representing 1.5% increase. On the other hand, revenue from taxes declined from GH¢1,101.810 million in 2012 to GH¢739.374 million in 2013, representing 32.9% decline below the 2012 level, while the amount of resources spent on corporate social responsibility decreased by 54.3% from the 2012 level of US\$26.676 million.

Estimates on mineral revenues repatriated into the Ghanaian economy through the BoG and commercial banks show a decrease from 73.9% in 2012 to 68% in 2013. The proportion of mineral revenue spent on local goods decreased from the 42% recorded in 2012 to 39% in 2013. This shows the 2013 performance exceeded the target set for the year.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources:

- An Inter-Ministerial Task Force was established under the directive of H. E. the President, which led to the arrest and deportation of about 4,000 foreigners engaged in illegal small scale mining. Several equipment, weapons and vehicles were also seized from 1,568 foreigners and 51 Ghanaians;
- New formats for reporting on illegal mining activities to the MMDAs was developed by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR);
- Geological exploration commenced in 7 areas totalling 349sq.km in various parts of the country to identify mineralised areas for small scale miners. One of these areas has already proved viable (i.e., Japa in the Western Region) and mineral concessions are being acquired by small scale miners;
- As part of the Implementation of Action Plan of Multi-Agency Mining Revenue Taskforce, auditing commenced in two mines. Recommendations from the previous seven audits have informed changes in the fiscal regime of the mining sector;
- To increase local content in the mining sector, eighteen products required by the mines were identified based on collaboration between the Chamber of Mines and the Mineral Commission. Initiative was taken to build additional local enterprise capacity to provide the identified inputs to operating mines in the country;
- One thousand routine visits were carried out to small-scale mining concessions to offer training, technical advice, as well as to monitor their activities. Additional eight 840 verification visits were undertaken to proposed concessions; and
- A total of 86 officers attended various short courses to upgrade their skills during the year under the review.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

Ghana has a rich stock of biological diversity, comprising of 2,974 indigenous plant species, 504 fishes, 728 birds, 225 mammals, and 221 species of amphibians and reptiles. Three species of frogs, one lizard, and 23 species of butterflies have been reported to be endemic.

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.

The key strategies implemented in this focus area in 2013 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 (NBSAP) developed; and
- National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened.

Status of Selected Indicators:

In 2009 Ghana prepared 20 strategies towards halting further loss of biodiversity. In 2010 efforts were made to review the NBSAP. The revised draft strategies and action plans incorporating aspects of “In-Situ and Ex-Situ conservation,” Taxonomy, Invasive Alien Species, Agricultural Biodiversity, Legal and Policy, and Traditional knowledge Socio-economics was prepared. In 2012, national consultations were undertaken to get inputs from the public to ensure that the strategies addressed the needs on the ground. The final drafts of the revised strategies and action plans were shared with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation for their inputs and feedback. The NBSAP was about 90% complete in 2013 compared to 60% in 2012. The final NBSAP is expected to be incorporated into the overall national development plan as well as sectoral policies and programmes.

In order to strengthen the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (NBCHM) for effective functioning and attainment of its intended purposes, the design of the NBCHM 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 were trained in the use of the website. These constituted 55% of the activities identified to be implemented to strengthen NBCHM in 2012. Activities continued to be implemented in 2013 to strengthen the NBCHM with about 85% of the activities so far implemented (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) developed	NA	0%	60%*	90% of the revised NBSAP completed	Steady progress
2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (NBCHM) strengthened	NA	0%	55%*	85%	Steady progress

Source: MESTI, 2013

*NB: *=Revised data*

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reverse the loss of biodiversity:

- The CSIR successfully completed a project to restore degraded areas within the Afram headwaters forest reserve with indigenous tree species for biodiversity conservation;
- The CSIR established parasite infectivity levels of blackflies in some parts of the Densu Basin;
- The Forestry Commission (FC) undertook activities to improve existing infrastructure and implemented concession agreements for ecotourism development. This is to help generate public interest and revenue from biodiversity;
- To improve existing infrastructure and implement concession agreements for eco-tourism development, fabrication work for 20 eco-lodges in Kakum

National Park and 25 luxury-tented camps completed in Mole National Park were inaugurated;

- The Accra Eco-Park Development Strategy that seeks to transform the Achimota Forest Reserve into a state-of-the-art eco-tourism destination in the sub-region was approved by the Cabinet;
- The FC commenced work on the Accra Eco-Park Development Project as a major eco-tourism destination to provide Accra with a nature-based recreational facility and also improve the protection and ecological integrity of the forest; and
- Thirty representatives from MDAs, civil society and academia were trained in how to add information onto the NBCHM website from their respective offices.

4.4.3 Protected Areas

The strategies implemented in 2013 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 the High Forest Zone (HFZ) being about a third of the area. Within the HFZ, 266 forest reserves exist of which 204 covering an area of 1.6 million hectares have been gazetted, whereas in the savannah zone 62 reserves, covering 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 that is under the control of the FC. These, as well as the protected savannah/woodland areas, are areas for soil protection and community support.

Data from the FC⁴ indicate that about 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation (i.e., conversion to forest plantations) to enhance their productive capacity. Analysis by the Forestry Services Division (FSD) of the FC shows that 175,000 hectares of forest reserves in the HFZ zone and 300,000 hectares of total forest reserve area in the Northern Savannah (constituting about 75%) are potential areas for plantation development. In addition, a total area of, at least, 3 million hectares of unencumbered off-reserve lands are suitable for plantation development nation-wide. The major causes of degradation in the protected areas have been attributed largely to the conversion of closed forests to open forests, agricultural development, settlements and wildfires.

⁴Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy 2015-2040 (October, 2013)

In 2013 the recorded cases of bush fires controlled in forest reserves across the country were 225, compared to 85 in 2012 and 69 in 2011. Meanwhile, the total number of protected area staff has increased from 2,542 in 2012 to 3,123 in 2013, thereby gradually easing the enormous pressure on them (Table 4.15). Some of the key activities of the protected areas staff include: maintaining forest reserve boundaries; controlling illegal offences in 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	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	NA	NA	NA (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)	32% (About 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either a rehabilitation or reforestation)	Lack of data
2. Total number of protected area staff	2,549	2,349	2,542	3,123	Target exceeded
3. Number of recorded bush fire cases controlled in forest reserves	NA	355	85	225	Steady progress

Source: MLNR, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- The draft of the 25-Year National Plantation Development Strategy was finalized and public consultations will be carried out in 2014;
- To improve efficient management of forest protected areas, the FC resourced 8 Forestry Rapid Response Teams to combat illegal activities within the forest and wildlife protected areas. In addition, 28 staff of the FC were trained to prosecute forest offenses which were previously handled by the police;
- Areas were cleared for planting of trees in all Districts, of which only 500 hectare of the area cleared were planted due to non-release of funds;
- Ghana concluded the 5th Session of the Joint Monitoring Review Mechanism with the EU on protected areas;
- The Wood Tracking System (WTS) Technical Specification and Labelling report were prepared and submitted; and
- First prototype of the WTS software under-went testing at Ayum Forest Products Company Limited, and consultation with the Industry Trade Associations conducted on the Verification Protocols.

4.4.4 Restoration of Degraded Forests and Land Management

Efficient natural resource management and the restoration of degraded environment are critical to ensuring that natural resources contribute to wealth creation and sustainable economic growth. The major policy measures implemented in 2013 were aimed at reversing environmental degradation through investment and encouraging appropriate land use.

To track the 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 forests, mines, dry and wetlands rehabilitated restored;
- Rate of deforestation

Status of Selected Indicators:

Current projections indicate that the cost of environmental degradation (of lands, forest, fisheries) as a ratio of GDP remained at less than 6.7% of GDP, while the rate of deforestation remained at the 2012 level of 1.4% in 2013. Estimates from the Forest Preservation Programme show that Ghana has a total forest area of 9.2 million hectares, comprising 1.79 million hectares of closed forest and 7.4 million hectares open forest.

The implementation of the National Forest Plantation Development Programme (NFPDP) ended in 2012 with the establishment of a total of 168,910 hectare of forest plantations nationwide during the implementation of the programme (i.e. 2002-2012) by both public and private sectors mainly within degraded forest reserves. To sustain the gains made so far, a successor Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy to be implemented between 2015 and 2040 was developed in 2013. Meanwhile, an estimated 2,857 hectares of degraded forests were rehabilitated or restored in 2013 compared to the target of 3,000 hectares and outturn of 8,400 hectares in 2012, while more resources and efforts continued to be prioritized in maintaining the existing 79,250 hectares of plantation from 2007-2013 (Table 4.16).

Data on the total mining, and wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored is still not available. However, current efforts including the implementation of 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 mining. In total 3,000 acres of oil palm was established in five zones to develop plantations in mining communities. This was also aimed at generating employment, stemming the tide of rural urban migration, reducing poverty, and stemming the menace of illegal mining in mining communities.

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2013 with the implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP-II), with the overall objective of consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. On the average, the time taken to acquire a land title certificate decreased from 9.6 months in 2012 to 5.2 months in 2013, while the time taken to process the registration of deeds rather worsened from 2.5 months to 4.7 months in 2013. This notwithstanding, regional disaggregation shows that it takes an average of 7.9 months to acquire a land

title certificate in the Greater Accra Region, while it takes 2.5 months in the Ashanti Region. The total number of land certificates issued in 2013 was 11,936, compared to 6,792 in 2011 and 12,669 in 2012.

In 2013, ten new Customary Lands Secretariats (CLS) were established, thereby bringing the total number of CLS to 47 nationwide. This is to keep records on grants and transactions in order to help prevent the multiple sale of land and thereby reduce conflicts in communities, attract investment and promote peaceful existence and development. The regional distribution of CLSs are as follows: 5 in Greater Accra, 4 in Eastern, 3 in Volta, 4 in Western, 4 in Central, 5 in Brong Ahafo, 5 in Northern, 4 in Upper West, 5 in Upper East, and 8 in Ashanti.

Table 4.16: Restoration of degraded Forests and Land Management

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries)	≤10%	10%	≤10%	6.7%	Slow progress
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:					
- Forest	3,000 ha	13,651 ha	8,400 ha	2,857 ha	Target not achieved
- Mining	40	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
- Wetlands and mangroves	1.34%	20	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Rate of Deforestation	1.34%	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	Target not achieved
4. Number of days to register lands:					
- Land title certificate	4 months	36 months (2003)	9.6months (Greater Accra only)	5.2 months (Accra 7.9months Kumasi= 2.5 months)	Target not achieved
- Land registry (Deeds)	2months	2.5mnths	2.5 months	4.7 Months	

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) continued the implementation of the NFPDP in order to develop a sustainable resource base that will satisfy the future demand for industrial timber and enhance environmental governance;
- A blueprint to streamline business processes within the agencies of Lands Commission (LC) was developed;
- The Land and Land Use Planning Bill was passed into law, and policies on land related fees and taxes were reviewed;
- Ghana Enterprise Land Information System Architecture was designed for Land Administration, while the backlog of applications for registration at the Land Registry in Accra was cleared;
- A metadata was created to avoid producing new maps where current ones are available, and a Geodetic Reference Network was established for Ghana;
- Regional Spatial Development Frameworks and District Structure Plans were produced for four regions and 20 districts respectively;

- Established 10 CLSs, ascertained customary laws on land and family for 20 Traditional Areas and demarcated boundaries for two areas to improve customary land administration;
- The MLNR completed comprehensive needs assessment of the land sector agencies, CLSs and civil society coalition on lands aimed at developing a capacity building strategy and a three-year human resource development plan under the Land Administration Project (LAP);
- Ghana Environmental Management Programme (GEMP), which has the objective of reversing the loss of soil fertility, land degradation and erosion, and loss of vegetative land cover, implemented 74 sub-projects to improve community livelihoods in the three northern regions of Ghana;
- District Mining Committees were formed and inaugurated in some mining areas to assist in the management of small-scale mining in Ghana. Small-scale Miners Associations were formed countrywide to assist Government in managing small-scale mining;
- The following Alternative Livelihood Projects were implemented in mining communities:
 - 300,000 oil palm nurseries established
 - 1,500 acres of land cleared for transplanting

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

To ensure efficient management of marine and coastal resources the key strategies implemented in 2013 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 that cause serious sea erosion, government continued to invest in relocation programmes and the construction of control structures. The prioritized coastal erosion projects of government included: the Ada Sea Defence project – Greater Accra Region; Sakumono Sea Defence project II – Greater Accra Region; and the Dzita-Atorkor-Anyanui Sea Defence Project phase III – Volta Region. Others were the Aboadze Coastal Project Works, Nkontompo/New Takoradi Emergency Coastal Protection Works, and Ngyiresia Sea defence projects – Western Region.

Available data show that resources spent by Government on the construction of control structures of these projects in 2013 amounted to US\$111,777,779, representing about 49.8% of planned expenditure. So far the Dzita-Atorkor-Anyanui Phase II and the Sakumono Sea Defence Projects I are 100% complete, while 80% of the work on the Ngyiresia Sea Defence Project and 81% of Phase III of the Dzita-Atorkor-Anyanui Sea Defence Project were completed. The other projects were at these different stages of completion: Ada Sea Defence project (70%); Sakumono Sea Defence Project II (40%); Nkontompo/New Takoradi Emergency Coastal Protection works (29.5%); and Aboadze Coastal Project Works (20%).

Table 4.17: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	NA	NA	40% (US\$78,805,045)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	Steady progress
2. Amount of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	NA	4,469.81	GH¢3,156.704	GH¢10,062.632	Significant progress
3. Level of pollution of main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD5) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	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 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	NA In 2013, the concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Slow progress

Source: MLNR, 2013

Note: * = 1994 baseline data

The total amount of resources invested in fisheries management in 2013 was estimated at GH¢10,062,632.37 compared to GH¢3,156,704.15 in 2012. The 2013 amount included expenditure on fisheries management made on West Africa Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP), which commenced in November 2012. The development of the 14 landing sites envisaged under the Chinese Development Bank (CDB) loan facility continued to be delayed in 2013 due to the inability to complete the administrative processes leading to the release of the US\$400 million allocated to these projects. So far an amount of Euro 230,000 has been spent between 2009 and 2013, in regular and preparatory activities for the landing beach projects.

But resources continued to be released in 2013 for the Community Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBFMCs) that were established to ensure efficient management of fisheries following the enactment of bye-laws by the district assemblies in 2012 to give legal backing to the CBMFC to check illegal fishing in their respective jurisdictions. Though some of the CBMFC has remained dormant following their formation as a result of inadequate support and the unavailability of funds to carry out their operations, those that are operational have been active in ensuring the effective enforcement of laws governing fisheries resources in their respective areas.

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 pollutants and nutrient loads due to the location of several manufacturing firms, including fish canning, food processing, oil refinery, aluminum processing plants, textiles, metals and chemical, in the catchment areas of these lagoons. An analysis of the composition of the effluence of 26 manufacturing firms located in Accra and Tema area undertaken in 2013 showed that the concentrations of BOD₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity 51.6%) of industrial effluent sampled were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm, respectively.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- Armour Rock Revetment was constructed to protect 500 meters of the Ngyiresia coastline, 500 metres of the Atorkor-Dzita-Anyanui coastline and 1,000 metres of the Sakumono coastline. Four Armour rock groynes were also constructed to protect 3,000 metres of the Ada Coastline;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) undertook a review of the coastal zone sanitation programme, restructured it and put in place a monitoring system to ensure efficient implementation in the four coastal regions – Western, Central, Greater Accra and Volta;
- The Hydrological Services Department (HSD) constructed various storm water concrete drainage systems at Sakaman, Nima, Goaso, Salaga, Sakumono-Lashibi and Bolgatanga to reduce perennial flooding and safeguard life and property;
- The MFAD set up a committee to investigate fishing malpractices and sanctioned 10 tuna fishing companies for engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices;
- In collaboration with the EU, the MFAD developed a road map for improving processes for industrial fisheries operations; and
- The MFAD inaugurated a National Steering Committee to oversee the establishment of the Fisheries Enforcement Unit and identified Tema, Takoradi, Kpando Torkor and Yeji fisheries offices for rehabilitation and retooling.

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

The key strategies implemented in 2013 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of wetlands and ensuring integrated water resources management. The indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- Percentage of degraded wetlands 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 Ankobra and Pra rivers.

The total number of major raw water users with valid permits declined from 225 in 2012 to 203 in 2013 and fell short of the target of 280 set for 2013. However, the total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) increased from 400 million m³/yr in 2012 to 473 million m³/yr in 2013 and fell short of the 560 million m³/yr target set for 2013, while the number of drilling licenses for ground water issued declined marginally from 115 in 2012 to 114 in 2013.

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2013. Though no new water basin offices and management boards were established in 2013, the six (6) basin offices and management boards so far established continued to be strengthened and made to operate efficiently.

Table 4.18: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of degraded wetlands and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	560 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	473 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
3. Number of Water Use Permits	280	142	225	203	Target exceeded
4. Number of Drilling Licenses	NA	28	115	114	Target exceeded
5. Number of basin management structures established	7	3	6	6	Target achieved

Source: MLNR, 2012

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and ensure integrated water resources management:

- The Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) was finalized; 22 community watershed and management plans, and a GIS based monitoring and evaluation system were developed in the Upper East and Upper West regions;
- Fifty-seven subprojects on sustainable land and water management technologies were implemented in thirteen communities;
- Published educational materials (two flyers) for Densu and White Volta basin activities;
- World Water Day was celebrated with activities focusing on health walk, tree planting exercise, symposium on 'Water cooperation', radio and TV programmes;
- Ecological monitoring was carried out for the Densu and Birim rivers;

- Investigations of hotspots were carried out in the up and mid-stream sections of the Tano basin as well as in Lake Bosomtwe;
- The draft regulation on dam safety was prepared and submitted to the Attorney General's Department (A-GD) for consideration;
- A brochure on buffer zone sensitization was prepared and published for dissemination; and
- Routine measures were carried out, especially the identification and permitting of water users and public awareness/education in the Densu, Pra, and Tano basins.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

The key strategies implemented in 2013 in this focus area were aimed at ensuring the regular collection and separation of waste in order to prevent the 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;
- Proportion of companies compliant with Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) permit conditions.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The proportion of companies issued with EA and EMP permits continued to increase from 40% in 2009 to 63% in 2012 and then to 70% in 2013, which achieved the target set for 2013 due to the mechanisms put in place by the EPA to enhance monitoring and enforcement of regulations, such as the Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure (Akoben) programme and the annual compliance monitoring.

The improvement in EA and EMP compliance protects the environment from further deterioration. The number of mineral processing and oil and gas firms visited to assess the level of radiation and waste management increased from 15 in 2012 to 20 in 2013, which fell short of the target of 40 firms set for 2013. The electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken for 305 mobile phone providers and radio stations, representing 61% of total (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	40	20	15	20	Steady progress
2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phone providers and radio stations	30%	NA	233 Stations monitored (58%)	305 Stations monitored (61%)	Target exceeded
3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	70%	40%	63%	70%	Target achieved

Source: MESTI, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- Under the Akoben Programme EPA enlisted 50 new companies in the rating programme and held training programmes for them. In all disclosure was done for 100 manufacturing firms and 16 mining companies;
- Under the Ghana Environmental Management Programme (GEMP), 74 sub-projects to improve community livelihoods in the 3 northern regions of Ghana were undertaken;
- The EPA developed indicators for PM10 (Particulate Matter) at all the 5 monitoring stations located along the 30km Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route. The stations include: Graphic Road, Kaneshie First Light, Mallam Junction, Weija and Kasoa;
- To ensure that the telecommunication industry operates within acceptable international standards, safety assessment has been carried out on 80 communication and radio base stations (erected masts) and guidelines for installation of mobile phone masts have been completed; and
- MESTI entered into a public private partnership with Apex-PCCL to start motor vehicle emission testing in Ghana. The emission standards were finalized and testing of motor vehicles was expected to start in 2014.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the management of natural resources

The strategies implemented in 2013 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 2013. The ratio of revenue sharing on-reserve remains at 50% for FC and 50% for other stakeholders, while the revenue sharing formula for off-reserve, which was revised in 2010 in favour of other stakeholders as 60% of revenue, remained unchanged in 2013 (Table 4.20). The signing of benefit sharing agreements on plantations were completed for 16 private/commercial developers and none for modified taungya system farmers, while 583 property marks for timber exploitation were renewed in 2013.

In 2013 a total of 758,399 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve 491,478 m³ and off-reserve 266,928m³) out of the targeted 2 million cubic metres. This compares with

the total of 789,441 m³ of timber harvested (on-reserve: 513,568 m³ and off-reserve: 275,873 m³) in 2012. This constitutes an Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of 40%.

The guidelines developed by Government and its stakeholders in 2012 to ensure improvement in CSR by mining companies in mining communities continued to be implemented in 2013. The number of SRCs signed in the forestry sector stood at 20, with all 20 arising from plantation development programmes, and none for natural forest. This compares with 73 in 2012 of which 65 were plantation and 8 for natural forest. The disbursement of royalties to stakeholders by the FC in 2013 amounted to GH¢2.370 million, with an outstanding balance of GH¢4.298 million.

Available data on the total number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes show that 2,504 people were employed from 91 communities in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes, of which all were on-reserve communities. This compares with the situation in 2012 when 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 track to serving all MMDAs.

Table 4.20: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. The number of SRCs signed	NA Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = NA SRA (Plantation) = NA	0 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 0 SRA (Plantation) = 0	73 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 8 SRA (Plantation) = 65	20 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 0 SRA (Plantation) = 20	Slow 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	389 communities (On-Reserve communities = 186; Off-Reserve communities = 213)	91 communities (On-Reserve communities = 91; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	Slow progress

Source: MLNR, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- The Forestry Commission continued to enhance community participation in environmental and natural resource management through awareness creation as well as through promoting governance in decision making;
- The implementation of management prescriptions for the approved 20 forest reserve plans and 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAS) continued;
- The review of 10 additional management plans that begun in 2012 were approved, published and distributed;
- The admitted rights of the local communities were formalized to enhance community participation in environmental and natural resource management; and

- One National and 10 Regional Forest Fora were established by the Forestry Commission to strengthen forest governance at the local levels.

4.4.9 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The key strategies implemented in 2013 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 2013, twenty-two external shocks with severe negative impact on rural communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture, were monitored. These included bush fires, droughts, conflicts, and floods. The number of MMDAs which recorded incidence of bush fires reduced from 95 in 2012 to 19 in 2013. However, the recorded incidence continued to increase from 545 in 2012 to 661 (Table 4.21). The regional breakdown of the bush fire outbreaks shows that the bulk occurred in Brong Ahafo Region (25.7%), Central Region (20.3%), and Ashanti Region (18.6%), similar to the pattern observed in 2012.

Thirty-seven MMDAs experienced flooding in 2013 as against 100 MMDAs in 2012. The significant reduction was largely due: (i) non-spillage of dam water which has often brought destruction of farms and settlements especially in areas along the Volta Lake, other large river bodies and major flood prone areas; and (ii) the dredging work carried out on 14km out of a 28km stream which takes its source from the Volta River and connects to the Songor Lagoon to enable communities around the stream and its environs have access to potable water and for agricultural purposes.

Also, there was expansion and widening of channels and drains in flood prone areas countrywide, which reduced the total number of affected persons. The total number of victims of flood disasters recorded across the country in 2013 was 21,302, representing 79.5% decline from the 2012 level of 101,672. About 16% of these victims were in the southern sector of the country, while 84% were in the northern sector. This led to a total of 7 fatalities, compared to 28 fatalities in 2012, and 29 rescue operations in 2011.

Table 4.21: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

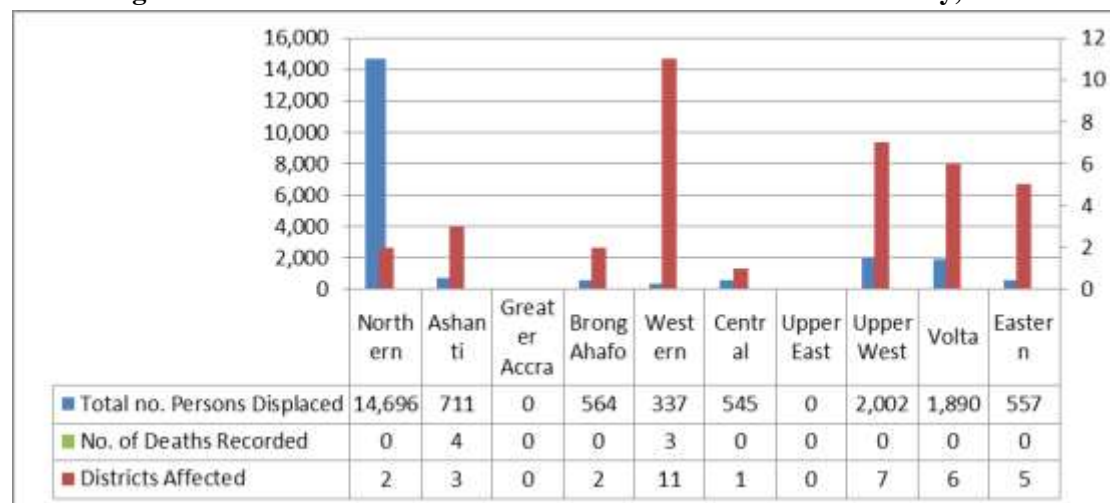
INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	NA	355	545	661	Slow progress
2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	-59.5%	% Chg = <i>Na</i> Total #: (173,473)	63.76% (101,672)	-79.5% (21,302)	Target exceeded

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2013

To mitigate the impact of flooding disasters, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and MMDAs continued to provide 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 and disaster management volunteer groups, training in causes of bushfires, and basic disaster management continued to be implemented across the country in 2013.

Figure 4.15: Number of victims of flood disasters across the country, 2013



Source: NADMO, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) issued 5,091 Fire Certificates after undertaking inspection;
- The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) trained 52 companies and issued certificates to 1,159 participants in fire education and undertook market education in 12 main markets in the country as well as inspected other public establishments; and
- The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) facilitated the training of 50 participants from stakeholder institutions in disaster management and organised an Incident Command System Training for its key stakeholders.

4.4.10 Climate Variability and Change

The key strategies implemented in 2013 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 Strategic

Environment Assessment (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 firms using Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) concepts based on research methods to assess carbon stocks

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. In 2013, the MESTI developed a National Climate Change Policy.

Subsequently, 32 MDAs have so far subjected their policies to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment by the end of 2013 compared to 14 in 2012, while the percentage of MDAs that have climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated remained at 95% in 2013.

Also, the 170 MMDAs in the country that already had MTDPs by 2012 integrated environmental priorities into their respective plans based on SEA in 2013, and 8 new districts completed integrating environmental priorities into their respective medium term plans. Efforts continued to be made to ensure that the remaining 38 new MMDAs created in 2012 are covered in order to enhance their capacity for sustainable development and to protect the environment. Meanwhile, data on the number of firms using REDD concepts to assess carbon stocks is still not available. However, significant progress was expected to have been made in 2013 as a result of the formulation of the Ghana Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP); establishment of the REDD+ Secretariat at the FC; and formation of National REDD Steering Committee (NREG).

Table 4.22: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. No. of sectoral policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	NA	10	14	32	Significant progress
2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	40%	10%	100% (170 out of 216 MMDAs)	82.4% (178 out of 216 MMDAs)	Target achieved
3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	40%	0%	40%	58%	Steady progress
4. No. of firms using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	3	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MESTI, 2013

The Forest Preservation Programme, which is aimed at improving national forest monitoring, was completed in 2013. The final stages of the programme focused on determining the carbon sequestration capacities of Ghana's forests so as to enable the FC to participate in the carbon trading markets. The Forest Preservation Programme formed the foundation of the REDD+ Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system under the climate change mitigation processes.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- The MLNR established the Forest Investment Programme as a targeted programme under the Strategic Climate Fund to catalyze policies and measures as well as mobilize funds to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana;
- The REDD+ Secretariat and the Reference Emissions Level (REL)/ Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Sub-WG prepared the terms of reference for the development of a national REL and a MRV System for Ghana;
- Ghana developed an Emissions Reductions Programme Idea Note (ER-PIN) for the Cocoa Forest Mosaic Landscape (Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme) which was accepted into the pipeline of Emissions Reductions Programmes (ERPs) to be further developed for consideration in the final portfolio of ERP Agreements (ERPAs);
- An independent evaluation of Ghana's mid-term progress in its national REDD+ readiness preparations was undertaken based on agreements and guidelines of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF);
- The CSIR undertook studies to ascertain the effects of climate change on forest dependent livelihoods and sustainable development and the utilization of bamboo species;
- The national climate change policy was approved by the cabinet and the draft strategy for the implementation of the policy was validated with relevant stakeholders;
- To determine the baselines of all REDD+ pilot sites as a step towards establishing a national reference scenario for REDD+; and
- An estimate of biomass to complement the baseline data of the pilot sites was undertaken, and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), REDD+ Strategy Options, Benefit Sharing (BS)/Dispute Resolution and Communication Strategy was prepared.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 44.4% of the 72 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 11.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 44.4% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented a worsened situation from the 2012 situation when 58.7% of the total number of 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% of them did not achieve their respective target.

The growth of the agricultural sector was estimated at 5.2% compared to 2.3% in 2012, with the highest growth rate of 5.9% recorded by the crop sub-sector, including cocoa, followed by fisheries sub-sector with 5.8% and livestock with 5.3%. This was different from the situation in 2012 when the highest growth was recorded by the livestock sub-sector.

The total output shows that about 50% of the staple crops including maize, rice, millet, sorghum and soyabean recorded an average decline compared to 55% in 2012. The decline has been attributed in part to erratic rainfall pattern experienced in 2013 and a reduction in area under cultivation especially among maize, millet, and sorghum. This notwithstanding, Ghana continued to be self-sufficient in food production as the total production available for human consumption exceeded estimated national demand in 2013, while the volume of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, continued to record a decline in 2013 after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011.

Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock, which slowed down in 2012 recorded improvement in 2013 with the poultry sub-sector leading the growth. Total annual domestic fish production decreased by 4.7% in 2013 compared to an increase of 3.3% in 2012, and contributed about 1.4% to the GDP in 2013 compared to 1.5% in 2012.

Natural resources continued to contribute significantly to GDP, with the forestry and logging sub-sector contributing about 9.9% of the GDP of the agriculture sector in 2013 compared to 10.4% in 2012. The mining and quarrying sub-sector, including oil and gas, contributed 32.3% of industrial sector GDP in 2013 compared to 31% in 2012. This was largely on account of increased receipts from oil production in 2013. However, the mineral sub-sector recorded a generally poor performance in 2013, largely on the account of the downturn in global prices of the minerals, especially gold. The cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP remains high, in spite 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 continued to increase in 2013, though 50% of the staple crops recorded an average decline of about 3.2%, due in part to erratic rainfall pattern experienced in 2013, and a reduction in area under cultivation, especially for maize, millet, and sorghum. Domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a surplus, while the gap in rice production, which has been growing wide, was reversed in 2013. The interventions introduced to achieve improvements in domestic maize production and reduce the gap in rice production

should be expanded and sustained. Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers than in cereal. It is therefore recommended that the interventions implemented in 2013 to improve domestic production, including the interventions related to sustainable land and environmental management, should be sustained.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Though progress continued to be recorded in the implementation of the strategic initiatives under EMQAP and other such interventions that MoFA is undertaking with other partners to ensure GlobalGAP compliance by farmers and exporters, their impact on export earning in 2013 was limited. The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) declined in 2013, while their total value increased compared to 2012, when both declined. It is therefore recommended that the interventions identified under the PSDS II and the Ghana Export Strategy to enhance the capacities of local companies for exports be accelerated.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced declined and fell short of the target for 2013. The relative share of foundation seeds actually produced was highest for sorghum, followed by rice, and maize. The decreasing trend in the production of foundation seeds between 2011 and 2013 has been due in part to late planting caused by unfavourable rainfall patterns, to non-release of operational funds, and to dependence on inadequate and aged farm equipment and machinery. It is therefore recommended that MOFA should prioritize interventions aimed at addressing these challenges, while sustaining the monitoring efforts in the agro-input dealers market to identify and eliminate dealers of fake input from the market.

Though the fertilizer subsidy continued to be implemented in 2013, its impact on fertilizer application has not been significant. Fertilizer application in Ghana continued to be one of the lowest in the world, with a comparatively low yield recorded for all crops in relation to the potential. It is therefore important to evaluate the fertilizer subsidy programme with the view to strengthening it to enhance farmers' access to and application of fertilizers. It is also important to intensify the effort at educating farmers on the use of soil amendments, especially chemical fertilizers.

Efforts to improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanization services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2013 with the procurement and distribution of various agricultural machinery/equipment to farmers; establishment of more animal traction centres; training of farmers and tractor operators in the proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors and combine harvesters; as well as strengthening of the capacity of the existing AMSECs. However, the 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 intensify the efforts at making agricultural mechanization services available to farmers, while introducing more innovative interventions that would make access to mechanization along the value chain more affordable. Also, the implementation of interventions to supplement land preparation, with specialized interventions such as public animal traction centres,

where mechanization services are not readily available, should be intensified. This will enhance the operations of small-scale farmers and reduce considerably the cost of production for these farmers.

Though the capacity of the AEAs was enhanced to reach more farmers and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts, the total number of AEAs still falls short of the number required to reach the extension officer-farmer ratio target of 1:500. To bridge the access gap in information, e-Agriculture was introduced to bring more information to farmers. It is therefore important to invest more resources in the provision of agriculture extension services, including intensifying the implementation of innovative extension approaches such as the e-extension programme, 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, and the percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation increased from 0.70% in 2012 to 1.04% in 2013. To sustain these gains it is important to intensify the implementation of planned interventions to bring significant cultivated areas under irrigation, including the rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure, improved water delivery systems, implement the Accra Plains project and promulgate 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, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) by DMBs continued to decrease in 2013 and was the 9th out of 11 key sectors in 2013. This trend continued to pose a significant challenge to the long-term national development objective of attracting private capital to the agricultural sector and reducing the obstacles to increased investment in agricultural modernization, including investment in infrastructure. Therefore, the effort to develop alternative financial instruments for agricultural production as well as reduce the risk associated with agricultural production, especially within the value chain, should be intensified.

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 2013. Efforts 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 continued to be accelerated in 2013, with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops including the shea nut unit under COCOBOD as part of the efforts at promoting the production of shea nuts as the main cash crop for farmers in the north. Total export earnings from these cash crops increased by 29.4% in 2013, primarily due to the increases in volume of cashew nut export. The current momentum should therefore be 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 species which slowed down in 2012, following two consecutive years of improvements in 2010 and 2011, recorded improvement in 2013 with the poultry sector leading the growth. To sustain the progress made, it is important to intensify the efforts that led to the reversal of the decreasing trend, including the revitalization of the commercial poultry industry to increase the productivity and output of livestock/poultry; production of improved stocks of various species of livestock for distribution to farmers; continuing the implementation of the National Cockerel Programme, the Livestock Development Project's Credit-In-Kind scheme; and improving husbandry practices.

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. Production from aquaculture, though increasing, has been at a rate of growth that is not significant enough to reduce drastically the country's over-dependence on captured fishes. To transform aquacultural development significantly and enhance domestic fish production, the implementation of the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan aimed at increasing aquaculture production from 27,000 metric tonnes in 2012 to 100,000 metric tonnes by 2016 should be accelerated. In addition, work on the proposed Fisheries College at Anomabo to train and enhance the technical skills of the major stakeholders in the industry should be accelerated.

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 fishery resource.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the 14,365 activities approved for implementation in 2013, about 10,595 were implemented at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.73 compared to 0.75 in 2012. This has implications for the attainment of the target in this sector in 2013. There is therefore the need for the MOFA to continue to strengthen its internal processes for effective execution and implementation of programmes and projects.

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

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The production of major minerals, including gold, bauxite and manganese, recorded a relatively poor performance compared to 2012 largely on account of the downturn in

global prices of these minerals, especially gold. Direct fiscal benefits from mineral production, such as royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, recorded mixed outcomes compared to 2011 and 2012 when they all increased and exceeded their respective targets. Also, total employment generated by the sector declined marginally in 2013 after a period of continuous increase between 2009 and 2012.

The sector, however, 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); ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the fiscal and financial flows in the sector to ensure efficient and equitable mobilization and distribution of the benefits of mining; and frequent conflict between mining communities and mining companies.

Therefore, it is important to accelerate the effort at passing the local content regulation in the mining sector, effectively enforcing its provisions, and aggressively diversifying into other mining resources particularly salt.

In order to reduce social conflicts in mining communities, it is important to designate areas in mining areas that are suitable for artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) activities, in addition to creating the awareness among these miners that they should regularize their operations so that they can operate legally, efficiently and in an environmentally friendly manner. Meanwhile, the guidelines for CSR projects and compensation policies by mining companies in mining communities, as well as the use of mineral royalties by MMDAs should be strictly implemented. Also, support for ASM should be improved. This may include the establishment of more ASM Competency Training Centres to offer training to small-scale miners in proper mining practice, proper support systems, safe blasting practice, etc. This form of institutional support to the small-scale mining sector will contribute to reducing the incidence of illegal activities; facilitate improved mining practice and safety of small-scale miners; eliminate 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

Progress on the review of the NBSAP remained slow in 2013, while the NBCHM continued to be operational with about 85% of the activities so far implemented. It is therefore important to accelerate the pace of the remaining processes of the NBSAP, including getting Parliamentary approval to ensure that the final strategy and action plan is made available for implementation.

The lack of mainstreaming of biodiversity interventions in sector and district plans and programmes, and the general lack of monitoring and compliance culture continued to pose a problem to the effective implementation of the biodiversity interventions. The institutional arrangements and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for implementing key biodiversity interventions continued to be weak and non-existent in some cases. The establishment of the National Biodiversity Committee (NBC) to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the key actions; develop efficient mechanisms for mainstreaming the interventions into sector

and district plans and programmes has so far not yielded significant results. It is therefore recommended that the NBC is adequately supported with the necessary resources to enable it effectively deliver the desired outcomes.

Protected Areas

Data from the FC indicate that about 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation to enhance their productive capacity. The loss is mainly due to the conversion of closed forests to open forests, agricultural development, settlements and wildfires. Bush fires continued to be a major threat to the country's forest cover and the number of bush fire controlled in 2013 increased to 225 from 85 in 2012. The total number of protected area staff increased from 2,542 in 2012 to 3,123, thereby gradually easing the enormous pressure on them. This notwithstanding, the number and capacity of the frontline technical staff is still not adequate to effectively eliminate the rampant forest offences. Therefore, it is important to sustain the effort at enhancing the capacity of protected area staff for effective protection of the nation's forest estate. In addition, it is important to implement aggressively the newly developed 25-year National Forest Plantation Strategy, which is aimed at ensuring continuous supply of plantation timber and ultimately achieving the long-term objective of minimizing dependence on the natural forest.

Restoration of degraded Forests and Land Management

The cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP remains high, in spite of the effort at halting the loss of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing the protected area system, restoring degraded environment, and ensuring efficient land management.

Estimates show that the cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forest, fisheries) remained at less than 6.7% of GDP, while the rate of deforestation remains at the 2012 level of 1.4% in 2013. Meanwhile, the 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 implementation of the 25-year National Forest Plantation Strategy, and restoring degraded mining areas, be adequately resourced and the pace of implementation accelerated to stem this negative trend in natural resource degradation. Also, the interventions identified under the Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (NREG) has to be effectively implemented.

Efforts continued to be made to improve land administration and management. Among the key reforms were: streamlining the business processes within the agencies of LC; enactment of Land and Land Use Planning; and establishment of more CLSs. Land administration and management continued to be challenged by a number of legal and institutional weaknesses, including out-dated and fragmented laws; conflicting court judgments on land cases; and indeterminate traditional land boundaries. The initiative to consolidate all the existing 66 land laws into one, as well as to facilitate the formulation and enforcement of appropriate regulations to operationalise the various laws is still ongoing and needs to be accelerated. Also, efforts at establishing CLSs need to be accelerated, and the Customary Boundary Demarcation exercise needs to be scaled up. The collaboration between the LC and

the Judiciary needs to be strengthened in order to streamline the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms and minimize excessive land litigation.

Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

The problems that have persistently confronted the marine ecosystems and coastal zone in Ghana include dumping of domestic waste; fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove degradation; industrial water pollution; and coastal erosion. The economic activities, life, and properties of coastal communities continued to be endangered by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion. The Government, in 2013 continued to implement a number of projects initiated in 2011 to relocate communities in affected areas, construct control structures and construct landing beaches across the country. Following the slowing down in the pace of implementation of these projects in 2012, the pace picked up again in 2013 with about 49.8% of planned expenditure so far expended compared to 40% in 2012. The completion of these coastal restoration initiatives is expected to halt the degradation of the coastal areas and bring relief to communities in the affected areas. The pace of implementation of these projects must be sustained in order to ensure early completion.

Data to assess the extent of lagoon pollution continued not to be available, though lagoons in Ghana are estimated to be grossly polluted. The last data on assessment of lagoon pollution was collected in 1994, and the recommendation made in the 2011 and 2012 APR for the MESTI to undertake comprehensive assessment studies on a regular basis to provide evidence for effective policy making has still not received attention. Thus, it is recommended that action be taken to realize this objective as soon as possible.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Current data on the extent of degradation of the wetlands are still not available, though there are indications of increasing threat to the wetlands due to increasing human activities and weak capacity to enforce regulation. The recommendation made in 2011 and 2012 for the Wildlife Division of the MLNR and the MESTI to institute efficient mechanisms to ensure that there is regular data on this important indicator for effective decision-making has still not been instituted, while the capacity to enforce regulations continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that the relevant institutions prioritize these issues for the necessary attention in their respective work programme.

Though the total number of major raw water users with valid permits decreased in 2013 and fell short of the target set, the total volume of raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) continued to increase. Efforts continued to be made to improve the management of water resources including establishment of more basin offices and management boards, and making them functional; by undertaking educational campaigns on the proper use of water resources; by monitoring the usage of water resources; and by instituting water quality monitoring programmes. For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2013. To sustain these efforts, the capacity of the Water Resources Commission (WRC) should be enhanced on a continuous basis to implement these initiatives. In addition, action be accelerated on the draft regulation on dam safety submitted to the A-GD for consideration.

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 2013. These included the development of indicators for PM₁₀ at all the 5 monitoring stations located along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route, and the enlistment of 50 new companies under the Akoben Programme and organizing training for them. Also a number of mineral processing, mobile phone providers and radio stations, and oil and gas firms continued to be visited to assess the level of pollution and waste management, as well as electromagnetic hazard radiation. 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. The capacity of the state institutions responsible for this sector, including the EPA, should be strengthened in a systematic manner to sustain the current efforts at improving environmental protection and governance.

Community Participation in the management of natural resources

Local communities, as custodians of natural resources, often possess immense knowledge about local ecosystems, resources, and their use that could serve as a useful resource for the management of natural resources. Communities continued to be involved in the management of resources at the local level through the creation of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and the establishment of an independent National Forest Forum to assist the FC in forest governance. The gains recorded under the policy of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners continued to be sustained in 2013. In order to sustain these gains further, the FC and the MLNR should continue to create space and develop appropriate instruments for the involvement of local communities in the management of natural resource. The current effort of establishing CREMAs and the independent National Forest Forum should be intensified, while the implementation of management prescriptions for the 20 approved forest reserve plans and 30 GSBAS, should be accelerated.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

A number of external shocks with severe negative impact on rural communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture, were monitored in 2013. The key among them were bushfire outbreaks and flooding. The number of MMDAs which recorded bush fires dropped in 2013, however, the recorded incidents continued to increase. Similarly, the number of MMDAs that experienced flooding decreased in 2013 with a corresponding decrease in the number of victims of flood disasters. The national preparedness in dealing with such disasters continued to improve through a number of government interventions. However, capacity and resource challenges persisted for key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of fire outbreaks and floods, including GNFS and NADMO. Continuous effort has to be made to strengthen the capacity of these institutions for effective response to these disasters when they occur. In addition, the 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 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 that have subjected their policies to the principles of sustainable environmental assessment, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated 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 continued to be challenged by weak capacities and inter-sectoral coordination. The recommendation made in 2011 and 2012 for the necessary steps to be taken to strengthen the inter-sectoral coordination has still not received attention. It is therefore recommended that appropriate attention be paid to this recommendation for effective results on 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 opportunity for accelerated economic growth and development. Though the oil and gas industry alone may not be the panacea for the economic transformation envisaged by the country, its effective integration into the rest of the economy is expected to serve as a catalyst for accelerating the 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 2013

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

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

In order to track the 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 investment 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

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field in 2013 was estimated at 35,587,558 barrels or 100,247 bopd, compared to the 2013 Budget projection of 30,419,465 barrels or 83,341 bopd and the 2012 actual production of 26,351,278 barrels or 71,998 bopd. The 2013 level of production from the Jubilee field was therefore a 35% increase over the 2012 level. Two main factors that accounted for the increase in production in the Jubilee Field in 2013 were the increase in the number of oil-producing wells from 9 to 12 and the successful execution of acid simulation operation which reversed the drop in production of existing wells. Total production from the Saltpond Field in 2013 was 105,039.60 barrels as against 104,860.99 barrels in 2012. The total number of recoverable petroleum resources in 2013 was 946 mmbbl of oil and 1,055 bcf of gas from the TEN, Sankofa-GyeNyame and Jubilee oilfields.

Negotiations for an additional four new petroleum agreements (PAs) were substantially completed. Most importantly, two new discoveries (Cob-1 and Pecan North-1) were made during the early part of 2013. The amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration in 2013 was estimated at US\$1.63 billion, compared to US\$2.70 billion recorded in 2012, and the projected investment inflows of US\$1.67 billion for 2013.

The average Jubilee crude oil price for 2013 was US\$107.46 per barrel against a projected price of US\$94.36 per barrel. This compares favourably with the average Dated Brent price of US\$106.804 per barrel during the period that the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) liftings took place.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

The mining and quarrying sub-sector registered a growth rate of 12.8% in 2013 against a target of 8%, with the Petroleum sub-sector achieving a growth rate of 18% compared to 21.6% in 2012. Crude oil has become a major contributor to the performance of the mining and quarrying sub-sector in Ghana. The share of the mining and quarrying sub-sector in GDP was 9.5% in 2012 and 9.9% in 2013. The share of oil in mining and quarrying in real terms was 70.9% in 2013 compared to 67.8% in 2012 and 64.9% in 2011, and was 8% of GDP in 2013, an increase from 7.8% in 2012.

Gas Utilization

Appraisal of the Sankofa-GyeNyame (SGN) field was completed and declared commercially viable for both oil and non-associated gas resources. The SGN field contains gas reserves of 1.11 trillion cubic feet. Geotechnical and geophysical surveys were initiated and it is expected that first oil production from SGN will commence during the fourth quarter of 2016 or first quarter of 2017, while first gas production is projected to commence twelve months afterwards.

The construction of a 59 km offshore pipeline for the Gas Infrastructure Project was about 95% completed with the work on the laying of onshore 111 km 20-inch pipes from the site of the processing plant at Atuabo to the Aboadze Thermal Station was also 90% completed. The gas processing plant was about 55% completed. As at December 2013, gas from the Jubilee Field was still being re-injected into the wells because of the non-completion of the gas

pipeline and processing plant. Hence, none of the gas produced in 2013 was used for domestic consumption or electricity generation, similar to the situation in 2011 and 2012.

The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) developed a gas pricing policy which was approved by Government to provide a framework for pricing of natural gas including Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), whilst LNG Infrastructure Development project was initiated.

Regulations

As part of government's effort to ensure effective local participation in the oil and gas industry, Parliament approved the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) regulations, 2013 to provide legal backing to the Local Content Policy. Furthermore, a draft Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill to regulate the development, production and utilization of the country's hydrocarbon resources was submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Two new PAs were ratified by Parliament in December 2013 after approval by the Cabinet in September 2013. These are the AGM-Explorco agreement over the South Deep Water Tano block and that with Cola Natural Resources & Medea Development SA over the East Cape Three Points block.

Table 5.1: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (million)	NA	272 Jubilee only	Jubilee: 633 mmbbl (oil) 750 bcf (gas) TEN: 245 mmbbl (oil) 365 bcf (gas) Sankofa/GyeNyame: 114 mmbbl (oil) 1,300 bcf (gas)	Jubilee: 585 mmbbl (oil) 702 bcf (gas) TEN: 245mmbbl (oil) 353 bcf (gas) Sankofa/GyeNyame 116 mmbbl (oil) 1,100 bcf (gas)	Slow progress
2. Amount of new investment in oil and gas exploration (US\$ billion)	1.67	1.6	2.70	1.63	Target not achieved
3. No of barrels of oil production per year	NA	SOPCL: 174,496	SOPCL 105,464 Jubilee 26,351,278	SOPCL: 105,039.60 Jubilee: 35,587,558	Steady Progress
4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	NA	NA	29,115.73 mm	41,431.65mm	Significant progress
5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	7.66	0.0	4.6	6.3	Target not achieved
6. Share of petroleum in mining and quarrying industry (%)	NA	0.0	59.2	78.7	Significant progress
7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	NA	NA	0%	0%	Steady progress
8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	NA	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	NA	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
10. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	NA	NA	Pricing policy on indigenous gas being developed	National Gas Pricing Policy developed and approved by the Cabinet	Significant progress
11. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MoEn/GNPC, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote the oil and gas industry in 2013 were as follows:

- Preparatory work for the development of Ghana’s next oil and gas production field, the Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme (TEN) development, progressed with a Plan of Development submitted by the GNPC and its partner’s being approved, paving the way for the development of a second field;
- The GNPC increased its stake in the OCTP exploration license by an additional 5% to 20% following the acquisition of majority stake in the licence by ENI, a major international oil company;
- The draft Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill was completed;
- The 3 components of the Gas Infrastructure project, consisting of offshore and onshore pipelines are 95% and 90% complete, respectively, while the gas processing plant is 55% complete; and
- The GNPC Oil and Gas Learning Foundation was launched in 2013 to serve as the vehicle to build the nation’s capacity in oil and gas. The Foundation was set up to sponsor Ghanaians at the tertiary level and has seed money of US\$3.0 million

5.2.2 Revenue Management and Transparency

In order to assess progress made in achieving the objective of efficient and transparent oil revenue management the following indicators were adopted:

- Parliamentary approval of the 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 the Petroleum Fund published.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The GNPC on behalf of the GoG made six oil liftings in 2013, two each in the first two quarters and one lifting each in the third and fourth quarters, which amounted to 5,876,260 barrels of crude oil and yielded a total sum of US\$628.580 million (Table 5.2). Royalties, corporate taxes and rentals raised the GoG receipts to US\$846.767 million. About 26.3% of the total receipts was transferred to the GNPC for their operations, while the remaining 73.7% was allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815).

Table 5.2: GOG Crude Oil Lift by End December 2013

Item	Unit	Qtr1(10 th and 11 th Lift)	Qtr2(12 th and 13 th Lift)	Qtr3(14 th Lift)	Qtr4(15 th Lift)	Total
Total Volume of Lift	Barrels					
o/w GOG/GNPC	Barrels	1,991,751	1,991,205	994,966	898,338	5,876,260
o/w Partners	Barrels					
Date of GNPC Lift	d/m/yy	10 th Lift – 4-Jan-13 11 th Lift – 1-Mar-13	12 th Lift – 21-Apr-13 13 th Lift – 23-Jun-13	11-Aug-13	1-Nov-13	
Selling Price Per Barrel	US\$	113.091 108.540	98.958 103.664	111.576	105.425	
Gross Receipt from GOG/GNPC Lifting	US\$	220,874,742	201,890,655	111,093,924	94,720,759	628,580,080

Item	Unit	Qtr1(10 th and 11 th Lift)	Qtr2(12 th and 13 th Lift)	Qtr3(14 th Lift)	Qtr4(15 th Lift)	Total
o/w Royalties	US\$	61,494,873	56,209,416	30,930,231	26,371,694	175,006,214
o/w Carried and Participating Interest	US\$	159,379,869	145,681,239	80,163,693	68,349,065	453,573,866
Transfer to GNPC	US\$	80,930,285	70,119,249	35,141,266	36,230,616	222,421,416
o/w Equity Financing Cost	US\$	28,630,563	19,744,589	5,126,315	14,818,316	68,319,783
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	US\$	52,299,722	50,374,660	30,014,951	21,412,300	154,101,633
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	US\$	180,606,511	264,417,336	76,063,211	103,258,709	624,345,767
o/w Royalties	US\$					
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	US\$					
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts	US\$	40,662,056	132,645,931	110,554	44,768,566	218,187,107
o/w Corporate Income Taxes	US\$	40,210,100	132,006,832	-	44,768,566	216,985,498
o/w surface rentals	US\$	202,735	595,598	-	-	798,332
o/w Royalties from Saltpond Offshore Co (3%)	US\$	249,221	43,501	110,554	-	403,276
o/w Others	US\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total GOG Net Receipts	US\$	221,268,567	397,063,267	76,173,765	148,027,275	842,532,874

Source: MOF, 2013

Note: o/w = "of which"

During the 2013 fiscal year 43.8% of Net Government receipts from oil of US\$624.3 million was allocated to the national budget in the form of the ABFA, 39.4% was allocated to the Stabilisation Fund, while 16.9% was disbursed into the Heritage Fund.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Oil receipts to Allowable Sources in 2013

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr1(10 th and 11 th Lift)	Qtr2(12 th and 13 th Lift)	Qtr3(14 th Lift)	Qtr4(15 th Lift)	Total
Transfer to GNPC	80,930,285	70,119,249	35,141,266	36,230,616	222,421,416
o/w Equity Financing Cost	28,630,563	19,744,589	5,126,315	14,818,316	68,319,783
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	52,299,722	50,374,660	30,014,951	21,412,300	154,101,633
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting	180,606,511	264,417,336	76,063,211	103,258,709	624,345,767
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	68,299,392	68,299,392	68,299,392	68,299,392	273,197,568
o/w Stabilization Fund	78,544,945	137,282,561	5,434,674	24,471,522	245,733,702
o/w Heritage Fund	33,662,119	58,835,383	2,329,146	10,487,795	105,314,443
TOTAL Receipt	261,536,796	334,536,585	111,204,478	139,489,325	846,767,184

Source: MoF, 2013

Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, 68.4% was allocated to road infrastructure development; 2.5% to agricultural modernization; 25.4% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; while 3.7% 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 2013 utilization of ABFA was the significant increase in the allocation to road infrastructure from 45% to 68.4%, expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure from 19.3% to 25.4%, and the corresponding decreases in allocation to capacity building from 21.7% to 3.7%, and agriculture from 14.1% to 2.5%.

In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011, (Act 815) all petroleum receipts for the 2013 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, on the MoF website and in the Gazette (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4: Utilization of 2013 Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)

Srnr	Item	Expenditure	% of	Expenditure	% of	Expenditure	% of
		(GHC'mil)	Total	(GHC'mil)	Total	(GHC mil)	Total
		2011		2012		2013	
1	Expenditure and Amortization of Loans for Oil and Gas	20.0	7.6	100.0	19.3	137.92	25.4
2	Road Infrastructure	227.64	87.0	232.4	45.0	372.07	68.4
3	Agriculture Modernization	13.147	5.0	72.7	14.1	13.60	2.5
4	Capacity Building (including Oil	0.750	0.29	111.96	21.7	20.18	3.7
5	Total	261.539	99.89	516.83	100	543.78	100

Source: MoF, 2013

Table 5.5: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicators	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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% 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	39.4% Stabilisation Fund and 16.9% Heritage Fund	Significant progress
2. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual	GH¢1,431.498 mill	NA	US\$166,955,066 (70.1%)	US\$310.673 million (92.2%)	US\$ 273.2 million (43.8%)	Target not achieved
3. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	NA	NA	1.87%	2.45%	GH¢543.78	
4. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	Reports to be published on 15th of Feb and 15th of	NA	MOFEP publishes quarterly reports	MOFEP published management reports	MOFEP published management	Target achieved

Source: MoEn, MoF, 2013

GNPC Utilization of Petroleum Funds

In 2013, an amount of US\$222.42 million was transferred to GNPC, coming from equity financing and net carried and participating interest. About 64% of this transferred amount was spent in 2013 compared to 100% in 2012 and 70% in 2011. This amount was largely spent on Jubilee equity financing.

The total resources committed to other projects besides Jubilee Field, TEN and Sankofa-Gye Nyame Projects amounted to US\$9.92 million, representing 6.44% of funds transferred to the Corporation, net of equity financing costs. While general operational and administrative and capital expenditure declined by about 50%, staff cost increased marginally, representing 6.9% of total expenditure compared to 3.9% in 2012 (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Analysis of Utilisation of Transfers to GNPC, 2011-2013

Srnr	Description	US\$		
		2011	2012	2013
1	Equity Financing		124.63	68.32
2	40% of Net Carried and Participating Interest		106.32	154.10
3	Total Amount Received	297.96	230.95	222.42
4	Jubilee Equity Financing Cost	132.48	125.82	76.27
5	Acquisition & Processing of 2,612sq km of 3D plus other related G&G studies	30.31	-	-
6	TEN Project cost	-	-	3.03
7	Reservoir Characterisation; Voltaian Basin project exp; ICT Upgrade & Organisational Development	-	10.78	-
8	Commitments for projects other than Jubilee		61.67	9.92
9	Gas Project - Fabrication & Installation of 14km gas pipeline and related cost	28.12	5.59	-
10	Staff Cost	17.04	9.01	9.7
11	General Operational & Administrative & capital expenditure	-	16.27	9.82
12	BNP Paribas	-	-	31.34
12	BoG Transfer Charges	-	1.81	2.3
13	Total Expenditure	207.96	230.95	142.39
	As % of transfer	69.8	100.0	64.02

Source: GNPC, 2013 Annual Petroleum Report

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2013 to ensure prudent management and utilization of revenues from the oil and gas production:

- The MoF published quarterly all petroleum receipts in accordance with the requirements of the PRM Act 2011 (Act 851);
- The MoF published the 2012 Annual Petroleum Report; and
- The Public Interest and Accountability Committee of the 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 the progress towards 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 risk assessment was carried out in 2013. To ensure that appropriate measures are implemented to minimize the concentration of air pollutants from oil and gas production areas, oil and gas firms have put in place best technology or systems to reduce emissions to levels that their EPA permit conditions. The EPA received reports on emission levels and also conducted regular compliance monitoring to ensure that emission levels are below the EPA accepted levels. However, EPA was unable to undertake the survey on water and sediments as planned due to delays in securing the release of relevant funding (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Protecting the Environment

Indicators	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed: (a) Risk assessments carried out (b) Contingency plan developed	100% completed	No baseline study conducted NA	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	Risk assessments carried out but subject to review NA	Target not 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 monitored and analysed.	NA	Baseline study on air quality data was initiated	Not yet done but the on-going laboratory establishment will also serve that purpose	Oil and gas industries have put in place best technology or systems to reduce emissions to levels in EPA permit conditions. EPA receives reports on emission levels and also conducts regular compliance monitoring to ensure that emission levels are below EPA accepted levels.	Steady progress
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.	Was not conducted due to financial constraints.	Steady progress

Source: MESTI/EPA, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to protect the environment in 2013 were as follows:

- Under the AKOBEN programme, which complements the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and serves as a monitoring and verification programme to ensure that companies follow environmental regulations on a continual basis, the EPA enlisted and trained 50 new companies.

5.2.4 Employment Creation

In order to track the 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 for Jubilee Phase I makes provision for the 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 2013. The proportion of Ghanaians employed in Schlumberger increased from 57% in 2012 to 75% in 2013, while that for TECHNIP increased from 78% in 2012 to 85% in 2013. To improve the local content various institutions initiated capacity building programmes to develop SME skills in procurement and other capacities for the oil sector. To give legal backing to local content policy, Local Content legislation (L.I 2204) was approved by the Parliament. To enhance capacity and position the country to participate effectively in the industry, the MoF, MoEP, GNPC, GRA, Petroleum Commission (PC), EPA, A-G's Department, and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) carried out a number of capacity building programmes to develop SME skills in procurement and other capacities for the oil and gas sector. In all about 477 people were trained compared to 205 in 2012 (Table 5.8)

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

Indicators	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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 was developed and laid before the Parliament	Local Content Legislation (L.I 2204) was approved in November	Significant progress
2. The proportion of Ghanaians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies	NA	NA	BAKER = NA TECHNIP = 78% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 57% TULLOW = 64%	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP = 85% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%	Steady progress
3. Number of Ghanaian trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain	NA	NA	GNPC = 99 MoEP = 12 Pet Comm = 8 EPA = 8 MoF, GRA = 16 GHEI & others = 3 AG's Dept = 48 KNUST = 8 PCU = 3 Total = 205	GNPC = 200 MoEP = 39 Pet Comm = 21 EPA = 5 MoF, GRA = 21 AG's Dept = 34 KNUST = 4 PCU = 2 Tullow scholarship = 50 MoEP scholarship = 101 Total = 477	Significant progress

Source: MOEP/GNPC, 2013

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The following specific interventions were pursued in 2013 to ensure that the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry lead to the creation of decent jobs:

- An Enterprise Development Centre (EDC) with sponsorship from the Jubilee Partners was established and made operational in Takoradi. Fifty four SMEs were registered for training under the initiative;
- A Legislative Instrument on local content and local participation in petroleum activities was passed by the Parliament; and
- The Petroleum Commission initiated a number of monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the provisions under the L.I 2204 is fully complied with by firms.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be classified as significant progress. About 66.7% of the 21 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or reflected significant/steady progress, 9.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 23.8% of the targets could not be achieved or recorded slow progress. These represented an improved situation from 2012 where 58.3% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 16.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 25% of them did not achieve their respective target.

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

1. Government should make continuous effort to improve the transparency in the management of the oil revenues, especially in the area of fund management as recommended by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) assessment tool.
2. Government should provide technical support to the revenue agencies to ensure accuracy and transparency in companies' accounting to the country, including prompt and honest payment of various taxes such as corporate income tax, or capital gains tax when companies divest their interests.
3. The establishment of the gas pipeline and processing plant should be accelerated to improve the linkage of the petroleum sector to the rest of the economy.
4. A comprehensive long-term programme has to be developed by the Government to equip local professionals and firms, especially the MMSEs, with the relevant capacities to participate effectively in the oil and gas industry.
5. The MoEP and the PC should continue engaging local industry in dialogue and initiating capacity strengthening initiatives that will ensure greater preparedness of local industry for the requirements of the oil and gas sector.
6. The Government should support the PC with the relevant capacity to develop a comprehensive monitoring and database system for assessing the compliance with the local content provisions by international oil exploration and production companies and their sub-contractors.
7. MoEP and the PC should institute a monitoring mechanism to ensure local content and priority to Ghanaians in job opportunities and procurement practices across the sector.
8. MoEP and the MoF 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.
9. MoEP in collaboration with the relevant sector agencies should develop an effective mechanism for ensuring that data on all the agreed indicators are made available for future assessment of the progress of implementation of the key interventions under the oil and gas development thematic area.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The GSGDA recognizes the need to expand existing social and economic infrastructure as a means to propel economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. The overall objective for the sector, therefore, is to ensure that infrastructure services are provided reliably and efficiently. The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2013 were aimed at achieving results in the following focus 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; and
- 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 2013 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:

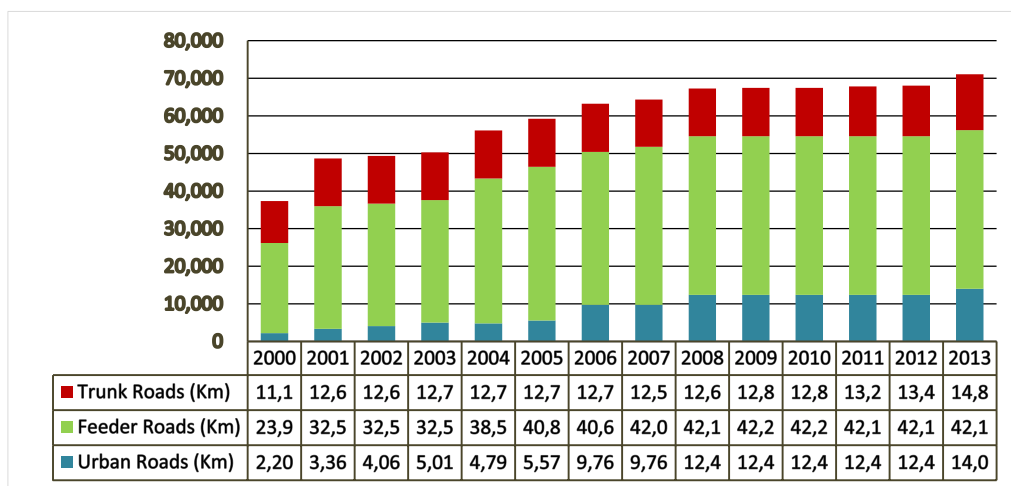
To monitor the progress towards the attainment of these objectives the following indicators have been adopted:

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

6.2.1 Road Transport

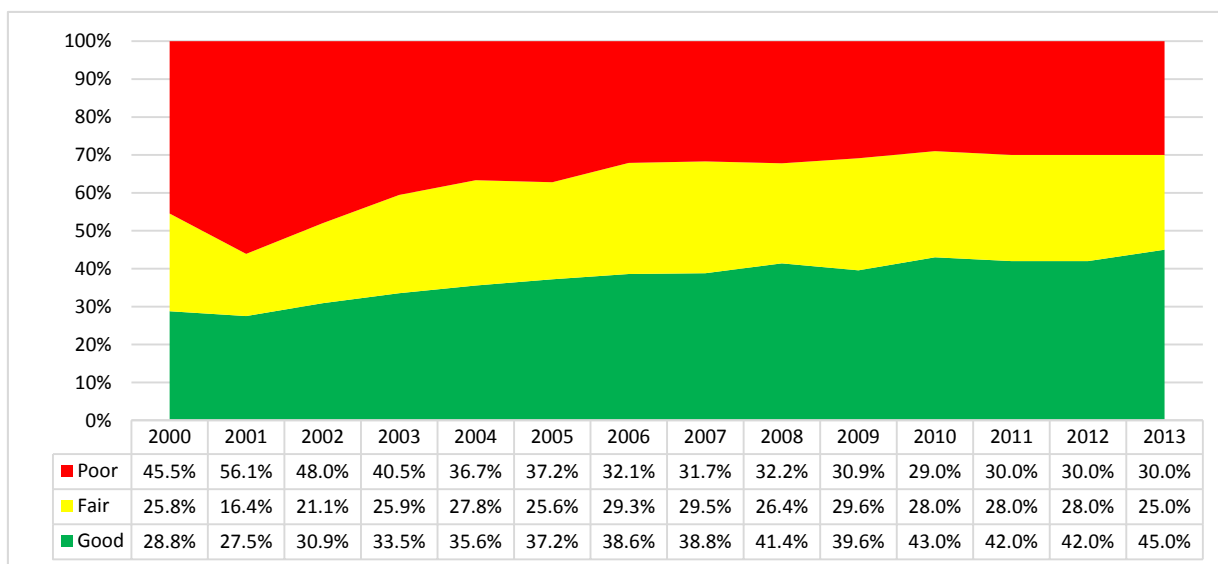
Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network size of roads in 2013 was estimated at 71,063kms, a 4.4% increase over the 2012 network size of 68,067kms. The increase in network size resulted from an increase of 1,600kms in urban roads and 1,396kms in trunk roads. Feeder roads constituted 59.4% of the national network of roads, trunk roads 20.9% and urban roads 19.7% (Figure 6.1). The report on road condition mix indicated 45% in good condition, 25% fair and 30% poor, showing a slight change in road condition mix from the 2011 and 2012 situation (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size, 2000-2013



Source: MRH, 2013

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix, 2000-2013



Source: MRH, 2013

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 61% of the maintenance needs of each modal network, an improvement on the 2012 situation, but falls short of the target of

70% set for 2013. In 2013, 45% of roads were periodically maintained or rehabilitated, feeder roads constituting 50% of the roads maintained, and trunk roads 37.6%. Only 4,034kms of urban roads were maintained or rehabilitated in 2013 compared to the 4,461kms in 2012.

The estimates on the annual road crashes (accidents) indicate a marginal decline from 14,914 in 2012 to 14,390 in 2013. Fatal crashes and associated road crash fatalities were estimated at 1,645 and 2,096 respectively, while the number of casualties was 12,655 (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of transit corridor highways that are in good condition	Length:(2499km) Good: 52% (1307km) Fair: 39% (980km) Poor: 9% (212km)	Length: (2,499km) Good:38% (940.4km) Fair:42%(1049.8km) Poor:20% (508.8km)	Length:(2,606km) Good: 60% (1552.5km) Fair:26% (677km) Poor: 14% (376.5km) Increase due to dual carriage	Length:(2,606km) Good: 55% (1432.64km) Fair:39%(1017.86km) Poor: 6% (155.5km)	Target achieved
2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	70%	54%	55%	65%	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	65%	35%	45%	45%	Target not achieved
Trunk Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading		6,949 285 324	10,674 159.23 35.5	12,166.43 59.10 43.17	
Urban Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation And upgrading		2213 416 119	3,520 852 89	3,554 363 117	
Feeder Roads (km) Routine maintenance Periodic maintenance Minor rehabilitation and upgrading	22,000 1,000 1,395	9517 788 781	12,686 1,285 1,325	15,400 530 361	
4. Annual road crashes - Fatal accidents - Casualties - Fatalities	NA	12,299 1,790 18,496 2,237	14,914 1,790 16,430 2,249	14,390 1,645 12,655 2,096	Significant progress
5. Road condition mix:	48% Good 29% Fair 23% Poor	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor	45% Good 25% Fair 30% Poor	Target not achieved
<u>National:</u> Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	67,450km 12,840km 12,400 km 42,210 km	67,450km 12,840km 12,400km 42,210km	68,067 km 13,477 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	71,063 km 14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	

Source: MRH, NRSC 2013

NB: * = Revised by MRH

6.2.2 Railways

The reversal in declining trends in passenger and goods traffic which has persisted since 2007 up to 2011, continued in 2013. The passenger traffic increased by 11.9% from 17,400 (thousand passenger-km) in 2012 to 19,470 (thousand passenger-km), compared to an

increased of 46.3% recorded in 2012. Similarly, goods traffic increased by 67.2% from 38.89 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2012 to 65.04 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2013. This compares with the increase of 24.8% recorded in 2012 following the persistent decline since 2007 (Table 6.2). These notwithstanding the performance falls short of the target set for 2013.

Table 6.2: Development of Rail and Maritime Transport

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: - Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	55,388.25 114.2	19,890 14.83	17,400* 38.89*	19,470 65.04	Target not achieved
2. Maritime traffic - Container traffic (TEUs) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	970,004 18,430,936	573,522 10,778,470	882,877* 16,761,702	639,844 17,632,640	Target not achieved
3. North/South Service - Freight (Tonnes) - Passenger (No.)	141,000 11,000	83,145.2 24,553	137,163 6,248	83,815.70 8,314	Target not achieved
4. Cross-Lake Ferry Service - Number of Vehicles (No.) - Passengers (No.)	57,000 800,660	36,181 519,925	58,342 647,615	57,744 677,369	Steady progress

Source: MOT, 2013

*NB: * = Revised by MOT*

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime:

The reversal of the continuous decline in maritime cargo traffic (in tonnes), which begun in 2011, continued in 2013. Though container traffic (TEUs⁵) recorded 27.5% decline, cargo traffic increased by 5.2% from 16,761,702 tonnes in 2012 to 17,632,640 in 2013 (Table 6.2). These therefore fall short of the targets set for container traffic and cargo traffic by 51.6% and 4.5% respectively.

Inland Water:

The Volta Lake is the major inland water transport system for the movement of goods and people. The Volta Lake Transport Company Limited (VLTC) is the main transport services provider on the Volta Lake, and it transports petroleum products, cement, foodstuffs, and other cargo. It also undertakes ferry services for transporting passengers to communities along the lake.

The VLTC provides two main services, the north-south service and the ferry-crossing service. The volume of cargo transported through the north-south service declined from 137,163

⁵TEUs refer to the standard unit for describing a ship's cargo carrying capacity or a shipping terminal's cargo handling capacity.

metric tonnes in 2012 to 83,815.70 metric tonnes in 2013. The ferry-crossing services also recorded a decline in cargo transport, from 58,342 metric tonnes in 2012 to 57,744 metric tonnes in 2013. However, passenger traffic for both services recorded an increase from 6,248 in 2012 to 8,314 in 2013, and 647,615 in 2012 to 677,369 in 2013, respectively. The decline recorded in cargo transport was attributed to the:

- unreliable delivery of cargoes, particularly cement and petroleum products, for transportation, coupled with an accident involving one of the pusher tugs on the lake;
- unavailability of cargoes for shipment on the south bound trip (i.e. from Buipe to Akosombo);
- weak engines of vessels resulting in decreased turnaround time; and
- ageing and inappropriate cargo handling equipment affecting port operational efficiency, especially stevedoring activities.

6.2.4 Air Transport

Consistent with the pattern observed over the past decade, aircraft movement continued to increase in 2013. Total aircraft movement increased by 6.1% from 22,082 in 2012 to 23,437 in 2013, compared with the 1% increase recorded in 2012, and the target of 24,418 set for 2013. This notwithstanding, the number of international passengers decreased by 1.6% from 1,726,051 in 2012 to 1,699,603 in 2013, compared with the 8.9% increase recorded in 2012, and the target of 1,898,656 set for 2013. Also, total freight movement declined by 6.2% from 46,570 metric tonnes in 2012 to 43,688 metric tonnes in 2013, similar to 7.3% decline recorded in 2012 and the target of 48,000 metric tonnes set for 2013. As a result of the introduction of airlines and expansion of flight schedules of existing domestic airlines, domestic passenger movement increased from 248,879 in 2012 to 778,466 in 2013, and exceeded the target of 524,917 set for 2013 (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Development of the Air Transport Sector

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Incidence of ECOWAS Flights	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Total air freight and Number of air traffic:					
-Aircraft movement	24,418	17,301	22,082	23,437	Steady progress
-Total No .of Domestic Passenger Movement	524,917	122,059	248,879	778,466	
-Total no. of international passengers	1,898,656	1,204,786	1,726,051	1,669,603	
-Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	48,000	45,693	46,577*	43,688	

Source: MOT, 2013

*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 2013 in the road, rail, maritime, inland water, and air transport sectors:

Road Transport Sector

Under the development of key corridors, the following major road corridors were improved (rehabilitation, reconstruction, construction and upgrading) to promote trade and economic activities: Dodo-Pepesu Nkwanta Road, Agona Junction to Elubo Road, Accra East Corridor roads, Giffard and Burma Camp Roads, Kwafokrom-Apedwa, and Buipe-Tamale.

As part of efforts to improve road assets, routine maintenance was undertaken on a number of trunk; feeder; and urban road networks. Additionally, periodic maintenance activities, comprising re-gravelling/spot improvement and resealing works were carried out on the trunk, feeder and urban road networks respectively. Revenue generation into the Road Fund for the maintenance of the road network improved by 25.7% to GH¢302.35 million in 2013.

The Ministry of Roads and Highways continued with the implementation of the programmes to regulate overloading to an optimal limit, as well as improve and expand on Transport Sector indicators and database for better management of investments in the sector.

The implementation of the Law on Axle Load Limit as stipulated in the New Road Traffic Regulation was vigorously pursued. Intensive education and sensitization on the new regulation were undertaken with key stakeholders, such as Freight Forwarders, Haulers, Truckers, Ports and Private Weighbridge Station Operators, being involved in this sensitization programme. Durbars were also organized at Aflao and Nkwanta for transitors on the eastern corridor.

As part of the effort to engage the private sector in the financing, construction and management of road infrastructure, the following were registered as Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects by the Ministry of Roads and Highways: Accra-Tema Motorway Rehabilitation and Expansion; dualisation of Accra-Kumasi road; and the Western Corridor roads Phase 1 (Elubo-Sunyani). Procurement of a consultant to undertake feasibility study on the dualisation of the Accra-Takoradi road was completed. Contract for the financing, design, construction and maintenance of an overpass on the Tema Motorway at Teshie Link was signed with the concessionaire.

Out of a total of 10 bridges planned for 2013 under a Spanish bridge project, 8 were completed and opened to traffic, while the remaining two were at different stages of completion. Also under the Ghana/Dutch bridges project a total of 94 bridges were expected to be constructed out of which 78 were launched.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) introduced the Extension of Computer Based Theory (CBT) testing of prospective drivers to other DVLA offices across the country. To improve revenue generation and remove the activities of middlemen (Goro Boys), the DVLA instituted reforms that will enable DVLA services to be accessed online on pilot basis in Accra, Tema and Weija.

The Metro Mass Transit (MMT) Company embarked on a computer aided receipt verification processing system. New MMT Depots and office buildings/workshops & terminals were constructed in: Ho, Bolgatanga, Cape Coast and Tarkwa. The second batch of 25 Female Drivers were trained to operate on intra-city routes making a total of 50 female drivers.

To enhance road safety in the country and reduce the menace of road accidents, the National Road Safety Commission sensitized the general public on road safety rules and regulations, monitored the implementation of road safety strategies and set standards for road safety equipment.

Railway Transport

The rehabilitation and extension of the Accra-Tema suburban railway line from Tema Harbour to Japan Motors (Community 1) including the renovation and construction of Railway Stations along Accra-Tema railway line with car parks, CCTV, turnstiles, etc., was completed as follows;

- Construction of Community 1 Station – 100% complete
- Renovation of Tema Harbour Station – 100% complete
- Renovation of Asoprochona Station - 80% complete
- Renovation of Odaw Station - 80% complete
- Renovation of Achimota Station - 80% complete
- Renovation of Baatsona Station - 80% complete

Rehabilitation works on the Sekondi-Takoradi via Kojokrom sub-urban railway line continued in 2013. A draft final report of the Railway Master Plan was completed, awaiting stakeholders' review. Furthermore, preparation of regulations to assist the Ghana Railway Development Authority to fulfil its mandate began.

Maritime and Inland Transport

As part of the CDB loan facility, a contract agreement for the development of 11 Fish Landing Sites at Axim, Dixcove, Moree, Mumford, Elmina, Winneba, Senya Bereku, Gomoa Fete, James Town, Teshie and Keta was signed. The construction of these landing sites is projected to commence in 2014. The Dredging of Canoe Basin and Removal of Wrecks have also been completed.

Work on the Vessel Tracking Management Information System (VTMIS) aimed at controlling activities relating to piracy and armed robbery, illegal-unreported-unregulated fishing and other maritime crimes continued. The project is about 99% completed.

Seventy-five percent of the work on the Takoradi Logistics Platform to provide warehousing facilities for the oil and gas industry was completed, while a 12-Storey Accra Shippers' House Building was 80% complete. Request for Proposals for the engagement of a transaction advisor for the development of the Boankra Inland Port and the Eastern Railway Line was advertised. The Ministry of Transport through the GSA initiated a process to streamline fees and charges at the ports.

To improve the Inland Waterways sub-sector, the following studies were undertaken:

- Preparation of a Medium-Term Master Plan for Transportation on the Volta Lake and its surrounding regions. A Draft Interim Report was submitted by the Consultant and reviewed by stakeholders.
- Regulations and an Organizational Development Plan to enable the Ghana Maritime Authority regulate inland water transport begun.

- Preparation of a Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of Landing Stages and Reception Facilities on the Volta Lake. A Draft Interim Report was submitted by the Consultant and reviewed by stakeholders.
- Preparation of a Plan for the Rehabilitation of Vessels and current Port Handling Facilities in the Inland Ports of Akosombo and Buipe. A Draft Interim Report was submitted by the Consultant and reviewed by stakeholders.

The Ministry of Transport procured three 50-Seater High Speed Passenger Ferries and one Modular Passenger/Freight Vessel to be deployed at various ferry crossings on the Volta Lake.

Air Transport

The KIA-Phase III rehabilitation project continued with 47% complete. Feasibility study and design for the expansion of the KIA terminal building was completed while work is on-going on additional parking bay for 8 wide-body aircrafts to address the inadequate parking space at the airside during peak periods. The construction of a 7-Storey Ghana Aviation Training Academy (GATA) complex building is about 80% complete. This will provide the training needs in the aviation sub-sector in the country and the sub-region.

Rehabilitation works on the asphaltic overlay of the runway at the Kumasi Airport was 25% complete and installation of an ultra-modern Instrument Landing System to aid safe landing begun. Upgrade of the Tamale Airport as an alternate airport to KIA is on-going and a Commercial Agreement for Phase 1 of the Tamale Airport upgrade was signed.

The following agenda were also pursued in the aviation sub-sector during the year:

- Restoration of Ghana to FAA Category 1;
- Establishment of a second National Airline through PPP;
- Development of new international airport in the Damgbe West District; and
- Development of a comprehensive and integrated national airport system plan.

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 the progress of implementation of the science, technology and innovation policies, and programmes under the GSGDA, the following indicators were adopted:

- Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percent of GDP;
- Number of businesses assisted to adopt R&D;
- Number of publications of 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 other indicators recorded improvements in 2013. The number of businesses or industries assisted to adopt R&D on production increased significantly by 21% from 105 in 2012 to 127 in 2013, while the number of publications of research findings and the number of research findings adopted by industry increased by 53.8% and 54%, respectively. The number of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs increased by 71% and 30%, respectively (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. R&D expenditure per GDP (%)	1.25%	0.3	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
2. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D on production	200	50	105	127	Target not achieved
3. No. of publications of research findings	225	60	223	343	Target achieved
4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	200	10	35	54	Target not achieved
5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	NA	10%	28%	48%	Significant progress
6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	NA	5	10	13	Significant progress

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures and strategies implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2013, included the following:

- The construction of the National Local Material Resource Training Centre was completed and a sensitization seminar and training session on the use of local building materials organized for 100 Architects and 50 masons;
- The disbursement of scholarships under the Mathematics, Science and Technology Education Scholarship Scheme (MASTESS) continued in 2013 with 2,560 new students benefiting from the scholarship scheme in addition to the 3,700 continuing students;
- CSIR developed and released 4 varieties of early maturing and drought tolerant maize good for commercial production in Ghanaian and African conditions. Other varieties of maize were identified and accepted by farmers as high yielding, drought tolerant and striga tolerant. Yam, cocoyam and potato cultures were also established using nodal cuttings as explants with a 100% success rate;
- CSIR developed and released improved soybean varieties adapted to the agro-ecologies and farming systems of the savanna zones of northern Ghana;

- CSIR developed and deployed a demo version of school science software and distributed it to science teachers and students in selected schools in Accra and Kumasi for testing and feedback;
- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) upgraded the Space Science Technology Centre into an Institute and commenced work to convert the 32-metre dish communication antenna (satellite) at Kuntunse into a radio telescope for more socio-economic use;
- A Nuclear Regulatory Authority Bill (NRA) was drafted and submitted to Parliament for approval;
- Five PhD students were sponsored for training in nuclear power and its incorporation into the country's energy mix; and
- Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Ghana and Russia on the construction of a nuclear power plant in Ghana and peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy.

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; and
- Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies

The share of the ICT sector in overall GDP increased from 2.2% in 2012 to 2.4% in 2013 (Table 6.5). The number of new jobs created by the sector in 2013 was estimated at 3,063, a marginal decrease from the 3,500 jobs created in 2012. The overall broadband capacity available for ICT development was estimated to be about 12.3 terabits compared to 7,160gbp/s in 2012.

Table 6.5: Developing Information and Communication Technology

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)					Significant progress
-Overall GDP	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	
- Service Sector GDP	Na	3.7	4.5	13.1	
2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate:		75.2% (15,376,305)	102% (25,903,408)	108.23% (28,296,904)	Significant progress
- Fixed Line	NA	1.21% (267,389)	1.12% (284,981)	1.03% (270,422)	
- Mobile	50%	74% (15,108,916)	101.3% (25,618,427)	107.19% (28,026,482)	

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
3. Population using internet: • Subscribers • Providers: - No. authorized - No. in operation • Schools • Government hospitals	15% NA NA 20% Increase 20% Increase	11% (1,296,047) 90 35 22% 40%	14.1% (3,568,757) NA 20 NA NA	9.68% (2,529,818) 67 67 NA NA	Steady progress
4. Number of community Information Centres established	10 CICs to be completed, equipped and connected to internet	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 with Internet	120 completed 95 equipped with internet 2000 computers supplied	10 completed 10 Equipped with internet 100 computers supplied	Target achieved
5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	1,000	2,100	3500*	3,063	Target achieved
6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	10% increase	120Gbp/s	7,160gbp/s	National submarine cable capacity is 12.3 terabits	Steady progress
7. Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (software, BPO)	NA	GH¢41.8million	NA	NA	Lack of data
8. No. of schools equipped with computers	NA	50% of schools	51 Nursing schools, 24 Community Development schools, 30CICs, 10 Leadership schools, equipped with internet, 5860 computers supplied	- NTC 266 computers supplied - SHS 1,087 computers supplied - JHS 170 computers supplied	Significant progress
9. No. of libraries equipped with computers	NA	NA	10 regional libraries and 10 mobile libraries for each region completed and equipped with internet and desktop computers	60 Computers supplied to 6 Libraries in selected Regions.	Steady progress
10. No. of prisons provided with internet	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
11. Improved quality of service: • No. of subscribers ported • Subscribers of SIM Cards registered	NA	NA NA	554,803 About 100%	914,268 88%,	Significant progress
12. Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1	NA	US\$120,000	NA	US\$1,200	Lack of data

Source: MOC, 2013

NB: * = Revised by MOC

The penetration rate of telephones increased from 102% in 2012 to 108.2% in 2013, largely on account of the significant improvements in mobile cellular subscriptions from 101.3% in 2012 to 107.2% in 2013. On the other hand, the number of subscribers of internet service decreased from 14.1% in 2012 to 9.7% in 2013. Students of Nursing Training Colleges and other tertiary institutions, Senior High Schools (SHS) and Junior High Schools (JHS) were supplied with computers, in addition to the supply of computers to libraries of some 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 to allow subscribers to change service providers was implemented. By the end of 2013, approximately 88% of Ghanaian phone users had been properly registered. The number of subscribers that ported (changed their service provider) also recorded 64.8% increase from the level in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key policy measures, strategies, and activities undertaken to ensure the development of the ICT sub-sector in 2013:

- Under the Better Ghana ICT Project, which aims at promoting skills and knowledge in ICT among pupils and students country wide, 60,000 laptops were distributed;
- In response to cyber security developments, the Ministry of Communications (MOC) commenced the re-assignment of Ghana's Internet Domain namespace (.gh). Additional Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) were procured for installation in other cities;
- MOC also concluded the framework to establish a Computer Emergency Response System Team (CERST) with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to strengthen the nation's ability to manage cyber security threats;
- Under the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC), 200 institutions were connected to the internet. Also, there was installation of rural telephony in 10 communities. Furthermore, 2 ICT centres were set up at the Ghana National Fire Service Headquarters and Training School that was used to facilitate capacity building activities for 42 Nursing Training Schools, 32 Prison Instructors, and 20 Community Information Centre managers;
- As part of the ICT Infrastructure Development Programme, 780-kilometer fibre optic ICT backbone infrastructure on the Eastern Corridor of the country was started at Wamale near Tamale to provide broadband infrastructure to over 120 towns and communities along the route from Ho to Bawku, with link to Tamale from Yendi;
- E-Services for Web Content Management, e-Forms and Document Work Flow and online Payments were developed on a pilot basis as a shared service for 12 MDAs, including; Passport Office, DVLA, FDB, Ghana Tourist Authority, Ghana Police Service, Births and Deaths Registry, AMA, NIA, NCA, and Minerals Commission;
- As part of the proposed conformance regime for digital terrestrial television receivers, the Digital Broadcasting Migration Committee published the minimum requirements for receivers of free-to-air digital terrestrial television in Ghana. Modalities for the reclassification of FM broadcasting stations and amendment of regulatory and spectrum fees were completed;
- To improve the enabling environment for technology investment and development of the communications industry, MOC finalized the review of the ICT Policy for Accelerated Development (ICT4AD) to respond to global technological requirements; and
- The Network and Pilot Data Centre project of the MOC was completed and made operational with all 23 Ministries along with about 75 other agencies connected to the Network and the Pilot Data Centre. In addition, all Regional Coordinating Councils were connected.

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 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 the 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, followed by petroleum products, and then electricity. Current data on the proportion of the population with access to electricity is not available, however the indication is that Ghana is on track to achieving the medium-term target of 85% coverage by 2015 on the account of significant investments in generation, transmission and distribution system. In line with government's objective of achieving 5,000MW generation capacity by 2016, the 132MW combined cycle Takoradi T3 Plant was completed. In addition, 2 out of 4 generating units of the Bui Hydro Project were commissioned to generate 266MW into the national grid at peak periods. Construction works for the expansion of the 110MW T2 Aboadze Plant commenced.

Table 6.6: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	NA	66%	72%	NA	Lack of data
2. Additional km of sub-transmission and distribution lines constructed	NA	ECG NEDCo 2,819,102	ECG NEDCo 43,395,350	ECG NEDCo 34,524,169	Steady progress
3. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	NA	126	-126MW from CENIT Plant -72MW from T3 Plant	2.5MW Solar Plant (Navrongo) 60MW T3 Heat Recovery Steam	Steady progress

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
4. Percent of indigenous energy sources in total generation mix such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydro • oil and gas • Solar 	NA	75.1 22.7 NA	67.1 32.9 NA	Generator VRA, BUI, TICO, SAPP, CENIT 63.97 36.01 0.02	Steady progress
5. Average duration of electricity outage per consumer per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural - Urban 	NA	ECG NEDCo 78 150 51 134	ECG NEDCo 206.49 141 189.54 160	ECG NEDCo 142.62 146 173.76 95	Significant progress
6. Average no of interruptions per customer per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural - Urban 	The number of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. The duration of a period shall not exceed 8hrs in a municipal area, 12hrs in a district capital, and 24hrs in rural areas	ECG NEDCo 1,353 107 1,125 54	ECG NEDCo 123.56 66 88.12 52	ECG NEDCo 82.52 79 92.40 41	Steady progress
7. Distribution system losses	21%	ECG 26% NEDCo 18.5%	ECG 23.48% NEDCo 20.2%	ECG 23.37% NEDCo 20.1%	Significant progress
8. Ratio of renewable energy from mini-hydro, biomass, wind, and solar in national energy and electricity supply	NA	<1.0%	NA	0.02%	Steady progress

Source: ECG/VRA, 2013

The transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks of the Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo), Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) continued to expand in 2013. In 2013, GRIDCo initiated a number of network expansion and improvement projects. Transmission lines of 161kv capacity were constructed to connect Mallam to Achimota and Prestea to Bogoso; and of 34.5kv capacity from Sunyani to Mim. Transformer capacities at a number of Sub-stations including Kintampo (161kv/34.5kv) and Smelter II (161kv/34.5kv) were also improved. In total, GRIDCo added 12km of transmission lines to its existing network, while ECG and NEDCo added 34,524km and 169km 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 2013

Asset		Voltage/capacity	Length (km)	Status
Transmission Lines	Mallam-Achimota Upgrade	161KV	12Km	Completed
	Prestea-Bogoso line	161KV		Completed
	Sunyani-Mim	34.5KV		Completed
Transformer Capacity	Kintampo substation	161kV/34.5KV		Completed
	Smelter II substation	161KV/34.5KV		Completed

Source: GRIDCo, 2013

The relative importance of hydroelectric power in the overall power supply continues to decline, as more thermal plants come on stream. In 2013 the share of hydroelectric power

decreased from 67.1% in 2012 to 63.97%. A small percentage (0.02) of solar was also generated.

The distribution losses of ECG improved marginally from 23.48% in 2012 to 23.37% in 2013, however it still falls short of the target of 21%. The distribution losses of NEDCo also recorded marginal improvement from 20.2% in 2012 to 20.1%.

The average number of interruptions per customer per year continued to improve for rural areas under the ECG network but worsened for the urban areas. In the NEDCo areas, the average number of interruptions per customer per year improved for urban areas but worsened for the rural areas. In the rural areas under the ECG network, the average number of interruptions per customer per year decreased from 123.6 in 2012 to 82.52 in 2013, while in urban areas it increased from 88.12 to 92.40 over the same period. For NEDCo, the average number of interruptions decreased from 52 in 2012 to 41 in 2013 in the urban areas, but increased from 66 in 2012 to 79 in 2013 for rural areas. The decreases in duration of outages for ECG areas were estimated at 30.9% for rural and 8.3% for urban. On the other hand the estimated increase in duration of outages for rural areas under NEDCo network was 3.5% while the decrease for urban NEDCo was 40.6%.

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 2013:

- Works on the following transmission improvement projects were at various stages of completion; Tumu-Han-Wa Transmission System (24%), Wa sub-station (50%), Tumu substation (7%), Wa-Han line (25%), and Han-Tumu line (5%). The Bulk Supply Point at Adjiringano in Accra, expansion works in Tafo and the construction of 2X26MVA, 33kV primary sub-station at Accra North Industrial Area were completed to meet the growing demand for power and enhance reliability of supply in various locations;
- The implementation of the National Electrification Scheme continued with 110 communities connected to the national electrification grid in all 10 region. Works in 129 communities are ongoing under the Northern Regional Electrification Project for 500 communities; and 12 communities in the Karaga and Mion, as well as 2 communities in the East Mamprusi Districts were connected to the national grid. Works in 42 communities in the Nanton, Tolon, Kumbungu, Tamale South, Tamale North, Sawla Tuna-Kalba and Savelugu Districts were also completed and were ready for commissioning. Customer service connections were on-going in 43 communities in the East Mamprusi, Bole, Nanumba South, Nanumba North, Bunkpurugu, Gushiegu, Zabzugu, East Gonja and Kpandai Districts;
- Under the Upper West Electrification Project, 93 communities in Wa Municipal, Wa West District and Wa East District were connected to the national grid. Customer service connections continued in 62 communities in Lambusie and Sissala West Districts. Works in 147 communities in the Nadowli East, Lawra, Sissala West and Jirapa Districts were completed and ready for commissioning;
- As part of Government's programme to extend power to 600 communities in the Ashanti, Central, Greater Accra, Volta, Western, Brong-Ahafo and Northern Regions, 121 communities were connected to the national grid;
- 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, a 2MW VRA solar system at Navrongo and 176 other solar systems were installed, bringing the total

number to 752 nationwide. In addition, a total of 1,286 systems were installed under the ELECNOR project, 275 solar street lights were procured for installation in Cantonments and 14,000 solar PV systems were installed in remote rural communities under the ARB Apex-Solar PV Electrification Project; and

- To improve power distribution systems the following projects were completed under the Ghana Energy Development and Access Project (GEDAP):
 - Five 33/11kV primary stations with associated 33&11kV feeders in Accra and Tema;
 - Four hundred and thirty-three communities in ECG's operational area with 62,128 customers connected under Grid intensification package;
 - Four hundred and ninety-five communities in ECG's operational area with 54,722 customers connected under Grid extension project; and
 - One hundred and forty-nine communities in NEDCo's operational area with 20,000 customers connected.

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

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

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, and sound living and working environment for all people.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

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

In 2009 a Human Settlements study was conducted and a draft policy was later formulated and subjected to discussion. A draft policy report was submitted to NDPC in 2012 for formulation of a human settlement policy. The spatial planning models and standards which were published in 2012 had 132 copies distributed in 2013. The number of MMDAs applying GIS methodology in spatial planning increased from 14 in 2012 to 75 in 2013. The increment was due to the street naming project that was undertaken in all MMDAs (Table 6.8).

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. In 2013 the Bill was reviewed based on comments from the Attorney-General's Department. Consultancy service for drafting the Bill and the requisite Legislative

Instruments (LIs) was started and was 20% completed. Furthermore, spatial planning elements have been incorporated into the guidelines for the medium-term development planning. The Town and Country Planning Department is currently working with NDPC to complete the processes of developing integrated guidelines for district level planning.

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Statement of intent on spatially integrated hierarchy of urban and rural settlements in place	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendations made to NDPC	Policy study report submitted to NDPC for formulation of Policy	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 all MMDAs	Draft models produced for further discussion	Spatial planning model guidelines published and distributed	50 additional copies of the published Spatial planning model guidelines distributed.	Target not achieved
3. Spatial planning standards formulated and adopted	75% of MMDAs and MDAs use new Planning Standards	Draft planning standards produced	Spatial planning standards published and distributed	82 additional copies of the published spatial planning standards have been distributed	Target not achieved
4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	120	6	14	75 – due to the street naming activity	Target not achieved
5. Urban development policy formulated	NA	Draft Urban Policy produced	Urban Development policy approved, published and distribution ongoing	Unspecified number of Urban Development policy document distributed	Steady progress
6. Land Use and Spatial Planning law passed into law	50% of MMDAs applying law effectively	Draft Land Use and Spatial Planning bill produced	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill approved by cabinet	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill reviewed based on comments from AG's Department	Target not achieved
7. Reform of land bills completed	75% of MMDAs apply LIs	Draft LIs produced	Consultancy for drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs awarded	Consultancy for drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs commenced and its 20% complete	Target not achieved
8. MTDPs with land use planning integrated	NA	Spatial/land use component factored into guide lines for preparation of MTDPs	Principles for integrating spatial planning into medium term development planning guidelines documented	Spatial planning elements incorporated into the guidelines for medium term development planning	Significant progress
9. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	TCPA fully operational	Proposal for establishment of TCPA factored into Land Use and Planning Bill	Proposal for establishment of TCPA approved as part of the land Use and Spatial Planning bill at cabinet	Comments from AG's Department on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/TCPD, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To promote sustainable, spatially integrated, and orderly development of human settlements, the following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2013:

- Under the Street Naming Project, four MMDAs (Prestea Huni Valley, Tarkwa Nsuaem, Bibiani/Ahwiaso/Bekwai, Sefwi-Wiawso) were able to complete their street naming successfully;
- The Town and Country Planning Department prepared two planning schemes for the 80MW Power Plant enclave in Anochie in the Ellembele District to guide spatial location of investments and coordinate sectoral initiatives in the area;
- Forty officers were trained on GIS applications for property tax administration, street addressing, and building permitting;
- The TCPD identified sites for land use planning scheme to cover the proposed 400MW solar energy facility at Bodi, Kakease-Bole;
- The TCPD issued about 21,000 permits and generated about GH¢53 million for MMDAs country-wide; and
- The TCPD undertook two monitoring visits and collected baseline data on land use plans, permitting and office conditions.

6.7 HOUSING AND SLUMS UPGRADING

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 the progress towards the attainments of these objectives include:

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

Though data are not available on the total housing stock in 2013, statistical estimates put the housing deficit of the country at about 1.7 million housing units. Therefore, to be able to address the deficit and accommodate new households, there is the need for an annual delivery of about 170,000 units over the next 10 years. As part of government's initiative to make housing accessible to the low and middle income groups in the country through the Affordable Housing Programme, the construction of the 4,720 affordable housing units was continued, with the projects at various stages of completion across the country. A total number of 1,817 housing units at the Borteyman, Kpone and Asokore-Mampong sites have been allocated by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH). Furthermore, a total of 203 new bungalows/flats, and a 7-storey office block were completed while a further 48 flats were renovated. Also a 7-storey building to provide office accommodation for some public offices were completed, all under the government's re-development of government residential properties programme.

To regulate real estate agency practice, commercial transactions in real estate, including the sale, purchase, rental and leasing of real estate and related fixed assets, a bill was drafted and comments were received from the A-G's Department. A Bill for the establishment of a Survey Council as a corporate body to regulate the practice of surveying and related matters was approved by the Cabinet for finalization by the A-G's Department and for onward submission to the Parliament.

Though, data on the proportion of people living in slums in Ghana is not currently available, the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicates 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. This is consistent with the result of the GLSS 6 that shows that 2.2% of the Ghanaian population lived in improvised homes during the 2012/2013 period, including kiosk, containers, etc. In the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) the report indicates that one out of every 15 households lives in improvised homes and this constitutes about 6.7% of the population in the GAMA.

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum upgrading

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in housing stock: - National - Urban - Rural	NA	- 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	28.9% from pipe-borne; and 32.3% of households in the country have their main source of drinking water from a well 13.9% households use water closet (GLSS 6)	Slow progress
3. Proportion of population living in slum areas	NA	- 19.6% (in 2008)	NA	2.2% of the Ghanaian population lives in improvised homes	Slow progress
4. Number of houses connected to electricity	NA	- 43.7% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	NA	Seven out of every 10 households in Ghana are connected to the national electricity grid (GLSS 6)	Lack of data

Source: MWRWH/GSS, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure improved access to safe, adequate and affordable housing, the following policy measures, activities and strategies were implemented in 2013:

- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) continued to implement the National Housing Policy to reduce the housing deficit by creating the enabling environment for private sector participation to deliver affordable housing units and to improve mortgage affordability in the country. The Draft Revised Housing Policy was completed for submission to the Cabinet;

- To increase the residential housing units of the security services, a 72 two-bedroom flats for the staff of the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) was completed. Also, the State Housing Company Limited completed 72 flats at Borteyman;
- The MWRWH with technical support from the UN-Habitat prepared and launched the Ghana Housing Profile;
- The MWRWH reviewed and finalized the draft Building Code. Also, the Engineering Council Act, 2011 (Act 819) was enacted for the establishment of the Engineering Council;
- A Housing Projects Committee was set up to evaluate proposals from prospective investors;
- A bill for the establishment of a Survey Council has been approved by the Cabinet for finalization by the Attorney General's Department and for onward submission to Parliament; and
- A draft Slum Upgrading Strategy document was completed.

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 MWRWH responsible for the supply of safe and affordable water are the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) 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 GSGDA are: (i) accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; and (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 MMDAs in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services.

Assessment of progress in 2013 shows that the percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas declined marginally from 63.7% in 2011 to 62.9% in 2012 and then sharply to 57.47% in 2013, compared to the target of 70.1% set for 2013. The rural areas have continued to record improvements in access to safe drinking water. With 58% of the population in rural areas with access to safe water in 2009, it has consistently increased to 63.66% in 2013, though it still fall short of the target of 70.1% set for 2013 (Table 6.10).

At the regional level, efforts to bridge the gap in access to adequate and affordable safe water continued in 2013, with access ranging from a low of about 8% in the Upper West Region to a high of 69% in the Northern region (Table 6.11).

Table 6.10: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: • Rural • Urban	70.1% 84%	58.97% 58%	63.41% 62.9%	63.66% 58.90%	Target not achieved
2. Total number of rural population served nationwide with safe water services	NA	9,242,366	NA	11,784,213	Steady progress
3. Total number of functional water systems: • Bore holes with hand pump(new) • Hand dug wells with hand pump (new) • Piped water systems/schemes • Hand dug wells rehabilitated • Boreholes rehabilitated	NA	588 7 18 0 40	661 17 15 0 90	635 25 66 0 94	Significant progress
4. Total number of MMDAs in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	NA	145	171	181	Significant progress

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2013

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 171 in 2012 to 181 in 2012. Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, hand dug-out wells, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated in 2013 was estimated at 820 compared to 783 in 2011.

Table 6.11: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2013

Region	Estimated Rural Population	% covered	Estimated Urban population	% covered
Ashanti	2,456,857	72.90	1,878,897	57.10
Brong-Ahafo	1,286,474	61.25	632,316	25.98
Central	1,354,945	64.08	1,247,550	68.78
Gt Accra	1,255,635	57.55	4,603,575	65.66
Eastern	476,961	60.68	790,126	31.32
Northern	1,516,241	62.96	632,205	69.24
Upper East	758,263	60.73	177,713	36.35
Upper West	514,271	76.21	104,228	9.44
Volta	1,302,525	64.22	662,664	42.47
Western	862,041	53.90	632,256	65.75
National	11,784,213	63.66	11,361,531	58.90

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2013

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 2013:

- The MWRWH acting through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) developed a comprehensive management plan for the establishment of tree plantations at the various hot spots along the Black Volta River in the Northern Region. It also identified at least 15 hectares each in the Densu, Tano and White Volta basins to serve as pilot buffer zone schemes to conserve and preserve degraded water bodies;

- To improve water governance, a Dam Safety Regulation was finalized and submitted to the Attorney General’s Department. The Regulation is intended to ensure the safety of dams in the country through proper design, construction, operations, maintenance and decommissioning;
- To monitor the usage of water resources, the WRC issued licenses for 35 major water users in the mining, domestic/commercial, aquaculture, irrigation and industrial sectors. The WRC also issued licenses to 30 drilling companies;
- To raise the percentage of water coverage in the urban areas, the GWCL continued the implementation of the following projects:
 - Rehabilitation and expansion of the Barekese water treatment plant to add 6 million gallons a day (MGD) to current production of 24 MGD;
 - Rehabilitation and expansion of the Kpong ATMA Rural treatment plant to add 9 MGD to the existing 6.16 MGD;
 - Rehabilitation and expansion of the water treatment plant at Mampong in Ashanti Region to add 1.05 MGD to the existing production of 0.55MGD;
 - Construction of five water treatment plants to produce a total of 1.5MGD to serve the following towns: Osenase, Kibi, Anyinam, Apedwa and Kwabeng;
 - Works on the 3.16 MGD Essakyir water supply project;
- Under the Peri-Urban, Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project, 17 small town piped schemes, 670 boreholes fitted with hand pumps, 101 institutional latrines and 20 hand-dug wells were completed;
- Under the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project, 4 small town water supply systems were completed for the people of Bungbalga, Bungbong, Karaga, and Bunkpurugu;
- Under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, 600 boreholes were drilled but awaiting hand pump installation, while contracts for the supply of 1,200 hand pumps for installation on boreholes were signed. In addition, contracts for the rehabilitation of 400 boreholes in the Northern Region were also signed;
- The Phase 1 of the Tongor-Kpalime Water Supply Project was completed and handed over to serve 13 communities, while the North Tongu-Adaklu Anyigbe Water Supply Scheme and Krachi East and West Water and Sanitation Projects were on-going and expected to be completed in 2014; and
- The GWCL continued works on the Wa, Upper East, Kumawu, Kwahu Ridge and Konongo Water Supply Projects. The construction and consultancy services assignments on the dams and weirs at Abessim, Axim, Barekese, Inchaban, Mampong, Owabi, Techiman, Tanoso, Veaa, and Weija were completed.

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 2013 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; and (iv) ensure sustainable financing of environmental sanitation services.

Status of Sanitation Indicators:

To track the 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 free, defecation;
- Percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facility; and
- Number of hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools.

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the country was 14% in 2013, a marginal improvement on the 2012 estimate of 13% and falls short of the target of 28% set for 2013. The number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by, or for households nationwide was estimated at 875,000. The number of solid waste treatment systems established and operational recorded no improvement and remained at 4 in 2013. It was estimated that 70% of solid waste generated in major towns and cities was properly disposed off. This falls short of the level in 2010 and 2011 and the target of 90% set for 2013. Accessibility to domestic toilets systems was 14%, down from the 16% in 2011. The percentage of basic schools with adequate toilet facilities increased slightly to 58%.

Table 6.12: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	28%	12.4% (source JMP Report 2010)	13%	14% (Source JMP, 2014)	Target not achieved
2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	NA	744,000	NA	875,000 (Source JMP, 2014)	Slow progress
3. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed in schools and other public Places	NA	323	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	90%	70% (Source Reports of MMDAs)	NA	70%	Target not achieved
5. Availability of solid waste treatment systems	NA	2 (Engineered landfill)	4	4 Engineered Landfills	Steady progress
6. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	40%	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	NA	14%	Target not achieved
7. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	73%	51% of schools had toilets. (Source: MoE/EMIS)	56% (Source: MoE/EMIS)	58%	Target not achieved

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
8. No of hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools	NA	8 hygiene promotion programmes implemented in schools	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MLGRD (EHSD), 2013

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 2013:

- The Community Led Total Sanitation Strategy introduced in the Eastern and Brong-Ahafo Regions was scaled up to cover 7 more regions and a total of 3,959 tertiary students were deployed under the Ghana Students Industrial Attachment Programme to carry out sanitation education campaigns;
- The sensitization of focus groups was conducted for water vendors, food vendors, and public toilet operators on Cholera in Eastern, Brong-Ahafo, Volta, Greater-Accra, Central, Northern and Upper-East Regions;
- A basic sanitation information system was developed to monitor sanitation services in small towns and rural communities;
- The Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Sanitation and Water Project was launched and stakeholders were briefed on the focus areas of the project;
- Under the Accra Sewage Improvement Project, the University of Ghana Sewerage Treatment Plant was completed; and
- MWRWH developed and distributed instruction, education and communication (IE&C) materials for behaviour change communication to the 10 regions.

6.10 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 60% of the 55 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 7.3% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 32.7% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented an improved situation from 2012 where 45.1% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 17.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 37.3% of them did not achieve their respective targets.

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

6.10.1 Transport Infrastructure Development

The road network size continued to increase, however the road condition mix deteriorated in 2013. Though the amount of resources from the Road Fund disbursed for routine maintenance and minor rehabilitation increased over the 2012 level, it fell below the target for 2013 and the proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated remained as the same level as 2012. The significant amount of these resources continued to be allocated to payment of arrears, thereby

reducing resources available for current works. It is therefore recommended that the administration of the road fund be reviewed and restructured to make it more efficient and sustainable, while identifying innovative ways for funding road maintenance and minor rehabilitation. In addition, the current arrangement for maintaining the country's road network should be reviewed to give more responsibility to the MMDAs within the current decentralised framework.

Though the rate of road accidents and associated fatalities continued to decline, its pace remains slow. It is therefore important for Road Safety Commission and the relevant road safety agencies to intensify the interventions that led to the reduction in road accidents in 2013, including sensitization of the general public on road safety rules and regulations. In addition, the capacity for road crashes response should be improved including trauma centres along identified sections of the major roads and highways.

The reversal in declining trends in passenger and goods traffic continued in 2013. However, progress has generally remained below target. It is therefore recommended that work on the various railway projects be accelerated, including procuring the required funding to initiate the modernisation and upgrading of the Western Railway Line.

Though aircraft movement continued to increase in 2013 the number of international passengers decreased and significantly fell short of the target. It is therefore important to take the necessary steps to improve international passenger traffic in order to sustain the viability and interest of airlines in the Ghanaian route. This will include having the Ghana's FAA Category 1 restored, as well as developing a comprehensive and integrated national airport system plan.

Though cargo traffic increased in 2013, container traffic (TEUs) declined. It is therefore recommended that the expansion works at the various ports, including Tema, Takoradi, and Boankra inland port, be accelerated to improve the capacity to receive more traffic and enhance the attractiveness of the various ports. In addition the administrative and operational procedures should be made simple to reduce the time to clear goods from the respective ports and enhance their competitiveness in the sub-region.

6.10.2 Science and Technology Development

The assessment of progress shows continuous improvement in the number of businesses or firms assisted to adopt Research and Development (R&D) in production. However the link between research and production remains low. The share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained below 0.5% while support for diffusion and transfer of technology remained low. It is therefore recommended that long-term strategy be developed to ensure that R&D is adequately funded. The establishment of the Science and Technology Endowment Fund to support research activities in tertiary and research institutions should be accelerated.

6.10.3 Developing Information and Communication Technology

Though telephone penetration rate continued to improve and the contribution of ICT to overall GDP improved, internet accessibility and usage remained low. The quality of telephone services also remained poor. It is therefore recommended that the pace of implementation of interventions aimed at improving internet accessibility and usage be

accelerated, as well as ensuring the enforcement of service standards in the provision of ICT services especially telephone services.

6.10.4 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Household

The assessment of progress shows that though the distribution losses of ECG and NEDCo improved, they remained relatively high. Also the average number of interruptions per customer per year continued to be high especially in urban areas, in ECG areas and rural areas for NEDCo areas. It is therefore important for ECG and NEDCo to intensify the effort at reducing distribution losses and improve the efficiency of their operation in order to ensure uninterrupted power supply to consumers especially in the affected areas.

A major constraint to ensuring improved power supply to industry and households is inadequate generation. Independent power producers are faced with inadequate fuel to generate the required power at an affordable price. It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum develop a long-term strategy for ensuring adequate supply of fuel for generation plants, including possibility of LNG. Also 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 be accelerated.

6.10.5 Human Settlements Development

Government action so far has focused on developing the appropriate framework, spatial planning models and standards; supporting MMDAs to apply GIS methodology in spatial planning; and strengthening the institutional and human capacity for effective planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations. Significant progress has been achieved in this regard. However, inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning exist, in addition to weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. It is therefore recommended that the appropriate human capacity is developed to ensure effective implementation of planning models and standards.

6.10.6 Housing and Slums Upgrading

The assessment of progress shows a number of interventions instituted to make housing accessible to the low and middle income groups through the Affordable Housing Programme, as well as providing incentives to attract private sector investments into the housing sector. However the housing deficit remains high, accompanied by over-burdened housing services. The GLSS 6 report shows that about 46% of the Ghanaian population live in their own houses, while two out of every five urban households live in rented premises compared to one-in-every 10 rural households. It is therefore recommended that Government develop innovative product to attract private sector into the development of more low-cost housing for the population.

Several interventions continued to be implemented to ensure prevention and upgrading of slums, including the piloting of a slum upgrading project at Ashaiman in the Greater Accra Region as the prototype of a national upgrade scheme. However, the success of these interventions remains limited due to lack of inadequate resources to replicate the initiatives. It is therefore recommended that both internal and external resources be mobilized to replicate the successful initiatives such as the Ashaiman initiative nation-wide.

6.10.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in urban areas declined, while that for rural areas continued to record improvements. On the other hand, the population with access to improved sanitation services increased marginally but fell significantly below the target. It is therefore important to intensify the implementation of interventions aimed at improving access to safe water and improved sanitation, including rehabilitation and expansion of the various water treatment plants and Community Led Total Sanitation Strategy.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The GSGDA identifies the development of the human resources of the country as critical for achieving economic growth and sustained poverty reduction. The overall goal of this sector is therefore to enhance access to basic social services, such as health and education, the protection of rights of the vulnerable members of society, the creation of employment opportunities, and enhancing the productivity of employed population. The policies, programmes and projects implemented over time in the GSGDA were aimed at achieving results in the following areas:

- 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

7.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES

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 2013, 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 objective are:

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

Basic School Level

(a) *Gross Enrolment Ratio*

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 percentage of the number of children in the relevant age group. The ratio can exceed 100% due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter school late/early and/or repeat grades.

Kindergarten (KG)

The number of kindergarten schools increased by 1.9% from 18,915 in 2011/12 to 19,277 in 2012/13 (Table 7.1). The increase was mainly due to increase in private KGs, which offset a fall in the number of public KGs. The number of public KGs fell by 200, while the number of private KGs grew by 562 during the year.

Table 7.1: Number of Kindergarten Schools by Type. 2009/10-2012/13

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Absolute Change 2012-2013
Public	12,481	13,263	13,505	13,305	-200
Private	4,990	5,538	5,410	5,972	562
Total	17,471	18,801	18,915	19,277	

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Enrolment at kindergarten level continued to increase during the 2012/2013 academic year. Total enrolment increased from 1,543,314 during the 2011/2012 academic year to 1,604,505 during the 2012/2013 (Table 7.2). As a result the GER improved significantly from 99.4% to 113.8% during the same period, and exceeded the target of 100.0% ahead of the 2015 target date. This notwithstanding, about 38% of pre-school attendance has been identified to be children aged six years and above, indicating these children are over the appropriate age group of 4-5 years for KG (2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MIC)).

Table 7.2: Gross Enrollment Numbers and Ratios in Kindergarten Schools, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/2012	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Total Enrolment	NA	1,338,454	1,440,732	1,491,450	1,543,314	1,604,505	Significant progress
Boys			723,833	749,764	500,740	807,738	Significant progress
Girls			716,899	741,686	495,492	796,767	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	100.0%	92.9%	97.3%	98.4%	99.4%	113.8%	Target achieved
Boys		93.5%	98.1%	99.2%	100.4%	112.4%	Steady progress
Girls		92.2%	96.5%	97.5%	98.4%	115.3%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013, EMIS Data

N.B: 2008/9-2011/12 used the 2000 population and housing census (PHC) population estimates, while 2012/13 use the 2010 PHC.

Primary School

In 2012/13, the total number of primary schools (public and private combined) increased only marginally to 19,845 from 19,723 in 2011/12 (Table 7.3). The number of public primary schools decreased but was offset by an increase in the number of private schools. The decrease in the number of public schools is due to a number of factors including the move away from the shift system, combining schools (such as A and B schools).

Table 7.3: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2009/10-2012/13

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Public	13, 835	14,431	14,360	14,112
Private	4,744	5,292	5,473	5,742
Total	18,579	19,723	19, 833	19,854

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Similar to the pattern at the kindergarten level, enrolment at the primary school level continued to increase during the 2012/13. By the end of the 2012/13 academic year, the GER at the primary level for children in the 6-11 age group increased to 105% from 96.5% in the 2011/12 academic year. This result suggests that most children in the country now have access to primary schools and Ghana is gradually approaching universal primary enrolment. This observation is consistent with the result of the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey which shows that by age 10 about 90% of children have entered primary school, and which increases to about 95% by age 14.

Table 7.4: Gross Enrollment Numbers and Ratios in Primary Schools, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of Education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/2012	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Total Enrolment		3,710,647	3,809,258	3,962,779	4,062,026	4,105,913	Steady progress
Boys			1,715,503	1,634,548	1,748,838	2,096,218	Significant progress
Girls			1,641,240	1,566,993	1,690,735	2,009,695	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	107.4%	94.9%	94.9%	96.4%	96.5%	105.0%	Steady progress
Boys		97.0%	96.7%	98%	97/9%	105.5%	Steady progress
Girls		92.8%	93%	94.7%	95.0%	104.5%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013, EMIS Data

N.B: 2008/9 to 2011/12 use the 2000 PHC population estimates, 2012/13 use the 2010 PHC

Junior High School (JHS)

The numbers of both public and private Junior High Schools also increased in 2012/13, bringing the total to 12,436 (Table 7.5). Similar to the trend at the KG and primary levels, total enrolment at the JHS level for children between ages 12-14 years also continued to improve with the GER increasing from 80.6% during the 2011/12 academic year to 82.2% during 2012/13 academic year (Table 7.6). Enrolment of girls continued to be below the national average, while that of boys were above the national average.

Table 7.5: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2009-2013

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Public	7969	8,462	8,336	8,818
Private	2,799	3,247	3,231	3,618
Total	10,768	11,709	11,567	12,436

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Table 7.6: Gross Enrollment Numbers and Ratios in JHS Schools, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/2012	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Total Enrolment		1,285,277	1,301,940	1,335,400	1,385,367	1,452,585	Significant progress
Boys		684,113	690,664	707,847	729,034	759,884	Significant progress
Girls		601,164	611,276	627,553	656,333	692,701	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	90.0%	80.6%	79.5%	79.6%	80.6%	82.2%	Steady progress
Boys		83.9%	82.5%	82.6%	83%	85.2%	Steady progress
Girls		77.0%	76.3%	76.4%	78.1%	79.2%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013, EMIS Data

N.B: 2008/9 to 2011/12 use the 2000 PHC population estimates, 2012/13 use the 2010 PHC

Deprived districts

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has operated the concept of deprived districts since 2004. In response to recommendations in previous annual reviews, the criteria for selecting deprived districts was reviewed and updated in 2012. The new criteria include both Ghana's poverty index (share of population below the poverty line) as well as education indicators. The education indicators are:

- retention in primary education (enrolment in P6/enrolment in P1 based on all schools);
- retention in the basic cycle (enrolment in JHS3/enrolment in P1 based on all schools);
- share of girls enrolled in P6 (all schools);
- share of girls enrolled in JHS3 (all schools);
- pass rate in BECE English; and
- share of trained teachers in public primary schools.

The bottom third of the districts ranked according to the above criteria are used as the deprived districts in this report. Indicators for 2011/12 have been calculated for the new set of 57 districts using the 2011 population projection (from the 2010 census) in order to compare the performance of the 2012/13 indicators with those of the previous year.

Assessment of overall progress shows improvement in access to education across all levels of basic education in the deprived districts, although they remain below the national average. The GER in the deprived districts during the 2012/13 stood at 111.6% at the KG level, 98.8% at the primary level and 68.9% at the JHS level (Table 7.7). These represent significant improvement over the 2011/12 academic year at the KG and JHS levels but marginal decline at the primary level.

Table 7.7: Gross Enrolment Ratios in Basic Schools in Deprived Districts, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/2012	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten							
National	100.0%	92.9%	97.3%	98.4%	99.4%	113.8%	Target achieved
Deprived districts	100.0%	NA	NA	98.5%	109.6 %	111.6%	Target achieved
Primary							
National	107.4%	94.9%	94.9%	96.4%	96.5%	105.0%	Steady progress
Deprived districts	107.4%	NA	NA	92.8%	100.9%	98.8%	Slow progress
JHS							
National	90.0%	80.6%	79.5%	79.6%	80.6%	82.2%	Steady progress
Deprived districts	90.0%	NA	NA	70.9%	67.4%	68.9%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

N.B: 2008/9-2011/12 use the 2000 PHC population estimates, 2012/13 use the 2010 PHC

(b) Net Enrolment Ratio

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) measures the extent to which children are enrolling in school at the correct age. It indicates the total number of pupils/students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The NER must have an upper limit of 100%. 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.

Assessment of progress shows that the official age of enrolment at all levels of basic education continued to improve in line with recent trends. During the 2012/13 academic year NER at KG level increased from 64.2% in 2011/12 to 74.8%, while at the primary level it increased from 81.7% to 84.1% during the same period. At the JHS level NER increased from 46.2% in 2011/12 to 47.8% in 2012/13. NER in the deprived districts increased at the KG and Primary levels but declined at the JHS level. Though NER at the deprived districts were lower than the national average at primary and JHS levels, it was higher than the national average at KG level.

Table 7.8: Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2008/09-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Indicator status in 2010/11	Indicator status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	100.0%	63.6%	58.7%	60.1%	64.2%	74.8%	Steady progress
Boys	100.0%				64.7%	NA	
Girls	100.0%				63.6%	NA	
Deprived districts	100.0%	NA	NA	64.2%	73.3%	75.6%	Steady progress
Primary	100.0%	88.5%	83.6%	77.8%	81.7%	84.1%	Steady progress
Boys	100.0%				82.5%	NA	
Girls	100.0%				80.8%	NA	
Deprived districts	100.0%	NA	NA	77.7%	80.8%	81.1%	Steady progress
JHS	100.0%	47.8%	47.5%	46.1%	46.1%	47.8%	Steady progress
Boys	100.0%				46.9%	NA	
Girls	100.0%				45.3%	NA	
Deprived districts	100.0%	NA	NA	39.2%	35.4%	34.8%	Slow progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

N.B: 2011/12 Deprived districts' indicators are calculated using the 2010 PHC

(c) Completion Rate

The Completion Rate (CR) is the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (e.g., Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.

Similar to the pattern registered by the earlier indicators, completion rate improved significantly at the primary level during the 2012/13 academic year, and surpassed the target of 100% for 2015. However, a large portion of the increase was due to the population adjustment (EMIS, 2013). At the JHS level, the completion rate increased from 66.8% to 70.1% over the same period, and far behind the target of 100% set for 2015 (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9: Completion Rates at Primary and JHS, 2008/09-2012/13

Level	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Progress towards target
Primary 6							
National	100.0%	88.7%	87.1%	91.6%	93.7%	112.4%	Target achieved
Deprived district	100.0%	NA	NA	NA	114.4%	114.2%	Target achieved
JHS 3							
National	100.0%	75.0%	66.0%	66.9%	66.8%	70.1%	Steady progress
Deprived district	100.0%	NA	NA	NA	57.9%	59.9%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

N.B: It is often expected that a Completion Rate should not be greater than 100%. However, the Completion Rate can exceed 100% if there are many over age students in the last grade of primary school. The Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation (PBME) Division will review the choice of completion indicators for use in next year's Performance Report.

In the deprived districts, though the completion rate declined marginally at the primary level it was higher than the national average. On the other hand, completion rate at the JHS level in the deprived districts increased from 57.9% in 2011/12 to 59.9% in 2012/13, although it was far below the national average.

Senior High School

(a) Number of Senior High Schools

The number of senior high schools (SHS) in Ghana increased by 9.4% from 757 in 2011/12 to 828 in 2012/13. There were 20 new public SHS, bringing the total public SHS to 535, while the private sector added 51 new SHS schools to reach 293 (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10: Number of Senior High Schools by Type, 2008/09-2012/13

Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Public	493	496	511	515	536
Private	177	201	209	242	293
Total	670	697	720	757	828

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

(b) Enrolment in SHS

The total number of students enrolled in SHS increased by 11.1% from 758,468 in 2011/12 to 842,587 in 2012/13 (Table 7.11). However, the GER declined marginally during the period from 37.1% to 36.8%, and thereby putting it off-track in achieving the 2015 target of 40%.

Table 7.11: Enrolments in SHS by Selected Indicators, 2008/09-2012/13

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator status in 2009/10	Indicator status in 2010/11	Indicator status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Total Enrolment	NA	490,334	537,332	728,076	758,468	842,587	Significant progress
Boys	NA	278,906	269,954	397,199	415,123	455,908	Significant progress
Girls	NA	217,428	240,378	330,877	343,345	386,679	Significant progress
Gross Enrolment Ratio	40.0%	33.9%	36.1%	36.45%	37.1%	36.8%	Slow progress
Completion Rate	NA	29.36%	32.9%	32.9%	34.3%	31.0%	Slow progress
Boys	NA	NA	35.8%	34.6%	37.4%	33.9%	Slow progress
Girls	NA	NA	29.8%	31.1%	31.1%	28.1%	Slow progress
Transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1	NA	47.2%	48.9%	57.3%	50.2%	64.2%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Upon completion of junior high school, graduates have the opportunity to transit into senior high school or to a technical and vocational training institute. The transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 continued to improve during the year, increasing by 14% over the previous year to reach 64.2%. This can largely be explained by measures implemented by the Ghana Education Service (GES) to make more places available for JHS graduates to enter SHS.

Despite the relatively high completion rate of 70.1% at the JHS level and improved transition rate from JHS3 to SHS 1, completion rate remains consistently below 40% at the SHS level, with a higher proportion for boys (33.9%) than girls (28.1%). This is a major concern for the attainment of the overall objective of the education sector, which is to develop a well-

educated and skillful workforce with the capacity to support the transformation of the economy and society.

Tertiary Education

(a) Number of Tertiary Institutions

The annual census of tertiary institutions for 2012/13 was on-going at the time of this report therefore data were unavailable to make assessment for 2012/13. The Assessment based on 2011/12 data shows that the number of public and private tertiary institutions increased from 136 in 2010/11 to 142 in 2012/13. Within the public sector, there are 6 universities/university colleges and 9 specialized/professional colleges and 10 polytechnics, one in each region. Other public institutions in the tertiary system are 38 Colleges of Education, 10 Nursing Training Colleges and 3 Colleges of Agriculture. With regard to the private sector, there are 55 tertiary institutions, 3 Colleges of Education, and 5 Nursing Training Colleges.

Table 7.12: Number of Public and Private Tertiary Institutions, 2010/11 and 2011/12

Institution	2010/11	2011/12
Public universities/University Colleges	6	6
Public specialized/professional Colleges	6	9
Chartered Private Tertiary Institutions	3	3
Private Tertiary Institutions	51	55
Polytechnics	10	10
Public Colleges of Education	38	38
Private Colleges of Education	3	3
Public Nursing Training Colleges	13	10
Private Nursing Training Colleges	4	5
Public Colleges of Agriculture	3	3
Total	136	142

Sources: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2013

(b) Enrolment in Tertiary Institutions

As shown in Table 7.13, enrolment in tertiary institutions in Ghana has increased significantly over the years. In the 2012/13 academic year, enrolment in all tertiary institutions (both public and private) increased by 8.2% to reach 283,506. For public tertiary institutions, enrolment in universities increased by 17.4%, in polytechnics by 12.2%, and in colleges of education by 1.2%, but it decreased substantially in specialized/professional institutions by 44.7%. For the private tertiary institutions, enrolment also increased, by 3.8% from 59,899 in 2012 to 62,199 in 2013.

Table 7.13: Enrolment in Tertiary Institutions, 2009/10-2012/13

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2010/11-2011/12	2012/13	% change (2011/12-2012/13)
Public Institutions	179,998	185,268	202,063	9.06%	221,307	9.52%
Public Universities	107,058	115,452	109,278	-5.35%	128,326	17.43%
Polytechnics	46,076	43,113	47,294	9.70%	53,078	12.23%
Colleges of Education (Public)	26,861	26,703	27,580	3.28%	27,906	1.18%
Specialized/professional institutions	NA	NA	14,951	-	7,715	-48.39%
Other	NA	NA	2,960	-	4,282	44.66%
Private Institutions	NA	32,275	59,899	85.59%	62,199	3.84%
Private universities	NA	32,275	56,581	75.31%	55,361	-2.16%
Other	NA	NA	3,318	-	6,838	106.09%
Total tertiary enrolment		217,543	261,962	20.29%	283,506	8.22%

Sources: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2013

Distance Learning Education

In line with the Government's commitment to enhance opportunities for open and distance education, public universities in Ghana have been offering programmes in continuing and distance education. Total enrolment in these programmes has increased steadily since 2007/08 but decreased by 5.9% from 63,296 in 2011/12 to 59,539 in 2012/13 (Table 7.14). The University of Cape Coast has the largest proportion of all students enrolled in distance education (47.6%), followed by University of Education Winneba (26.2%) and University of Ghana (15.4%).

Table 7.14: Student Enrolment for Distance Learning Institutions, 2007/08-2012/13

Institution	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/2013	%
University of Ghana	906	2,562	4,816	7,210	8,331	9,175	15.4%
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	322	1,041	2,186	3,165	4,787	6,453	10.8%
University of Cape Coast	13,637	17,096	13,586	19,007	29,914	28,348	47.6%
University of Education Winneba	7,954	11,296	17,001	23,607	20,264	15,563	26.2%
Total	22,819	31,994	37,589	52,989	63,296	59,539	100.0%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Inclusive and 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. The strategic goal under the Education Strategic Plan is to provide education for excluded children by including them, wherever possible, within the mainstream formal system or, only when considered necessary, within special units or schools. Under the current arrangements children with mild and moderate disabilities are placed in mainstream public schools, while children with severe and profound disabilities are placed in special schools or special units attached to mainstream schools. Since 2011, the Inclusive Education Programme has expanded from 29 districts in seven regions to 46 in ten regions.

(a) Mainstream Schools

Assessment of progress shows that the total number of pupils with mild or moderate disabilities in mainstream public basic schools declined by 16% from 19,776 in 2011/12 to 16,595 in 2012/13 (Table 7.15). An analysis using the 2010 PHC revealed that there is inequitable access to education for school of children with special needs. Whilst around 10% of children with no disability were not attending school, the figure for children with disabilities, is almost double (19%).

Table 7.15: Enrolment of Disabled Pupils in Mainstream Schools, 2008/09-2012/13

Level of education	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Kindergarten	3,284	3,413	3,123	3,636	2,901
Primary	11,081	11,035	9,804	11,112	9,847
JHS	4,399	3,814	4,489	5,027	3,848
TOTAL	18,764	18,262	17,416	19,775	16,595

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

(b) Special Schools and Units

As indicated above, children with severe and profound disabilities are enrolled in segregated special schools or special units attached to mainstream schools. Assessment of progress shows that the total number of pupils enrolled in special schools declined by 3.9% from 64,432 in 2011/12 to 6,180 in 2012/13 (Table 7.16). Majority of the children with severe

disabilities are enrolled in schools for the hearing impaired (65.8%), followed by schools for the intellectually impaired (13.4%), schools for visually impaired (10.7%), and integrated senior high schools (10.1%) (Table 7.17).

Table 7.16: Children Enrolled in Special Schools, 2009/10-2012/13

Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	% change 2012-2013
Number of enrolled	6,900	5,504	6,432	6,180	-3.9%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Table 7.17: Enrolment in Special Schools by type of School, 2012/13

Type of school	Number of schools	Enrolment	Percent
Education for the hearing impaired	14	4,069	65.8%
Education for the visually impaired	6	660	10.7%
Education for the intellectually impaired	11	831	13.4%
Integrated senior high schools	10	620	10.1%
Total	36	6,180	100.0%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

N.B: The total number of schools is less than the sum because some schools cover more than one unit/type of education.

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to education

The Gender Parity Index (GPI), which is expressed as the ratio of the female GER to male GER, is used to assess progress towards closing the gender gap in the access to education at the basic and SHS levels. A GPI between 0.97 and 1.00 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI below 0.97 indicates disparity in favour of males, while a GPI above 1.00 indicates disparity in favour of females. At the tertiary level, the proportion of females enrolled is employed as the indicator of gender parity. Table 7.18 provides a summary of the trend in these gender parity indicators.

Gender Parity in Basic Education

Assessment of progress shows that gender parity index increased at Kindergarten (KG) level from 0.98 in 2011/12 to 1.03 in 2012/13, thereby surpassing the target of 1.00. This means that girls are enrolled at higher rate than boys at the KG level. At the primary level, the GPI increased from 0.97 to 0.99 during the year, showing gender parity at this level. At the JHS level, the GPI decreased marginally from 0.93 in 2011/12 to 0.91 in 2012/13, indicating the persistence of disparity in access in favour of males.

Activities undertaken by the Girls Education Unit of the Ministry of Education to promote gender parity in education in 2013 included:

- Provision of scholarships to 3,000 girls in the three northern regions through the Basic Education Scholarship Programme. The scholarship supported beneficiaries with school uniforms, school sandals, school bags, stationery, and learning materials. In addition, mentoring camps and awards were organized to build confidence and motivation.
- Over 600 girls took part in a 10-day camp to gain life skills such as leadership, communication and decision-making, and were taught about HIV/STDs.
- Camps were organized for 50 boys and 150 girls separately to promote positive attitudes towards female education and career opportunities.
- Capacity building was carried out for 180 Regional and District Girls' Education Officers in Child Friendly School concept and practice.

- A Girls PASS Programme, funded by a US\$9.2 million grant, was inaugurated to provide scholarships to 55,000 girls.

Table 7.18: Summary of Gender Parity in Education Indicators, 2009/10 and 2012/13

Indicator	Target (2015)	Baseline (2009)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Basic Education						
-KG GPI	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.03	Target achieved
-Primary GPI	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	Steady progress
-JHS GPI	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.93	Slow progress
Deprived districts						
-KG	1.00	NA	NA	0.97	1.02	Target achieved
-Primary	1.00	NA	NA	0.95	0.97	Steady progress
-JHS	1.00	NA	NA	0.94	0.91	Slow progress
SHS						
-GPI	1.00	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.86	Slow progress
-Percent female enrolled	50.0%	44.3%	44.7%	45.0%	45.9%	Significant progress
Tertiary						
Percent female enrolled in Public Universities	50.0%	37.4%	32.4%	32.6%	34.0%	Significant progress
Percent female enrolled in Polytechnics	50.0%	29.7	30.2%	30.5%	33.0%	Steady progress
Percent of females enrolled in Public Colleges of Education	50.0%	41.7%	40.0%	42.3%	41.8%	Slow progress
Technical and vocational education						
Percent of females enrolled in TVET		45%	50.1%	37.1%	31.4%	Slow progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013 EMIS Data

Gender Parity in SHS

Enrolment remained unequal for boys and girls in senior high school. In 2012/13 the proportion of SHS enrolment made up of girls increased from 45% in 2011/2012 to 45.9% in 2012/13, but the gender parity index remains low at 0.86. This gender gap in enrolment coupled with the lower completion rate for girls at this level of education poses challenges to the achievement of parity in post-basic education, which is essential for women's empowerment and the overall development of Ghana.

Gender Parity at the Tertiary Level

Eliminating the gender gap in access to education in tertiary institutions is one of the key objectives of the medium-term policies under the educational sector. The percentage female enrolment increased at all levels of tertiary education except Public Colleges of Education which recorded a decline. Share of female enrolled in Public Universities stood at 34% in 2012/13 compared to 32.6% in 2011/12, while that for Polytechnics increased from 30.5% to 33% during the same period. The female share of enrolment in Public Colleges of Education declined from 42.3% in 2011/12 to 41.8% in 2012/13, however it is the highest among all of tertiary level enrolments. Female enrolment at the various levels of tertiary education falls far behind the target of 50% by 2015. On the other hand, percent of females enrolled in TVET has fallen persistently from 50.15 in 2009/10 to 31.4% in 2012/13.

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

The quality of education is essential to achieving the targets for access to education and other human development goals of GSGDA. An important component of the education sector policy of the GSGDA is to improve the quality of teaching and learning. This section assesses the performance with respect to the objective using these indicators:

- 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 the only standardised test currently undertaken in Ghana to monitor the quality of education at the basic level. The test is designed to measure learning outcomes in English and Mathematics at Primary 3 (P3) and Primary 6 (P6) levels. NEA is a biennial assessment and was last carried out in 2011. The results from the 2011 NEA were reported in the 2012 APR. In 2013, the NEA was repeated and the first national sample of the Early Grade Reading and Maths Assessments at Primary 2 was carried out.

(b) Basic Education Certificate Examination

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of JHS 3 to determine whether or not a pupil progresses to SHS. All BECE candidates are examined in four core subjects (English, Social Studies, Mathematics, and Science). In 2012/13, a total of 376,859 pupils took the BECE, of which 376,001 qualified for entry into SHS. Those who got actual placement into SHS were 375,123, which represented 99.8% of those who qualified.

The BECE scores are derived using the students' raw test scores and the overall distribution of scores. The results are assigned a value 1 (the highest score) to 9 (the poorest score) using the "stanine" system. Each year the grades are identically, distributed such that 4.0% of all students receive a grade of 1, 7.0% a grade of 2 etc, and fitting 54.0% of students into grades 4, 5, and 6. Thus, the grades show students' relative performance against their peers rather than their own absolute performance. This means that the proportion of students receiving a particular grade should be the same every year, and it may not be useful to compare grades across years. However, how a group of students performed relative to their peers in single year can be compared.

The standardized scoring system of the BECE also means that there is no annual assessment by which students' learning outcomes can be compared year-on-year to measure progress at the national and district levels and thereby hold teachers to account. Some are already aware of this and are trying to introduce district-based standardized tests in all schools.

Previous APRs have shown the proportion of students scoring between aggregate 1 and 6, but this year's analysis categorizes the results into three groups:

- above average score (scores 1 to 3);
- average score (scores 4 to 6);

- below average (scores 7 to 9).

Table 7.19 shows the percentage of students nationally who received ‘above average’, ‘average’ and ‘below average’ scores in the four core subjects of the BECE in 2012. It can be seen that in each subject, 54.0% of students achieved average scores (scores 4.5 and 6). The above and below average categories both contain around 23.0% of students. Table 7.20 shows that the deprived districts have a higher share of average and below average performers than the non-deprived districts in all four core subjects. This is not surprising given that the BECE pass rate (those with scores 1 to 5) is one of the indicators used to define deprived districts.

Table 7.19: Distribution of 2012 national BECE scores by subject

Subject	Above average	Average	Below average
English	23.0%	54.0%	23.0%
Mathematics	23.0%	54.0%	23.0%
Science	25.0%	54.0%	22.0%
Social Studies	23.0%	54.0%	23.0%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013. WAEC, 2012

Pupil: core textbook ratio

Access to learning materials is critical to improving the quality of education. At the primary and JHS levels, there should be three core textbooks per pupil. These textbooks are English, Mathematics and Science. This implies a ratio of core textbooks per pupil of 3:1. In 2012/13, progress was made towards this target at the primary level in public schools both nationally and for the deprived districts. However, the indicator stagnated at the KG level and declined at the JHS level (Table 7.20).

Table 7.20: Public Basic Schools Core Textbook per pupils, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	3:1	0.1:1	0.2:1	0.3:1	0.3:1	Steady progress
Primary	3:1	1.6:1	1.6:1	1.2:1	1.2:1	Steady progress
JHS	3:1	2.1:1	0.9:1	1.1:1	0.9:1	Slow progress
Deprived districts						
Kindergarten	NA	NA	NA	0.3:1	0.3:1	Steady progress
Primary				0.9:1	1.1:1	Steady progress
JHS	NA	NA	NA	1.0:1	0.9:1	Slow progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Percentage of Trained Teachers

The proportion of classroom teachers that has had proper professional training is an essential input into quality education. Progress continued to be made at all levels towards the attainment of 95% trained teachers target by 2015 (Table 7.21). At the KG level the percentage of trained teachers increased from 44.8% in 2011/12 to 51.6% in 2012/13, while at the primary school level it increased from 66.3% to 69.4% during the same period. At the JHS level it increased marginally from 82.9% to 83.7%, while declining marginally from 87.4% to 86.9% at the SHS level. In the deprived districts the percentage of trained teachers

increased from 29.7% to 34.3% at the KG level; 47.7% to 49.7% at the primary level; and 70.1% to 72.1% at the JHS level. Though progress continued to be recorded, it is unlikely the 95% target by 2015 will be achieved if the current trend continues.

Table 7.21: Percent and Number of Trained Teachers in Public Basic Schools and SHS, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten						
% trained teachers	95.0%	25.9%	26.5%	44.8%	51.6%	Significant progress
Number trained teachers	NA	9,206	10,999	14,868	17,701	
Primary						
% trained teachers	95.0%	48.0%	47.6%	66.3%	69.4%	Steady progress
Number trained teachers	NA	51,995	58,963	64,367	69,082	
JHS						
% trained teachers	95.0%	65.0%	73.0%	82.9%	83.7%	Steady progress
Number trained teachers	NA	45,421	53,545	59,001	64,593	
Deprived Districts						
Kindergarten	95.0%	NA	NA	29.7%	34.3%	Steady progress
Primary	95.0%	NA	NA	47.7%	49.7%	Steady progress
JHS	95.0%	NA	NA	70.1%	72.1%	Steady progress
SHS						
% trained teachers	NA	86.8%	85.9%	87.4%	86.9%	Slow progress
Number trained teachers	NA	17,222	19,490			

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Pupil/Student: Teacher Ratio and Pupil/Student: Trained Teacher Ratio

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education. The pupil/student to teacher ratio (PTR) is another indicator of the quality of education. The target PTR at KG level is 45 pupils per teacher, at the primary level 45 pupils per teacher; at the JHS level 35 pupils per teacher; and at the SHS level 25 students per teacher.

These targets are based on international benchmarks and the lower the ratios the better for contact hours with pupils or student. Though Ghana's ratios at all levels have been lower than international benchmarks, the ratios have been increasing between 2009 and 2011, leading to increased burden on the teachers. In 2012/13 however, PTR at all levels declined except for the deprived districts, which indicates decreased work burden for teachers (Table 7.22).

The PTR decreased from 38:1 in 2011/12 to 37:1 in 2012/13 at the KG level, while at the primary level it decreased from 34:1 to 33:1 during the same period. At the JHS level, PTR decreased from 17:1 to 16:1, while at the SHS level it decreased from 24.4:1 to 23.4:1. Though a decreasing ratio leads to reduced work burden for teachers and improved contact hours, it could also represent inefficient use of resources. The deprived districts continued to register relatively high PTRs than the national levels, reflecting the difficulty of attracting teachers to these districts.

Table 7.22: Pupil/Student Per Teacher (PTR), 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2010/11	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	45:1	34:1	37:1	38:1	37:1	Slow progress
Primary	45:1	34:1	34:1	34:1	33:1	Slow progress
JHS	35:1	18:1	17:1	17:1	16:1	Slow progress
Deprived Districts						
Kindergarten	45:1	NA	51.8:1	54:1	54:1	Slow progress
Primary	45:1	NA	39.5:1	40:1	39:1	Slow progress
JHS	35:1	NA	19.9:1	21:1	20:1	Slow progress
SHS	40:1	22:1	27:1	24.4:1	23.4:1	Slow progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education. The pupil/student per trained teacher ratio (PTTR) provides an indication of the supply of trained teachers in the educational system. The assessment of progress shows that PTTRs decreased for all the levels of basic education (Table 7.23). This means that there were more trained teachers available in these schools in 2012/13 compared to the previous year. However, with the current trend PTTR targets set for 2015 is unlikely to be achieved. Similar to the trend of PTRs, the PPTRs were relatively higher for the deprived districts across all the levels of basic education, indicating poor deployment of trained teachers to these districts. The PPTR in SHS decreased marginally from 27.9 students per trained teacher to 27 students per trained teacher, and slow in attaining the target for 2015.

Table 7.23: Pupil/Student per trained teacher ratio (PPTR) in public basic schools and SHS, 2009/10-2012/13

Level of education	Target (2015)	Baseline (2008/09)	Indicator Status in 2009/10	Indicator Status in 2011/12	Indicator status in 2012/13	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	25:1	117:1	106:1	85:1	72:1	Steady progress
Primary	35:1	59:1	53:1	52:1	48:1	Steady progress
JHS	25:1	23:1	20:1	20:1	19:1	Slow progress
Deprived Districts						
Kindergarten	25:1	NA	NA	183:1	159:1	Steady progress
Primary	35:1	NA	NA	83:1	78:1	Steady progress
JHS	25:1	NA	NA	30.:1	27:1	Steady progress
SHS	25:1	26:1	25:1	27.9.:1	27:1	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

Key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2013 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.

(b) Strengthening the Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant continued to be implemented in 2012/13 to encourage participation in basic education and increase school attendance. A total amount of GH¢24.932 million was disbursed to cover 5,540,531 pupils in public basic schools in 2012/13, compared with GH¢32.1 million in 2011/12. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme continued to be the delay disbursement of the funds to schools.

(c) 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.

In 2012/13, the number of children who benefited from the GSFP increased by 3.1% from 1,592,126 pupils in 2011/12 to reach 1,642,271 pupils (Table 7.24). At the regional level, the proportional share of pupils who benefited from the programme ranged from a high of 19.3% in the Ashanti Region to a low of 5.4% in the Central Region. This compares with the situation in 2011 when Ashanti Region had 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%) had the smallest shares.

Table 7.24: Regional break down of beneficiary pupils from 2008/09-2012/13

Region/ Year	No. of pupils 2008/2009	No. of pupils 2009/2010	No. of pupils 2010/2011	No. of pupils 2011/2012	No. of pupils in 2012/2013	% share of pupils benefiting in 2013
Ashanti	154,598	171,185	181,474	310,347	317,079	19.3%
Brong Ahafo	87,632	104,424	114,964	183,653	184,191	11.2%
Central	40,198	41,648	44,248	89,047	89,192	5.4%
Eastern	47,547	49,760	53,580	114,719	114,719	6.9%
G. Accra	121,301	127,354	130,714	189,144	189,171	11.5%
Northern	33,699	40,154	50,597	179,642	181,144	11.0%
Upper. West	11,687	18,930	21,865	161,857	165,720	10.0%
Upper. East	19,428	28,331	34,082	113,125	149,177	9.2%
Volta	20,483	28,084	29,685	115,977	116,295	7.2%
Western	43,452	48,353	52,111	134,877	135,583	8.3%
Total	580,025	658,223	713,590	1,592,126	1,642,271	100.0%

Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2013

The unit cost per child increased from GH¢0.40 in 2011 to GH¢0.50 in 2013 after a long period of stagnation, while the total unit cost, including 10% overhead, increased from the previous years' figure of GH¢85.00 to GH¢107.25 (Table 7.25). In terms of job creation, available data shows that the number of jobs created increased by 15.8% from 21,228 in 2012 to 24,577 in 2013.

Table 7.25: Historical cost of the GSFP (GH¢) and Employment Generated, 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cost per child	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50
Number of schools days	195	195	195	195	195
Sub-Total	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	97.50
Add 10% overhead	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.75

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Unit Cost	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	107.25
Employment generated by category					
Caterers	1933	2194	2379	5307	5474
Cooks	5800	6582	7136	15,921	16,423
Farmers	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,680
Total	7733	8776	9515	21,228	24,577

Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2013

(d) Provision of free school uniforms and exercise books

To complement the Capitation Grant, the free school uniform and exercise books were provided in 2013 to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools, particularly children from poor households.

(e) Provision and Construction/rehabilitation of School Classrooms

Data from January 2013 show that there were 7,869 schools in need of infrastructure support. Of these, 409 were running shift systems, 4,696 had dilapidated structures and 2,764 were classified as schools under trees. However, available data indicate that measures to provide more schools and classrooms are yielding positive results. During 2012/13, the number of pupils per classroom fell slightly for all levels of public basic schools, suggesting that measures to provide more classrooms in schools have outpaced increase in enrolment. Similarly, the number of pupils per seating place decreased marginally at all levels, improving the learning environment (Table 7.26). The tables further show that the deprived districts have relatively higher pupil to classroom and seating ratios than the national level, indicating the inadequate provision of infrastructure in these districts. But there was an improvement (a lowering) of these ratios from 2011 to 2012 at the KG, Primary and JHS levels (Table 7.27).

Table 7.26: Pupil per seating place ratios in public basic schools, 2008/09-2012/13

Pupil per classroom	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
National					
KG	53.5	57.4	63.7	64.3	61.0
Primary	39.8	40.0	41.9	42.3	39.6
JHS	38.0	37.1	38.9	38.7	37.7
Deprived districts					
KG	NA	NA	NA	89.7	83.0
Primary	NA	NA	NA	45.5	42.1
JHS	NA	NA	NA	45.2	42.8

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Table 7.27: Pupils to classroom ratios in public basic schools, 2008/09-2012/13

Pupil per classroom	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
National					
KG	53.5	57.4	63.7	64.3	61.0
Primary	39.8	40.0	41.9	42.3	39.6
JHS	38.0	37.1	38.9	38.7	37.7
Deprived districts					
KG	NA	NA	NA	89.7	83.0
Primary	NA	NA	NA	45.5	42.1
JHS	NA	NA	NA	45.2	42.8

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Schools under trees

In line with the Government's commitment to remove all schools under trees, 888 new structures for schools were completed by the GETfund in 2013, while the Ministry of Education completed 155 schools. A total of an additional 1,226 school under trees projects were at various levels of completion the time of the report.

Table 7.28: Progress of Schools under Trees Projects, January, 2013

	Total	Completed	Ongoing
GETfund	1,837	888	949
Ministry of Education	432	155	277
Total	2,269	1,043	1,226

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

7.2.2 Employable Skills Training/Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) continues to be perceived as an important link to employment and as a means to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. The TVET in Ghana is delivered through public and private institutions and informal apprenticeship training. The COTVET coordinates and oversees all aspects of TVET in the country.

Number of TVET Institutions

In 2012/13, the total number of TVET institutions (public and private) increased to 600 from 571 in the previous year (Table 7.29). The increase is largely due to the private sector where the number of institutions increased from 361 in 2011/12 to 396 in 2012/13, while public sector institutions declined from 210 to 204 during the period. The highest number of public TVET institutions is the Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (59), followed by GES Technical Institutions (45) and then the National Vocational Training Institutes (34). The Ministry of Roads and Transport recorded only one TVET institution.

Table 7.29: Distribution TVET Institutions by Type, 2011/12 and 2012/13

Type	2011/12	2012/13
Public Institutions		
National Vocational Training Institutes	37	34
Community Development Centres	24	24
Social Welfare Centres	13	15
GES Technical Institutions	45	45
GRATIS Foundation	9	9
Ministry of Roads and Transport Training Centres	1	1
Agricultural Training Centres	3	3
Youth Leadership Training Institutes	10	11
Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES)	65	59
Opportunity Industrialization Centres (OIC)	3	3
Sub-Total	210	204
Private Institutions		
Private Vocational Institutions (Registered)	211	312
Private Vocational Institutions (Unregistered)	150	84
Sub-Total	361	396
TOTAL	571	600

Source: National Vocational Training Institute, Annual Report, 2013

The achievements of the National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) in 2013 include the following:

- Trade Test and Proficiency Examination was conducted for 45,841 trainees in both formal and informal sectors to be certified to enter the labour market;
- A labour market survey was conducted to assess the economic activity status of the NVTI's graduates. The results showed that 63.0% were self-employed, 30% were employed, while the rest had diverted to other programmes;
- The NVTI trained 127 drivers in defensive driving to reduce road accidents;
- The capacity of 134 Instructors was improved to enhance their instructional skills;
- For hands-on experience in the world of work, 4,839 trainees were placed for attachment to enhance their practical skills;
- A total of 5,821 Master Craft Persons were registered to identify their skills need in order to build their capacities for training apprentices;
- Twenty-four Community Development Vocational/Technical Institutes were supported to draw a Competency Based Training (CBT) curriculum, while 319 instructional staff were trained in CBT methods of delivery; and
- To ensure a high quality of training standards, the NVTI through its coordination activities inspected and accredited 71 vocational institutes and monitored 17 NVTI institutes in order to assess their training standards.

Enrolment in TVET Institutions

As the providers of TVET include multiple ministries and a wide range of formal private for-profit and non-profit providers, it is difficult to capture data on all TVET enrolment. According to the EMIS census report for 2012/13, there were 61,496 students enrolled in technical and vocational institutes (TVIs), of which 79% were enrolled in public TVIs. Available data also shows that whereas the number of students enrolled in public TVIs increased by 4.6% in 2012/13, the number enrolled in private TVIs decreased by 19% during the same period. This shift from private to public TVIs may reflect takeover of some private institutes by the public sector. The number of students enrolled in public NVTI increased by 8.9% from 42,100 in 2011/12 to 45,841 in 2012/13.

Table 7.30: Institutions and enrolment in TVIs, 2011/12 and 2012/13

Type	2011/12	2012/13	% change
Enrolment Public	46,694	48,845	4.6%
Enrolment Private	15,609	12,651	-19.0%
Total enrolment	62,303	61,496	-1.3%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

National Apprenticeship Programme

The National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP) is designed to support informal apprenticeship training, which has turned out to be the largest provider of skills training for the youth in the country. The NAP is a relatively small-scale programme serving about 1% of the youth in informal apprenticeship. Though 2013 data is not available, assessment based on 2012 data shows that the number of youth who benefited from NAP grew from 1,600 apprentices in 2011 to 5,000 in 2012, covering a range of trade areas including garment making, cosmetology, electronics, and auto mechanic.

Table 7.31: Number of Youth Benefiting from the NAP by Sex and Region, 2012

Region	Female	Male	Total
Greater Accra	650	370	1020
Ashanti	660	340	1000
Volta	300	150	450
Central	275	155	430
Northern	280	140	420
Eastern	210	200	410
Western	280	90	370
Brong Ahafo	250	100	350
Upper East	250	100	350
Upper West	120	80	200
Total	3,275	1,725	5,000

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2013

Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes

The Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes (YLASTIs) were established in rural areas to attract and enrol the youth in vocational and skills training courses such as welding, dressmaking, masonry, catering, and carpentry among others to build their capacity for self employment. The National Youth Authority (NYA) is the agency responsible for the operation of the institutes.

There are currently eleven such institutes across the country with one each in nine regions and two in the Western Region. During 2013, one thousand four hundred and thirty youth were trained in various courses.

Skills Development Fund

The Skills Development Fund (SDF) is a challenge fund established to ensure sustainable financing of technical and vocational skills development. Currently, the SDF is supported by seed funding from the World Bank, DANIDA and the GoG. In 2012, six hundred and twenty-three (623) proposals were submitted to the SDF, of which 59 were recommended for funding and 22 eventually approved for support.

Ghana Skills Development Initiative

The Ghana Skills Development Initiative (GSDI) provides technical assistance to COTVET, selected trade associations, and training institutions. In order to upgrade the skills and qualifications in traditional vocational training, GSDI supports COTVET's innovative approach to introduce high quality standards for apprenticeship training system. In addition, GSDI helps trade associations and vocational schools to develop and offer additional short-term training courses for apprentices and master crafts persons.

The German Development Corporation (GIZ) is providing 6 million euros in technical assistance. In the first phase, three regions are being piloted, Greater Accra, Volta, and Northern, and five sectors, namely, electronics, automotive, tailoring and dressmaking, cosmetology, hairdressing, and construction.

Graduate Entrepreneurship Business Support Scheme

Graduate unemployment remains a major concern of 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.

7.2.3 Health

The overall objective of the interventions outlined in the GSGDA under health is to improve the health outcomes of the population. To achieve this, implementation of policy interventions continued to be focused, among others, on:

- Bridging the equity gap in access to health and nutritional services;
- Ensuring sustainable financial arrangement that protect the poor; and
- Strengthening efficiency in health service delivery

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

The key indicators adopted to track progress towards improving access to quality health care and nutritional services include:

- Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance;
- Immunization coverage;
- Antenatal care attendance;
- Supervised deliveries;
- Child mortality;
- Children under five years who are malnourished (underweight); and
- Maternal mortality.

Outpatients Department (OPD) Attendance

This indicator measures the extent to which the population is utilizing outpatient services at health facilities for health care. OPD visit per capita continued to increase in 2013, with the OPD per capita increasing from 1.17 in 2012 to 1.27 in 2013 (Table 7.32).

The highest OPD attendance rate was recorded in Upper West Region (2.23), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (1.90), compared with the situation in 2012 when Upper East Region registered the highest OPD attendance per capita (1.99), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (1.63). The regions with the least OPD attendance per capita remained Northern Region (0.85), Greater Accra (0.96), and Ashanti Region (1.01) (Table 7.33). The relatively low rate of OPD visits recorded for the Greater Accra Region is partly explained by the presence of quasi-governmental hospitals and a strong private sector, for which data are collected only on exceptional basis.

The ratio improved in all regions in 2013 compared to the situation in 2012 when all regions except Ashanti region recorded increases in OPD attendance per capita. 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 7.32: Trend in OPD per Capita, 2006-2013

Target 2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Progress towards target
NA	0.77	0.81	0.92	1.05	1.17	1.27	Significant progress

Source: MoH/GHS, 2013

Table 7.33: OPD per Capita by Region, 2006-2013

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
2013	1.01	1.16	0.85	1.90	1.20	1.23	1.29	2.23	1.46	0.96	1.27

Source: MoH/GHS, 2013

Immunization coverage

Immunization is a key intervention for improving child health and reducing child mortality (MDG 5). The proportion of children fully immunized by age one increased significantly from 87.9% in 2012 to 96.9% in 2013, with corresponding improvement across all regions. The Upper West and Northern Regions recorded the largest increases in coverage of 20.1 percentage point and 18.5 percentage point, respectively, while Western Region recorded the least improvement of 5.8 percentage point. The Greater Accra Region has consistently recorded the lowest immunization coverage (Table 7.34 & 7.35).

Table 7.34: Percentage of children fully immunized by age one-Penta 3, 2006-2013

Target 2013	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	MIC 2011	2012	2013	Progress towards target
NA	84.8%	87.8%	86.6%	89.3%	85.9%	86.5%	92.1%	87.9%	96.9%	Significant progress

Source: MoH/GHS, 2012

Table 7.35: Percentage of children fully immunized by age one-Penta 3 by region, 2008-2013

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%	86.5%
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%
2013	95.3%	100.2%	126.3%	104.4%	92.5%	87.0%	97.9%	92.2%	96.3%	83.5%	96.9%

Source: MoH/GHS, 2013

Antenatal care attendance

The use of antenatal health care services during pregnancy improves pregnancy outcomes for the mother and child, and reduces maternal and infant mortality. Antenatal care (ANC) is more beneficial if it is sought early and continued through delivery. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that a woman without complications should have at least four or more ANC visits starting during the first trimester of pregnancy. The coverage of pregnant women who had at least one ANC visit declined marginally from 92.2% in 2012 to

91.2% in 2013, while coverage for at least 4 antenatal visits decreased from 72.3% to 66.3% during the same period. The proportion of pregnant women who attended a health facility for at least 4 antenatal visits declined in all the regions with the exception of the Ashanti Region (Table 7.36 & 7.37).

Table 7.36: Percent of pregnant women by antenatal visits, 2007-2013

	Target 2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	MICS 2011	2012	2013	Progress towards target
ANC (at least one visits)	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.3%	91.3%	96.4%	92.2%	91.2%	Slow progress
4+ ANC visits	NA	62.8%	60.9%	66.6%	66.6%	70.7%	86.6%	72.3%	66.3%	Slow progress

Source; MoH/GHS, 2013/MICS, 2011

Table 7.37: Percent of pregnant women attending at least 4 antenatal visits by region, 2008-2013

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%
2013	76.4%	60.0%	69.7%	61.1%	72.9	53.0%	72.9%	61.3%	55.1%	64.9%	66.3%

Source; MoH/GHS, 2013/MICS, 2011

Supervised deliveries

Skilled assistance is essential for safe delivery and it is an important component among the strategies designed to reduce maternal mortality and achieve MDG 4. Measures implemented in 2013 to enhance supervised deliveries include expansion of midwifery school intake; redistribution of midwives in favour of deprived areas; locating Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds closer to where people live; free delivery at health facilities; and improving emergency health services.

Assessment of progress shows that coverage of supervised delivery declined by 3.5% from 58.5% in 2012 to 55.1% in 2013, reversing the positive trend observed in recent years. This negative performance was reflected across all ten regions (Table 7.38 & 7.39).

Table 7.38: Percent of deliveries attended by a trained health worker, 2006-2013

Target 2013	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	MICS 2011	2012	2013	Progress towards target
	44.5%	35.1%	42.2%	45.6%	48.7%	54.8%	68.4%	58.5%	55.1%	Slow progress

Source; MoH/GHS, 2013/MICS, 2011

N.B: The figure of 68.4% in 2011 MICS includes all providers, government and private

Table 7.39: Percent of deliveries attended by a trained health worker by region, 2010-2013

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%
2013	55.3%	55.0%	49.9%	64.2%	56.8%	43.1%	67.7%	58.2%	52.8%	56.4%	55.1%

Source: MoH/GHS, 2013

Child mortality

In the absence of a well-functioning civil registration system, child mortality is not measured annually but periodically through surveys. The most current information on child mortality is obtained from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The survey estimates Ghana's under-five mortality rate at 82 per 1000 live births, which implies that one in every 12 children died before reaching their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate, on the other hand, is estimated at 53 deaths per 1000 live births (Table 7.40). These results from the 2011 MICS are not relatively different from the the results of the 2008 DHS which estimates both infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate to be 50 per 1000 live births and 80 per 1000 live births respectively. According to MICS, 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), while Greater Accra Region experienced the lowest level of under-five mortality rate of 56 per 1000 live births (Table 7.41).

Table 7.40: Infant Mortality and Under-five mortality rates, 1998-2012

	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS	2011 MIC
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth	57	64	71	50	53
Under-five Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	108	111	111	80	82

Source: DHS 1998, 2003, 2008/MICS, 2011

Table 7.41: 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	IMR	80	65	137	76	108	50	78	142	81	50	80
MICS 2011	Under-five mortality rate	86	67	124	104	88	89	98	108	61	56	82

Source; MICS, 2011

Institutional Infant Mortality

The institutional infant mortality rate is measured as the number of institutional deaths of children less than one year divided by the number of institutional live births. In contrast to the pattern observed using the MICS and the DHS, data from institutional sources shows that the infant mortality rate has declined consistently from 7.4 per 10,000 live births in 2009 to 2.2 per 10,000 live births in 2012 and then to 1.42 per 10,000 live births in 2013 (Table 7.42).

Table 7.42: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Institutional Infant Mortality Rate per 10,000 live births	7.0	7.4	6.8	4.9	2.2	1.42

Source: MoH/GSS, 2012

Maternal mortality

The most recent estimate of maternal mortality in Ghana was obtained through the 2007 Ghana Maternal Health Survey, which reported a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 451 per

100,000 live births. The institutional maternal mortality ratio obtained through the routine health information system is used as a proxy. Data obtained from the health information system shows that maternal mortality ratio, including Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA) deliveries and deliveries performed in Teaching Hospitals, declined from 194 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 160.9 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (Table 7.43). The improvement in IMMR is an indication of better access to obstetric services and an improved referral health system.

Table 7.43: Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate (IMMR), 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GHS (including TBAs)	200	170	164	174	155	NA
GHS (including TBAs and Teaching Hospitals)	NA	NA	190	211	194	160.9

Source: MoH/GSS, 2013

N.B: MMR at Teaching Hospitals is based on number of supervised deliveries as proxy for live births

All the key interventions currently being implemented to reduce maternal mortality were strengthened in 2013. The interventions included, among others:

- A comprehensive Antenatal Clinic Programme that is linked to Child Welfare Clinics was implemented in the districts. Under the programme, newborns and their mothers receive three monitoring visits for assessing the health of the newborns. Women attending antenatal clinics are screened and all those at risk (with previous history of caesarian, postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia, and the 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, reduces prolonged labour, caesarean sections, and intrapartum stillbirths; and
- Training of health workers, including midwives, in Safe Motherhood Skills, Abortion Care, Lactation Management, and Jadelle insertion and removal.

TB Treatment Success Rate

The treatment success rate for TB is 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 TB treatment success rate is reported with a year lag. Assessment of progress shows that treatment success rate declined marginally from 86.2% in 2011 to 86% in 2012. Though treatment success rate remained above 80% in 2012, the target of 89% set for 2012 could not be achieved.

Table 7.44: TB Treatment Success Rate, 2006-2012

Target 2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Progress towards target
89.0%	74.5%	84.6%	85.4%	87.0%	85.3%	86.2%	86.0%	Target not achieved

Source: MoH/GHS, 2013

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 and nutritional services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on the achievements of the NHIS in 2013, focusing on coverage and equity, granting of credentials to providers, utilization of health services by members, payment of claims, and measures introduced to promote the sustainability of the scheme.

Coverage and Equity

The overall objective under the NHIS is to provide universal coverage in order to ensure equity in access to health care services for all Ghanaians. A valid NHIS card is required by registered members to access health care in accredited health care facilities. The population who are active members as indicated by valid NHIS card was estimated at 8.9 million in 2012, and this increased to 10.1 million in 2013, representing an increase of 14.2%. This figure represents 38.3% of the total national population compared to 34.4% in 2012.

At the regional level, active membership ranged from a high of 57.2% in Upper East Region to a low of 33.1% in the Northern Region, compare to the situation in 2012 when Upper West Region recorded the highest proportion of active members (56%), while Greater Accra and Northern Regions registered the lowest proportion of active membership of 30% each (Table 7.45).

Table 7.45: NHIS Subscribers by Region, 2013

Region	Active Membership				Total	2013 National Population (Estimate)	% of National Population
	Informal	Percentage of Total	Others	Percentage of Total			
Ashanti	634,242	18.6%	1,080,932	16.0%	1,715,174	5,133,241	33.4%
Brong Ahafo	407,770	12.0%	945,991	14.0%	1,353,761	2,481,567	54.6%
Central	261,621	7.7%	605,210	9.0%	866,831	2,364,392	36.7%
Eastern	411,651	12.1%	698,394	10.4%	1,110,045	2,827,519	39.3%
Gt. Accra	472,988	13.9%	807,210	12.0%	1,280,198	4,306,055	29.7%
Northern	224,834	6.6%	655,627	9.7%	880,461	2,662,481	33.1%
Upper East	182,437	5.4%	460,827	6.8%	643,263	1,123,795	57.2%
Upper West	135,204	4.0%	287,187	4.3%	422,391	753,936	56.0%
Volta	320,167	9.4%	590,392	8.8%	910,559	2,274,610	40.0%
Western	358,085	10.5%	603,758	9.0%	961,843	2,551,405	37.7%
NATIONAL	3,408,999	33.6%	6,735,528	66.4%	10,144,527	26,479,001	38.3%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2013

Majority of active subscribers of the scheme (62.0%) are exempted from paying premiums (i.e. children under 18 years, persons 70 years and older, and indigents). The informal sector comprises 33.6% of the membership. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) contributors and SSNIT Pensioners constitute 4.0% and 0.24% of membership, respectively. The Military, Police and other Security Services constitute 0.243% of membership (Table 7.46).

Table 7.46: NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2013

Category	Membership	% of Total
Informal	3,408,999	33.6%
SSNIT Contributors	360,860	4.0%
SSNIT Pensioners	24,540	0.24%
Under 18 years	4,713,894	46.0%
70 years and above	381,511	4.0%
Indigents	1,230,410	12.0%
Police Service	7,790	0.08%
Military	16,261	0.16%
Security Services	262	0.003%
Total	10,144,527	
Pregnant Women registered	778,509	

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2013

Credentials

In order to ensure the delivery of high quality health care services to NHIS clients, the National Health Insurance Authority is mandated by the National Health Insurance Act 2012 (Act 852) to give accreditation to health care providers and health facilities. Similar to the pattern in 2012, the majority of all health care facilities granted credentials under the scheme were Government hospitals and clinics (54.3%), followed by private and mission hospitals/clinics, which accounted for 39.5% and 5.5%, respectively (Table 7.47).

Table 7.47: Accredited Health Care Providers by Type of Ownership, 2010-2013

Type of ownership	2010	2011	2012	2013	% in 2013
Government	1,523	1,790	1,917	2,075	54.3%
Mission	151	170	208	208	5.5%
Private	1,224	1,391	1,416	1,511	39.5%
Quasi-Government	17	19	26	28	0.70%
Total	2,915	3,370	3,567	3,822	100.0%

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2013

Utilization and Claims

Outpatient utilization increased by 17.1% from 23.33 million in 2012 to 27.35 million in 2013. Inpatient utilization also increased, by 11.9% from 1.43 million in 2012 to 1.61 million in 2013. Total claims paid in 2013 was estimated at GH¢767.25⁶ million (representing an average monthly payment of GH¢63.94 million). This was an increase of 24.4% over the amount of GH¢616.90 million paid in 2012, (representing an average monthly payment of GH¢51.41 million). The national average cost was GH¢17.26 per outpatient claim and GH¢183.23 per inpatient claim (Table 7.48).

Table 7.48: Number of Claims and payments, 2010-2013

Items	2011	2012	2013
Outpatient visits	25,486,081	23,349,516	27,350,847
Outpatient Claims (GH¢)	427,004,621	432,905,273	472,125,172
Average payment per visit (GH¢)	16.75	18.54	17.26
Inpatient visits	1,451,596	1,439,947	1,610,622
Inpatient Claims (GH¢)	121,705,379	183,564,727	295,121,303
Average payment per visit (GH¢)	83.84	127.48	183.23

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2013

Private Health Insurance Schemes

The National Health Insurance Act (Act 852) mandates the National Health Insurance Authority to register and supervise private health insurance schemes in Ghana. Unlike the NHIS, the target population of most private health insurance schemes is employees and families. In accordance with this mandate, the Authority has so far registered and licensed 14 private mutual health insurance schemes and three private commercial health insurance schemes with a total membership of 140,409. The NHIA conducts periodic inspections to assure quality care as part of its monitoring and supervisory roles.

The NHIA embarked on a number of measures in 2013 to ensure sustainability of the NHIS, including the following:

Introduction of Instant NHIS I.D. Cards

The NHIA successfully piloted a biometric membership registration of subscribers at the Ayawaso and La District Offices in the Greater Accra Region for full implementation of the system in 2014. This is expected to address issues of data integrity; improve authentication of subscribers by health care providers; improve ID cards management; and lessen the incidence of the inability to link subscribers' hospital attendance to claims forms and of the multiple registrations of members.

Introduction of e-claims

Electronic Claims Processing was adopted by NHIA in 2013 to address logistical challenges associated with manual claims management, boost efficiency in claims processing, offer transparency to providers, and provide credible data for analysis. A pilot e-claim processing system was instituted in forty-seven health care facilities with support from Health Insurance Project (HIP).

Claims Processing Centres

The NHIA established additional Claims Processing Centres (CPCs) in Central, Ashanti and the Northern Regions to minimise delays in claims vetting, payment, and abuse/fraud.

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 2013 to overcome this challenge included continued improvement of the distribution committee that allocates health workers, and improving HR monitoring, distribution, retention and attraction to remote areas. The indicators used to track progress in addressing the human resources concerns 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 2013 was estimated at 24,533, representing 18.3% increase over the 2012 level, compared with 3.5% increase recorded in 2012. The nurse-to-population ratio accordingly improved significantly from 1:1,251 in 2012 to 1:1,084 in 2013, though it still falls short of the target of 1:900 set for 2013 (Table 7.49). This notwithstanding, regional disparities exist. Only Eastern, Upper East, Uper West and Greater Accra Regions recorded nurse-to-population ratios better than the national average, while the Upper East Region continued to record the best nurse-to-population ratio among all regions, similar to the situation over the past three years. Northern Region continued to record the worst nurse-to-population ratio of 1: 1,423, for the second consecutive year (Table 7.50).

Table 7.49: Nurse-Population Ratio, 2009-2013

Target	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1: 900	1:1,497	1:1,489	1:1, 240	1: 1, 251	1:1,084

Source: MoH/GSS, 2013

N:B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Table 7.50: Number of nurses and nurse-to-population ratio by Region, 2013

Region	Number of nurses in 2009	Number of nurses in 2010	Number of nurses in 2011	Number of nurses in 2012	Number of nurse in 2013	Percent change (2012-2013)	Nurse per population in 2013
Ashanti	2,325	2,397	3,096	3,253	3,996	22.8%	1: 1,296
Western	1,422	1,376	1,712	1,739	2,207	26.9%	1: 1,142
Northern	1,191	1,194	1,645	1,640	1,899	15.8%	1: 1,423
Brong Ahafo	1,214	1,207	1,562	1,645	1,987	20.8%	1:1,245
Central	1,373	1,370	1,655	1,873	2,036	8.7%	1:1,185
Volta	1,533	1,477	1,733	1,789	2,010	12.4%	1:1,135
Upper East	892	904	1,142	1,152	1,516	31.6%	1:715
Upper West	586	583	725	775	869	12.1%	1:855
Eastern	1,994	1,914	2,259	2,219	2,693	21.4%	1:1,041
Gt. Accra	3,698	3,846	4,502	4,649	5,230	12.5%	1:826
All Regions	16,228	16,268	20,031	20,734	24,533	18.3%	1:1,084

Source: MOH/GSS, 2013

N:B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll.

Doctor-to-Population Ratio

The total number of doctors in 2013 was estimated at 2,615, representing an increased of 5.4% over the 2012 level, compared to the 0.24% increase recorded in 2012. The doctor-to-population ratio accordingly improved from 1:10,452 in 2012 to 1:10,170 in 2013, but still fall short of the target of 1:9,700 set for 2013 (Table 7.51). More than half of the countries doctors continued to work in the Greater Accra Region (52.9%) compared to 48.5% in 2012. As a result only the Greater Accra Region has a doctor-to-population ratio better than the national average (1:3,178), as well as exceeding the target set for the year. The Upper East and Upper West Regions continued to record the worse doctor-to-population ratios of 1:53,064 and 1:33,896 in 2013 compare to 1:39,697 and 1:40,502 in 2012 (Table 7.52).

Table 7.51: Doctor: Population Ratio, 2009-2013

Target	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1:9,700	1:11,649	1:11,698	1:10,217	1:10,452	1: 10,170

Source: MoH/GSS, 2013

Table 7.52: Number of Doctors and Doctor-to-Population Ratio by Region, 2013

Region	Number of doctors in 2009	Number of doctors in 2010	Number of doctors in 2011	Number of doctors in 2012	Number of doctors in 2013	Percent change 2012-2013	Percent of all doctors in 2013	Population per one doctor in 2013
Ashanti	600	562	630	519	493	-5.00	18.9%	1: 10,503
Western	80	91	91	89	88	-0.01	3.4%	1: 28,653
Northern	50	72	117	137	118	-0.13	4.5%	1: 22,894
Brong Ahafo	140	141	145	154	141	-8.44	5.4%	1: 17,547
Central	87	88	106	104	101	-0.03	3.9%	1: 23,892
Volta	78	80	91	90	98	0.09	3.7%	1: 23,277
Upper East	34	29	27	27	32	0.18	1.2%	1: 33,896
Upper West	17	14	18	18	14	-0.22	0.5%	1: 53,064
Eastern	157	155	165	139	147	0.06	5.6%	1: 19,065
Gt. Accra	839	876	1,085	1,204	1,383	14.7%	52.9%	1: 3,178
All Regions	2,082	2,108	2,475	2,481	2,615	5.40%	100.0%	1: 10,170

Source: MOH/GSS, 2013

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 effects of HIV and AIDS.

i. Trends in HIV Prevalence

The estimated adult national HIV prevalence rate declined further from 1.37% in 2012 to 1.30% in 2013. Also median HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women declined from 2.1% in 2012 to 1.9% in 2013, following stagnation in 2011 and 2012 (Table 7.53).

At the regional level, the median HIV antenatal prevalence rate decreased in six out of ten regions. The exceptions were Ashanti (increased by 0.6%), Eastern (increased by 0.1%) and Brong Ahafo (increased by 0.1%), while the rate remained unchanged at 2.4% in the Western region (Table 7.57). Five regions, namely Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Greater Accra and Western recorded prevalence rates higher than the national average, with the Eastern Region recording the highest rate of 3.7% followed by Ashanti Region with 3.2%.

Table 7.53: Adult National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and Median Antenatal HIV prevalence, 2008-2013

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National HIV prevalence	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.46%	1.37	1.30%
Prevalence rate among pregnant women	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%

Source: NACP, Annual Report, 2013

Table 7.54: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2009- 2013

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ashanti	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	3.2%
Brong Ahafo	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Central	3.0%	1.7%	4.7%	1.9%	1.1%
Eastern	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%
Gt. Accra	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	2.7%
Northern	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Upper East	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%	1.7%
Upper West	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Volta	2.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	1.2%
Western	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%
All regions	2.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2013

Similar to 2012, the 35-39 years age group recorded the highest prevalence rate of 3.2%, while the lowest prevalence rate of 0.8% was recorded for the 15-19 age group. The HIV prevalence rate among the 15-24 age group, which is used as proxy for new infections, declined from 1.3% in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013 (Table 7.55).

Table 7.55: Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence Rate (Sentinel Survey) by Age Group

Age group	Target 2013	Baseline	2010 Indicator status	2011 Indicator Status	2012 Indicator Status	2013	Progress towards target
15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	Target achieved
20-24	<1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	Target achieved
25-29	< 2.7%	3.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	Target achieved
30-34	< 2.9%	NA	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	Target achieved
35-39	<2.8%	NA	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%	Target not achieved
15-24	<1.7%	2.1	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	Target achieved

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2013

The total number of persons living with HIV and AIDS in 2013 declined by 4.9% from 235,982 in 2012 to 224,488 in 2013 compared to an increase of 8.5% recorded in 2012. The number of new infections, continued to decrease from 25,531 in 2009 to 7,991 in 2012, and then to 7,812 in 2013. The annual AIDS deaths also continued to decline from 20,313 in 2009 to 10,074 in 2013. About 22.3% of the annual AIDS deaths in 2013 were children compared to 13.9% in 2012 (Table 7.56).

Table 7.56: Estimated number of new HIV infections, PLWD, and AIDS deaths, 2008-2013

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New infections	22,541	25,531	12,890	12,077	7,991	7,812
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	236,151	267,069	221,941	217,428	235,982	224,488
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)	10,074 (children-2,248)

Source: NACP, Annual Report, 2013

ii. Reduce New HIV Transmission

To reduce new HIV infections, activities were undertaken in the following key areas in 2013:

(a) *HIV Testing and Counseling*

HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) is a key intervention identified under the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2011-2015. The goal is to 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. Through collaboration with the private sector and CSOs, 668,926 individuals were tested and counselled in 2013, representing a decline of 21.9% from 856,583 in 2012. The total number of health facilities providing HTC services remained unchanged at 1,656 (Table 7.57).

Table 7.57: Number of people taking up HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) services, 2009-2013

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Number of HIV Testing and Counseling Centers	719	1,059	NA	1,656	1,656
2. Number of people tested and counselled	865,058	1,063,085	1,151,034	856,583	668,929
3. Number of people trained to provide HIV testing and counseling	1270	689	NA	NA	NA

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2013

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

The medium-term objective of 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 2013, a total of 492,622 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 9,508, representing 1.93% tested positive, down from 2.03% in 2012. Out of the number who tested positive, 76% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT, compared to 70% in the previous year.

Table 7.58: National PMTCT Uptake, 2008-2013

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Total number of pregnant women tested	257,462	381,874	520,900	627,180	548,933	492,622
2. Number tested positive	6,021	6,634	10,984	15,763	11,145	9,508
3. Percentage tested positive	2.43%	1.74%	2.11%	2.51%	2.03%	1.93%
4. Number given ARV as prophylaxis	4,991	3,643	5,845	8,057	7,781	7,266
5. Percent on ARV as prophylaxis	NA	NA	53.0%	51.0%	70.0%	76.0%

Source: NACP, Annual Reports, 2013

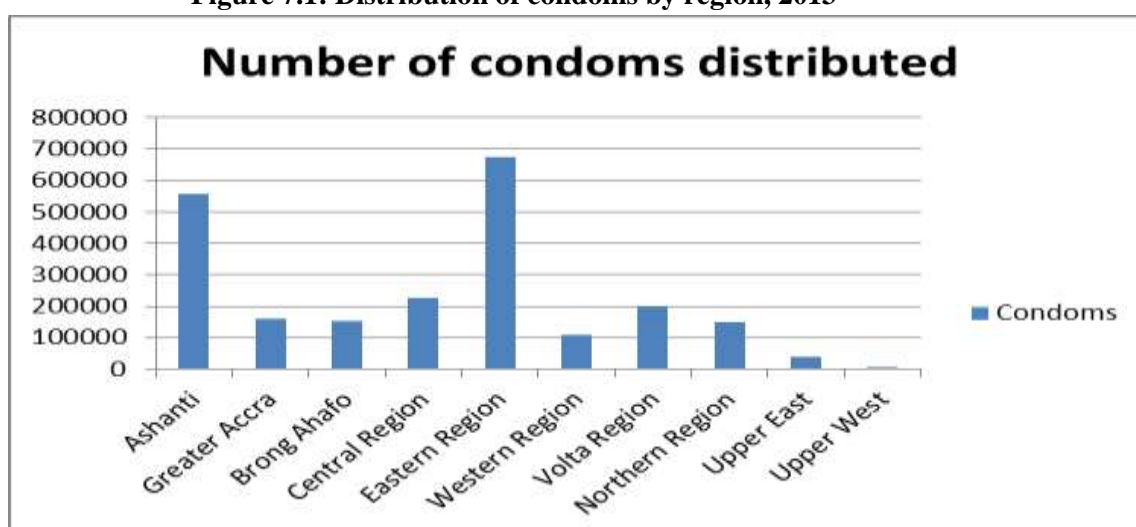
(c) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Management

Early detection and management of sexually transmitted infections (STI) is major public health strategy for HIV prevention. In 2013, a total of 3,064 female genital ulcer cases were reported and treated in all regions as against 3,946 male genital ulcer cases. In addition, 14,370 urethral discharge cases and 119,338 vaginal discharges were reported for treatment.

(d) Condom Promotion and Distribution

In 2013, condom promotion as a preventive measure received sufficient publicity to encourage safe sex practices. The year recorded a total number of 2,267,346 condoms distributed to the general population. Implementing partners adopted innovative strategies through traditional and non-traditional outlets to reach people of various age groups. The Eastern Region received the largest number of condoms distributed followed by Ashanti Region, while the Upper West region received the smallest number (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Distribution of condoms by region, 2013



Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, 2013

In addition, as part of efforts to empower women and ensure that women are able to protect themselves and partners adequately from HIV, the Ghana Health Service (GHS) with financial and technical support from the Ghana AIDS Commission re-launched the female condom and procured and imported 1.3 million female condoms into the country. The first ever Female Condom Conference to train implementing partners on the correct use was also organized.

(e) Prevention of HIV among the youth

The Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) in collaboration with its stakeholders continued its activities aimed at addressing issues of HIV among young people. The key activities undertaken in 2013 included:

- Thirty seven GAC supported CSOs, including the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG), continued to provide Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)/IE&C materials and information and HTC services to the youth in and out of school, as part of their general performance framework agreement;
- As part of activities outlined in the youth matrix existing Youth Friendly Service (YFS) corners were provided with technical support in selected districts in the Central, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Northern Regions;
- A situation analysis of HIV and related vulnerabilities of young workers aged 16-24 years in the informal economy in the Greater Accra Region were carried out, leading to identification of the vulnerable groups in the informal sector;
- The HIV ALERT materials were reviewed to include sexual education, reproductive health, etc., with stakeholders. Training was organised for 84 GES staff, including teachers from 13 districts on the new model and oriented 14 selected NGOs to support implementation of selected components of the ALERT model; and
- Three quarterly colloquia to facilitate youth participation and deliberations regarding HIV and young people were organized in 2013. About 300 young people, including persons with disability, benefitted from experiences on integrated HIV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programming.

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. In 2013, the number of ART service delivery points increased to 175 from 164 in 2012, while the number of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy continued to increase from 69,870 in 2012 to 75,762 in 2013 (Table 7.59). The total number of PLHIV who needed ART in 2013 was estimated at 122,758, comprising 108,967 adults (15 years and older) and 13,791 children (0-14 years) (Table 7.60).

Table 7.59: Number of Clients on ART, 2009-2013

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART combination therapy	33,745	40,575	59,007	69,870	75,762
2. Number of service delivery points providing ART combination therapy	133	145	160	164	175
3. Number of laboratories with capacity to monitor ART combination therapy according to national guidelines	140	188	188	205	205
4. Number of service deliverers trained in clinical management of PLHIV with advanced infection	246	219	NA	NA	NA

Source: National AIDS Control Programme, Annual Reports, 2013

Table 7.60: Estimated Total Need for ART, 2013

Category	Need for ART	Total receiving ART	Percent
Adult 15yrs+	108,967	71,855	65.9%
Children (0-14)	13,791	3,907	28.3%
Total	122,758	75,762	61.7%

Source: National AIDS Control Programme, Annual Report, 2013

iv. Mitigating the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS

The spread and impact of HIV in Ghana are influenced by the socio-cultural, economic and legal environments. Many households, extended families, neighborhoods, communities, public and private sector institutions have been affected by HIV & AIDS. In the National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2011-2015 the key areas targeted for action include (a) reduction of stigma and discrimination, and (b) access to basic needs for PLHIV and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC).

(a) Reduction of stigma and discrimination

Stigmatisation continues to be a challenge to the national effort to control and eliminate HIV. There is the need to educate people to avoid discriminating against people living with HIV. As part of the project implementation arrangement, CSOs/FBO's were encouraged to undertake stigma reduction activities targeting the general public. Eastern and Ashanti Regions recorded the highest number of people reached through the education programme. In total 60,316 people in the Eastern region and 56,374 in Ashanti region were reached with education on stigmatisation and discrimination.

(b) Access to basic needs for PLHIV and OVC

An important strategy under the NSP 2011-2015 is to implement the NHIS as a Social Health Financing Mechanism. The strategy seeks to identify HIV care, including ART, as a part of the health care package under the NHIS so that PLHIV and their dependents who are under 18 years can access the necessary health care services at an affordable cost.

The Global Fund in collaboration with the GAC funded some selected health facilities to enroll the PLHIV on to the NHIS. The health facilities pay the premiums for the national health insurance to enable the PLHIV and other support groups of Network of Persons Living with HIV (NAP+) member association access health care. In 2013, a total of 11,426 PLHIV and their dependents benefitted from the scheme, of which 2,750 were newly enrolled and 8,676 had their cards renewed.

7.2.5 Malaria Control

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Ghana, particularly among children under-five years and pregnant women. It continues to have negative impact on their livelihood, with respect to loss of productive assets, loss of income, and high treatment costs. In 2013, the Ghana Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Services (GHS) continued to implement interventions in the following areas to mitigate the prevalence and to control of malaria:

- improving malaria case management;
- promoting the use of insecticide treated nets, particularly among children under-five years and pregnant women;

- providing chemoprophylaxis for pregnant women Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT); and
- intensifying public education on malaria control and management.

Available data indicate that under-five malaria case fatality continued to decrease from 1.2% in 2011 to 0.61% in 2012 and remained virtually unchanged (0.6%) in 2013. However, the proportion of pregnant women benefiting from IPT decreased roughly to its 2011 level at 53.2% in 2013, following an increase from 53.3% in 2011 to 58.3% in 2012. Data on malaria control indicators, such as insecticide-treated nets (ITN) coverage was not available at the time of report (Table 7.61).

Table 7.61: ITN Use by High Risk Category, 2009-2013

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Under-five malaria case fatality	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	0.61%	0.60%
2. ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	NA	NA	40.0%	78.0%	NA
3. LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)	NA	NA	33.0%	59.7.0%	NA
4. ITN coverage (pregnant women)	NA	NA	49.0%	86.6%	NA
5. IPTP (pregnant women)	63.0%	49.5%	53.3%	58.3%	53.2%

Source: GHS/Malaria Control Programme, 2013; MICS, 2012

7.2.6 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 a better chance of achieving their growth potential. The indicator used to track the progress in improving child nutrition is the under-five prevalence of low weight for age (malnourished).

Children under five years who are malnourished (underweight)

This is a survey indicator and not measured on annual basis. There were therefore no new data in 2013 to measure its performance. Available data based on the 2011 MICS shows 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, while Greater Accra had relatively the lowest proportion of children who were underweight for their age among the regions (8.3%).

Table 7.62: 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%	Stagnated

Source: MoH/GSS, 2012; MICS, 2011

Table 7.63: 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: MICS, 2011

7.2.7 Population Management

The policy objectives of the population management component of the GSGDA include: ensuring integration of population variables into all aspects of development planning; repositioning of family planning as a priority in national development; updating demographic database on population and development; and creating awareness on the implication of rapid population growth on development.

Status of selected indicators

The core indicators selected to monitor progress towards improving population management are:

- population growth rate;
- total fertility Rate (TFR);
- contraceptive prevalence rate; and
- unmet need for family planning.

The estimated population growth rate has not changed since 2010, remaining at 2.5% in 2013 and behind the long-term target of 1.5% by 2020 (Table 7.64). The TFR is a survey indicator and no new data were available in 2013. However, the projected TFR from the National Population Council for 2013 was 4.2 children per woman, which is far behind the long-term target of 3.0 children per woman set for 2020 (Table 7.65).

Table 7.64: Trends in population growth rate, 2009-2013

Indicator	Target 2020	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2010	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards in target
Population Growth Rate	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Slow progress

Source: National Population Council, 2013; GSS, PHC 2010.

Table 7.65: Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 1998-2013

Indicator	Target 2013	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS	2013*	Progress towards target
TFR	3.0	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2	Target not achieved

Source: National Population Council, 2013; 2008 GDHS; MICS, 2011

*National Population Council projection

Access to family planning services, including the use of modern contraception, are important for fertility control. Both contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and unmet need for family planning are survey indicators and so are not available on an annual basis. However, the 2011 MICS report shows that contraceptive prevalence rate among women who are married or in a union increased from 16.6% in 2006 to 23.4% in 2011, while unmet need for family planning decreased to an estimated 26.4% in 2011 compared to the DHS estimate of 35.3% in 2008 (Table 7.69). These results from MICS were consistent with the National Population Council projections of 24.6% and 25.8% respectively for the two indicators in 2013.

Table 7.66: Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning, 1998-2012

Indicator	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS	2008 DHS	2011 MICS	2012*	2013*
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) (modern methods)	13.3%	18.7%	16.6%	16.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.6%
Unmet need for family planning	32.5%	34.0%	--	35.3%	26.4%	26.1%	25.8%

Source: National Population Council, 2012; 2008 GDHS; MICS, 2011

*National Population Council projection

Policy measures/intervention to improve population management

In 2013, several activities were undertaken in order to attain the objectives set for population management in the GSGDA. The activities included:

- The National Population Council developed district profiles for Accra, Kumasi and Ho Metropolitan Areas to promote the use of demographic and socio-economic indicators to inform policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation for resource allocation in the districts;
- The NDPC in collaboration with the National Population Council (NPC), the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), the Agence Francaise de Development (AFD) and the UNFPA organized a series of seminars on Ghana's demographic dividend. The primary purpose of the seminars was to equip the key sectors, namely health, education, governance and economic, with heightened appreciation for population issues in development and to pay greater attention to programming sector activities towards the achievement of the demographic dividend;
- The National Population Council, in consultation with the MoH, NHIA, and the GHS, led a process to cost family planning commodities and services in the country. The results of the consultations are to inform Government's efforts at including family planning in the benefits package of the NHIS;
- In recognition of the dual protection that the use of condoms provide, i.e., for HIV and pregnancy prevention, the NPC and key partners also initiated a process to develop a Condom Strategy to guide programme intervention and improve the use of both male and female condoms;
- The National Population Council developed two key advocacy materials, namely "the Gather and Analyse and Plan Tool" (GAP) and "RAPID: The Change we seek". These tools provide readily available and accessible data to policy and decision makers on funding family planning and the relationship between population and development; and
- The NPC also prepared three policy briefs during the year. They were on "Ghana Demographic Transition," "Ageing in Ghana and its implications," and "Young People and Reproductive Health in Ghana."

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.

The goal of the National Employment Policy is to ensure the achievement of sustainable employment which is sensitive to economic growth. The overall progress towards the development of a National Employment Policy has been slow. As at 2013, the draft policy was awaiting final stakeholder consultations and re-submission to Cabinet after it had been returned from Cabinet for review. Also the draft National Human Resource Development Policy (NHRD) and the associated Implementation Action Plan, which were submitted to Cabinet in 2012 along side the National Employment Policy, were reviewed in 2013 in light of Cabinet feedback. The goal of NHRD is to maximize the use of the human resource potential of Ghana for accelerated national development. The revised NHRD is expected to be re-submitted to Cabinet for approval after the necessary stakeholder consultations are completed (Table 7.67).

Meanwhile progress on the design of a Labour Market Information System (LMIS), which commenced in 2009 to facilitate coherent and improved labour and employment management, remain slow. The development of a functional LMIS website was initiated in 2012, however the website had not yet been completed.

Table 7.67: Summary of Status of Productivity and Employment Generation Indicators, 2009-2013

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator 2013	status	Progress towards target
1. Number of labor disputes reported	NA	775	686	667		Steady progress
2. National Employment (NE) Policy validated and implemented	NA	Draft National Employment Policy Implementation Action Plan formulated	Revised and submitted to cabinet for approval	Draft NE Policy requires a final consultative meeting and resubmission to Cabinet		Significant progress
3. National Human Resource Development (NHRD) Policy developed and implemented	NA	Draft NHDR Policy ready to be validated and submitted to Cabinet.	Draft NHDR Policy submitted to cabinet	Draft NHRD Policy needs a few more stakeholder consultation for finalization and resubmission to Cabinet		Significant progress
4. Labor Market Information System (LMIS) developed	NA	Draft LMIS has been developed	Development of LMIS website initiated	LMIS website yet to be developed		Steady progress
5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	NA	5,696	6,624	7,337		Steady progress
6. Number of new jobs created by sector, (NYEP/GYEEDA)	NA	178,150	142,700	Nil		Lack of data

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Annual Report, 2013

Inadequate institutional capacity at the national level for collating data on employment in the labour market makes it difficult to track the number of new jobs created. Data from the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) has been used as proxy for this indicator in previous years. However, due to the restructuring of the NYEP/GYEEDA, no new data were available in 2013. During 2013, the Department of Cooperatives registered 713 new cooperatives, bringing the total number of cooperatives in the informal sector to 7,337 in 2013 from 6,624 in 2012. The new cooperatives are operating in various areas of the economy, including finance, agriculture, trade and industry.

Meanwhile, the number of labour disputes recorded in the year provides an indication of the harmony needed to enhance productivity in the industrial and other sectors. In 2013, the National Labour Commission (NLC) recorded a total of 667 complaints/petitions, representing a decline of 2.8% from the 686 cases received in 2012 (Table 7.67).

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 NHIS, the Capitation Grant, the GSFP, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP). However, certain categories of Ghana's population are still faced with multiple vulnerabilities due to chronic poverty and the negative impacts of certain macroeconomic and environmental factors, as well as certain socio-cultural practices.

The policy objectives in this focus area under the GSGDA are to: (i) review the National Social Protection Framework to address gaps in the areas of reproduction and home care, redistribution of resources, and promoting social integration; (ii) strengthen the family and the provision of care; and (iii) review the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme.

Status of Selected Indicators

The indicators used to monitor progress in this area are:

- Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP;
- Number of poor households benefiting from the 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, 2006, Act 175 fully implemented; and
- National Ageing Policy implemented

The budgetary resources allocated to social protection provides an indication of government's commitment to addressing social protection issues. Though 2013 data is not available on budgetary resources allocated to social protection interventions, it is projected to be higher than in 2012 on account of expansion expenditure on the existing social protection interventions, including the LEAP Programme, Capitation Grant, the GSFP, free textbooks, free exercise books, and free school uniforms.

The number of poor households benefitting from the LEAP increased from 72,642 in 2012 to 73,134 in 2013 (Table 7.68). A total of 5,540,531 pupils in public Basic Schools benefitted from the Capitation Grant in the 2012/2013 academic year, compared to 5,467,808 pupils during the 2011/12 academic year. In addition, the registration cost of 391,079 candidates for the BECE was subsidized, while 32 million exercise books were distributed to Basic Schools across the country. A total of 4,768,806 pupils benefitted from these books, while 170,221 pupils in selected deprived communities benefited from free school uniforms. The GSFP expanded from covering 1,592,126 pupils in 2011/12 academic year to 1,642,271 pupils in 2012/13 academic year.

Table 7.68: Summary of Status of Social Protection Indicators, 2009-2013

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP	NA	1.9%	0.045%	NA	Lack of data
2. Number of poor households benefiting from LEAP	NA	30,346	72,642	73,134	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	Common targeting mechanism to be piloted in 10 selected districts	Development of Common targeting mechanism was completed and applied to generate a Ghana National Household Registry (Single Registry) database to be used by all Social Protection Interventions	Significant progress
4. Child rights promotion and protection interventions implemented	NA	NA	Key children rights promotion programmes strengthened	National Child Protection Policy finalized and Early Childhood Care and Development Policy reviewed	Steady progress
5. People with disabilities (PWDs) Act 715 fully implemented	NA	National Council on Persons with Disabilities established as per Act 715	5,000 PWDs trained in ICT, mobile phone repairs, etc	288 Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) were registered for better targeting of service delivery	Steady progress
6. National Ageing Policy fully implemented	National Ageing Policy implemented	Draft National Ageing Policy	MIPAA +10 Review conducted and report circulated	Ageing Desk established to facilitate the implementation of the National Ageing Policy	Steady progress

Source: MESW, 2013

To strengthen the framework for administering pro-poor interventions, including the LEAP, the development of a comprehensive national targeting mechanism that eliminates inclusion and exclusion errors associated with various social welfare interventions was completed in 2013 following pilot testing in 10 selected districts in 2012. The Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM), was applied to generate a Ghana National Household Registry (Single Registry) database to be used by all social protection interventions. In addition, the institutional framework to facilitate the coordination of implementation of social protection at the national, regional, district and community levels was developed.

In Ghana the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing child protection issues. However, the lack of a child protection policy is compromising the effective implementation of the Act. To strengthen the policy

environment for promotion of children's rights and protection, the National Child Protection Policy was finalized, while the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Policy was reviewed.

The 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). To strengthen the legal framework for the implementation of the Act, a process was initiated in 2013 to enact the LI on the Act. Moreover, 288 Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) were registered for better targeting of service delivery.

The National Ageing Policy and its Action Plan were launched in 2011 to mainstream the needs of older persons in the development agenda, particularly in the areas of health, education, family support, employment after retirement, and financial security. In 2013 the Ageing Desk was established at the MOGCSP to facilitate the implementation of the National Ageing Policy. Also, the process of preparing a bill on ageing that will help establish a National Advisory Council on Ageing to coordinate the implementation of the policy was initiated.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2013 to promote social protection:

- Electronic payment of LEAP grants was piloted in 3 ecological zones for purposes of ensuring timely transfer of cash to beneficiaries;
- Preparation for the development of a new management information system for the creation of the Single Registry database was started;
- The development of M&E Framework and Manuals for tracking progress of implementation of the LEAP, identifying gaps and designing timely interventions for implementation was initiated;
- The process of rationalisation of social protection interventions continued, following the Social Protection Rationalisation Study in 2012, which initially identified approximately 44 existing programmes of which 9 are targeted at extremely poor and vulnerable individuals and households;
- A Consolidated Report was prepared on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, highlighting the key progress made to address the concerns of children; and
- A National Day for the Aged was celebrated to create awareness on the need to develop and implement relevant interventions.

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 the progress towards the attainment of the objectives are:

- Sports policy developed and implemented;
- Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated;
- Number of competitive sports events organized by the Government; and
- Contribution of sports to GDP

Data on the contribution of sports to socio-economic development of the country continued not to be available. However, Ghana participated in a number of local and international sporting events with positive economic impact, and enhanced its international recognition and image. In total, Ghana participated in about 23 international competitions and games, including the qualifying games for Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2013 African Cup of Nations Tournament held in South Africa. Ghana's participation in these competitions led to Ghana winning 74 medals in total.

In order to establish a legal framework to guide and direct sports activities in the country, work on the National Sports Bill continued in 2013. The Draft Bill and a National Sports Policy were subjected to further stakeholders review, following Cabinet recommendation for further consultations. Two of such reviews were organized in 2013.

To improve sports infrastructure, work on the construction of a modern boxing gym at Bukom, preparatory works for the construction of 10 Sports Senior High Schools in all the regional capitals, and district sports arenas, were initiated. In addition, work on the construction of 12 additional multi-purpose playing courts across the country, which begun in 2011 was completed, and work was initiated on an additional eight. Work on the construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued with the building of the superstructure following the completion of ground preparatory works in 2012. The process for the acquisition of land for the Ho Sports Stadium was initiated (Table 7.69).

Table 7.69: Summary of Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2009-2013

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Sports policy developed and implemented	Sports Bill approved by the Cabinet	Sports Bill reviewed by stakeholders	Draft Sports Bill and National Sports Policy now being reviewed at the Ministry	Two internal stakeholder meetings organized to fine-tune the draft Sports Bill and National Sports Policy	Steady progress
2. Number of new sports facilities constructed/rehabilitated	NA	NA	Two (2) new sports facilities were rehabilitated: -Sports hall at the Accra sports stadium. -Tartan tracks at the El-wak Sports Stadium.	Work on 8 out of the 20 multi-purpose sports courts in some selected districts and educational institutions across the country continued Work on the construction of a modern boxing gym at Bukom, preparatory works for the construction of 10 Sports Senior High Schools in all the regional capitals, and district sports arenas initiated. Construction of the Cape Coast Sports stadium continued	Steady Progress

Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator in 2012	Status	Indicator status in 2013	Progress towards target
3. Number of competitive sports events organized by government	NA	NA	Twenty (20) sports events hosted in year 2012.		One (1) competitive sports event was organized by government, however 23 competitions were attended by local associations and 74 medals were won.	Steady progress

Source: MOYS, Annual Report, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2013 to promote the development of sports:

- Various national sporting associations were supported financially and logistically to participate in sporting events both at continental and international levels;
- The capacity to participate in international events and competitions was enhanced through the organization of eight technical training programmes for national sport associations;
- The total number of national sporting disciplines was increased by the introduction and establishment of new associations, such as the Ghana Fencing Association, Ghana Rifle (Shooting) Association, and Ghana Power Lifting Association;
- To enhance development and promotion of lesser known sports, office space, logistics, equipment and kits for training and competitions were provided to national sports associations;
- All the 36 national sports associations for lesser known sports received support to attend international competitions and national events;
- The senior national football team, the Black Stars, participated in the 2013 African Cup of Nations Tournament held in South Africa, in addition to qualifying as one of Africa's five representatives at the 2014 World Cup Tournament in Brazil and then played in the World Cup;
- The Local Black Stars participated in the 2013 West Africa Football Union (WAFU) Zone B Tournament held in Kumasi;
- The National U-20 Football Team, the Black Satellites, participated in the African U-20 Youth Championship in Algeria as well as the FIFA World Youth Tournament in Turkey and placed second and third, respectively; and
- The National U-17 Female Football Team, the Black Maidens, participated in the African U-17 Female Championship in Morocco and placed second, and by so doing qualified for and played in the 2014 FIFA U-17 Female World Cup Tournament held in Costa Rica.

7.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 66.7% of the 45 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 6.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 26.7% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented a marginal improvement over the 2012 performance where 66% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or

made significant/steady progress, 10% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 24% of them did not achieve their respective target.

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

7.3.1 Education

- The data indicate that gender parity has largely been achieved at the basic level of education but remains problematic at the post basic levels of education. It is recommended that this issue is addressed in order to move towards the achievement of the MDG 3 of gender parity at all levels of education by 2015.
- Adequate access to learning materials is critical to improving the low level of learning achievements. Efforts should be made to supply a full set of textbooks to all children to offset the low core textbook per pupil ratio.
- The report shows that the deprived districts continue to fall behind the rest of the country in terms of access to quality basic education. Efforts to support these districts need to be strengthened.
- There is a need to improve the implementation of the GSFP in a manner to sustain the gains made in improving school enrolment and nutritional status of children.

7.3.2. Employable Skills Training/Development

- The largest private provider of skills training in the country remains the informal apprenticeship system. However, the NAP is currently a relatively small-scale programme serving only about 1% of the youth in informal apprenticeship. It is recommended that the NAP be scaled up to benefit more youth in informal apprenticeship.
- There is the need to strengthen the link between skills training and industry in order to enhance the quality and relevance of existing TVET institutions.

7.3.3 Health

- There were declines in antenatal visits and supervised deliveries during the year under review. Appropriate policy response needs to be implemented to reverse the trend in order to ensure the achievement of the MDG 5 of reducing maternal mortality.
- A significant number of PLHIV need ART. Given that funding from the Global Fund is no longer available to Ghana to purchase ART, alternative source of financing this intervention should be identified.
- Although there were improvements in the number of nurses and doctors on government payroll, regional disparities in the distribution of these critical health professionals still persist and need to be addressed to reduce the geographical gap in access to high quality health care.
- The financial sustainability of the NHIS remains a challenge given the increase in utilization of health care services by NHIS cardholders. There is therefore the need to find additional sources of funding for the scheme, while implementing cost containment measures to reduce operational cost.

7.3.4 Population Management

- It is recommended that the National Population Policy (1994) and the Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy (2000) be reviewed. The review of these two policies is long overdue in the light of changes in the socio-economic, political, and legislative landscapes since the development of these policy documents. There is also the need

for the policies to take into account appropriate development strategies and outcomes of the key global and continental reviews of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD-PoA) and the Post MDGs consultations.

- There is the need to expand the use of family planning products and services through the provision of free family planning services as well as to pursue programmes to eliminate socio-cultural and other barriers to the uptake of family planning in the country. Nationally representative surveys should have expanded sample sizes 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 the Government. Consequently, institutions mandated to ensure the functional integration of population into develop planning should be strengthened with needed funding and material resources to be effective. Furthermore, MDAs as well as private sector organizations should be sensitized to integrate population adequately into their plans and programme activities, at all levels of implementation.

7.3.5 Productivity and Employment

- The goal of the National Employment Policy is to ensure the achievement of sustainable employment which is sensitive to economic growth. The overall progress towards the approval and implementation of the Policy has been slow and measures need to be implemented to accelerate the process.
- The website for the Market Information System (LMIS) is yet to be developed. Concerted efforts should be made to address the issue in order to reduce the information gap on the labour market in the country.

7.3.6 Social Policy and Social Protection

- Accelerate the pace of rationalisation of social protection interventions, and expand the coverage of these programmes to target more vulnerable persons.
- Improve child development and protection for children, focusing especially on deprived areas.
- Improve the administration of social policy and the provision of social protection including: developing a comprehensive social development policy framework; enhancing funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery; and ensuring availability of timely, reliable and disaggregated data for policy-making and planning.
- Prioritise the implementation of the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 175), including accelerating the LI on the Act, as well as reviewing and harmonising the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715 to be in congruence with the provisions under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD).
- Improve the long-term care for the aged including: enhancing national capacity for protection of the aged; accelerating the implementation of health and other social interventions targeting the aged; and strengthening the family and the provision of care.

7.3.7 Sports Development

- The recommendation made in the 2010 to 2012 APRs for estimation of the contribution of sports to GDP has still not been addressed. Therefore, it is important that the required steps are taken to ensure that data is available on this indicator for next year's APR.

- The on-going sports infrastructural projects, especially those at the district and regional levels, should be accelerated in order to enhance the infrastructural base for the development of sports.
- The effort at enhancing the capacity for participation in both continental and international sporting competitions, especially in athletics, should be intensified.
- The efforts at developing the lesser known sports have to be intensified and effective structures for their administration should be instituted.
- The promotion of sports at the regional, district and community levels should be prioritized for policy action. Also for the promotion of sports, including the development of modern boxing infrastructure, district sports arenas, and the District Youth Resource Centres in selected localities and communities should be prioritized.

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 2013 to deepen and sustain democratic governance focused on the following areas as outlined in the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013:

- Deepening the 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 2013

The following section presents the assessment of the progress made in 2013 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track the progress of implementation of the 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 2013 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 the 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 Presidential Transition Law

The first application of the Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 945) occurs with the 2012 general elections and the subsequent transition. In November 2012 an Administrator-General was appointed in accordance with the Act, to coordinate the preparation and submission of all handing-over notes covering a wide range of public offices (including the Presidency, and MDAs). In addition, a 22-member transition team was appointed in January 2013 to oversee the executive level transition as provided for this under section 1(3) of Act 845.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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%	Law enacted; Transition Team appointed and supervised transition although there were lapses	Presidential transition act passed 22 member team appointed implementation started	Target Achieved
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	=131 = :263 = 21 = 504 > L.I =116 > Int'l agreem't = 90 > C'mtee report = 142	= 131 = 263 = 17 = 504 > L.I = 8 > Int'l agreem't = 85 > C'mtee report = 124	Target Achieved
3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	<u>Actual Release</u> 30%	<u>Allocation</u> <u>Actual</u> <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> <i>(Gh¢ 'mil)</i> - 24.64 29.72 - 5.3% chg. 20.8% chg.	<u>Allocation</u> Gh¢48.01 mil 50% <u>Actual</u> Gh¢72.8 mil Chg 13%	<u>Allocation</u> Gh¢ 109.29 mil 127% <u>Actual</u> Gh¢64.65 mil Chg 0%	Target not Achieved
4. The revised National constitution	-Cabinet review of report and draft Constitutional proposals -Referendum conducted on key amendments - 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	Still pending. A five-member Implementation Committee has been set up and has started work implementing White Paper	The non-entrenched bill was submitted to the Attorney General who was supposed to process and submit to the Speaker of Parliament.	Target not Achieved

Source: Parliament, IEA, and Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), 2013

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 2013 was fully complied with.

The Presidential (Transition) Bill was passed into law on 16th March 2012, following a popular demand from the citizenry to develop a legal framework for addressing the perennial administrative lapses and controversies that have consistently characterized transfer of political power from one democratically elected President to the other. The Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 (Act 945) 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.

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 2013. Overall, three sessions were conducted by Parliament in 2013, and a total of 106 plenary and 131 committee sittings were recorded (Table 8.2). This compares with four sessions conducted by Parliament in 2012, and recorded a total of 131 planery and 263 committee sittings.

The total number of Bills laid and passed stood at 17, compared to 21 in 2012, while a total of 8 Legislative Instruments (LIs), compared to 116 in the previous year, were considered. A total of 85 International Agreements and Tax Waivers and 124 Committee reports from the Committees of the House, and MDAs were considered and approved by the Parliament.

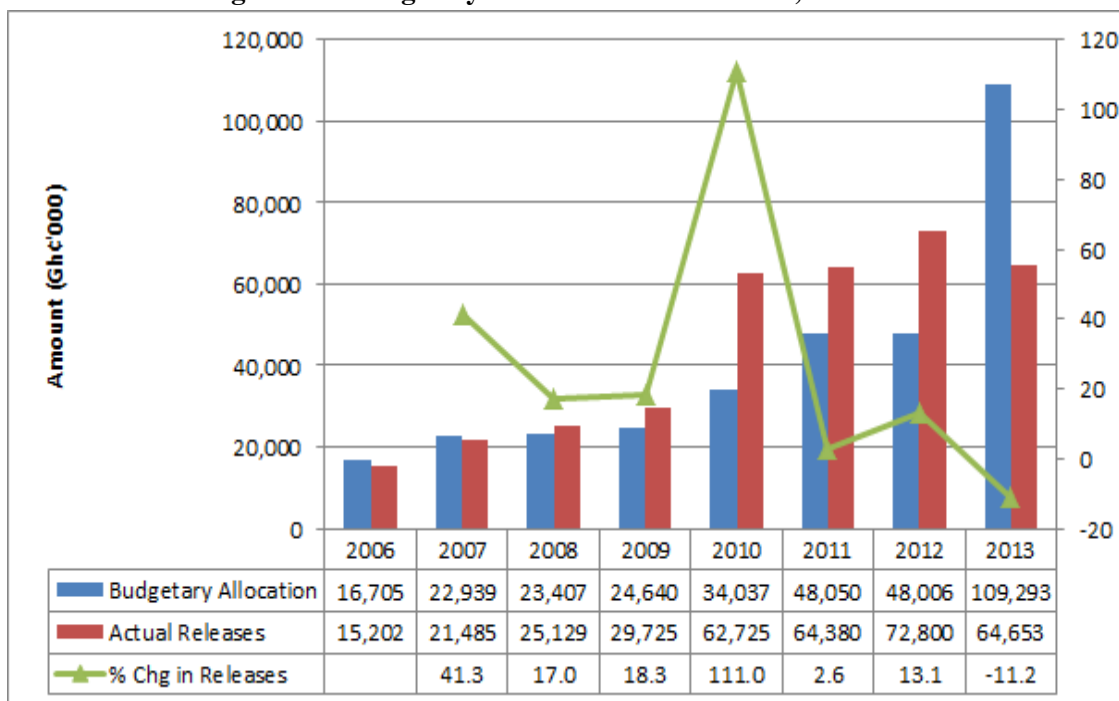
Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business 2012-2013

BILLS/PAPERS		
	2012	2013
Bills passed	21	17
Legislative Instruments	116	8
International Agreements	90	85
Committee Reports	142	124
Other papers	45	-
Motions	196	-
Resolutions	102	-
Questions	144	-
Statements	26	
Committee Sittings	263	131

Source: Parliament, 2013

Budgetary resources approved and released for the work of the Parliament continued to improve on an annual basis. Although the approved budget more than doubled from GH¢48.01 million in 2012 to GH¢109.2 million in 2013, the actual releases constituted only 59.2% of the approved budget and represented 11.2% decline over the 2012 actual releases of GH¢72.8 million (Figure 8.1). This implies the target of 30% increase set for 2013 was not achieved.

Figure 8.1: Budgetary Resources to Parliament, 2006-2013



Source: Budget Unit, Parliament, 2013

iii. Constitutional Review

Following the inauguration of the five-member Constitutional Review Implementation Committee (CRIC) in October 2012 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, the CRIC engaged with a number of stakeholder institutions to receive their inputs towards reviewing and addressing the public's reactions to the Government White Paper. It also began developing reports on the Constitution Amendment Bills on the non-entrenched provisions of the constitution for the consideration of the Attorney-General, who is required to process and submit revised draft constitution to the Speaker of Parliament.

The Constitution Review Commission (CRC) was set up in 2010 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. The CRC completed its work in December 2011 and submitted its report to the Government. A special committee of the Government was constituted to review the recommendations made in the report which led to the issuing of a Government White Paper in June 2012.

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 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 major concern over the years has been the weak capacities of these IGIs to undertake their functions effectively due to persistent inadequate funding. A key medium term policy objective under the GSGDA is to strengthen the IGIs and adequately resource them to carry out their functions effectively. Although the Government continues to make efforts at providing them with resources, significant challenges remain.

Analysis of budgetary resources to these IGIs show that with the exception of EC and CHRAJ which recorded 13% and 26% increases respectively, over their approved budget in 2013, JS, NCCE, and NMC recorded shortfalls in the approved budget. This is in contrast with the situation in 2012 when all IGIs recorded more budgetary releases than approved. Also with the exception of the Judicial Service whose released budgetary resources had been exceeded that of 2012 by about 26%, all the others recorded declines in the actual release of their budgetary allocation in 2013 (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2013

IGIs	2011 Actual Releases (mil)	2012 Actual Releases (mil)	% Chg in Releases	2013 Approved Budget (mil)	2013 Actual Releases	% Shortfall in budget approved	% Change in Releases
EC	109.200	222.843	104.1	55.126	62.275	13.0	-72.1
CHRAJ	9.680	15.461	59.7	9.900	12.476	26.0	-23.9
JS	72.092	114.507	58.8	189,474	154.475	-99.9	25.9
NCCE	17.903	34.524	92.8	26.982	25.934	-3.9	-24.9
NMC	933.26	2.125	127.7	2.560	1.116	-56.4	-56.4

Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE (2013)

v. Ensure Free and Credible Elections

Ghana continued to make significant progress in its democratic process with a smooth conduct of a historic presidential and general elections that witnessed progressive reforms, including the use of a biometric voters register, biometric verification for voting, and the unprecedented election petition in 2012.

Although the year under review did not record any major electoral activity, there was the landmark election petition that the opposition New Patriotic Party (NPP) filed at the Supreme Court for review of the election results. After almost seven months of court proceedings, the Supreme Court finally ruled on the petition dismissing the petition and affirming that the first respondent, the President-elect, was validly elected. In 2013, the Electoral Commission also expanded and maintained its VSAT Wide Area Network to support the continuous registration of voters. In addition, the Commission conducted 3 Bye-Elections in Akatsi,

Buem and Kumbungu Constituencies. The Commission also organized IPACs meetings and other fora to engage stakeholders on ways to improve the electoral process.

Similar to the situation in 2012, the 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, continued to stall. In 2012 stakeholders were engaged in advocacy with the view to mobilizing the necessary support for its passage and assent by the President. In 2013 the drafting of the bill commenced by IEA with limited progress recorded (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Level in 2012	Indicator Level in 2013	Progress towards target
1. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	NA	<u>Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil)</u> %Chg - EC = Na - CHRAJ =Na - NCCE=7.3831(31.6%) - Judiciary = Na - NMC = 0.448 (23%)	<u>Actual Releases (Ghc 'mil)</u> %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%	EC(GH¢62,275)-72.1% CHRAJ(GH¢12,456)-23.9% NCCE (GH¢25,934) JS(GH¢154.475) 25.9% NMC (GH¢111,620)51.5%	Significant Progress
2. The share of resources to the election fund	Submission of bill to Parliament	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	Drafting of bill commenced by IEA	Target not Achieved

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC, 2013

vi. Level of CSOs engagement in the Policy Formulation and Development process

The engagement of CSOs in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is considered critical for 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 (FBOs), 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 APR by the NDPC.

In June every year, the GoG and her Development Partners (DPs) 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 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 communication and wider engagement policy that has been adopted for the reviews. This engagement was sustained in 2013, with CSO representatives making presentations and serving as discussants of a number of papers presented at the 2013 MDBS Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) review (Table 8.5). However, there is indication that interest and enthusiasm on the part of CSO are waning and so many CSO's do not show up in policy formulation meetings or workshops.

The current data on Open Budget Index (OBI) available is the one launched in 2012. Ghana's 2012 Open Budget Index (OBI) launched by the Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC) in partnership with the International Budget Partnership, showed a decline from the previous report in 2010. The index which measures Government's commitment to budget transparency, accountability and participation saw Ghana recording a score of 50 out of 100 in 2012, compared to 54 out of 100 in 2010.

Table 8.5: Level of CSOs Engagement in Policy Formulation Process

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Level in 2012	Indicator Level in 2013	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-tanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	- CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	.Some CSOs represented in the key GoG/DPs dialogue and SWG meeting but interests seems to be waning	Target achieved
	NA	Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index (OBI) Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	Ghana recording OBI a score of 50 out of 100	NA The PFM reforms, including the PBB, and GIFMIS implemented	Steady 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 2012 MDDBS review meeting, SWGs meetings	Some CSOs were represented in key GOG/DPs dialogue and SWG meetings but interests seems to be waning	Slow progress
	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 Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 30 MMDAs. Validation workshops carried out in all 10 regions of the country	District Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 80 MMDAs in all the 10 regions. There was no Validation workshops	Steady progress

Source: NDPC, ISODEC, MOF, and APRM Secretariat, 2013

Level of NDPC's engagement in the Policy formulation and development process

The NDPC prepared a successor national medium-term development framework to the GSGDA 2010-2013. The NDPC also developed planning guidelines for the preparation of both sector and district Medium-Term Development Plans. The Commission monitored the implementation of strategies to achieve the policy objectives in the GSGDA 2010-2013 and reported progress on the core national indicators in the 2012 APR. Additionally, in order to address identified weaknesses in M&E reporting, a National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual was prepared to assist MDAs and MMDAs improve upon their M&E functions. In all these processes, CSOs were engaged for their inputs and perspectives. CSOs representatives, think-tanks, etc., were represented on the drafting teams of the national medium-term development framework through the CSPGs mechanism. Consultations were held across all the 10 regions on the draft policy framework where representatives of CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, private sector, etc., had the opportunity to make input into the document.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) secretariat continued to use the District APRM Oversight Committees (DOCs) to monitor the implementation of its programme in 2013. 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. Respondents comprising civil servants, service providers, traditional authorities, district assembly members and citizens in communities participated in the surveys. Data were collected in 80 MMDAs across all 10 regions compare with 30 in 2012.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures and strategies were adopted to strengthen the practice of democracy in 2013:

Compliance with the Transition Law

- The Chairman of the Transition Team submitted a package of legislative amendment proposals through the Cabinet to be forwarded to the Parliament. This was meant to tackle the implementation problems identified with the 2012 Transition Team and Act 845, and therefore proposals have been made for review of the Act;
- The Presidential Sub-Committee obtained inventories of all movable and immovable assets and properties of the state. The inventories were properly documented and transferred to the new Administration; and
- The 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 the Parliament to improve parliamentary business was ongoing;
- The Parliament continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of effective oversight over the use of state resources. In this regard, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) reported to the Parliament on the Auditor-General's Reports submitted to the House, in pursuant to Article 187 of the Constitution;
- The PAC held 10 public sittings in Accra to consider the Reports of the Auditor-General. The PAC also held 5 public meetings in Kumasi and Takoradi aimed at bringing the Parliament closer to the people;
- The 6th Parliament composed the various Committees of the House for approval of ministerial and deputy-ministerial nominees as well as the national budget and received the President's message on the State of the Nation;
- The Parliament organized a post-budget workshop to enable the Leadership and Members to review the Budget Statement and Economic Policy in order to have an understanding of MDAs' performance in the past year and their proposals for the 2013 fiscal year; and
- The draft Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill to regulate development, production and utilization of the country's hydrocarbon resources was submitted to the Cabinet for approval while an LI on local content and local participation in petroleum activities was laid in the Parliament for consideration.

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions

National Media Commission (NMC)

- The NMC organised a four-day orientation workshop for members of the Commission to assist them in carrying out their duties. The workshop enriched the knowledge of the Commissioners for the operations of the Commission;
- The workshop led to reforms of the Complaints Settlement Procedure;
- The NMC successfully recruited and appointed a substantive Director-General for the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation; and
- The NMC in line with Act 449 appointed and inaugurated the governing boards of the state-owned media.

National Commission for Civil Education (NCCE)

- The Commission organized the celebration of the Citizenship Week in 4,000 schools nationwide under the theme “Transparency and Accountable Governance”;
- The Commission organized the Annual Democracy Lecture on the theme: 2013 Democracy Lecture was “Advancing Together”. This was to offer all Ghanaians the opportunity to reflect on how far we have come as a people in our democratic journey, assess our challenges and agree on a way forward, and to strengthen our resolve to protect our national stability;
- The Commission engaged the media to mark the 20th anniversary of the Constitution;
- The NCCE organized an encounter with senior journalist, media owners and media regulatory bodies to sensitise them on their role in promoting a healthy and stable democracy;
- The Annual Constitution Quiz Competitions were held at regional and MMDA levels nationwide; and
- Training of trainers workshops were organised in six regions for 120 staff of the Commission on the application of the electronic constitution quiz.

Electoral Commission (EC)

- The Commission expanded and maintained its VSAT Wide Area Network to support the continuous registration of voters;
- The Commission conducted three Bye-Elections in Akatsi, Buem and Kumbungu; and
- The Commission also began arrangements to engage stakeholders on improving the electoral process.

8.2.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The strategies implemented to strengthen local governance and decentralisation in 2013 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 action by ensuring clarity in Local Government Laws;
- Ensuring efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial autonomy of the MMDAs; and
- Ensuring transparency in management of MMDA and local fiscal resources.

To track the 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 MMDAs that have prepared their APRs in line with their DMTDPs.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Ghana's decentralization policy has been designed to make development a shared responsibility between central and local governments and make MMDAs responsible for the provision of economic and social infrastructure and other facilities that inure to the public good. The acceleration of Fiscal Decentralization reforms since 2012 by the Government was in recognition of the fact that the structural changes imposed by the decentralization programme will not be effective unless adequate financial resources are made available to the MMDAs.

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 funds) in national revenue was analysed. Total revenue available to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased marginally by 5.9% from Gh¢615.895 million in 2012 to Gh¢651.986 million in 2013. This constitutes 3.35% of total government receipts (both domestic revenue and grants) in 2013, compared to 3.7% in 2012. This implies that the relative share of resources available at the MMDAs level to implement their activities decreased in 2013 similar to the situation in 2012 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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¢615.894 mil Gh¢16,668.4 3.7%	Gh¢651.986 mil Gh¢ 19,471.6 mil 3.35%	Slow Progress
2. Share of Central Government's transfers to MMDA's in total national budget	NA > 7.5%	- Total Central Govt's transfers Gh¢177.31 mill - Total national revenue, excluding grant: Gh¢5,674.0 mill - % Share: 3.1% - %Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Gh¢429.845 Gh¢15,508.1 2.8% 1.1%	Gh¢300.820 mil Gh¢18,732.1mil 1.6% 1.03%	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	= 42,288 = 479,680 = 8.8%	= NA = 509,783 = NA	Lack of data

Source: MLGRD, LGSS, MOF & NDPC, 2013

NB: The number of personnel on GoG payroll represents those who were registered under the biometric registration exercise as at December 2012.

The total Central Government transfers, including the DACF, HIPC and GOG transfers, decreased by 30% in nominal terms from Gh¢429.85 million in 2012 to Gh¢300.820 million in 2013. As a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, this constituted 1.6% in 2013 compared to 2.8% in 2012. This shows that the share of central government's transfer to the MMDAs in total tax revenue decreased significantly in 2013.

Appointment and postings of District Coordinating Directors (DCDs) and Heads of Departments continued in 2013. This is to ensure the development and retention of the right human resource capacity at national, regional and MMDA levels. Additionally, the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) developed, validated, printed and distributed HR policy, scheme of service, conditions of service, and recruitment guidelines for staff of the LGS and the MMDAs.

Efforts aimed at strengthening the decentralized planning system to ensure that budgetary resources are efficiently utilized in a coordinated manner continued in 2013. Following the finalization of the GSGDA in 2010, the NDPC provided MMDAs with planning guidelines, and trained them to prepare their respective DMTDPs to support the implementation of the GSGDA. This was to ensure that the DMTDPs were consistent with the GSGDA and that the resources of MMDAs are used to implement programmes and projects outlined in their respective DMTDPs. In 2013, the proportion of the 216 MMDAs who prepared and submitted their 2013 APR to NDPC increased from 140 in 2012 to 179 in 2013. This represents 82.9% of 216 MMDAs, including the 46 new MMDAs created in 2012, compared with 82% of the existing 170 MMDAs in 2012 (Table 8.7).

Table 8.7: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Status	Progress towards target
1. Number of MMDAs 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		
2. Number of MMDAs 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	140	179 (82.9% of the current 216 MMDAs, including the 46 new MMDAs created in 2012)		

Source: MLGRD, MOF & NDPC, 2013

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 2013:

- The MoF reached an agreement with both the DACF Administrator and the District Development Fund (DDF) Secretariat to synchronize allocations from the two sources with the MMDAs budgeting processes;
- A Medium Term budget allocation from the DACF was developed by the Administrator and communicated to the MMDAs through the budget guidelines issued by the MOF;
- The MOF developed Public Financial Management (PFM) templates with guidelines to improve the transparency and accountability in the MMDAs;
- The MLGRD assisted 22 MMDAs to implement street naming activities, property re-valuation, preparation of revenue enhancement plans, assets registers and database for business operation permits;

- To improve revenue generation as well as urban development and management, Cabinet approved the Policy Guidelines on Street Naming and Property Addressing. An Operational Manual was also developed and an orientation on the manual conducted;
- The Cabinet approved the Local Economic Development (LED) Policy and Action Plan and the Operational Manual was also finalized. MMDAs from Central and Western Regions were trained on the LED operational manual;
- As part of efforts to deepen decentralization, the LGSS initiated Stakeholders' collaborative meetings on the establishment of the Departments of MMDAs contained in Schedule I and II of LI 1961. Schemes of Service for Environmental Health and Sanitation, Social Welfare and Community Development, Legal, and Statistics classes were drafted for validation and finalization;
- Based on the 2011 Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) assessment results, funds were allocated and transferred to MMDAs under the District Development Facility and the Urban Development Grant. Also, the 2012 FOAT assessment was conducted and the results are being collated; and
- In line with the MLGRD's commitment to local level development and management, 2,853 youth made up of 682 males and 2,171 females were trained in employable and sustainable skills while 1,000 passed out with Vocational, Technical and Entrepreneurial Skills.

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 the 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)

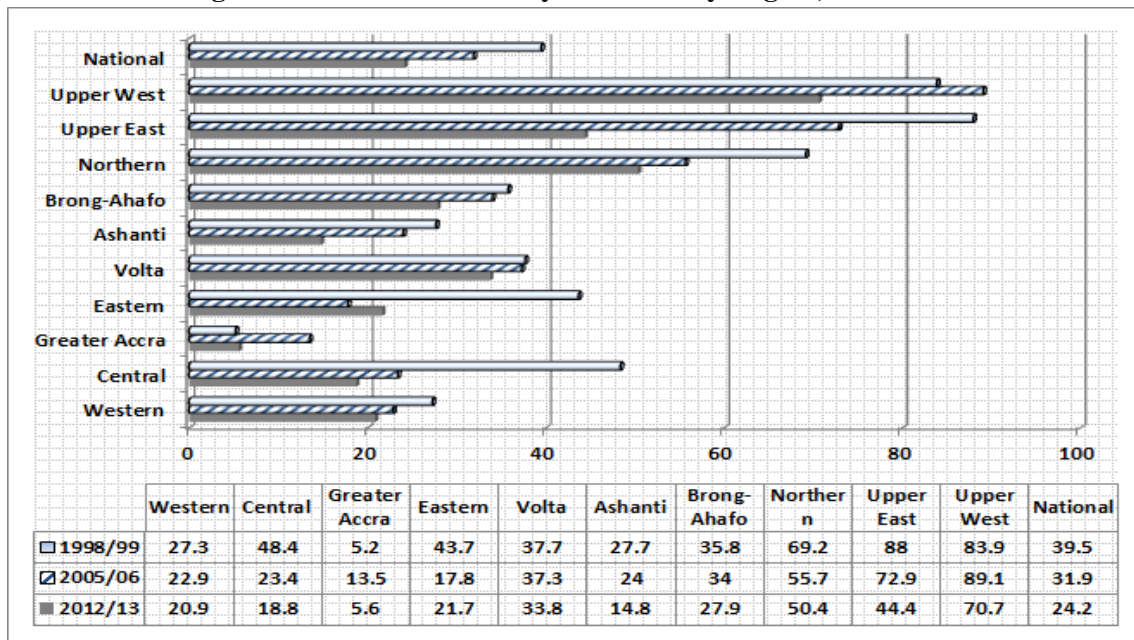
Status of Selected Indicators:

According to the recent poverty report released by the GSS, the Gini coefficient which measures income inequality, has increased slightly from 41.9% in 2005/2006 to 42.3% in 2012/13. The increase, though marginal, implies that overtime Ghanaians are not benefiting evenly from the economic growth process.

In 2013 the Government continued to implement the key interventions outlined under the GSGDA to reduce income disparities such as the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and SADA initiatives. 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 was re-selected to benefit from another tranche of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funds, which is expected to be devoted to energy sector development. It is aimed at strengthening the sector in order to make Ghana self-sufficient in energy generation. It is also envisaged that Ghana would become a net exporter of energy to

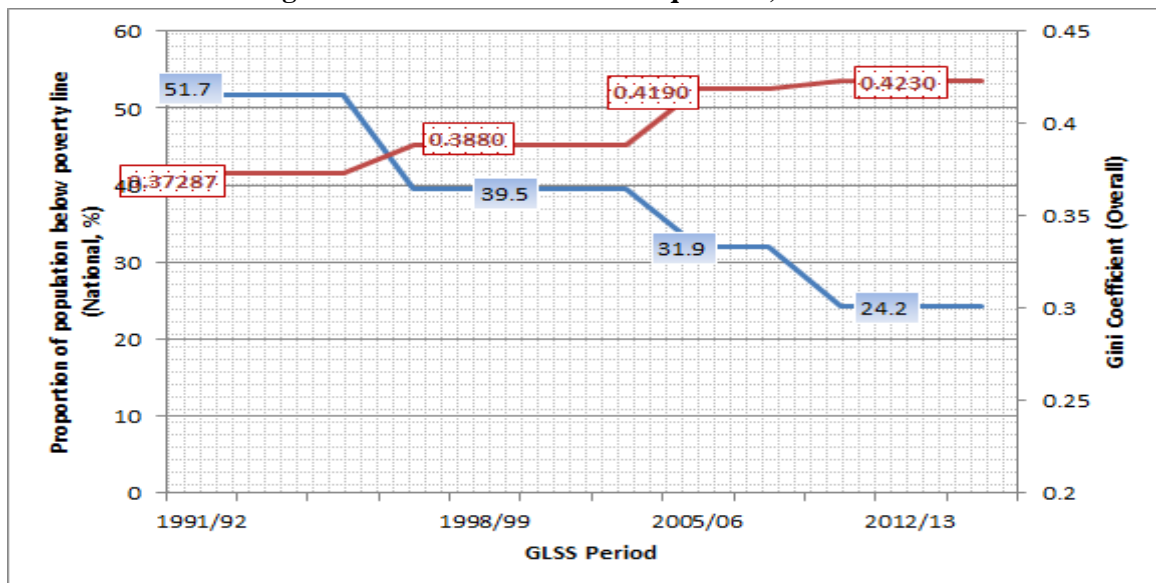
her neighbours in the West African sub-region and beyond. An amount of Gh¢15.227 million was released by government to support MiDA’s activities in 2013, including developing the key programmes of the second tranche of the compact.

Figure 8.2: Trends in Poverty Incidence by Region, 1998–2013



Source: GSS, 2013

Figure 8.3: Trends in income inequalities, 1991–2013



Source: GSS, 2013

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 for establishing the Authority. A total of GH¢22.727 million was spent on operational activities in 2013. Also, the Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) received a total of Gh¢7.419 million to implement activities in health, water, tourism and agriculture in 2013.

Table 8.8: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	Gini index: <0.419	Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.419	NA -GSS commenced the conduct of GLSS 6 -Data on Gini index expected to be available in 2014	Gini index 0.423 (2012/2013 GLSS)	Target not Achieved
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 -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	0 -Development of concept note on the establishment of the Western Corridor Development Authority is still ongoing	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\$88.80 mil (Donor); Gh¢18.71 mil (GoG) SADA = Gh¢165.0 mil CEDECOM = Gh¢3.72 mil	MiDA = Gh¢15.227 mil (Donor); Gh¢23.3mil (GoG) SADA = Gh¢22.726 mil CEDECOM Gh¢7.419 mil	Steady progress

Source: MiDA, SADA, OoP, MOF & GSS, 2013

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2013 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives were effectively implemented:

i. Millennium Development Authority:

Though all Compact I activities under MiDA officially came to an end in 2012, however residual activities were undertaken in the following areas:

- Completed 56 boreholes, five small town water systems and pipe extensions across 52 communities in 25 districts;
- Completed 14 post-harvest infrastructural projects in the Southern Horticulture Belt. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of two irrigation schemes at Golinga and Bontanga;
- A total of 252 educational facilities comprising 129 school blocks, one teacher's bungalow and extended electricity supply to 10 post-harvest facilities on large-scale farms and one irrigation project were completed;
- The construction of a 75km trunk road from Agogo to Dome in the Afram Basin and a 46km feeder road in the Volta Region were also completed; and
- Submitted detailed project proposals outlining proposed compact investments in generation, distribution and access to electricity to MCC.

ii. Savannah Accelerated Development Authority:

- A total of 275 tractors were provided to poor farmers with the aim of increasing farm output and contribute to household income levels, address food security, and create opportunities for actors in the maize, soya and rice value chains within the Northern Sector Ecological Zone (NSEZ);
- Subsidized fertilizer, seed and agronomic support were given to 20,000 households in the NSEZ;
- A total of 2,000 farm families were supported to grow mangoes while a private company was engaged to create employment for about 5,000 youth to grow 5,000,000 trees and contribute to greening the north, protecting river bodies and promoting good environmental practices;
- Dry season farming was promoted using butternut squash as an entry point to generate employment and foreign exchange through exports;
- Under the Guinea Fowl Project, a joint venture company was formed to promote the commercial and high tech production of guinea fowls for local consumption and export;
- Irrigation was developed on the Sissili and Kulpawn rivers, and a solar farm was established at Gushie to produce 40 Megawatts of power to feed into the National Grid;
- Other specific support to farmers are as follows:
 - 25,415 farmers (18,906 males and 6,509 females) were enrolled in the SADA 2013 Agriculture Input Support Programme;
 - 19,101.38 hectares of land was cultivated with maize, soya and rice;
 - 213 Mahindra tractors were procured and distributed to Technical Services Providers (TSPs) for support to farmers across the SADA zone; and
 - 47 Mahindra tractors were given to dry season farming and other initiatives and 10 tractors to the MVP project.

iii. Central Region Development Commission:

- Construction of 16 Community Based Health and Planning Service (CHPS) compounds;
- Construction of 5 ICT Centres;
- Completion and refurbishment of a community centre at Breman Asikuma;
- CEDECOM promoted investment related activities in the following areas:
 - Established one Investment Information and Advisory Centre to produce brochures on investment opportunities and key entrepreneurs from 20 MMDAs in the region;
 - Supported industrial fish storage facilities and fish ponds; and
 - Rehabilitation of salt pans to boost the level of salt production in the region.

8.2.4 Public Policy Management

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

- Strengthen the coordination of 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 an efficient e-Governance structure to ensure good practices.

In order to track the 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 that 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:

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 50.2%. This compares with the 2012 level when about 54% of the core set of national indicators achieved their targets or made significant progress, and fell short of the target of at least 80% set for 2013 (Table 8.9).

To ensure a coherent and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that the implementation of programmes and projects by the MDAs and MMDAs are effectively linked to the national development policy framework as well as to the national budget. Although current data are not available to assess the efficiency with which the 2013 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 MoF continued to develop systems and procedures to ensure that the programmes and projects of the MDAs and MMDAs are based on their sector and district medium-term development plans, respectively. The implementation of the PBB began in 2013 with the preparation of 2014 budget. The GIFMIS was deployed to MDA Head Offices and Regional Head Offices and also started pilot decentralized payroll printing and processing of selected payroll transactions at four Regional Centres, namely Western, Volta, Northern and Ashanti. To improve the treasury and payment system, a Document Flow Management System for treasury and administrative operations was developed.

Table 8.9: Public Policy Management

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators that achieved their targets or made steady/significant progress over previous year	At least 80%	54.4%	54%	50.2%	Target not achieved
2. Budget deviation index:					
P.E =	±5%	-14%	NA	NA	Lack of Data
Administration =	±5%	-26%	NA	NA	
Service =	±5%	-1%	NA	NA	
Investment =	±5%	48%	NA	NA	
Overall =	±5%	8%	NA	NA	

Source: MOF & NDPC, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure efficient public policy management:

- The MOF improved the implementation of MDA budgets by strengthening the cash management system through the institution of weekly revenue and expenditure reconciliations, as well as through cash flow forecasting meetings in collaboration with the CAGD and the BoG. Additionally, the MOF conducted physical monitoring of Government programmes and projects being implemented by the MDAs and issued monthly expenditure reports;
- The Treasury Single Account (TSA) strategy was implemented to further improve cash forecasting and management;
- In compliance with the Financial Administration Regulation (FAR), the MOF reviewed and circulated the Budget Calendar to guide the budget development process. A Budget Framework Paper, which is also a requirement of the FAR, was prepared and submitted to H.E the President outlining the anticipated macro-fiscal challenges to the development of the 2014 budget;
- The MOF circulated the 2014-2016 Budget Preparation Guidelines to all MDAs and MMDAs and organized orientation workshops for Chief Directors, Directors of Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Units (PPBMEs) and Finance on the Budget Guidelines. The MOF also held stakeholder consultations to solicit their inputs for the 2014-2016 Budget;
- The MOF organized a production workshop for all MDAs to facilitate the preparation of 2014-2016 PBB, and conducted policy and technical hearings for the budget preparation process;
- A Business Continuity Plan was developed and Incident Management Team put in place to address any possible disruption in the CAGD operations. Also, a Disaster Recovery Site was established to prevent the loss of vital data in case of disaster; and
- The MOF commenced the development of an Electronic Payment Voucher (e-PV) system to improve the management of the Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database (IPPD) system. Under this system, heads of MDAs will be required to review and certify payroll information online before the payment of salaries. To ensure effective and efficient payroll management, the MOF upgraded the current payroll system and launched a Payroll Procedure Manual as well as an electronic pay slip (EPay slip) system.

8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms

The strategies implemented under Public Sector Reforms in 2013 were aimed at strengthening MDAs' operation, and making them effective partners in political leadership in order to bring about verifiable changes in their performance. 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 (MAB) established and functional.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The process to implement the Civil Service Medium-Term Improvement Programme continued in 2013. The development of the 2013 Annual Performance Report of the Civil

Service, operationalization of the Chief Directors Performance Agreement for 2013, preparation of the 2013 APR for the implementation of Medium-Term Development Programme, and a HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy for the Civil Service was drafted. The 2013 Performance Agreement was signed by 20 out of 26 Chief Directors, while four Schemes of Service (IT/IM, secretarial, Administrative Assistant, and procurement classes) were reviewed and validated (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Public Sector Reforms

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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	Performance Agreement System reintroduced	Performance Agreement document was revised. 2013 Performance Agreement was signed by 20 out of 26 Chief Directors 4 Schemes of Service (IT/IM, secretarial, Administrative Assistant and procurement classes) were reviewed and validated.	Target achieved
2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA	NA	NA Only 63% of MDAs have substantive Chief Directors	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	Lack of data
3. Number of ministerial advisory boards (MAB) established and functional	NA	NA	23	23	Slow progress

Source: OoP, PSC, & OHCS, 2013

The Public Services Commission also developed a new performance management policy and appraisal system (the staff performance review appraisal form and manual), and the performance agreement model for Chief Executives. These two instruments are now being rolled out in all public services organizations after a pilot trial in some selected 23 public services organizations. The model performance agreement was validated at a workshop for Chief Executives and subsequently circulated to all of them. Data on the proportion of personnel with the right skills set in the public service is still not available, however the development of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) under the GIFMIS continued in 2013 and this is expected to ensure the availability of data for future assessment. Within this framework, an initiative commenced to conduct manpower audits of additional 50 public service organizations to identify excess labour for deployment to organizations in deficit and in need of such categories of staff, establish the actual manpower size of public service organizations and re-introduce manpower ceilings/establishment schedules/levels for organizations.

The number of Ministerial Advisory Boards (MAB established and functional remains the same as the 2012 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.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure public sector reforms:

- Undertook management reviews for seven MDAs to support the restructuring of their directorates and units;
- Conducted job inspection exercises for 10 MDAs to review their establishment schedules;
- Developed organizational manuals for three MDAs to define the functions of their directorates and units;
- Developed Schemes of Service for nine MDAs;
- Reviewed the existing templates and guidelines for the Chief Directors' Performance Agreement;
- Developed and rolled out a new performance management policy and appraisal system (i.e., the staff performance review appraisal form and manual) to all Public Service organizations;
- Management Services Department (MSD) produced Management Review Reports for seven MDAs; and
- The MSD conducted job inspection exercises to review establishment schedules, provide a basis for recruiting categories of staff, and to provide backing for manpower hearing. The output of these exercises included the production of Manpower Hearing Reports, Establishment Schedule Reports, and Approval for Recruitment Reports, among others. Job inspection exercises were conducted in ten MDAs.

8.2.6 Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2013 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 the 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 and 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 (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. Ghana made an improvement in the 2014 World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters Without Borders, a France-based international organisation that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press. In the latest rankings, Ghana moved up three places from 30th in the previous year to 27th out of 180 countries in 2013. Ghana's position was

better than the position of the United Kingdom (33), United States of America (46), France (39) and South Africa (42), which are perceived to have strong pro-freedom-of-information policies. Ghana, however, remained Africa's third-ranked media-friendly country after Namibia (22) and Cape Verde (24) (Table 8.11).

The 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, and thereby help to bring governance closer to the people. However, due to some logistical challenges, only one policy fair was organized in 2013 compare to 4 in 2012 and the target of seven set for 2013. The 2013 event was the 4th in the series of National Policy Fairs. In addition, 21 'Meet-the-Press' series and 45 Town Hall Meetings were organized to explain key issues and activities to the public. Six Press Conferences were also organised by MDAs.

Table 8.11: Development Communication

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	<27th	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	30 th	27 rd	Target not achieved
2. Number of National Policy dialogues	23	- No. of meet the press series: 18	13	21	Target not achieved
	NA	- Press Conferences: 15	-	6	
	NA	- Budget dissemination programmes: 1	-		
	80	- Town Hall meetings:1	41	45	
	7	- National Policy Fair: 0	4	1	

Source: NMC & MOI, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 in this focus area:

- In collaboration with the MOF, the Ministry of Information and Media Relations embarked on public education on the 2014 national budget;
- 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;
- NMC continued to train and sensitise media personnel to improve their work, especially in the areas of media ethics and peace building.
- NMC embarked on a nationwide peace building effort to ensure responsible and professional reportage in the election petition;
- To improve the process of complaints adjudication, the NMC conducted an audit of the existing process; and
- NMC continued to sensitise journalists and media owners across the country and deepen its partnership with other stakeholders to ensure professionalism in the media.

8.2.7 Women and Governance

The strategies implemented in the women and governance focus area in 2013 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 the progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Proportion of national budget allocated to women's issues;
- Share of women in public office/decision-making;
- Number of MDAs and MMDAs implementing a gender responsive budget;
- Proportion of women with access to funding under the MASLOC and other micro-finance institutions; and
- Number of women provided with access to agro-processing machinery.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Women's participation in public life remained low in 2013, despite the efforts at improving it. Assessment of progress in 2013 shows that the overall participation of women in public life remained at the 2012 level of 23% (Table 8.13). This shows a decline from the 2009 level of 30%, and falls short of the medium-term target of at least 40%, envisaged under the GSGDA. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State constituted 15.4% and 17.9% respectively in 2013 compare to 15.4% and 20% respectively in 2012. Out of a total of 275 seats in Parliament, only 29 (10.5%) were occupied by women, while the proportion female among MMDCEs was 7.2% in 2013 compared to 5.1% in 2012 (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage of Women in Public Life

Sector	2012					2013				
	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	28	23	82.1	5	17.9
Members of Parliament	275	246	89.4	29	10.6	275	246	89.5	29	10.5
MMDCEs	216	205	94.91	11	5.09	216	201	92.83	15	7.17
Chief Directors	24	22	91.67	2	8.33	26	24	92.31	2	7.69
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100					
Supreme Court Judges	13	9	69.23	4	30.769	13	8	61.54	5	38.46
High Court Judges	94	82	87.23	12	12.77	103	79	76.70	24	23.30
District Assembly Elected	6,103	5,676	93	427	7	6,103	5,676	93	427	7

Source: Department of Women & Office of the Head of Civil Service, Judicial Service, 2013

The proportion of female Chief Directors of MDAs remained at the 2012 level of 2%, while the proportion of female elected members of the Districts Assemblies also remained at 7%. The total number of female judges on the other hand, declined from 83 in 2012 to 52 in 2013, out of which 5 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 38.46% of total Supreme Court Judges of 13), 8 were Judges of Court of Appeal (representing 32% of total appeal court judges of 25), and 8 were High Court Judges (representing 23.30% of total high court judges of 104). At the lower courts, there were 6 female Circuit Court Judges (20%) and 9 female professional District Magistrates (29.03%).

Though comprehensive data are not available on the overall resources allocated by MDAs and MMDAs to gender issues, the share of national budgetary resources allocated to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) increased from 0.14% in 2012 to 0.32% after a marginal decline from 2011 to 2012 (Table 8.13). Gender Analysis Framework and Planning Templates were developed to guide District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs) on the inclusion of gender issues in planning processes.

Table 8.13: Women and Governance

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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%	0.14% NA	0.32%	Slow Progress
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) = 10.6% (29) = 5.1% (11) = 2% (8.3) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 12.8% (12) = NA = 7% (427) = 23%	= 15.4% (10) = 17.9% (5) = 10.5% (29) = 7.17% (16) = 2 (8.3%) = 100%(1) = 38.5%(5) = 23.3%(24) = NA = 7%(427) Overall = 23%	Target not achieved
3. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	NA	MDAs = 3 MMDAs = 0	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: 88,983 (88.52%) (Men + women) 97,352	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Target Achieved
5. Number of women groups provided with access to agro-processing machinery	50 women group	- NA - (40 agro-processing machines)	15 women groups (made up of 392 women)	22 women groups (made up of 200 women)	Target not achieved

Source: MGCSP & MASLOC, 2013

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 21,805 beneficiaries (men and women) who received funds from MASLOC in 2013, about 90% were women (Table 8.13). The activities these women engaged in, included 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 2013 about 22 women’s groups, comprising 200 individuals benefited from agro-processing machines such as cassava grater, shea-butter and groundnut oil extractors, fruit and vegetable dryers, palm oil processor, 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 2013 to ensure women empowerment and improved participation in political governance:

- As part of efforts at mainstreaming gender budgeting in the budgeting process, the MOF conducted extensive gender budgeting training for its staff and staff of some selected MDAs;
- The MOGCSP drafted an Affirmative Action Bill to address the concerns of women in national development;
- The MOGCSP promoted the empowerment of women and mainstreaming gender into sector policies, plans and strategies;
- The MOGCSP conducted research on harmful cultural practices affecting women;
- A total of 243 officials of the Department of Gender, Home Science Instructors of the Department of Community Development, DPCU, and other staff of beneficiary MMDAs in nine Regions were trained on strategies to mainstream gender into planning, budgeting, and monitoring; and
- Seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-one (7,331) of the market traders in four markets affected by fires were provided with cash grants to replenish their businesses, which contributed to their empowerment and reduction of poverty and vulnerability.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

To fight corruption and organised crimes, the strategies implemented in 2013 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) promote transparency and accountability and reduce opportunities for rent seeking; and (ii) 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 such as the CHRAJ and EOCO;
- Number of corruption cases identified by PAC of the 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 appeared to have improved marginally in 2013 after three years of a worsening situation. The 2013 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by the Transparency International, the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption, placed Ghana in a better position than in the previous year. The Index showed that Ghana scored 46 points on the year's index on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), and ranked 63 out of 177 countries included in the survey. This implies Ghana's performance was a marginal improvement from the 45 points scored in 2012, and relatively better than the performance of South Africa and Tunisia.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, the CHRAJ and EOCO, continued to perform their statutory functions in 2013. The total number of corruption, human rights, and administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ in 2013 was 10,694 as compared to 12,038 in 2012. The number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ decreased from 31 in 2012 to 20 in 2013, while human rights cases decreased from 10,964 in 2012 to 10,219 in 2013. The number of administrative injustice cases received and

investigated by CHRAJ also decreased from 1,043 in 2012 to 455 in 2013. The number of corruption cases received and investigated by the EOCO increased from 239 in 2012 to 308 in 2013 (Tables 8.14).

The year 2013 also passed without the passage of the Right to Information Bill (RTI), which is meant to strengthen the legislative environment for fighting corruption. The Bill, which was initially drafted in 2003, was finally approved by the Cabinet and subsequently forwarded to the Parliament in 2010. However, it technically lapsed in Parliament and was therefore withdrawn to be re-laid.

Table 8.14: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Corruption perception Index	NA	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	45 (on the scale of 0 - 100)	At least 46 out of a clean score of 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 <p>Total #: 12,443</p> <p>2. EOCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40% 	<p>1. CHRAJ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> =10,964 = 31 = 1,043 <p>= 12,038</p> <p>2. EOCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 239 	<p>CHRAJ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 10,219 = 20 = 445 <p>= 10,694</p> <p>EOCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 308 	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 	Bill still pending in Parliament.	Bill elapsed in parliament and withdrawn	Slow progress
4. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	NA	- NA	793 corruption related recommendations	14 recommendations	Significant progress

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament & MOI., 2013

The Parliament also continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of ensuring an effective use of state resources and of checking corrupt practices of public officers through the work of the Public Account Committee (PAC). In 2013 PAC held five Public Sittings in Accra and 10 outside Accra to consider three reports of the Auditor-General, in pursuance of Article 187 of the Constitution. At the end of the sittings, the Committee issued a total of 14 recommendations on various cases with a total amount of GH¢28.6 million to be recovered, compared to 793 recommendations issued in 2012. The specific cases in the year under review fell into the following categories: misappropriation (2), overpayment (1), failure to supply drugs (2), unlawful detention of public funds (2), procurement irregularities (2), and management lapses (5) (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Cases and number of Recommendations Issued, 2013

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Number of Recommendations</i>
Overpayment of Contract Sum	1
Misappropriations	2
Failure to supply drugs	2
Management lapses	5
Unlawful detention of public funds	2
Procurement Irregularities	2
Total	14

Source: PAC Secretariat, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

In 2013, the following specific policy measures were pursued to fight corruption and economic crimes:

- The CHRAJ completed a baseline survey and drafted the National Human Rights Action Plan to deal with the promotion and protection of fundamental rights in a comprehensive, holistic and systematic manner;
- The CHRAJ continued to investigate corruption cases, and conducted about 800 public education programmes in rural communities and schools;
- The Commission worked with heads of public sector institutions to promote understanding of its administrative justice oversight role;
- The capacity of the anti-corruption institutions continued to be strengthened, including CHRAJ and EOCO to prevent, and where it has already happened, detect, investigate, retrieve and successfully prosecute the perpetrators;
- Accelerate the implementation of GIFMIS to reduce opportunity for corruption arising from possible collusion and manipulation of databases and records.
- All major public contracts codified in the contract database, and selectively reviewed for compliance with all the provisions under the public procurement law.
- The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) developed detailed Contract Management manuals for goods, works and services;
- The PPA conducted training for 359 officials from 13 institutions in both the public service and the private sectors aimed at building procurement capacity;
- The Ghana Audit Service completed and presented public account reports on the Consolidated Fund, Public Boards, Corporations and other statutory institutions, MDAs, MMDAs, pre-University educational institutions, District Assemblies Common Fund and Special Audits to Parliament in line with the statutory requirement. The reports included the audit of 1,689 MDAs, 168 MMDAs, 402 Educational Institutions and five Traditional Councils. These represented 69.7% of the planned audits;
- The Public Accounts Committee reviewed the Auditor-General's report on the Management of Claims by the National Health Insurance Scheme;
- The Public Accounts Committee reviewed the Auditor-General's report on the Statement of Foreign Exchange Receipts and Payments of the Bank of Ghana for the half-year ended 30th June 2012; and
- The Public Accounts Committee reviewed the Auditor-General's report on the Management and Distribution of Anti-Retroviral Drugs in Ghana.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

To enhance the rule of law and justice, the strategies implemented in 2013 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) increasing the capacity of the legal system to enhance speedy and affordable access to justice for all; and (ii) 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 the 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 disputes;
- 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) system; and
- Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions

Status of Selected Indicators:

The capacity of the Judiciary to effectively dispense justice and ensure rule of law continued to be improved in 2013 with 221 new lawyers called to the bar, compared to 230 in 2012. This however, fell short of the projected target of 300 lawyers. Forty-seven additional lawyers were appointed to the Bench, compare to 22 in 2012 and the target of 55 for 2013.

Significant progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as the proportion of courts computerized increased from 19% in 2012 to 61.5% in 2013. These improvements have impacted positively on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute, which decreased from 7 months in 2012 to 6 months in 2013, though it fell short of the target of 5 months set for 2013. The total number of cases recorded by the courts increased from 87,914 cases in 2012 to 91,126 cases in 2013, and the actual number of cases disposed off also increased from 92,785 cases in 2012 to 98,841 cases in 2013. Meanwhile, more cases continued to be recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system. The total number of cases referred to ADR increased from 5,924 in 2012 to 6,668 in 2013, out of which 2,806 were settled. This, however, fell short of the 8,000 cases targeted for the year (Table 8.16.)

Table 8.16: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	300 (36.4%)	Called to the bar: 168	230	221	Target not achieved
	55 (22.2%)	# of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	22	47	
2. Percentage of courts computerized	65%	16.3%	19.0%	61.5%	Target not achieved
3. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	7 months	7 months	6 months	Target not achieved
4. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	105,200	-Recorded: 102,305	87,914	91,126	Target not achieved
	142,300	-Disposed: 106,376	92,785	98,841	
5. Percentage of cases resolved under the	85%	No. of Cases Resolved = 3,703	No. of Cases Resolved = 8,767	No. of Cases Resolved = 6,750	Significant progress

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
legal aid scheme		Total no. of Cases Reported = 6612 Percentage = 56%	Total no. of Cases Reported = NA Percentage = NA	Total no. of Cases Reported = NA Percentage = NA	
6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	8,000	5,358	<u>Recorded</u> 5,924 <u>Settled</u> 2,722	<u>Recorded</u> 6,668 <u>Settled</u> 2,806	Target not achieved
7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	300 (36.4%)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOJ & A-G, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- To improve the training and practice of the legal profession, the Council for Law Reporting printed and sold 2,000 copies of the 2008-2009 Vol. I & II of Ghana Law Reports (GLR);
- The Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department prepared 31 substantive legislations and 19 subsidiary legislations;
- The Prosecutions Division of the Justice and Attorney-General's Department prosecuted 2,104 criminal cases out of which 84 resulted in convictions, 10 in acquittals, 453 pending determination, 1,191 advised on, among others;
- In order to break the physical, economic and social barriers in accessing justice, the Legal Aid Scheme continued the implementation of the "Justice For All" programme with the introduction of weekend courts;
- The General Legal Council admitted more lawyers to the Bar, and licensed 1,016 lawyers and 251 law firms;
- In addition, 260 law students were trained and yet to be called to the bar. The General Legal Council is training 496 law students and 30 career magistrates in professional law and career magistrate course to improve upon justice delivery in the country.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The strategies implemented in 2013 to ensure public safety and security were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) improving the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection; (ii) strengthening the intelligence agencies to fight ICT-related crimes; and (iii) increasing national capacity to ensure safety of life and property.

In order to track the 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. The total number of police personnel increased by 10% from 29,117 in 2012 to 32,117 in 2013. Consequently, the Police-Population Ratio (PPR) improved marginally from 1:847 in 2012 to 1:747 in 2013, and impacted positively on the police personnel deployed to frontline duties. Notwithstanding this increase, Ghana remains far from achieving the UN policing standard of 1:500 PPR by 2014 (Table 8.17).

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Police citizen ratio	39,744 by 2013 About 1:648 by 2013	-Total # of police: 23,744 Ratio: 1: 927	29,117 Ratio: 1:847	1:747	Target not achieved
2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	NA	23,607 (15%)	25,218 (7%)	Target Not Achieved
3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	10%	NA	18,250 hrs (10 men @ 5hrs daily)	21,900 hrs (12 men @ 5hrs daily) 20%	Target achieved
4. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels		-Reported cases = 243,769 -% chg: 1.6%	= 228,653 % chg: 1.4% (decrease)	= 220,489 % chg: -3.6% (decrease)	Steady progress
5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	35 (-18.6%) 30 (25%)	NA	145 % chg:39.4	NA	Lack of data

Source: MINT & GPS, 2013

The proportion of police officers on frontline duties increased by about 7% in 2013 compared to 15% in 2012. These were 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 2013, and the elections petition which led to the withdrawal of some officers from various offices to support frontline duties. In 2013 GPS established the National Patrol Department to engage in frontline service delivery. The department, which commenced the Visibility and Accessibility Patrols in February 2013, has since its establishment made tremendous impact on the security of Ghanaians. This culminated in an increase in the level of community/neighborhood patrols in urban areas from 18,250 hours (i.e., 10 men @ 5 hours daily) in 2012 to 21,900 hours (12 men @ 5 hrs daily) in 2013.

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the crime situation in the country continued in 2013. In 2013, the GPS received a total of 220,489 complaints throughout the country. This represents a 3.6% reduction in 2013 compare to 1.4% reduction recorded in 2012. Out of this total, 95.6% were registered as true cases, while the remaining 4.4% were refused (Table 8.18). The refused cases were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant police action.

Out of the true cases, 30,995 were sent to court for prosecution, of which 9,938 cases, representing 32.1%, gained conviction while 835 ended in acquittal. Also 20,222 cases, representing 65.2% of the total number of cases sent to court for prosecution, were awaiting trial. A total of 23,911 cases were closed as undetected, while 155,973 cases, representing 74.0% of the total number of true cases were under investigation.

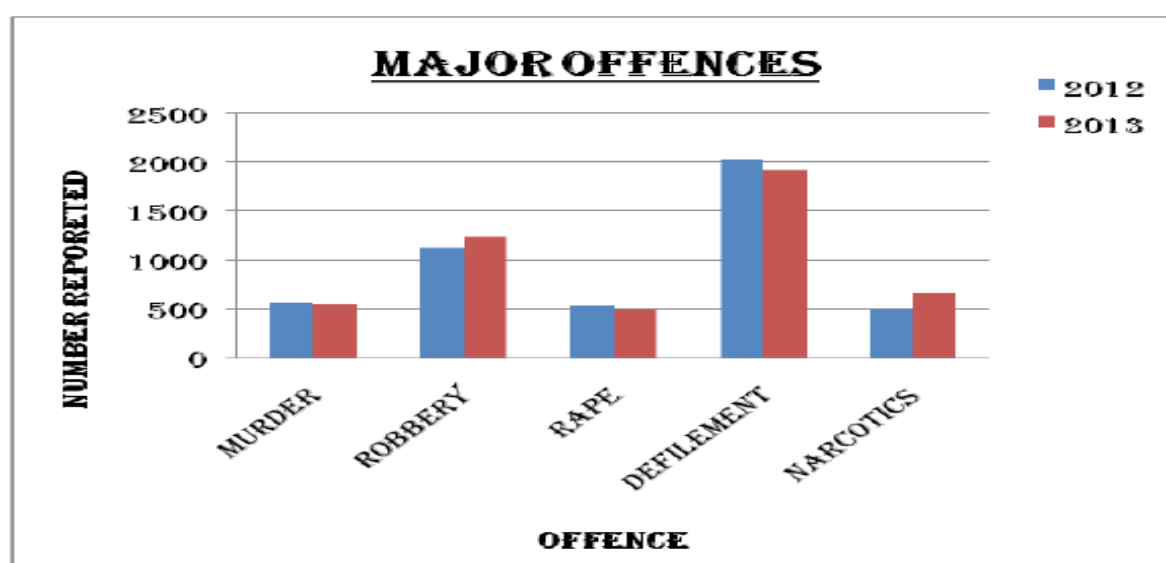
Table 8.18: Status of General Crime Management by Cases (2010-2013)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change (2011-12)	% change (2012-13)
Cases reported	234,242	231,908	228,653	220,489	-1.4	-3.6
Total number of cases refused	9,969	10,801	9,129	9,610	-15.5	5.3
Total number of true cases	224,273	221,107	219,524	210,879	-0.7	-3.9
Total number of cases sent to court	28,105	27,559	31,987	30,995	16.1	-3.1
Total number of cases convicted	9,963	9,047	10,681	9,938	18.1	-7.0
Total number of cases acquitted	684	788	1,164	835	47.7	-28.3
Total number of cases awaiting trial	17,458	17,724	20,142	20,222	13.6	0.4
Total number of cases closed	14,182	17,253	21,804	23,911	26.4	9.7
Total number of cases under investigation	181,986	176,295	165,733	155,973	-6	-5.9

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2013

Defilement continued to top the list of major reported offences in 2013, falling marginally from the previous year's figure (Figure 8.4). This is followed by Robbery, which recorded an increase over the 2012 reported cases.

Figure 8.4: Major Offences Commonly Reported



Source: GPS, 2013

iii. Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons

There is no current data on illicit arm in circulation, however, a baseline survey conducted in 2004 estimated the number of illicit arms in circulation at 220,000. In order to obtain up-to-date data on the number of illicit arms in circulation in Ghana, the National Commission on Small Arms initiated a process to conduct a study in 2013. Evidence from the GPS continued to show 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.

iv. Narcotics Control

The three most common narcotic drugs peddled and abused in the country continued 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 for the second consecutive time from 491 in 2012 to 371 in 2013, after an increase from 473 cases in 2010 to 525 in 2011. This represents a 24.4% decline from the reported cases in 2011, compared with an increase of 6.5% recorded in 2012.

The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded a total of 27 drug trafficking cases in 2013, and successfully prosecuted 37 compared to 43 drug trafficking cases in 2012 and successful prosecution of 10 cases. The cases resulted in the arrest of 44 suspected persons made up of 38 male and six females. Also, a total of 13 postal seizures were made but without any arrest. These developments constituted substantial progress in 2013 compared to the situation in 2012 (Table 8.19).

Table 8.19: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

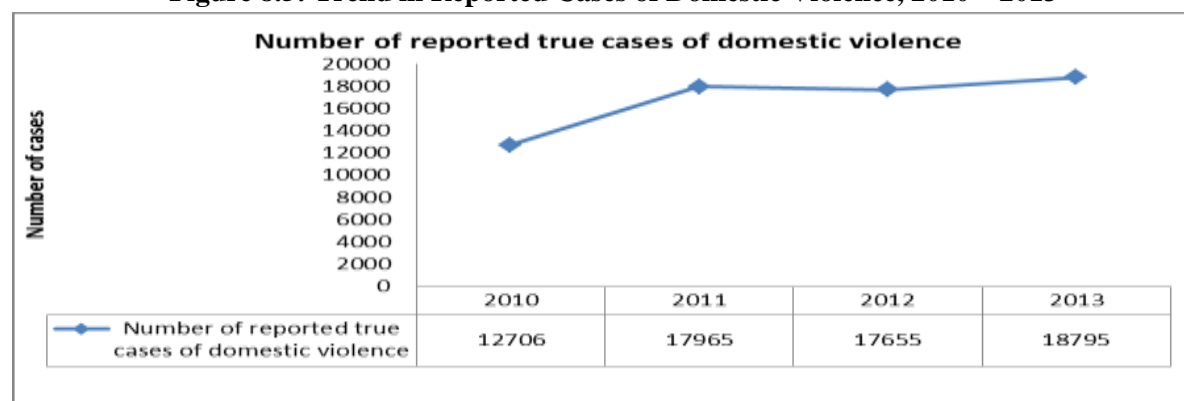
INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NA	-Cases reported (NACOB) = 38 (GH POL.) = 679 -Cases disposed off (NACOB) = 2	Cases reported (NACOB) = 43 Police = 491 Cases disposed (NACOB) = 12	Cases reported NACOB = 27 Police = 371 Cases disposed (NACOB) = 37	Slow progress

Source: NACOB, 2013

v. Support for Victims of Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service continued to record increases in reported cases of domestic violence in 2013. The number of reported cases increased from 17,655 in 2012 to 19,171 in 2013, representing 9% increase.

Figure 8.5: Trend in Reported Cases of Domestic Violence, 2010 – 2013



Source: DOVVSU, 2013

vi. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

Following a decline of about 8% in 2010, the total number of reported cases of fire outbreaks increased for the second consecutive year from 4,995 in 2012 to 5,489 in 2013, representing an increase of about 10%. The bulk were still domestic (37.5%), followed by vehicular (13.8%), bush fire (12%), electrical (10.8%), commercial (9.7%), and institutional (1.7%).

The regional breakdown of the fire outbreaks shows that 26.7% occurred in Greater Accra Region including the Headquarters and Tema Region, followed by 19.6% in the Ashanti Region, 12.3% in the Brong Ahafo Region, and 9.4% and Central Region. The total number of injuries and death arising out of these fire outbreaks were at 62 and 66, respectively. About 612 rescue operations were undertaken, compared to 677 in 2012.

Table 8.20: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	NA	-Fire outbreaks = 2,708 -Rescue operations = 409	4,577 (42%) Rescue operations = 677	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue Operations = 612	Steady 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 = 72,981 - Southern Sector = 28,691 - TOTAL = 101,672 Earthquake = NA	- Northern Sector = 17,973 - Southern Sector = 3,329 - TOTAL = 21,302 Earthquake = NA	Target Not Achieved

Source: MINT, NADMO & GNFS, 2013

The number of recorded Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) associated with flood disasters decreased substantially in 2013, with a total of 21,302 IDPs recorded, made up of 17,973 in the northern sector and 3,329 in the southern sector. The NADMO responded to various disasters/emergencies, including windstorms and flooding countrywide which displaced about 21,302 persons with the death of 7 persons.

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 136,471 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians in 2013 compared to 127,064 in 2012. Residence permits comprising both renewals and fresh applications were 46,245, followed by emergency entry visas including transit visas of 40,466, and extension of visitors permit of 33,817. Re-entry visas issued were 5,987, while 5,917 work permits were granted.

The amount of time spent on checking documents at the major entry points, namely, KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema decreased from 3 minutes on the average in 2012 to 1 minute 45 seconds in 2013. This shows a decline in the waiting time for each passenger by 25%. On the other hand, the amount of time required to process major immigration documents remained the same at three weeks for work permits, extension of visitor's permit/validation, re-entry visa, and emergency entry/transit visa, while it decreased from 8 days to 7 days for residence permits (Table 8.21). During the reporting period, the total number of arrests of persons of various nationalities for breaking immigration laws and regulations recorded by the Service was 1,281.

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit	NA	84 (100%)	314 (48%)	1,122 (257.32%)	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 3wks (25 %reduction -within 8 days(14% increase) -within 5 working days (28.6% reduction -within 3 days (40%reduction) -within 3 days (%reduction)	-Work permits = 3wks -Resident permits = 7 working days - Extension of visitors permits validation = 5 working days - Re-entry visa = 3 days - Emergency entry / transit visa = 72 hrs	Steady Progress
3. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	15% reduction	3 Minutes (100%)	3 Minutes (25% increased)	1 Min 45 Sec (25% decrease)	Target achieved
4. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	10%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of Data

Source: MINT & GIS, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure public safety and security:

Strength of the Ghana Police Service

- The Ghana Police Service continued to maintain peace and order in the country before and after the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections and quelled the ethnic communal conflicts and attacks that erupted in some parts of the country particularly Yendi, Bawku, Nkonya, Alavanyo, and Kumasi;
- Through the establishment of a National Patrol Department, the Service increased frontline policing, including highway patrol, “Tent City” and community police activities, static men and vehicles for visibility and accessibility in Accra, Tema and Kumasi. It also embarked on regular swoops leading to the arrest of some hardened criminals and drug pushers in their hideouts in the major cities; and
- To aid the operations of the Police, two mobile clinic vans, communication equipment, six marine police speed boats, and 14 Maverick armoured vehicles were acquired. In addition, the Service established a Marine Police Unit in the Western Region to protect the oil and gas industry.

Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons:

- The National Commission on Small Arms continued with public education and sensitisation programmes on the dangers and impact of illicit arms and gun violence;
- The National Commission on Small Arms organized workshops to review and harmonise Legislation on Firearms to conform to international conventions and best practices; and
- The National Commission on Small Arms facilitated the marking of about 10% of arms in the custody of the Ghana Armed Forces in the Greater Accra Region under the first phase of the National Arms Marking Project.

Narcotic Control:

- The Narcotics Control Board intensified its enforcement and control activities which resulted in the seizure of a total gross weight of 319.06 kilogrammes of various narcotic drugs; and
- The Board stepped up its operations in the fight against the abuse and trafficking of illicit narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals as well as psychotropic substances.

Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

- The Communication Strategy on Domestic Violence issues was developed to facilitate educational campaigns and training for the prevention of gender-based violence and protection of survivors of gender-based violence;
- The Domestic Violence Victim Support Fund was launched to galvanize support for funding; and
- A training manual was developed for domestic violence service providers, as well as for the sensitisation of stakeholders on domestic violence.

Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention:

- Three hundred personnel were trained and passed out into the Service;
- The GNFS carried out public education in over 300 establishments and companies nationwide, including MMDAs and lorry parks;
- The Service trained 542 civilians to augment the Anti-Bush Fire Volunteers nationwide;
- A total of 5,091 fire certificates were issued after fire inspection activities were undertaken;
- The NADMO continued the implementation of its Flood Disaster Preparedness Programme by desilting and widening the main river channels of the Kpeshie, Mokuse, Gbeemi, Lafa and Odaw in Accra and Tema Metropolis to increase their capacity to prevent flooding;
- The NADMO completed the first phase of the Wasakuse dredging project in Big Ada which benefitted farmers and fisherman in the area; and
- The NADMO organized training in disaster risk management for 10 Regional Coordinators, 216 District Coordinators, Platform Members, Disaster Technical Advisory Committee Members, and the Parliamentary Select Committee for Defence and Interior.

Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme:

- In line with government's social justice policy, the Ghana Prisons Service continued the construction of the second phase of the Ankaful Maximum Security Prison to facilitate the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners, provide accommodation to officers, and provide for the safe custody of prisoners;
- Regarding inmates education, 52 and 45 inmates were prepared and presented for NVTI and Basic Education Certificate Examination, respectively, in 2013; and
- Also 10 candidates were prepared to write the November/December West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE).

National Peace Council:

- The National Peace Council in collaboration with its partners, in the run-up to the Supreme Court verdict on the election petition organised a National Peace Summit in Accra. This Summit brought together the representatives of the various political parties,

religious groups, traditional leaders, CSOs, development partners and Ghanaians from all walks of life. This summit was meant to get the major stakeholders in the election petition and their followers to pledge to accept and abide by the Supreme Court verdict peacefully, no matter which way it went;

- The NPC opened offices in all the ten regional administrative areas of Ghana and recruited staff to fill vacancies at the national secretariat, regional and some district secretariats;
- The NPC organised workshops on Mediation, Dialogue and Negotiation; a Training-of-Trainer Workshop for board members and some selected Staff; and a Training-of-Trainer workshop for some selected staff;
- The NPC organized workshops in Ho in the Volta Region and in Bolgatanga in the Upper East Region to bring together all peace building actors in those regions and begin the compilation of a national database of peace actors;
- The NPC identified women, MMDAs, selected CSOs and youth as critical components of the peace building architecture. The NPC, with support from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) and the UNDP, organized capacity building workshops for Queenmothers, women and youth in the Northern, Upper West and Brong Ahafo Regions. This was to build capacity that would help to respond to early warning signals;
- The NPC collaborated with the University of Cape Coast to conduct conflict assessment studies in the middle belt (Ashanti, Eastern and Brong Ahafo Regions), and southern belt (Western, Central, Greater Accra and Volta Regions). The aim of the workshops was to enable the NPC identify the various conflict sites and the relevant stakeholders and develop a clear understanding of the substantive interests of stakeholders.

Ghana Immigration Service

- The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) ensured greater enforcement of immigration laws at the entry points of the country's borders;
- Six hundred and sixty-one foreigners were arrested and 735 people of various nationalities were refused entry into the country for failing to meet arrival conditions, while 445 cases of fraudulent nature were intercepted at the KIA;
- The operations of the Border Patrol Unit of the GIS were enhanced by the installation of Border Surveillance Systems (CCTV and WIFI Systems) at 15 out of 17 strategically selected Border Control Points throughout the country; and
- The Ghana Refugee Board of the GIS in collaboration with other stakeholders produced and issued travel documents to refugees in the country.

8.2.11 Forestalling External Aggression

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2013 were aimed at forestalling external aggression, safeguarding territorial integrity and contributing to international peace-keeping efforts. In order to track the 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 peace-keeping operations.

Status of Selected Indicators

The capacity of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) continued to be enhanced to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peace-keeping efforts. A key objective under the GSGDA is to ensure that the staff strength of the GAF is at least maintained at the preceding year's level even after accounting for possible losses through retirement, death, etc. Progress towards the attainment of this objective is monitored through net recruitment rate which is a measure of the deference between recruitment rate and attrition rate. Available data indicate that the net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces stood at -1.2% in 2013 compared to 0.7% in 2012. This falls short of the target of 11% set for 2013 (Table 8.22).

Table 8.22: Forestall External Aggression

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012		Indicator Status in 2013		Progress towards 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%	= 0.7%	= 0.5%	= -1.2%	= 5.3%	Target not achieved	
2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	33.1%	Approv (Gh¢'mil) 2009:156.56 %Chg:-41.3%	Actual (Gh¢'mil) 197.28 38.8%	Approv (Gh¢'mil) 210.30 %Chg:2.35%	Actual (Gh¢'mil) 368.0 -10.88%	Approv (Gh¢'mil) 492.76 %Chg: 134.31%;	Actual (Gh¢'mil) 555.57 50.97%	Target Achieved
3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%	33.0%		15.70%		Target Achieved	

Source: MOD, 2013

Budgetary resources allocated and released to the Ministry of Defence for the implementation of its programmes, projects and activities increased in 2013. Actual resources released increased from GH¢368.0 million in 2012 to GH¢555.57 million in 2013, representing 50.97% increase over the 2012 level. The GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts. The percentage of Armed Forces deployed for peacekeeping, however, decreased from 33% in 2012 to 15.7% in 2013.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to forestall external aggression and safeguard territorial integrity:

- The Ministry of Defence acquired personal weapons, troop carrying vehicles (TCVs), and infantry fire-assault vehicles (IFAVs) for the Ghana Armed Forces;
- Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) in collaboration with other security agencies helped to combat violent crimes as well as checked illegal logging and mining to curb environmental degradation. It effectively monitored the entire land border, and contributed troops and equipment towards international peace keeping operations;
- The Ghana Navy provided security for the off-shore oil and gas fields, and effectively monitored and controlled our marine resources; and
- The Ghana Air Force also provided adequate surveillance of our airspace and international borders, and improved troop lift capacity by air for emergency and peace support operations.

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 MGCSP to promote the rights of children;
- Establish a holistic National Social Protection Framework to ensure harmonization of various schemes; and
- Undertake relevant legislation and institutional land reforms.

In order to track the 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 2013. The number of reported cases of child trafficking decreased marginally from 10 in 2012 to nine in 2013. Child abuse cases declined substantially from 27 in 2012 to 15 in 2013 (Table 8.23).

The capacity of the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), a key government institution responsible for providing social welfare services to the vulnerable and excluded, continued to be enhanced with increase in budgetary resource allocation and in the number of training programmes.

Table 8.23: Improving Access to rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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)	0.22%	NA	Lack of data
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 = 1 # Child trafficking = 10 # Child abuse = 27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Child trafficking = 9 # Child abuse = 15 	Steady progress

Source:MOGCSP/DOVVSU, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- The DOVVSU developed guidelines to facilitate the disbursement of the Human Trafficking Fund (HTF) for the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of human trafficking victims;

- The DOVVSU drafted the referral strategy to link human trafficking victims to the appropriate services;
- The MOGCSP finalized the National Child Protection Policy to ensure the holistic protection and welfare of the Ghanaian child within a functional family welfare framework;
- The MOGCSP prepared a Consolidated Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child highlighting practical strides made to address the concerns of children;
- The Early Childhood Care and Development Policy was reviewed to improve ECCD services for children aged 0-8 years;
- The MOGCSP promoted the rights of children by creating awareness in communities and among stakeholders; and
- As part of the effort to improve the provision of social welfare services, effort was initiated to incorporate the Department of Social Welfare into the decentralize system.

8.2.13 Promotion of National Culture and Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2013 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the development of national culture; (ii) strengthen the National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs; and (iii) develop a comprehensive legal framework for the tourism sector.

In order to track the 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 be settled in the country's traditional administration. The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country decreased in 2013. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded a total of 400 cases in 2013 as compared to 650 cases in 2012. Out of the 400 recorded disputes, 14% (56) were resolved, while 86% are still pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs. Also, 16 draft LIs on chieftaincy lines of succession were laid before Parliament and 18 chieftaincy succession plans with regard to both skins and stools were documented and verified.

The perennial problem of inadequate budgetary resources that has confronted institutions of chieftaincy and national culture began to improve in 2013. The total budgetary resources allocated to the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs (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 2013 amounted to GH¢20.228 million compared to GH¢1.833 million in 2012. Out of this an amount of GH¢7.745 million was actually released, representing only 38.3% of the approved.

Table 8.24: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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 	= 650 = 150 (23.1%) = 500 (76.9%)	=400 =56 (14%) =344 (86%)	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) 	15.71% (11 of 70) legislated and reports generated & circulated 23.73% (14 of 59) sent to Parliament for legislation.	18 chieftaincy succession plans were documented and verified 15 LIs on lines of succession were successfully laid	Steady progress
3. Percentage change in resources to national culture development	NA NA NA	Actual Releases <i>(Ghc 'mil)%Chg</i> - MCC = NA - National House of Chief = NA - NCC = 6.567	<i>(Ghc 'mil) %Chg</i> MCC = 1.11 mill NHCs = 0.112 mil NCC = 0.611 mil	MOCTA= GHc7.745 mil	Steady progress

Source: Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote national culture for development:

- Reports on the first phase of ascertainment and codification of customary land and family laws in 20 Traditional Areas were launched;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, through the judicial process continued to resolve chieftaincy cases thus creating peaceful environment and improved productivity;
- Legislative Instruments on lines of succession were processed for passage into law while the Royal Code of Ethics for Chiefs and Queen Mothers was launched to ensure the dignity of Traditional Authority in the country; and
- Training workshop was organized for 46 chieftaincy staff from across the country to sharpen their skills in chieftaincy law and administration.

8.2.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

The policy interventions implemented under this focus area in 2013 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Accelerate economic and social integration with regional and/or sub-regional states;
- Sustain the 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 the 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; and
- Total number of Ghana Missions abroad.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The total number of Ghana’s Missions abroad increased to 57 in 2013 from 56 in 2012 as a result of the creation of one more Mission in 2013. They include 51 Missions and 6 Consulates. The 51 Embassies and High Commissions consist of 49 High Commissions and Embassies and 2 Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York. Twenty-three Missions are in Africa, 13 in Europe, 10 in the Middle East and Asia, and five 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 8.25).

In 2013, Ghana participated in a number of high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The country participated in eight Presidential Summits and 137 conferences/forums as well as 60 trade exhibitions. In order to strengthen their capacity for economic diplomacy, Ghana Missions abroad continued to be resourced for trade and investment promotions. All the 51 Missions and six Consulates abroad, including the newly established Consulate, have trade and investment desk officers. Although the MOTI has only six Trade Offices in the Missions abroad, a trade schedule is handled by one officer in every Missions abroad, as part of the economic diplomacy remit to the Missions abroad.

Meanwhile, Ghana continued to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify them and incorporate them into domestic legislation. In 2013, five international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. They included: Arms Trade Treaty; Statute of the International Renewable Agency; Third Supplementary Protocols Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and components and Ammunition; Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime; The African Youth Charter; the International Labour Organization (ILO) Maritime Labour Convention.

Table 8.25: Strengthening Domestic and International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Total number of Ghana’s missions abroad	# of Missions = 55	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 6	# of Missions = 51 # 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	# 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	# ratified = 5 (Arms Trade Treaty; Statute of the International Renewable Agency; Third Supplementary Protocols Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and components and Ammunition; Supplementing the United Nations Convention	Target not achieved

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
		Combating Corruption, 2003)	Cotonou Partnership Agreement between Members of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	Against Transnational Organized Crime; The African Youth Charter; the International Labour Organization (ILO) Maritime Labour Convention.	
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	4 NA 57 25	# of Presidential summits = 8 Trade & Investment negotiations = 2 #of conference = 137 #of exhibition = 60	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	51 7	Target achieved

Source: MFA, 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to strengthen domestic and international relations/partnership for development:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFA&RI) in tandem with its neighbouring Missions facilitated cooperation with sub-regional neighbours to address the challenges of the spread of terror networks, human and drug trafficking, money laundering, proliferation of small arms and illegal weapons along our borders;
- The MFA&RI facilitated the participation of the President of the Republic of Ghana in the ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit Session in Abidjan and the 43rd Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of States and Governments of ECOWAS in Abuja. Both Summits dwelt on the resolution of crisis in the sub-region, with special emphasis on the crisis in Mali and Guinea Bissau within the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 2085. Ghana signed the ECOWAS agreement for the construction of a three-lane express highway from Abidjan to Lagos;
- The MFA&RI facilitated the participation of the President of Ghana in his maiden AU meeting in Addis Ababa where he reiterated his support for the ideals of the AU and his commitment to a united continent. The meeting adopted the AU Commission's strategic plan for 2014-17;
- The MFA&RI as the focal point of Permanent Joint Commissions for Cooperation (PJCC), coordinated the participation of our private and public sectors stakeholders in the 8th Session of the Ghana-Guinea PJCC, as well as the 11th Session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso PJCC;
- The MFA&RI facilitated a high level Government and business delegation to participate in the African Global Business Forum and the Annual Investment Meeting in Dubai;
- The MFA&RI through its Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva continued to articulate Ghana's views and position in major multilateral institutions to which Ghana belongs in order to help search for sustainable solutions to the challenges confronting international peace, stability, security, and socio-economic development;
- The of President of Ghana paid a High Level Visit to the UK at the invitation of Prime Minister Rt. Hon. David Cameron, during which a number of bilateral economic and

technical cooperation agreements were signed for implementation. The President also visited Turkey and France where he held economic bilateral talks with his counterparts. In addition, various senior Government officials paid important visits to strengthen relations with key bilateral partners such as Russia, China, Japan, and Korea; and

- High level visits were paid to the country by President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran, H.E. General Michel Sleiman of Lebanon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Hon. John Bard and the Governor-General of Canada Rt. Hon. David Johnson, among others. During these visits bilateral economic talks were held with H.E. the President of Ghana.

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 use 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 statistical reports produced;
- Share of budgetary resources to the key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination; and
- Proportion of the population registered under the National Identification Programme.

Status of Selected Indicators:

There is a high and growing demand for statistical data and information in recent times to monitor the progress towards the achievement of major strategic objectives including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the GSGDA. The GSS produce and publish a number of statistical reports in 2013. At least ten key reports were prepared, compared with 13 reports in 2012, including: national census analytical report; 10 regional census analytical reports; non-monetary poverty in Ghana; report on Millennium Development Goals in Ghana based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census; Women and Men in Ghana report; Elderly in Ghana report; Education and Literacy report; Children Adolescent and Youth report; Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics report; and Census Atlas.

In addition GSS produced its usual economic statistics, such as inflation rates, construction input costs, gross domestic product, and external trade. It also updated external trade statistics. Also the usual social and demographic statistics on population, health, environmental sanitation, migration, culture, labour/employment, education and crime/judicial proceedings, were produced.

A major setback to the production of statistics in the National Statistical System is that the definition of concepts, variables and classifications used in data production from the various data collection sources (censuses, surveys and administrative data) tend to vary. The situation introduces inconsistencies into data production, reporting and interpretation. As the leader in the production of official statistics and coordinator of the National Statistical System, the GSS published a Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana.

The resource constraints that have continuously faced the key national institutions responsible for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, such as the GSS, NDPC, MDAs and MMDAs, improved in 2013. Comprehensive data on budgetary resources to all MDAs, MMDAs, GSS and NDPC is not available, however NDPC continued to utilise the 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. Meanwhile GSS developed a Ghana Statistics Development Project (GSDP), which is aimed at strengthening the National Statistics System (NSS) in the production and dissemination of timely and robust statistics relevant for evidence-based policy-making. The initiative was expected to be funded with a grant of US\$10 million from the Statistics for Results Facility-Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) and a credit of US\$30 million from the International Development Association (IDA).

Table 8.26: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making, 2009-2013

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Share of budgetary resources to key institutions responsible for data collection and dissemination	NA	Budgetary approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M&E = Gh¢11.8mil •Statistics = Gh¢4.84 mil •GSS = Gh¢0.565 mil 	Budgetary approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M&E = NA •Statistics <p>GSS = Gh¢3 mil (GoG release = Gh¢1.676 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.324mil)</p> <p>NDPC = Gh¢2.042 mil (GoG release = Gh¢0.254 mil; DPs = Gh¢1.592 mil*)</p>	NA	Lack of lack
2. Number of key national statistical 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)	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)	2 (including 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports)	Target Achieved
3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in the 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.	There was 1,063,378 turn out which represents 60.94% of 2007 Estimated Population of 1,744,722	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three Northern Regions registration exercise completed. •Total of 2,174,745 registered in three Northern Regions representing 57% of the 2010 census population total of 3,797,026 above 6yrs. •Bunkpurugu District registration suspended for security reasons. 	Target achieved All ten regions coverage achieved resulting in total of 15,216,450 registered representing 70% of total registerable population, i.e. above 6yrs (2010 census). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •9.2 million records processed. •2.7million national identity cards printed.

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
					900,000 national identity cards distributed in Greater Accra.

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2013

National Identification Authority:

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 NIA is to create a national database to help implement the NIS. 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 *Ghanacard*, 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 acquisition of passport and driver's license, shipping and clearing of goods from the port, banking service, 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 and completed the registration exercise in the three northern regions, namely, Northern, Upper East and Upper West in 2013. Overall, 15,216,450 people were registered, representing a turn-out of 70.3%, which was a higher turn-out than the 60.94% in the registration exercise in 2012 (Table 8.27). According to the Authority, a total of 2,719,416 (2,145,479 for Greater Accra Region and 573,919 for Ashanti Region) cards were printed, and over 900,000 cards had been distributed in the Greater Accra Region by the close of 2013.

Table 8.27: Percentage of Population Registered with NIA by Region

Region	Estimated Population	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
Northern	2,223,236 [*]	1,088,194	48.95
Upper West	631,900 [*]	424,801	67.23
Upper East	941,890 [*]	661,750	70.26
Totals	18,257,969	15,216,450	

Source: NIA, 2013

NB: [^] Estimates based on year 2007 projections: * Estimates based on 2010 Population Census Results.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to promote evidence-based decision-making:

National Development Planning Commission:

- The 2012 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 finalised and printed a National M&E Manual to serve as a guide for all M&E practitioners and enhance coherence amongst others;
- The NDPC hosted about seven 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
- The M&E/Statistics SWG in collaboration with GMEF, launched the JASMES framework.

Ghana Statistical Service:

- The GSS initiated a process to conduct the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) and Census of Agriculture in Ghana. The IBES will be a primary source to benchmark statistics, covering not only the units in a formal sector but in informal as well, and focusing on non-household business activities. On the other hand, the Census of Agriculture in Ghana will address the poor quality and paucity of Agriculture data;
- The GSS published a Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana; and
- The GSS initiated the process to revise long-term census and survey calendar for GSS (i.e., key surveys, including those on poverty, and also the release final survey results).

National Identification Authority:

- The National Identity Regulations, 2013 (L.I. 2111) was enacted;
- NIA completed the establishment of the National Identity Register and began the full operation of the NIS;
- NIA continued printing and distributing of Ghanacards to the respective individuals in the Greater Accra Region;
- NIA continued to invest in the expansion and improvement of the National Identification System to increase its efficiency and performance, by making it fully functional and decentralizing its operations to all the regions.

8.2.16 Managing Migration for National Development

The policy interventions implemented under this focus area were aimed at minimising the negative impact and optimising the positive impact of migration for Ghana's development. In order to track the 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 comprehensive data on the total number of Ghanaians living abroad are not available, the size of the Ghanaian population living abroad is estimated to be large due to the relatively high net migration rate.⁷ The EU's profile on Ghana estimates that about 3 million Ghanaians live abroad.

Ghanaians living abroad continued to make various contributions to the development of the country, including supporting households, investing in land purchases, building houses, investing in businesses, etc. Data on remittances from abroad shows that in 2010, remittances into the country amounted to US\$2.1 billion, and rose to US\$2.2 billion in 2011. It then experienced a marginal decline to US\$1.8 billion in 2012 and then increased slightly to US\$1.97 billion in 2013. Between 2010 and 2013, a total of about US\$4,382.41 million of inward remittances were received from USA and Canada. This was followed by the United Kingdom, which recorded about US\$1,042.76 million, the European Union (US\$824.40 million), Other countries (US\$650.28 million), ECOWAS (US\$287.72 million), and the rest of Africa (US\$109.21 million).

Table 8.28: Managing Migration for National Development

INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. Ratio of remittances to GDP	10%	11.7% (US\$1.788 bil)	4.3% (US\$1.8 bil)	4.4% (US\$1.97 bil)	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)	101,871 (No. Registered) 2,917,688 (Estimated number of Ghanaians)	EU's profile on Ghana estimates that about 3million Ghanaians live abroad	Lack of data

Source: BOG, MFA 2013

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2013 to ensure improved management of migration for national development:

- A Diaspora Support Unit was established at the Legal and Consular Bureau of the MFA&RI to compile a comprehensive database of Ghanaians in the Diaspora;
- The MFA&RI and its Missions abroad coordinated Presidential audience with the Ghanaian communities during the President's foreign travels to London, Paris, Ankara, and Bamako to solicit their input into national development;
- Technical work on the drafting of Migration Policy for Ghana, as well as stakeholder consultations were completed;
- The Ministry of Interior continued to work with stakeholder institutions, including the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), to enhance the capacity for the implementation of Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN) programme. This programme facilitated the return of highly qualified African nationals, including Ghanaians residing in the diaspora to contribute to the socio-economic development of Ghana by returning home to take up key positions in priority sectors such as health, education, economics, finance, public service, and political administration;

⁷Net migration rate is the difference between immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1000 inhabitants

- The Migration Unit continued to participate in the Global Forum on Migration and Development as a regular member; and
- As part of the ongoing efforts to engage with Ghanaians in the diaspora, a Ghanaian Diaspora Business Summit was organized in 2013.

8.2 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 40.8% of the 71 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 12.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 46.5% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represented a decline in performance over the 2012, when 50.1% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 11.3% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 38.6% of them did not achieve their respective target.

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

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Although the target for The Transition Act was achieved in the year under review, its maiden application was not without challenges. In particular, the Transition Act does not make provision for the transfer of power from an incumbent government to itself as was the case in 2013, and the implementation of section 11 of the law, which covers the election of the Speaker and swearing-in of a new Parliament. Therefore, it is 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.

Despite the fact that budgetary allocations and releases to the IGIs have improved, significant challenges remain, particularly with respect to timely releases of funds and budget shortfalls. For example, the NMC continued to record substantial shortfall in budgetary resources. It is, therefore, recommended that the NMC should be prioritized for improved resource allocation and releases, to enable it effectively build capacity to deliver on its mandate. The following recommendations are also made:

- A system must be developed to enable NDPC assess information on budgetary allocation to MDAs from MOF and CAGD for monitoring purposes
- Annual performance and financial reports must be submitted to NDPC by end of the first quarter of ensuing year as required by law (Financial Administration Act, 654, 2003).

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The Government continued to make effort in 2013 at enhancing the financial capacity of MMDAs to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level. Although the share of Central Government's transfers to MMDAs in total discretionary budget improved marginally in 2013 on the account of the implementation of the composite budget, the share of MMDAs' total revenue in relation to total national revenue decreased. Therefore, it is 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.

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

The current data from the GSS indicates that income inequality has widened between the rich and the poor in the country over the last seven years. To reverse this trend, it is recommended that a broad-based set of social policies be pursued beyond economic growth policies to ensure a balanced and holistic development of every part and segment of the country. This will also require intensification of well-targeted social intervention policies to deprived areas in the country. In this regard the establishment of special development areas to reduce poverty and inequality as a key social intervention outlined under the GSGDA such as SADA, CEDECOM and MiDA is a welcome development. The implementation of the proposal to establish a sector working group on special development zones did not materialize. Thus, it is recommended that the initiative be revitalized in order to ensure coordinated technical and financial support to the special development zones initiatives.

For an effective assessment of the impact of these interventions on regional income disparities, comprehensive data is required. More specifically, in order to ensure the availability of data on a consistent basis and avoid delays and redundancy in critical surveys, it is important for Ghana to develop and implement a long term surveys plan and maximise the use of administrative sources as integral part of official statistics.

8.3.4 Public Policy Management

To ensure a coherent and effective coordination of public policy, efforts continued to be made to ensure that the implementation of programmes and projects by the MDAs and MMDAs are effectively linked to the national development policy framework as well as to the national budget. The NDPC and MoF continued to develop systems and procedures to ensure that programmes and projects of the MDAs and MMDAs are based on their sector and district medium-term development plans, respectively.

However, considerable weaknesses persist, such as conflicting and lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities of some key national institutions responsible for managing and coordinating the implementation of public policies. Consistent to the recommendation in the 2012 report to ensure that the respective roles, responsibilities and relationships between the key national institutions involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and allocation of budgetary resources, including the NDPC, MoF, Office of the President, and MLGRD, are reviewed and clearly defined, His Excellency the President in his 2013 State of the Nation Address (SONA) announced the re-location of the planning function from MOF to NDPC. Subsequently a joint taskforce of NDPC and MOF was constituted to over-see the implementation of H.E. the President directives. It is therefore recommended that the work of the joint taskforce be accelerated to ensure that some of the challenges related to conflict in roles and responsibilities are permanently addressed.

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 have been the building of the right skills set in Ghana's Public Service and development of appropriate performance based management systems for effective implementation of government policies. However, significant challenges still exist such as poor skills 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 HRMIS, aimed at establishing a reliable public service-wide HR information system for effective and efficient payroll management, planning and management of the HR. The recommendation is that this initiative should be prioritized for support and accelerated.

8.3.6 Development Communication

In the 2013 ranking of the PFI, Ghana moved up three places from 30th in 2012 to 27th in 2013. This puts Ghana back on track in maintaining its record as one of the Africa's traditional leaders in the respect for journalists and free expression. It is recommended that the interventions implemented in 2013 to improve on Ghana's rankings be sustained. In order to position the media to become partners in development and not a distractive force, it was recommended in the 2012 APR that the media be given coordinated support for the development of their capacities for self-regulation. However, this recommendation received limited attention in 2013. Therefore, it is recommended that the capacity of the NMC should be enhanced to enable it play its oversight role, including ensuring that the existing regulatory framework for media practice is reviewed and strengthened effectively.

8.3.7 Women and Governance

Efforts continued to be made to improve women's participation in political governance, but progress remained slow. Though women have been appointed to high profile positions, the overall representation of women in elected and appointed public office remained at 23% in 2013 and far behind the target of at least 40%.

The budgetary allocation to the MOGCSP, which is responsible for implementing interventions to enhance gender equality and rights of women, increased in 2013 but still falls short of the requirement outlined in the medium-term sector plan of the MOGCSP. It is, therefore, recommended that the effort of the MOGCSP to implement the re-engineered Action Plan to enhance gender equality and rights of women should be given the required support.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The key national anti-corruption institutions, the CHRAJ and the EOCO, continued to perform their statutory functions in 2013. Although the 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) report released by the Transparency International placed Ghana in a better position than in the previous year, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders was high. At its sittings in 2013 on the 2011 Auditor-General's Report, the PAC of the Parliament issued a total of 14 recommendations on various cases, including overpayment of contract, award of contract above threshold, contract irregularities, procurement irregularities, misappropriation of funds, and payroll irregularities. The efforts at further strengthening the legislative environment and the institutional capacity for fighting corruption should be intensified. The CHRAJ should be supported to effectively implement the Anti-Corruption Plan developed in 2011.

8.3.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

In spite of the fact that the capacity of the legal system was strengthened with more lawyers called to the Bar and Bench in 2013, and expansion of the computerisation of the court process, progress on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute remained slow. In this regard, it is important to intensify the effort of strengthening the judicial system through the recruitment of more personnel, the provision of more court infrastructure, the acceleration of the pace of the court computerisation process, and an increase in the use of the ADR process to enable it have a significant impact on the administration of justice.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The GPS continues to receive insufficient budgetary resources for its activities. For the period under review, the GPS received only 37.5% of its approved budget in 2013. The persistent shortfalls have constituted a major constraint to effectively implementing their programmes and achieving its goals. Furthermore, the GPS is faced with acute residential and office accommodation challenges as most of its Regional Offices are housed in 2 or 3 rooms, with 90% of its staff living in self-rented premises. Therefore, it is recommended that the necessary steps are taken to address these challenges to enable the GPS achieve its target of ensuring public safety and security.

8.3.11 Forestalling External Aggression

The effort at strengthening the capacity of GAF to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peace keeping efforts recorded limited progress in 2013. The percentage recruitment fell short of attrition rate in 2013. It is therefore recommended that necessary steps are taking to reverse the situation and put the on-going capacity building initiative of the GAF back on track. With increasing sophistication of the Ghanaian economy and increasing threat of pirate attacked arising out of production of oil in commercial quantities, the GAF are faced with increasing demand, new threats and responsibilities. It is therefore important to sustain the effort at building adequate capacity to forestall external aggression and protect the newly found oil from piracy, especially in the area of sea surveillance and aerial ability to patrol the territorial waters of Ghana, particularly over the oilfields

8.3.12 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

Efforts at building the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with the worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse continued in 2013. Though some improvements continued to be recorded in 2013, the increases remain still low to address the persistent resource challenges of these institutions, especially by the Department of Social Welfare. It is, therefore, recommended that the effort at resourcing these institutions, which has begun should be intensified and sustained. Also, data on child abuse and child trafficking in Ghana are sketchy and often scattered without any particular institutions being wholly responsible. Therefore, it is recommended that an effective system, for monitoring, tracking, sensitizing and gathering of relevant data, be developed.

8.3.13 Promotion of National Culture for Development

Chieftaincy disputes continued to challenge the country's traditional administration. The documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession continued to be slow. Though the logistical and budgetary challenges of the institutions responsible for coordinating interventions in this area have improved, significant gap still exists for the implementation of planned activities. To reduce the persistently high number of chieftaincy disputes, it is recommended that the initiative on chieftaincy lines of succession already started by the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs and the National House of Chiefs should be intensified and given the necessary urgency.

8.3.14 Strengthening International Relations (Partnership) for Development

Ghana continued to strengthen international partnership and cooperation for development through resourcing its Missions abroad, and participating in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. The major foreign policy imperative of Ghana continued to be the pursuit of economic diplomacy and attaining friendly relationship with neighbours. To achieve these, the effort at strengthening the capacity of the relevant trade and investment desk officers should be sustained through continuous training and deployment of persons with the appropriate skills set to Ghana's Missions abroad. In addition to trade and investment promotion, the capacity of the Missions to promote Ghana's culture and tourism should be strengthened.

8.3.15 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

To promote evidence-based decision-making, the 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 NDPC continued to prepare the APR on the implementation of the GSGDA, while the NIA continued mass registration of the population to create a National Identification System. The activities of these institutions continued to depend largely on donor support. For sustainability of programme interventions, it is important to develop an appropriate financing arrangement that ensures that resources are made available to these institutions on sustainable basis.

8.3.16 Managing Migration for National Development

Even though comprehensive data on the proportion of Ghanaians living abroad is still not available, Ghanaians living abroad constitute a major constituency for the development of the country. They continued to make various contributions, including remittances towards the development of the country. The initiative by the Migration Policy Unit of the Ministry of Interior to design appropriate mechanism for capturing data on Ghanaians living abroad has so far not made significant progress. In order to effectively integrate the issues of migration into the national development agenda it is important to institute an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism to generate information and data on Ghanaian citizens living abroad and immigrants in the country for effective policy formulation and planning.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2013 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the preparation of the 2013 Budget and the extent to which its priorities and distribution of resources were aligned to the priorities of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013 and its costing framework, respectively. The chapter 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 examines the alignment of the 2013 spending priorities of both Government of Ghana (GOG) and the Development Partners (DPs) with the thematic areas of the GSGDA and provides an analysis of the poverty reduction spending by sector based on GOG expenditures only.

9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

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 2013 budget. The 2013 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 MDAs 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 MOF in September 2012, following the receipt of each MDAs budget submissions. 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 MOF consolidated them into a national budget for Cabinet review before submission to Parliament for the passage into the Appropriations Act, 2012 (Act 827).

With 2012 being an election year, only a three months budget estimate in lieu of appropriation was submitted to Parliament in line with the Constitutional provision relating to the submission of draft estimates by 30th November 2012, while the full 2013 budget was completed in the first quarter of 2013.

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2013 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA

In 2013 the macroeconomic objective of the Government was largely based on the macroeconomic framework of the GSGDA, which is in its last year of implementation. The GSGDA projected the average real GDP growth rate at 8.3% and set sectoral growth rates for agriculture at 6%, industry at 12% and services at 7.5% in 2013. The key sector to lead that GDP growth was industry. Even though the economy was expected to remain strong with a single digit end of period inflation rate, 2013 national budget projected a real GDP growth rate of 8% as a result of some underlying fiscal challenges and the risks that confronted the economy during the last quarter of 2012. The corresponding sectoral growth rates to the reduced GDP growth were 4.9% for agriculture, 8.7% for industry and 8.5% for services.

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework, 2011-2013

Key Macroeconomic Indicators	2011			2012			2013		
	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA	Budget	Outturn
Real GDP Growth (%)	12.30	12.30	15.0	9.30	9.40	8.8	8.30	8.0	7.6
Inflation:									
- Annual Average (%)	8.50	8.80	8.70	NA	8.70	9.20	<9.20	8.9	11.6
- End of Period (%)	9.00	8.50	8.60	NA	8.50	8.80	<8.8	9.0	13.5
Stock Reserves (in months of imports cover)	>3.0	>3.0	3.2	>3.0	>3.0	3.0	>3.0	>3.0	
Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	NA	7.50	2.00	NA	4.80	11.1	NA	9.0	10.9
Sectoral growth rates (%):									
- Agriculture	6.2	6.2	0.8	6.1	4.8	2.3	6.0	4.9	5.2
- Industry	25.4	25.4	41.1	14.1	18.8	11.0	12.0	8.7	7.3
- Services	9.9	9.9	8.3	8.7	7.7	11.0	7.50	8.5	9.6
Domestic Revenue to GDP ratio (%) (Excluding Grants)	NA	29.8	19.7	NA	22.0	21.60	NA	25.1	20.4

Source: GSGDA, 2010-2013, MOF, Budget Statements 2011-2013, GSS, BOG

The provisional outturn for 2013 was an overall real GDP growth rate of 7.6%, as against the GSGDA target of 8.3% and the budget target of 8%, with corresponding sectoral growth rate of 5.2% for agriculture, 7.3% for industry and 9.6% for services. By end of December 2013 all but three of the macroeconomic indicators under-performed. Both the annual average and end of period inflation targets increased from their single digit rates to 11.6% and 13.5%, respectively, while industry which was expected to lead GDP growth attained a rate of 7.3% against the target of 12%.

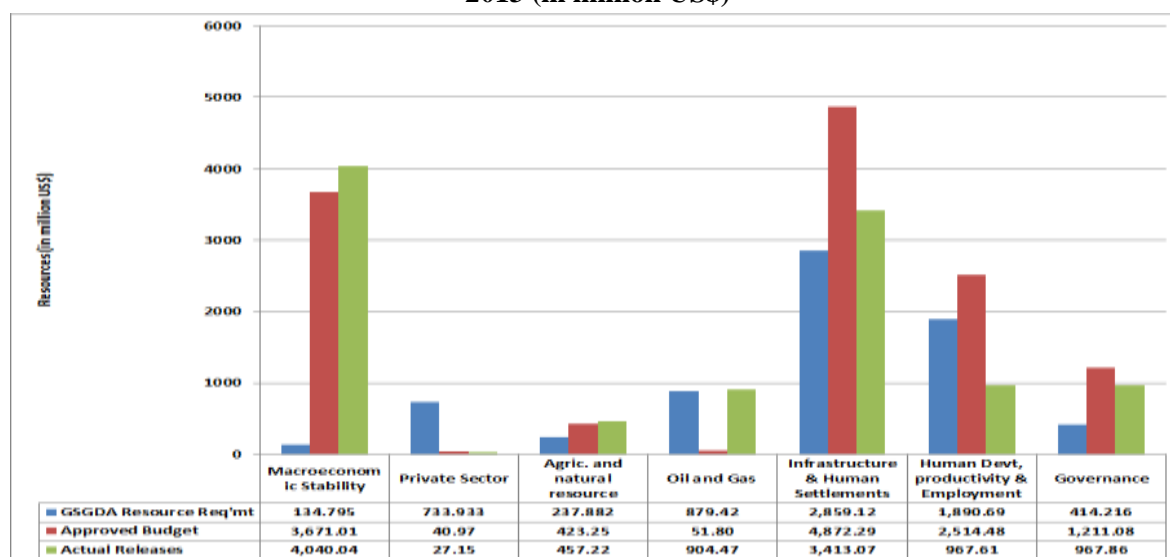
9.4 THE GSGDA COST PROJECTIONS AND THE 2013 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Total expenditure, both recurrent and capital in 2013, amounted to GH¢26,277.16 million, and equivalent to 28% of GDP. This outturn is 7% less than the planned expenditure of GH¢28,163.38 million budgeted for 2013. Personnel emolument constituted about 9.9% of GDP in 2012, compared with 9.1% in 2012, while actual expenditures for Goods and Services, and Assests (previously known as investments) constituted 1.3% and 4.6% of GDP respectively in 2013, compared with 1.8% and 6.8% in 2011.

The budget estimate for Goods and Services, and Assets (previously Administration, Service and Investment) amounted to US\$12,784.88 million, constituting about twice of the projected Services and Investment requirement of US\$7,150.06 million for implementing the GSGDA policies and programmes in 2013. Total releases from all sources amounted to US\$10,795.42

million, representing about 84.4% of approved budget and 151% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2013. This compares with the situation in 2012 when total releases constituted 72.5% of approved budget and 61.6% of the total resource requirements for implementing the GSGDA in 2012 (Figure 9.1 and Table 9.2).

Figure 9.1: GSGDA Resource Requirement, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2013 (in million US\$)



Source: GSGDA 2010-2013, CAGD, 2013, MOF 2013

Table 9.2: GSGDA Resource Requirement, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2013 (in million US\$)

GSGDA Thematic Area	2013 GSGDA Resource Requirement (Service & Investment) (Million US\$)	Share of GSGDA Resource Requirement (%)	2013 Approved Budget (Goods & Services/ Assets) (Million US\$)	Share of Approved Budget (%)	2013 Actual Releases (Goods & Services/ Assets) (Million US\$)	Share of Resources Released (%)
Ensuring & Sustaining						
Macroeconomic Stability	134.795	1.89	3,671.01	28.71	4,040.04	37.42
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	733.933	10.26	40.97	0.32	27.15	0.25
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource Mangmnt	237.882	3.33	423.25	3.31	475.22	4.40
Infrastructure And Human Settlements	2,859.120	39.99	4,872.29	38.11	3,413.07	31.62
Oil and Gas Development	879.421	12.30	51.80	0.41	904.47	8.38
Human Development, Productivity And Employment	1,890.690	26.44	2,514.48	19.67	967.61	8.96
Transparent And Accountable Governance	414.216	5.79	1,211.08	9.47	967.86	8.97
TOTAL	7,150.06	100.00	12,784.88	100.00	10,795.42	100.00

Source: GSGDA 2010-2013, CAGD 2013, MOF 2013

In contrast to the pattern observed in 2012, all thematic areas recorded shortfalls in budgetary releases except “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”; “Agriculture

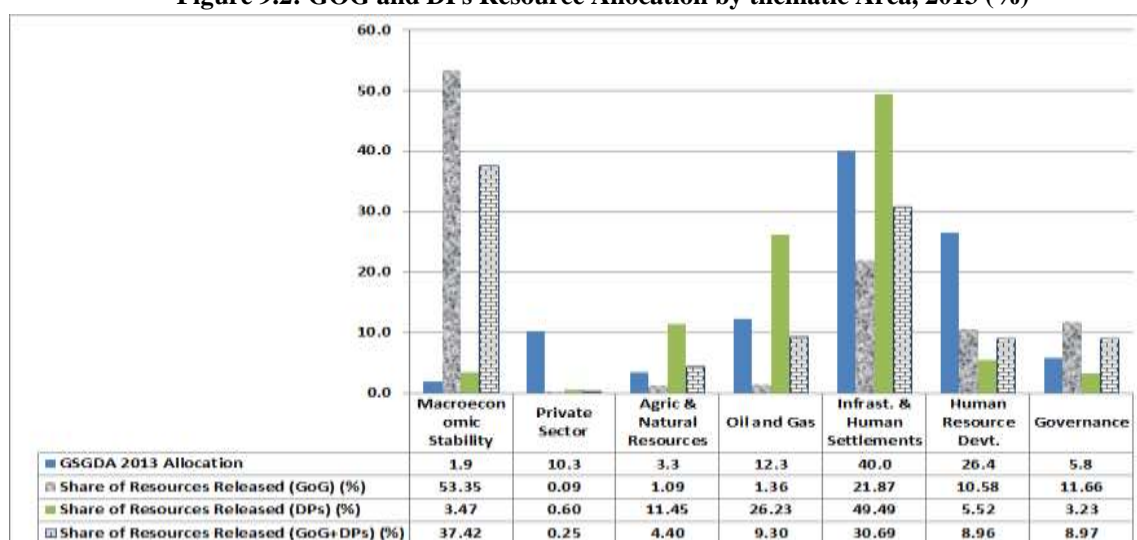
modernisation and natural resource management”; and “Oil and gas development”. The “Human development, employment and productivity” thematic area recorded the largest shortfall of 61.5% (compared with 59.2% in 2012), followed by “Enhancing private sector competitiveness” thematic area with shortfall of 33% (compared to 97.6% shortfall in 2012). The “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic area recorded the lowest shortfall of 20.1% (compared to 73.4% increased over the approved budget in 2012). The “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability”; “Agriculture modernisation and natural resource management”; and “Transparent and accountable governance” thematic areas, recorded increases in releases of 10%, 8%, and 1646% respectively above the approved budgets.

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2013

Major mis-alignment of budgetary resources continued to be observed during the entire period of the GSGDA implementation. The sources of these mis-alignments are both GOG and DPs. Approved budgetary resources and actual releases continued to be re-prioritised away from “Private sector competitiveness”, “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 2013 to go to “Infrastructure and human settlement” (40%), “Human development, employment and productivity” (26.4%) and “Oil and gas development” (12.3%) thematic areas, similar to the pattern in 2012, the approved budgetary resources and actual releases, prioritised resources in favour of “Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability” (i.e. 37.4% of actual releases) “Infrastructure and human settlements” (30.7% of actual releases), and “Transparent and accountable governance” (i.e. 9% of actual releases) thematic areas (Figure 9.2).

The sources of this mis-alignment could largely be traced to GOG’s allocation patterns compared to 2012 which was both GOG and DPs. Both GOG and DPs prioritised 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 (Table 9.3).

Figure 9.2: GOG and DPs Resource Allocation by thematic Area, 2013 (%)



Source: MOF 2013, CAGD 2013

Table 9.3: Resources Approved and Actual Releases by Thematic Area, 2013

GSGDA Thematic Area	Government of Ghana (GoG)			Development Partners (DPs)			Total Resources (GoG and DPs)		
	2013 Approved Budget (Mill US\$)	2013 Actual Releases (Mill US\$)	% Share of Budget Actually Released	2013 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	3,601.24	3,920.40	53.35	69.77	119.64	3.5	3,671.01	4,040.04	37.4
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	34.69	6.4	0.09	6.29	20.76	0.6	40.98	27.16	0.3
Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	274.43	80.35	1.09	148.82	394.87	11.5	423.25	475.22	4.4
Oil and Gas Development	51.8	100.01	1.36	0	904.47	26.23	51.80	1,004.48	9.3
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	3,502.59	1,606.89	21.87	1,369.71	1,706.17	49.5	4,872.30	3,313.06	30.7
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	2,270.17	777.22	10.58	244.3	190.39	5.5	2,514.47	967.61	9.0
Transparent and Accountable Governance	907.41	856.51	11.66	303.67	111.35	3.2	1,211.08	967.86	9.0
Grand Total	10,642.32	7,347.77	100.00	2,142.56	3,447.65	100.0	12,784.88	10,795.42	100.0

Source: MOF 2013, CAGD 2013

9.6: POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING

Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2011-2013

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 2013, excluding tax refunds and foreign financed capital expenditures amounted to GH¢5,643.619 million, representing 24.78% of total government expenditure and 6.7% of GDP. This represents about 5.2% increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢5,366.347 million (i.e. 23.09% of total government expenditure) or 6.33% of GDP (Table 9.4).

Basic Education: Actual poverty related expenditure on basic education as a percentage of total education sector expenditure increased from 43.3% in 2011 to 51.36% in 2012, and then to 52.2% in 2013, against the target of 62.31% for the year. As a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, however, poverty related expenditure on basic education improved from 40.23% in 2011 to 45.09% in 2012 but declined marginally to 44.24% in 2013.

Primary Health Care: Actual expenditure on primary health care which represented 31.56% of total health sector expenditure in 2013 accounted for 12.64% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This represents a further decline from about 46.92% in 2012, and also from the target of 72.63% set for 2013.

Poverty Focused Agriculture: In 2013 actual expenditure of poverty focused agriculture amounted to GH¢139.344 million, which was 63.58% of total agriculture sector expenditure but short of the target of 94.23% of the year. The outturn for 2013 was a significant decrease from 97% and 95.48% in 2011 and 2012, respectively. It accounted for only 2.47% of total poverty reduction expenditure and similarly was a decrease from 4.44% in 2011 and 3.44% in 2012.

Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Subsector in Ghana Cedis (GOG Expenditure Only)

VARIABLES	2011		2012		2013	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP	56,828,000,000.00	59,816,000,000.00	69,771,853,142.00	73,109,000,000.00	84,776,000,000.00	84,776,000,000.00
Total Government Expenditure	10,847,355,225.00	11,032,627,048.00	14,480,547,093.65	17,631,190,499.00	23,241,704,616.00	22,778,544,598.00
Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure	2,543,951,960.99	3,354,280,838.81	3,433,506,086.04	5,247,189,158.31	5,366,347,101.68	5,643,618,544.22
Tot Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	23.45%	30.40%	23.71%	29.76%	23.09%	24.78%
Tot Pov Exp as % of GDP	4.48%	5.61%	4.92%	7.18%	6.33%	6.66%
Education Sector Expenditure	2,072,111,790.68	3,116,180,810.27	3,391,568,136.93	4,606,967,244.20	3,783,886,261.09	4,007,583,907.00
Basic Education Expenditure	1,267,952,689.55	1,349,368,600.88	1,500,721,988.90	2,365,980,592.10	1,975,460,993.97	2,496,950,509.72
Basic Ed Exp/Tot Ed Sec Exp	61.19%	43.30%	44.25%	51.36%	52.21%	62.31%
Basic Ed Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	49.84%	40.23%	43.71%	45.09%	36.81%	44.24%
Health Sector Expenditure	988,065,502.60	1,202,032,692.54	1,500,886,677.69	2,330,898,947.69	1,010,035,443.12	2,260,437,969.00
Prim Health Care Expenditure	483,608,330.19	757,880,903.95	735,013,395.11	1,093,664,118.83	733,551,372.36	713,462,490.63
PHC Exp/Tot Health Sec Exp	48.94%	63.05%	48.97%	46.92%	72.63%	31.56%
PHC Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	19.01%	22.59%	21.41%	20.84%	13.67%	12.64%
Agriculture Sector Expenditure	95,816,078.10	153,672,392.80	180,987,577.49	189,211,937.95	184,047,630.08	219,167,390.75
Poverty Focused Agric Expenditure	86,454,664.10	149,069,116.00	180,436,114.01	180,662,017.95	173,422,455.13	139,343,747.00
Pov Agric Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp	90.23%	97.00%	99.70%	95.48%	94.23%	63.58%
Pov Agric Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	3.40%	4.44%	5.26%	3.44%	3.23%	2.47%
Water Sector Expenditure	35,737,252.90	122,752,550.44	101,369,059.26	145,412,839.19	143,188,314.78	167,671,079.80
Rural Water Expenditure	17,747,415.90	23,488,191.73	25,800,684.67	6,544,012.19	28,289,375.74	5,818,182.80
Rural Water Exp/Tot W/Hsng Exp	49.66%	19.13%	25.45%	4.50%	19.76%	3.47%
Rural Water Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	0.70%	0.70%	0.75%	0.12%	0.53%	0.10%
Roads Sector Expenditure	242,122,079.68	679,340,263.70	378,562,740.21	754,394,733.67	139,473,124.00	938,513,755.30
Feeder Roads Expenditure	51,050,287.68	79,177,477.73	58,583,847.79	94,721,660.77	69,275,628.06	211,336,794.18
F.Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Transp Exp	21.08%	11.66%	15.48%	12.56%	49.67%	22.52%
Feeder Rds Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	2.01%	2.36%	1.71%	1.81%	1.29%	3.74%
Energy Sector Expenditure	63,337,564.88	68,609,859.09	77,293,328.98	756,459,192.69	170,082,634.16	1,016,946,982.90
Rural Electr Expenditure	60,094,542.88	58,293,329.01	46,577,768.47	206,049,841.69	111,376,079.56	530,380,527.50
Rural Electr Exp/Tot Energy Sect Exp	94.88%	84.96%	60.26%	27.24%	65.48%	52.15%
Rural Electr Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	2.36%	1.74%	1.36%	3.93%	2.08%	9.40%
Other* Poverty Expenditure	577,044,030.69	937,003,219.51	886,372,287.09	1,299,566,914.78	2,274,971,196.86	1,546,326,292.39
Other Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	5.32%	8.49%	6.12%	7.37%	9.79%	6.79%
Other Pov Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	22.68%	27.93%	25.82%	24.77%	42.39%	27.40%

Source: MOF, CAGD, GETF, RDF, NHIF, DACF

Note: 'Other Poverty': Road Safety, Women/Chn Affairs, Pop Magmnt, Rural Hsng, Local Govt Support Unit, Environ Protection, etc
Total Government Expenditure Excludes tax refunds and foreign-financed capital expenditure

Rural Water: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in 2013 was estimated at GH¢5.818 million compared to the target of GH¢28.289 million set for the year. Overall, actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water has declined from 19.13% in 2011 to 2.47% 2013. Since 2011, the share of poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in overall poverty reduction expenditures has declined from an average of 0.12% in 2011 to 0.10% in 2013.

Feeder Roads: In 2013, actual poverty reduction expenditure in the feeder roads sub-sector amounted to GH¢211.337 million, representing 22.52% of total roads sector expenditure. This fell short of the target of 49.67% set for the year. Its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditure which declined from 2.4% in 2011 to 1.8% in 2012, increased to 3.74% in 2013.

Rural Electrification: Actual Rural Electrification expenditure in 2013 amounted to GH¢530.380 million, representing 52.15% of total energy sector expenditure, and 9.4% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This falls short of the target of 65.48% of total energy sector expenditure set for 2013 and represented a decline from the 2012 level of 60.26%. However, in terms of its share of total poverty reduction expenditure, actual rural electrification expenditure increased from 1.74% in 2011 to 3.93% in 2012 and to a significantly high 9.4% in 2013.

‘Other Poverty’: Over the three year period from 2011 to 2013 ‘other poverty’ reduction expenditure declined steadily from 8.49% to 7.37% and to 6.79% of total government expenditure respectively. In terms of its share of total poverty reduction expenditure, ‘other poverty reduction expenditure declined from 27.93% in 2011 to 24.77% in 2012 but increased thereafter to 27.4% in 2013.

9.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The policy recommendations that follow were made in APR 2012. However, they have so far received little attention. In view of their continuous relevance to the underlying issues affecting the implementation of socio-economic development of the country, they are being re-stated:

1. Donor resources constitute a major source of funding for development activities in the country. Therefore, it is important to ensure that donor resources are properly aligned to the annual budget process, and they should be released on time and consistently be part of financial reporting of project implementation. 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.

Key to this concern is the breakdown in Government-DPs donor coordination mechanisms, including MDBS, Consultative Group meeting, the aid harmonisation group, and GOG-DPs Compact framework. The effective functioning of these mechanisms will create the platform for ensuring that DPs resources are effectively aligned to the national development agenda, as well as holding each other mutually accountability among GOG and DPs.

2. A key recommendation in the 2010 APR was to improve the mechanism for capturing releases and actual expenditures by MOF and CAGD along the GSGDA thematic areas,

as well as ensuring that data are constantly reconciled between MOF and CAGD. Progress on this recommendation, however, has been slow. Therefore, it is recommended that effort at developing a complete common coding system for the GIFMIS and the MTEF should be accelerated and operationalized.

3. The initial definition of poverty focused activities was based largely on the critical human development issues raised in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) implemented over the period 2003-2005. Since then, it has been reviewed and expanded through consultations with the relevant MDAs. As new potential activities come on stream, it is important to review the definition to ensure a comprehensive and broad based definition by all stakeholders given the increasing importance of poverty reduction in the national and global development agenda. This process should be led by the NDPC and incorporated in successor medium-term national development policy framework.
4. The low level and delayed in release of funds to the CWSA affects its ability to deliver on the key development outcomes in the water and sanitation sector. Therefore, it is important that the decreasing trend of poverty reduction expenditures on rural water is reversed through adequate funding and ensuring on timely release of approved budgets.
5. To avoid possible inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the computation of actual poverty reduction expenditure, it is recommended that actual cost centre compensation expenditures should be given for each cost centre as done for the other cost centre expenditures in the same CAGD reports.
6. The GSGDA resource requirement for 2013 was based on service and investment or items 3 and 4 expenditures at the time of the preparation of the GSGDA 2010-2013. Since 2012 a new expenditure classification was introduced that combined administration and service or items 2 and 3 as one expenditure item termed Goods and Services and then Assets. This resulted in the resource requirements of 2012 and 2013 becoming incomparable. The recommendation, therefore, is that the costing for the successor medium-term policy framework should be based on the new expenditure classification.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING THE GSGDA AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Following the finalisation of the GSGDA in 2010, one hundred and fifty 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 district 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 at the district level, MMDAs are required to prepare their respective district annual progress reports to serve as input into the national APR 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 179 MMDAs (representing 83% of the 216 MMDAs), submitted their 2013 APRs to NDPC for review, in line with the requirements of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. The 2013 district APRs are the third to be prepared under the GSGDA, after MMDAs devoted the first year of GSGDA implementation to finalising 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 2012 situation when about 82% of the 170 existing MMDAs prepare their district APRs (Table 10.1). The highest number of APRs were received from Eastern Region (100%), followed by Ashanti (97%), Greater Accra (94%) and Volta (92%) Regions. The lowest number of APRs was received from Upper East where only 7 out of the 13 MMDAs submitted their APR in 2013.

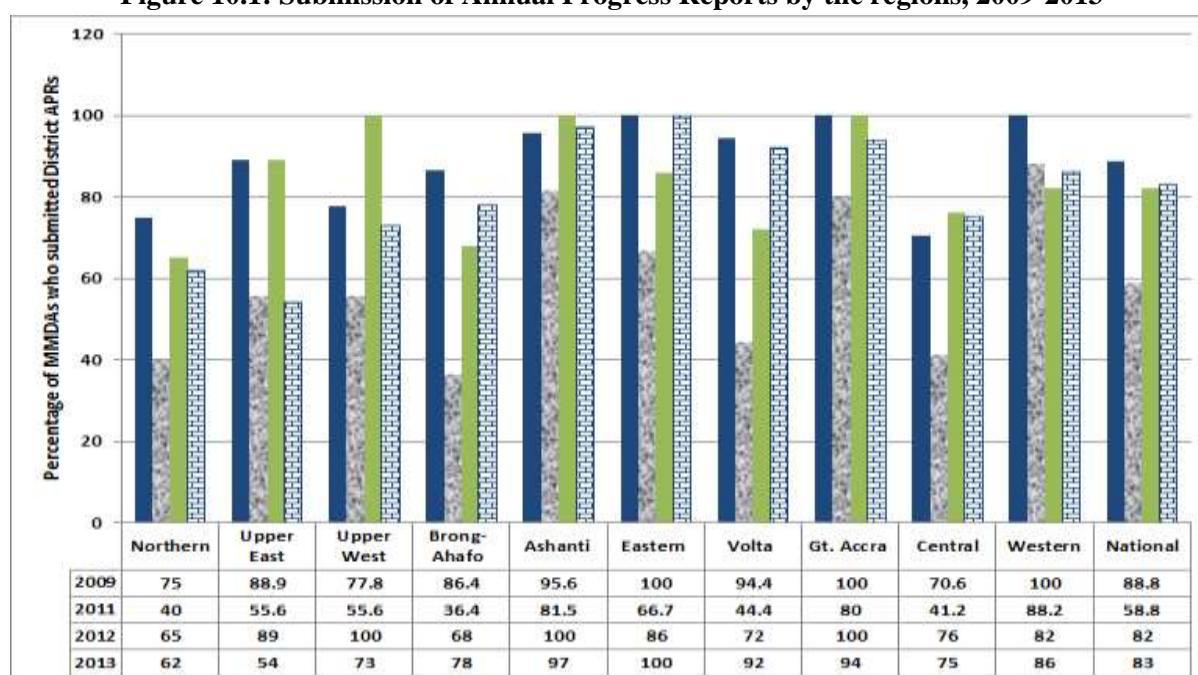
Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports for 2013

No.	Regions	2009			2011		2012		2013		
		No. of MMDAs in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of MMDAs in Region	No. of District APRs Submitted	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
1.	Northern	20	15	75	8	40	13	65	26	16	62
2.	Upper East	9	8	88.9	5	55.6	8	89	13	7	54
3.	Upper West	9	7	77.8	5	55.6	9	100	11	8	73
4.	Brong-Ahafo	22	19	86.4	8	36.4	15	68	27	21	78
5.	Ashanti	27	25	95.6	22	81.5	27	100	30	29	97
6.	Eastern	21	21	100	14	66.7	18	86	26	26	100
7.	Volta	18	17	94.4	8	44.4	13	72	25	23	92
8.	Gt. Accra	10	10	100	8	80	10	100	16	15	94
9.	Central	17	12	70.6	7	41.2	13	76	20	15	75
10.	Western	17	17	100	15	88.2	14	82	22	19	86
TOTAL		170	151	88.8	100	58.8	140	82	216	179	83

Source: NDPC as at December, 2013

*The additional 46 new Districts which were created in 2012, were added to 170, which was the previous total number of districts in the country.

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports by the regions, 2009-2013



Source: NDPC, 2013

10.2.2 Quality of the District APRs

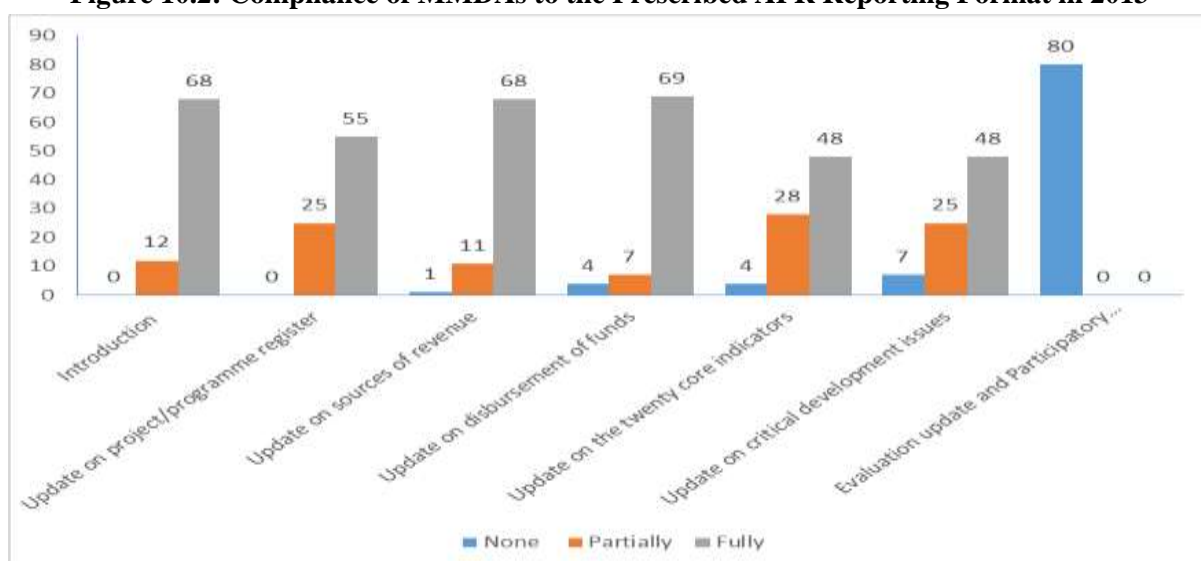
Review of all district APRs submitted show weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format. About 10% MMDAs did not comply with, at least one of the seven (7) prescribed sections of the APR reporting format, while about 63.5% partially complied with at least one of the seven sections of the reporting format. Nearly 85% of the APRs reviewed fully complied with at least one of the seven (7) prescribed sections of the district APRs. Almost all MMDAs did not report on the Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation conducted (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		
		None	Partially	Fully
1.	Introduction	-	12	68
2.	Update on project/programme register	-	25	55
3.	Update on sources of revenue	1	11	68
4.	Update on disbursement of funds	4	7	69
5.	Update on the twenty core indicators	4	28	48
6.	Update on critical development issues	7	25	48
7.	Evaluation update and Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation	80	-	-

Source: Computed from 2013 District APRs

Figure 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format in 2013



Source: Computed from 2013 District APRs

10.3 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

In 2013, 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)

Estimate of the number of persons registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (i.e renewals and new members) in 2013 shows a national coverage of 38%, representing an increase of about 2% over the 2012 level. The highest percentage coverage was recorded in the Upper East Region (57%), while the lowest was in the Greater Accra (30%). This is an improvement over the coverage in 2012 where the highest coverage of 56% was recorded in the Upper West Region and the lowest of 30% in the Greater Accra and Northern Regions. The lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members was found in the Western Regions (62.8%). The Northern Region continued to have the highest exempted NHIS members (74.5%) just like in 2012, representing an increase of 2%. The three northern

Regions, the Brong Ahafo Region and the Central Region continued to have a higher percentage of exempted members than the national average.

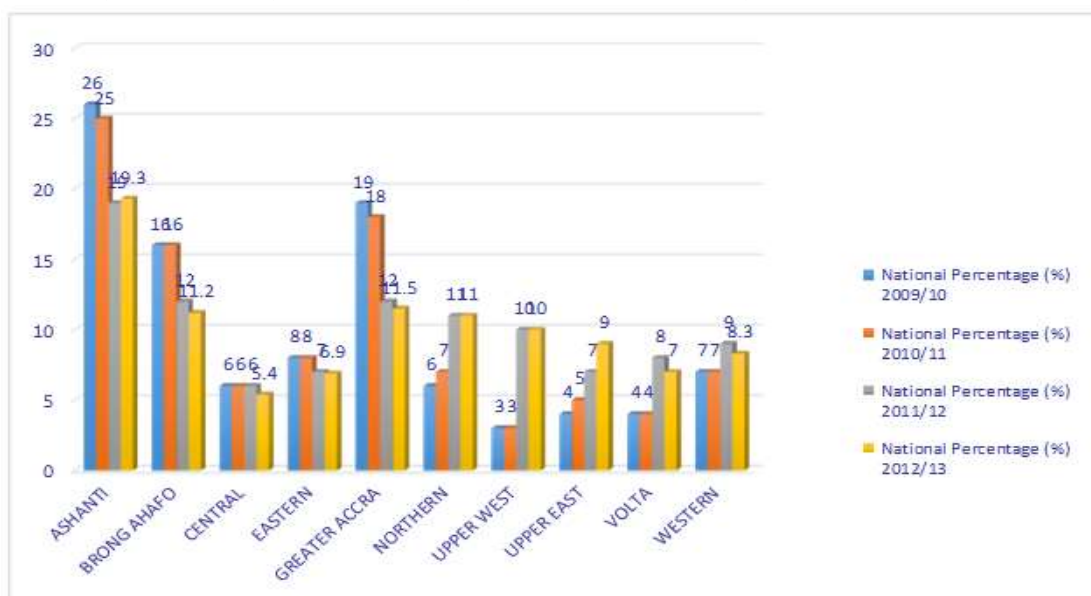
10.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant over the 2012/2013 academic year continued to be fixed at GH¢4.50 per pupil as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. Overall, a total amount of GH¢24.932 million was disbursed to cover 5,540,531 pupils, representing an increase of just 1% over the level in 2011/12 academic year. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment of 17%, followed by the Northern (14%) and Brong Ahafo (12%) regions. Even though there was an increase in the total enrolment for the 2012/2013 academic year, the Central and Eastern Regions experienced decreases.

10.3.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP which has been in place since 2005 was re-organised in 2012 with the primary objective of improving its targeting mechanism, and prioritising it for the benefit of the most deprived areas. The GSFP has so far recorded 149.5% increase in number of beneficiary pupils from 658,219 during the 2009/2010 academic year to 1,642,271 during the 2012/2013 academic year. At the regional level, the proportion of pupils who benefited from the programme ranged from a high of 19.3% in the Ashanti Region to a low of 5.4% in the Central Region. This compares with the situation in 2011 when Ashanti Region had 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%) had the smallest shares.

Figure 10.3: Regional Percentages of Pupils Benefiting from the SFP, 2009-2013



Source: GSFP, April, 2013

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

MMDAs in the 10 regions of the country. However, the number of school children who patronise this service has been declining. The total number of school children benefiting from the services of the Metro Mass Transit decreased from 492,038 in 2009 to 10,996 in 2013, a cumulative 98% decrease over the period 2009 and 2013. Cities such as Tamale, Wa and Koforidua did not record any beneficiaries (users) under the programme in 2012 and 2013 (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Trend Performance of Free Mass Transit for School Children in some major Towns in Ghana

Towns	Performance				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kumasi	29,211	10,819	4,001	449	97
Takoradi	237,796	69,399	42,850	12,838	0
Sunyani	102,452	55,137	31,739	17,694	1,159
Kaneshie	34,305	34,461	14,843	1,891	5,662
Tamale	2,749	534	0	0	0
Bolgatanga	20	1,098	123	0	5
Swedru	4,886	1,833	1,203	140	0
Laterbiokorshie	0	5,875	3,453	3,640	1,550
Tema	9,428	6,414	122	60	0
Wa	8,306	2,008	0	0	0
Koforidua	28,433	0	35	0	0
Ho	3,557	2,229	535	341	513
Adenta	15,509	21,383	14,140	1,479	1,930
Cape Coast	285	332	0	0	25
Akim Oda	15,103	30,921	14,755	50	55
Total	492,038	242,443	127,799	38,582	10,996

Source: Metro Mass Transit, Accra, December, 2013

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The regional breakdown of beneficiaries in 2013 indicates that the coverage of the LEAP exceeded the projected total number of beneficiary households in all regions except, Western, Greater Accra and Ashanti Region. The coverage was highest in the Upper West Region recording about 4% of the population in the Region (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: LEAP Beneficiary Households by Region, 2013

Region	No. of MMDAs	Total No. of Beneficiary Households	Estimated Pop in Household*	Estimated Pop of region*	% of LEAP Coverage
Western	7	4,997	19,988	2,376,021	0.84
Central	9	6,992	27,968	2,201,863	1.27
Greater Accra	7	5,329	21,316	4,010,054	0.53
Volta	10	7,822	31,288	2,118,252	1.48
Eastern	10	8,042	32,168	2,633,154	1.22
Ashanti	10	7,321	29,284	4,780,380	0.61
Brong Ahafo	9	6,768	27,072	2,310,983	1.17
Northern	19	11,610	46,440	2,479,461	1.87
Upper East	9	6,706	26,824	1,049,545	2.56
Upper West	9	7,193	28,772	702,110	4.10
Total	99	72,780	291,120	24,661,823	15.65

Source: MOGCSP, 2013

Notes: *Average HH Pop. Size = 4*2010 GSS Census Data

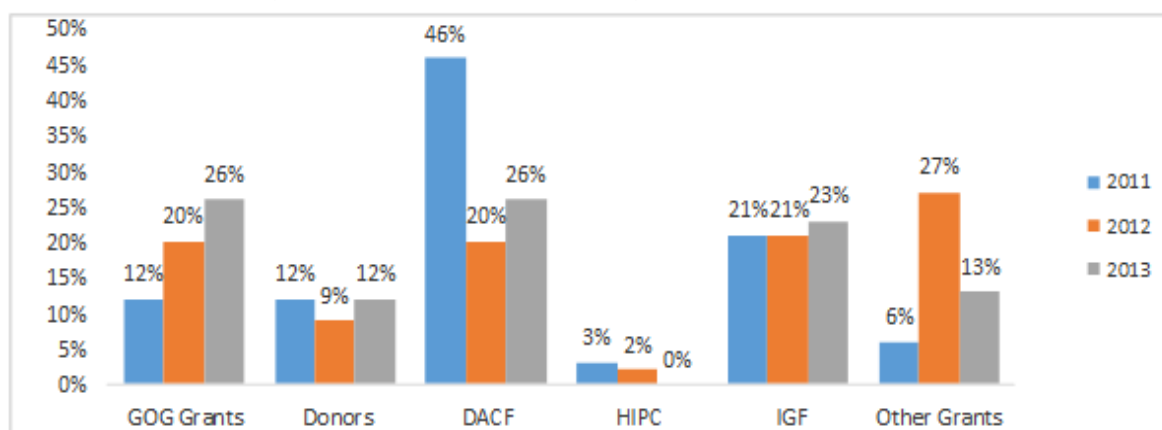
10.4 FINANCING THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The following have constituted the main sources of financing the implementation of the DMTDPs at the MMDA level over the years:

- Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG);
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- MMDAs own Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC Fund;
- Development Partners (DPs); and
- Other Grants.

By far the 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. In 2013, it increased significantly to 26%. The decline in relative importance of the DACF over the past two years has risen from the backlog of outstanding arrears due to MMDAs. Other sources of funding MMDAs activities in 2013 were GOG grants (26%), Grants from other sources (13%) and IGF (23%). Resources from DPs sources and HIPC constituted 12 % and 0.3%, respectively. While the share of GOG grants, DPs, and IGF increased in 2013, the share from Other Grants and HIPC sources decreased (Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2011-2013



Source: MLGRD, 2013

The IGF still constitutes the single major source of funding for the Greater Accra Region (43%) and the least in the Upper West Region (1%). GOG grants constituted the major source of funding for the Eastern (21%) and Ashanti Regions (20%), while the largest recipients of donor inflows were Northern Region, Upper East, and Brong Ahafo Regions, which together received 61% of total donor inflows in 2013.

10.4.1 District Assembly Common Fund

Trends since 2007 have shown that releases from the DACF to the MMDAs have continued to increase on an annual basis until 2010, when releases have not followed consistent pattern due to lack of regularity in the payment of DACF. In 2011, there was a 257% increase in the DACF released to MMDAs due to payments of arrears from 2010. This was followed by 64% decline in 2012 and then further decline of 1.9% in 2013. The DACF released in 2013 amounted to GH¢173.585 million which is less than the amount in 2008 (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2013

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
2013	173,584,557.39	-1.9

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2013

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2013 remained the same as that of the 2012. The indicators continued to be based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. The “Equality” share of the DACF in 2013 was reduced to 45% after the increase from 40% in 2010 to 50% in 2011 and 2012. Following the increase from 40% in 2011 to 45% in 2012, share of “Need” remained the same in 2013, however with different compositions. Under “Need” the component that went to health increased from 16% to 18%, and education from 17% to 18%, while water declined from 6% to 5% and roads from 6% to 4%. The share for “Responsiveness” or improvement in IGF increased from 3% in 2012 to 6% following a reduction during the 2012 allocation, while share for “Service Pressure” also increased from 2% in 2012 to 4% in 2013 (Table 10.6).

Table 10.6 Formula for DACF Allocation, 2009-2013

Principle	Indicator	Baseline		% of DACF Allocated			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Equality	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	50%		40%	50%	50%	45%
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>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%)	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (10%) Doc/pop. ratio (4%) Nurse/ pop. ratio (4%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%)	
Responsiveness: Revenue Improvement		4%		10%	4%	3%	6%
Service Pressure: Pop. Density		6%		10%	6%	2%	4%

Source: DACF, 2013

DACF Regional Allocation

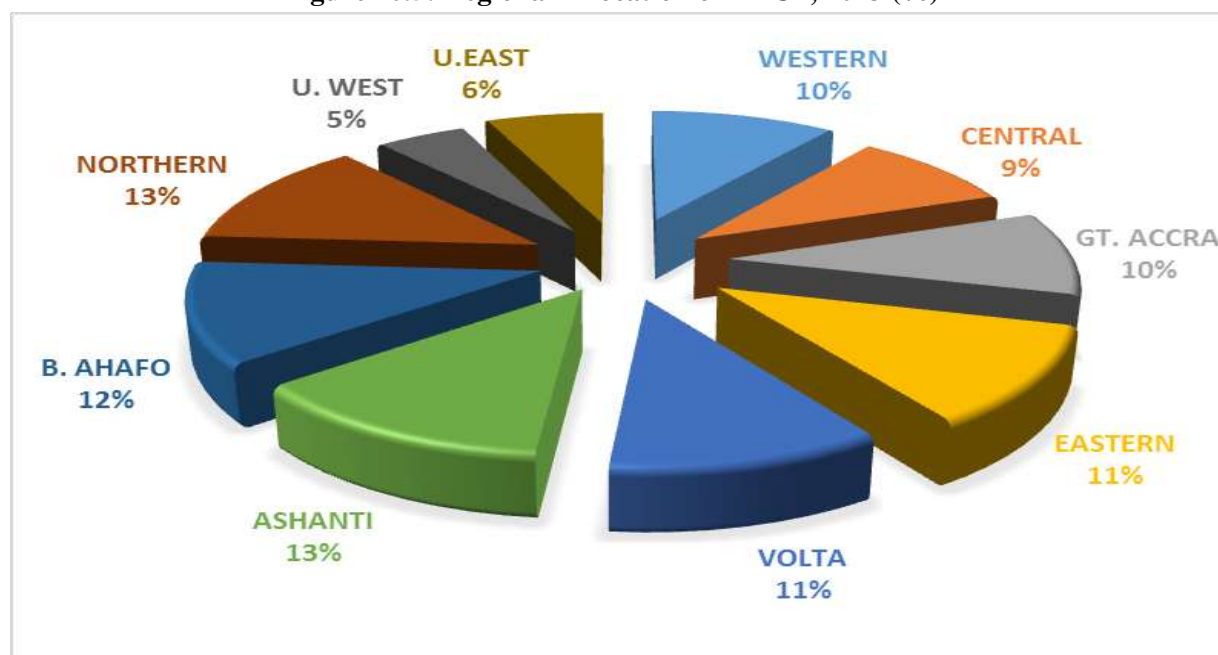
Three rounds of funds were released by the DACF Secretariat to the MMDAs in 2013. The releases were the allocations for the fourth quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2013, which totaled GH¢115.497 million. The disbursement for the fourth quarter of 2012 was 23%, followed by 44% for the first quarter 2013, and 33% for the second quarter 2013 (Table 10.7). Analysis of the regional allocations for 2013 showed that the Ashanti Region still had the highest proportion (13%) of the overall releases similar to 2012, with a 2% decrease, while the Upper West Region had the lowest (5%) similar to 2012, with no percentage change. The regions with the least releases for 2013 were the Upper West (5%), the Upper East (6%) and the Central (9%) (Figure 10.5).

Table 10.7: Regional Allocation of DACF,2013

NO	REGION	4 TH QTR 2012	1ST QTR 2013	2 ND QTR 2013	TOTAL
1	WESTERN	2,614,683.36	5,251,985.76	3,821,983.84	11,688,652.96
2	CENTRAL	2,348,772.10	4,835,335.88	3,454,345.14	10,638,453.12
3	GT. ACCRA	2,501,577.89	5,005,380.60	3,832,349.09	11,339,307.58
4	EASTERN	2,826,227.28	5,909,859.71	4,586,379.98	13,322,466.97
5	VOLTA	2,880,618.31	5,549,900.44	4,135,077.63	12,565,596.38
6	ASHANTI	3,541,681.91	6,044,535.75	5,088,811.56	14,675,029.22
7	B. AHAFO	3,250,181.30	5,789,807.46	4,590,517.44	13,630,506.20
8	NORTHERN	3,460,956.19	6,440,859.02	4,685,312.99	14,587,128.20
9	U. WEST	1,448,215.02	2,377,725.79	1,807,725.90	5,633,666.71
10	U.EAST	1,745,899.00	3,290,446.91	2,377,135.96	7,413,481.87
	GRAND TOTAL	26,618,812.36	50,495,837.32	38,379,639.53	115,496,910.71

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2013

Figure 10.5: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2013 (%)



Source: DACF Secretariat, 2013

Table 10.8: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMMDAs by Region 2009-2013

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	13.1	17,688,082.88	23.59
2013	7,301,185.31	12,622,363.63	1,322,961.28	19,212,815.01	86,016.78	61,431,711.52	3,907,671.02	65,339,382.54	5.9	13,945,324.91	21.3
Upper East											
2009	2,234,934.65	7,332,704.0	567,012.77	5,958,784.0	297,045	16,391,480.47	2,289,281.25	18,680,761.72	12.2	7,899,716.77	42.3
2010	6,742,886.67	8,409,307.02	478,367.31	4,687,834.57	620,773.65	26,200,372.74	2,496,614.57	28,696,987.31	8.7	8,887,674.33	31.0
2011	1,475,029.31	7,986,876.86	868,191.02	2,049,525.92	159,000.00	13,440,317.68	1,207,328.57	14,647,646.25	8.2	8,855,067.88	60.5
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	7.8	6,606,116.97	24.66
2013	5,508,363.75	8,407,020.95	1,130,539.93	8,751,389.44	209,500.00	40,262,367.11	3,153,149.91	43,415,517.02	7.3	9,537,560.88	21.9
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	3.1	6,166,214.37	16.0
2013	4,138,218.18	6,794,322.14	1,020,498.94	5,415,592.91	-	39,015,935.33	1,999,121.95	41,015,057.28	4.9	7,814,821.08	19.1
Brong-Ahafo											
2009	4,572,094.79	14,318,028.6	538,812.35	4,348,496.76	461,767.49	24,239,200.99	4,115,895.59	28,355,096.58	14.5	14,856,841.95	52.4
2010	8,020,441.07	16,289,977.51	700,020.26	3,799,306.85	521,529.85	29,331,275.54	8,446,618.74	41,024,062.20	20.6	16,989,997.77	41.4
2011	10,103,855.58	25,242,922.09	1,839,844.23	4,700,702.97	7,326,496.17	49,992,930.02	5,749,928.27	55,742,858.29	10.2	27,082,766.32	48.6
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	10.6	15,333,091.19	18.41
2013	22,024,410.27	17,566,559.05	1,739,028.04	10,281,030.50	340,106.87	51,951,134.73	7,188,280.44	59,253,305.57	12.1	19,305,587.09	32.6
Ashanti											
2009	3,491,637.4	22,593,096.73	842,088.35	13,822,727.2	1,058,415.56	41,807,945.25	11,157,886.38	52,965,831.6	21.1	23,435,135	44.2
2010	9,240,590.75	22,076,175.31	7,454,021.58	3,392,454.90	1,305,847.98	43,469,090.52	19,708,030.10	63,177,120.62	31.2	29,530,196.89	46.7
2011	12,973,819.38	39,477,967.59	1,886,571.34	2,918,209.57	4,239,980.57	65,918,803.48	23,997,734.39	90,619,537.87	26.5	41,364,537.93	46.0
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	25.2	17,625,748.10	20.1
2013	29,616,604.50	17,844,554.71	1,307,553.90	6,306,145.45	438,305.10	89,547,686.12	23,769,043.44	121,996,922.07	19.5	19,152,108.61	15.7
Eastern											

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
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	19.8	12,821,081.94	21.5
2013	32,744,641.44	16,788,238.40	1,538,552.17	2,426,917.26	161,574.69	53,659,923.96	12,762,331.24	66,422,255.20	19.2	18,326,790.57	27.6
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	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	7.8	6,606,116.97	24.7
2013	12,752,766.41	15,117,456.78	1,577,131.22	3,322,252.62	170,088.13	51,203,517.27	5,585,898.31	56,789,415.58	9.9	16,694,588.00	29.4
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	48.9	9,364,050.15	10.3
2013	20,311,179.32	11,563,665.61	784,670.74	1,481,517.48	127,977.80	34,269,010.95	54,277,832.81	88,546,843.76	61.3	12,348,336.35	13.9
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	12.8	14,410,887.91	32.2
2013	5,112,668.79	13,794,683.37	967,045.69	4,077,409.54	212,192.90	40,227,910.05	7,297,643.26	47,525,553.31	15.4	14,761,729.06	31.1
Western											
2009	2,690,536.29	16,789,674.56	415,683.78	2,556,314.0	711,412.03	23,163,620.51	7,621,701.57	30,785,322.08	24.8	17,205,358.34	55.9
2010	5,321,611.41	17,349,374.89	676,314.93	2,176,868.52	997,250.78	34,364,006.70	9,370,770.16	43,734,776.86	21.4	18,025,689.82	41.2
2011	5,529,920.02	25,503,782.88	1,452,962.86	1,711,917.79	1,203,246.66	38,818,011.263	12,712,316.65	51,530,327.91	25.0	26,956,745.74	52.3
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	33.5	14,099,174.24	22.2
2013	11,548,025.69	14,555,231.83	1,573,974.97	5,156,670.02	600.00	49,729,648.15	11,951,846.06	61,681,494.21	19.5	16,129,206.80	26.1
Total: All Regions	7,301,185.31	12,622,363.63	1,322,961.28	19,212,815.01	86,016.78	61,431,711.52	3,907,671.02	65,339,382.54	5.9	13,945,324.91	21.3

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2013

10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds

The MMDAs over the past few years have adopted innovative ways to increase the revenue generated from IGF. The IGF/Total Revenue Ratio has become an important indicator used to assess the performance and viability of the MMDAs (Table 10.8).

Using the IGF/Total Revenue Ratio, the 20 best performing MMDAs in 2013 were located in five regions, compared with 2012 when they were in six regions. Sixty-five percent of the MMDAs that performed very well were found in the Greater Accra Region, which took the first to the eight positions. The Eastern Region had 15% representation on the list in 2013 compared to 10% in 2012. The Western Region had 10% representation on the list in 2013 compared to 25% in 2012. The Ashanti and Central Regions had 5% representation each on the list (Table 10.9). While the number of MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region remained the same as in 2012, the Eastern Region had an additional district in 2013. The list of the 20 best performing MMDAs included some old and new municipalities such as New Juaben, Ledzokuku, Adenta and Ashaiman as well as districts such as Kpone Kantamano, La Dade-Kotopon, Kwahu West, Yilo Krobo, Wasa Amenfi East and Awutu Senya East. No MMDAs from the Volta, Upper West, Upper East, Northern and Brong Ahafo Regions were identified among the 20 best performing MMDAs.

Table 10.9: The 20 Best Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF in 2013

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
ACCRA METRO.	Greater Accra	16,793,695.06	24,200,133.85	40,993,828.91	59.03
LA DADE-KOTOPON	Greater Accra	1,669,271.17	2,184,633.28	3,853,904.45	56.69
LA NKWANTANMANG MEDINA	Greater Accra	1,498,904.45	1,733,564.85	3,232,469.30	53.63
GA WEST	Greater Accra	2,056,539.72	2,265,654.50	4,322,194.22	52.42
NINGO PRAMPAM	Greater Accra	1,090,432.16	1,161,527.60	2,251,959.76	51.58
KPONE-KANTAMANSO	Greater Accra	1,832,846.22	1,783,563.65	3,616,409.87	49.32
TEMA METRO.	Greater Accra	12,399,659.94	11,854,063.98	24,253,723.92	48.88
ADENTAN	Greater Accra	2,100,707.18	1,970,256.70	4,070,963.88	48.40
ATWIMA - MPONUUA	Ashanti	218,530.42	190,572.02	409,102.44	46.58
AWUTU SENYA EAST	Central	1,311,410.83	1,130,283.38	2,441,694.21	46.29
NEW JUABEN	Eastern	3,364,742.81	2,537,218.29	5,901,961.10	42.99
SHAI OSODUKU	Greater Accra	1,573,321.75	1,165,311.96	2,738,633.71	42.55
YILO KROBO	Eastern	1,292,677.74	921,715.98	2,214,393.72	41.62
TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL	Western	2,458,363.19	1,599,106.60	4,057,469.79	39.41
WASSA AMENFI EAST	Western	647,393.86	418,874.91	1,066,268.77	39.28
GA CENTRAL	Greater Accra	1,770,778.68	986,073.90	2,756,852.58	35.77
ASHAIMAN	Greater Accra	3,313,129.60	1,823,641.59	5,136,771.19	35.50
GA EAST	Greater Accra	3,227,734.50	1,759,263.17	4,986,997.67	35.28
KWAHU WEST	Eastern	1,409,284.12	717,851.59	2,127,135.71	33.75
LEDZOKUKU KROWOR	Greater Accra	4,473,855.52	2,202,178.08	6,676,033.60	32.99

Source: MLGRD, 2013

The 20 worst performing MMDAs in 2013 had less than 3% of their total revenue from IGF, compared to 4% in 2012. Similar to 2012, Northern Region continued to dominate on the list in 2013 with 45%. The rest on the list were found in Upper West (20%), Upper East (15%), Volta (10%), Eastern (5%) and Ashanti (5%). The number of MMDAs in Upper East Region which were on the list increased from the situation in 2012, while the total number for the Upper West and Volta Regions remained the same. The three northern regions increased in aggregate numbers from 15 in 2012 to 16 in 2013. No Metropolitan or Municipal Assembly was included on the list of 20 worst performing MMDAs (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10: The 20 Worst Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF in 2013

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
BUILSA NORTH	Upper East	2,734,922.26	64,627.57	2,799,549.83	2.31
WA WEST	Upper West	4,404,543.66	102,763.70	4,507,307.36	2.28
SEKYERE AFRAM PLAINS	Ashanti	1,630,388.50	37,865.35	1,668,253.85	2.27
NKWANTA SOUTH	Volta	2,744,844.27	63,402.40	2,808,246.67	2.26
WEST GONJA	Northern	2,030,299.63	45,587.30	2,075,886.93	2.20
NANUMBA SOUTH	Northern	3,142,407.56	66,615.94	3,209,023.50	2.08
WA EAST	Upper West	3,660,140.71	77,230.28	3,737,370.99	2.07
AFADZATO SOUTH	Volta	1,400,255.78	28,550.55	1,428,806.33	2.00
CHEREPONI	Northern	3,521,871.91	68,484.92	3,590,356.83	1.91
TOLON	Northern	2,762,285.11	53,519.63	2,815,804.74	1.90
NADOWLI-KALEO	Upper West	4,505,903.57	82,733.70	4,588,637.27	1.80
EAST GONJA	Northern	4,878,269.18	88,821.61	4,967,090.79	1.79
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH	Eastern	14,120,164.26	225,049.26	14,345,213.52	1.57
BINDURI	Upper East	1,781,539.99	27,235.06	1,808,775.05	1.51
TATALE SANGULI	Northern	3,410,513.41	49,914.09	3,460,427.50	1.44
KPANDAI	Northern	4,494,999.64	60,322.70	4,555,322.34	1.32
KARAGA	Northern	2,834,525.46	35,461.80	2,869,987.26	1.24
NABDAM	Upper East	2,163,239.01	25,443.00	2,188,682.01	1.16
LAWRA	Upper West	4,090,934.58	44,022.73	4,134,957.31	1.06
SABOBA	Northern	2,977,231.87	26,267.97	3,003,499.84	0.87

Source: MLGRD, 2013

Significant variance were observed among the MMDAs with respect to their estimated IGF and the actual outturns between 2009 and 2013 on annual basis (Table 10.11). In 2013, only the Greater Accra Region exceeded its IGF target, compared with the situation in 2012 when the Western Region was the only one that exceeded its IGF target. Significant shortfalls were also observed in the actual IGF collected in the MMDAs in all the regions in 2013, with the biggest in the Upper West Region (-79.2%), and the smallest in the Upper East Region(-3.4%). Some of the key factors that affected the ability of MMDAs' to realise their IGF targets were:

- low economic activities, especially for those in the three northern regions;
- low capacity of revenue collectors due to inadequate training;
- lack of accurate data on landed properties and billboards; and
- lack of structured monitoring of revenue collectors, leading to massive revenue leakages.

Table 10.11: Trends in Variance of Estimated Against Actual IGF by Region, 2010-2013

No	Region	IGF in 2013		%	%	%	%	%
		<u>Estimates,</u>	<u>Actual</u>	variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2013	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
1.	Northern	5,410,078.91	4,177,122.06	-22.8%	-39.77	-17.6	-30.6	-47.4
2.	Upper East	2,906,547.49	2,809,132.08	-3.4%	-5.52	-4.5	-61.1	-54.9
3.	Upper West	7,563,764.23	1,570,088.12	-79.2%	-5.91	-7.5	24.3	-11.5
4.	Brong-Ahafo	9,893,734.41	6,835,634.68	-30.9%	-8.71	1-6.3	-41.2	-24.7
5.	Ashanti	29,939,055.00	24,186,471.13	-19.2%	-28.26	1-4.0	-2.7	-25.3
6.	Eastern	18,478,612.12	12,819,305.77	-30.6%	-15.63	-1.5	-33.0	28.2
7.	Volta	6,963,315.75	5,116,968.92	-26.5%	-21.83	-32.2	-25.2	-6.8
8.	GT. Accra	52,023,103.48	56,962,123.17	9.5%	-7.92	14.1	-29.0	-51.5
9.	Central	8,460,579.04	7,306,056.08	-13.6%	-21.06	-13.1	-36.3	-3.0
10	Western	21,833,227.54	11,954,938.34	-45.2%	24.64	-16.1	-12.3	-14.2

Source: MLGRD, 2013

10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Fund Inflow

In collaboration with the DPs, the GOG in 2007 introduced a Performance-Based Grant System (PBGS) known as District Development Facility (DDF) as a means of providing incentives to MMDAs to improve their performance, and as a complement to the DACF, which is the major funding source for most MMDAs. The DDF provides financial support to MMDAs to implement their own Annual Action Plans based on their DMTPDs (Table 10.12). The DDF has three components, namely: (i) Basic, (ii) Performance, and (iii) Capacity Building grants.

The Basic component takes into consideration the population and land area of the MMDAs. The Performance tranche, on the other hand, is based on the relative scores of the MMDAs that fulfil the minimum conditions. Sixty percent of Capacity Building tranche is distributed equitably to all the MMDAs with the remaining 40% used for generic training and annual assessment cost.

In 2013, a total amount of GH¢73 million was disbursed to 216 MMDAs. This was 58% of the total investment allocation for FOAT IV. An amount of GH¢1,475,801 was transferred to LGSS for Generic Capacity Building Training. The capacity building activities included training, provision of logistics and equipment. Most of these training activities were under the auspices of the LGSS.

Table 10.12 :Summary of Disbursements to MMDAs in 2013

Regions/National Institutions	Total DDF (GH¢)	Investment Grant (GH¢)	Regional Percentage
Ashanti	10,218,166	10,218,166	14.0
Brong Ahafo	9,180,779	9,180,779	12.6
Central	4,838,919	4,838,919	6.6
Eastern	7,782,317	7,782,317	10.7
Greater Accra	4,727,690	4,727,690	6.5
Northern	13,707,768	13,707,768	18.8

Source: MLGRD, August, 2013

10.5.2 Urban Development Grant

The Urban Development Grant (UDG) is a source of funding for the 46 Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies (MMAs) which were in existence in 2011 under the five-year 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.

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 million in October 2012. However, this was less than 50% of the 2012 UDG Indicative Budget of US\$20 million (Table 10.13).

Table 10.13: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2012

Regions	Total Amount	Percentage
Ashanti	5,989,142.72	32
Brong Ahafo	2,204,975.60	12
Central	2,123,913.82	11
Eastern	1,242,274.53	6
Greater Accra	2,262,633.73	12
Northern	1,758,547.61	9
Upper East	411,126.25	2
Upper West	349,962.24	2
Volta	399,830.26	2
Western	2,257,593.24	12
Total	19,000,000.00	100

Source: MLGRD, 2013

10.6 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Actions Taken on 2012 Policy Recommendations

	2012 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN in 2013
1.	Strengthen the M&E capacities of policy makers (Ministers, Chief Director, Members of Parliament, Presiding Members) DPCUs, RPCUs and PPMEDs to ensure quality and timely submission of district And Sector Annual Progress Report	A national Monitoring and Evaluation manual was launched in December, 2013 to enhance the understanding and practice of M&E in Ghana. The Legislative Instrument on Act 480, 1994 has been submitted to Parliament for consideration. The act among other things aims at instituting a sanctions and reward mechanism to address the delays in receipt of the Sector and District APRs.
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.	A comprehensive training programme will be rolled out following the launch of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual for all MMDAs to enable them improve on reporting of the 20 core indicators.
3.	Continue the implementation of the Capacity Assessment audit report of all MMDAs.	Local Government Service Secretariat received an amount of Gh¢1,475,801 to embark on capacity building for all MMDAs under the FOAT Capacity building component.
4.	Accelerate the implementation of the MMDAs Street Naming and Property Address System to boost revenue generation.	The national street naming and property numbering policy was launched in 2013 to ensure harmonization, consistency, efficiency and standardization of street addressing system in the various MMDAs as well as increase revenue and improve urban management.
5.	Continue to strengthen the Participatory Decentralised Planning and Budgeting Framework.	The passage of LI 1961 has giving way for the implementation of the Composite budgeting programme across the MMDAs since 2013.
6.	Social Accountability Units should be established at the MMDAs to promote transparency and accountability.	There are 31 Social Accountability focal points established in 31 District Assemblies.
7.	Develop and implement the Ghana School Feeding Policy.	The Policy was developed 2013 and is currently awaiting approval by the MLGRD.

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2013

1. Conduct a study of the causes of the low performance of some MMDAs in the generation of IGF;
2. Develop the school feeding agriculture model;
3. Implement the ration design tool for the GSFP;
4. Implement and complete the street naming programme;
5. Conduct an impact study on the DACF allocation to people with disability at the MMDA level;
6. Develop an LI to operationalize the Disability Act 715, 2006; and
7. Implement the subsidized fare for the aged under Metro Mass Transit.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	Target								
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	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	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	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%	NA	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%	113.8%	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	0.95	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	0.86	1.0
b. Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2010	Percentage of female enrolment in SHS (%)	NA	49.9%	NA	NA	NA	44.7%	45.4%	45.0%	45.9%	1.0
Goal 4: Reduce 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	NA	53

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	Target									
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	
Goal 5: Reduce 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	NA	54	
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 (1990)	NA	NA	580	NA	NA	NA	451	451	185	
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%	1.30%	<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	0.61%	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	NA	>7,448,000	
	b. Annual rate of deforestation	135,400 (1.82%) (1990)	NA	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	...%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	58.97%	58%	60.82%				
	-Urban		53.18%	54.9%	57.1%	56.0%						
	-Rural											
Goal 8: Develop a 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 2013 to enhance the supportive environment for the achievement of the MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by half was achieved by Ghana nearly a decade ago. The national poverty incidence declined from 39.5% in 1998/99 to 28.5% in 2005/06. However, geographical disparities in the incidence of poverty still persist with the three northern regions having the highest incidence of poverty and comprising about 80% of the poor. Various pro-poor interventions currently being implemented under the savanna accelerated development initiative are aimed at improving the livelihood of people in these regions.

Data from the GLSS 6 shows that this trend continued to be sustained and the proportion of the population who are in extreme poverty stood at 8.4% in 2012/13 while those in upper poverty was 24.2% during the same period. 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; the proportion of Ghanaian children underweight or too thin for their age declined from 13.9% in 2008 to 13.4% in 2012.

Some of the major interventions undertaken in 2013 to support the objective of achieving MDG 1 include the following:

- strengthening agricultural development programmes to ensure food security;
- expansion of the direct cash transfers under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme;
- expansion of community-based nutritional services, including the School Feeding Programme;
- intensifying efforts at monitoring children at risk of malnutrition in Child Welfare Clinics in the districts;
- ensuring the implementation of the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to reduce the poverty gap between the north and south;
- strengthening population management initiatives; 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). Enrolment at the kindergarten (KG) level continued recent trends and improved significantly in 2012/13 academic year to reach 113.8%, exceeding the target of 100.0% set for 2015. There has also been consistent progress in increasing access at the primary level of education over the years. At the end of the 2012/13 academic year, the primary school enrolment for children in the age group 6-11 years reached 105.0%, compared to 96.5% previous academic year. The result suggests that most children in the country now have access to primary school and Ghana is gradually approaching universal primary enrolment. This observation is consistent with the result of the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey that showed that by the age of 10 years about 90% of children have entered primary school, and this figure climbs to about 95% by age 14 years. Enrolment at JHS level for children 12-14 years also continued to improve increasing from 80.6% in the last academic year to 82.2%.

Policy measures implemented in 2013 to consolidate the gains made and further improve access to basic education in Ghana include:

- construction/rehabilitation of schools: Available data indicate recent measures to provide adequate number of schools and classrooms are yielding positive results. During 2012/13, the number of pupils per classroom fell at all levels of public basic schools, suggesting that measures to provide more classrooms in schools have outpaced increase in enrolment. Similarly, the number of pupils per seating place decreased, improving the learning environment;

- Removing schools under trees: In line with the Government's commitment to remove all schools under trees, 888 new structures for schools were completed by the GETfund in 2013, while the Ministry of Education completed 155 such structures. A total of additional 1,226 school under trees projects are at various levels of completion;
- strengthening the capitation grant initiative: in the 2012/2013 academic year, an amount of GH¢ 24,932,390 was disbursed to cover 5,540,531 pupils in public basic schools across the country;
- improving the school feeding programme (including take home rations in WFP programme in the northern regions): In 2012/13, the number of children benefiting from the school feeding programme increased by 3.1% from 1,592,126 pupils in 2011/12 to 1,642,271 pupils; and
- provision of free school uniforms and exercise books: To complement the capitation grant, free school uniforms and exercise books were provided to some children from poor households to enhance their enrolment and retention in school.

Goal 3: Gender Equality

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of gender parity states that gender parity should be achieved at the primary level by 2005 and at all the other levels of education by 2015. Ghana missed the target for primary level and is likely to miss the target for all the other levels in 2015. The most recent data show that progress towards achieving parity at the various levels of education is mixed. During the 2012/2013 academic year, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) increased at Kindergarten (KG) level from 0.98 in 2011/12 to 1.03 in 2012/13, surpassing the target of 1.00. This means that more girls are being enrolled at KG compared to boys. At the primary level, the GPI increased from 0.97 to 0.99 during the year, showing that gender parity has been achieved at this level, while at the JHS level, the GPI fell slightly from 0.93 in 2011/12 to 0.91 in 2012/13, indicating the persistence of disparity in access in favour of males. The observed disparity at the JHS level may partly be due to the attraction of the informal labour market for many students, particularly when they reach an age where they are expected to either contribute to family income or make it on their own. This effect is likely to be larger for girls compared to boys. Enrolment remains unequal for boys and girls in senior high school. In 2012/13 the proportion of SHS enrolment made up of girls was 45.9%, and the GPI remains low at 86 females per 100 males.

The following measures were implemented in 2012/2013 to improve gender parity:

- provision of scholarships to 3,000 girls in the three northern regions through the Basic Education Scholarship Programme. The scholarship supported beneficiaries with school uniforms, school sandals, schoolbags, and stationery, learning materials. In addition mentoring camps and awards were organized to build confidence and motivation;
- over 600 girls took part in a 10-day camp to gain life skills such as leadership, HIV/STDs, communication and decision-making;
- camps were organized for 50 boys and 150 girls separately too promote positive attitudes towards female education and career opportunities;
- capacity building was carried out for 180 Regional and District Girls' Education Officers in Child Friendly School concept and practice; and
- a Girls PASS Programme, funded by a 9.2 million USD grant, was inaugurated to provide scholarships to 55,000 girls.

Goal 4: Under-five Mortality

The most recent round of MICS conducted in 2011 reported an under-five mortality rate from 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 and 2008.

To reverse this worrying trend in the under-5 mortality rate, the following activities were undertaken by the government in 2013:

- strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts: the proportion of children fully immunized by age one increased substantially from 87.9% in 2012 to 96.9% in 2013. This was driven by impressive improvement in coverage across all the regions. In particular, The Upper West and Northern Regions in particular saw significant increases in coverage of 20.1% and 18.5% respectively, while the Ashanti Region recorded a 10.1% improvement in coverage. The Greater Accra Region has consistently recorded the lowest immunization 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 among young children by promoting the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN) for children under five years; recent data show that malaria case management has improved substantially since 2011 as indicated by the trend in under-five malaria case fatality. The indicator decreased substantially from 1.2% in 2011 to less than one percent (0.60%) by 2013;
- improving malaria case management in all health facilities; and
- working with district assemblies to increase and strengthen the number of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds for improved delivery of maternal and child health services.

Goal 5: Maternal mortality

This indicator is measured through survey. 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 seven years preceding the study. The institutional maternal mortality ratio (IMMR), reported through the routine health information system and used as proxy, shows significant drop in IMMR from 194 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 160.9 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The improvement in IMMR is an indication of better access to obstetric services and improved referral health system.

Interventions implemented to reduce maternal mortality were scaled-up in 2013. 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 national median HIV prevalence rate has continued to decline since 2009 when it was 1.9% to reach 1.3% in 2013, while the prevalence rate among pregnant women also declined from 2.1% in 2012 to 1.9% during the year. Among the regions, HIV prevalence declined in six (6) out of the ten regions. The exceptions were Ashanti (↑0.6%), Eastern (↑0.1%) and Brong Ahafo (↑0.1%), while the rate remained unchanged at 2.4% in the Western region. Five (5) regions including Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Greater Accra and Western recorded prevalence rates higher than the national average, with the Eastern Region recording the highest rate of 3.7% followed by Ashanti Region with 3.2%. With regard to prevalence by age, the age group 35-39 years recorded the highest prevalence rate of 3.2%, while the lowest prevalence rate of 0.8% was recorded for the age group 15-19 years. HIV prevalence among the age group 15-24 years, which is used as proxy for new infections declined from 1.3% in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013. The estimated number of new HIV infections decreased by 2.2% from 7,991 in 2012 to 7,812 in 2013. The total number of persons living with HIV and AIDS was estimated at 224,488, while the total annual deaths due to AIDS was 10,078.

The following key activities were undertaken in 2013 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 under the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2011-2015. The goal is to 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. Through collaboration with the private sector and CSOs, 668,926 individuals were tested and counselled in 2013, representing a drop of 21.9% from the previous year. The reactive cases were referred to appropriate health facilities for confirmation and appropriate treatment. The total number of health facilities providing HTC services remained unchanged at 1,656.

(b) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The medium term objective of 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 2013, a total of 492,622 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 9,508, representing 1.93% tested positive, down from 2.03% in 2012. Out of the number who tested positive, 76.0% received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission, compared with 70.0% in the previous year.

(c) Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

Early detection and management of STI is major public health strategy for HIV prevention. In 2013, a total of 3,064 female genital ulcer cases were reported and treated in all regions as against three 3,946 male genital ulcer cases. In addition, 14,370 urethral discharge cases and 119,338 vaginal discharges were reported for treatment.

(d) Condom Promotion and Distribution

During 2013, condom promotion as a preventive measure received sufficient publicity to encourage safe sex practices. The year saw a total number of 2,267,346 condoms distributed to the general population. Implementing partners adopted innovative strategies through traditional and non – traditional outlets to reach people of various age groups. In addition, as part of efforts to empower women and ensure that women are able to adequately protect themselves and partners from HIV, the Ghana Health Service with financial and technical support from the Ghana AIDS Commission re-launch the female condom and procured 1.3 million female condoms into the country. The first ever Female Condom Conference to train implementing partners on the correct use of the commodity was also organized.

(e) HIV Treatment: Enrolment and Accessibility to ART

Access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) reduces HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity. In 2013, the number of ART service delivery points increased from 164 in 2012 to 175, while the number of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy increased from 69,870 to 75,762 during the same period. The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who needed Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) was estimated at 122,758, comprising 108,967 adults (15 years and older) and 13,791 children (0-14 years). Given that funding from the Global Fund is no longer available to Ghana to purchase ART, measures need to be undertaken to address the issue.

(f) Reduction of stigma and discrimination

Stigma continues to be a challenge to the national response in the effort to eliminate HIV. There is the need to educate people to avoid discriminating against people living with HIV. As part of the project implementation arrangement, CSOs/FBO's were encouraged to undertake stigma reduction activities targeting the general public. Eastern and Ashanti Regions recorded the highest number of people reached with 60,316 and 56,374 respectively.

Malaria Control

The following are some of the interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service to manage the malaria:

- improving malaria case management in all health facilities;
- promoting home-based care with emphasis on symptoms detection and early treatment;
- promoting the utilization of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)/Materials, particularly among pregnant women and children under five years;
- scaling up the implementation of the Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) nationwide (IPT provides chemoprophylaxis for women during pregnancy); and
- intensifying public education to promote malaria intervention using the mass media.

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

Government's efforts to increase the proportion of the Ghanaian population with access to safe drinking water continue to yield positive results. Access continued to improve in both rural and urban areas in 2011. The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas improved from 62.27% in

2010 to 63.37% in 2011, while in the rural areas the increase was from 60.84% in 2010 to 63.34% in 2011. On the other hand progress on the attainment of the MDG 7b target of halving the proportion of persons with sustainable access to improved sanitation continued to be slow. The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services increased from 14% in 2010 to 16% in 2011, but fell short of the target of 20% set for 2011.

The key interventions implemented in 2013 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 including rehabilitation and expansion of the Barekese water treatment plant to add 6 million gallons a day (MGD) to current production of 24 MGD; rehabilitation and expansion of the Kpong ATMA Rural treatment plant; rehabilitation and expansion of the water treatment plant at Mampong in Ashanti; construction of five (5) water treatment plants to produce a total of 1.5MGD;
- Construction of 17 small town piped schemes, 670 boreholes fitted with hand pumps, 101 institutional latrines and 20 hand-dug wells;
- Under the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project, 4 small town water supply systems were completed for the people of Bungbalga, Bungbong, Karaga, and Bunkpurugu; and
- Under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, 600 boreholes were drilled but awaiting hand pump installation, while contracts for the supply of 1,200 hand pumps for installation on boreholes were signed. In addition, contracts for the rehabilitation of 400 boreholes in the Northern Region were also signed;

Goal 8: Global Partnership for Development

The total public debt (including government guaranteed debt) outstanding continued to increase in 2013, with the domestic debt outpacing external debt during the period 2011-2013. The domestic debt stock constituted 29.2% of GDP in 2013 compared to 26.6% of GDP of external debt. Total interest payments increased with domestic interest payments constituting about 86.2% of the total interest payments for the period, higher than the 77.2% recorded in 2012. Though the current debt stock is within the sustainable level, the current trend raises some concerns for the medium-term objective of government to effectively manage the public debt stock in a manner that prevent it from becoming a major source of macroeconomic instability.

In line with its debt strategy, 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. Other policy measures pursued in 2013 to effectively manage the public debt include:

- 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;
- 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;
- pursuit of stable price and exchange rate policies; and
- improving the collection of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR).

APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2013

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-year)	9.0	15.97	8.84	13.5	Target not achieved
	2. Depreciation in the Exchange Rate	4.0	15.0	17.4%	14.6%	Target not achieved
	3. Interest rate spread	NA	32.75% (L) L=Lending 10% (S) S=Saving	13.2	13.06	Steady progress
	4. Bank of Ghana Policy Rate	NA	18%	15	16	Slow progress
	5. Total Foreign Remittance as percent of GDP	NA	11.66%	14.5%	15.1%	Steady progress
	6. Number of listed companies	NA	37	34	34	Steady progress
	7. GSE All Share Index (% change)	NA	-46.58%	5.84%	78.81%	Significant progress
	8. GSE All Share Index (now GSE-CI)	NA	(5572.3)	(1,199.72)	(2,255.52)	Significant progress
	9. Volume of credit to sectors by Deposit Money Banks: - Agriculture - Manufacturing - Services	NA NA NA	305.7 1745.5 2911.8	542.02 1,417.91 2,887.93	535.91 1,466.50 3,729.98	Steady progress
	10. Total Credit by DMBs/GDP	NA	18.2	17.8	19.46	Significant progress
	11. Credit to Private Sector/ Credit of DMBs	NA	15.4	15.7	16.9	Significant progress
2. FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Overall budget deficit as a share of GDP (Cash & Divestiture) (%)	9.0	5.9	12.0	10.8	Target not achieved
	2. Total revenue as a share of GDP	25.4	15.4	22.8	22.0	Target not achieved
	3. Discretionary Expenditure as a % of Total Expenditure	NA	30.48	Na	Na	Lack of data
	4. Wage Bill as % of GDP	8.4	6.7	9.1	9.3	Lack of data
	5. Gross Domestic Debt as % of GDP	NA	16.9	25.8	30.4	Slow progress
	6. Gross External Debt (as % of GDP)	NA	19.7	20.8	26.96	Slow progress
	7. Debt Service/Total Exports	NA	NA	3.0	3.48	Steady progress
	8. Debt Service/GDP	NA	2.3	1.2	0.1	Steady progress
	9. Gross international Reserves (Equivalent of months of imports of goods and services)	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	Target achieved
	10. Oil Imports as a % of Total	NA	18.5%	18.8	20.2	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	Imports					
3. ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Nominal GDP (US\$m)	44,154	25,962.68	41,643.89	43,457.04	Significant progress
	2. GDP per capita (US\$)	1,668	722.24	1,607.25	1,638.03	
	3. Growth rate of GDP	8.0	4.0	8.8	7.6	Target not achieved
	4. Real Sectoral Growth rates					Significant progress
	- Agriculture	4.9	7.2	2.3	5.2	
- Industry	8.7	4.5	11.0	7.0		
Service	8.5	5.6	11.0	8.9		
5. Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure			1,856	5,247.189	5,643.618	Slow progress
- As % of Total Expenditure	NA	24.20%	29.76%	24.78		
- As % of GDP	NA	8.54%	7.18%	6.66		
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1. Overall Balance of Payments (in millions of US\$)	NA	-1,158.78	-4,910.64	-3,848.32	Slow progress
	2. Total Merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	NA	5,839.70	13,552.3	13,751.92	Steady progress
	3. Oil Export as % of Total export	NA	0%	22.0%	28.3%	Significant progress
	4. Nominal value of Oil Export (US\$m)	NA	0	2,976.06	3,885.1	Significant progress
	5. Number of convergence criteria for ECO met	5	2	2	2	Steady progress

Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	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	67 out of 189	Steady progress
	2.Business Competitiveness Index	NA	114 out 133 Countries	114 out 133 Countries	103 out 144 Countries	114 out of 148 countries	Steady progress
	3.The number of days to resolve commercial disputes	80 days	100 days	100 days	100 days	225 days	Target not achieved
	4.Private Fixed Investment (as % gross domestic fixed investment)	NA	25.0%	NA	NA	N A	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	34.08% GH¢11,478.07 million	GH¢14,757.20 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	3.04% (2,436.20)	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	US\$14,857m	Target achieved
2. GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1. 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)	AN (34 firms signed on to the UN Global Compact)	NA (27 firms signed on to the UN Global Compact)	Slow progress
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	1.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)	NA	Lack of data
	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	NA	Lack of data
	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	37.47% (US\$ 886.03 million)	8.76% (US\$ 963.68 million)	Steady progress
4. ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	4. Industrial Sector Performance:						
	a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	NA	6.9%	6.7%	6.9%	6.3%	Steady progress
	b. Share of manufacturing in total export	NA	32.4%	NA	17%	17%	Steady progress
c. Composite Index of Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. DEVELOPING THE	1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	17%	15%	14.3%	9.2%	10%	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND REVENUE GENERATION			(Total Arrival = 802,779)	(Total Arrivals = 827,501)	(Total Arrivals = 903,300)	(Total Arrivals = 993,600)	
	2. Change in Tourism Receipts	17.2%	15% (US\$1,615.2mil/ (GH¢2,342.04 mil)	16.8% (US\$ 2,193.5 Million)	4.3% US\$1,704.4(mil)	11.5% US\$1,900(mil)	Target not achieved
	3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc)	11%	1.7% (1,622)	17.7% (2,100)	1.7% (2.135)	8.3% (2,312)	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage change in domestic tourism: a. No. of domestic tourists b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GH¢)	18% 26.30%	646,173 (35 sites) GH¢1,430,359	5.9% 766,646 (35 sites) 16.8% GH¢1,920,820 (35 sites)	32% 1,009,182 (25 sites) 2.1% GH¢ 1,961,185 (25 sites)	-23.29% (774,151 for 25 sites) 7.58% (GH¢2,109,881.35 for 22 sites)	Target achieved Target not achieved
6. PROMOTE THE CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1. Size of the Creative Arts Industry	Music = Na Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil) Other Arts =%	Music = Na Films = Na Other Arts = Na	Music = NA Films = NA Other Arts = NA	NA Films = NA Other Arts = NA	Music = GH¢93 mil Films = NA Other Arts = NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	NA	NA	NA	NA	employment generated by music industry alone ranged from 27,000 and 30,000 in 2012	Lack of data
	3. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports	NA	NA	0.15 (US\$ 3.57 mil)	12.3% (US\$ 4.099 mil)	-40% (US\$2.46 mil)	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
I. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION						
1.IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
	- Maize	2.38	9.2	15.8	-9.5	Slow progress About 50% of the staple crops including maize, rice, millet, and sorghum recorded an average decreased in output of about 20%
	- Rice(milled)	3.37	22.9	3.7	-17.1	
	- Millet	NA	21.1	-2.3	-13.7	
	- Sorghum	NA	5.6	-2.5	-8.3	
	- Cassava	19.39	7.4	2.2	9.9	
	- Yam	15.87	15.3	13.4	6.6	
	- Cocoyam	NA	-12.3	-2.3	-0.7	
	- Plantain	7.01	6.3	-1.7	3.3	
	- Groundnut	NA	12.3	2.1	83.1	
	- Cowpea	NA	33.7	-5.7	32.1	
	- Soyabean	NA	8.5	-7.8	-70.8	
	- Cocoa	NA	-11.1	-	-	
	2. Percentage change in yield/output per unit area (Mt/ha):					
	- Maize	14.24	-2.3	13.33	-8.02	Slow progress About 45% of stable crops recorded decline in yields, compared to 2012 when all staple crops, with the exception of plantain and cowpea, recorded increase in yields
	- Rice (milled)	41.51	6.2	8.09	3.94	
	- Millet	NA	24.5	0.97	-6.73	
	- Sorghum	NA	9.2	2.54	-5.79	
	- Cassava	NA	2.4	4.62	9.07	
- Yam	11.21	8.4	7.38	7.77		
- Cocoyam	18.76	0.0	1.73	0.46		
- Plantain	NA	2.5	-2.04	2.56		
- Groundnut	NA	14.9	6.15	-10.14		
- Cowpea	NA	13.5	-6.81*	-30.34		
- Soyabean	NA	20.7	1.54*	24.24		
2. INCREASED AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	1. Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 Kg):					
	- Cashew	NA	52,965.08	157,175.70	271,536.79	Slow progress
	- Coffee	NA	1,346.19	4,554.00	4,317.21	
	- Sheanut	NA	67,826.34	108,976.00	37,517.89	The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2013 declined once again after the pattern of continuous decline was reversed in 2011
	- Maize	NA	456.5	5,097	1,535	
	- Yam Products	NA	17,571.32	25,079.00	28,200.67	
	- Exotic Vegetables	NA	2,165.10	2,110.06	2,386.00	
	- Pineapple	NA	31,566.67	41,212.00	40,095.39	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	- Mango	NA	434.87	1,222.33	1,790.65	
	- Pawpaw	NA	891.91	430	1119.498	
	- Banana	NA	47,613.06	60,425.00	8,656.08	
	- Fish and Sea Food	NA	30,389.46	30,692.00	13,836.83	
	2. Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported ('000 US\$):					
	- Cashew	NA	20,154.10	91,289.69	155,628.47	Steady progress
	- Coffee	NA	1,696.97	6,036.05	4,277.88	The value of selected agricultural commodities exported (excluding cocoa) increased by 7.7% in 2013 over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2012, compared to a decline recorded in 2012
	- Sheanut	NA	26,853.37	26,337.96	8,062.70	
	- Maize	NA	33.76	10.0	24.952	
	- Yam Products	NA	12,032.06	12,251.12	20,850.00	
	- Exotic Vegetables	NA	1,308.21	141.58	185.00	
	- Pineapple	NA	10,628.23	16,815.54	19,208.88	
	- Mango	NA	234.95	2,688.65	5,110.72	
	- Pawpaw	NA	545.6	136.422	713.424	
	- Banana	NA	11,589.53	15,317.33	2,287.01	
	- Fish and Sea Food	NA	48,121.32	60,575.99	33,104.60	
3. REDUCED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	i. Access to Production Inputs					
	1. Production of foundation seeds (Mt):					
	- Maize	50.0	70.0	35	21.0	Slow progress
	- Sorghum	3.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	
	- Rice	25.0	25.0	5.5	15.0	
	- Cowpea	5.0	33.3	5.0	1.5	
	- Soybean	10.0	20.0	3.0	1.0	
	2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	Na	3.4%	55.4%	-50.7%	Slow progress
	3. Fertilizer Imports (Mt)	Na	3,409,774.2	660,767	458,241	Slow progress
	4. Percentage change in Agro-chemical Imports:					
- Insecticides	NA NA	NA NA	-12% (liquid) -97% (solid)	45.9% 183.4%	Steady progress	
- Herbicides	NA NA	NA NA	-52% (liquid) 16% (solid)	152.9% 99.5%		
- Fungicides	NA NA	NA NA	3,461% (liquid) -100% (solid)	-65.57% 161.45%		
	ii. Agricultural Mechanization					
	5. Tractor-Farmer ratio	NA	1: 1,800	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target																																
	6. Number of AMSCs established	NA	67 Centres	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	Slow progress																																
	7. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	NA	NA	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	Steady progress																																
iii. Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services																																						
	8. Extension Officers-farmer ratio	1:500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1500	Slow progress																																
	9. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	NA	1,143,752	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	1,708,558 (13.9% increased)	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>34.6</td> <td>65.4</td> <td>1,241,730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>38.9</td> <td>61.1</td> <td>408,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fish processing</td> <td>31.8</td> <td>68.2</td> <td>3,886</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Fingerling prod'n</td> <td>62.9</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>8,160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>56.6</td> <td>43.4</td> <td>46,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>44.96</td> <td>55.0</td> <td>1,708,558</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Female (%)	Male (%)	Total	Crop	34.6	65.4	1,241,730	Livestock	38.9	61.1	408,372	Fisheries:				-Fish processing	31.8	68.2	3,886	-Fingerling prod'n	62.9	37.1	8,160	Others	56.6	43.4	46,410	Total	44.96	55.0	1,708,558
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iv. Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit																																						
	10. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):																																					
	- Total area(formal and informal)	2%	0.74% (27,702 ha)	0.70% (28,323.5ha)	1.04% (30,588.84ha)	Target not achieved																																
	- Formal area	NA	(10,065 ha)	(10,687.5ha)	(11,112.5ha)	(An average of 8% increase over the 2012 level)																																
	- Non-formal area	NA	(17,636ha)	(18,917.96ha)	(19,476.3ha)																																	
	11. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.74%	4.7% GH¢542.02 mill	3.2% GH¢ 535.91mill	Target not achieved																																
v. Post Harvest Losses Management and Food Security																																						
	12. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:																																					
	- Maize	NA	35.10%	NA	NA	Lack of data																																
	- Cassava	NA	34.60%	NA	NA																																	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	- Rice	NA	6.90%	NA	NA	
	- Yam	NA	24.40%	NA	NA	
	13. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					
	- Maize	NA	900	12,418	12,200	Steady progress
	- Rice	NA	NA	500	3,500	
4.PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	1. Total volume of Cocoa produced (metric tonnes)	800,000	710,642	879,348	835,466.15	Target achieved
	2. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	60%	33.58%	24%	27.06%	Steady progress
	3. Quantity of Shea Butter exported annually (Mt)	NA	67.826	108.98	37.51	Slow progress
5.PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	NA	2%	5%	5.3%	Slow progress
	2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					
	- Cattle	NANANANANA	1.1	3.0	3.1	Steady progress
	- Sheep		3.2	3.4	3.3	
	- Goat		5.0	5.8	5.9	
	- Pig		-3.0	6.0	6.2	
	- Poultry		8.8	10.1	10.0	
	3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					
	- Beef	NA	<i>Mt (%)</i> 12,338 (-6.1%)	12.7%	27.2	Slow progress
	- Chicken	NA	67,069 (-23.7%)	-14.6	109.1	
	- Buffalo	NA	4,454(-39.5%)	-26.17%	-39.5	
	- Duck	NA	31 (92.5%)	95.7%	-26.8	
	- Mutton (Sheep meet)	NA	6,153 (3.2%)	-43.0%	-26.3	
	- Pork	NA	3,150 (-42.6%)	-28.8%	15.7	
	- Turkey	NA	1,980 (-40.9%)	25.2%	38.2	
	- Milk Product	NA	11,406 (319.5%)	-10.5%	54.4	
6.PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	22.0kg	21.7kg	24.3kg	19.9kg	Slow progress
	2. Total Fish Supply (mt)					
	a. Marine	324,611	326,109.7	333,697.00	314,867.57	Slow progress
	b. Inland capture fisheries	74,500	74,500	95,000.00	86,740.75	
	c. Harvesting of ponds/ cages/dams/ dugouts	16,250	7,500*	27,450.56	32,512.00	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	415,361	408,109.7	455,697.00	434,120.32		
d. Import	185,000	182,400	175,340.55	150,700.61		
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	1.7	1.5	3.11	3.11	Steady progress	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	(Tonnes/ ha/yr)					
	4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (Ha)	NA	4,106/606ha	4,749/703.60ha	5,368/777.05ha	Significant progress
	5. Total surface water area under cage culture (No./Vol.)	NA	816units/ 97,212m ³	2,278 units/ 278,747m ³	4,084 units/ 247,983 m ³	Significant progress
	6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (Tonnes/ m3/yr)	NA	0.050	0.10	0.09	Steady progress
7.IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	1.Percentage of GoG budgetary resources released to Agriculture Sector	≥10%	1.2% (GH¢68.09 mill)	2.2% (GH¢137.3mill)% (GH¢109.90mill)	Slow progress
	2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector bBudget released to support extension services	NA	1.7% (GH¢1.02mill)	67.85% (GH¢50.706mill)	23.4% (GH¢9.118mill)	Slow progress
	3. Implementation efficiency ratio	NA	0.69	0.75	0.73	Steady progress
	4. No. of intra-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination activities undertaken	NA	NA	Once a year Joint Sector Review Agric Sector Working group meetings (montly) 12 per year SAKSS nodes, SAKSS steering committee meetings	Once a year Joint Sector Review 8 working group meetings carried out	Steady progress
II. SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8.MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	1.Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
	a. Mineral Production:					
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,133,079	3,119,832	4,313,190	4,249,902.00	Target achieved
	- Diamonds (carat)	357,335	354,443	215,118.00	160,821.00	Target not achieved
	- Bauxite(mt)	792,067	420,477	662,925.00	908,586.00	Target achieved
	- Manganese(mt)	1,811,243	1,007,010	1,501,033.00	1,724,417	Target not achieved
b. Labour:						
- Large Scale (Expatriate and local)	29,100	27,481	29,100	34,720	Target achieved	
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)	1,100,000; (o/w 510,000 =legal)	800,000; (o/w 200,000=legal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	Target not achieved	
c. Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$ million)	1,500.00	762.26	1,444.00	1,200.00	Target not achieved	
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)						

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	- Royalties	361.00	94.187	359.393	364.673	Target achieved
	- Taxes	1,238.509	319.023	1,101.810	739.374	Target not achieved
	- Corporate Social Responsibility	NA	9.424	26.676	12.2	Slow progress
	- Contribution to total merchandise exports	6.00	2.619	5.771	5.910	Steady progress
	e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					
- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	70	54.09	73.85	68	Target not achieved	
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	NA	42% (GH¢1,016.80mill)	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	Slow progress	
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	382	199	581	302	Target not achieved	
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to mining sector agencies, the District Assemblies, and stools and traditional authorities	32.537 mill	NA	26.069 mill	NA	Lack of data	
9. REVERSING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY	1. National biodiversity strategy and action plan developed	NA	0%	60% *	90% of the revised NBSAP completed	Steady progress
	2. National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism strengthened (CHM)	NA	0%	55% *	85%	Steady progress
10. MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM	1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	NA	NA	NA (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)	32% (About 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either a rehabilitation or reforestation)	Lack of data
	2. Total number of protected area staff	2,549	2,349	2,542	3,123	Target achieved
	3. Number of recorded bush fire cases	NA	355	85	225	Steady progress
11. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED	1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP	≤10%	10%	≤10%	6.7%	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	(lands, forest, fisheries)					
	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	3,000 ha 40 1.34%	13,651 ha NA 20	8,400ha NA NA	2,857 ha NA NA	Target not achieved Lack of data Lack of data
	3. Rate of Deforestation	1.34%	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	Target not achieved
	4. Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate - Land registry (Deeds)	4 months 2months	36 months (2003) 2.5mnths	9.6months (Greater Accra only) 2.5 months	5.2 months (Accra 7.9months Kumasi= 2.5 months) 4.7 Months	Target not achieved
	12. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	NA	NA	40% (US\$78,805,045)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)
	2. Proportion of investment in fisheries management (Gh¢'000)	NA	4,469.81	GH¢3,156.704	GH¢10,062.632	Significant progress
	3. 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 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	N In 2013, theA concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Slow progress
13. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	1. Percentage of degraded wetlands and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	560 million m ³ /yr	262 million m ³ /yr	400 million m ³ /yr	473 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
	3. Number of Water Use Permits	280	142	225	203	Target achieved
	4. Number of Drilling license		28	115	114	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	5. Number of Basin Management Structures established	7	3	6	6	Target achieved
14. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	1.No. of mineral processing and oil and gas industries visited to assess radiation and waste management	40	20	15	20	Steady progress
	2. Electromagnetic hazard assessed for mobile phones providers and radio stations	NA	NA	233 Stations monitored (58%)	305 Stations monitored (61%)	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	70%	40%	63%	70%	Target achieved
15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	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	73 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 8 SRA (Plantation) = 65	20 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 0 SRA (Plantation) = 20	Slow 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	389 communities (On-Reserve communities =186; Off-Reserve communities = 213)	91 communities (On-Reserve communities =91; Off-Reserve communities =0)	Slow progress
16. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Recorded incidence of bush fire outbreaks	NA	355	545	661	Slow progress
	2. Percentage change in victims of flood disasters across the country	-59.5%	%Chg = NA Total #:(173,473)	63.76% (101,672)	-79.5% (21,302)	Target achieved
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	1. No. of sectoral policies with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	NA	10	14	32	Significant progress
	2. Percentage of district plans with environmental priorities integrated based on SEA	40%	10%	100% (170 out of 216 Districts)	82.4% (178 out of 216 Districts)	Target achieved
	3. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptable strategy priorities integrated	40%	0%	95%	95%	Steady progress
	4. No. of Industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	3	NA	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION	1. No of barrels of total recoverable petroleum resources (millions)	NA	272 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)	Jubilee: 585 mmbbl (oil) 702 bcf (gas) TEN: 245mmbbl (oil) 353 bcf (gas) Sankofa/GyeNyame 116 mmbbl (oil)	Slow progress
	2. Amount of new investments in oil and gas exploration (US\$billion)	1.67	1.6	2.70	1.63	Target not achieved
	3. No of barrels of oil production per year	NA	SOPCL 174,496	SOPCL 105,464 JUBILEE 26,351,278	SOPCL: 105,039.60 JUBILEE: 35,587,558	Steady progress
	4. Amount of gas produced but re-injected (standard cu ft.)	NA	NA	29,115.73 mm	41,431.65mm	Significant progress
	5. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (%)	7.66	0.0	4.6	6.3	Target not achieved
	6. Share of petroleum in mining and quarrying industry (%)	NA	0.0	59.2	78.7	Significant progress
	7. Percent of indigenous oil and gas processed within country	NA	NA	0%	0%	Steady progress
	8. Percent of gas produced used for domestic consumption	NA	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
	9. Percent of oil and gas used for electricity generation	NA	0%	0%	0%	Steady progress
	10. A pricing and tariff methodology developed	NA	NA	National Gas Pricing Policy developed and approved by cabinet	National Gas Pricing Policy developed and approved by cabinet	Significant progress
	11. Domestic commercial bank financing of oil sector	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	1. Creation of Petroleum Fund (Heritage) and other funds detailed in the Petroleum Bill: - Stabilisation Fund - Heritage Fund	NA	NA	5.7% Stabilization Fund and 2.4% Heritage Fund established per PRMA, Act 815	39.4% stabilisation Fund and 16.9% Heritage Fund	Significant progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	2. Oil and gas revenue accommodated within annual budgets	GHc1,431.498 mill	NA	\$310.673) million (92.2%)	\$ 273.2 million (43.8%)	Target not achieved
	3. Percent of budget supported by oil and gas revenue	NA	NA	2.45%	GH¢543.78	Lack of data
	4. Reports on the management of petroleum fund published	Reports to be published on 15th of Feb and 15th of May	NA	MOFEP published management reports	MOFEP published management reports	Target achieved
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	1. Oil spill risk assessment performed and contingency plan developed (a) Risk assessments carried out (b) Contingency plan developed	100% completed	No baseline study conducted NA	Risk assessments carried out but subject to review Contingency plan developed but subject to review	Risk assessments carried out but subject to review NA	Target not 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 monitored and analysed.	Na	Not yet done but the on- going laboratory establishment will also serve that purpose	Oil and gas industries have put in place best technology or systems to reduce emissions to levels in EPA permit conditions. EPA receives reports on emission levels and also conducts regular compliance monitoring to ensure that emission levels are below EPA accepted levels.	Steady progress
	3. Baseline Survey on water and sediments	NA	NA	Was achieved in 2011 and will be repeated in the future to assess changes in the marine environment.	Was not conducted due to financial constraints.	Steady progress
4. EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND LOCAL CONTENT	1. Compliance with the local content provisions		Draft Local content developed for Cabinet approval	Draft Legislation to give legal backing to the local content policy was developed and laid before Parliament	Local Content Legislation (L.I 2204) was approved in November	Significant progress
	2. The proportion of Ghanaians employed by the key oil exploration and production companies		NA	BAKER = NA TECHNIP =78% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER= 57% TULLOW = 64%	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP =85% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%	Steady progress
	3. Number of Ghanaian trained in capacity building programs in the oil and gas value chain		Na	GNPC= 99 MoEP = 12 Pet Comm =8 EPA =8 MoF, GRA = 16 GHEI & others =3 AG's Dept = 48 KNUST = 8 PCU = 3 Total =205	GNPC = 200 MoEP = 39 Pet Comm = 21 EPA =5 MoF, GRA = 21 AG's Dept = 34 KNUST = 4 PCU = 2 Tullow scholarship – 50 MoEP scholarship = 101 Total = 477	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements thematic area, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
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	<i>Length:(2499km) Good: 52%(1307km) Fair: 39%(980km) Poor: 9%(212km)</i>	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: (2,606km) Good: 60%(1552.5) Fair: 26%(677km) Poor: 14% (376.5km) Increase due to dual carriage	Length:(2,606km) Good: 55% (1432.64km) Fair:39% (1017.86km) Poor: 6% (155.5km)	Target achieved
	2. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network	Na	54%	56%	55%	65%	Significant progress
	3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	NA	35%	57%	45%	45%	Steady progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trunk Roads (km) - Routine maintenance - Periodic maintenance - Minor rehabilitation and upgrading - Urban Roads (km) - Routine maintenance - Periodic maintenance - Minor rehabilitation and upgrading - Feeder Roads (km) - Routine maintenance - Periodic maintenance - Minor rehabilitation and upgrading 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6949 285 324 2213 416 119 22,000 1,000 1,300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,678 149 66.08 3042 1126 89 16,000 470 361 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,674 159.23 35.5 3,520 852 89 12,686 1,285 1,325 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,166.43 59.10 43.17 3,554 363 117 15,400 530 361 	
4. Annual road crashes	NA	12,299	10,887	14,914	14,390	Significant progress	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fatal accidents - Casualties - Fatalities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,790 18,496 2,237 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,738 16,219 2,199 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,790 16,430 2,249 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,645 12,655 2,096 		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	5. Road condition mix: – National: – Trunk Roads – Urban Roads – Feeder Roads	48% Good 29% Fair 23% Poor 67,450km 12,840km 12,400 km 42,210 km	40% Good 29% Fair 31% Poor 67,450 km 12,840 km 12,400 km 42,210 km	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor 67,853 km* 13,263 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor 68,067 km 13,477 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	42% Good 28% Fair 30% Poor 68,067 km 13,477 km 12,400 km 42,190 km	Target not achieved
Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport							
	6. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: – Passenger traffic (in 1000passengers-km) – Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	55,388.25 114.2	19,890 14.83	11,897 59.512	17,000(CHECK 6.2) 11.76	19,470 65.04	Target not achieved
	7. Maritime traffic : – Container traffic(tonnes) – Cargo traffic (tonnes)	970,004 18,430,936	573,522 10,778,470	592,422 11,675,894	869,895 (CHECK 6.2) 16,761,702	639,844 17,632,640	Target not achieved
Development of the Air Transport Sector							
	8. Total air freight and number of air traffic: – Aircraft movement – Total No. of Domestic Passenger Movement – Total no. of international passengers – Total Freight Movement in (tonnes)	24,418 524,917 1,898,656 48,000	17,301 122,059 1,204,786 45,693	22,284 199,073 1,585,602 50,260	22,082 248,879 1,726,051 46,577*	23,437 778,466 1,669,603 43,688	Steady Progress
2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	1. R&D expenditure per GDP (%)	1.25%	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	Target not achieved
	2. Number of businesses/industries assisted to adopt R&D in production	200	50	80	105	127	Target not achieved
	3. No. of publications of research findings	225	60	215	223	343	Target achieved
	4. Number of research findings adopted by industry	NA	10	30	35	54	Significant progress
	5. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	NA	10	20	28%	48%	Significant Progress
	6. No of technologies developed and adopted by MSMEs	NA	5	8	10	13	Significant Progress
3. DEVELOPING	1. ICT contribution to GDP (%)	2.5	2.3	10.5 (service sector)	NA	24.7% (service sector)	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	2. Teledensity/Penetration Rate: – Fixed Line – Mobile	NA 50%	75.2% (15,376,305) 1.21% (267,389) 74% (15,108,916)	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)	108.23%(28,296,904) 1.03%(270,422) 107.19% (28,026,482)	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	9.68% (2,529,818) 67 67 NA NA	Steady progress
	4. Number of community Information Centres established	10 CICs to be completed, equipped and connected to internet	90 Completed 78 Equipped 29 With Internet	108 Completed	120 completed 95 equipped with internet 2000 computers supplied	10 completed 0 Equipped with internet 100 computers supplied	Target achieved
	5. Number of additional jobs created by ICT	1,000	2,100	3500	150 (Check 6.5)	3,063	Target achieved
	6. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	10% increase	120Gbp/s	NA	7,160gbp/s	National submarine cable capacity is 12.3 terabits	Steady progress
	7. 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 institutes, and internet deployment is ongoing.	51 Nursing schools, 24 Community Development schools, 30CICs, 10 Leadership schools, equipped with internet, 5860 computers supplied	NTC 266 computers supplied SHS 1,087 computers supplied JHS 170 computers supplied Tertiary 150 computers supplied	Significant progress
	8. 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 computers	60 Computers supplied to 6 Libraries in selected Regions.	Steady progress
	9. No. of prisons provided with internet connectivity	NA	NA	105 computers supplied and internet deployment is	NA	NA	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
				ongoing			
	10. Improved quality of service: – No. of subscribers ported – Subscribers of SIM cards registered	NA	NA NA	105,678 85%	554,803 100%	914,268 88%,	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	\$1,200	Lack of data
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	NA	66%	72%	72%	72%	Steady progress
	2. Additional km of transmission and distribution lines constructed	NA	ECG NEDCo 2,819 102	ECG NEDCo 16,050 859	ECG NEDCo 43,395 350	ECG NEDCo 34,524 169	Slow progress
	3. Additional power generating capacity (in MW)	NA	126	0	-126MW from CENIT Plant -72MW from T3 Plant	2.5MW Solar Plant (Navrongo) 60MW T3 Heat Recovery Steam Generator	Steady progress
	4. Percentage of indigenous energy sources in total generation mix such as: – hydro – oil and gas – Solar	NA	75.1 22.7	67.5 32.5	67.1 32.9	VRA, BUI, TICo, SAPP, CENIT 63.97 36.01 0.02	Steady progress
	5. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year – Rural – Urban	NA	ECG NEDCo 78 150 51 134	ECG NEDCo 185 106 68 102	ECG NEDCo 206.49 141 189.54 160	ECG NEDCo 142.62 146 173.76 95	Significant progress
	6. Average no of interruptions per customer per year – Rural – Urban	The number of interruptions for all areas should not exceed 6 periods. The duration of a period shall not exceed 8hrs in a municipal area, 12hrs in a district capital, and 24hrs in rural	ECG NEDCo 1353 107 1125 54	ECG NEDCo 293 83 282 50	ECG NEDCo 123.56 66 88.12 52	ECG NEDCo 82.52 79 92.40 41	Steady progress
	7. Distribution system losses	21%	ECG 26% NEDCo 18.5%	ECG 27% NEDCo 20.2%	ECG 23.48% NEDCo 20.2%	ECG 23.37% NEDCo 20.1%	Significant 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	0.02%	Steady progress
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS							
5. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Statement of intent on spatially integrated hierarchy of urban and rural settlements in	Human Settlements Policy study conducted and policy recommendation made to NDPC	Draft policy still under discussion	Policy study report submitted to NDPC for formulation of Policy	Policy study report submitted to NDPC for formulation of Policy	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	2. Spatial planning models developed and adopted	Spatial Planning models used by all MMDAs	Draft models produced for further discussion	National Spatial Planning Models completed	Spatial planning model guidelines published and distributed	50 additional copies of the published Spatial planning model guidelines distributed.	Target not achieved
	3. Spatial Planning standards formulated and adopted	75% of MMDAs and MDAs use new Planning Standards	Draft planning standards produced	National Spatial Planning Standards completed	Spatial planning standards published and distributed	82 additional copies of the published spatial planning standards have been distributed	Target not achieved
	4. MMDAs applying GIS in spatial planning	120	6	11	14	75 – due to the street naming activity	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	Unspecified number of Urban Development policy document distributed	Steady progress
	6. Land Use and Planning law passed into law	50% of MMDAs applying law effectively	Draft Land Use and Planning Bill produced	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill at Cabinet	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill approved by cabinet	Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill reviewed based on comments from AG's Department	Target not achieved
	7. Reform of land bills completed	75% 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	Consultancy for drafting of Lands Bill and production of requisite LIs commenced and its 20% complete	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	Spatial planning elements incorporated into the guidelines for medium term development planning	Significant progress
	9. Establishment of the Town & Country Planning Authority	TCPA fully operational	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	Comments from AG's Department on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	Target not achieved
6. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	1. Percentage change in housing stock: – National – Urban – Rural	NA	Total housing stock in 2000 = 2,181,979 (rural= 66%; Urban= 34%)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of population living in slum areas	NA	19.6% (in 2008)	NA	NA	2.2% of the Ghanaian population lives in improvised homes	Slow progress
	3. Housing with toilet and water system	NA	- 39.9% of households use pipe-borne water - 8.5% households have toilet	NA	NA	28.9% from pipe-borne.; and 32.3% of households in the country have their main source of drinking water from a well	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
			facilities, exclusively used by members			13.9% households use water closet (GLSS 6)	
	4. Number of houses connected to electricity	NA	- 43.7% of households use electricity as the main source of lighting	NA	NA	Seven out of every 10 households in Ghana are connected to the national electricity grid (GLSS 6)	Lack of data
7. SAFE WATER	1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: – Rural – Urban	70.1% 84%	58.97% 58%	63.34 63.37	63.41 62.9	63.66% 58.90%	Target not Achieved
	2. Total number of communities served nationwide with safe water services	Na	9,242,366	NA	NA	11,784,213	Steady progress
	3. Total number of functional water systems: – Boreholes with hand pump (new) – Hand dug wells with hand pump (new) – Piped water systems/schemes – Hand dug wells rehab. – Boreholes rehab	NA	588 7 18 0 40	537 28 20 0 21	661 17 15 0 90	635 25 66 0 94	Significant progress
	4. Total number of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services	NA	145	145	171	181	Significant progress
8. SANITATION	1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	28%	12.4% (source JMP Report 2010)	16%	NA	14% (Source JMP, 2014)	Target not achieved
	2. Number of improved sanitation facilities constructed by/for households nationwide	NA	744,000	960,000	NA	875,000 (Source JMP, 2014)	Slow progress
	3. Proportion of solid waste generated properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities)	90%	70% (Source Reports of MMDAs)	77%	NA	70%	Target not achieved
	4. Availability of solid waste treatment systems	NA	2 (Engineered landfill)	4	4	4 Engineered Landfills	Steady progress
	5. Accessibility to appropriate domestic toilet system	40%	13.5% (JMP Report 2010)	16%	NA	14%	Target not achieved
	6. Percent of basic schools with adequate toilet	73%	51% of schools had toilets. Source: MoE/EMIS	58	56% Source: MoE/EMIS	58%	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2009-2013

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
1. EDUCATION	<i>i. Increase access to and participation in education and training at all levels</i>						
	1. Gross Enrolment Ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	100.0% by 2015	92.9%	98.4%	98.7%	113.8%	Target achieved
	- Primary	107.4% by 2015	94.9%	96.4%	99.4%	105.0%	Steady progress
	- JHS,	90.0% by 2015	80.6%	79.6%	80.6%	82.2%	Steady progress
	- SHS	40%	33.9%	36.45%	37.1%	36.8%	Steady Progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	100.0% by 2015	NA	60.1%	64.2%	74.8%	Steady progress
	- Primary	100.0% by 2015	88.5	77.9%	81.7%	84.1%	Steady progress
	- JHS	NA	47.8%	46.1%	46.1%	47.8%	Steady progress
	3. Completion Rate:						
	Primary 6						
	- National	100.0% by 2015	88.7%	91.6%	93.7%	112.4%	Target achieved
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	89.3%	94.1%	95.4%	NA	
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	85.5%	89.0%	91.9%	NA	
	JHS						
	- National	100.0% by 2015	75.0%	66.9%	66.8%	70.1%	Steady progress
	- Boys	100.0% by 2015	79.7%	70.9%	70.4%	NA	
	- Girls	100.0% by 2015	70.1%	62.8%	63.0%	NA	
	<i>ii. Bridge gender gap in access to education</i>						
	4. Gender Parity Index						
	-KG	1.00 by 2015	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.03	Target achieved
	-Primary	1.00 by 2015	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.99	Steady progress
	-JHS	1.00 by 2015	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	Slow progress
	Percent of SHS female enrolment	50.0% by 2015	44.3%	45.4%	45.0%	45.9%	Steady progress
	<i>iii. Improve quality of education</i>						
	5. Proportion of students passing national assessment examination (BECE)	NA	62.17%	59.45%	NA	NA	Lack of data
	6. Percentage of trained teachers:						
	- Kindergarten	95.0% by 2015	25.9%	38.8%	44.8%	51.6%	Significant progress
	- Primary	95.0% by 2015	48.0%	62.8%	66.3%	69.4%	Steady progress
- JHS	95.0% by 2015	65.0%	78.0%	82.9%	83.7%	Steady progress	
7. Pupil: Teacher Ratio:							
- Kindergarten	45:1 by 2015	34:1	37:1	38:1	37:1	Significant progress	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
	- Primary	45:1 by 2015	34:1	34:1	34:1	33:1	Significant progress
	- JHS	35:1 by 2015	18:1	17:1	17:1	16:1	Significant progress
	- Senior High School	40:1 by 2015	22:1	27:1	24.4:1	23.4:1	Slow progress
	8. Pupil: Core Textbook Ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	3:1 by 2015	0.1:1	0.35:1	0.3:1	0.3:1	Steady progress
	- Primary	3:1 by 2015	1.6:1	1:1	0.9:1	1.2:1	Steady progress
- JHS	3:1 by 2015	2.1:1	0.9:1	1:1	0.9:1	Slow progress	
2.HEALTH	<i>i. Increase access to health care and nutritional services</i>						
	1. OPD Attendance	0.88	0.81	1.07	1.17	1.27	Target achieved
	2. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	91.4%	89.3%	86.5%	87.9%	96.9%	Target achieved
	3. Antenatal Care coverage (at least one visit)	95.0%	92.1%	91.3%	92.2%	91.2%	Slow progress
	4. Supervised Deliveries	60%	45.6%	55.8%	58.5%	55.1%	Target not achieved
	5. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	50	80	NA	82	NA	Target not achieved
	6. Under-five prevalence of low birth weight for age	8.0%	13.9%	NA	13.4%	NA	Target not achieved
	7. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	NA	170	173.8	155	NA	Lack of data
	8. TB success rate	89.0%	87.0%	NA	86.2%	86.0%	Target not achieved
	9. Nurse: population ratio	1:900	1:1,537	1:1,240	1:1,251	1:1,084	Steady progress
	10. Doctor: population ratio	1: 9,720	1:11,981	1:10,034	1: 10,452	1: 10,170	Steady progress
	<i>i. Ensure financial arrangement that protect the poor</i>						
	11. NHIS subscribers:						
	- Under 18 years	NA	49.4%	49.7%	51.2%	46.0%	Slow progress
	- Pregnant women	NA	6.7%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- 70 years and above	NA	2.3%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	Slow progress
	- Indigents	NA	5.5%	3.9%	4.4%	12.0%	Significant progress
	<i>i. Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS</i>						
	12. HIV prevalence						
	- National	<1.5%	1.9%	1.46%	1.37%	1.30%	Target achieved
- 15-19	< 1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	Target achieved	
- 20-24	<1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	Target achieved	
- 25-29	< 2.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	Target achieved	
3.ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	1. Number of labor disputes reported	NA	614	658	686	667	Significant progress
	2. National Employment Policy validated and implemented	NA	National Employment Policy developed	Draft National Employment Policy reviewed in line with GSGDA for	Revised and submitted to cabinet for approval	Draft NE Policy requires a final consultative meeting and resubmission to	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Progress towards target
				validation and implementation		Cabinet	
	3. National Human Resource Development Policy developed and implemented	NA	Lack of National Human Resource Development Policy	Draft National Human Resource Development Policy approved by Cabinet.	Policy submitted to cabinet	Draft NHRD Policy needs a few more stakeholder consultation for finalization and resubmission to Cabinet	Significant progress
	4. Labour Market Information System developed	NA	Lack of Labour Market Information System	NA	Labour Market Information website initiated	Labor Market Information System Website yet to be developed	Slow progress
	5. Number of cooperative associations in the informal sector	6,000	5,696	6,424	6,624	7,337	Steady progress
	6. Number of new jobs created by sector (NYEP)	NA	118,426	104, 631	142,700	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators on Transparent and Accountable Governance thematic area, 2009-2013

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
I. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. The level of compliance to the transitional act.	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	- Transitional Law: None - Compliance: 0% - Infringements: 0%	Law enacted; Transition Team appointed and supervised transition although there were challenges.	Presidential transition act passed 22 member team appointed Implementation commenced	Target achieved
	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	= 131 = 263 = 21 = 504 ➤ LI=116 ➤ Int'l agreem't=90 ➤ C'mtee report=142	- Total # of sitting 131 - C'ttee Meetings: 263 - Bills passed into law 17 - Plenary sitting 106 ➤ L.I = 8 ➤ Int'l agreem't /tax waivers 85 ➤ C't report 124	Target achieved
	3. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Parliament	Actual Release 30%	<u>Allocation</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 24.64 5.3 <u>Actual</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 29.72 20.8%	<u>Allocation</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 48.01 50% <u>Actual</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 64.38 13%	<u>Allocation</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 109.29 127% <u>Actual</u> (Gh¢ 'mil) % chg. 64.65 0.0%	Target not 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	Still pending. Implementation committee has been set up and has started work on White paper	The non-entrenched bill was submitted to the Attorney General who was supposed to process and submit to the Speaker of Parliament.	Target not achieved
	5. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	NA NA 33.6% 25.1% 20.0%	Actual Releases (Gh¢'mil)%chg - EC = NA - CHRAJ= NA - NCCE = 7.3831 (31.6%) - Judiciary = NA NMC = 0.448 (23%)	Actual Releases (Gh¢'mil) % chg EC=(Gh¢222.9)104.1% CHRAJ= (Gh¢15.461)59.72% NCCE=(Gh¢27.284) 54.03% JS(Gh¢105.293) 205.59% NMC (Gh¢2.125)127.76%	Actual Releases (Gh¢'mil)% chg EC(GH¢62,275) 72.1% CHRAJ= GH¢12,476)23.9% NCCE=(GH¢25,934) 24.9% JS (154.475) 25.9% NMC= =(GH¢1.116) 51.5%	Significant progress
	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	Election Fund Bill is still in preparation.	Still in preparation	Target not achieved

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
			Public Financing of Political Parties Bill, including the creation of an Election Fund for political parties, for parliamentary enactment.			
	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 thanks, etc represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports	Some CSOs represented in the key GoG/DPs dialogue and SWG meeting but interests seems to be waning	Target achieved
	NA	Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	Budgetary Process: ISODEC Open Budget Index Score = C (54 points on the scale of 100)	Ghana recording OBI a score of 50 out of 100	NA The PFM reforms, including the PBB, and GIFMIS implemented	Steady 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 in the key GoG-DPs dialogue meetings including the 2012 MDDBS review meetings, SWGs meetings	Some CSOs were represented in key GOG/DPs dialogue and SWG meetings but interests seems to be waning	Slow progress
		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 Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 30 MMDAs. Validation workshops carried out in all 10 regions of the country.	District Governance Assessments undertaken by District Oversight Committees in 80 MMDAs in all the 10 regions. There was no Validation workshops	Steady progress
2. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION	1. 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 mil - % Share: 3.4%	Gh¢615.894 mil Gh¢16,668.4 3.7%	Gh¢651.986 mil Gh¢19,471.6 mil 3.35%	Slow progress
	2. The share of Central Government's transfers to MMDA's in total national budget	- NA - NA - > 7.5%	- Total Central Govt's transfers: Gh¢177.31 mill - Total national revenue, excluding grant: Gh¢5,674.0 mil - % Share: 3.1% - %Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Gh¢429.845 Gh¢15,508.1 2.8% 1.1%	Gh¢300.820 mil Gh¢18,732.1mil 1.6% 1.03%	Steady progress
	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	=42,288 = 479,680 = 8.8%	= NA = 509,783 = NA	Lack of data
	4. Number of districts that have prepared and are implementing their	170	- # of MMDAs implementing DMTDPs under GPRS II= 138 (less 32 newly created MMDAs)	# of MMDAs who have prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	# of MMDAs who have prepared and submitted their DMTPs to NDPC= 170	Steady progress

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
	DMTDPs in line with NDPC's planning guidelines		- Terminal year of DMTDPs under GPRS II = 2009 - Planning Guidelines based on the GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 prepared by NDPC and peer reviewed with stakeholders			
	5. 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	140	179 (82.9% of the current 216 MMDAs, including the 46 new MMDAs created in 2012)	Significant progress
3. CREATION/ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE POVERTY/INEQUALITY	1. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	1 - Establish the Forest Belt Development Authority	NA Gini index: -1998/99 GLSS = 0.3879 -2005/06 GLSS = 0.4245	NA - GSS commenced the conduct of GLSS 6 - Data on Gini index expected to be available in 2014	Gini index = 0.423	Target not achieved
	2. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	- # Special development Authorities created=2 - Establish the Western and 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 - Stakeholder consultation meeting on the Western Corridor Development Authority organised in Elimina - Framework for Western Corridor Development - Authority expected to be replicated in Eastern Corridor when completed	0 Development of concept note has stalled	Slow progress
	3. Proportion of budgetary resources allocated to 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\$88.80mil(Donor); Gh¢18.71mil (GoG) SADA= Gh¢165.0mil CEDECOM= Gh¢3.72mil	MiDA= Gh¢15.227 mil (Donor);Gh¢23.3mil(GoG) SADA =Gh¢22.726 mil CEDECOM=Gh¢7.419 mil	Significant progress
4. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Proportion of the core set of national indicators which achieved their targets or made significant progress over previous year	At least 80%	54.4%	56.8%	50.2%	Target not achieved
	2. Budget deviation index P.E= Admin.= Service= Investment= Overall=	±5% ±5% ±5% ±5% ±5%	- P.E = -14% - Administration= -26% - Service = -1% - Investment= 48% Overall= 8%	-32.0% -3.8% -35.5% -25.4% -8.2%	NA NA NA NA NA	Lack of Data

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
5.PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS	4. 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 -	Performance Agreement System	Performance Agreement document was revised. 2013 Performance Agreement was signed by 20 out of 26 Chief Directors 4 Schemes of Service (IT/IM, secretarial, Administrative Assistant and procurement classes) were reviewed and validated.	Target achieved
	5. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA	NA	NA (PSC initiated process to develop an integrated human resource database system as part of the GIFMIS Project)	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project commenced)	Lack of data
	6. Number of ministerial advisory boards established and functional	NA	NA	23	23	Slow progress
6.ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press Freedom(Press Freedom Index-PFI)	<27th	- Out of 175 countries surveyed, Ghana was ranked 27 th (2009)	41 st	- Out of 179 countries surveyed Ghana ranked 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	- No. of meet the press series: 13 - Press Conferences: - - Budget dissemination programmes: - - Town Hall meetings: 41 National Policy Fair: 4	- No. of meet the press series: 21 - Press Conferences: 6 - Budget dissemination programmes: - - Town Hall meetings: 45 - National Policy Fair: 1	Target not achieved
7.WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE	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%	0.14% NA	0.32%	Slow Progress
	2. Percentage of women in public life	40% 30% 40% 15% 30% 100% 40%	- 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)	15.4% (10) 20% (7) 10.6% (29) 5.1% (11) 2% (8.3) 100% (1) 30.8% (4) 12.8% (12) Na	= 15.4% (10) = 17.9% (5) = 10.5% (29) = 7.17% (16) = 2 (8.3%) = 100% (1) = 38.5% (5) = 23.3% (24) = Na	Target not achieved

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
		20% NA NA 40% by 2013	- District Assembly Appointee = 7.3%(164) - District Assembly Elected = 11%(531) - Overall =30%	7%(427) Over all = 23%	= 7%(427) Overall = 23%	
	3. Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget	NA	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: 88,983 (88.52%) (Men + women) 97,352	Women: 19,684 (90.28%) Men: 2,119 (9.72%) (Men + women) 21,804	Target achieved
	5. Number of women provided with access to agro-processing machinery	50 women group	- Na - (40 agro-processing machines)	15 women groups(made up of 392 women)	22 women groups (made of 200 women)	Target not achieved
8.FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	1. Corruption perception Index	NA	3.9 (On the scale of 1 – 10)	45 out of a maximum score of 100	At least 50 out of a clean score of 100	Slow progress
	2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	NA	CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 11,176 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 124 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 1,143 Total #: 12,443 EOCO: - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 40%	CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 10,964 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 31 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 1,043 Total #: 12,038 EOCO: =239	CHRAJ: - # of human right cases received and investigated: 10,219 - # of corruption cases received and investigated: 20 - # of administrative injustices cases received and investigated: 455 Total #: 10,694 EOCO: =308	Significant progress
	3. Enactment and implementation of the freedom of information law	NA	- Right to Information Bill: None - Right to Information bill currently at the finalization at AG's Office - Identification and documentation of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation currently on-going	Bill still pending in Parliament	Bill elapsed in parliament and withdrawn	Slow progress
	4. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee and sanctioned	NA	NA	793 corruption related recommendation	14 recommendations	Significant progress

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
9.ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE	1. Number of lawyers called to the bar	300 (36.4%) 55 (22.2%)	Called to the bar: 168 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 28	Called to the bar :230 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 22	Called to the bar :221 # of lawyers appointed to the bench: 17	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of courts computerized	65%	16.3%	19.0%	61.5%	Target not achieved
	3. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	7 months	7 months	6 months	Target not achieved
	4. Number of cases recorded by the court and disposed	105,200 142,300	- Recorded: 102,305 - Disposed: 106,376	Recorded: 87,914 Disposed; 92,785	Recorded: 91,126 Disposed: 98,841	Target not achieved
	5. Percentage of cases resolved under the legal aid scheme	85%	No. Of Cases Resolved=3,703 Total no. Of Cases Reported=6612 Percentage=56%	No. of Cases Reported = 8767 Total no. of Cases Resolved =NA	No. of Cases Reported = 6,750 Total no. of Cases Resolved =NA	Significant progress
	6. Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)- court connected ADR	8,000 (35.7%)	5,358	Recorded: 5,924 Settled: 2,722	Recorded: 6,668 Settled: 2,806	Target not achieved
	7. Change in the level of cases in custodial detentions	300 (36.4%) 55 (22.2%)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
10.ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1. Police citizen ratio	39,744 by 2013 About 1:648 by 2013	- Total # of police: 23,744 - Ratio: 1: 927	Total #. of police 29,117 Ratio 1:847	Total #. of police 33,467 Ratio 1:747	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties	10%	NA	25,218	25,218 (7%)	Target not achieved
	3. Level of community/ neighborhood patrols in urban areas	NA	NA	21,900 hrs (12 men@ 5hrs daily)	(20% increase) 21,900 hrs (12 men@ 5hrs daily)	Significant progress
	4. Change in reported cases of overall crimes level		- Reported cases =243,769 - % Chg: 1.6%	228,653 % chg: -1.4(decrease)	Reported cases = 220,489 % chg: -3.6% (decrease)	Steady progress
	5. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	35 (-18.6%) 30 (25%)	NA	145 % chg:39.4	NA	Lack of data
	6. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NA	- Cases reported (NACOB) =38 (GH POL.)=679 - Cases disposed off (NACOB)=2	Cases reported (NACOB) =43 (GH POL.)=491 Cases disposed off (NACOB)=12	-Cases reported (NACOB)=27 Police =371 Cases disposed off (NACOB) = 37	Slow progress
	7. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	NA	- Fire outbreaks =2,708 - Rescue operations = 409	Fire outbreaks =4,577(42%) Rescue Operations= 677	Fire outbreaks = 4, 083 Rescue Operations= 612	Steady progress
	8. Rate of recorded	26,843	Flood-Northern Sector = 121,044	- Northern Sector = 72,981	Northern Sector = 17,973	Target not achieved

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during Disasters across the country	(20%)	- Flood – Southern Sector = 52,429 - TOTAL = 173, 473 Earthquake = NA	- Southern Sector = 28,691 - TOTAL = 101,672 (-41.4%) Earthquake = NA	Southern Sector = 3,329 TOTAL = 21,302 (-79.5%) Earthquake = NA	
	9. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	NA	84 (100%)	314(611)51.3%	1,122 (257.32%)	Significant progress
	10. Percentage change in 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 3wks (25 % reduction -within 8 days(14 % increase -within 5 working days 28.6% (28.6 %reduction -within 3 days 40% (40 %reduction) -within3 days (%reduction)	Working Permit = 3 weeks Resident Permit = 1week/ 5 working days Emergency Entry visa= Averagely 2 working days Immigrant Quota= 8 working	Steady progress
	11. Percentage change in time spent in checking documents	-15%	3 Minutes (100%)	3 Minutes (25% increase)	Processing Time = averagely 1 minute 45 seconds (25% reduction)	Target Achieved
	12. Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	10%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of Data
	13. Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	10%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
11. FORESTALL EXTERNAL AGGRESSION	1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Force	4.0% 15% 11%	Net recruit'mt rate= -11.0% - Rate of recruit'mt =0.0% - Attrition rate = 11.0%	Net recruit'mt rate= 0.7% Rate of recruit'mt= 0.5% Attrition rate = 1.2%	-18.38% 52.75% -65.13%	Target not achieved
	2. Share of budgetary resources for forestalling external aggression	33.1%	Approv (Gh¢'mil) Actual (Gh¢'mil) 2009: 156.56 197.28 %Chg: 41.3% 38.8%	Approv Actual Gh¢'mil Gh¢'mil 210.30 368.0 %Chg:2.35% -10.88%	Approv Actual (Gh¢'mil) (Gh¢'mil) 492.76 555.57 %Chg: 214.4% 254.7%	Target Achieved
	3. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	20.9%	32.2%	33.0%	15.7%	Target achieved
12. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	1. Share of budgetary resources to the department of social welfare	NA	0.05% (Gh¢ 3.695 mill)	0.22%	NA	Lack of data
	2. Reported cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	NA NA NA	# Child labour: Na # Child trafficking = Na # Child abuse = Na	# Child labour=1 # Child trafficking=10 # Child abuse =27	Child trafficking=9 Child abuse= 15	Steady progress
13. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	<320 At least 15% NA	Total # of disputes: 320 # resolved = 10.3% (33) # unresolved = 287	-650 -150(23.1% -500(76.9%)	-400 -56 -344	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of chieftaincy	NA	% of line of succession documented	15.71% (11of 70) legislated	15 LIs on lines of succession	Steady progress

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
	lines of succession documented and legislated		= 26.3% (70 out of 265) % of line of succession legislated = 15.7% (11 out of 70)	and reports generated & circulated 23.73% (14 of 59) sent to Parliament for legislation.	were successfully laid	
	3. 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	MCC = GH¢1.11mil NHCs=0.112mil NCC=0.611mil	MCC= GH¢7.745 million	Steady progress
14. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	# of missions=55	# of Missions = 50 # of consulates = 5	Missions=50 Consulates=6	Missions=51 Consulates=6 Total=57	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)	# ratified=9 (including Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized 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) of the one part and the European Community and its member states (EU) of the other part.2012	# ratified=5 (Arms Trade Treaty, Statute of the International Renewable Agency; Third Supplementary Protocols Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime; The African Youth Charter; International Labour Organization (ILO) Maritime Labour Convention).	Target not achieved
	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	# of Presidential summits=4 Trade & investment negotiations=Na # of conference=57 # of exhibition=25	# of Presidential Summits=8 Trade and Investment negotiations=2 # of Conference= 137 #of exhibitions=60	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	51 7	Target achieved
	15. PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING	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 GSS =Gh¢3 mil (GoG release =Gh¢1.676 mil; DPs =	NA

Area of focus	Indicator	2013 Target	2009 Baseline	2012 Indicator Level	2013 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
	2. Number of key national statistics reports produced	5(including CPI/PPI, GDP series, full report on population census, MICs, Labour force survey, business survey)	5 (including the crime victimization survey, maternal mortality survey, GDHS, CPI/PPI, GDP series)	Gh¢mil) 13(including CPI, PPI, GDP series, MICs 4, CPI Bulletin/ Newsletters, CPI Time series, PES, Revised GDP Estimates, 2010 Census Final Results	2(including 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports released in 2013. <i>a)National Census Analytical Report</i> <i>b)Ten Regional Census Analytical Report (One for each region)</i> <i>c)Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana</i> <i>d)Millennium Development Goals in Ghana</i> <i>e)Women and Men in Ghana</i> <i>f)The Elderly in Ghana</i> <i>g)Education and Literacy</i> <i>h)Children Adolescent and Youth</i> <i>i)Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics</i> <i>j)Census Atlas</i> 2. Statistical Compendium)	Target achieved
	3. The proportion of the population registered under the National Identification programme	NIA undertake registration exercise in the 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.	There was 1,063,378 turn out which represents 60.94% of 2007 estimated population of 1,744,722	Three Northern Regions registration exercise completed. Total of 2,174,745 registered in three Northern Regions representing 57% of the 2010 census population total of 3,797,026 above 6yrs.	Target achieved
16.MANAGING MIGRATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Share of remittances to GDP	10%	11.7% (US\$1,788.37mil)	4.3% (US\$1.8 bil)	4.4% (US\$1.97 bil)	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)	101,871 (No. Registered) 2,917,688 (Estimated number of Ghanaians)	EU s profile on Ghana estimates that about 3million Ghanaians live abroad	Lack of data