



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA) II,
2014-2017**

**2014
ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPF	Australia-Africa Partnerships Facility
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ACARP	Accra Compost and Recycling Plant
ADF	Agricultural Development Fund
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
AGA	AngloGold Ashanti Limited
AGDP	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
AGIs'	Association of Ghana Industries
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMSECs	Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARDEC	Aquaculture Research and Development Centre
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASWAG	Agricultural Sector Working Group
BACs	Business Advisory Centres
BDS	Business Development Services
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAGD	Controller and Accountant-General's Department
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CET	Common External Tariff
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
COA	Chart of Accounts
CODAPEC	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COP	Communication on Progress
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CSAUs	Customer Service and Access Units
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSPGs	Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DAES	Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services
DDF	District Development Fund
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DMTDPs	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DPs	Development Partners
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVCCs	District Value Chain Committees
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDAIF	Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund
EDIF	Export Development and Investment Fund
EGL	Enterprise Group Limited

EMP	Environmental Management Plans
EMQAP	Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project
EPZs	Export Processing Zones
ETI	Ecobank Transnational Corporation
EU	European Union
FAs	Farmer Associations
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FDA	Food and Drugs Authority
FITUR	International Tourism Fair
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
FOHCREC	Forest and Horticultural Crops Research Centre
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
G4P	Government for the People
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GATA	Ghana Aviation Training Academy
GC	Ghana Club
GCAP	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCMS	Ghana Customs Management System
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GAX	Ghana Alternative Market
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIIF	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GIZ	German Development Cooperation
GLSS 6	Ghana Living Standards Survey (Round 6)
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
GRIB	Ghana Rice Inter-professional Body
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
GWTS	Ghana Wood Tracking System
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Agency
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HFZ	High Forest Zone
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoDs	Heads of Departments
HOMOFEST	Greater Accra Region Homogenous Festival
HQCF	High-Quality Cassava Flour

HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICC	International Convention Centre
ICCES	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IM	Independent Monitoring
IPPD	Integrated Personal Payroll Data
ISTC	Intercity State Transport Corporation
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KAICE	Kofi Annan Centre for Excellence in ICT
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
LAP	Land Administration Project
LAS	Legality Assurance System
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
MAC	Mega African Capital Limited
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi-Donor Budget Support
MDF	Minerals Development Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDPI	Management Development and Productivity Institute
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOAP	Market-Oriented Agriculture Programme
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NACOB	Narcotics Control Board
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAFCO	National Food Buffer Stock Company
NAP	National Apprenticeship Programme
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NCA	National Communications Authority
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NEP	National Employment Policy
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NES	National Export Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NIB	National Inspectorate Board
NIR	Net International Reserves
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NOP	Net Open Position
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
NRGP	Northern Rural Growth Project
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
OCTP	Offshore Cape Three Points

ODF	Open Defecation Free
OGCBP	Oil and Gas Capacity Building Project
OHCS	Office of Head of Civil Service
OIC-G	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre-Ghana
OPD	Outpatient Department
OVCF	Out-grower Value Chain Fund
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPRC	Producer Price Review Committee
PRM	Petroleum Revenue Management
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PTTR	Pupils-to-Trained Teacher Ratio
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
R&D	Research and Development
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RELCs	Research-Extension-Farmer Linkage Committees
RTIMP	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SGN	Sankofa-Gye Nyame
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLTF	Student Loan Trust Fund
SNPA	Street Naming and Property Addressing
SOPCL	Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited
SPL	Starwin Products Limited
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSM	Small-Scale Miners
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRAQUE	Trade-Related Assistance and Quality Enabling Programme
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VP	Verification Protocols
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
VTMIS	Vessel Traffic Management Information System
WARFP	West African Regional Fisheries Project
WCDA	Western Corridor Development Authority
WCGI	Western Corridor Gas Infrastructure
WCTP	West Cape Three Points
WFP	World Food Programme
WIFA	Women in Fertile Age

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2014 Annual Progress Report (APR) provides an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014–2017, during the year 2014. It is the first assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the thirteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

The overall goal of GSGDA II is to accelerate the growth of the economy with the view to creating more jobs, generating more income, 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 2014 APR presents the results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2014. 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 275 indicators assessed, about 27.3% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2014, compared to 27.9% in 2013, whilst 17.5% made steady progress compared to 22.2% in 2013. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress decreased from 38.4% in 2013 to 33.1% in 2014, while the number of indicators without data increased from 11.4% in 2013 to 22.2% in 2014.

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

2.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

The overall medium-term objective of macroeconomic policies under GSGDA II is to achieve sustainable macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of accelerated growth, in order to attain a per capita GDP of at least US\$2,400 by 2017.

Assessment of progress shows a decline in real GDP growth from 7.1% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2014. This falls short of the target of 8.3% set under GSGDA II and 7.1% under the 2014 Budget Statement. Consequently the per capita GDP decreased by 23% from US\$1,841 in 2013 to US\$1,417 in 2014, and falls short of the target of US\$1,676.50 set for 2014 under GSGDA. Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2014 fell short of the GSGDA II and 2014 Budget targets, it marginally exceeded global economic growth. GDP growth was driven mainly by the performance in the Services and Agricultural sectors which recorded average growth rates of 5.7% and 4.6% respectively. The Services sector continued to dominate the

economy in 2014 with a share of 51.9%, followed by Industry (26.6%) and Agriculture (21.5%).

A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows worsening inflation, increased interest rates, and continuous weakening of the local currency. Inflationary pressures were driven mainly by the secondary effect of the sharp depreciation in the Ghana cedi during the first eight months of 2014 which pushed up fuel prices, transport costs and prices of imported items. The increase in inflation was attributed to: 31.3% depreciation of the cedi; 60.9% increase in the average prices of petroleum products; 28.4% increase in utility tariffs; and 40% increase in transportation cost.

The Ghana Cedi continued to weaken against all the major trading currencies on the domestic market in 2014 as a result of demand pressures from both official sources and the informal sector. Gross international reserves recorded a draw-down of US\$171.14 million to US\$5,461.0 million at the end of 2014 which was sufficient to provide cover for 3.2 months imports of goods and services compared with 3.1 months in 2013. However, the stock of net international reserves declined by US\$585.2 million to US\$3,199.3million at the end of 2014. The trade balance for 2014 indicated a deficit of US\$1,383.3 million which compares favourably with a deficit of US\$3,848.3 million recorded in 2013. EU is by far Ghana's largest export destination, accounting for almost half (47%) of all exports.

Meanwhile Government's budgetary operations for 2014 resulted in an overall deficit of 9.4% of GDP compared to the target of 8.5% of GDP. The fiscal slippage continued to be underpinned by shortfalls in revenue and grants, higher spending on wages and salaries as well as interest costs. The gross public debt increased from 54.9% of GDP in 2013 to 70.2% of GDP in 2014. In contrast to 2013 when the bulk of public debt was domestic, the gross public debt in 2014 was largely gross external debt. The rise in the debt stock has largely been attributed to long-term securities which increased by 19.8%.

3.0 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The medium-term policy interventions to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector are aimed at reducing physical, financial and administrative bottlenecks for setting up and doing business; simplifying regulation and decreasing uncertainties in the economy which significantly affect the investment decisions of firms. Assessment of overall progress in this thematic area in 2014 could be considered as below average. Only 40.9% of the 22 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, whilst 31.8% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest could not be assessed due to lack of data.

Private Sector Development

Though a number of interventions continued to be implemented to improve the ease of doing business in Ghana, limited impact was recorded in 2014. Ghana's overall rankings in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business assessments continued to decline. Out of the ten indicators, the rating on three improved, three remained the same, and four worsened. This was consistent with the business confidence which dropped significantly as a result of worsening business climate arising from the impact of cedi depreciation, the poor power supply and the multiplicity of taxes. However, Ghana's rankings on the World Economic

Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) improved moderately in 2014. The country recorded an improvement in 9 out of the 12 pillars of the index. Domestic credit to private sector in real terms increased from 15.2% of GDP in 2013 to 18% of GDP in 2014. Similar to the situation in 2013, the bulk of credit from the Deposit Money Banks continued to be allocated to the Services sector. This is in contrast to 2013 when overall ranking of Ghana on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business, and on GCI declined.

Total merchandise exports declined marginally in 2014 largely on the account of the fall in receipts from exports of gold, oil and other goods. However there was 3.2% increase in the value of non-traditional exports even though the number of non-traditional exports destinations decreased from 140 countries in 2013 to 138 countries in 2014.

Key challenges facing Ghana's competitiveness include unreliable energy, limited access to affordable finance, low industry specific skills that continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, labour markets characterized by inefficiencies, and the low ICT adoption rates to enhance productivity. The removal of these constraints and enhancement of the capacity of private businesses to take advantage of the national and global trade and investment opportunities continue to remain a major challenge for the economy.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

A major challenge facing private sector development in Ghana is how to transform local systems of economic and political governance, from highly personalised relationship-based structures, which create the large numbers of unincorporated individually-owned businesses, into effective rules-based systems and foster the growth of larger businesses. To monitor progress of efforts at promoting good corporate governance, the number of Ghanaian firms that signed unto UN Global Compact was adopted as proxy. The UN Global Compact encourages firms (both large and small) to assign to, support and enact ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. In this regard, firms are obliged to adhere to good corporate governance benchmarks. Assessment of the indicator shows 65.5% increase in the number of firms that signed unto the compact. This compares favourably to the 2013 situation when the number of firms rather declined. It is therefore important to sustain the interventions undertaken in 2014 to achieve this progress.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The medium-term policy objective in this sector is to enhance the performance of MSMEs, focusing on improving their operational efficiency and competitiveness; enhancing their access to finance; and improving their technical and entrepreneurial skills. Though comprehensive data are not available to determine how the performance of the MSMEs sector has been enhanced in 2014, the Ministry of Trade and Industries provided trade facilitation support to 700 enterprises in Upper East, Upper West, Northern, Brong Ahafo and the Central Regions, whilst the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) provided Business Development Services (BDS) to 95,991 entrepreneurs through 170 Business Advisory Centres (BACs) across the country to enhance their competitiveness.

One of the structural problems of the MSME sector is the low capital base of the enterprises and the corresponding low productivity. In 2014, MSMEs in Ghana were still battling with the energy crisis that started in 2012. Recent research indicates that unreliable energy supply has emerged as the most important constraint to businesses in Ghana, overtaking financial

constraints. In addition, these enterprises also face a number of problems in accessing credit for working capital requirements and for investment. The continuous removal of structural bottlenecks associated with the development of MSMEs, including poor access to quality long term financing, weak capacity and competencies at the MSMEs level, and uncoordinated public policy interventions, would contribute to stimulating the growth and development of the sector. Also, more business linkages should be developed and the improvement of industry specific skills through training should aim at delivering sector specific knowledge and skills conducive for the growth of MSMEs.

Accelerated Industrial Development

Performance in the Industrial sector continued its decline since 2012, with the overall growth rate of 0.8% in 2014, a decline of 2.7% from the 2013 performance. This was against a budget target of 9.1% and GSGDA II target of 8.6%. The poor performance in 2014 was on the backdrop of weak growth rates recorded in Mining and Quarrying and Electricity and Manufacturing sub-sectors. Construction continued to be the dominant and fastest growing sub-sector, making it the major driver of growth in the Industry sector. Growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector continued to decline along with the share of manufacturing in the Industry sector GDP. The manufacturing sub-sector is seen as the catalyst for industrial and agricultural transformation of the Ghanaian economy and therefore the rapid declining growth of the sub-sector since 2011 is a worrying concern for realizing this goal. Inadequate supply of electricity, rapid depreciation of the local currency, limited application of modern technology as well as low value addition have all contributed to the poor performance of the manufacturing sub-sector.

Government's decision to partner the private sector to develop industrial parks at strategic locations across the country is laudable and it is recommended that government expedite action in implementing the proposal.

Development of the Tourism Industry

The contribution of the Tourism industry to the development of the country remained remarkable, as measured by its share to overall GDP, job creation and foreign exchange earnings for the county. The tourism sub-sector continued to maintain its position as the 4th highest foreign exchange earner for the country with the total number of tourists arriving in Ghana increasing by 10% in 2014. The sub-sector also created a total of 319,000 jobs with 91,000 being direct employment. The number of domestic tourists also increased by 5% in 2014. The provision of tourism infrastructure such as good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation; quality hotels and restaurants and tourism-related facilities continued to be enhanced.

Promote the Creative Industry for Economic Development

Comprehensive data continued not to be available in 2014 to assess the overall impact of the creative industry on the economy of Ghana. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the industry continued to be underdeveloped and unregulated, though it has potential to contribute the economic and social transformation of Ghana. The existence of weak institutional coordination in the implementation of interventions, constraints in marketing of creative art works, both locally and internationally and the production of sub-standard works all turn to hinder the realisation of the industry's potential. It is therefore recommended that

necessary steps are taken to address these constraints with government playing a catalytic role by simulating demand for creative art works.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The medium-term objective of the Agriculture Sector policies under GSGDA II 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. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 29% of the 69 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 34.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 36.2% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas are as follows:

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

The growth rate of the Agriculture Sector declined from 5.7% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2014. The crop and livestock sub-sectors recorded the largest growth rates of 5.7% and 5.3% respectively, whilst the fishing sub-sector recorded 5.6% decline. About 4.3% of the crop sub-sector growth is attributable to cocoa production. All staple crops, except maize recorded increases over the previous year's output, on account of increased area under cultivation in 2014. This therefore strengthened Ghana's food self-sufficiency position as the total food production for human consumption increased by 2.4% and far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs in 2014. The volume of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, which recorded two consecutive years of decline, recorded an increase in 2014. Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock continued to improve in 2014, with the poultry sector still leading the growth. The total annual domestic fish production continued to improve but contributed about 1.2% to the GDP in 2014 compared to 1.4% in 2013.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The contribution of the mining and quarries sub-sector to overall GDP reduced significantly in 2014 on the account of the poor performance of the oil and mineral sub-sectors. The downturn in global prices of oil and minerals, especially gold, negatively impacted on production, and led to significant revenue losses to government and job cuts. The Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources continued to create space and develop appropriate instruments for the involvement of local communities in the management of natural resources. Meanwhile estimates show that 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either a rehabilitation or reforestation to enhance their productive capacity, whilst per capita share of raw water resources declined by 1.8% in 2014, arising out of increasing total freshwater withdrawals (both surface water and groundwater). Analysis of the air quality along selected residential, commercial and industrial areas in the Capital City, Accra shows high levels of pollution in these selected areas.

Sectors and districts continued to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into their respective strategies. The current challenge, however, is the weak

monitoring framework and inadequate data on key indicators for tracking progress, including level of greenhouse gases emissions (million tonnes).

5.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

The discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities and their subsequent exploitation have provided Ghana the opportunity for accelerated economic growth and structural transformation. The medium-term objective therefore in this sector is to ensure that it is effectively integrated into the rest of the economy to catalyse the diversification of the economy. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 54.6% of the 11 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 36.4% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 9% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field in 2014 was estimated at 37,201,691 barrels or 101,976 barrels of oil per day (bopd), compared with the 2013 production of 35,587,558 barrels. Total production from Saltpond Field was 95,093 barrels as against 105,040 barrels in 2013. The total natural gas exported from the Jubilee Field to the Atuabo Gas Processing Plant was 1,906.39 MMScf. To enhance the pace of exploration activities, eight new Petroleum Agreements (PA) were ratified by Parliament.

To enhance the operations of the national oil company about 18% of revenues from the oil receipts in 2014 was allocated to GNPC, whilst the remaining 82% was allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815). From GOG net receipt, 51% was allocated to ABFA instead of the 70% stipulated by Law. Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, 39% was allocated to road and other infrastructure development; 31% to agricultural modernization; and 30% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure. To ensure transparency in the management of the oil revenue, and in compliance with section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011, (Act 815), all petroleum receipts for the 2014 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, on the MOF website and in the Gazette.

As part of efforts to ensure environmental safety of the oil and gas industry, the EPA conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of all companies and also inspected all companies to ascertain whether they were complying with the conditions under their Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits.

To promote local content and local participation in petroleum activities, an eight member Local Content Committee was inaugurated and mandated to oversee the effective implementation of LI 2204. Further, there were 1,331 Ghanaians employed in the upstream petroleum industry in Ghana, consisting of 58 in management positions; 760 in core-technical positions; and 513 in other positions.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The pace of socio-economic development of the country is directly linked to the quality of infrastructure, as well as its human settlements. The medium-term policies in this thematic area under GSGDA II are aimed at ensuring: the availability of quality transport networks;

the accessibility and reliability of water supply; a resilient sanitation services; the reliability and cost of energy; the availability of communication services; and efficiently planned human settlements. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as 37.5% of the 40 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 17.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 45% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas are as follows:

Infrastructure: Road, Railway, Maritime and Air

Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The record of national network size of roads in 2014 was estimated at 71,729 kms, representing 1% increase over the network size in 2013. The increase in network size is attributed mainly to an increase of 1,200 kms in urban roads. Feeder roads constituted 58.6% of the national roads, trunk roads 20.2% and urban roads 21.2%. The condition report indicated a road condition mix of 34.87% in good condition, 32.69% fair and 32.44% poor. This shows deterioration in the road condition from 2013 when about 45% of the roads were in good condition.

Following the recovery in 2013, passenger traffic by rail continued to increase whilst goods traffic saw a sharp decline in 2014. Maritime traffic for both container and cargo recorded a decline, though turn-around times for vessels improved at all ports. Turn-around times declined significantly in Tema compared with Takoradi port which declined marginally. On the other hand domestic air passenger movements declined for the first time since 2009, whilst the decline in international passengers in 2013 continued in 2014.

Estimates of the annual road crashes indicate 8.74% reduction over 2013 level, whilst maritime accidents reduced by 50% in 2014. Although the accident statistics for train derailment fell short of the target set for 2014, it showed a significant improvement over the 2013 level.

Science and Technology

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 declines in 2014. The number of research findings adopted by industry, significantly declined from 54 in 2013 to 1 in 2014. The rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs also declined from 48% in 2013 to 20% in 2014

Developing Information and Communication Technology

The share of the ICT sub-sector in the overall Service Sector as well as GDP increased from 24.7% in 2013 to 32% in 2014 and 1.68% in 2013 to 2.15% in 2014, respectively. The number of calls cut off as a percentage of all calls made, reduced from a high of 2.21% in 2013 to 0.05% in 2014

The penetration rate of telephones (both mobile and fixed lines) increased from 108.2% in 2013 to 114.34% in 2014. On the other hand, the number of subscribers of internet service increased from 40.75% in 2013 to 59.02% in 2014. The number of providers of internet to

subscribers decreased from 67% in 2013 to 53% in 2014, arising from continuous improvements in access to mobile broadband. It is important to indicate that Ghana, like other countries across the globe continue to experience decrease in the penetration rate of fixed lines as mobile penetration increases excessively.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal continues to be the major source of energy in the country, followed by petroleum products and electricity. The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 72% in 2013 to 76% in 2014. The average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year worsened significantly in 2014 for both customers under ECG and NEDCo arising largely from inadequate generation of power due to declining water level in the hydropower plants and breakdown of some of the thermal power plants. In the ECG areas, average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year increased from 173.76 hours in urban areas in 2013 to 653.30 hours in 2014, whilst in rural areas it increased from 146 hours to 623 over the same period. In NEDCo areas power outages increased from 95 hours in 2013 for urban areas to 170 hours in 2014, whilst in rural areas it increased from 142.62 hours to 173 hours during the same period.

In 2014, the share of hydroelectric power increased marginally from 63.9% to 64.98% with a decline in thermal power as a result of a fall in gas supply, high level of crude oil prices and unplanned outages due to damaged equipment. A small percentage (0.03%) of solar was also generated. ECG and NEDCo continued to expand their transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks. ECG added 11,883.38kms of sub-transmission and distribution lines consisting of 33kv, 11kv and LV to its existing plant whilst 474km of distribution lines were added to NEDCo's network. There was marginal worsening in distribution losses for ECG from 23.37% in 2013 to 24.13% in 2014, whilst for NEDCo, it worsened from 21.2% to 22%, all above the PURC benchmark of 21%.

Human Settlements Development

In 2009, a Human Settlements Policy study was conducted and a Policy was later formulated and subjected to stakeholder discussion. In 2013, baseline studies for policy formulation were completed; but no action was taken in 2014 due to the lack of funding. There are only 34% of MMDAs that have professional Town Planning officers. The target for the establishment of National Human Settlements Commission was for the relevant law to be passed in 2014. However this was not achieved, although the department is pursuing the passage of the land use and spatial planning law to catalyse establishment of the Authority.

Housing Development

Though data are not available on the total housing stock in 2014, 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. The Government also completed rehabilitation and

refurbishment of 56 ministerial and prestige bungalows as well as 618 housing units under the Keta Sea Defence Resettlement Programme. The Draft National Housing Policy was finalized and approved by Cabinet. The goal of the policy is to provide adequate, safe, decent and affordable housing for the population using the private sector, with Government as the facilitator or partner where appropriate. Meanwhile the total number of people living in slum areas in 2014 has been estimated at 6,418,580 compared to 500,000 in 2001. These slum areas are predominantly in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas continued to decline 2014, whilst those with access to safe water in rural areas continued to increase, though it fell short of target set for 2014. Percentage distribution losses of water improved marginally from 50% in 2013 to 49% in 2014 but still fell below a target of 48%.

On the other hand, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in the country increased marginally from 14% in 2013 to 15% in 2014, but it fell short of the target of 18% set for 2014. It was estimated that 78% of solid waste generated in major towns and cities was properly disposed of. This falls short of the target of 80% set for 2014. The percentage of communities or districts achieving open defecation free (ODF) status recorded marginal improvement from 2% in 2013 to 3.5% in 2014 but fell short of the target of 5% set for 2014.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

The medium-term objective in this thematic area under GSGDA II is to pursue policies and programmes that will lead to the development of a knowledgeable, well-trained, disciplined, highly productive, and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the socio-economic transformation of the country over the long-term. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 52.2% of the 62 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 17.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 29% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas are as follows:

Education

With the exception of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Junior High School (JHS), enrolment in basic education increased at all levels of basic education in 2014 similar to the situation in 2013. At the Kindergarten (KG) level, GER increased from 113.8% in 2013 to 123.0% in 2014, while Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) increased from 74.8% to 90.8% over the same period. Primary GER increased from 105.0% in 2013 to 107.3% in 2014 while NER increased from 84.1% to 89.3%. The GER at JHS however declined marginally from 82.2% in 2013 to 82.0% in 2014, while the NER increased from 47.8% to 49.2%. Enrolment increases in the deprived districts was particularly notable, suggesting that the interventions targeted at these districts are making positive impact.

A key strategic objective in the education sector is to ensure equal access of boys and girls to education. Gender parity in access to basic education has been achieved at KG and Primary schools, whilst at the JHS level GPI improved significantly.

Significant progress was recorded in interventions aimed at improving quality of education. All three sub-levels of basic education system experienced improvements in the ratios of pupils to trained teachers (PTTR), whilst the results of the 2013 National Education Assessment indicated that the proportion of students achieving proficiency increased in all tests, except P6 Mathematics.

The Government over the years has given attention to inclusive education for all children with emphasis on persons with disabilities. In 2013/14, there were 6,385 pupils enrolled in 39 special schools, an increase from 6,180 the previous year. In order to improve assessment of special education needs a National Assessment Centre is being constructed.

The rapid expansion of enrolment in Primary and JHS has led to increased demand for post-basic education and training opportunities. Subsequently support to post-basic levels, including technical and vocational education and training (TVET) has been growing over the past three years. The number of public Senior High Schools continued to increase, with the capacity of the SHS to admit more students increasing in 2014. On the other hand the total number of TVET Institutes (public and private) increased from 600 to 625 during the year.

Available data during the 2012/13 academic year from the National Council for Tertiary Education shows a total of 133 tertiary institutions, of which 76 were public including nine universities, ten polytechnics and 38 Colleges of Education. Overall enrollment, both public and private, was estimated at 283,506 of which 78.2% were public and 21.8% are private. About 32% of students enrolled in tertiary institutions were studying Science/Applied Science/Technology programmes, compared with 68% who were pursuing Arts/Business/Social Science. This is far behind the Government medium-term policy objective of achieving 60% enrolment in Science/Technology programmes and 40% in Humanities/Arts programmes. Female enrollment at tertiary continued to be low with GPI estimated at 0.60.

As part of efforts to improve delivery of teacher training, the Government has upgraded the public Colleges of Education to tertiary status. In addition, the teacher trainee allowance was replaced with option to access loan from the Student Loan Trust Fund (SLTF) to allow Colleges to admit as many students as possible. As a result of these policies, first year admissions in the Colleges increased from just over 9,000 in 2012/13 to 15,000 in 2013/14, representing a 62% increase.

Human Capital Development, Employment and Productivity

A key strategic objective in this focus area is job creation to reduce unemployment. As part of the efforts to create jobs and reduce unemployment, a draft National Labour-intensive Public Works Policy aimed at mainstreaming labour-intensive methods into Government business as a major mechanism for job creation was developed. In addition, a draft National Employment Policy (NEP) and Implementation Plan aimed at providing a national framework for harmonization and coordination of employment activities across all sectors of the economy was completed during the year. On the labour front, the number of industrial

disputes declined from 667 in 2013 to 590 in 2014, of which about half (51.4%) were amicably settled.

Health

Significant progress continued to be recorded in the key health outcomes and implementation of interventions in 2014. The number of CHPS compounds constructed to improve access to health care especially at the community level, increased from 2,315 in 2013 to 2,943 in 2014, however the number of OPD visits declined marginally. The NHIS which serves as the intervention to remove financial barrier in access to health care continued to be strengthened. In 2014 the proportion of the population covered by NHIS improved for both registered under the general population and exempt categories. The coverage of Penta 3 and the proportion of births delivered with the assistance of a health professional also increased in 2014. The under-five mortality rate reduced by 25% from 82 per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 60 per 1000 live births in 2014, while the infant mortality rate reduced by 20% from 53 per 1000 live births to 42 during the same period.

The estimated median national HIV prevalence rate continued to decline in 2014, whilst the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who received antiretroviral therapy increased. However the prevalence rate among young people (15-24) increased significantly. The proportion of HIV infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT declined substantially. This is a major setback in the country's effort at reducing mother-to-child transmission to less than 5% by 2015. Meanwhile the management of malaria and TB improved, with under-five malaria case fatality rate declining from 0.57 per 100 admissions in 2013 to 0.51 deaths per 100 admissions in 2014, while the TB success rate increased marginally during the same period.

The production and retention of essential health service personnel is critical for efficient delivery of health services. In 2014, the number of doctors increased by 15.3% and for the first time the doctor to population ratio reached the mark of one doctor to less than 10,000 persons. The total number of nurses, including community health nurses, also increased by 15.9% and thereby reducing the nurse to population ratio significantly from the 2013 level. Also additional 578 midwives were recruited to augment the country's midwife capacity. Consequently, the midwife to WIFA population ratio improved from one midwife to 1,525 WIFA persons to one midwife to 1,374 WIFA persons. This notwithstanding, geographical disparities still exist in the distribution of health personnel.

Population Management and Migration for Development

The overall goal with regard to population management is to ensure a population growth rate capable of supporting and sustaining economic growth and social development. The estimated annual population growth rate remained unchanged at 2.5% in 2014. This is far below the long-term target of 1.5% by 2020. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method, an indicator of family planning uptake and fertility regulation, appeared to have slightly declined from 23.4% in 2011 according to the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS), to 22.2% recorded by the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) in 2014. Compared to the reported CPR in the 2008 GDHS, however, the 2014 figure shows an increase from 17%. Total fertility rate (TFR) remained relatively the same at 4.2 children per woman in 2014 compared to 4.0 recorded in 2008.

Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

According to the 2013 Ghana Living Standards Survey, about a quarter of Ghanaians are poor and live below GH¢1,314 per adult per year, while about 8.4% cannot adequately feed themselves and are in extreme poverty, living below GH¢792.02 per adult per year. Extreme poverty is largely a rural phenomenon with the highest proportion of the poorest of the poor in rural savannah (27.3%), followed by rural coastal (9.4%) and rural forest (7.8%). Significant variations exist in poverty incidence across the regions, with about 50% recording poverty incidence lower than the national average. Poverty incidence is highest among farm households, while public sector workers experienced reduction in poverty as a result of public sector wage rationalization implemented in 2009.

Ghana's GDP has recorded growth rates averaging 8.6% over the past five years. However, there is evidence that Ghanaians are not benefiting evenly from the growth process. Nationally, the Gini Index, a measure of income inequality, has increased from 41.9% in 2005/06 to 42.3% in 2012/13, indicating a widening income inequality. An implication of the growing income inequality is that it reduces the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction. Although about 7.7% in the decline in poverty in Ghana between 2005/06 and 2012/13 was due to economic growth effect, the reduction could have even been greater (8.8%) if the benefits of growth had been distributed more equally.

Social development and social protection

To improve the welfare of the poor and vulnerable under the Social Protection Strategy, the implementation of the LEAP continued in 2014. The number of extremely poor households benefiting from the programme declined marginally from 90,000 in 2013 to 89,919 in 2014. The linking of LEAP to the NHIS to enhance access of the poor to health care services was initiated during the year.

Despite the Children's Act, 1998, a number of children are inadequately protected from child abuse and child labour. The GLSS 6 results show that 21.8% of Ghanaian children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour and 14.2% of them are engaged in hazardous child labour. The proportion of children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour is higher for males (15.4%) than females (12.9%) and higher in the rural areas (20.7%) than urban areas (7.7%). As a policy response, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection initiated work in 2014 on a National Child and Family Welfare Policy aimed at ensuring the holistic development and welfare of the Ghanaian child within a functional family system.

As part of the efforts to improve the delivery of social protection programmes, a draft National Social Protection Policy was prepared in 2014 to provide a coherent framework for harmonization of social protection programmes in order to avoid duplication of efforts, close the gaps in social protection coverage and ensure efficient utilization of available resources.

Youth Development

The youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitutes 34.1% of Ghana's population. Unemployment among this group is of a major national concern. The GLSS 6 estimates the unemployment rate among the youth in 2013 at 5.5%. The phenomenon is higher in urban areas (6.5%) than in the rural areas (4.3%). These unemployment rates ignore the large

number of young people who are underemployed as indicated by their labour underutilization rate of 42.6%.

Although the number of new jobs generated for the youth was not available in 2014, measures were implemented in 2014 to reduce youth unemployment, including the provision of employable skills in a variety of trades. The skills development agencies (MDPI, NVTI, ICCISS, and OIC-G), together trained 8,227 youth in various vocational and technical trades. The National Youth Authority enrolled 1,430 students for vocational and technical training across the 11 Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes. In addition, 4,000 young apprentices were attached to 600 master-craft persons for apprenticeship training under the National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP).

Sports Development

The policy measures implemented in 2014 in this focus area was aimed at developing sports for development. In order to improve sports infrastructure, work on the construction of a modern stadium at Cape Coast continued whilst preparatory works for commencement of rehabilitation of the Accra, Kumasi, Essipong and Tamale Sports stadia were completed.

Even though data on the contribution of sports to GDP was not available, Ghana participated in a variety of sporting activities which had economic impact. These include the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Scotland, 2nd African Youth Olympics Games in Botswana, World Youth Olympics in China, 2014 FIFA World Cup Tournament in Brazil, CHAN Tournament in South Africa, Women U-17 FIFA World Cup in Costa Rica, and 2014 FIFA Women U-20 World Cup in Canada.

8.0 TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The priority policy interventions in this thematic area is focused on: deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reforms; strengthening local governance and decentralisation; strengthening public policy development and management; promoting gender equity and women empowerment; fighting corruption and economic crimes; promoting rule of law and access to justice; ensuring public safety and security; ensuring access to rights and entitlements; promoting national culture for development; strengthening international relations for development and ensuring evidence-based decision-making. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as good, as 68.6% of the 51 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 11.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 19.6% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas are 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 2014. Overall, a total of 93 plenary committee sittings and 370 committee meetings were recorded. The total number of Bills laid and passed stood at 4, compared to 17 in 2013, while a total of 2 Legislative Instruments (LIs) were considered in 2014, compared with 8 LIs in 2013. A total of 68 International Agreements and 144 Committee reports from the Committees of the House, and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were considered and approved

by Parliament. Meanwhile efforts continued to be made to strengthen the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs) to position them to effectively carry out their respective functions. Adequate budgetary resources continued to be made available for the implementation of planned activities.

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 the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 54.8% in 2014, and constituted 4.08% of total government revenue in 2014, compared to 3.35% in 2013. This suggests that the relative share of resources available to MMDAs to implement their activities increased in 2014. However transfer of resources from the centre to sub-national governments continued to be relatively low as total Central Government transfers, including the DACF, HIPC and GOG transfers as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, constituted 1.5% in 2014 compared to 1.6% in 2013. This indicates slow progress towards the government medium-term objective of ensuring that more resources are transferred from the centre to the districts for implementation of policies, programmes and projects at the local level.

Meanwhile the human resource capacity of the MMDAs continued to be enhanced with transfer of more personnel from decentralized agencies to the MMDAs. The relative share of MMDA's personnel in total number of personnel on Government payroll was estimated at 7.3% in 2014 compare to 6.5% in 2013.

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

As part of the strategy to address geographical disparities in development, as well as explore the potentials of contiguous areas for long-term development of the country, new special purpose vehicles were proposed to be implemented under GSGDA II. They include Western Corridor, Eastern Corridor, Forest Zone and Capital City Development Authorities. Together with effective implementation of the existing interventions such as Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), these special development areas are expected to contribute to equitable development of the country. The first of the special development areas to be operationalized was the Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Progress made so far in 2014 is limited to the development of concept note and initial consultations with the traditional Authorities and people in affected areas.

Meanwhile the existing special purpose vehicles including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA, continued to be strengthened. In 2014, a new board was inaugurated for MiDA to oversee the implementation of the Compact II, which is expected to be devoted to the development of the energy sector. 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. Also, CEDECOM received a total of GH¢21.634 million to implement their activities geared at poverty alleviation. This represented a 65.7% increase over the 2013 figure of GH¢7.419 million. SADA continued its re-structuring process to position it to fulfil its mandate. It trained artisans in 51 communities

in the use of hydraform machines and supported over 28,000 households with 270 tractors and improved seeds to cultivate maize, rice and soya. It also secured 307 acres of land for the establishment of solar farm.

Public Policy Management

To promote coherent and effective coordination of public policy, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued the development of a Legislative Instrument (LI) to give effect to the NDPC Act, 1994, Act 479 and National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480. The process which began in 2012 continued with in-house and stakeholder consultations on the technical, legal and administrative requirements of the proposed LI. Also, in response to the call by Ghanaians for a blue print to guide the development of the country, the NDPC embarked on the process of crafting a long-term development plan for the country. NDPC completed a concept note and a road map for the preparation of the plan, which was approved by the Members of Commission for implementation.

Public Sector Reforms

To improve the performance of the Public Service, the Public Services Commission (PSC) continued the development of a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) to contribute to the establishment of accurate, reliable and centralized human resource database on the exact numbers, staffing trends, establishment ceilings, and profile of personnel to facilitate informed human resource management decision-making. In 2014, seventy percent of data required from the nine piloted MDAs namely: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Public Services Commission, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Local Government Service, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Statistical Service and Ghana Health Service were captured and validated into the system.

Other key interventions implemented to improve the efficiency of the public sector include the development of the 2014 Annual Performance Report of the Civil Service, the signing of Performance Agreements by 10 Chief Directors and 150 Directors/Heads of Departments (HoDs) and establishment of a service wide Client Service Unit in the OHCS.

Enhancing 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 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 rankings released for 2014, Ghana moved up three places from 30th in 2013 to 27th out of 179 countries in 2014.

The Government continued to organize the ‘Meet-the-Press’ series to promote transparency and accountability in the operations of MDAs and MMDAs and to keep the citizens informed about development programmes. In 2014, twelve (12) of such meetings were organized to provide the public the opportunity to be updated on developments at the MDA and MMDA level. Also, five regional ‘Government for the People’ (G4P) fora were organized in Ashanti,

Brong-Ahafo, Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions to disseminate government information to the public.

As part of efforts to ensure efficient communication between government agencies and thus improve the transaction of government business, developed the e-government network. In 2014, three hundred institutions (300) had been integrated into the network, representing a 21% increase over the figure in 2013.

Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows that the overall participation of women in public life remained at the 2012 level of 23%. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State increased from 17.9% and 15.4% in 2013 to 21.6% and 21.7% respectively in 2014. Out of a total of 275 seats in Parliament, only 30 (10.9%) were occupied by women. The share of female Chief Directors of MDAs remained at the 2012 level of 2%, whilst the proportion of female elected members of District Assemblies also remained at 7%. The total number of female judges on the other hand, declined marginally from 29 in 2013 to 28 in 2014, out of which 4 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 30.8% of total 13 Supreme Court Judges) and 24 were High Court Judges (representing 23.30% of total 103 High Court Judges). About 88.56% of women were given institutional credit by MASLOC to undertake various economic activities.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana continued to record marginal gains in the fight against corruption and economic crimes. The 2014 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International showed that Ghana scored 48 points out of a 100 points (most clean), and ranked 61 out of 177 countries included in the survey. This means Ghana's performance was a marginal improvement over the 46 points scored in 2013.

The key national anti-corruption institutions continued to perform their constitutional functions. The number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ increased from 42 and 20 in 2013 to 45 and 120 in 2014 respectively, whilst human rights cases investigated decreased from 10,694 in 2013 to 9,562 in 2014. The number of administrative injustice cases received and investigated by CHRAJ also decreased from 417 and 445 in 2013 to 401 and 341 respectively. Meanwhile, Parliament passed into law the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 874) and the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 875) to strengthen the legal framework for fighting economic crimes.

In 2014 the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) held 10 sittings to consider the 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 15 recommendations on various cases with a total amount of GH¢33.099 million to be recovered, compared with a total of 14 recommendations in 2013 with GH¢28.6 million.

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 improved in 2014 with 226 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 decreased from 47 in 2013 to 38 in 2014. However, significant progress continued to be made in the court computerization project as 92% of the courts were computerized in 2014, compared to the 61.5% in 2013. These improvements have however had limited impact on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute which remains at the 2013 level.

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. The total number of police personnel increased by 7.8% in 2014 compared to 10% increases recorded in 2013. However in relation to population the Police-Population Ratio (PPR) declined from the 2013 level. This put a little pressure on the police personnel deployment on frontline duties. The analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the crime situation in the country continued in 2014. The Ghana Police Service received a total of 210,499 complaints throughout the country. This represented a 4.5% reduction in 2014 compared to 3.6% reduction recorded in 2013. Defilement continued to top the list of major reported offences in 2014.

Fire outbreak and safety of lives and property remain as major national development concerns. An analysis of the fire outbreak situation indicated 13.3% increase in recorded incidence compared to 10.8% increases in 2013. In contrast to 2013 the bulk of outbreaks happened on farms (76.7%) followed by domestic (14.7%), bush fire (6.3%), vehicular (1.3%), industrial (0.6%) and commercial/Market (0.4%).

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) enforced immigration laws relating to the entry and exit of foreign nationals. The number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit declined by 75% in 2014 compared with 257.32% increase recorded in 2013 arising out of influx of Chinese miners and Fulani herdsmen.

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 improved significantly in 2013. The percentage of the Armed Forces deployed for peacekeeping, increased from 15.7% in 2013 to 16.4%.

Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The effort to build the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with child trafficking, child abuse and domestic violence continued in 2014. The number of reported cases of domestic violence in 2014 was 17,655, representing 7.9% decline. Non-maintenance topped the list of reported domestic violence (34.9%), followed by wife battery and assault (29%). 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.

Culture and Development

The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country decreased by 16.8% in 2014. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded a total of 333 cases in 2014 as compared to 400 cases in 2013. Out of the 333 disputes recorded, only 6% (20) were resolved compared with 1.5% in 2013, whilst 94% were still pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs.

International Relations for Development

The total number of Ghana Missions abroad remained at 57 in 2014. 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 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. Also, 4 international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation in 2014.

Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

The demand for statistical data and information in recent times to inform decision making has grown drastically. The GSS produced and published a number of statistical reports in 2014, including: 216 District Census Analytical Reports, Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) 6, Child Labour Report, Communities Facilities Report, Poverty Profile in Ghana report and Labour Force Report. In addition, the Service produced its usual monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Quarterly Newsletter on GDP, and revised the annual GDP of the country.

NDPC continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II in 2014, through the national Annual Progress Report (APR). It took one month more to complete the 2014 APR than it took to complete the 2013 report.

9.0 LINKING THE 2014 BUDGET TO GSGDA II

The estimated resource requirement for implementing GSGDA II in 2014 was GH¢12,673.76 million, however a total of GH¢17,885.13 million was approved under the 2014 budget for implementation of activities related to GSGDA II by MDAs, representing about 41.1% more resources than the GSGDA II requirement. Out of the approved budget, 62.9% was actually released and represented 88.8% of the GSGDA II resource requirement. About 83% of total release was allocated to the “Infrastructure & Human Settlements”, “Oil and Gas Development”, “Human Development, Productivity & Employment”, and “Transparent Responsive & Accountable Governance” thematic areas, compared to 94% envisaged under the GSGDA II.

The pattern of planned resource allocation from Government of Ghana (GOG) and Development Partners (DPs) sources in 2014 did not show significant misalignment. However minor misalignments were observed in the actual release of resources to the “Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability” and “Transparent, Responsive and

Accountable Governance” thematic areas. The source of this minor misalignment is largely DPs where 34% of resources were released to implement programmes in the Ensuring & Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area compared to 1.3% under the planned budget.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure for basic services in 2014, excluding tax refunds and foreign financed capital expenditures, amounted to GH¢6,863.3 million, representing 26.5% of total government expenditure (i.e. 5.8% of GDP). This represents 8.7% increase over the 2014 planned expenditure of GH¢6,315.18 million, representing 23.97% of total government expenditure or 5.51% of GDP.

10.0 IMPLEMENTING GSGDA II AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Following the adoption of GSGDA II in 2014 as the medium-term National Development Policy Framework, MMDAs were supported to prepare their respective District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans to help track progress of implementation of their development programmes and projects. A total of 143 MMDAs representing 66% of the 216 MMDAs, submitted their 2014 APRs to NDPC for review and approval in line with the requirement of the National Planning Guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents a marginal decline from the 2013 level of 68%.

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 2014. The review of relevant reports indicates that there was increase in NHIS coverage. There were more renewals than new registrants with more females than males in both categories in all regions. The highest percentage coverage was recorded in the Brong Ahafo Region (63%), while the lowest was in the Greater Accra Region (26%). In 2014 there was a marked increase (59%) in the number of school children enjoying free ride on MMT as compared to 2013. This is a result of increased intra city bus services rendered by the company

The traditional funding sources for the implementation of 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 2013 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 Region. 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 2014 Annual Progress Report (APR) provides an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014–2017, during the year 2014. It is the first assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the thirteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

GSGDA II is the fourth in the series of Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks implemented over the past decade and half. It contains policies and strategies to be implemented to achieve the objectives underlying the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2014–2020 also known as the “Agenda for Transformation”. It not only builds on the successes of its predecessor (GSGDA I), but also incorporates lessons learnt from its implementation. It has seven thematic areas aligned to the President’s Agenda for Transformation as follows:

Table 1.1: President’s Agenda for Transformation

No.	Thematic Area	President’s Priority Agenda
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	A Strong and Resilient Economy
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	
3	Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
4	Oil and Gas Development	Expanding Infrastructure
5	Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	
6	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Investing in People
7	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Transparent and Accountable Governance

The APR uses agreed set of national performance indicators with their corresponding baselines and targets to assess progress of implementation of GSGDA II. It serves as a single source of information on the progress the country is making in the implementation of GSGDA II. The report focuses on providing information on the following:

- Progress of performance indicators against targets;
- Update on the status of actions taken on GSGDA II policies, programmes and projects;
- Analysis of the linkage between the Annual Budget and GSGDA II; and
- Assessment of implementation of GSGDA II at the District level.

The assessment of progress on annual basis helps identify areas where weaknesses exist for early resolution.

The 2014 APR is presented in ten chapters. Chapter One provides the background to the report, as well as overview of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities undertaken in 2014, including processes undertaken to develop the GSGDA II Results Framework, which

includes indicator matrix of the President's Transformation Agenda. Chapters Two to Eight give the status of selected indicators and outline the actions taken towards the implementation of policies, programmes and projects under the various thematic areas of GSGDA II. Recommendations for addressing the challenges identified during the M&E process are presented at the end of each chapter. An analysis of budgetary resource allocation for the implementation of GSGDA II policies, programmes and projects; and issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) based on GSGDA II are presented in chapters Nine and Ten respectively.

1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2013 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2013 APR were distributed to key stakeholders including the Presidency, Parliament, Development Partners (DPs), and all MDAs and MMDAs. The objectives for distributing the 2013 APR to key stakeholders include:

- Promoting awareness on the content of the 2013 APR;
- Obtaining feedback and assessing the impact of the progress made in the implementation of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in the seven thematic areas of GSGDA II;
- Maintaining stakeholder ownership of the development results; and
- Collecting data for the preparation of 2014 APR

Also as part of the process of improving dissemination, the 2013 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

1.3 GSGDA II INDICATORS, BASELINE AND TARGETS

Upon the completion of GSGDA II in December 2014, NDPC contracted a team of experts to develop a National Results Framework with the necessary performance indicators for monitoring the implementation of GSGDA II. The process entailed both desk top research and technical consultations with representatives of MDAs to agree on the set of core national indicators, baselines and targets. A total of 275 performance indicators were identified, comprising 14.5% input indicators, 40.0% output indicators, 40.7% outcome indicators, and 4.7% impact indicators. This is 40 indicator less of the total number of indicators adopted for monitoring the implementation of GSGDA I, 2010-2013.

1.3 PREPARING THE 2014 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)

1.3.1 The Process

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

The preparation of the APR is led 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 in the respective thematic areas to review, analyse, and report on progress of the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes using the agreed set of national indicators.

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 2014 APR, as well as the data collection instrument. This was followed by actual data collection from the relevant MDAs and MMDAs.

Based on the data received from the MDAs and MMDAs, draft reports were prepared for each thematic area. These draft reports were shared with stakeholders and a meeting organized for stakeholders to validate the data and the initial draft report. After the validation meeting, comments from stakeholders were incorporated into the report, and a revised draft report produced. The revised draft report was then peer reviewed and subjected to a final validation by stakeholders. The final Annual Progress Report (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 ensure that any outstanding technical issues are addressed promptly.

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 2014 APR remains relatively the same as previous years. Availability of up-to-date and accurate data continued to pose a challenge to the preparation of the 2014 APR. Other challenges also identified during the collection of data include:

- Lack of data on a number of proposed new indicators;
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the MDAs for the same variables for the same period;
- Delays by MDAs in providing requisite data due to lack of effective coordination, which results in the inability of reporting agencies to submit their inputs on time;
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies; and
- Different reporting formats and cycles which continue to exist, particularly at the MDAs. This makes harmonisation of data and alignment to other government processes difficult.

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

- Data on indicators 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.

1.4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE: STATUS OF CORE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2014

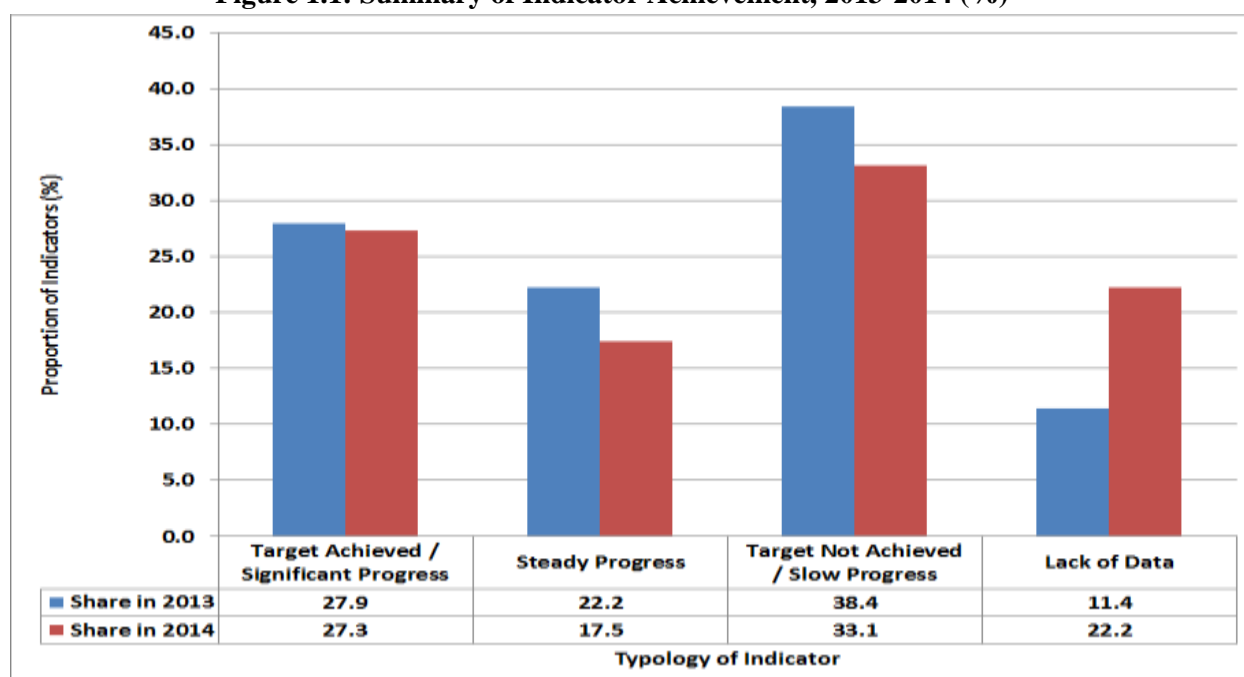
Assessment of progress of implementation of GSGDA II is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing outlined key reforms. In situations where indicators fail to achieve their targets, assessment of underlying reforms (in the thematic area) provides additional information for holistic assessment of progress with respect to 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 275 indicators were assessed in 2014, of which about 27.3% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 27.9% in 2013, while 17.5% made steady progress compared to 22.2% in 2013. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress, decreased from 38.4% in 2013 to 33.1% in 2014, while the number of indicators without data increased from 11.4% in 2013 to 22.2% in 2014 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2). This is largely due to adoption of new indicators which are yet to be incorporated into the data collection system of the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

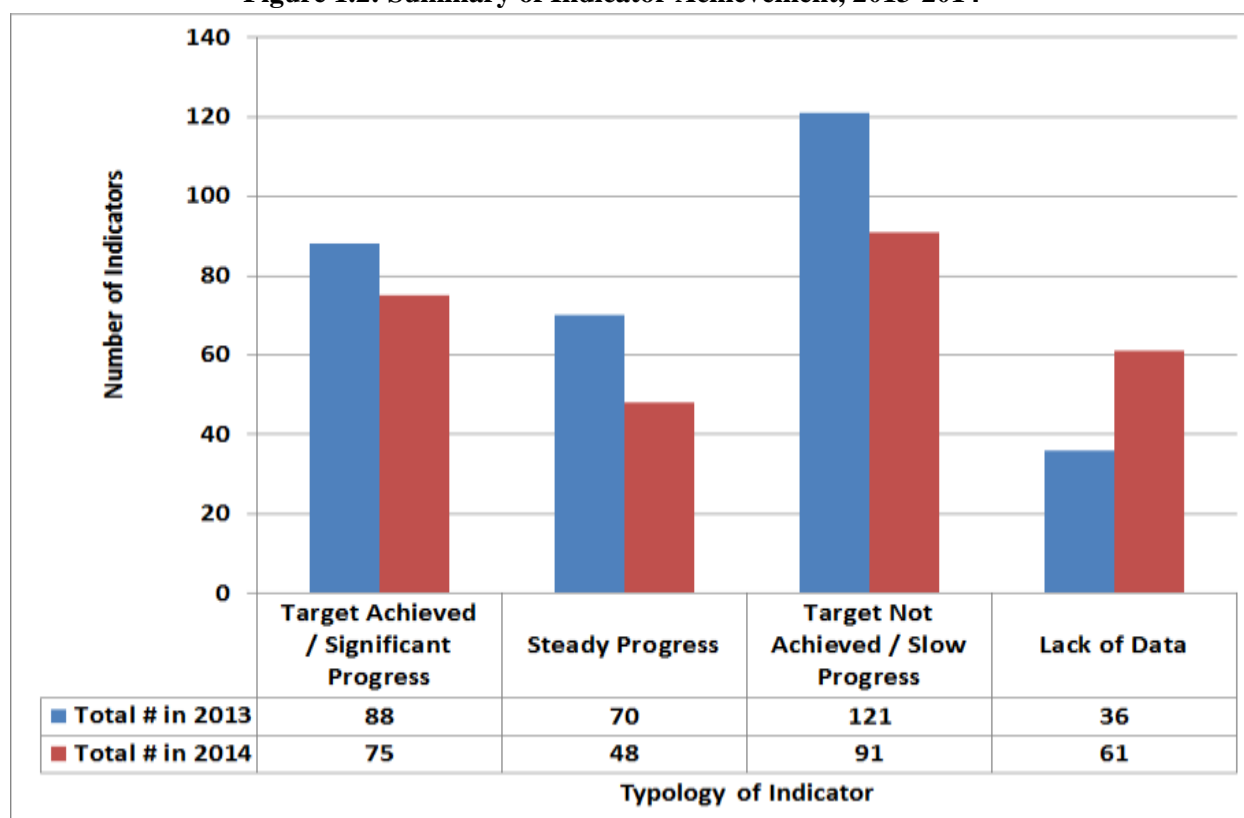
The overall progress made in 2014 based on the assessment of the indicators could therefore be concluded as below average, and below the 2013 performance.

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2013-2014 (%)



Source: Computed, 2014

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2013-2014



Source: Computed, 2014

The source of the under-performance in 2014 is related to the poor performance in all thematic areas except “Private sector competitiveness” and “Transparent, responsive and accountable governance” thematic areas which recorded improvements over the 2013 levels (Table 1.2).

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 2014

Thematic Area	Target Achieved/ Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved/ Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2014	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2013	Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2013	2014
Macroeconomic Stability	4	1	12	3	20	30	53.3	25.0
Private Sector Competitiveness	9	0	7	6	22	21	38.1	40.9
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	14	6	25	24	69	72	44.4	29.0
Oil and Gas Development	5	1	1	4	11	21	66.7	54.55
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	5	10	18	7	40	55	60.0	37.5
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	26	7	18	11	62	45	66.7	53.2
Transparent and Accountable Governance	12	23	10	6	51	71	40.8	68.6
TOTAL	75	48	91	61	275	315	50.2	44.1

Source: Computed by authors, 2014

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The overall medium-term objective of macroeconomic policies under GSGDA II is 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\$2,400 by 2017. 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.

In 2014, the government embarked on a number of initiatives, including the introduction of a “home-grown programme” (known officially as the “Economic and Financial Policies for the Medium-Term, 2014-2017”), to address the emerging economic challenges. This was followed in mid-2014 by a National Economic Forum at Senchi in the Eastern Region, which resulted in the Senchi Consensus. The Senchi Consensus presents a set of proposals put forward by business, organized labour, civil society and government to ensure macroeconomic stability and re-inforce the foundation for growth and development. The Senchi Consensus, along with other initiatives, informed the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2014-2020, GSGDA II and the various Medium-Term Development Plans prepared by the MDAs and MMDAs.

The theme for the 2014 national budget, “Rising to the Challenge: Re-aligning the Budget to meet Key National Priorities”, underscored the government’s determination to sustain the progress made from previous years by pursuing prudent macroeconomic and financial measures to reduce the growth of public debt, manage expenditure and increase revenue mobilization.

The key elements of the macroeconomic interventions outlined in the 2014 Annual National Budget to achieve the objective above included:

- Improving stability in the foreign exchange market while accumulating more comfortable level of reserves;
- Ensuring transparency in the setting of lending rates and improve financial intermediation;
- Ensuring fiscal prudence and debt sustainability through improved revenue mobilization and rationalizing, and enhancing the efficiency of public expenditures;
- Refinancing and extension of tenure of debt.

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

- Improved monetary and financial policy management;
- Effective and efficient fiscal policy management;
- Economic policy management; and
- International trade and regional integration.

2.2 ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE MEDIUM-TERM

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth in 2014

The long-term objective of the government's economic development strategy is to achieve a per capita income of at least US\$3,000 by the year 2020, accompanied by the necessary infrastructure, and socio-economic transformation. Over the medium-term, however, per capita income is projected to reach at least US\$2,400 by 2017, with a projected non-oil average real GDP growth rate of at least 9.6% per annum, and oil-inclusive average real GDP growth rate of at least 10.6%, to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with the government's long-term vision.

In 2014, however, per capita GDP was projected to reach at least US\$1,696.97, with a projected real GDP growth rate (oil inclusive) of at least 8.3% 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 2014 was the industry sector which was projected to grow at 8.6%, followed by the service sector with 8.1% and agriculture sector with 5.7%.

In line with the medium-term macroeconomic policies under GSGDA II, the following macroeconomic targets were set in the 2014 Budget Statement:

- Real non-oil GDP growth of at least 7.4%;
- Real overall GDP growth, including oil of at least 8.0%;
- End-period inflation of 9.5% \pm 2.0%;
- Overall budget deficit equivalent to 8.5% of GDP; and
- Gross international reserves of not less than three months of import cover for goods and services.

Based on the prevailing macroeconomic fundamentals at the end of 2013 and the outlook for 2014, the underlying assumptions were revised under the 2014 Supplementary Budget as follows:

- Real non-oil GDP growth of at least 6.6%;
- Real overall GDP growth, including oil of at least 7.1%;
- End-period inflation of 13% \pm 2.0%;
- Overall budget deficit equivalent to 8.8% of GDP; and
- Gross international reserves of not less than three months of import cover for goods and services was unchanged.

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows an overall real GDP growth rate of 4.0% compared with the 8.3% target set under GSGDA II and 7.1% under the 2014 revised budget. Though this represents an increase in nominal GDP from GH¢93,416 million (US\$48,643.89 million) in 2013 to GH¢112,611 million (US\$38,302 million) in 2014, it however translates to about 23% decline in per capita GDP from US\$1,841 in 2013 to US\$1,417 in 2014, compared with a per capita GDP growth target of 3.6% set under GSGDA II.

Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2014 fell short of GSGDA II and 2014 Annual Budget targets, it marginally exceeded the global economic growth rate of 3.4% for 2014 but fell short of the sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) growth rate of 5%. The GDP growth rate in 2014 was driven mainly by the services and agriculture sectors which recorded an average growth rate of 5.7% and 4.6% respectively (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2009-2014

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2011	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Budget Target for 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,563	1,607.25*	1,841.00	1,696.90	1,417.00	Target not achieved
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	39,517	41,643.89*	48,654.00		38,302.00	
3. Nominal GDP (million GH¢)	59,816	74,959.05*	93,416.00		112,611.00	
4. Population (in million)	25.27	25.91	26.43	27.04	27.04	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	15	8.8*	7.3	7.1	4	Target not achieved
6. Real sectoral growth rate (in %)						Target not achieved
- Broad Agriculture	0.8	2.3	5.7	5.2	4.6	
- Broad Industry	41.6	11	6.6	6.8	0.9	
- Broad Services	9.4	11	10	7.2	5.7	
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)						Target not achieved
- Broad Agriculture	25.3	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.5	
- Broad Industry	25.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	26.6	
- Broad Services	49.1	49.8	49.8	50.1	51.9	

Source: MOF/GSS, 2014

NB: * = Revised

2.2.2 Sectoral Growth Projections

i. Agriculture

The medium-term objective in this sector under GSGDA II was to accelerate the transformation of agriculture to drive productivity and output, create jobs, increase incomes, and ensure food security. The sector was therefore projected to grow at 5.7% in 2014. However, due to poor performance in forestry and logging activities, the target was revised marginally downward to 5.3% under the 2014 Supplementary Budget.

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows an overall growth rate of 4.6%. This falls short of the target set under GSGDA II and the 2014 Budget, and also below the 2013 outturn of 5.2%. The decline of the sector in 2014 was attributed largely to the poor performance of the fishing sub-sector, which recorded negative growth of 5.6% compared to 2013 growth of 5.7%. The livestock and forestry and logging sub-sectors, on the other hand, performed well and exceeded their respective targets under GSGDA II and the 2014 National Budget, whilst the crop sub-sector missed its target marginally (Table 2.2).

ii. Industry

For the attainment of the accelerated job creation and economic transformation envisaged under GSGDA II, the industrial sector was projected to play a pivotal role, and grow at an average annual rate of 13.2% over the period 2014-2017. The anticipated drivers in this sector include agro-processing, especially by increasing the share of cocoa processed locally and oil palm processing; light manufacturing in wood processing and wood products; integrated aluminium industry; processing of other mineral resources; growth in infrastructure development; development and production of oil and gas from the Jubilee, TEN and Sankofa-Gye Nyame Fields; use of gas to generate electricity; and increased output from the mining industry, especially in salt production to meet industrial demand.

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows sectoral growth rate of about 0.8% compared to the target of 8.6% set under GSGDA II, and the 6.8% under the 2014 Budget. It also significantly

fell short of the growth rate of 6.6% recorded in 2013. The shortfall in overall growth of the sector against target, resulted from the under-performance of manufacturing, electricity, water and sewerage, and construction sub-sectors which recorded an average shortfall of about 2% in growth. The manufacturing sub-sector recorded a negative growth rate of 0.8% compared with a target of 1.6%, whilst the water and sewerage sub-sector, which was projected to grow at 1.1%, recorded an outturn of negative 1.1%. Growth in the construction and electricity sub-sectors stagnated.

Table 2.2: Sectoral Growth Rates, 2010-2014 (%)

Economic Activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 GSGDA Target	2014 Budget Target	2014 Outturn
REAL GDP GROWTH	8	15	8.8	7.6	8.3	7.1	4
1. AGRICULTURE	5.3	0.8	2.3	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.6
1.1 Crops	5	3.7	0.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.7
o/w Cocoa	26.6	14	-9.5	2.6	4.8	4.8	4.3
1.2 Livestock	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3
1.3 Forestry and Logging	10.1	-14	6.8	4.6	0.5	0.5	3.8
1.4 Fishing	1.5	-8.7	9.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	-5.6
2. INDUSTRY	6.9	41.6	11	6.6	8.6	6.8	0.8
2.1 Mining and quarrying	18.8	206.5	16.4	11.6	13.8	12.1	3.2
o/w Crude Oil	-	-	21.6	18	15.2	15.2	4.5
2.2 Manufacturing	7.6	17	2	-0.5	2.8	1.6	-0.8
2.3 Electricity	12.3	-0.8	11.1	16.3	11.5	7.5	0.3
2.4 Water and Sewerage	5.3	2.9	2.2	-1.6	2.1	1.1	-1.1
2.5 Construction	2.5	17.2	16.4	8.6	8.7	6.7	0
3. SERVICES	9.8	9.4	11	10	8.1	7.2	5.6
3.1 Trade, Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	13.3	11	5.8	14.5	3.9	3.4	1.6
3.2 Hotels and Restaurants	2.7	3.6	5.7	24.6	4.7	3.6	-1.2
3.2 Transport and Storage	8	11	9.8	-0.5	8.9	7.7	0.3
3.4 Information and Communication	24.5	17	41.8	24.5	16.6	15.5	38.4
3.5 Financial and Insurance Activities	16.7	1	21.9	23.2	11.8	11.7	22.9
3.6 Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service Activities	13.9	14	13.1	-17.5	6.7	5.1	-1.5
3.7 Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	3.4	7.4	4.2	8.4	5.7	5.6	-4.7
3.8 Education	5.3	3.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.1
3.9 Health and Social Work	11.2	5	10.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	-1.7
3.10 Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	10.7	13	4	36.5	6.3	4.5	-1.6

Source: MOF/GSS, 2014

iii. Services

The growth of the services sector that is envisaged under GSGDA II to lead the growth of the economy depends largely upon growth in the agriculture and industry sectors. The main drivers in this sector were envisaged to be improvement in international travel and tourism, information and communication, financial intermediation, business and real estate developments, especially on account of increasing demand by the growing middle class.

The sector was projected to grow at 8.1% in 2014 under GSGDA II and 7.2% under the 2014 Budget. However, on account of the positive medium-term outlook of the sector, arising out of the easing up of the global financial environment, as well as improvement in the performance of the domestic financial sub-sector and the ICT industry, the target was revised upwards to 8.5% under the 2014 Supplementary Budget.

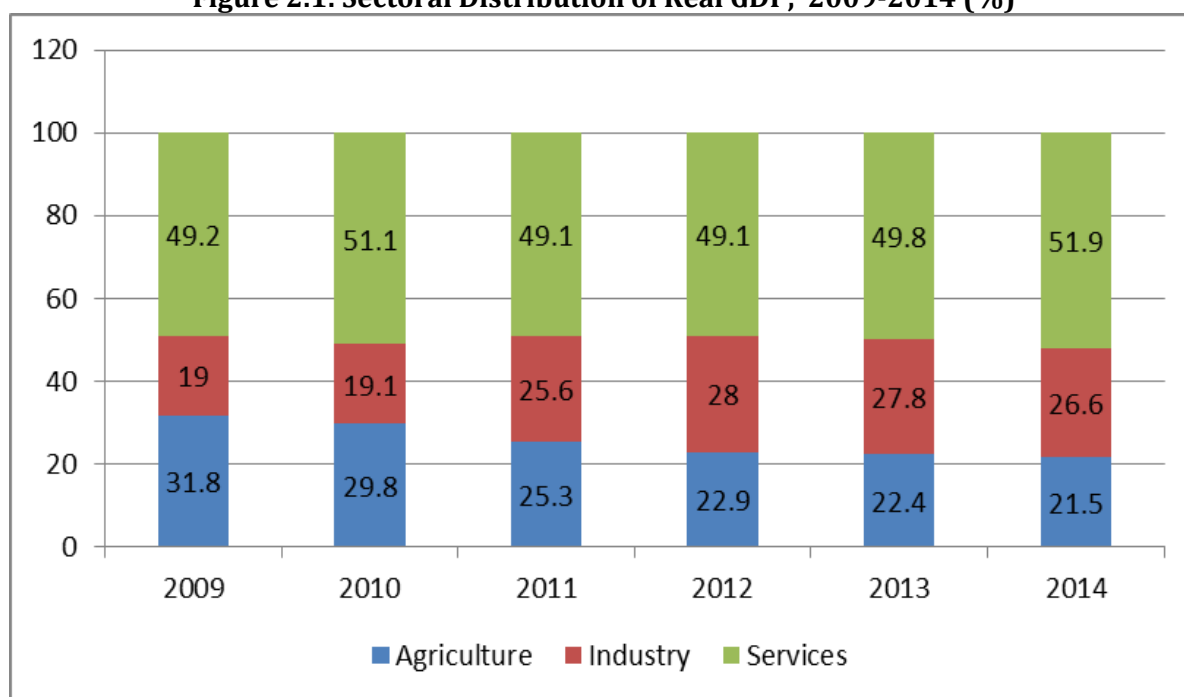
The assessment of progress in 2014 shows an outturn of 5.6% which falls far below both GSGDA II and the 2014 National Budget targets, as well as the 2013 outturn of 10%. The major sources of the growth in this sector include information and communication (38.4%); financial and insurance activities (22.9%); and education (7.1%). The real estate, community, social and personal service activities, and public administration and defence; and social security recorded negative outturns.

2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

Over the medium-term, the structure of the economy is projected to be composed of a significantly expanded industry sector that will contribute about 30% of national output; a services sector that will produce about 51% of national output, and a more productive agriculture sector that will contribute about 19% of national output. The development of infrastructure, oil and gas production and the development of an integrated aluminium industry on the back of adequate and affordable energy supply are projected to have great prospects for the long-term industrial transformation of the economy.

The outturn from the assessment of progress in 2014, however, shows that the dominance of the services sector increased from 49.8% in 2013 to 51.9% in 2014 whilst the share of agriculture fell from 22.4% to 21.5% over the same period. Following the production and export of crude oil, the share of the industry sector in overall GDP has continued to increase from 19.1% in 2010 to 26.6% in 2014, although the sector witnessed a marginal decline from the 2013 level of 27.8% (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP, 2009-2014 (%)



Source: MOF/GSS, 2014

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall goal of macroeconomic stability, policies and strategies to be pursued in 2014 were expected to focus on the following areas:

- Improved monetary and financial policy management;
- Effective and efficient fiscal policy management;
- Economic Policy Decision-Making and Management; and
- International Trade and Regional Integration.

The following section therefore presents the assessment of progress made in 2014 using selected macroeconomic indicators in the above focus areas.

2.3.1 Improved Monetary and Financial Policy Management

i. Overview of Performance on Key Indicators

The main objectives of this focus area are the following:

- Ensure price and exchange rate stability
- Deepen the capital market
- Improve access to financial services

In this regard, the monetary policy stance of the Bank of Ghana (BOG) in 2014 was to support economic transformation which required targeting low and stable inflation; supporting competitive exchange rate relative to major trading currencies; and reducing investment cost through lower interest rates to stimulate investments.

2.3.1.1 Ensure Price and Exchange Rate Stability

The indicators to measure progress of this objective are the Inflation Rate, Percentage change in Exchange Rate, and Interest Rates, particularly the 91- day T-Bills rate.

Trends in Inflation

The medium-term target for inflation under GSGDA II was to attain a single-digit rate 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 2014 was to ensure further reduction in the rate of inflation and sustain it in a single digit without compromising economic growth. In pursuance of this objective, the BoG in coordination with the Ministry of Finance introduced a set of fiscal and monetary policies to offset the build-up of inflationary pressure that persisted throughout 2013 to 2014.

At the end of December 2014, year-on-year inflation had risen from 13.8% in January 2013 to 17.0%, against the target of 9.5%. Similarly, average inflation rate increased from 11.7% in 2013 to 13.5% in 2014. Although the end-year inflation target was revised to 13.0% in the mid-year Supplementary Budget, this was still not achieved.

Box 1: Drivers of Inflation in 2014

The increase in inflation was attributed to:

- 31.3% depreciation of the cedi;
- 60.9% increase in the average prices of petroleum products in 2014 from 16.7% in 2013;
- 28.36% increase in utility tariffs in 2014 from 12.9% in 2013; and
- 40% increase in transportation cost.

The upward trend of inflation rate in 2014 was attributed to second run effects of the sharp depreciation in the Ghana cedi during the first eight months of 2014 which pushed up fuel prices, transport costs and prices of imported items. The rise in headline inflation rate in the fourth quarter of 2014 mainly reflected increase in food inflation. The food inflation rate rose from 5.0% in July 2014 to 6.8% in December 2014, while non-food inflation rate increased marginally from 23.1% during the same period (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Inflation Rate (Year-on-Year), 2010-2014



Source: GSS and BOG, 2014

It is also important to note that the year under review saw the money supply (M2+) grow faster than in the preceding year, contrary to expectations that monetary policy was going to be contractionary to help halt rising inflation. The Bank of Ghana's 2014 Annual Report indicates that broad money (M2+) increased from GH¢26,937.02 in December 2013 to GH¢36,843.07 by the end of 2014 (representing a growth rate of 36.77%). This growth was largely influenced by the 57.73% and 42.9% growth in net foreign assets and net domestic assets respectively.

Table 2.3: Status of Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Status	Progress
1. Inflation Rate	10.1%	9.5% +/-2%	17.0%	Target not Achieved
2. (end-of-year)				
3. Percentage Change in Exchange Rate	14.5%	4%	31.2%	Target not Achieved
4. Interest Rate (91-day T-Bills)	18.8%	20%	25.8%	Target not Achieved
5. Market Capitalisation	GH¢61,158.29 mn	NA	GH¢64,352.42 mn	Significant progress
6. Lending Rate	26% (Lending)	25%	29.0%	Target not Achieved
7. Credit to the Private Sector as a percentage of total DMB credit	40.73%	NA	42.0%	Steady progress

Source: BOG, 2014

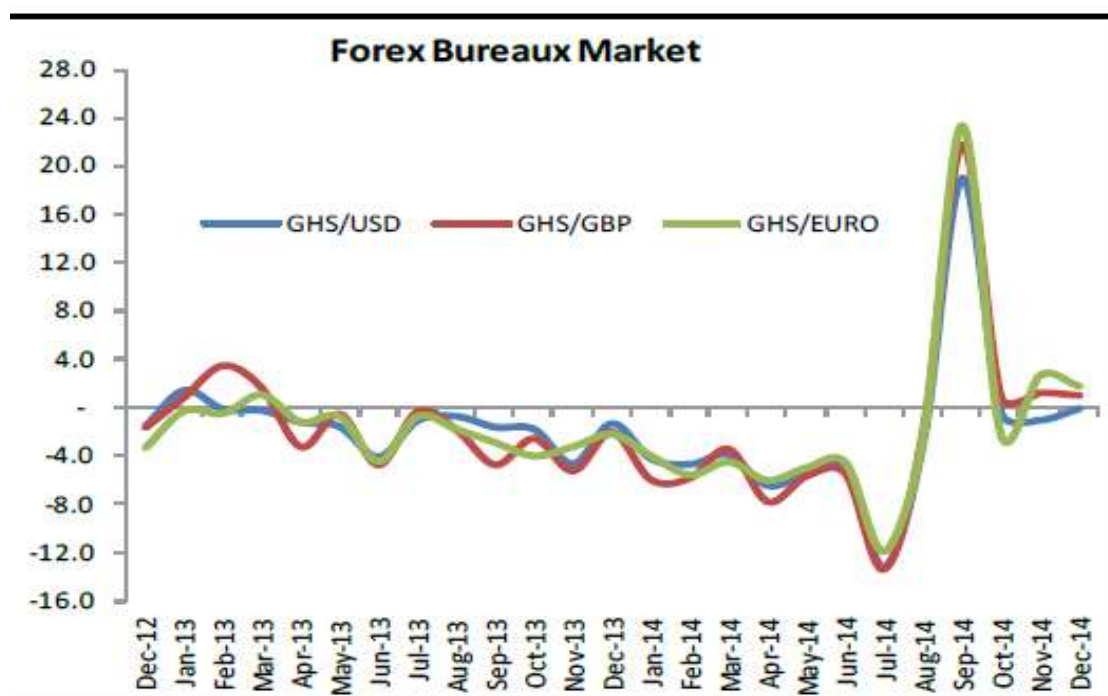
Percentage Change in Exchange Rate

The policy thrust of the current exchange rate regime in Ghana is underpinned by the Foreign Exchange Act, 2006 (Act 723) which places emphasis on flexible exchange rate dealings, determined through the interbank and forex bureau on a daily basis. The current market-based exchange rate strategy is consistent with the Inflation Targeting Framework of BOG with an overall objective of price stability. Within this framework, the priority exchange rate policy under GSGDA II is focused on ensuring a stable exchange rate regime capable of supporting the export sector and the overall economic development of the country.

The year under review saw the cedi weakening on the domestic market amid high demand pressures, and inadequate foreign exchange supply on the market. Over the nine months period of 2014, the Ghana cedi depreciated by 31.3%, 26.3% and 20.5% against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro, respectively on the inter-bank market. This compares with a depreciation of 4.1%, 16.7% and 20.1% against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro, respectively at the end of 2013.

Developments in the forex bureau market were similar to those in the interbank market. The cedi depreciated by 27.6 %, 24.5% and 20.2 % against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro respectively during the year. In 2013 the corresponding depreciation rates were 16.3%, 17.5 % and 19.3 % against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Variation of Exchange Rate with Major Currencies (%)



Source: Bank of Ghana, 2014

The month-on-month percentage change in the exchange rate of the cedi against the US dollar shows that the worst performance occurred in January, which recorded an 8.47% rise in the exchange rate against the US dollar, whilst the smallest depreciation (1.07%) was recorded in July 2014. The worst depreciation of the cedi against the pound sterling and the euro occurred in February. The proceeds from the US\$1 billion Eurobond and the cocoa syndicate loan, however, increased gross international reserves and reduced the depreciation

of the cedi against the US dollar in the fourth quarter. The cedi recorded a marginal gain of 0.06% in October and remained stable in November before depreciating marginally by 0.46% in December (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Change (m-o-m) in Cedi Exchange Rates, 2013-2014 (%)

Month	GH¢/US Dollar \$	GH¢/British Pound £	GH¢/Euro €
Jan-13	0.21	-1.10	3.54
Feb-13	0.13	-3.88	-2.10
Mar-13	0.77	0.56	-1.39
Apr-13	0.61	3.35	1.92
May-13	1.47	-1.42	1.81
Jun-13	0.31	3.82	3.17
Jul-13	0.13	0.55	2.72
Aug-13	0.33	3.86	4.50
Sep-13	0.25	5.17	1.33
Oct-13	3.48	-0.20	2.98
Nov-13	2.62	3.85	0.09
Dec-13	5.66	4.32	4.26
Cum Dep-13	15.97	18.88	22.83
Jan-14	8.47	6.66	4.80
Feb-14	5.78	7.76	6.80
Mar-14	5.80	5.41	5.20
Apr-14	4.65	6.23	5.56
May-14	3.47	2.38	2.30
Jun-14	3.79	5.59	3.91
Jul-14	1.07	0.42	-0.86
Aug-14	3.28	1.27	1.71
Sep-14	2.04	-0.01	-1.72
Oct-14	-0.06	-1.48	-0.65
Nov-14	0.00	-1.63	-0.92
Dec-14	0.14	-1.09	-2.44
Cum Dep-14	38.43	31.51	23.69

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2014

The relatively high depreciation rate recorded during the fourth quarter of 2014 is attributed, in part, to an increase in demand for oil imports, in loan repayments, and in demand by traders for goods imports for the Christmas season. Excessive fiscal expansion which was largely accommodated by increased central bank financing of the government led to an injection of excess liquidity which resulted in increased inflation and exchange rate depreciation.

As part of measures to contain the rapid depreciation of the cedi, BoG reviewed the existing foreign exchange regulations in February and ensured strict compliance with the measures. These were meant to curb the use of foreign currency in the settlement of domestic transactions, ensure transparency, streamline foreign exchange market activities, reduce leakages in the foreign exchange market, and address money laundering issues. However, these regulations appeared to have worsened the situation as the cedi depreciation continued and became even more rapid. In this regard, six months after implementation, BOG evaluated

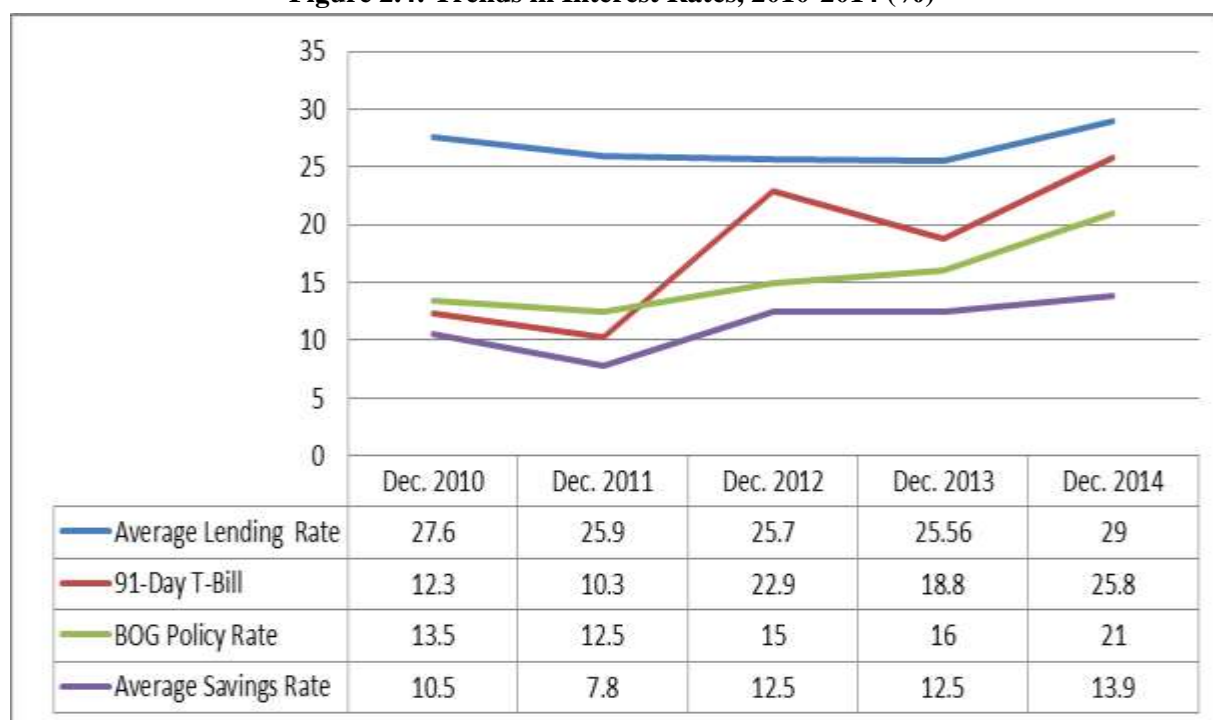
the overall impact of the measures and subsequently suspended some aspects to address the unintended consequences on foreign exchange transactions in the economy.

Interest Rates

The priority policy interventions under GSGDA II in this focus area are aimed at ensuring a reduction in interest rate spreads to enable private sector access to funds at lower rates for investment whilst encouraging savings. To reduce inflationary pressures and curb the rising exchange rate, the monetary policy rate (MPR) was increased by a total of 500 basis points (bps) in 2014 (i.e. 200 basis points in February, 100 basis points in September and 200 basis points in November). These upward adjustments resulted in interest rates increases for the period January to September 2014. The average interest rate on the 91-day Treasury bill rose to 23.5% in September 2014, from 21.59% in September 2013.

The nominal average lending rates in the banking sector increased from the 25.56% in 2013 to 29% in 2014 (Figure 2.4). The significant increase in average lending rates was as a result of the increase in BOG policy rate in 2014, and increases in non-performing loans of deposit money banks.

Figure 2.4: Trends in Interest Rates, 2010-2014 (%)

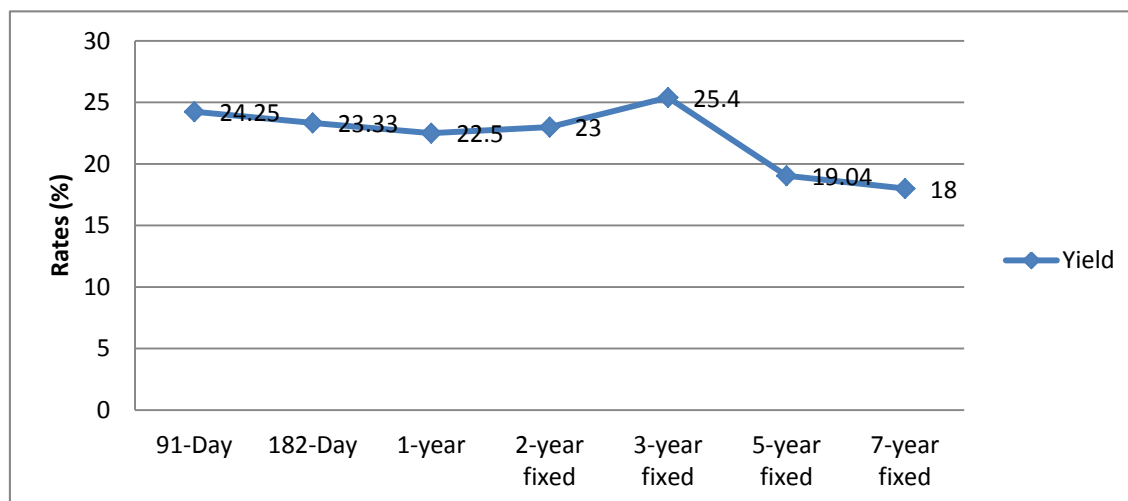


Source: BoG, 2014

Rates on the 91-day and 182-day treasury bills also increased by 699 bps to record 25.79% and 26.39% respectively as at December 2014, whilst the rates on the 1-year note, 2-year and 3-year bond had increased by 550 bps, 650 bps and 616 bps to register 22.5%, 23.0% and 25.4% respectively. The rates on the 5-year and 7-year bonds remained unchanged at 19% and 18% respectively. The major concern, however, is the downward sloping nature of the yield curve which indicates lower interest rates for long-term bonds (Figure 2.5). In this regard, long-term bonds become unattractive to potential investors, particularly when investors are uncertain about the stability of the macroeconomic environment.

It is also important to note that the real saving rate has been negative in the last three years running, though it declined slightly in 2014, while the interest spread between the saving and lending rates remained high at 15.1% as of 2014. The spread between the average lending rate and the BOG policy rate has also widened, from 6.9% in 2013 to 8% in 2014 (Table 2.5).

Figure 2.5: Bonds of Different Maturities and Interest Rates (Yield Curve) for 2014



Source: Bank of Ghana Statistical Bulletin, 2014

Table 2.5: Trends in Interest Rates, 2010-2014 (%)

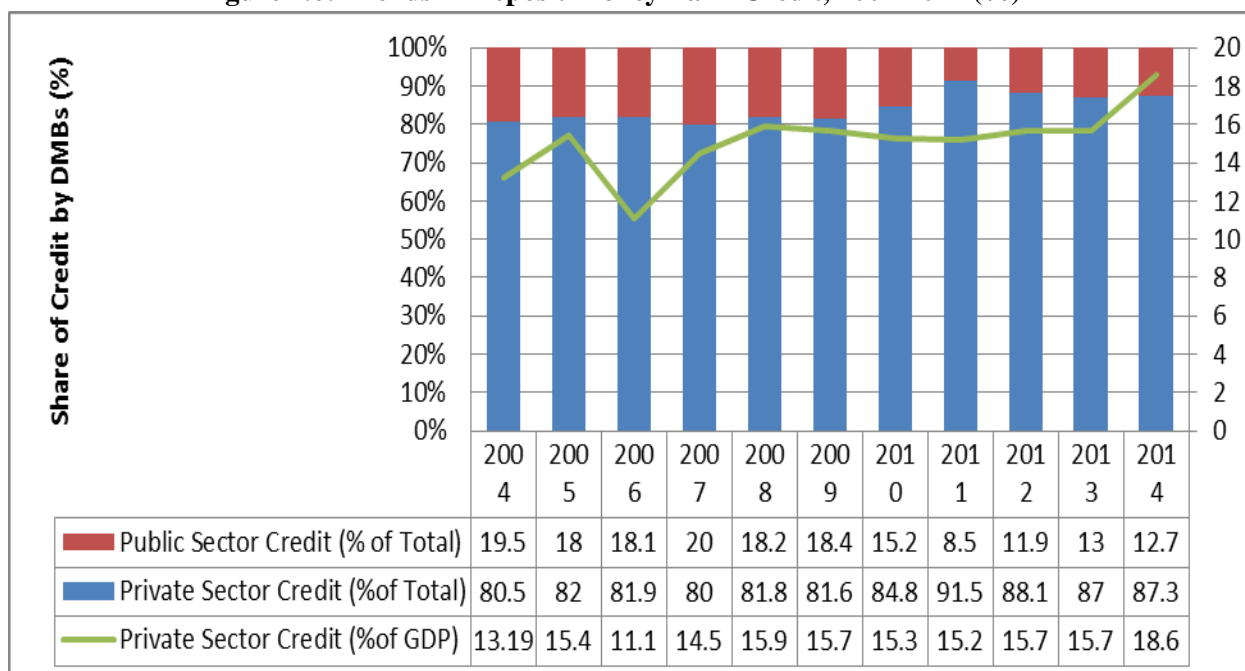
Indicator	Type	Dec. 2010	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Jun. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jun. 2014	Dec. 2014
1. Average Lending rate	Nominal	27.6	25.9	25.7	27.13	25.56	27.9	29
	Real	19.0	17.3	16.86	15.53	12.06	12.9	12
2. Policy Rate	Nominal	13.5	12.5	15.0	16	16	21	21
	Real	4.9	3.9	6.16	4.4	2.5	6	5
3. Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	12.3	10.3	22.9	22.9	18.8	24.1	25.8
	Real	3.7	1.7	14.06	11.35	5.3	9.1	10.8
4. Savings Rate	Nominal	10.5	7.8	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.9
	Real	1.9	-0.8	3.7	0.7	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1
5. Interest Rate Spreads (Average Lending Rate – Savings Rate)	Nominal	17.1	18.1	13.2	14.83	13.06	15.4	15.1
6. Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate	Nominal	14.13	13.43	10.7	11.13	9.56	6.9	8
7. Average Lending Rate – T-Bill Rate	Nominal	15.35	15.63	2.8	4.18	6.76	3.8	3.2

Source: BoG, 2014

2.2.1.2 Improve Access to Financial Services

Share of deposit money bank (DMBs) credit to the private sector is a key indicator for monitoring progress on private sector access to financial services. Total credit of DMBs to both private and public sectors increased considerably from GH¢16,963.0 million in 2013 to GH¢24,065.7 million in 2014. Credit to the private sector continued to dominate the total credit portfolio of DMBs, constituting about 87.3%, and representing a marginal increase of 0.3% over that of 2013. In real terms, the share of outstanding credit to the private sector by DMBs has increased from 15.7% of GDP in 2013 to 18.6% in 2014 (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Trends in Deposit Money Bank Credit, 2004-2014 (%)



Source: BOG, 2014

The concentration of allocated credit is in favour of services (22.5%), commerce and finance (14.6%) and import trade (8.7%) (Table 2.6). This implies the import trade has been overtaken by manufacturing as the third sector to benefit from outstanding credit of DMBs. The share of credit to manufacturing, which was estimated at 9.9% in 2013, declined marginally to 9.3% in 2014. However, data are not available to determine how much of these credits are to MSMEs.

Table 2.6: Sectoral Distribution of DMB Credit, 2012-2014

Sectors	Level (GH¢ Million)			Change (%)		Share in Total (%)	
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Public Sector	1,548.1	2,205.8	3,059.2	42.5	38.7	13.0	12.7
Total Private Sector	11,477.4	14,757.2	21,006.5	28.6	42.3	87.0	87.3
Services	2,887.9	3,730.0	4,719.6	29.2	26.5	25.3	22.5
Commerce & Finance	1,826.8	2,424.2	3,070.7	32.7	26.7	16.4	14.6
Construction	1,053.6	1,480.0	2,205.1	40.5	49.0	10.0	10.5
Miscellaneous	1,029.2	1,149.6	2,148.7	11.7	86.9	7.8	10.2
Electricity, Gas & Water	686.7	1,196.9	2,039.9	74.3	70.4	8.1	9.7
Manufacturing	1,417.9	1,466.5	1,963.9	3.4	33.9	9.9	9.3
Import Trade	1,005.8	1,521.3	1,831.6	51.3	20.4	10.3	8.7
Transport, Storage, & Communication	620.6	674.0	1,255.0	8.6	86.2	4.6	6.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	542.0	535.9	890.1	-1.1	66.1	3.6	4.2
Mining & Quarrying	271.6	448.2	655.1	65.0	46.2	3.0	3.1
Export Trade	135.2	130.6	226.8	-3.4	73.7	0.9	1.1
Total Outstanding Credit (Public + Private)	13,025.5	16,963.0	24,065.7	30.2	41.9		

Source: BOG, 2014

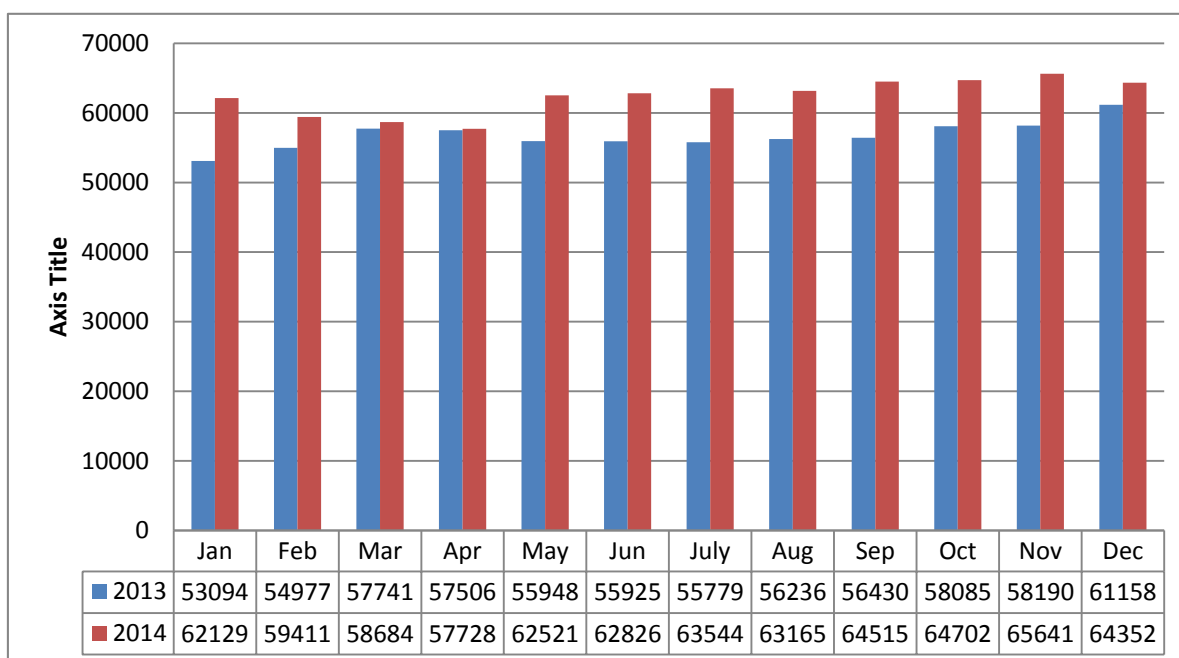
2.2.1.3 Deepen the Capital Markets

To deepen the capital markets, strategies proposed under GSGDA II for implementation include: developing the secondary market for bonds and other long-term securities; expanding the venture capital market to support start-up businesses and SMEs; leveraging the three-tier pension scheme to increase access to long-term financing; and consolidate the implementation of the BASEL II approach to risk-based supervision. To monitor progress towards efforts at deepening the capital market the growth of Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) and market capitalisation is analysed as a proxy. Overall the performance of the capital market in terms of growth, composite index and market capitalisation was relatively better in 2013 than in 2014.

In 2014, the GSE experienced marginal growth on account of poor performance by listed companies and pension fund managers in the second, third and fourth quarters of the year. The GSE Composite Index, which tracks the performance of all listed companies, grew by only 5.4% in 2014, compared to 79% in 2013. The lower-than-average performance of the GSE-CI in 2014 could also be attributed to sharp depreciation of the cedi and competition for funds from the money market with very attractive returns.

Market capitalisation improved by 5.2% to GH¢64,352.4 million in 2014, compared with a 6.8% increase in 2013. The growth resulted from gains made by some equities and additional shares issued by SPL, AGA, ETI and EGI as well as the listing of Mega African Capital Limited (MAC) with an original issue of 8.6 million shares in April. The number of listed companies increased from 34 in 2013 to 35 at the end of 2014 on account of the listing of MAC.

Figure 2.7: Market Capitalisation, January 2013-December 2014 (GH¢ mn)



Source: Ghana Stock Exchange, Market Report December 2014

Two corporate bonds were listed on the stock market in 2014, as against none in 2013, whilst listed 5-year Government of Ghana (GOG) bonds increased from three to four. Listed 7-year GOG bond increased from one to two, whilst the 2-year and 3-year GOG bonds listed

remained at 88 and 9 respectively. The value of GOG bonds listed on the stock market increased from GH¢9,260.16 million in December 2013 to GH¢9,425.36 million in December whilst the two corporate bonds issued amounted to GH¢29.02 million.

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2014

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014:

- The BOG issued a new set of foreign exchange regulations and code of conduct to guide operations in the foreign exchange market. The new measures consisted of revisions on the rules for operation of foreign exchange and foreign currency accounts, restrictions on foreign currency-denominated loans, repatriation of export proceeds, margin accounts for import bills, and revised operating procedures for forex bureau.
- The BOG maintained the tight policy stance and at the same time re-aligned rates in the money market within the interest rate corridor. Consequently, the Monetary Policy Committee increased the policy rate to ensure that the existing tight monetary policy stance was maintained whilst still operating within the corridor set by the Committee.
- The DMBs cash reserve ratio was also increased to 11% from 9% in February but reduced to 10% in November. In addition, the Net Open Position (NOP) limits of DMBs were reviewed downwards. The single NOP was reduced from 10% to 5% while the aggregate NOP was reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The BOG launched a 5-Year National Payment Systems Strategy in August 2014 to replace the first 10-year National Payment System Strategy rolled out in 2000. The strategy focuses on laying the needed foundation for the payment system landscape, while making better use of the existing market infrastructure to build effective systems for the future. The ultimate aim was to develop an integrated local, cross-border and multi-currency payment roadmap to ensure an efficient, safe and secure payment system in Ghana.

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy Management

The medium-term policy interventions to effectively and efficiently manage fiscal policies were expected to focus on: improving fiscal resource mobilisation and management; improving public expenditure management; and improving the capacity for effective public sector debt management. These entail: maintaining the wage bill within globally accepted levels; improving revenue mobilisation to levels commensurate with Ghana's middle income status; instituting mechanisms to ensure rapid disbursements of loans and grants; and instituting efficient expenditure control measures. The indicators to track progress are as follows:

- Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP
- Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue
- Budget deficit as a share of GDP
- Number of MDAs and MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and donor funds transactions
- Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programmes
- Total public debt as a percentage of GDP
- Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue.

Table 2.7: Summary of Status of Some Selected Revenue and Expenditure and Indicators

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Status	Progress
1. Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP	16%	23.6%	17.7%	Target not achieved
2. Grants	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	Target not achieved
3. Tax Revenue	14.2%	19.3%	15.9%	Target not achieved
4. Non-tax revenue	1.8%	4.1%	1.8%	Target not achieved
5. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	65.2%	44%	52.1%	Target not achieved
6. Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	Target not achieved
7. Budget deficit as a share of GDP	10.10%	8.5%	10.2%	Target not achieved
8. Total public debt as % of GDP	55.1%	60.0%	67.6%	Target not achieved

Source: MOF, 2014

i. Overview of Performance of Key Indicators

2.3.2.1 Domestic Revenue

Total revenue and grants at the end of December, 2014 amounted to GH¢24,745.46 million, equivalent to 21.8% of GDP, compared to target of GH¢26,056.53 million set under the 2014 budget. The target was however reviewed to GH¢26,230.3 million due to the exchange rate depreciation that led to the upward revision of oil revenue and grants. The outturn was 29.1% higher than the outturn for 2013 which was estimated at GH¢19,169.74 million. Domestic revenue amounted to GH¢23,931.32 million, and equivalent to 21.1% of GDP. This was 4% below the target of GH¢24,925.81 million set under the 2014 budget. Tax revenue fell short of the 2014 budget by 5% (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Government Revenue and Grants, 2014 (GH¢ mn)

Item	2013 Budget Estimate	2014 Budget Estimate	2014 Provisional Outturn	2014 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2014 as ratio of 2013
TAX REVENUE	17,090.82	20,421.63	19,229.76	0.942	1.195
TAXES ON INCOME & PROPERTY	7,824.96	9,308.82	8,486.57	0.912	1.190
Personal	2,908.47	3,462.36	2,999.80	0.866	1.190
Self employed	231.63	249.58	219.37	0.879	1.077
Companies	3,432.69	3,661.70	3,033.65	0.828	1.067
Company taxes on oil	107.81	411.93	796.64	1.934	3.821
Others	1,144.36	1,523.25	1,437.11	0.943	1.331
Other direct taxes	1,045.78	1,070.93	1,220.11	1.139	1.024
o/w Royalties from oil	277.38	349.40	554.02	1.586	1.260
o/w Mineral royalties	579.49	499.61	517.05	1.035	-
NRL (Arrears)	-	-	-	-	-
NFSL	-	301.75	161.93	0.537	-
Airport tax	98.58	150.57	55.07	0.366	1.527
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	5,576.20	7,061.75	6,434.28	0.911	1.266
Excises	903.83	1,205.77	764.32	0.634	4.901

Item	2013 Budget Estimate	2014 Budget Estimate	2014 Provisional Outturn	2014 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2014 as ratio of 2013
Excise duty	245.99	333.95	146.82	0.440	0.508
Petroleum tax	657.84	871.82	617.50	0.708	-
o/w Debt recovery levy	-	-	-	-	-
VAT	3,767.96	4,874.93	4,671.65	0.958	1.294
Domestic	1,482.93	1,894.36	1,915.09	1.011	1.277
External	2,285.03	2,980.57	2,756.56	0.925	1.304
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	753.62	765.19	781.72	1.022	1.015
Customs collection	457.02	523.43	462.75	0.884	1.145
Domestic collection	296.60	241.76	318.97	1.319	0.815
Communication Service Tax	150.79	215.86	216.60	1.003	1.432
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	3,689.66	4,051.07	4,308.91	1.064	1.098
Imports	2,593.53	3,086.77	2,772.67	0.898	1.190
Import duty	2,593.53	3,086.77	2,772.67	0.898	1.190
Special tax	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes /2	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	25.00	100.00	318.55	3.186	4.000
Cocoa	25.00	100.00	318.55	3.186	4.000
Import exemptions	1,071.13	864.30	1,217.68	1.409	0.807
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	164.24	161.42	218.20	1.352	0.983
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	164.24	161.42	218.20	1.352	0.983
NON-TAX REVENUE	4,019.90	4,342.76	4,483.36	1.032	1.080
Retention	2,864.20	2,805.99	2,497.28	0.890	0.980
Lodgement	1,155.70	1,536.76	1,986.08	1.292	1.330
Fees & Charges	253.13	261.75	329.84	1.260	1.034
Dividend/interest & profits from oil	717.88	903.55	1,434.70	1.588	1.259
Surface Rentals from oil	0.81	1.75	0.82	0.466	2.160
Gas receipts	18.84	42.77	-	-	2.270
Dividend/interest & profits (Others)	165.04	326.94	217.83	0.666	1.981
DOMESTIC REVENUE	21,274.96	24,925.81	23,931.32	0.950	1.172
GRANTS	1,258.47	1,130.72	814.14	0.720	0.898
Project grants	454.53	805.40	787.30	0.978	1.772
Programme grants	456.72	325.40	26.84	0.082	0.712
HIPC Assistance (multilaterals)	173.39	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	173.84	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	147.45	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	26.38	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	22,533.43	26,056.53	24,745.46	0.950	1.156

Source: MOF, 2014

The decrease in total revenue and grants was due to lower than anticipated domestic revenue collections and low disbursement of grants, particularly budget support from development partners (DPs). Grants from DPs were 41.5% lower than the budget target but 10.1% higher than the actual amount in 2013. Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) attributes lower tax revenue collection to: (i) lower import volumes which negatively affected import taxes; (ii) declines in commodity prices such as crude oil and gold prices on the world market which affected company taxes and mineral royalties; and (iii) the slowdown in economic activities during the first half of the year resulting partly from the energy crisis.

Total non-tax revenue collections amounted to GH¢4,483.36 million, representing 8.2% lower than the budget forecast of GH¢4,884.92 million compared to 6.52% shortfall in 2013.

The shortfall was mainly on the account of partial reports from agencies under the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health.

2.3.2.2 Public Expenditure

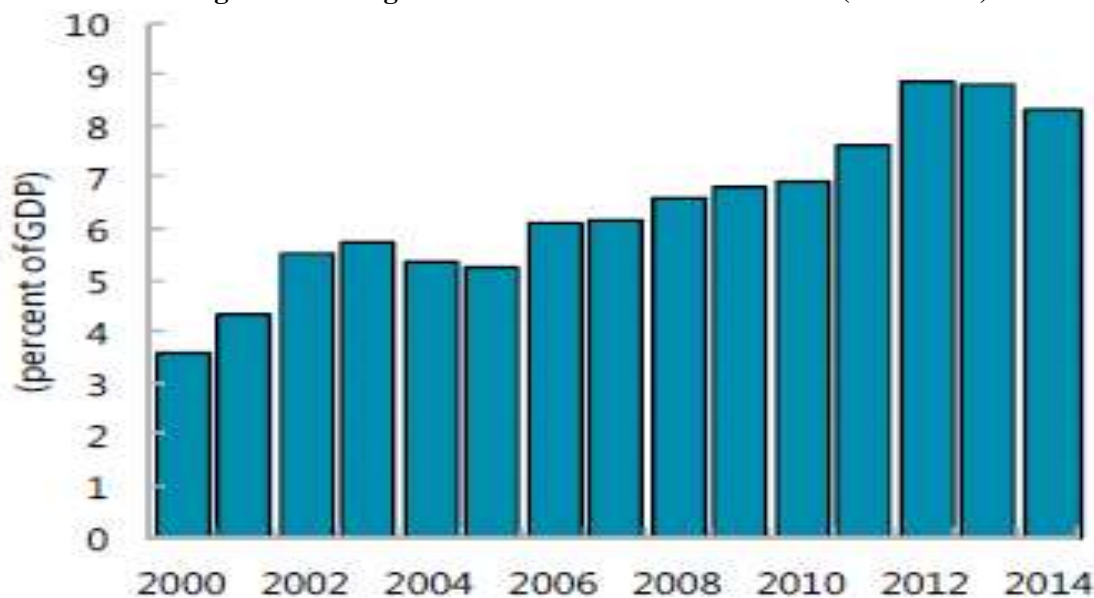
Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

Total expenditure, including recurrent and capital expenditures at the end of 2014 amounted to GH¢31,804.08 million, equivalent to 30.1% of GDP. This outturn is 4% less than the amount of GH¢31,962.21 million programmed under the 2014 Budget, but 21% higher than the 2013 outturn of GH¢26,277.16 million (equivalent to 30.3% of GDP). Recurrent expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢25,866.52 million, against the 2014 Budget of GH¢25,786.74 million, and 18.0% higher than in 2013 (Table 2.9). The high recurrent expenditure has been attributed largely to the higher than projected payments in personnel emoluments.

Wage Bill

Wages and salaries at the end of 2014 amounted to GH¢9,448.57 million (8.3% of GDP), against the 2014 National Budget target of GH¢8,967.8 million. Payment for personnel emolument represented 2.2% increase over the 2013 level and constituted 36.5% of recurrent expenditure and 52% of total tax revenue. This implies the year's target of 44% of tax revenue could not be achieved. Government inability to meet the set target was attributed to the implementation of the 10% Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) for government employees.

Figure 2.8: Wages and Salaries Doubled since 2000 (% of GDP)



Source: MOF and IMF Country Report, 2015

Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth-inducing programmes

Total capital expenditure amounted to GH¢6,095.69 million (equivalent to 5.4% of GDP and 19.1% of total expenditure) in 2014 compared with the 2014 Budget target of GH¢6,017.69 million and the outturn of GH¢4,347.78 million for 2013. Domestically financed capital

expenditure, comprising payments to the Ghana Education Trust Fund, the District Assemblies Common Fund, Road Fund, Petroleum-Related Funds and other cash expenditure, amounted to GH¢1,265.22 million, showing a shortfall of 15.2% over the target of GH¢1,491.55 million, and 23.1% increase over the outturn for 2013. Foreign sources financed about two-thirds of capital expenditure, which amounted to GH¢4,830.48 million, representing an increase of 6.7% on the target of GH¢4,525.80 million.

Table 2.9: Government Expenditure in 2014 (GH¢ mn)

	2013 Outturn	2014 Budget Estimate	2014 Provisional outturn	2014 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2014 as ratio of 2013
Compensation of Employees	9,247.24	10,597.26	10,466.82	0.988	1.132
Wages & Salaries	8,115.43	8,967.81	9,448.57	1.054	1.164
Social Contributions	1,131.80	1,629.45	1,018.25	0.625	0.810
Pensions	572.95	678.86	611.86	0.901	1.068
Gratuities	213.01	224.2	366.36	1.634	1.710
Social Security	345.85	726.39	40.03	0.055	0.116
Use of Goods and Services	938.48	1,550.03	1,776.63	1.146	1.893
o/w Recurrent Expenditure Share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	64.52	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	4,396.97	6,178.60	7,080.87	1.146	1.610
Domestic	3,788.24	5,102.79	6,110.96	1.198	1.613
External (Due)	608.73	1,075.81	969.91	0.902	1.593
Subsidies	1,158.05	50.00	473.72	0.732	0.409
Subsidies to Utility Companies	1,079.05	0.00	0.00	-	-
Subsidies on Petroleum Products	79.00	50.00	473.72	9.474	5.996
Grants to Other Government Units	4,547.91	6,498.02	4,850.79	0.747	1.067
National Health Fund (NHF)	752.81	926.61	947.20	1.022	1.258
Education Trust Fund	151.13	739.45	328.75	0.445	2.175
Road Fund	190.95	226.73	224.97	0.992	1.178
Petroleum-Related Funds	8,533.81	5.73	4.91	0.857	0.001
Dist. Assemblies Common Fund	498.90	1,369.76	330.31	0.241	0.662
Retention of Internally generated funds (IGFs)	2,516.32	2,805.99	2,497.28	0.890	0.992
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue		429.27	517.36	1.221	1.205
		48.53	0.00	-	-
Social Benefits	1,052.31	48.53	0.00	-	-
Lifeline Consumers of Electricity	1,052.31				
		864.3	1,217.68	1.409	0.743
Other Expenditure	1,639.68	-	-	-	-
Reserve Expenditure Vote	797.67	864.3	1,217.68	1.409	1.446
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	842.00				
		6,017.34	6,095.69	1.013	1.402
Capital Expenditure	4,347.78	1,491.55	1,265.22	0.848	0.769
Domestic Financed	1,646.01	-	-	-	-
o/w ABFA from Oil	316.63	-	-	-	-
o/w Capital Market Borrowing	0.35	-	-	-	-
Expenditure	0	-	-	-	-
Net Lending	0	-	-	-	-
New Loans	0	4,525.80	4,830.48	1.067	1.818
Loan Recoveries	2,656.62	-	-	-	-
Foreign Financed	0	-	-	-	-
HIPC-Financed Expenditure	0	-	-	-	-
MDRI-Financed Expenditure					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE and NET LENDING	26,277.16	31,804.08	31,962.2	1.005	1.216

Source: MOF, 2014

2.3.2.3 Overall Budget Deficit

Government budgetary operations for 2014 resulted in an overall deficit of GH¢10,636.3 million (9.4% of GDP), higher than the target of GH¢8,970.77 million (8.5% of GDP). This compares with a deficit of 10.9% of GDP recorded in 2013. The deficit was financed from both domestic and foreign sources. Net domestic financing at the end of the year was GH¢5,228.3 million, equivalent to 4.6% of GDP.

Table 2.10: Budget Deficit for 2014 (GH¢)

	2012 Outturn	2013 Budget	2013 Outturn	2014 Budget	2014 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	16,668,413,845	22,533,433,831	19,169,740,836	26,230.28	24,745.46
EXPENDITURE	20,944,723,341	28,163,377,196.1	26,277,163,212.1	36,358.35	31,962.21
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	-4,276,309,496 -5.8	-5,629,943.365 -6.3	-7,107,422,376 -8.2	-5,747.55 -5.4	-7,216.75 -6.4
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	-8,106,131,502	-8,010,817,031	-9,459,888,130	-8,970.77	-10,539.64
% of GDP	-11.1	-9.0	-10.9	-8.5	-9.3
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	-8,648,660,102	-8,010,817,031	-9,454,648,302.2	-8,970.77	-10,636.29
% of GDP	11.8	-9.0	-10.8	-8.5	-9.4

Source: MOF, 2014

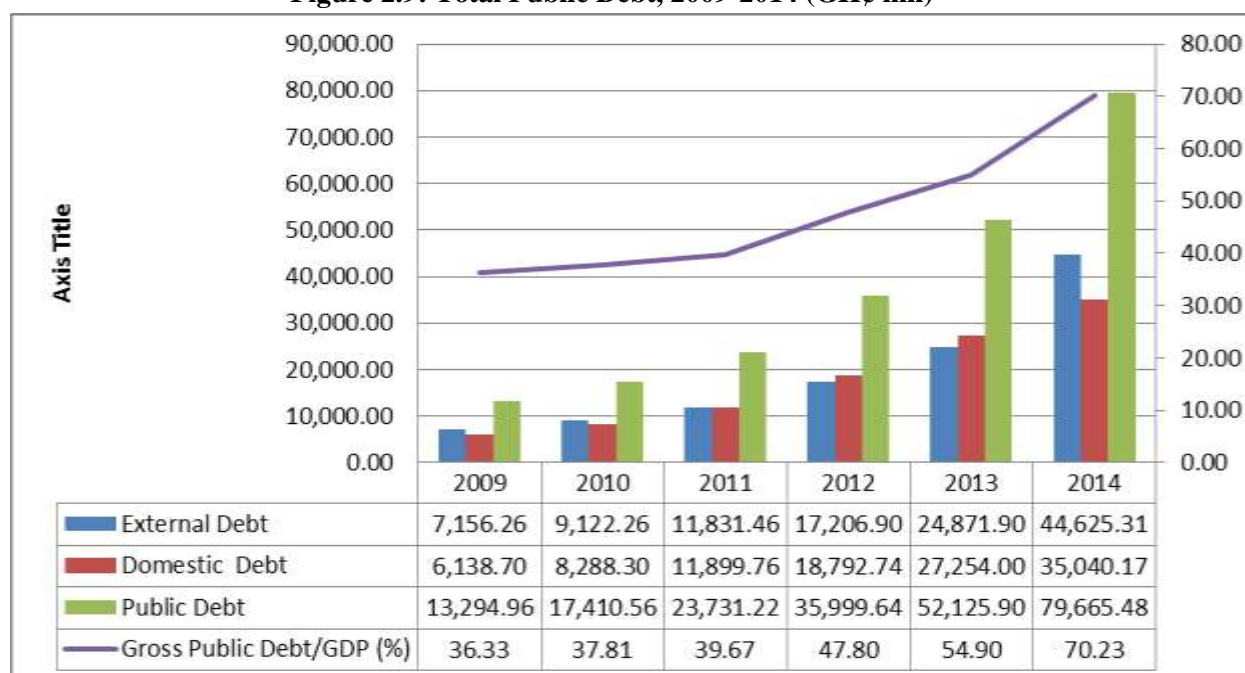
2.3.2.4 Effective Public Sector Debt Management

The medium-term objective under GSGDA II is to improve capacity for effective public sector debt management and the strategies are to ensure that public debt ratios are within sustainable levels; employ appropriate instruments to: reduce market and refinancing risks associated with the debt portfolio; and institute mechanisms to manage internal and external shocks. Other measures to be implemented include: securing the best loan deals for Ghana from any part of the world, including the Gulf States; streamlining pipeline projects in order to create the relevant fiscal space to implement policy priorities; and rationalising counterpart funding to fit into the medium-term objectives of the government.

Total Debt Stock

The 2014 debt management strategy was to adopt a financing strategy where commercial loans were highly restricted to profitable projects with on-lending and funds held in trust mechanisms to ensure debt repayment. However, as of the end of December 2014, the debt had increased from 54.9% in 2013 to 70.23%. This has been attributed to an increase in external net payments for infrastructure projects, net domestic issuance and the depreciation of the cedi. On a nominal basis, the public debt level at the end of December, 2014 stood at GH¢79,665.48 million. This was made up of GH¢44,625.31 million external debt and GH¢35,040.17 million domestic debt (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: Total Public Debt, 2009-2014 (GH¢ mn)



Source: MOF, 2014

Public Debt Composition and Debt Servicing

The stock of domestic debt at the end of 2014 stood at GH¢35,040.17 million, showing an increase of 29.9% over the end-2013 stock. The rise in the debt stock for the period was the result of increases of GH¢4,879.7 million in short-term and GH¢469.0 million in medium-term securities respectively. The stock of long-term securities also increased by GH¢2,606.4 million (19.8 %) to GH¢7,888.9 million over the end-2013 position.

Total interest payments at the end of 2014 amounted to GH¢7,080.87 million, against the 2014 Budget target of GH¢6,178.60 million. This represented a 14.6% increase over the 2014 Budget target and 61% above the 2013 outturn of GH¢4,396.97 million. Of this outturn, domestic interest payments constituted 86.3% compared with 86.2% in 2013, while external interest constituted 13.7% compared to 13.8% in 2013 (Table 2.11). The interest or debt service payments as a percentage of domestic revenue was 35.2% as against 28.9% in 2013, representing 6.2% and 5.9% of GDP respectively. Although the target for the year was not achieved, the indicator performed better relative to the mid-year reviewed target.

Table 2.11: Debt Burden Ratios, 2013-2014 (%)

Debt Burden Ratios	Debt Burden Ratios (2013)	Debt Burden ratios (2014)	Indicative Thresholds
1. External Debt-to-GDP Ratio	27.96	33.4	50%
2. External Debt-to-Export Ratio	898.1	-	-
3. External Debt-to-Revenue Ratio	831.45	-	-
4. External Debt Service-to-Exports	3.48	5.2	25%
5. External Debt Service-to-Revenue	6.79	10.9	22%

Source: BOG, 2014

Ghana's external debt stock as at the end of 2014 was US\$12,968.2 million, showing an increase of 13.1% over the end-2013 position. External debt sustainability indicators showed that Ghana's external debt was sustainable at the end of the year. The external debt-to-GDP

ratio stood at 33.4 %, external debt service-to-exports of goods and services was 5.2%, whilst the debt service-to-revenue ratio was 10.9%. These are all within the respective policy thresholds.

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented in 2014

To improve fiscal policy management the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014:

- The GRA initiated a taxpayer compliance monitoring measure which involved the use of tax payer and third-party data to match taxpayers' declaration in order to ascertain their compliance levels. This measure is designed to improve Tax Payer Compliance using information reported to the GRA by tax payers and a range of third parties. The exercise started first with the use of data on importation from the Ghana Customs Management System (GCMS) and was subsequently extended to GIFMIS data covering payments made to government's suppliers;
- The government initiated review of all the tax and financial laws and regulations currently in operation in the country to ensure that they boost revenue, enhance fiscal performance, and enforce sanctions for non-compliance. In this respect, the Ministry of Finance worked with Parliament to pass the Customs and Excise Bills;
- The Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF) was established by the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund Act, 2014 (Act 877). The Fund is to mobilise, manage, coordinate and provide financial resources for investment in the diversified portfolio of infrastructure projects for national development;
- The government tapped the Eurobond market to obtain long-term funds for debt restructuring, counterpart funding and financing of capital expenditure. This is in line with the objective of diversifying sources of funding, extending the tenure of public debt and reducing the overall cost of borrowing;
- The government introduced an on-lending and escrow account initiative to minimize the impact of loans on the public debt portfolio with debt service accounts opened at the BOG. In this regard, a number of on-lending agreements were signed with some SOEs and MMDAs, to facilitate the recovery of these loans;
- The government is widening the scope of financing opportunities through measures such as the issuance of the 7-year domestic bond and the regular publication of an issuance calendar, among others
- GIFMIS was put into action as part of the public financial management reforms and was used successfully to implement the 2014 Budget. The Annual Public Accounts (on the Consolidated Fund) for 2013 and the monthly accounts for 2014 were prepared using the GIFMIS; and
- A Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) was also conducted in September 2014 to ensure public debt remains sustainable in the medium to long term. The analysis showed the public debt to be at moderate risk of debt challenges. The analysis also showed an increasing debt service-to-revenue ratio which calls for quick revenue and expenditure adjustments in order to put the economy along the path of a sustainable level of public debt in the medium term. The government also decided, as a financing strategy, to restrict non-concessional loans to commercially viable projects and also institute on-lending and escrow mechanisms to ensure loan recovery and management of the debt.

2.3.3 International Trade Management and ECOWAS Developments

The medium-term objective of external sector policy under GSGDA II is to intensify the efforts at improving Ghana's export competitiveness; diversifying and increasing exports and markets; accelerating economic integration with other regional and/or sub-regional states; as well as building gross international reserves adequate to cushion the economy against external shocks. Indicators to track progress of this focus area are:

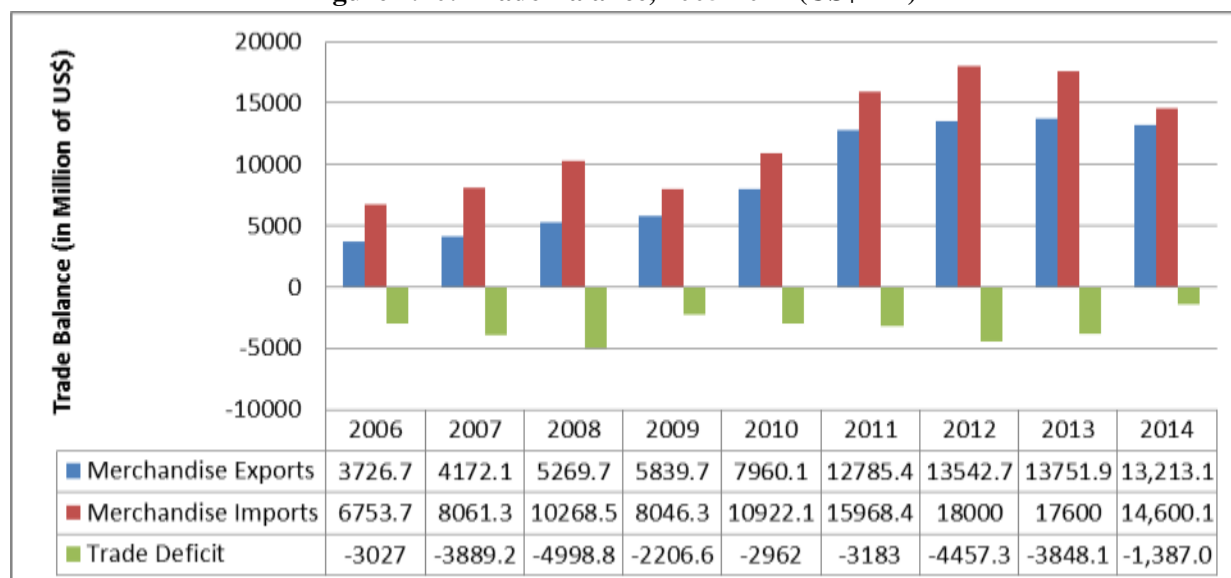
- Trade balance
- External trade cost
- Growth in total merchandise exports
- Number of new products exported
- Number of new markets accessed
- Regional trade as a percentage of total trade
- Percentage change in exports to and imports from the EU and the USA

i. Overview of Performance of Key Indicators

2.3.3.1 Balance of Trade

The trade balance for 2014 indicated a deficit of US\$1,383.3 million which compares favourably with a deficit of US\$3,848.3 million recorded in 2013. Developments in the external sector in 2014 showed a decrease in both export receipts and import expenditures. Import values were negatively affected by the sharp depreciation in the value of the cedi whilst exports receipts also reduced as a result of falling commodity prices on the international market. Estimates showed that the value of merchandise exports for 2014 was US\$13,216.8 million, indicating a decrease of 3.9% compared with that of 2013. Falling commodity prices on the international market, especially for gold and crude oil, negatively affected foreign exchange earnings for the economy. Total value of merchandise imports for 2014 was US\$14,600.1 million, representing a decline of 17.4% below the outturn in 2013. The decline in import receipts was as a result of a decline in the value of non-oil imports, mainly on account of sharp depreciation in the value of the cedi (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: Trade Balance, 2005-2014 (US\$ mn)



Source: BOG, 2014

Services, Income and Current Transfers

The services, income and transfers account recorded a deficit of US\$2,311.2 million in 2014, compared with a deficit of US\$1,855.7 million in 2013. There were increases in the net outflows in the services and income accounts in 2014. However, there was an improvement in the net inflow in the net current (official and private) transfers account. The services and income accounts registered net outflows of US\$2,602.2 million and US\$1,717.4 million respectively. The current transfers (net) registered an increase of 3.6% to US\$2,008.5 million. This development was the net result of a 7.5% increase in private remittances (net) to US\$1,998.9 million and 88% decline in official transfers to US\$9.6 million in the year under review (Table 2.12).

Capital and Financial Account

Trends in the capital and financial account registered a net inflow of US\$3,752.8 million, representing a decline of 30.1% from the outturn in 2013. The capital account did not record any inflow in 2014. Transactions in the financial account resulted in a net inflow of US\$3,752.8 million compared with US\$5,018.9 million registered in 2013. The year recorded increases of US\$130.7 million in foreign direct investment and US\$177.0 million in net portfolio investments. Official capital inflows however, registered a decrease of US\$508.0 million to US\$941.0 million. This was the net result of decreases of US\$388.1 million and US\$120.0 million in loans and amortization respectively, and an increase of US\$235.6 million in Government oil investments.

Table 2.12: Balance of Payments, 2010-2014

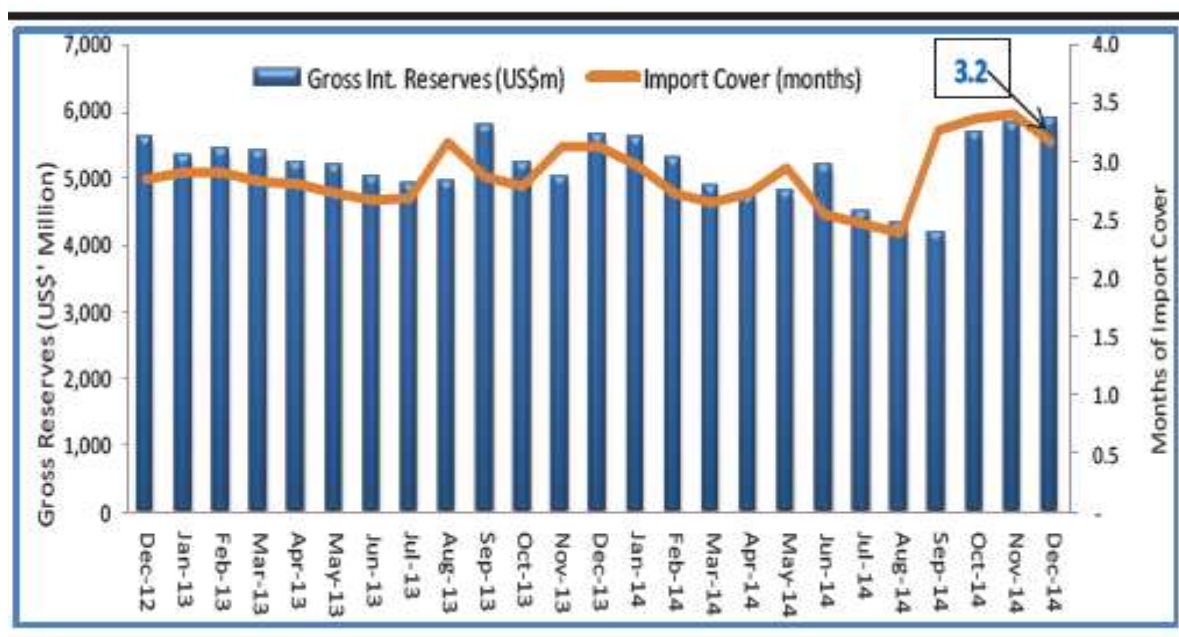
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A. Current Account	-2,769.70	-3,541.33	-4,910.64	-5,704.03	-3,698.20
Trade Balance	-2,962.02	-3,052.30	-4,210.82	-3,848.32	-1,386.90
Services, Income and Current Transfers	192.3	-489	-700	-1,855.72	-2,311.30
B. Total Capital and Financial Accounts	4,289.50	4,479.31	3,651.30	4,892.43	3,752.80
Capital Account	337.47	445.06	283.4	19.63	0.00
Financial Account	879.6	649.6	957.7	106.03	3,752.80
Private Account	2,034.00	2,863.10	2,983.40	3,100.30	2,276.00
Other Investments	1,038.50	521.5	-573.2	1,646.47	-1,081.00
C. Errors and Omissions	-57.2	-391.5	58.3	-354.3	-139.80
OVERALL BALANCE	1,462.70	546.5	-1,210.90	-1,165.92	-85.20

Source: BOG, 2014

2.3.3.2 International Reserves

External sector policy continue to aim at building up foreign reserves to more comfortable levels beyond three months to four months of import cover in the medium-term. Gross international reserves recorded a draw-down of US\$171.14 million to US\$5,461.0 million at the end of 2014, which was sufficient to provide cover for 3.2 months imports of goods and services compared with 3.1 months in 2013. The stock of net international reserves (NIR) on the other hand declined by US\$585.2 million to US\$3,199.3 million at the end of 2014 (Figure 2.11). This suggests that this indicator achieved its target of not less than 3 months of import cover of goods and services set for the year under review.

Figure 2.11: Gross International Reserves, 2012-2014



Source: BoG, 2014

2.3.3.3 Regional Trade as a Percentage of Total Trade

The EU is by far Ghana's largest export destination, accounting for almost half (47%) of all exports. The value of exports from Ghana to the EU increased from US\$6,059.82 million in 2013 to US\$6,134.84 million in 2014, representing a marginal growth of 1.2% (Table 2.13). Similarly, exports from Ghana to USA increased from US\$2,209.0 million in 2013 to US\$2,342.81 million in 2014, representing a growth of 6.1%. On the other hand, Ghana's imports from EU increased by 1.6% from US\$5,885.57 million in 2013 to US\$5,982.37 million in 2014, whilst imports from USA increased by 3.4% from US\$2,328.33 million in 2013 to US\$2,408.10 million in 2014.

Table 2.13: Exports-Imports between Ghana and EU/USA, 2013-2014

Exports to EU	Value (US\$ million)	% change
2013	6,059.82	
2104	6,134.42	1.2
Imports from EU		
2013	5,885.57	
2014	5,982.37	1.6
Exports from U.S.A		
	Value (US\$ million)	% change
2013	2,209.10	
2104	2,342.81	6.1
Imports from U.S.A		
2013	2,328.34	
2014	2,408.10	3.4

Source: Trade Map, 2014

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2014

Some of the key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2014 to promote international trade are as follows:

- Made-in-Ghana promotion of goods and services via initiatives such as the National Every-day-Wear Programme and the web-based product gallery which enables small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to exhibit their products on the internet, succeeded in displaying over 5,000 products from 700 enterprises in the Upper East, Upper West, Northern, Brong Ahafo and the Central regions on the website;
- The Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) Act was reviewed to increase its resource envelope to support manufacturing, particularly agro-processing and start-ups. To diversify markets for exports, particularly non-traditional exports (NTEs) and promote trade and investment, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) established four new trade offices in China, Turkey, South Africa and Japan to boost Ghana's exports to those countries;
- Cabinet approved the Consumer Protection Policy aimed at creating the policy space for increased consumer confidence, strengthening the consumer position in the marketplace and addressing the concerns and needs of consumers;
- ***ECOWAS Common External Tariffs (CET)***: Since 2004, Ghana has supported the adoption of an ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), which is considered as a major condition needed for the establishment of a Customs Union and the deepening of the integration agenda of the sub-region. Ghana participated in the Extraordinary Summit on the ECOWAS CET to ratify the final decisions on the CET. Negotiations were concluded 2012, and finally adopted by the ECOWAS Statutory Council of Ministers. All Member States agreed to commence implementation, effective January 1, 2015; and
- ***Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)***: In October 2014, the Heads of State and Government of Mauritania and the 15 Member States of ECOWAS, including Ghana, signed the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union. Similar to the interim EPA, the regional EPA signed by ECOWAS provides duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market for an unlimited period for all products originating in Ghana. In return, Ghana and other ECOWAS Member States will gradually liberalize 75% of their imports from the EU over 20 years.

2.4 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 25% of the 20 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 15% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 60% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

Despite the efforts by government to ensure macroeconomic stability, the continued fiscal expansion in 2014 put Ghana's fiscal, external, and debt positions on an unsustainable path. Inflation remained substantially above BOG target, the cedi recorded one of the highest depreciation in the recent history, and government's debt level and debt service obligations increased considerably, amidst lower than expected domestic tax revenues performance and poor export performance. In view of these, the following recommendations are made to correct the current situation:

1. The inflation targeting framework of BOG should be reviewed to make it more effective in achieving the inflation target as set out in GSGDA II. BOG must eliminate or at least reduce financing of the annual national budget and ensure a stable exchange rate. Foreign exchange interventions in the market should be coordinated with the inflation targeting objectives and should not cause wide fluctuations of the exchange rates other than exchange stability. In this regard, the BOG should set an upper and lower band of exchange rate to guide foreign exchange intervention decisions and/or intervention limited, only when the rate goes beyond the band. Whilst this will reduce wide swings of the exchange rate, it is most likely to anchor expectations and limit speculative activities or attacks. For this to be effective, the BOG should take steps to build its foreign exchange reserve above the three month import cover threshold to manage disorderly market conditions, whilst the foreign exchange surrender requirements should be gradually removed to deepen the market, in both cases to support the market determination of the exchange rate.

Again, BOG should stand ready to adjust the monetary policy rate as necessary to achieve the inflation and reserves targets and use all tools available to steer the interbank interest rate more closely to the policy rate whilst bearing in mind the need to ensure a reduction of market interest rates to engender economic growth.

2. Sustained fiscal consolidation will be needed to fully restore macroeconomic stability. There is the need to ensure fiscal discipline in order to lower fiscal deficits which is a necessary pre-condition for reducing interest rates, and crowd-in the private sector for accelerated growth of the economy.
3. Accelerate the implementation of the fiscal reform aimed at bringing about a clean payroll and effective control of the wage bill. The reforms of the public financial management system, including strengthening the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), are ongoing, but further work is required to extend it to the local government level (i.e. the MMDA level). The on-going cleaning up of the payroll should be fully integrated with the roll-out of GIFMIS and HRMIS, to bring effective coordination in the management of the wage bill.
4. Fiscal discipline must also be backed by fiscal responsibility laws, and effective independent parliamentary oversight of public finances. The establishment of an independent Fiscal Responsibility Council, timely auditing of funds and operations of all government agencies, and improvements to the public accounting system (i.e. complete implementation of GIFMIS across the whole of government) will help reduce opportunities for financial malpractices in public institutions.
5. Other measures needed to diversify and boost revenue generation include the widening of the tax net to include many well-to-do self-employed people within the informal sector, as well as ensuring that large/medium companies comply with the anti-tax avoidance measures currently being put in place.
6. Steps should also be taken to rebuild the country's external reserves by increasing export performance and improving the balance of trade position. A national strategy on how to take full advantage of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements such as the ECOWAS CET, EU Economic Partnership Agreement and AGOA should be developed by MOTI and approved by Cabinet for implementation. The strategy should outline measures taken

to remove bottlenecks along the entire supply chain of exports, including addressing production, transportation, finance, harbour and market access issues.

7. The government should therefore do the following to boost the country's export competitiveness:
 - Increase support for large-scale commercial farms for all the selected agricultural export products through land acquisition and provision of subsidies for the purchase of tractors and other machinery;
 - Strengthen support for research and development on export products, particularly on the development of high-quality seeds and planting materials, and make them readily available to farmers;
 - Provide reliable utility services such as energy and water supply, particularly to firms within the EPZs and free zones for competitive export products;
 - Provide reliable transport services. Private investors and the government should invest in cold vans and stores at all vantage points. The government should prioritise the development of railway transport to reduce transportation time and cost;
 - More innovative export financing models are required. There is an urgent need to review the funding model of EDAIF to make it more responsive to the needs of the export sector, whilst ensuring that the proposed Ghana EXIM Bank is subjected to adequate consultations to secure the input of stakeholders as well as ensure that it is set up in accordance with international best practices;
 - Establish an efficient and effective single-window system to enable exporters/shippers to submit their documentations at a single location and to a single entity. This will reduce the time and cost of doing business at the ports and harbours; and
 - Simplify customs procedures and promote the automation of the entire shipping and clearing system to reduce human interventions and paper work. This will reduce handling costs and charges at the ports.

CHAPTER THREE

ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The transformation of Ghana's economy and society in the medium term is expected to be enhanced by the development of a competitive private sector. The private sector is expected to serve as a catalyst for diversification of the economy, increase productivity and enhance domestic and global competitiveness. It is expected to drive the modernisation of the agricultural sector and envisaged to partner the public sector in the production and delivery of infrastructure facilities. In addition, the private sector is to take a leading role in diversification of exports and expand access to both international and domestic markets with the aim of providing stability to foreign exchange earnings. Policies and strategies to be implemented under GSGDA II focus on the following areas:

- Private Sector Development;
- Good Corporate Governance;
- Growth and Development of MSMEs;
- Industrial Development;
- Tourism Industry Development; and
- Creative Arts Industry Development.

3.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2014

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2014 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

The development of the private sector and enhancement of private investment remain major components of GSGDA II. Policies and strategies designed to drive the development of the private sector are outlined in the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) II. Policy interventions outlined in PSDS II are aimed at:

- Improving private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally;
- Developing a financial sector which is more efficient and responsive to private sector needs;
- Attracting private capital from both domestic and foreign sources;
- Expanding access to both domestic and international markets;
- Making private sector work for Ghana and share the benefits of economic growth and transformation;
- Ensuring the health, safety and economic interest of consumers; and
- Expanding opportunities for accelerated job creation

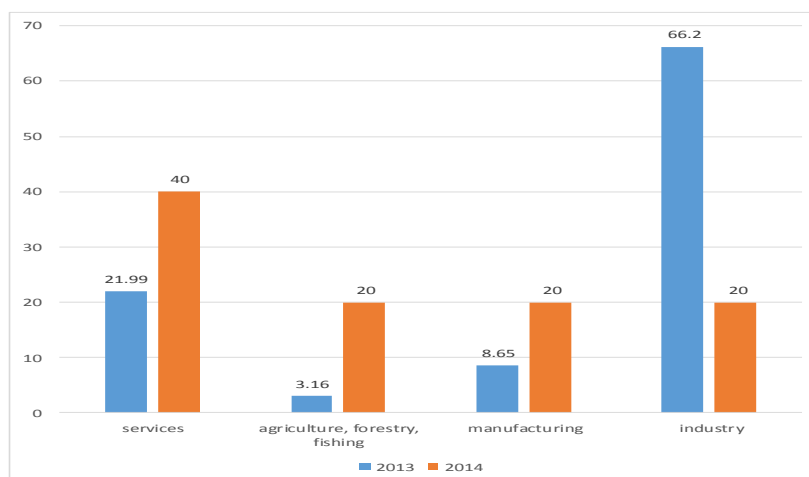
In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined above the following indicators were adopted:

- Ease of Doing Business rank;
- Business competitiveness index;
- Private fixed investment (as a percentage of gross domestic fixed investment);
- Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP;
- Change in the number of NTE destinations;
- Share of NTEs by destination category;
- Percentage change in non-traditional exports, (value in million US dollars);
- Share of non-traditional exports in total exports; and
- Total merchandise exports.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Ghana’s overall rank in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business assessment continued to decline. Ghana’s ranking declined from 67 out of 189 countries in 2013 to 70 out of 189 countries in 2014, thus unable to achieve the 2014 GSGDA II target of 60 out of 189 countries (Table 1). Out of the ten indicators, the rating on three (construction permits, access to electricity and trading across borders) improved, whilst three other indicators (registering property, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency) remained the same. The remaining four indicators (starting business, getting credit, protecting minority investors and paying taxes) worsened.

According to the Association of Ghana Industries’ 2014 Business Barometer survey, business confidence declined significantly during the second quarter of 2014 to an index of 22.4 from 26.7 for the same period in 2013, indicating a worsening business climate. The top three factors affecting the business climate included the cedi depreciation, inadequate power supply and the multiplicity of taxes.



Meanwhile access to capital by the private sector improved as domestic credit to the private sector in real terms increased from 15.2% of GDP in 2013 to 18% of GDP in 2014. The sectoral distribution of private sector credit in 2014 shows a similar trend to that of 2013. Services continued to dominate credit from deposit money banks though its share dropped from 26.24% in 2013 to 22.25% in 2014.

In terms of Ghana’s competitiveness abroad, Ghana’s rank on the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) improved from 114 out of 148 countries in 2013 to 111 out of 144 countries. The country recorded an improvement in 9 out of the 12 pillars of the index, largely due to marginal improvements in macroeconomic indicators. Progress on pillars such as market size and goods market efficiency improved, with businesses becoming

more sophisticated and innovative. However, drawbacks to competitiveness of the private sector were due to inefficiencies that characterise labour markets and the lack of development in the financial market. The country is also unable to take advantage of new technologies (technological readiness) to increase productivity largely due to the low ICT application.

External trade, on the other hand, declined marginally as total merchandise exports reduced by 4% from US\$13,751.92 million in 2013 to US\$13,216 million in 2014, compared with 1.5% increase in 2013. The decrease in export performance was attributed to a fall in receipts from exports of gold and oil. Meanwhile, non-traditional exports increased by 3.2% from US\$2.436 billion in 2013 to US\$2.514 billion in 2014. This increase was recorded in spite of a slight decline in non-traditional export destinations from 140 countries in 2013 to 138 countries in 2014.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
1. Ease of Doing Business rank	67 th out of 189 countries	60 th out of 189	70 th out of 189	Target not achieved
2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 th out of 148 countries	100 th out of 144 countries	111 th out of 144 countries	Target not achieved
3. Private fixed investment as % of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	40%	NA	Lack of data
4. Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP	GH¢11,478.20 million 15.2%	18%	18%	Target achieved
5. Change in the number of non-traditional export destinations	140 countries	140 countries	138 countries	Target not achieved
6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports, (Value in US\$)	3.04% US\$2.436 billion	5%	3.20% US\$2.514 billion	Target not achieved
7. Share of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	18%	19.02%	Target achieved
8. Total merchandise exports (US\$ million)	13,751.92	16,800	13,216	Target not achieved

Source: MOTI 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

To ensure effective development of the private sector the following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2014:

Improve Private Sector Productivity and Competitiveness Domestically and Globally;

- To diversify markets for exports, particularly NTEs, and promote trade and investment, MOTI established four new trade offices in China, Turkey, South Africa and Japan. It is expected that these offices will help increase Ghana's exports into those countries;
- GEPA trained about 320 producers and exporters on export fundamentals with the aim of improving their competitiveness;
- MOTI engaged in bilateral trade arrangements and agreements with strategic countries including Canada, USA, Burkina Faso, Botswana, South Korea, Guinea, Iran, Brazil and Japan to take advantage of opportunities in their markets, foster

business cooperation and technology transfer as well as encourage Foreign Direct Investments;

- MOTI initiated a process to install non-intrusive cargo scanners at selected entry and exit points to reduce congestion and facilitate clearance; and
- MOTI commenced the development of a comprehensive Competition Policy for the country.

Develop a Financial Sector which is more Efficient and Responsive to Private Sector Needs

- The Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) Act was reviewed to increase its resource envelope to support manufacturing, particularly agro-processing and start-ups. An amount of GH¢154.7 million was approved to support 55 projects, of which GH¢69.5 million was allocated to 18 companies under the Export Credit and Projects Facility for manufacturing of export products including pharmaceuticals, wood processing, food processing, domestic plastic wares, alcoholic beverages and pineapples; and
- A total of GH¢32.8 million was approved under the Agriculture, Agro-processing Development and Credit Facility for 15 companies to boost the production and processing of various agriculture products for both local and export markets. The remaining GH¢52.3 million was approved for 22 projects of MMDAs, trade associations and farmer based organizations under the export development and promotion facility.

Expand Access to Domestic and International Markets

- MOTI continued to facilitate the participation of Ghanaian companies in trade fairs abroad to benefit from preferential access to markets abroad;
- Ghana also signed the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) in order to facilitate trade between Ghana and the European Union;
- MOTI in collaboration with the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) and other trade-related institutions completed the inception phase of the National Export Strategy (NES);
- GEPA has provided training for about 320 producers and exporters on export fundamentals aimed at improving their competitiveness; and
- MOTI engaged in bilateral trade agreements with countries such as Canada, USA, Burkina Faso, South Korea, Japan, etc. to enable Ghanaian exporters take advantage of opportunities in their markets and foster business cooperation.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers;

- MOTI, under the Trade-Related Assistance and Quality Enabling (TRAQUE) Programme, initiated a process to support the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) by procuring testing and calibration equipment for the Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) and Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) among others;
- To safeguard the health, safety and economic interest of consumers, MOTI through GSA developed 150 standards to guide industry and other stakeholders. It inspected 51,420 imported high-risk goods at the port of entry, conducted 392 market surveillance activities and tested 10,604 product samples. GSA also issued 494 health certificates to cover export products;
- Cabinet approved the Consumer Protection Policy aimed at creating the policy space for increased consumer confidence and strengthened consumer position in the marketplace. The policy is also expected to address concerns and needs of consumers;

- A draft Cabinet memorandum on Corporate Social Responsibility was prepared and forwarded to Cabinet for approval; and
- The GSA issued a total of 1,796 certificates to exporters, inspected 292 fish establishments and freezer vessels, certified 485 locally manufactured products certified, and conducted 210 factory inspections.

Expand Opportunities for Accelerated Job Creation

- The GRATIS Foundation continued to execute its mandate of providing training in various engineering and processing fields to the Ghanaian youth. About 241 vulnerable persons were trained in various food processing and other income generating skills, 120 in occupational safety, health and environmental issues in food processing and 65 master craftsmen in various engineering skills; and
- Vibrant cooperative societies were created from 398 groups across different sectors of the economy. The Ghana Cooperatives Council also trained 210 artisans whilst the Department of Cooperatives audited activities of 412 Cooperative Societies.

3.2.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

The policy interventions to be implemented under good corporate governance are aimed at promoting an effective enabling environment for good corporate governance. In order to track progress towards the attainment of this objective, the following indicator was adopted:

- Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact

Status of Selected Indicators:

Good corporate governance was measured by the UN Global Compact, which encourages business (both large and small) to sign on to, support and enact 10 principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. The indicator showed an increase in the number of firms that signed on to the compact from 29 companies in 2013 to 48 in 2014, an increase of 65.5%. This significant increase was in part attributed to companies incorporated in Ghana, whose corporate headquarters and subsidiaries participated in the initiative. Three Ghanaian companies were removed from the Compact in 2014 as a result of their failure to prepare and submit their Communication on Progress (COP) reports 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 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 indicator level	Progress towards target
1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	60	48	Steady progress

Source: UN Global Compact Network Ghana/ MOTI, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to promote the appropriate environment for good corporate governance:

- The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) organised the 2012/13 edition of the Ghana Club (GC) 100 Award to recognise successful enterprises with improved

corporate practices and performance. The GC 100 is about corporate excellence and companies making it into the GC 100 are to serve as role models for the private sector;

- Global Compact Network Ghana in partnership with a network signatory held a workshop to bring together representatives of the private sector to exchange knowledge and discuss how Ghanaian businesses can adopt innovative and inclusive business models in their core business activities. This is expected to foster spread of inclusive businesses by showing successful examples, developing solutions to business growth and encouraging new business relationships;
- The Global Compact Network Ghana Case Stories, a publication that presents good practices and learning from 10 companies in the area of the Global Compact's 10 principles, was launched;
- In building the procurement capacity in both the private and public sectors, the Public Procurement Authority trained 172 officials from 8 Institutions on the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663);
- The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) continued to be strengthened to provide oversight responsibilities for the securities market; and
- The Bank of Ghana strengthened its supervisory role over the financial sector to ensure that it adheres to best practices of corporate governance.

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

The policy interventions in the medium term are to enhance the performance of MSMEs, focusing on improving their operational efficiency and competitiveness; enhancing their access to finance; and improving their technical and entrepreneurial skills.

In order to track progress towards improving the performance of MSMEs, the following indicators were adopted:

- Size of the informal sector;
- Share of MSMEs output in total manufacturing; and
- Share of private sector credit to SMEs by deposit money banks

Status of Selected Indicators:

The 2010 Population Census estimates 90% of Ghana's private sector to be informal, with a rising share of employment from 83.9% in 2000 to 86.2% in 2010. The medium-term objective under GSGDA II is to improve their operational efficiency and competitiveness through improved technical and entrepreneurial skills and enhanced access to finance.

Although comprehensive data are currently not available to assess the size of the sector as well as their access to finance, interventions continued to be implemented in line with the objectives of GSGDA II. The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) under the Small-Medium Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development Programme, continued to facilitate the participation of emerging and existing small businesses in mainstream economic activities. The Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) in collaboration with the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and the GRATIS Foundation carried out business development services within rural communities at district level. A total of 1,619 people were trained in the identification of self-employment opportunities and 914 owners and operators of existing businesses were trained in management development skills to improve their

business performance. In addition, the NBSSI provided Business Development Services (BDS) through 170 Business Advisory Centres (BACs) across the country to 95,991 entrepreneurs, comprising 37,216 males and 58,788 females to enhance their competitiveness. The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) launched the Ghana Alternative Market (GAX) in 2014 to provide alternative sources of long-term financing for SME expansion and growth.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
1. Size of the informal sector	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Share of MSMEs outputs in total Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Share of SMEs in Deposit Money Bank Credit to Private Sector	79.89%	79.9%	NA Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) launched the Ghana Alternative Market (GAX) for SMEs	Lack of data

Source: MOTI 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2014 to improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs:

- MOTI through its Made-in-Ghana promotions of goods and services via initiatives such as the National Every Day Wear Programme and the Web-Based Product Gallery which enables SMEs to exhibit their products on the internet, succeeded in displaying over 5,000 products from 700 enterprises in the Upper East, Upper West, Northern, Brong Ahafo and the Central regions on the website;
- The GRATIS Foundation manufactured 824 agro-processing equipment to support the activities of SMEs. Eight new products for use in the agro-processing sector were successfully designed, manufactured and tested and are currently available for sale;
- The NBSSI assisted 1,084 SMEs to formalize their businesses with the Registrar General's Department and the Ghana Standards Authority, as a means to improving access to credit for business growth leading to employment creation;
- NBSSI assisted 596 SMEs (185 males and 411 females) to access institutional credit. Manuals on smock, *kente*, cane and rattan were developed and distributed and 135 staff of NBSSI, 12 BDS Providers and 50 MSEs trained on Food Safety, Standards and Quality Management;
- Two hundred and twenty producers and processors of palm oil were trained not to use Sudan IV dyes to colour palm oil for export, under Export Quality Management programme for SMEs, at Half Assini, Esiam, Twifo Praso, Twifo Heman and Takrowase to produce quality oils for the export market; and
- The GEPA supported the training of master craftsmen in three regions of Ghana with the object of training trainers to facilitate multiplication of requisite design skills in the selected regions and beyond to ensure and enhance product design variation and innovation for greater competitiveness within the handicrafts sector.

3.2.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

The medium-term objective for industrial development envisaged under GSGDA II is to accelerate technology-based industrialisation with strong linkages to agriculture and natural resource endowments. In order to track progress in industrial development, the indicators adopted are:

- Share of manufacturing value added in GDP; and
- Share of manufacturing in total exports.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The share of the industrial sector in GDP increased from 28.5% in 2013 to 29.2% in 2014, with growth in the sector recording 0.9% in 2014, down from 6.6% in 2013. This was as a result of weak performance in the mining and quarrying and the electricity and manufacturing sub-sectors. The manufacturing sub-sector's contribution to GDP was 5.3% in 2013, but declined to 4.9% in 2014. Growth of the sub-sector was estimated at -0.8% in 2014 compared to 1.6% in 2013. The value of manufactured exports increased from GH¢4,800.4 million in 2013 to GH¢5,341.8 million in 2014, but the share in overall merchandise exports declined from 17.9% in 2013 to 13.8% in 2014 (Table 3.4). Poor power supply continued to be the single most important factor contributing to the increasing cost of production in the manufacturing sector, followed by the cedi depreciation and multiplicity of taxes, according to the 2014 Business Barometer Survey of AGI.

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 indicator level	Progress towards target
1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	8%	4.9%	Target not achieved
2. Share of manufacturing in total exports:				
- Manufacturing exports (GH¢ mn)	4,800.4	NA	5,341.8	Significant progress
- Total merchandise exports (GH¢ mn)	26,884.3	NA	38,795.1	Significant progress
- % share of manufacturing exports in GDP	17.9%	NA	13.8%	Slow progress

Source: MOTI, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

A number of policy measures were pursued in 2014 to accelerate industrial development. These include:

- MOTI initiated the Small-Scale District Industrialisation Initiative to accelerate economic growth and development in rural communities. The programme, which is being implemented on a pilot basis in 30 districts with three projects in each region, is expected to achieve its objective by facilitating the development of commercially viable, export-oriented and import-substitution business activities at the district level;
- The cashew industry was supported to set up plantations to promote value addition for export. In this regard, 12,700 smallholder cashew farmers in Bole, Jaman and Wenchi districts benefited from the support;

- MOTI prioritised initiatives aimed at expanding local production of manufactured, value-added and primary agricultural products for domestic consumption and export. To this end, work commenced on the construction of the new Komenda sugar factory;
- MOTI, in collaboration with MOFA, identified soya beans, cotton, oil palm and cassava to be cultivated on a large scale to serve as industrial raw materials;
- MOTI, in collaboration with the Minerals Commission, identified limestone, iron ore, kaolin, dolomite and clay to be exploited as raw materials for industries; and
- The GRATIS Foundation, in collaboration with Plan Ghana, Korea International Cooperation Agency and Hyundai, successfully completed infrastructural works at the GRATIS Centre in Koforidua in the Eastern Region, to offer training in modern automobile technology.

3.2.5 Development of the Tourism Industry

The policy interventions to be implemented towards the development of the tourism industry are aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development;
- Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage; and
- Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism.

In order to track progress in the sector, the following indicators were adopted:

- Change in tourist arrivals;
- Change in tourism receipts;
- Percentage change of accommodation establishment (hotels, guest houses, lodges); and
- Percentage change in domestic tourism

Status of Selected Indicators

International tourist arrivals grew by 10% from 993,600 in 2013 to 1,093,000 in 2014, resulting in an increase in tourism receipts from US\$1.876 billion to US\$2.066 billion, contributing 4.7% to GDP in 2014.

The hotels and restaurants sub-sector's contribution to GDP increased in 2014 over the 2013 level. However, the share of the sub-sector in total services sector GDP declined from 7.34% in 2013 to 7.07% in 2014. This may be partly attributed to the Ebola epidemic which affected the hospitality business.

The number of resident Ghanaian tourists that visited the 25 tourist sites nationwide in 2014 was 1,227,440 compared to 1,168,990 in 2013. The revenue generated from domestic tourism increased by 32.7% from GH¢2,109,881.35 in 2013 for 22 sites to GH¢2,801,871 in 2014 for 25 sites. In terms of employment, a total of 354,000 jobs were created in both formal and informal tourism enterprises and establishments, out of which 101,000 were direct employment.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Indicator level	Progress towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	10.1% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,954)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,000)	Target Achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (2,312)	10% (2,574)	10.1% 2,066	Target not Achieved
3. Percentage Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.)	2,312	8.1% 2,500	11.3% 2,574	Target Exceeded
4. Percentage Change in Domestic Tourism:				
- No. of domestic tourists	7.58% 1,168,990 , for 25 sites	5% 1,227,440	5% 1,227,440	Target Achieved
- Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 for 22 sites)	15.0% (2,426,363.55)	32.8% (2,801,871 for 25 sites)	Target Exceeded

Source: MOTCCA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2014 to support the development of the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation:

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MTCCA), as part of the efforts to position Ghana's tourism in the global market as the preferred tourist destination in Africa, participated in the following international fairs and programmes:

- World Travel Market International Tourism Fair, London, UK;
- FITUR International Tourism Fair in Madrid, Spain;
- ITB Fair in Berlin, Germany;
- Ottawa International Tourism Expo, Canada;
- The 9th Africa Travel Association Presidential Forum on Africa Tourism, New York, USA;
- The 56th UNWTO Commission for Africa Meeting, and Regional Seminar on Tourism and Air Transport Connectivity in Africa, Luanda, Angola; and
- The inaugural Indaba Ministerial Meeting held at Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre in Durban, South Africa.

Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

- MTCCA collaborated with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, the Accra

Metropolitan Assembly and the Greater Accra Regional Coordinating Council to celebrate the first ever Grand HOMOFEST to climax the 2014 World Tourism Day;

- MTCCA secured Cabinet approval for re-zoning, planning and development of the Marine Drive area, stretching from the Osu-Klottey to the Arts Centre, to attract public and private sector investments in tourism, culture and creative arts. The project is to transform the Marine Drive area into a tourism enclave to create jobs and income for the youths and also help manage the environmental challenges at the current site;
- MOTCCA initiated the restructuring of HOTCATT into a National Tourism and Hospitality Training Institution with nine satellite campuses across the country. A consultant was selected to undertake feasibility studies for implementation of the project;
- The Ghana Tourism Authority (GTA) inspected and licensed 3,834 tourism enterprises, whilst HOTCATT also trained 79 school leavers and hospitality service providers to improve industry quality of service; and
- MTCCA continued the GTA restructuring process in line with the Tourism Act, 2011, (Act 817). Collection of the 1% levy paid by patrons of tourism enterprises for the Tourism Development Fund continued, whilst the process to appoint a Fund Manager and establish a secretariat to operationalise the fund was initiated.

Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism

- To promote domestic tourism, MTCCA organised the grand launch of the Domestic Tourism “Explore Ghana” Programme. The programme is to help Ghanaians know more about their country and appreciate the rich local cultures and beautiful environment;
- MTCCA in collaboration with the GTA organised five special events:
 - National Chocolate Day
 - Okwahu 2014 Paragliding
 - Emancipation Day Celebration
 - World Tourism Day
 - Greater Accra Region Homogenous Festival (HOMOFEST);
- GTA facilitated the promotion and marketing of a number of festivals including Akwapim Odwira in the Eastern Region and Bankadi Kurubi Festival of the Wangara people of Kintampo.

3.2.6 Culture and Creative Arts Industry

The medium-term policy objective under GSGDA II in this focus area is to develop a competitive creative arts industry. To track progress towards this objective, the following indicators were adopted:

- Creative Arts Council established;
- Number of people employed by the creative arts industry; and
- Creative arts share of non-traditional exports

Status of Selected Indicators

As part of the effort to provide the necessary institutional framework for promoting the creative arts sector, GSGDA II envisaged the establishment of a Creative Arts Council to provide an interface between the government and industry players. In 2013 MOTCCA

constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the establishment of the Council. This led to preparation of a first draft legal framework which was expected to be reviewed by MOTCCA and used for stakeholder consultations (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Culture and Creative Arts Performance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 indicator level	Progress towards target
1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the establishment of the Council	Draft legal framework for establishment of Council prepared	The nine-member committee completed first draft legal framework for the establishment of Council for the Creative Arts and submitted it to MOTCCA for consideration	Target achieved
2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Employment generated by music industry alone ranged between 27,000 and 30,000 in 2012	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% (US\$2.46 mn)	NA	0.14% (US\$3,475,51)	Steady progress

Source: MOTCCA, 2014

Current data on the number of jobs created by the industry remained unavailable, but handicrafts exports, which is used as a proxy for performance of the industry, increased by 41% to US\$3,475,514 in 2014. This represents 0.14% of total NTEs compared to the 0.10% recorded in 2013. The increase in the value of handicraft exports was as a result of increases in value of eight export products (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Value of Handicraft Exports, 2013 and 2014 (US\$ 000)



Source: GEPA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures were pursued in 2014 to develop a competitive creative arts industry:

- In promoting Ghana's culture, MTCCA, in collaboration with its cultural agencies, organised 10 Regional Senior High School Drama Festivals and a National Drama Festival;
- MTCCA organised 10 Regional Festivals of Arts and Culture and launched the African Cultural Renaissance Campaign for Ghana;
- MTCCA and the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board collaborated with ICOMOS to update the profile of Tongu Hills and Tengzug Shrine for them to be listed as World Heritage sites. A round-table discussion was also organised on strategies for the sustainable management of the forts and castles;
- MTCCA organised stakeholders consultation meetings on the draft legal and regulatory framework; and
- MTCCA ratified the UNESCO Cultural Convention, which was approved by Cabinet, and organised a retreat for key stakeholders on the Cinematography Bill.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress of this thematic area in 2014 could be considered as below average. Only 40.9% of the 22 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, whilst 31.8% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest 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

Progress in private sector development remained slow in 2014 despite the continued implementation of reforms by the government aimed at improving the competitiveness of the sector. Assessment of the private sector development indicators shows that with the exception of the global competitiveness index and domestic credit to the private sector, the remaining indicators either stagnated or made only slow progress. Though the global competitiveness index improved, the 2014 target was not met, largely due to the decline in labour market efficiency, financial sector development and technological readiness of the sector. In the case of non-traditional exports, though there was a decrease in the number of export destinations, total export revenue increased. The number of days for resolving commercial disputes has stagnated since 2009. The performance of Ghana in the Ease of Doing Business survey worsened in 2014.

The lack of adequate economic infrastructure, such as energy, water and road infrastructure, is a major challenge to increasing competitiveness in the private sector of Ghana. The government has made considerable efforts to bridge the infrastructural gap, but a lot remains to be done. There is the need for significant infrastructure investment, focusing on developing industrial complexes, adequate roads, revamping and expanding the railway networks to accelerate and sustain the growth of the private sector. The following recommendations are made towards developing the private sector:

1. Strengthen capital and financial markets to make investment funds relatively affordable to the private sector.
2. Maximise the use of local productive capacity and inputs, adding value through local processing of the abundant natural resources of the country.
3. Efforts should be channelled into training in information and communication technologies, and skills training at all levels of education.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

Corporate governance strategy is an essential component of sustained private sector growth. The promotion of good corporate governance among Ghanaian businesses made steady progress toward the 2014 target, with more businesses ascribing to the 10 key global principles of good corporate governance and practices. The UN Global Compact, Ghana Network, should be strengthened over the coming years, especially in the area of regulation and monitoring of activities of members in the private sector that have signed on to the initiative. To improve transparency and accountability among corporate entities in Ghana, it is recommended that investment in monitoring and evaluation should be increased. Also, attention should be paid to these corporate governance concerns by instituting a Ghanaian Code on Corporate Governance in the private sector.

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

The development of MSMEs is critical for the growth of the Ghanaian economy as well as employment creation and poverty reduction. Efforts continued to be made in 2014 to improve the operational efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs, as well as their access to finance. Training programmes were organised for selected entrepreneurs, in addition to business advisory services, and long-term financing instrument introduced at the GSE to offer an opportunity for alternative financing sources for MSMEs. However, the sector remains under-developed and poorly regulated due to uncoordinated public interventions; poor management skills; and shortage of debt and equity financing. To address these problems the following recommendations are made:

1. Set up and expand the existing MSMEs credit facilitating system (e.g. a credit guarantee system) which allows MSMEs to borrow with little or no collateral, with credit guarantee agencies providing guarantees to DMBs in order to consolidate the gains from the increase in credit accessibility;
2. Set up a credit rating system for MSMEs aimed at reducing the risk of banks in lending to the MSME sector;
3. Physical and soft infrastructure, conducive for MSMEs development, should be pursued to reduce the challenges they face through simplification of taxation, investments, and trade procedures as well as improvement in transportation, logistics and communication infrastructure; and
4. NBSSI training of entrepreneurs should include the provision of basic managerial support in the area of book-keeping to improve their ability to access credit.

3.3.5 Accelerated Industrial Development

Performance in the industrial sector continued to decline from 2012, with overall growth of 0.8% in 2014, a decline from the 2013 performance. This was against a budget target of 9.1% and GSGDA II target of 8.6%. The poor performance in 2014 was largely due to weak growth rates in the mining and quarrying and electricity and manufacturing sub-sectors.

Construction continued to be the dominant and fastest growing sub-sector, making it the major driver of growth in the industry sector. The growth rate of the manufacturing sub-sector continued to decline along with the share of manufacturing in the industrial GDP. The manufacturing sub-sector is seen as the catalyst for industrial and agricultural transformation of the Ghanaian economy and therefore the declining trend in the growth of the sub-sector since 2011 is a major concern for long-term development. Inadequate supply of electricity, rapid depreciation of the currency, limited application of modern technology as well as low value addition have all contributed to the poor performance of the manufacturing sub-sector.

The government's decision to partner the private sector to develop industrial parks at strategic locations across the country is a valuable intervention and it should be accelerated. The availability of power, according to the AGI Business Barometer, is a critical challenge to the development of the manufacturing sub-sector in Ghana. The policy priority to improve the supply and quality of electricity supply for the private sector cannot be overemphasised. Also, domestic productive capacities and inputs should be maximised, efforts towards value addition and local processing of natural resources should be intensified and small-scale and rural industries should be supported and provided with strong linkages to other sectors of the economy.

3.3.6 Development of the Tourism Industry

The contribution of the tourism industry to the development of the country remains significant. The tourism sector continued to maintain its position as the fourth highest foreign exchange earner, with the total number of tourists arriving in Ghana increasing by 10% in 2014. The sector also created a total of 319,000 jobs, with 91,000 being direct employment. The provision of tourism infrastructure such as good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation, high-quality hotels, restaurants and tourism-related facilities continued to be enhanced. Despite the progress made by the sector, significant challenges continue to exist.

To improve on the progress made in 2014, it is important to adopt a holistic approach to the development of tourism. Adequate funding should be made available for the implementation of the National Tourism Development Plan (2013-2027) aimed at improving the quality of tourism personnel and infrastructure. In addition, the GTA should begin disbursing the Tourism Development Fund for marketing research, capacity building, tourism education and training as well as improving tourism infrastructure. This will reduce the high cost of tourism, making the country an attractive destination for tourists. To achieve the tourism potential of the country, the need to ensure that Ghanaian cities are clean cannot be overemphasised.

3.3.7 Promote Culture and Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

The non-availability of comprehensive data to assess the contribution of trade in culture and creative goods and services accruing to Ghana persisted in 2014. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the industry continued to be underdeveloped and unregulated, though it has potential to contribute to the economic and social transformation of Ghana. Weak institutional coordination in the implementation of interventions, constraints in marketing of creative art works both locally and internationally, and the production of sub-standard works, all tend to hinder the realisation of the industry's potential. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps are taken to address these constraints, with the government playing a catalytic role by simulating demand for creative art works. Also, the "Creative Town"

initiative, where specific towns are selected as locations for creative industry players to showcase their art works across the country, should be pursued.

The lack of adequate data on key variables, including the size of the industry and total employment generated by the industry on an annual basis, prevents a comprehensive analysis of the impact of creative arts on the development of the economy. Although UNESCO's Creative Economy Report provides a basis for assessing the impact of the sector on the Ghanaian economy, this is not done annually. It is recommended that MOTCCA put in place the necessary mechanism to facilitate the availability of data on creative arts on a consistent basis for the design and implementation of evidence-based policies.

CHAPTER FOUR

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION

4.1.1 Introduction

The agriculture sector of Ghana comprises crops (including cocoa), livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry and logging. The sector is made up predominantly of subsistence smallholder production units, with weak linkages to the industrial and the services sectors. It employs 41.3% of the active population and is dominated by women.

The focus of agricultural development strategy under GSGDA II is to sustain the agenda for accelerated modernisation of agriculture to contribute significantly to the structural transformation of the economy, through effective linkage of agriculture to industry, associated with job creation, increased export earnings, food security, and supply of raw materials for value addition. Over the medium term, agriculture is projected to achieve an annual average growth rate of at least 6.4%, and contribute to rural development and the reduction in unemployment and 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.

The key components of the agriculture modernisation strategy are:

- Improving agricultural productivity;
- Improving private sector financing of agriculture;
- Increasing agricultural competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets;
- Reducing production and distribution risks;
- Selected crop development for food security, exports and industry;
- Livestock and poultry development;
- Promoting fisheries and aquaculture; and
- Improving institutional coordination.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2014

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2014 using specific indicators and targets, as well as policy measures and strategies implemented for the attainment of the targets set for the year under each policy objective.

4.2.1 Improving Agricultural Productivity

To improve productivity in the agricultural sector, policies implemented were aimed at: promoting mechanisation; improving the application of science, technology and innovation; promoting development of planting material; increasing access to extension services; re-orienting agriculture education; and improving institutional coordination. Indicators adopted to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area include:

- Quantity of foundation seeds produced;
- Tractor-to-farmer ratio;
- Number of mechanised centres established and operational;
- Number of improved technology demonstrations for farmers;
- Total number of beneficiaries with access to agricultural technologies;
- Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers);
- Level of participation in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs);
- Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery.

i. Access to Production Inputs

This section reviews the following aspects of production inputs: (i) quantity of foundation seeds produced; (ii) input outlets and sales points; (iii) fertiliser imports; and (iv) agro-chemical imports.

Table 4.1: Access to Production Inputs

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (tonnes):					
- Maize	35	21.0	30.0	21.2	Target not achieved
- Sorghum	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	Target not achieved
- Rice	5.5	15.0	10.0	20.0	Target achieved
- Cowpea	5.0	1.5	10.0	0.7	Target not achieved
- Soybean	3.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	Target not achieved
- Groundnut	NA	0.0	2.0	0.0	Target not achieved
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	55.4%	-50.7%	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	NA	10	50.0	20.0	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in Agro-Chemical Imports:					
- Insecticides	-12% (liquid) -97% (solid)	45.9% 183.4%	NA NA	24.6% NA	Slow progress Slow progress
- Herbicides	-52% (liquid) 16% (solid)	152.9% 99.5%	NA NA	-0.25% NA	Slow progress Slow progress
- Fungicides	3,461% (liquid) -100% (solid)	-65.57% 161.45%	NA NA	-24.5% NA	Slow progress Slow progress

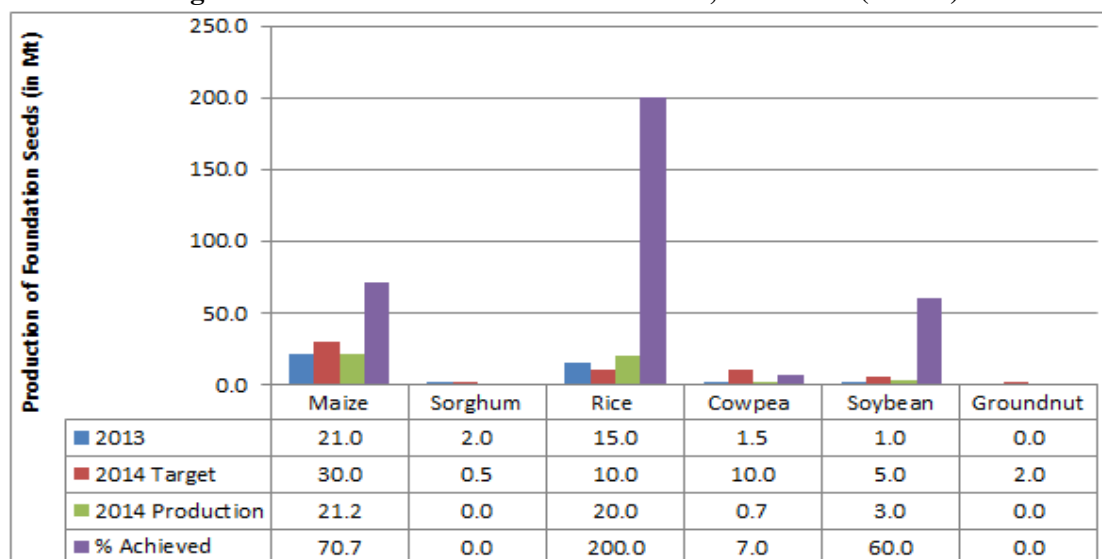
Source: MOFA, 2014

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2014 amounted to 44.9 tonnes, compared to 40.5 tonnes in 2013 (Figure 4.1). This constitutes a shortfall of 28.1% of the target for 2014, and compares to a 42% increase projected.

The relative share of foundation seed actually produced was highest for rice (100% increase over the target), followed by maize (70.7% of the target achieved), and soybean (60% of the target achieved). The production of cowpea foundation seed amounted to 0.7 tonnes in 2014 compared to 1.5 tonnes in 2013, whilst that for soybean was estimated at 3.0 tonnes compared to 1.0 tonne in 2013. As a result of inadequate supply of foundation seeds, most farmers resorted to using farmer-saved seeds which have relatively poor germination and yields.

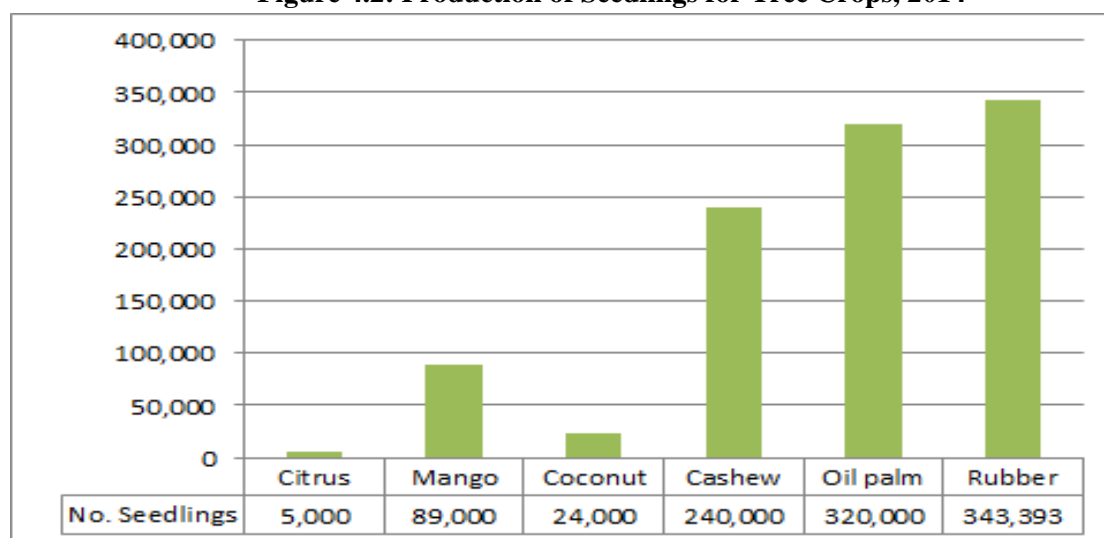
Figure 4.1: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2013-2014 (tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2014

In sustaining the efforts at promoting cash crops, various quantities of improved citrus, mango, oil palm, cashew and coconut seedlings were supplied to farmers, thereby increasing the area under tree crop plantation by 7,556 hectares. A total of 24,000 coconut seedlings were made available to 318 farmers in the Central and Western regions, while 240,000 improved cashew seedlings were produced at the Wenchi Agricultural Station and the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) Station at Bole, to enhance sustainability and increased production.

Figure 4.2: Production of Seedlings for Tree Crops, 2014

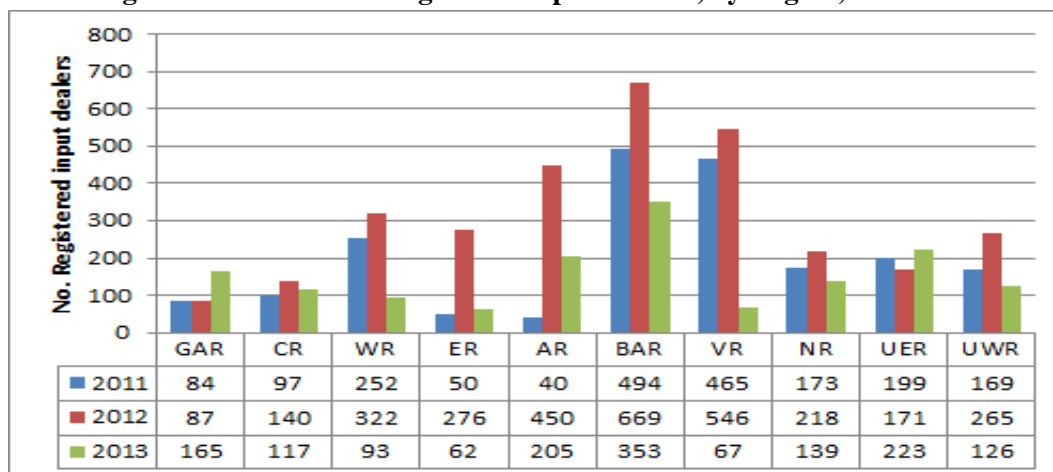


Source: MOFA, 2014

Input outlets and sale points:

Comprehensive data are not available to determine the total number of input outlet points across the country in 2014. The regional agriculture offices continued to compile data from the 216 MMDAs. However, data in 2013 estimated the total number of input outlet points across the country at 1,550, of which nearly 50% were in three regions, namely Brong Ahafo Region (22.8%), Upper East Region (14.4%) and Ashanti Region (13.2%). The region with the lowest number of registered input dealers was Eastern Region with only 4% of the total number of input outlet points across the country (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Number of Registered Input Dealers, by Region, 2011-2013



Source: MOFA, 2013

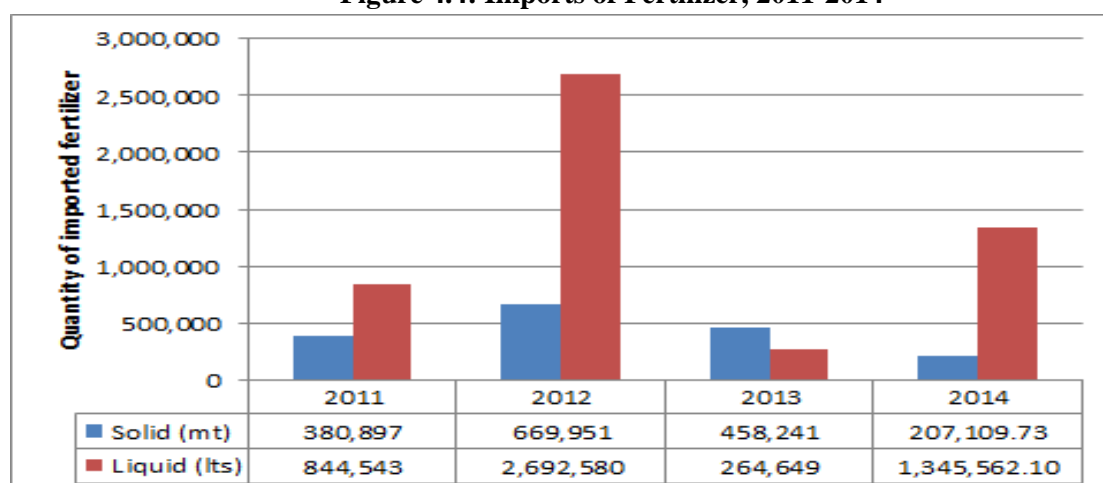
Fertilizer Imports

Most Ghanaian farmers are peasants who cultivate the same piece of land continuously without replenishment of the nutrients, thereby leading to depletion of the nutrients in the soil. In an effort to address the low fertilizer usage, and improve yields and productivity in agriculture, the Government of Ghana introduced a fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008. The programme has so far impacted positively on the fertilizer application rate in Ghana – it has increased from 8kg/ha in 2010 to 20.0kg/ha in 2014, consistent with the sub-Saharan Africa average of 20kg/ha. However, it falls short of the target of 50kg/ha projected for 2014 and far below the Latin America average of 99 kg/ha, South Asia of 109kg/ha, and East and South/East Asia of 149 kg/ha.

In compliance with the provisions under the Plants and Fertilizer Act., 2010 (Act 803), eight fertilizer companies, and 29 fertilizer products were registered in 2014. Two hundred and seven thousand, one hundred and nine (207,109) tonnes of solid formulations of fertilizer were imported into the country, compared with 458,241 tonnes in 2013. The decline in amount of solid fertilizer imported is attributed largely to the inability of the government to implement the fertilizer subsidy programme in 2014.

Farmers, especially vegetable farmers on irrigation sites, therefore resorted to the use of liquid fertilizer formulations which then raised the demand and consequently increased the importation by private companies from 264,649 litres in 2013 to 1,345,562 litres in 2014. To improving the availability and accessibility to fertilizer, eight distributors and 170 fertilizer retailers were registered in 2014.

Figure 4.4: Imports of Fertilizer, 2011-2014



Source: MOFA, 2014

Agro-chemical Imports

Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides remain the largest portion of agro-chemicals imported into Ghana. The importation and use of other products such as growth regulators, rodenticides and attractants remain low. The analysis of agro-chemical imports into the country shows that while imported liquid insecticides increased by 24.6% that for liquid fungicides and herbicides decreased by 24.5% and 0.25% respectively. Data were however not available on solid formulations (insecticides, herbicides and fungicides) imported in 2014.

A total of 131 agro-input dealers' shops were inspected in 30 districts in the Northern, Volta, Eastern and the Greater Accra regions to ensure that certified agro-inputs are retailed to farmers. The inspection revealed that some of the agro-input dealers were unregistered, whilst other dealers were involved in mobile sales of agro-inputs from market to market, in contravention of the Pesticide and Fertilizer Laws.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

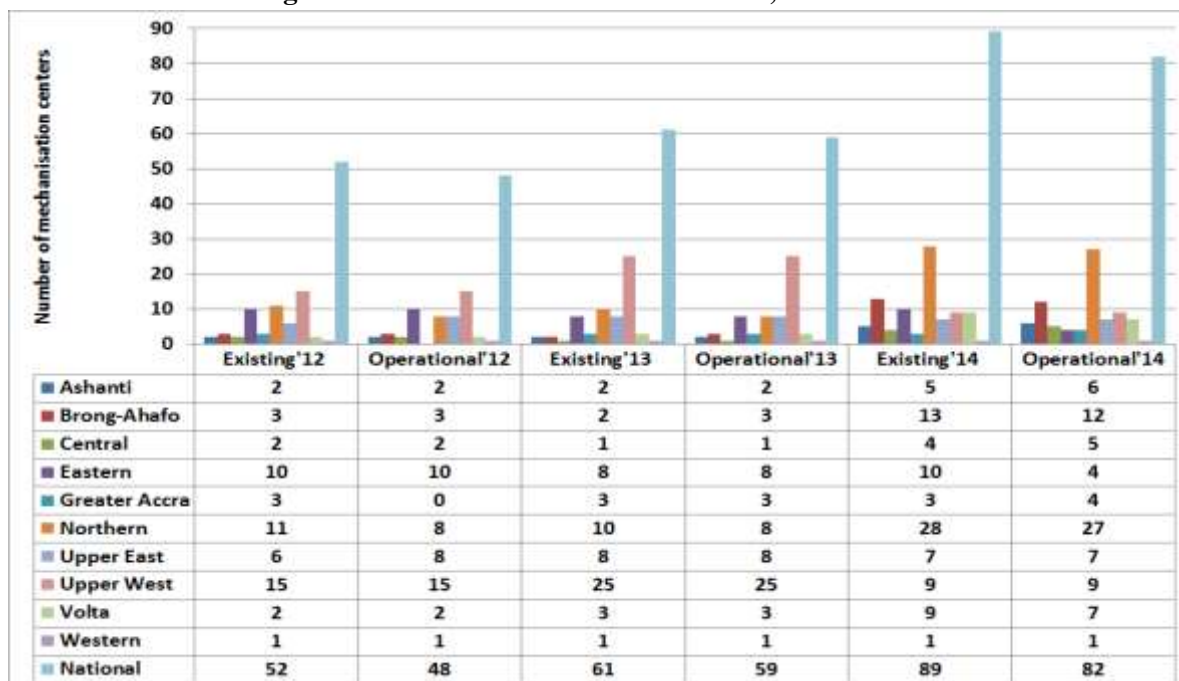
In 2014, there were 89 farm mechanization centres across the country, of which 82 were operational. Out of those operational, 52.4% were in the three northern regions, with 27 in the Northern Region, 7 in the Upper East Region and 9 in the Upper West Region respectively (Figure 4.5).

The total farm area serviced by farm mechanization centres across the country increased from 33,439 hectares in 2012 to 59,083 hectares in 2013 but declined to 55,157 hectares in 2014. Nearly 84% of the area serviced by farm mechanisation centres is in the three northern regions compared with 59% in 2013.

In addition, two animal traction centres were operational in 2014 compared with four in 2013. These animal traction centres were located in the Tolon District of the Northern Region and Wa Municipal in the Upper West Region. The decrease in number of operational centres is due to a shift towards the use of conventional traction equipment, injury and aged animals.

In 2014, various agricultural machinery/equipment continued to be procured and distributed to beneficiaries in all the 10 regions in Ghana. Through grant assistance to MOFA, Government continued to procure machinery and distributed them to interested farmers on hire purchase, to boost local rice production. The machinery include 70 tractors and accessories, 43 power tillers and accessories, 35 rice threshers, 20 rice reapers, and 5 rice mills.

Figure 4.5: Farm Mechanization Centres, 2012-2014



Source: MOFA, 2014

To sustain the programme to ensure the efficient and effective use of farm machinery and also reduce the rate of breakdown of machinery/equipment, farmers and tractor operators continued to be trained in proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agrochemical equipment across the country. In 2014, a total of 180 farmers and tractor operators were trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery, whilst the tractor-farmer ratio remained at 1:1,500 in 2014 (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Agricultural Mechanisation, 2014

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress
2. Number of agricultural mechanisation services centres established	New = 4 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	89	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	Target achieved
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	NA	180 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2014

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 2014, a total of 349 technologies, covering improved technologies in crops, livestock, and fisheries, and agro-processing were disseminated compared to 375 technologies in 2013. The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) also facilitated the establishment of 400 community field demonstrations, of which 149 were maize, and 150 were cassava, in 83 districts.

A total of 1,358,642 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities) accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2014, compared with 1,708,558 participants in 2013 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	NA	375	349	349	Target achieved
- Livestock	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Fisheries	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Crop	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:500	1:1500	Steady progress
3. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,358,642	Slow progress
4. Level of participation in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	NA	32%	40%	26%	Target not achieved
5. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	NA	5,780	6,600	6,679	Target achieved

Source: MOFA, 2014

To augment the capacity for effective extension services, 271 staff were recruited in 2014 to replace the aging personnel. This notwithstanding, the extension officer-farmer ratio remained at 1:1,500 in 2014.

As a result, the overall capacity of the AEAs to reach more farmers and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts remains unchanged. In order to reach more farmers innovative approaches such as using the formation of FBOs, community field demonstrations, study tours, field days, farmer field schools and e-agriculture have been adopted. A total of 6,679 functional FBOs in the country were trained in extension services delivery, whilst private sector collaborations were developed to provide motorcycles to extension services staff to reach more farmers.

Following the increase in the number of Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings from 18 in 2012 to 23 in 2013, the number of RELC meetings held throughout the country declined again to 11 in 2014, with about 26% participants being farmers, 43% AEAs, 7% private sector representatives, 5% NGOs representatives and 19% other groups. The number of recommendations made during those meetings was 79, of which 22 were researched into and 13 still under research. The number of functional agricultural information centres in place in 2014 was estimated at 44 compared with 47 in 2013. However the number of farmer visits amounted to 102,689 compared to 36,011 in 2013.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

i. Access to Production Inputs

- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture facilitated the establishment of new primary and secondary multiplication sites for new varieties of roots and tubers. As at the end of the year, 163 hectares of primary and secondary planting materials of cassava, 2 acres of yam mini sett, 20 hectares of dry cereals and legumes had been established in 5 Agricultural Stations in selected districts;
- To promote improved access to quality rice seed, national sensitization workshops were organized for 100 rice farmers across the country to introduce them to the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) rice;
- Forty hectares of primary materials of cassava and 5 hectares of yam mini-sett technology of newly released varieties were established out of a target of 160 hectares. The remaining 115 hectares of cassava and yam planting materials were expected to be established in 2015 to increase yield as well as enhance farm level productivity from 19.13 tonnes/ha to 20.01 tonnes/ha for cassava and 16.83 tonnes/ha to 17.21 tonnes/ha for yam;
- To make improved varieties of coconut seedlings available to farmers, 282 hectares of resistant varieties were planted, and a total of 281 farmers were supplied with improved varieties of coconut;
- A greenhouse system was installed at Forest and Horticultural Crops Research Centre (FOHCREC), Kade, to pioneer trials on tomatoes, pepper and okra for adoption as high value export crops;
- The registration of fertilizer products, companies and distributors continued in 2014 to ensure compliance with the provisions under the Plants and Fertilizer Act., 2010 (Act 803); and
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) evaluated and recommended a total of 247 pesticides for registration by the Pesticide Technical Committee, of which 130 attained full registration and 117 achieved partial status.

ii. Agricultural Mechanization

- To improve access to mechanised agricultural services, Government continued to promote the establishment of new Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) as well as support the operation of the existing 89 centres in 62 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs);
- Contracts were signed with Brazilian suppliers of agricultural machinery and equipment under the first tranche of a credit facility with Brazilian Government to support the establishment of new AMSECs and the strengthening of existing ones;
- Under the contract to supply agricultural tractors and other accessories from Czech Republic, the MOFA took delivery of 40 units of the 50hp Cabrio tractors with accessories to be distributed to selected AMSECs to augment their capacity, as well as to individual farmers on hire purchase basis; and
- A total of 180 tractor operators, technicians and mechanics were trained on the effective use and maintenance of new Hollan and Cabrio tractors in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Eastern, Volta and Greater Accra regions.

iii. Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

- A total of GH¢9,269,442.87 of Government of Ghana (GOG) funds were invested into agricultural research in 2014, compared to GH¢4,091,884.31 in 2013;
- In collaboration with CSIR, 5 new varieties of cassava were released for food and industrial use;
- A total of 223 groups comprising 501 men (10.4%) and 4,338 women (89.6%) were reached with processing technologies on gari, tapioca and *kokonte*. Other technologies demonstrated to the group include: use of soybean in local dishes, preparation of potaghurt (sweet potato yoghurt) drinks, improved rice parboiling using improved equipment.
- The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) continued to facilitate the establishment of community field demonstrations. During the year under review 83 districts were supported to establish 400 community field demonstrations, of which 150 were cassava, 149 were maize, 28 were rice, 32 were cowpea and 41 were sweet potato;
- To bridge the gap in access to extension services, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture launched the e-Agriculture programme countrywide, with about 350,000 subscribers with access to the platform on test-run which resulted in 38,000 active members who received electronic extension messages in their local dialects;
- The RELCs continued to be strengthened and made functional, with the establishment of stakeholder groups at the national and regional levels; and
- As part of efforts to develop FBOs and make them sustainable, the Australian African Partnership Facility (AAPF) built the capacity of 10 regional extension officers, 739 AEAs, 30 members of FBO apex organizations and 191 MOFA staff, towards facilitating FBO formation and service provision.

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

To improve competitiveness of local production and enhance integration into domestic and international markets, GSGDA II focuses on improving post-production management practices, developing effective domestic market and expanding opportunities for agriculture exports. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Post-harvest loss management and food security;
- Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district;
- Number of new products developed; and
- Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported

Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Data on post-harvest loss of staple crops continued to be unavailable. However, MOFA continued to undertake a number of activities to develop capacity of farmers in reducing post-harvest losses of agricultural produce, especially grains. As part of the Grain Quality Improvement and Management Programme, a total of 1,265 persons were trained on grain quality management. Participants included representatives of FBOs, extension agents, input

dealers, aggregator, representatives of District Value Chain Committees (DVCCs) and Farmer Associations (FAs). The participants included 1,132 males and 133 females.

The initiative by the Northern Rural Growth Project (NRGP) to construct 10 warehouses and 4 pack houses in the Northern Region (4 warehouses, and 1 pack house), Upper West Region (3 warehouses, and 1 pack house), Upper East Region (2 warehouses, and 2 pack houses), and Brong Ahafo (1 warehouse) continued in 2014 with the procurement and award of contract completed. Meanwhile the establishment of 2 new warehouses with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes each was completed with the support of the MOFA.

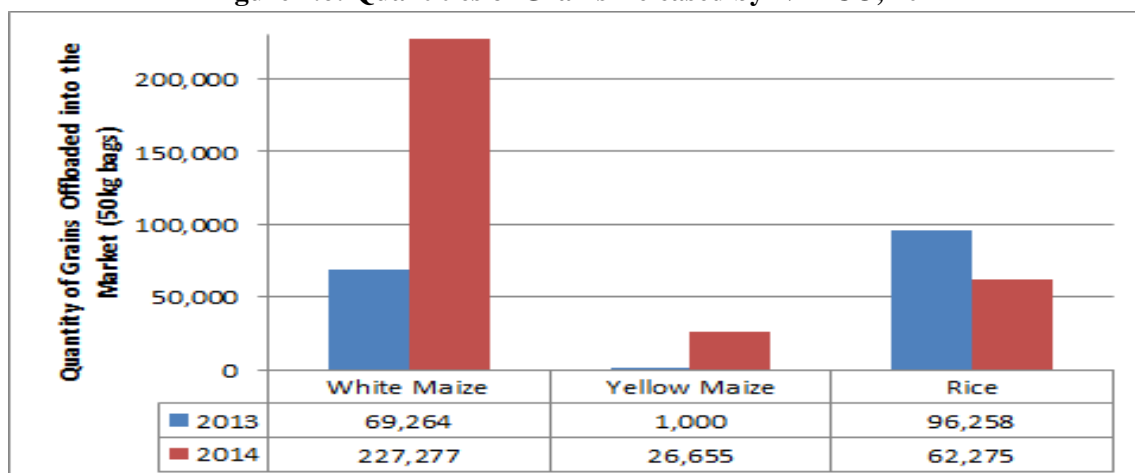
Table 4.4: Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
- Maize	NA	28.10	26.35	NA	Lack of data
- Rice	NA	5.46	4.98	NA	
- Sorghum	NA	3.01	2.68	NA	
- Cassava	NA	24.88	22.45	NA	
- Yam	NA	16.28	14.25	NA	
- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Size of national buffer stock (tonnes):					Target not achieved
- Maize(white)	12,418	12,200	25,000 ⁺	13,184	National Food Buffer Stock Centres were increased from 7 to 10
- Maize (yellow)	NA	NA	15,000	1,433.00	
- Rice	500	3,500	25,000 ⁺	3,317.40	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2014 NB: += comprise of operational and emergency stocks

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 2014, Government in collaboration with the private sector increased the national food buffer stock centres from seven to ten. Overall 3,317.40 tonnes of rice, 13,184 tonnes of white maize, and 1,433.00 tonnes of yellow maize were purchased and stocked by NAFCO (including 4,500 tonnes rented facilities and 2,000 tonnes in pro-cocoons) (Table 4.4). It also offloaded 3,113.75 tonnes of rice; 11,363.85 tonnes of white maize; and 1,332.75 tonnes of yellow maize, mainly to the Ghana School Feeding Programme and NADMO (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Quantities of Grains Released by NAFCO, 2014



Source: MOFA, 2014

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on Domestic Markets

The assessment done by the MOFA shows that domestic market absorbs about 95% of vegetable and 35% of fruit production in Ghana. While the bulk of fruit production are undertaken by medium to large scale producers for export, about 90% of vegetables (tomatoes, onions) are produced by smallholder farmers and are consumed locally. Improving the marketing of Ghanaian produce will therefore require that the food distribution outlets are enhanced; the grading and standardization systems are instituted; and new products are constantly developed for the market.

The available data on food distribution outlets across the country shows that, overall, food outlets increased by 10% on an average in 2014. The increased market outlet is an indication of improved physical accessibility for farmers and traders to sell or purchase food items. In addition, evidence from these markets suggests that locally produced goods are competing favourably with the foreign ones. Farms such as GADCO, Afife/Weta, ICOUR, PVL, Brazil Agro Business Ltd produce rice on large-scale under irrigation for the Ghanaian market and they compete favourably with imported ones. Also the development of new products such as cassava beer and High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) are beginning to impact positively on demand for cassava for both domestic and industrial purposes.

As part of the process to improve the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets, a process was initiated to review a number of standards and labelling to ensure that they conform to current market demands and technological changes. These include the Ghana Green Label Scheme, and standards related to nine exported and imported commodities.

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce in the International Market

The international market presents a huge opportunity for Ghanaian produce, especially the horticultural products. Therefore, a key objective under GSGDA II for the development of the Agriculture sector is to aggressively support 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, recorded marginal improvements in 2014, following a decline in 2013 due to some demand and supply constraints (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration to Domestic and International Markets

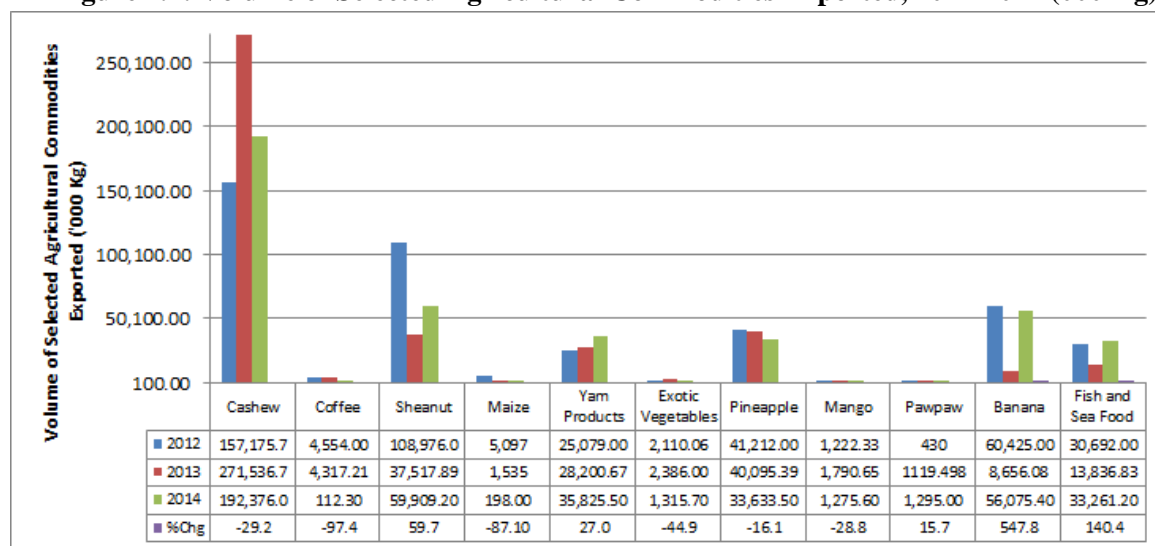
Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported:					Slow progress
- Cashew	157,175.70	271,536.79	NA	192,376.00	5 of 11 commodities recorded improvement over the 2013 levels
- Coffee	4,554.00	4,317.21	NA	112.30	
- Sheanut	108,976.00	37,517.89	NA	59,909.20	
- Maize	5,097	1,535	NA	198.00	
- Yam Products	25,079.00	28,200.67	NA	35,825.50	
- Exotic Vegetables	2,110.06	2,386.00	NA	1,315.70	
- Pineapple	41,212.00	40,095.39	NA	33,633.50	
- Mango	1,222.33	1,790.65	NA	1,275.60	
- Pawpaw	430	1119.498	NA	1,295.00	
- Banana	60,425.00	8,656.08	NA	56,075.40	
- Fish and Sea Food	30,692.00	13,836.83	NA	33,261.20	

Source: MOFA, 2014

Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

Total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2014 (excluding cocoa) increased by 1% after two consecutive years of decline (Figure 4.7). The commodities that recorded the largest increases are banana (547.8%), fish and sea food (140.4%), and sheanut (59.7%). Mango and exotic vegetables which recorded increases in 2013, recorded declines in 2014, whilst pineapple, maize and coffee which recorded declines in 2013, continued to record declines of 16.1%, 87.1% and 97.4% respectively in 2014.

Figure 4.7: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2012-2014 (000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/GEPA, 2014

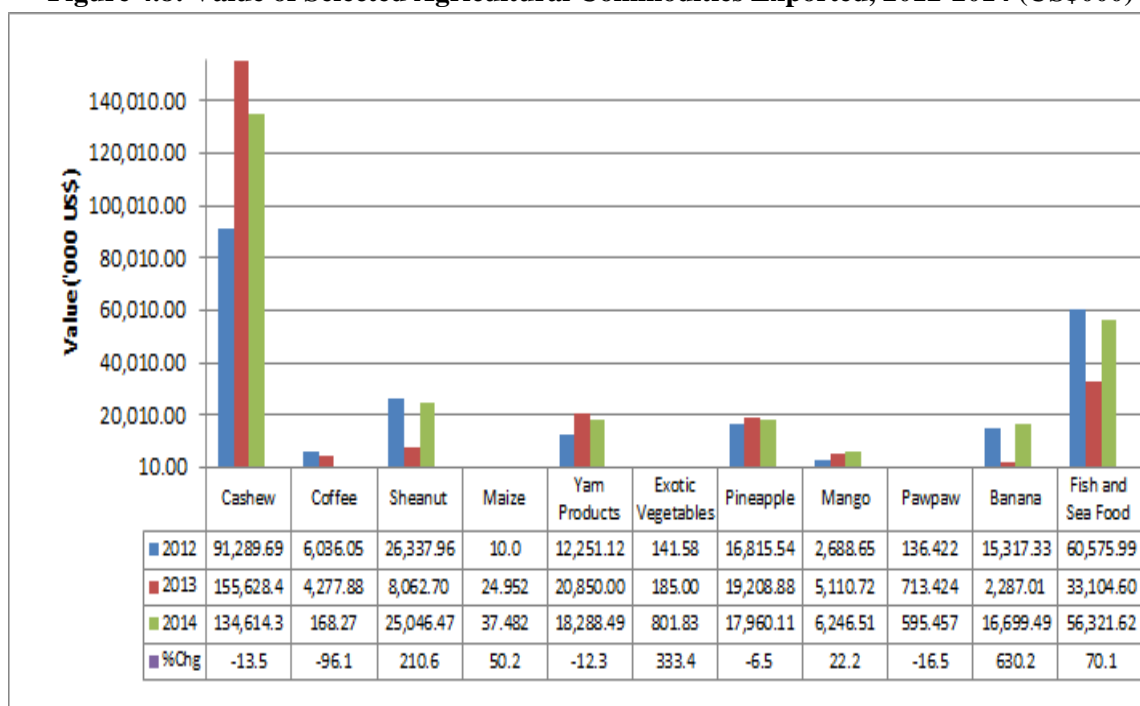
The total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported in 2014 (excluding cocoa) amounted to US\$276,780.03 million, representing an increase of 11% over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2013 (Figure 4.8). Commodities that recorded the largest improvements in value of exports are banana (630.2%), exotic vegetables (333.4%), sheanut (210.6%), and fish and sea food (70.1%), while those with significant declines are coffee (96.1%), pawpaw (16.5%) and cashew (13.5%).

Volume and value of processed products exported

The total amount of processed agricultural products exported in 2014 was estimated at 567 tonnes, representing about 1.8% decline below the 2013 level compared with 4.7% increase in 2013 and 1.8% increase recorded in 2012 (Table 4.6). This led to total export value of US\$962.703 million, representing about 198% increase over the 2013 level, and compares with 17.2% increase recorded in 2013. The key products which continued to dominate the exported processed products in 2014 are horticultural products and oil seeds and nuts, constituting about 82.2% of total processed products exported.

Export of non-traditional agricultural products contributed 13.57% of the total earnings from the export of all non-traditional commodities in 2014, with a marginal increase of 0.35 percentage points over the 2013 level.

Figure 4.8: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2012-2014 (US\$000)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2014

Table 4.6: Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported, 2013-2014

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 tonnes)			Value (US\$ 000)		
	2013	2014	% Chg	2013	2014	% Chg
Cereals	5.05	0.869	-82.8	756.0	930.993	-38.3
Coffee/Tea/spices	5.56	1.412	-74.6	5,522.65	4,099.760	-61.9
Dairy products	0.05	-	-	10.62	-	-
Fish and Sea food	13.84	33.267	140.4	33,104.60	166,223.389	153.2
Game and Wildlife	0.08	0.0525	-34.6	429.89	316.515	-61.4
Horticultural Products	109.65	192.934	76.0	56,400.43	192,465.156	72.7
Meat and Meat offal	0.07	-	-	152.74	-	-
Oils Seeds and Nuts	443.09	338.465	-23.6	226,248.43	598,667.668	36.95
Others	0.22	-	-	282.72	-	-
Total	577.613	567.00	-1.84	322,908.09	962,703.48	198

Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2014

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

- The Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) contracted a consortium of firms to conduct pre-feasibility studies for the construction and operation of warehouses in the SADA Zone under PPP arrangements for 22 Nucleus Farmers under the Matching Grant Scheme;
- Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) in collaboration with MOFA and CSIR developed video scripts and documentaries on grades and standards for yam, cassava, rice, tomato,

maize and cowpea. The production of the video scripts and documentaries is to educate the public and create awareness of Ghana standards for these key agricultural commodities and ensure their enforcement;

- GSA in collaboration with Ghana Rice Inter-professional Body (GRIB) developed a road map for the implementation of a National Rice Standard and the National Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for the rice sector;
- Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of MOFA registered 41 exporters, 31 importers and 12 international standards for phytosanitary measures, as well as issued 667 phytosanitary import permits and 22 phytosanitary certificates;
- Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of MOFA inspected and approved 42 export oriented mango farms in the Greater Accra, Eastern, Volta and Brong Ahafo Regions to supply domestic and export markets;
- Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of MOFA inspected the facilities of 16 companies involved in the treatment of wood packaging materials used in international trade in Ashanti Region;
- Thirty phytosanitary inspectors at KIA and Tema Harbour were trained in Marketing Quality Standards and Ghana Quarantine system;
- Phytosanitary activities at six entry points including KIA, Tema Harbour, Takoradi port and Elubo were reviewed;
- About 1,653 horticultural crop farmers were sensitized and exposed to international market requirements (GlobalG.A.P. and Organic Standards) in 68 districts in all 10 regions;
- Construction of a residue analysis laboratory for the Ghana Standards Authority to ensure effective monitoring of residue levels in Ghanaian produce to ensure that the produce conform to minimum residue requirements; and
- Under the Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP), MOFA fabricated a home-made GRATIS dryer for the production of high quality cassava flour (HQCF) for the bakery and pastry industry.

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

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

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

- Cultivated areas under irrigation and Access to credit; and
- Share of credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding cocoa)

i. Cultivated areas under irrigation

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

water storage, conveyance and distribution. Under informal irrigation, funding sources are the private sector.

In 2014, combined developed land area under irrigation (formal and informal) declined by 3.5% from 30,588.84 hectares in 2013 to 29,507.7 hectares. The share of the area under formal irrigation was estimated at 36.2% in 2014, compared to 36.3% in 2013, whilst that under informal irrigation constituted 63.8% compared with 63.7% in 2013.

The combined area cropped under both formal and informal irrigation in 2014 was estimated at 35,838.6 hectares, representing an increase of 65.3% over 2013. Total food production increased from 107,680.4 tonnes in 2013 to 184,835 tonnes in 2014. Disaggregated production for 2014 indicated 88,645.5 tonnes for vegetables, 96,062.5 tonnes for cereals, and 126.9 tonnes for legumes.

Total area cropped under formal irrigation declined by 15.9% from 11,136.20 hectares in 2013 to 9,367.90 hectares in 2014, compared to 12.3% increase recorded in 2013. There was also a corresponding decrease of 15.4% in the land intensification ratio¹, from 1.04 in 2013 to 0.88 compared to 11.8% increase recorded in 2013. This led to a marginal decline in crop production by 1.1% from 55,264.3 tonnes in 2013 to 54,646.1 tonnes in 2014.

On the other hand, the area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 10,541.7 hectares in 2013 to 26,470.67 hectares in 2014, indicating an increase of 151.1%. Land intensification ratio correspondingly increased from 0.6 to 1.41.

Table 4.7: Cultivated Area under Irrigation

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
3. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):	0.70%	0.76%	1.23%	0.72%	Target not achieved
- Total area (formal and informal)	(28,323.5 ha)	(30,588.84 ha)	(50,500 ha)	(29,507.7 ha)	(3.5% decline from the 2013 total area under irrigation, both formal and informal)
- Formal area	(10,687.5 ha)	(11,112.5 ha)	(18,345.9 ha)	(10,687.9 ha)	
- Informal area	(17,636.0 ha)	(19,476.3 ha)	(32,154.1 ha)	(18,819.8 ha)	
- Total land intensification ratio	-	1.04	NA	1.21	

Source: MOFA, 2014

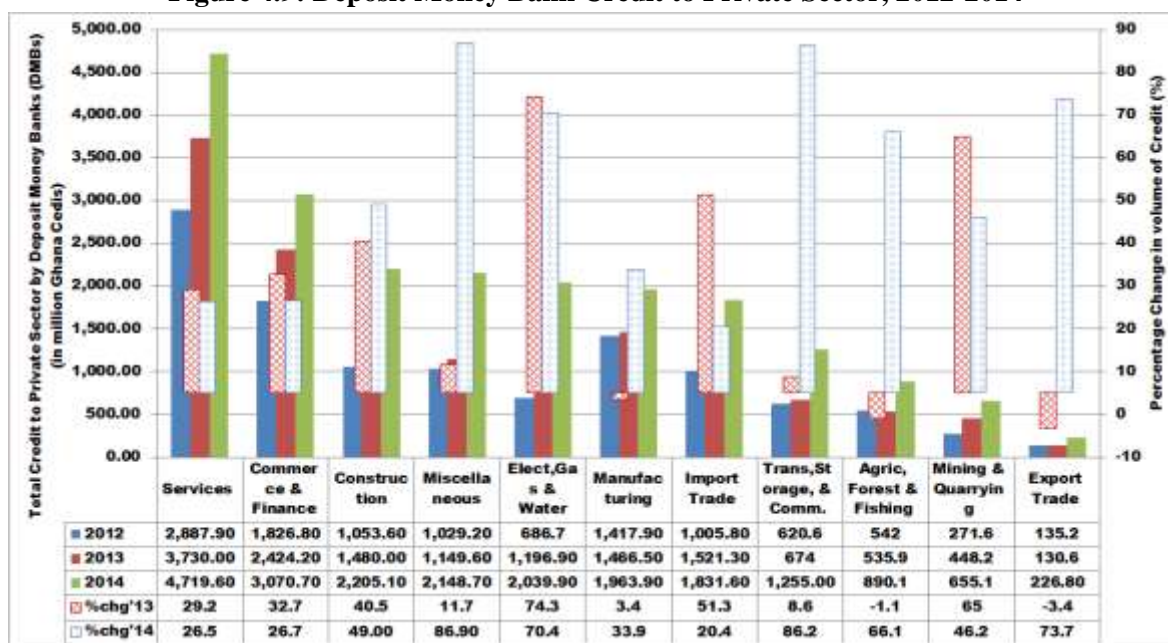
ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

Total credit of the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to the private sector in 2014 was estimated at GH¢24,065.7 million, compared to GH¢16,963.0 million for 2013. Out of this about 4.2% was allocated to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sub-sector. This represents marginal improvement over the 2013 situation when DMBs credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

sub-sector declined by 1.1% and constituted 3.2% of the overall credit of DMBs to the private sector (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9: Deposit Money Bank Credit to Private Sector, 2012-2014



Source: BoG, 2014

This notwithstanding, credit of DMBs to agriculture still ranks low on the scale of 1-11 key sectors of DMBs credit in 2014, and falls short of the medium-term target of at least 10% envisaged under GSGDA II. This constitutes a major constraint to the medium-term agenda of accelerated agriculture modernisation, as it reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture, including infrastructure.

Table 4.8: Cultivated Area under Irrigation and Access to Credit

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Share of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agriculture (excluding cocoa), Forestry and Fishing	4.7% GH¢542.02 mn	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	≥10%	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	Target not achieved

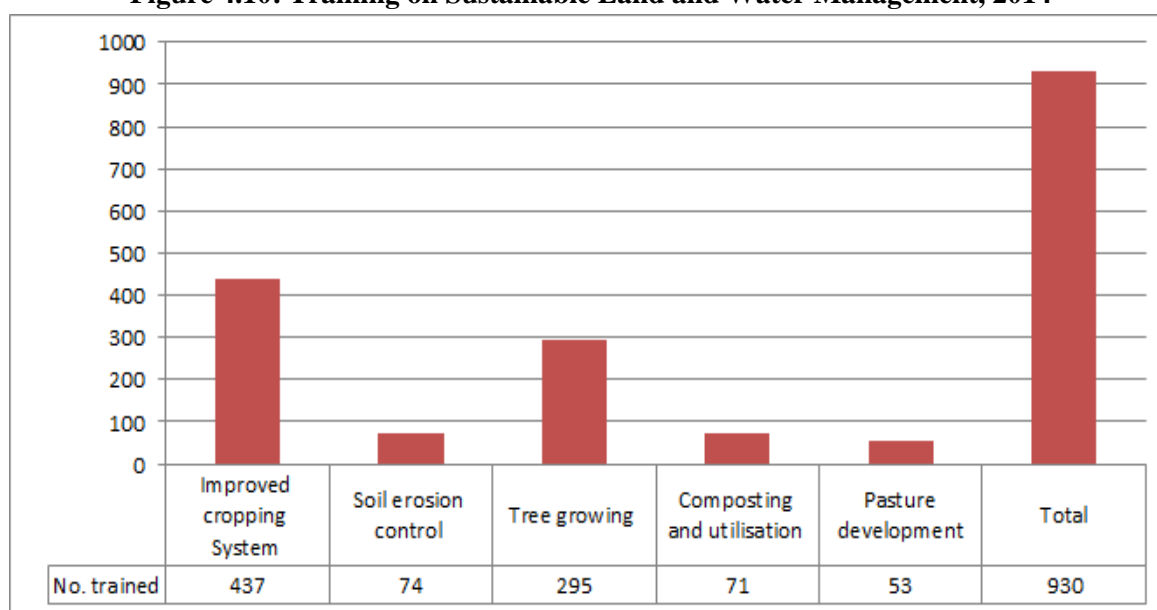
Source: MOFA, 2014

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

The activities undertaken in this area in 2014 were aimed at mainstreaming and supporting the up-scaling of sustainable land management (SLM) practices in agriculture, to promote environmental resilience and productivity. Achieving this entailed developing the capacity of institutions, field personnel and farmers in good land and water management practices.

A total of 930 interventions on Sustainable Land and Water Management were implemented in 8 districts in the three regions of Northern Ghana, which benefited 3,249 farmers, including 1,602 females. Beneficiaries were trained in improved cropping system, soil erosion controls, tree growing, composting and utilisation and pasture development. Currently over 11,000 farmers in 32 communities now practice one or more soil management technologies (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10: Training on Sustainable Land and Water Management, 2014



Source: MOFA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to reduce production and distribution risks associated with agriculture development:

i. Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- The Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) embarked on a number of projects, to increase areas under irrigation and also increase farmers’ productivity on irrigation fields. The Authority rehabilitated a number of formal schemes, dams and dugouts. In addition, it sourced funds from the EDAIF for the construction of new schemes and rehabilitation of a number of existing schemes that had deteriorated;
- Farmers were trained in improved water management technology to improve the quality and productivity in rainy season rice through nursing and transplanting of rice seedlings and water management.
- The rehabilitation of Tono phase 2 (80%), Dawhenya scheme (60%), Koori dam (20%), Zuedem and Tankase dams (65%) each, continued. These are expected to add 80 hectares of irrigable land when completed; and
- One hundred and ten dams and dugouts (56 dams and dugouts by GSOP, 42 by NRGP, and 12 by WFP) were rehabilitated in the Upper East Region. This facilitated the revival of dormant water user groups in the region. Operational water user groups in Ghana increased in 2014 by 10% compared with 2013, due to increases in the number of water user groups, especially in the Upper East Region.

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

- Under the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP), US\$4.190 million was provided to 31 investors as matching grants to improve infrastructure in the areas of land acquisition, warehousing and marketing, productivity for agribusiness investments in the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) area and the Accra plains;

- A total of GH¢6.4 million was disbursed from the Out-grower Value Chain Fund (OVCF) to rubber, oil, palm and rice producers (out-growers) and processors;
- The NRGF continued to facilitate the acquisition of credit by farmers through Rural and Community Banks to improve their productivity. The amount of loans disbursed under the programme in 2014 was GH¢1.629 million;
- In response to the demand by stakeholders for the establishment of an Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) Act, which was amended in 2011 to create a window for agriculture financing, was made operational in 2012. The Export Development and Agriculture Investment (Amendment) Act, 2011 created the opportunity for financial resources to be provided for the development and promotion of agricultural production and agro-processing activities. In 2014, EDAIF disbursed GH¢101.179 million for agricultural development, of which 51% went into agro-processing and 20% into irrigation development; and
- The Agricultural Development Bank approved a total of GH¢101.24 million to finance activities in the agriculture sector, out of which 47% went into supporting production, 46% into agro-processing and 7% into agro-marketing.

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

- The existing environment and climate change unit and regional environment desks continued to be strengthened to coordinate climate change adaptation;
- The National Climate Change Task Force and four Regional Environment Officers from the Northern, Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Upper West regions were trained by MOAP-GIZ on climate change, its impact and adaptation measures;
- Selected staff of District and Regional Departments of Agriculture across the country were trained on SLM technologies, especially in the preparation of watershed development plans; and
- Over 700 farmers and 250 MOFA staff benefitted from training in no-till (zero tillage) agriculture technology.

4.2.4 Promote Selected Crops Development

i. Promote development of selected staple and horticultural crops

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

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

- Total domestic production of selected staple food crops (tonnes);
- Percentage change in level of production of selected staples
- Percentage change in yield per unit area of land cultivated;
- Total volume of cocoa produced (tonnes);
- Share of cocoa output processed locally; and
- Tonnage of shea butter exported annually.

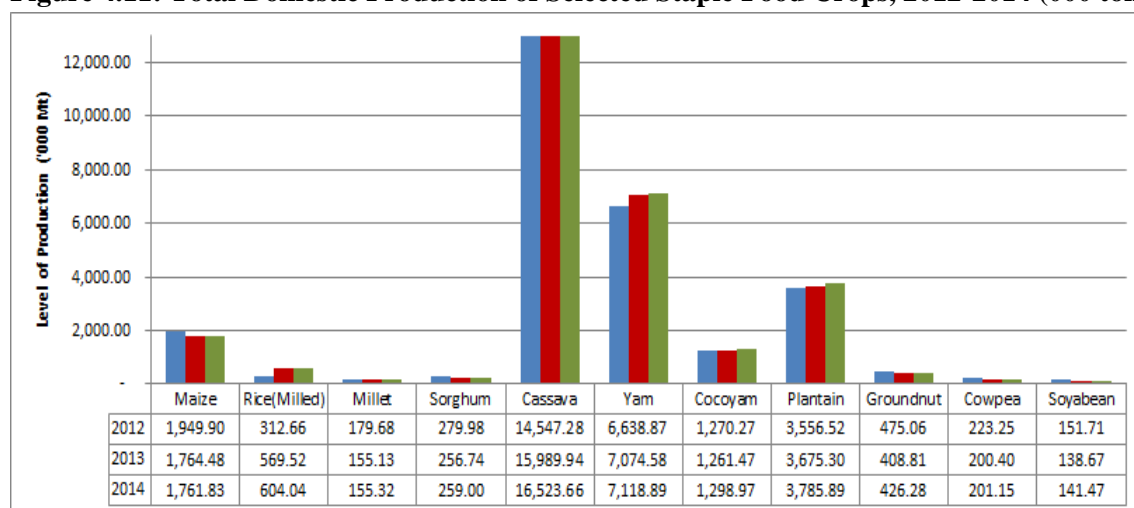
Status of Selected Indicators:

Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agricultural sector in 2014 was 4.6% compared to 5.7% in 2013. Its contribution to GDP fell from 22.4% in 2013 to 22% in 2014. The highest growth rate of 5.7% was recorded by the crops sub-sector, including cocoa, followed by the livestock sub-sector with 5.3% and forestry and logging with 3.1%. The fisheries sub-sector that recorded the second largest growth in 2013 declined by 5.7% in 2014. The largest contributor to the sector continued to be the crops sub-sector including cocoa, accounting for 77% and 77.9% of agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP) in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 31,495,042 tonnes in 2013 to 32,276,505 tonnes in 2014, representing a 2.5% increase compared to about 6.5% in 2013 (Figure 4.11). All staple crops except maize recorded increases over previous year output on account of increased area under cultivation in 2014 (Figure 4.14 and Table 4.9).

Figure 4.11: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2012-2014 (000 tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2014

Table 4.9: Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

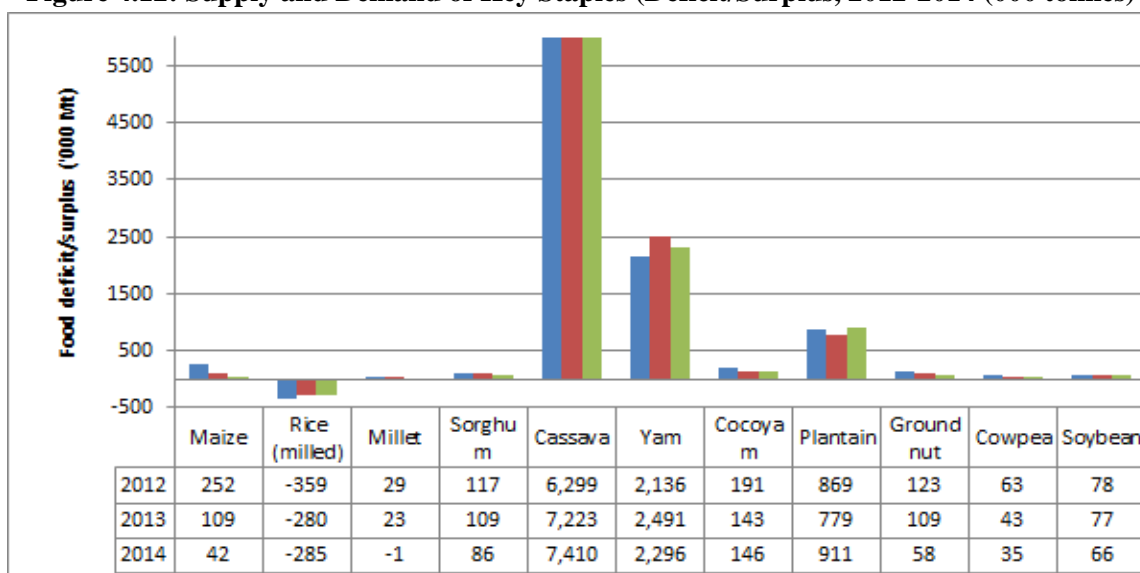
Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
- Maize	15.8	-9.5	6.40	-0.1	Targets not achieved, but significant progress (All staple crops recorded increases over previous year output except maize which declined)
- Rice (milled)	3.7	82.2	0.95	6.1	
- Millet	-2.3	-13.7	NA	0.1	
- Sorghum	-2.5	-8.3	NA	0.9	
- Cassava	2.2	9.9	52.40	3.3	
- Yam	13.4	6.6	22.80	0.6	
- Cocoyam	-2.3	-0.7	NA	3.0	
- Plantain	-1.7	3.3	12.20	3.0	
- Groundnut	2.1	-13.9	NA	4.3	
- Cowpea	-5.7	-10.2	NA	0.4	
- Soybean	-7.8	-8.6	NA	2.0	
- Cocoa	-	-	NA	NA	

Source: MOFA, 2014

ii. National Food Sufficiency

Ghana's food self-sufficiency position was strengthened as total food production for human consumption increased from 23,773,000 tonnes in 2013 to 24,350,000 tonnes in 2014. This far exceeds the estimated national consumption needs of 13,586,000 tonnes in 2014 (Figure 4.12). The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 10,764,000 tonnes in 2014, compared to 9,798,000 tonnes in 2013.

Figure 4.12: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus, 2012-2014 (000 tonnes))



Source: MOFA, 2014

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, mainly as a result of their drought resistance. In 2014, cassava, plantain and cocoyam recorded improvements in surplus of 2.6%, 16.9% and 2.1% respectively, while the deficit in rice demand widened by 2%.

Domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a surplus of 42,000 tonnes in 2014 compared to 109,000 tonnes in 2013, while the gap in rice production for human consumption which declined from 359,000 tonnes in 2012 to 280,000 tonnes in 2013 increased marginally to 285,000 tonnes in 2014.

Yields of Selected Food Crops

Six out of the 11 selected staple crops recorded declines in yield in 2014, compared with five in 2013. Maize and groundnuts which fell in yield in 2013, recorded marginal improvements of 0.6% and 3.2% respectively in 2014, whilst rice (milled) and cassava continued to improve in yield by about 1.9% and 1.75% in 2014 (Table 4.10).

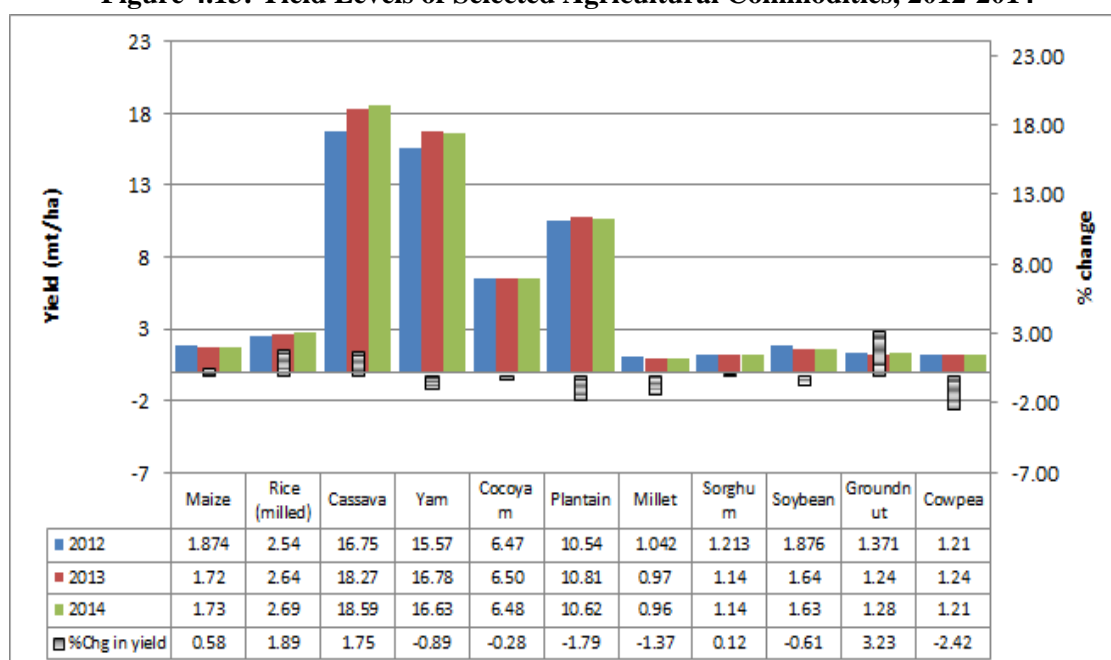
The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 5.7 tonnes/ha in 2014, similar to the situation in 2013. Cassava continued to record the highest yield (18.59 tonnes/ha) in 2014 compared to 18.27 tonnes/ha in 2013, whilst the lowest yield of 0.96 tonnes/ha continued to be recorded by millet (Figure 4.13). The average yield of roots and tubers in 2014 was estimated at 13.9 tonnes/ha compared to 13.85 tonnes/ha in 2013, whilst that for the cereals was estimated at 1.60 tonnes/ha in 2014 compared with 1.62 tonnes/ha in 2013.

Table 4.10: Percentage Change in Yield per Unit Area of Land Cultivated

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (tonnes/ha):					
- Maize	13.33	-8.02	10	0.58	Target not achieved
- Rice (milled)	8.09	3.94	10	1.89	Six of the 11 selected staple crops recorded a decline in yield, compared with 5 in 2013
- Millet	0.97	-6.73	NA	-1.37	
- Sorghum	2.54	-5.79	10	0.12	
- Cassava	4.62	9.07	10	1.75	
- Yam	7.38	7.77	1	-0.89	
- Cocoyam	1.73	0.46	NA	-0.28	
- Plantain	-2.04	2.56	NA	-1.79	
- Groundnut	6.15	-10.14	NA	3.23	
- Cowpea	-6.81*	-30.34	5	-2.42	
- Soybean	1.54*	24.24	NA	-0.61	

Source: MOFA, 2014

Figure 4.13: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2012-2014



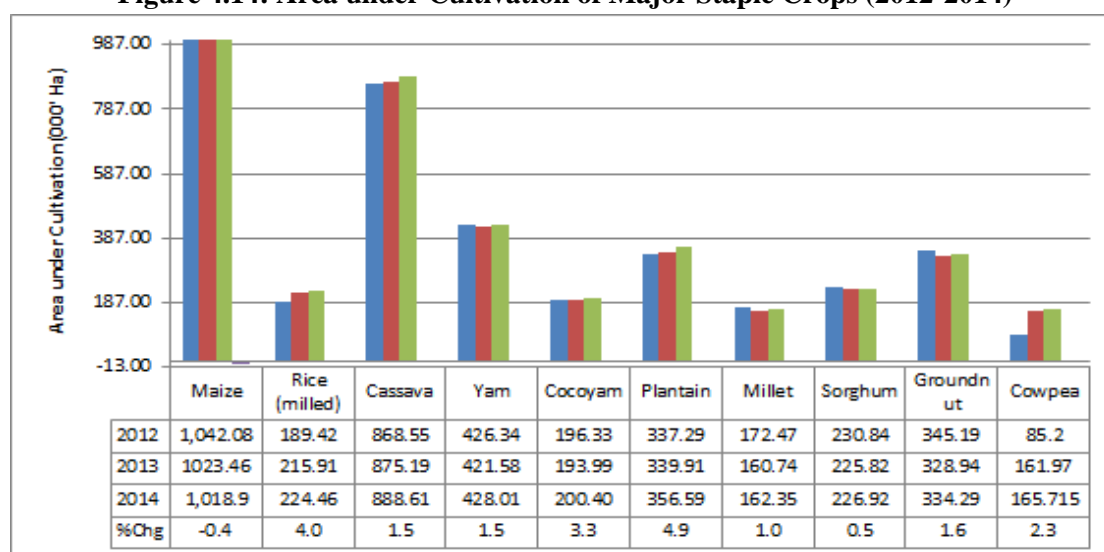
Source: MOFA, 2014

Total Area under Cultivation

Meanwhile, total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased by 2% in 2014 compared to the 0.7% decline recorded in 2013. The area under all crops increased except for maize, which recorded a decline (Figure 4.14).

Plantain recorded the highest increase in area under cultivation – 4.9%, followed by rice with 4%. This means that the increase in overall food production observed in 2014 could largely be attributed to land expansion rather than improvements in yield or land intensification, in contrast with the situation in 2013 when increases in these selected staple crops were attributed largely to land intensification.

Figure 4.14: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2012-2014)



Source: MOFA, 2014

ii. Promote development of selected cash crops

During the 2013/2014 crop season, a total of 896,187 tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 7.3% increase over the 2012/2013 level of 835,466.15 tonnes. In line with the policy of paying cocoa farmers remunerative prices, the 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 2013/2014 crop year. This translated into GH¢212 per bag of 64 kg gross weight, and represented 79.17% of the net free-on-board (FOB) price. Government together with COCOBOD also agreed to pay a bonus of GH¢5.00 per bag of 64 kg gross weight to farmers at the time of sale of their produce.

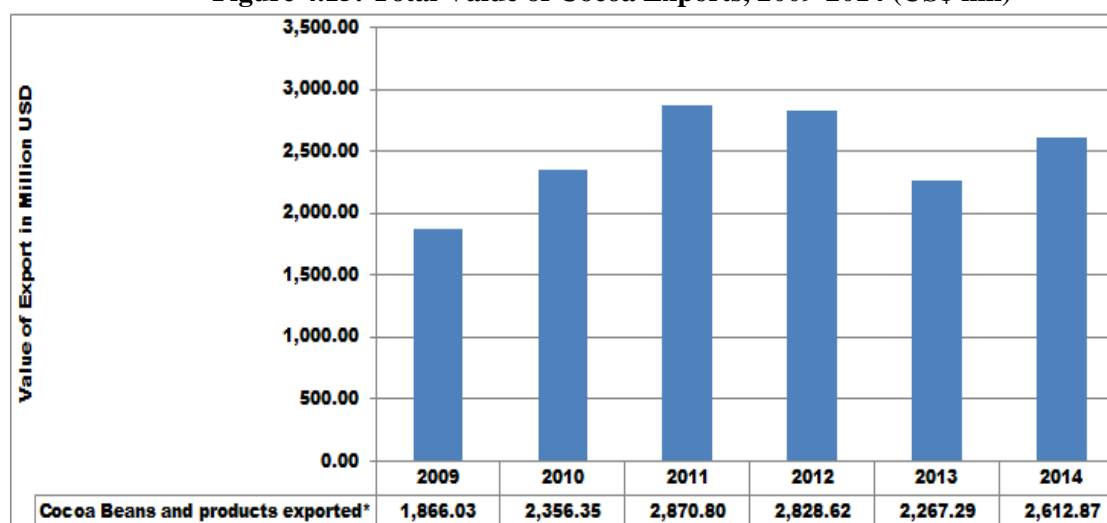
The installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa is currently estimated at 431,500 tonnes, representing about 48.1% of local cocoa production. In 2013/2014, the share of cocoa output processed locally was estimated at 28.2%, compared with 27.1% recorded in 2013, and the target of 30% set for 2014. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2013/2014 is estimated at US\$2,612.87 million, representing about a 15.2% increase over the 2012/13 level of US\$2,267.29 million (Figure 4.15).

Table 4.11: Selected Cash Crop Development

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (tonnes):					
- Cocoa	879,348	835,466.15	800,000	896,916.5	Lack of data
- Shea butter	NA	249,567	NA	NA	
- Oil Palm	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Cotton	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Share of cocoa output processed locally	24%	27.06%	30%	28.2%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of shea nut exported annually (tonnes)	108.98	37.51	NA	59.91	Significant progress

Source: MOFA, 2014

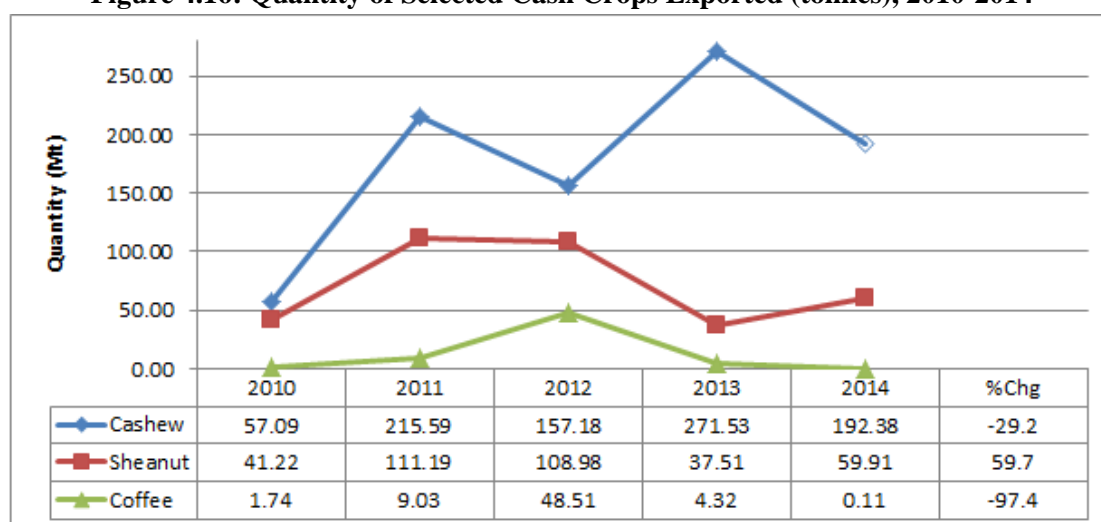
Figure 4.15: Total Value of Cocoa Exports, 2009-2014 (US\$ mn)



Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2014

Meanwhile, the development and export of sheanut, cashew and coffee continued to accelerate in 2014 with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops. This included the Sheanut Unit under COCOBOD, as part of the effort to promote the production of sheanuts as main cash crop for farmers in the north. The export of sheanut, which recorded a decline in volume in 2013, rose by about 59.7% in 2014, whilst cashew and coffee exports recorded declines of 29.2% and 97.4% respectively in 2014 (Figure 4.16). Total export earnings from these cash crops declined from US\$167.969 million in 2013 to US\$159.829 million in 2014, primarily due to the decline in volume and value of cashew nut and coffee exports.

Figure 4.16: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (tonnes), 2010-2014



Source: COCOBOD, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to promote the development of selected staple and cash crops for food security, export and industrial raw materials:

- The introduction of improved cashew seedlings led to an increase in area under cashew cultivation by 2,400 hectares in 2014;

- Two companies, Wienco and Olam, established new cotton farms in the Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. The total area cultivated was 10,784 hectares (Olam 3,381 hectares and Wienco 7,367 hectares);
- Four oil palm-related companies – Twifo Oil Palm Plantation (TOPP), Benso Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP), Norpalm Ghana Limited (NGL) and Ghana Oil Palm Development Company Limited (GOPDC) – continued replanting programmes to replace aged trees while two new companies – 8 Degrees North Ltd and SOCFINAF Ghana Limited – invested in the production and processing of oil palm. About 320,000 seedlings were produced for planting on 2,581 hectares;
- The Seed Production Unit of COCOBOD continued to provide planting materials to cocoa farmers to ensure high productivity;
- The free fertilizer application (Hi-tech) programme for cocoa farmers continued during the 2013/14 crop year to encourage cocoa farmers to boost and sustain production;
- The government and COCOBOD continued the mass cocoa spraying exercise under the Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme (CODAPEC). This was aimed at managing cocoa diseases and pests such as black pod and capsids;
- COCOBOD continued to fund the Sheanut Unit as part of its efforts to promote the production of sheanuts as a main cash crop for farmers in the north;
- COCOBOD continued with the Cocoa Hi-Tech Fertilizer Application and the Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control (CODAPEC) programmes and provided operational inputs in the 2013/2014 cocoa season; and
- The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) spearheaded the implementation of the Coffee Revamping Programme and provided technical backstopping to increase production for export and local consumption. It also collaborated with the private sector to develop new products from by-products of cocoa, coffee and sheanut.

4.2.5 Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The agriculture sector's objective of attaining food security covers access to supply of quality meat, animal and dairy products to ensure healthy diet and adequate nutrition for the people. Strategies outlined to achieve this objective include increasing research into large-scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep, and goats especially in the northern regions; support large-scale cultivation of maize and soya beans for the formulation of animal feed to improve access to quality feed; facilitate access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness; design appropriate interventions to address processing and marketing of livestock; and intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases.

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

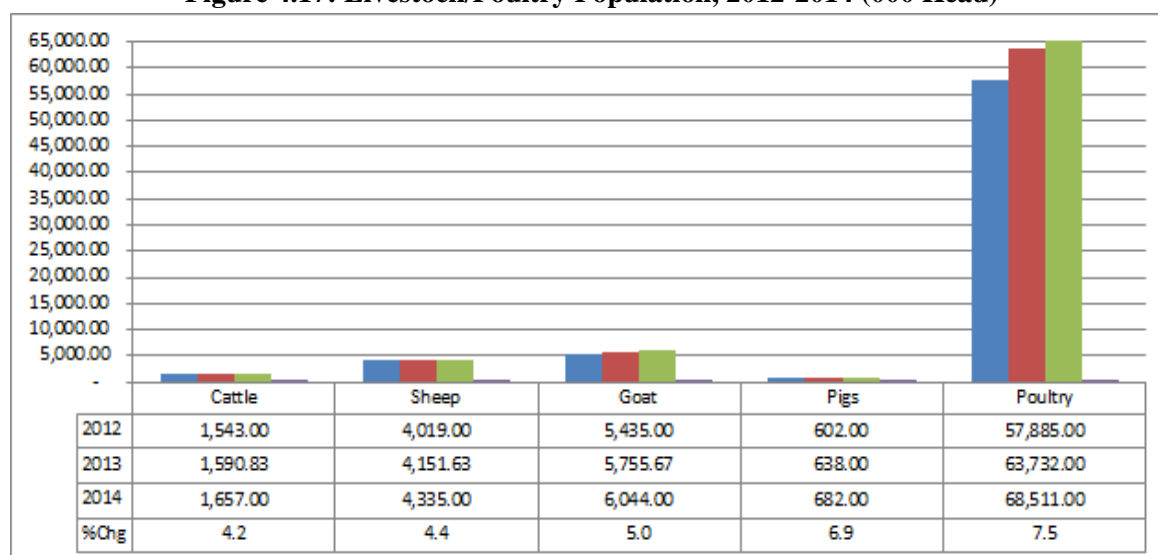
- Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%);
- Rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%);
- Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%).

Status of Selected Indicators:

Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock continued to improve in 2014. The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various

species in 2014 were cattle (4.2% compared with 3.1% in 2013), sheep (4.4% compared with 3.3% in 2013), goats (5.0% compared with 5.9% in 2013), pigs (6.9% compared with 10% in 2013) and poultry (7.5% compared with 10.1% in 2013). Based on these estimated growth rates, the cattle population stood at 1,657,00, sheep at 4,335,000, goats at 6,044,00, pigs at 682,000 and poultry at 68,511,000 for the year 2014 (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17: Livestock/Poultry Population, 2012-2014 (000 Head)



Source: MOFA, 2014

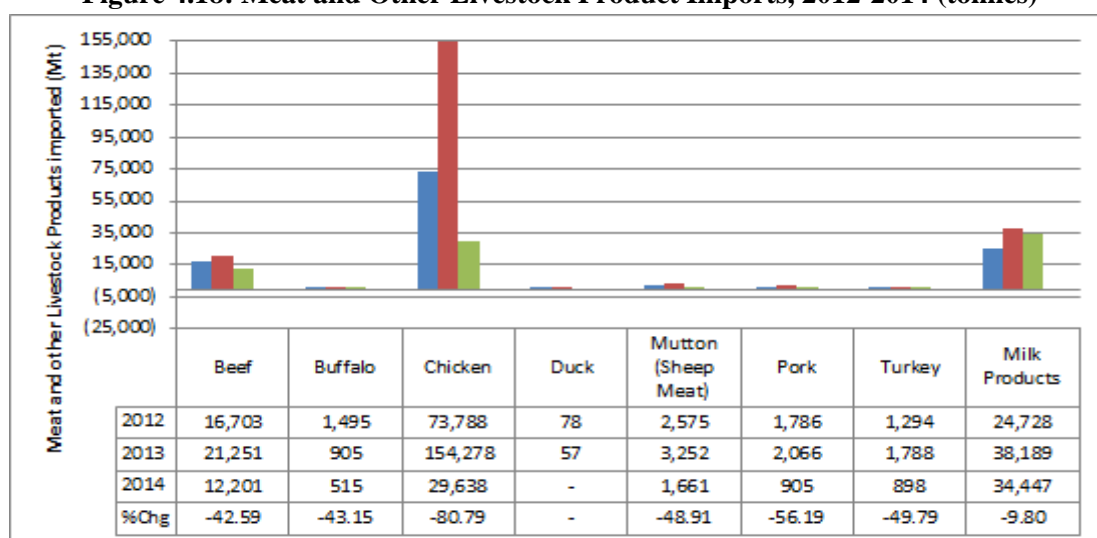
Table 4.12: Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5%	5.3%	6%	5.3%	Target not achieved
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species livestock and poultry (%):					Steady progress
- Cattle	3.0	3.1	NA	4.2	
- Sheep	3.4	3.3	NA	4.4	
- Goats	5.8	5.9	NA	5.0	
- Pigs	6.0	6.2	NA	6.9	
- Poultry	10.1	10.0	NA	7.5	
3. Change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Lack of data
- Beef	12.7%	27.2%	NA	NA	
- Chicken	-14.6	109.1%	NA	NA	
- Buffalo	-26.17%	-39.5%	NA	NA	
- Duck	95.7%	-26.8%	NA	NA	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	-43.0%	26.3%	NA	NA	
- Pork	-28.8%	15.7%	NA	NA	
- Turkey	25.2%	38.2%	NA	NA	
- Milk Products	-10.5%	54.4%	NA	NA	

Source: MOFA, 2014

This notwithstanding, total imports of meat and other livestock products decreased by 63.8% in 2014 compared with an increase of 81.1% in 2013. The bulk of the decline in imports resulted from an 80% fall in chicken imports and 56.2% for pork imports (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18: Meat and Other Livestock Product Imports, 2012-2014 (tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to promote livestock development:

- The six Livestock Breeding Stations of MOFA carried out their mandate of livestock breed improvement. Within the year, a total of 861 livestock of various species were produced and 959 supplied to farmers to aid increased productivity.
- Under the Credit-in-Kind Pig Project, a total of 1,820 animals were paid back and re-distributed to 455 interested farmers in 2014; whilst under the Credit-in-Kind Small Ruminants Project, a total of 2,580 animals were passed on to 258 farmers in the project regions in 2014;
- Under the Cockerel Project, MOFA raised 16,000 birds (cockerels and pullets) to 8 weeks of age and sold 14,120 of them to 1,280 local poultry keepers in 48 districts of 6 regions at a subsidized rate of 30%;
- Twenty-six tonnes of forage (sorghum) were harvested for zero grazing of the cross breeds, while 3,612 bales (57.8 tonnes) rice straw were obtained from Dawhenya for dry-season feeding;
- As part of the strategy to inculcate the practice of pasture development in livestock farmers, 90 small ruminant beneficiary farmers were trained in pasture development and supported with 300 kg of *Cajanus cajan* and 225 kg of *Stylosanthes hamate* seeds to establish fodder banks as feed buffer for their animals; and
- The Guinea Fowl Project generated and disseminated appropriate technologies to increase productivity. With support from WAAPP, 80 beneficiary farmers (40 incubator operators and 40 partners) were supplied with 40,000 guinea fowl eggs, 9.0 tonnes of feed and 32,000 doses of Gumboro Disease Vaccine.

4.2.6 Promotion of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Fish is the main source of protein in Ghana. To promote fisheries and aquaculture development, some of the strategies to be pursued included: (i) promoting the general principles of responsible fishery with emphasis on the enforcement and compliance with the maximum allowable fish catches that will enable the resources to renew themselves; (ii)

promoting private investment in aquaculture; and (iii) developing aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries; and (iv) promoting the improvement in fish husbandry practices and fish health management.

The indicators adopted to monitor progress of implementation of interventions include:

- Fisheries contribution to Ghanaian protein intake;
- Total fish supply (tonnes);
- 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:

With a recommended per capita consumption of 40kg/annum, the total annual fish requirement for Ghana was estimated to be 1,081,723.72 tonnes in 2014, whilst the annual domestic production was estimated at 413,077.23 tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 668,646.49 tonnes, part of which is met through imports. The fisheries sub-sector accounted for 1.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) compared with 1.4% in 2013, and about 6.3% of the country's agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP) in 2014. 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 20.7 kg in 2014.

Total annual domestic fish production in 2014 saw a 4.8% decline over the 2013 level of 434,120.32 tonnes, and fell short of the target of 452,000 tonnes set for 2014 (Table 4.13). Out of this figure, 70% was accounted for by marine fisheries, while 20.7% was from inland fisheries. Production from aquaculture accounted for 9.3% of the overall fish production.

Table 4.13: Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	24.3 kg	19.9 kg	40k kg	20.7 kg	Target not achieved but marginal progress made
2. Total fish supply (tonnes):					
a. Marine	333,697.00	314,867.57	305,000	289,147.23	Target not achieved
b. Inland capture fisheries	95,000.00	86,740.75	105,000	83,383	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/ dugouts	27,450.56	32,512.00	42,000	38,547	
Total domestic production (tonnes)	455,697.00	434,120.32	452,000	413,077.23	
d. Imports	175,340.55	150,700.61	NA	145,910.35	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/ha/yr)	3.11	3.11	3.0	3.35	Target Achieved
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	4,749/703.60 ha	5,368/777.0 5ha	NA	4804.01/711.75ha	Slow progress
5. Total surface water area under cage culture (no. /vol.)	2,278 units/ 278,747m ³	4,084 units/ 247,983 m ³	NA	NA	Lack of data
6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (tonnes/ m ³ /yr)	0.10	0.09	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOFA/Fisheries Commission, 2014

Marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish supply, declined by 8.2% in 2014, arising mainly out of the decline in artisanal, semi-industrial and tuna fisheries

capture. The contribution of artisanal canoes to total marine fisheries production was 68.7% in 2014. On the other hand, inland fish production declined for the third consecutive year by 3.9% from 86,740.75 tonnes in 2013 to 83,383 tonnes in 2014. Aquaculture production continued to increase from 27,450.56 tonnes in 2012 to 32,512 tonnes in 2013 and then to 38,547 tonnes in 2014.

Aquaculture is produced in cages, ponds/tanks and dams/reservoirs/dugouts. Cage culture production systems continued to gain popularity due to the high productivity and ease of operation, and most of the cage productions are in the Eastern Region. Productivity of fish ponds increased from 3.11tonnes/ha/yr in 2013 to 3.35 tonnes/ha/yr in 2014, and continued to exceed the target of 3.0 tonnes/ha/yr set for 2014 on account of improved strategy for input supply along the aquaculture value chain and good pond management practices.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to promote fisheries development:

- The Fisheries Commission developed a National Aquaculture Guidelines and Code of Practice for the country in line with international practice and the requirements of Section 53(3) and 57(1) of the Fisheries Regulations 2010 LI 1986;
- Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP), the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) supported the Tilapia Breeding Programme of the Aquaculture Research and Development Centre (ARDEC) of the Water Research Institute;
- MOFAD conducted training on cage fish farming for 20 fisheries staff to upgrade their knowledge on cage culture;
- The first successful commercial production of African Black Tiger Shrimps in ponds in Ghana was inaugurated;
- To develop innovative ways to increase domestic fish production MOFAD introduced a Nucleus-Outgrowers Scheme (i.e. contract farming) for cage fish production;
- To further develop the aquaculture industry, an exercise was started to zone the Volta Lake into areas most suitable for aquaculture development;
- A factory was set up in Prampram in collaboration with a private sector company to produce fish feed for the local market;
- Fifty fish processing establishments were inspected, 30 farms and hatcheries certified, 126 staff sensitized on fish health and sanitation and modern technologies to reduce post-harvest losses; and
- MOFAD in collaboration with the private sector conducted a study on a Fishermen Life Insurance Scheme to protect fishers in the sector. The pilot phase of the scheme is expected to cover 20 coastal and 10 inland fishing communities including Kpong, Ada, Axim, Dixcove and Elmina.

4.2.7 Improved Institutional Coordination

Effective institutional coordination creates the appropriate environment for the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. 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:

The total amount of resources available for the implementation of activities in the agriculture sector in 2014 was estimated at GH¢314.84 million, of which 41.5% was from GOG sources and 50.8% from development partner sources.

The total approved budget from GOG sources amounted to GH¢125.95 million in 2014, representing a 21.7% decline from the 2013 level of GH¢160.90 million. Actual releases, however, amounted to GH¢130.60 million, which constitutes 3.7% increase over the approved budget on the account of increases in the releases of ABFA, but a 14.1% increase over the actual releases for 2013.

A total of 5,091 activities were planned for 2014, however 2,517 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the number of activities approved, 1621 were implemented and completed as scheduled giving implementation efficiency of 64.4%, compared with 73% in 2013 and 75% in 2012. The decline in implementation is attributed in part to the dwindling staff strength and late release of funds, especially from GOG for the implementation of planned activities.

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 initiated in 2011 and 2012 for collaborative efforts. They include agricultural sector working group meetings, joint sector review and the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System. These platforms mainly reduce duplication of roles and hence enhance efficiency and monitor progress of implementation of activities in the sector.

Table 4.14: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agricultural sector	2.2% (GH¢137.3 mn)	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	≥10%	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)	Steady progress
2. Percentage of agricultural sector budget released to support extension services	67.85% (GH¢50.706 mn)	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.75	0.73	0.75	0.64	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2014

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

1. To ensure continuity in the delivery of services to stakeholders in the sector, MOFA facilitated the development of a succession plan for all Directorates;
2. Regional offices of MOFA organised regional performance review meetings which also served as a platform for learning and exchange of ideas. Capacity to use M&E as a project management tool and to analyse and interpret policies was built during such meetings;
3. The Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWAG) met four times in the year instead of the six planned;
4. The 2014 Joint Sector Review (JSR) was organized in May under the theme *“Increasing private sector participation in agricultural development – the role of technology adoption for productivity improvement”*;
5. MOFA facilitated the development of a draft Communication Strategy for review and implementation; and
6. A Southern zone harmonization meeting was organised for all Regional M&E officers and their assistants as well as MIS officers from selected MMDAs to validate the harmonized performance matrix to be adopted for monitoring progress of implementation of programmes and projects in the sector.

4.3 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 Introduction

Ghana’s natural resource endowment of oil and gas, minerals, land and forests constitute an essential foundation for accelerated socio-economic transformation of the country. However, as a result of the over-exploitation of some of these natural resources to meet legitimate socio-economic needs, extensive damage has been done to productive lands and the environment through deforestation, air and water pollution, desertification, overgrazing, and the destruction of biodiversity.

Efforts continued to be made in addressing environmental issues, including the ratification of a number of international conventions related to the environment, and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes. The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2014 were aimed at achieving results in the following key areas:

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

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2014

4.4.1 Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The major mineral exports from Ghana include gold, bauxite, manganese, and diamonds. Gold constitutes the bulk of the mineral production in Ghana, accounting for about 95% of total mineral exports, and among producers, Ghana ranks ninth in the world and second in Africa, behind South Africa. The contribution of the mining sector to GDP, excluding petroleum, was estimated at 0.8% in 2014 and it contributes about 16% of government revenue.

With the growing importance of natural resources in the economy, especially after the discovery and production of oil in commercial quantities, the objective of government medium-term policy is to use the efficient and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources as a catalyst for agricultural and industrial transformation of the economy. The key indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- Mineral Production and Employment Generated;
- Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$);
- Benefits from Mineral Revenue (GH¢ mn), including taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility (US\$ mn), and contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ mn);
- 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; and
- Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to the District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The minerals sub-sector continued to record generally poor performance in 2014, largely on account of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold. The average world price of gold declined by 28% from US\$1,669.00/ounce to US\$1,202/ounce in 2014 compared to decline of about 15.4% in 2013.

The production of diamond and bauxite rose by 50% and 5.8% respectively and exceeded their respective targets, whilst gold, and manganese production recorded a decline of 5.7% and 11.2% and fell short of their targets by 1.2% and 9.9%, respectively. The decline in the production of minerals, especially gold arose from downsizing of the mining companies due to the downturn in global prices, thereby leading to significant revenue losses to government and job losses.

The overall investment into the sub-sector in 2014 was estimated at US\$950 million, representing a 20.8% decline from the 2013 level. The mineral rights granted for mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica also declined from 302 in 2013 to 142 in 2014.

Total employment generated by the sector declined further from 1,034,720 in 2013, to 1,025,500 in 2014 after a continuous increase from 827,481 in 2009. Out of total employment in 2014, nearly 97.5% resulted from small-scale mineral production including illegal mining,

compared to 96.6% in 2013, whilst 2.5% was from large-scale mineral production compared to 3.4% in 2013.

Table 4.15: Mineral Extraction, 2012-2014

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					
a. Mineral Production:					
- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,313,190	4,396,987.00	4,200,000	4,148,410	Target not achieved
- Diamonds (carat)	215,118.00	160,821.00	230,000	241,235	Target achieved
- Bauxite (tonnes)	662,925.00	908,586.00	950,000	961,157	Target achieved
- Manganese (tonnes)	1,501,033.00	1,724,417	1,700,000	1,531,394	Target not achieved
b. Labour:					
- Large scale (expatriate and local)	29,100	34,720	26,000	25,500	Target not achieved
- Small scale (legal and illegal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 550,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 590,000 = legal)	Target achieved
c. Foreign Direct Investments (US\$ mn)	1,444.00	1,200.00	1,200	950	Target not achieved
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million))					
- Royalties	359.393	364.673	NA	470.366	Significant progress
- Taxes	1,101.810	739.374	NA	722.326	Slow progress
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$ mn)	26.676	12.2	NA	NA	Lack of data
- Contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ mn)	5,771	5,910	NA	4,516	Slow progress
e. Repatriation of Mineral Revenue					
- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	73.85	68	60	56	Target not achieved
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	NA	37.1%	Slow progress
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	581	302	NA	142	Slow progress
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢ mn)	26.069 mn	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2014

The contribution of mineral production to total merchandise exports decreased by 23.6% from US\$5,910 million in 2013 to US\$4,516 million in 2014, whilst royalties from mineral resources paid to mining communities through District and Municipal Assemblies, traditional authorities and stools increased from GH¢364.673 million in 2013 to GH¢470.366 million in 2014, representing a 29% increase. On the other hand, revenue from taxes declined from GH¢739.374 million in 2013 to GH¢722.326 million in 2014, representing a 2.3% decline below the 2013 level, whilst the amount of resources spent on corporate social responsibility increased by 70.9% from the 2013 level of US\$12.2 million.

Available estimates on mineral revenues repatriated into the Ghanaian economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks show a decline from 68% in 2013 to 56% in 2014, whilst the proportion of mineral revenue spent on local goods also declined from 39% recorded in 2013 to 37.1% in 2014.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources:

- The Minerals Commission (MC) continued to offer extension services to small-scale miners to promote efficient and environmentally sound mining practices. One thousand, one hundred field visits were undertaken to operational sites by field officers and over 750 verification visits were also undertaken to proposed concessions;
- To monitor exploration and mining activities to enforce compliance with policies, the Minerals and Mining Act and Mining Regulations, 130 terminal reports with accompanying requests for extensions, renewal and conversions were reviewed, whilst five progress reports were also received during the half year. Also eight field visits were undertaken to concessions of 50 exploration companies located in the Western, Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Eastern regions;
- To improve mining sector revenue collection, management, and transparency, fiscal mine models were developed and a multi-agency revenue task force established to enhance cooperation among revenue agencies and the MC on the application of the mines fiscal models to operating mines. Seven mines were audited and the audit recommendations used to effect changes in the mining fiscal regime;
- The Ministry of Land and Natural Resources renegotiated Stability Agreements and reviewed the mining fiscal regimes;
- On the extension of Ghana's continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in order to increase the sea bed natural resources for economic development, the UN accepted and approved the recommendations of the UN Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf on Ghana's submission to the Sub-Commission;
- To increase local content in the mining industry, the MC collaborated with industry to develop the first edition of the local procurement list which comprises eight products including grinding media, explosives, cement and cement products, electric cables, quick and hydrated lime, HDPE & PVC pipes and general lubricants;
- The MC implemented the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) guidelines developed through extensive stakeholder collaboration with the view to reducing social conflicts in mining areas; and
- The MC, in an effort to improve monitoring of health and safety standards in the mining industry as well as assaying of mineral samples collected from exploration, installed some modern equipment in its laboratory in Takoradi.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The overall aim of Ghana's biodiversity policy is to effectively halt the loss of biodiversity so as to secure the continuity of its beneficial uses through the conservation and sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use. The indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- Rate of loss of biodiversity; and
- Stock of biological diversity

Status of Selected Indicators:

In 2009, Ghana prepared 20 measures for halting further loss of biodiversity. In 2010, efforts were made to review the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The revised draft strategies and action plan was prepared. The final NBSAP was incorporated into the national development policy framework, GSGDA II, in 2014, including sectoral policies and programmes

In 2014 the Forestry Commission continued the implementation of management prescriptions for the 30 approved forest reserves plans and 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAS). In addition, it commenced the review of additional 30 forest reserve management plans.

Though current data are not available to track the rate of loss of biodiversity in 2014, available data in 2013 on the stock of biological diversity shows that Ghana's rich biological diversity comprises 2,974 indigenous plant species (of which 43 are endemic and 253 introduced plant species), 74 bats, 37 rodents, 504 fishes, 728 birds, 225 mammals, 850 butterflies, and 221 species of amphibians and reptiles. Three (3) species of frogs, 1 lizard, and 23 species of butterflies have been reported to be endemic. There are 34 plants, 17 mammals, 10 birds, 5 reptiles, 103 higher plants and 1 butterfly identified as threatened species in Ghana.

Table 4.16: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Stock of biological diversity:					Lack of data
- Indigenous plant species	2,974	2,974	NA	NA	
- Fishes	504	504	NA	NA	
- Birds	721	728	NA	NA	
- Mammals	220	225	NA	NA	
- Species of amphibians and reptiles	221	221	NA	NA	

Source: MESTI, 2014, and FC, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reverse the loss of biodiversity:

- The implementation of the Accra Eco-Park Development Strategy that seeks to transform the Achimota Forest Reserve into state-of-the-art eco-tourism destination in the sub-region commenced, following Cabinet approval in 2013. A strategic and management plan for the Accra Eco-Park was developed and approved and a search for lead consultant/partner initiated;
- The Forestry Commission continued its operations to protect the nation's Protected Areas with routine day and night patrols. During the year, 112 poachers and 38 illegal small-scale miners (known as *galamsey*) were arrested in wildlife protected areas and prosecuted;
- Training of Wildlife Volunteers was undertaken by the Forestry Commission, with 30 volunteers from 15 communities trained in Turtle surveillance and protection;
- Under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project being implemented by the Forestry Commission (Forest Services and Wildlife Division), a work plan with

funding of US\$3.750 million was approved, and a project implementation manual developed.

4.4.3 Protected Areas Management

Ghana has a land area of approximately 23.9 million hectares, with about a third of the area comprising High Forest Zone (HFZ). There are 266 gazetted forest reserves of which 204 in the HFZ occupy 1.6 million hectares and 62 in the savanna zone cover 0.6 million hectares. Only 16% of the HFZ may be categorized as being in 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.

There are 18 Wildlife Protected Areas that include seven National Parks, six Resource Reserves, four Wildlife Sanctuaries, and one Strict Nature Reserve. Together they occupy 1.3 million hectares and represent about 5.5% of Ghana's land area.

The current number of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas constitute the permanent forest estate of Ghana which is under the control of the Forestry Commission, in addition to the protected savannah/woodland areas for soil protection and community support.

The medium-term policies to be pursued were aimed at maintaining and enhancing the ecological integrity of protected areas. To track progress towards the attainment of the objectives in this focus area the indicators adopted for monitoring include:

- Degraded areas within areas under protection;
- Number of recorded infractions in Ghana's protected areas; and
- Total number of protected area staff.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Available data indicate that about 32% of current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation (i.e. conversion to forest plantations) to enhance their productive capacity. Analysis shows that 175,000 hectares of forest reserves in the high forest zone and 300,000 hectares of total forest reserve area in the northern savannah (constituting about 75%) are potential areas for plantation development. A total area of at least 600,000 hectares of unencumbered off-reserve lands is suitable for plantation development nationwide. The major sources of degradation in the protected areas have been attributed largely to the conversion of close forests to open forests, agriculture development, settlement and wildfires.

Of the seven infractions on which data are available in 2014, three recorded a decline in number of infractions whilst four recorded increases in infractions. Overall, there was 35.6% average increase in the number of infractions committed compared with a target of about 20% decline set for 2014 (Table 4.17).

The total number of protected area staff increased from 2,542 in 2012 to 3,123 in 2013 but reduced to 3,029 in 2014. Some of the key activities of the protected areas staff include: maintaining of forest reserve boundaries; controlling of illegal offences in forest reserves; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; and collaborating with other stakeholder institutions in managing and protecting the forest estate.

Table 4.17: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	NA (Though the country is gaining overall forest cover of 0.31% annually, the quality of the closed forest, which is mainly gazetted, is shrinking by 0.19% per annum)	32% (About 32% of current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation)	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Number of recorded infractions in Ghana's protected areas: - Destroy illegal farming - Control illegal harvesting of plantation timber - Control illegal harvesting of natural forest timber - Control forest fires - Prevent illegal mining and sand winning - Prevent illegal chain sawing - Prevent squatting - Control illegal charcoal production - Control illegal harvesting of firewood - Control canoe/mortar carving	NA (47 cases) 204 tree (27 cases) 143 case 94 cases 28 cases 413 cases 7 cases 5 cases 2 cases 8 cases	567.73ha 1,509 trees 937 trees 77 cases 23 cases 353 trees 15 cases 9 cases 5 cases 7 cases	20% reduction in infractions	361.53 ha 1,726 trees 903 trees 90 cases 89 cases 427 trees 8 cases NA NA NA	Slow progress (3 out of the 7 infractions with data recorded an average decline of 28.9%, while 4 recorded average increases of 83.9% in infractions)
3. Total number of protected area staff	2,542	3,123	3,000	3,029	Target achieved

Source: MLNR, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- During the year, an estimated distance of 10,511.7 km of forest reserve boundaries were cleaned by Forest Guards of the Forest Commission, and about 9,796.02 km of the boundaries inspected;
- A total distance of 391,440 km was patrolled by Forest Guards for both on and off-forest reserve areas
- The Forestry Commission continued to strengthen its capacity to deal with the menace of illegal logging, mining, farming and use of chainsaws in forest reserves. Fourteen Rapid Response Teams were constituted to combat illegal activities in forest and wildlife protected areas. During the operations of the teams, 19,957 assorted lumber, 10 logs, and 113 chainsaws from forest reserves were seized;
- As part of efforts to strengthen law enforcement in the forestry sector, 28 officers of the Forestry Commission were trained as Public Prosecutors and deployed to the regions to prosecute forest offences which hitherto were performed by the Ghana Police Service;

- The roll-out of the Ghana Wood Tracking System (GWTS), Legality Assurance System (LAS), Verification Protocols (VP) and Independent Monitoring (IM) activities continued, with 7 out of the 15 verification officers required to perform Timber Verification Department (TVD) verification duties trained and ready to work. In addition, the Legality Verification Protocols/Manuals were completed for use;
- A national Wood Tracking System under the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the Government of Ghana and the European Union was installed. Under the agreement, Legality Audit and Verification was conducted in four forest districts to enable Ghana export timber products to the EU; and
- The Timber Validation Committee was instituted and begun developing procedures to implement the Timber Resources Management (Legality Licensing Regulations, 2012 (LI 2184) that aims to provide for a licensing scheme to regulate the import, export and domestic use of timber products.

4.4.4 Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Efficient natural resource management and the restoration of degraded environment are critical to ensuring that natural resources contribute to greater wealth creation and sustainable economic growth. The policies, strategies and programmes implemented in 2014 were aimed at reversing forest and land degradation, as well as promoting efficient land use and management systems across the country. To track progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Rate of deforestation;
- Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored;
- Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans; and
- Number of days to register lands

Status of Selected Indicators:

Until 2010, Ghana did not record overall deforestation but rather marginal forest growth of 0.12%. However, the country is undergoing rapid forest degradation at a rate of 0.19% per annum. To institute a more programmatic approach to the implementation of the National Plantation Programme, the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy was finalised and made operational.

In 2014, no plantations were established by the government, compared to 2,857 hectares in 2013. Within the current framework of private sector engagement in plantation development, 2,119 hectares of plantations were established by the private sector, which created 913 jobs. However, an estimated 481.71 hectares of plantation forest were tended. More resources and efforts continued to be prioritized in tending/maintaining the existing plantation (Table 4.18).

Comprehensive data on the total mining, wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored continued not to be available. However, 307,436 seedlings were planted by participants in some mining communities under the alternative livelihood programme. In addition a total of 5,124 acres of oil palm plantations were established in four zones under the alternative livelihood programme areas, which directly employed over 7,000 people, including illegal miners.

Table 4.18: Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	1.37%	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:					
- Forest*	8,400 * ¹	3,497 ha* ¹	20,000 ha	2,119 ha* ²	Target not achieved
- Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	NA	20% MMDAs have developed land use plans	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	Lack of data
4. Number of days to register lands:					
- Land title certificate	9.6 months (Greater Accra only)	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months Kumasi 2.5 months)	NA	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months)	Slow progress
- Land Registry (Deeds)	2.5 months	4.7 months	NA	8 months	

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2014

Note: *¹ = Government and private plantations *² = Private sector plantations only

Current data on the number of MMDAs implementing land use plans are not available, however, the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) collected data from 20 MMDAs on permitting indices and baseline data on the state of development and building permitting to ensure compliance to laid down development schemes. Meanwhile, the National Spatial Development Framework was finalised and launched, and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill to give impetus to spatial planning in the country, was submitted to Cabinet for consideration and onward submission to Parliament.

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2014 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 was estimated at 7 months in 2014 compared with 5.2 months, whilst that for deeds registration was estimated at 8 months compared to 4.7 months in 2013. The total number of land certificates issued in 2014 was 14,048 compared with 12,669 in 2012 and 11,936 in 2013, respectively.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) continued the implementation of the National Forest Plantations Development Programme in order to develop a sustainable resource base that will satisfy the future demand for industrial timber and enhance environmental governance;

- A new Forest and Wildlife Policy was launched and its implementation commenced. The new policy has shifted focus from over reliance on timber harvesting to conservation of biodiversity and watershed management which will provide long-term benefits to all Ghanaians. The policy also encourages reforestation and restoration of degraded landscapes;
- The MLNR through the Lands Commission (LC), developed a framework to ensure a standardized decentralized procedure for land registration across the country. This will reduce bottlenecks in acquiring land titles and deeds and minimize direct contacts between clients and providers. The framework will be implemented through the establishment of Customer Service and Access Units (CSAUs) and piloted in selected regional and district offices in Wa, Bolgatanga, Tamale, Sekondi, Koforidua, Accra, Tarkwa, Winneba, Savelugu and Goaso;
- The MLNR generated base maps of the country through aerial photography and captured a total area of 13,000 and 12,000 sq kms in the northern and southern sectors respectively. The LC is processing the orthophoto maps from the captured data to serve as inputs in developing a number of spatial activities;
- Sixty-one mining communities were sensitised and supplied with seedlings to promote the Alternative Livelihood Project in 4 zones;
- To ensure that the net impact of mining is positive, the MC is collaborated with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate mining operations in the country;
- Regional Spatial Development Frameworks and District Structure Plans were produced.

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

Government's medium-term policies under GSGDA II in this focus area are aimed at: maintaining the environmental integrity of coastal areas; improving the policy and institutional framework for effective coastal resource management; protecting coastal forests, wetlands and marine areas; and reducing pollution and poor sanitation in the coastal areas. The key indicators adopted for monitoring progress towards the attainment of these objectives include:

- Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements;
- Proportion of investment in fisheries management;
- Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded; 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, government continued to invest in relocation programmes and construction of control structures. The Atorkor/Dzita/Anyanui Phase 3 Coastal Protection works in the Volta Region and the Ngyiresia Coastal Protection Works in the Western Region were completed. The other coastal protection projects prioritized for 2014 include the Aboadze, Sakumono, Nkontompo, Ada, Adjoa near Takoradi and New Takoradi coastal protection projects. Total resource spent on these coastal protection projects in 2014 is estimated at US\$212,016,042.40, representing about 74.5% of planned expenditure.

Table 4.19: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	40% (US\$78,805,045)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	NA	74.5% (US\$212,016,042.40)	Significant progress
2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Amount of investment in fisheries management	GH¢3,156.704	GH¢10,062.632	GH¢97,538,900	GH¢18,074,641	Target not achieved
4. Level of pollution of coastal waters and main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD5) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	NA 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 Concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of 26 industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	NA	NA Concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of 34 industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Lack of data

Source: MLNR/EPA, 2014

Data on proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded are currently not available, but the total amount of resources invested in fisheries management in 2014 was estimated at GH¢18,074,641 compared with GH¢10,062,632.37 in 2013. The resources were allocated to activities related to the establishment of effective Community-based Committees for fisheries resource management, construction of the Fisheries College at Anomabo, and the regular and preparatory activities for the development of landing sites. Landing site development plans were developed for 10 out of 17 landing sites, whilst three out of ten were validated and approved by communities.

Comprehensive data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons continued not to be available, however it is estimated that lagoons in Ghana are grossly polluted with very high biochemical, and bacteriological quantities and nutrient loads, due to the location of several manufacturing industries including fish canning, food processing, oil refinery, aluminium processing plants, textiles, metals and chemical industry in the catchment areas of these lagoons. An analysis of the effluent quality of 34 manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema areas, undertaken in 2014 showed that the concentrations of BOD₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of industrial effluent sampled continued to be 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 2014 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) continued to implement the restructured Coastal Zone Sanitation Programme, and monitor it to ensure efficient implementation;
- The Hydrological Services Department constructed various storm water concrete drainage systems across the country, including those in Nima, Sakaman, and Goaso;
- To enforce Fisheries Laws and Regulations on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, 79 fishing vessels were fitted with Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS). The VMS aided the arrest of 14 vessels that were prosecuted for their involvement in IUU fishing activities. In addition, over 1000 illegal fishing nets and 300 generators and accessories were confiscated by the Fisheries Enforcement Unit;
- To sustainably manage the fisheries resources, 9,000 canoes were registered and 530 vessels of all categories licensed; and
- The construction of Fisheries cold store at New Takoradi was completed, bringing the total number of cold stores constructed to six.

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

The medium-term policies in this focus area under GSGDA II are aimed at ensuring sustainable use of wetlands and water resources, through the adoption of integrated water resources management. To monitor progress towards the achievement of objectives in this focus area, indicators adopted include:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though data on percentage degraded wetlands and mangrove areas is not currently available, Ghana has five Ramsar sites of international importance, which have been duly gazetted as protected areas. They are Densu Delta, Songor, Keta Complex, Muni-Pomadze, and Sakumo Lagoons. The wetlands located in the forest and wildlife reserves are those in the Mole National Park, Black Volta, Sene, Bia, and Owabi Wildlife Sanctuaries, while those outside the conserved wetland areas are the rivers Ankobra and Pra. Efforts continued to be made to ensure that these designated protected and wetland areas are effectively managed through the enactment of appropriate legislation to protect wetlands from degradation.

Meanwhile, the per capita share of raw water resources is estimated at 1,942m³/person in 2014. This represents 1.72% decrease from the 2013 level of 1,976m³/person. The total number of major raw water users with valid permits increased from 203 in 2013 to 245 in 2014, and led to a total raw water withdrawals (both surface and ground water) of 490 million m³/yr in 2014, representing 3.16% increase over the 2013 withdrawals of 475 million m³/yr (Table 4.20)

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2014. In contrast to the situation in 2013, the number of new water

basin offices and management boards established increased from six in 2013 to eight in 2014. The existing ones continued to be strengthened and made to operate efficiently.

Table 4.20: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Number of Basins Management Structures established	6	6	8	6	Target not achieved
3. Per capita share of raw water resources	2018 m ³ /person	1976 m ³ /person	1942 m ³ /person	1942 m ³ /person	Target achieved
4. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	400 million m ³ /yr	475 million m ³ /yr	490 million m ³ /yr	490 million m ³ /yr	Target achieved

Source: MWRWH/MLNR, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) finalized 22 community watershed and management plans and a GIS based monitoring and evaluation system developed in the Upper East and Upper West regions;
- Programmes were initiated by the Water Resources Commission to efficiently regulate and manage the utilization of fresh water resources to ensure the sustained availability of good quality water for all domestic water supply, hydro power generation, irrigation, aquaculture, ecosystems, mining and industrial consumption;
- Routine measures were carried out, especially in the identification and permitting of water users, as well as monitoring of water use activities of existing permit holders;
- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing launched the Riparian Buffer Zone Policy and initiated pilot schemes to develop and maintain buffers in the Densu, Tano and White Volta river basins to conserve and preserve the water bodies as well as provide valuable socio-economic service;
- A demonstration project was completed using participatory campaigns of reforestation to restore the Black Volta and its tributaries within the Bole and Sawla/Tuna/Kalba districts in the Northern Region of Ghana;
- Sections of the Black Volta were dredged and reforested using community volunteers to restore river channels to reduce flooding and the degraded banks. In addition over 80 people were trained in improved charcoal production to reduce the level of degradation in the area; and
- Public awareness and education campaigns were enhanced to sensitize the public on the proper use of water resources. Furthermore, 186 police prosecutors and 230 media personnel in 8 regions were trained to assist in enforcing compliance of water use regulations, educating the public, and improving on media reportage.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

Government's policy objective in the medium-term in this focus area is aimed at promoting effective waste management and reducing noise pollution. The indicators adopted to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%);
- Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions;
- PM₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though comprehensive data on the national capacity for effective solid waste disposal are not available, data in 2013 show that Ghana has four engineered landfill sites, and 70% of the solid waste generated in major towns and cities in Ghana is properly disposed of. On the other hand, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to institute measures to enhance monitoring and enforcement of regulations and the number of companies complying with EA and EMP permits continued to increase from 2,644 in 2013 to 3,422 in 2014, and achieved the target set for 2014.

Table 4.21: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%)	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/cities) = 70%	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	NA	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	3,422 companies	Target achieved
3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level	NA	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 14 µg/m ³ /Max:715µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 69 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/ Odorkor = Nil	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140µg/m ³ / Max:407µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 µg/m ³ / Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: 141µg/m ³ / Max: 227 µg/m ³	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa =Min: 140µg/m ³ / Max:407µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction =Min: 112 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: 141µg/m ³ / Max: 227 µg/m ³	Target achieved

Source: MESTI, 2014

Using a network of 14 selected air quality monitoring stations along the AIUR Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra, EPA has developed ambient air quality stations for particle pollution, also known as Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The analysis of the results from the monitoring stations shows pollution levels still high in 2014. Electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken on 900 telecommunication

masts and base stations across the country for the telecommunication industry and radio stations, representing about 25% of the expected total exercise (Table 4.21).

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) introduced the national sanitation campaigns and strengthened the regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences;
- A new Tema Sanitary Landfill and 600-TPD Recycling and Composting Facility (ACARP) were commissioned by a private sector waste management company with support from Ghana to serve the Greater Accra catchment area over the next 15 years. The ACARP increased the intake of solid waste received on daily basis. Greater Accra generates 2,000 tonnes of solid waste per day of which 75%-80% are collected;
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in collaboration with relevant MDAs continued to promote the education of the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens, as well as improper waste disposal;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) continued its collaborative partnership programme with Apex-PCCL to start a motor vehicle emission testing in Ghana. The emission standards were finalized and trial testing of motor vehicles was undertaken in 2014;
- Under the Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure (*Akoban*) Programme, the EPA enlisted 50 new companies in the rating programme and held training programmes for them. Disclosure was done for a total of 100 manufacturing industries;
- Field verification and compliance enforcement visits were undertaken for 50 mining companies;
- The Environmental Protection Agency initiated a process to extend the “AKOBEN” programme, an environmental performance rating and disclosure tool, to other sectors such as hospitals, hotels, industry and districts assemblies, is to ensure that these sectors adhere to approved and standardised environmental protection policy as well as protect the environment from any pollution and hazardous threats, which are detrimental to the health of all. Under the AKOBEN initiative, the environmental performance of mining and manufacturing operations is assessed using a five-colour rating scheme- gold, green, blue, orange and red indicating environmental performance ranging from excellent to poor. The AKOBEN ratings are evaluated by analysing more than a hundred performance indicators that include quantitative data as well as qualitative and visual information. These ratings measure the environmental performance of companies based on their day-to-day operations once they have successfully cleared their Environmental Impact Assessments and obtained their environmental permit to operate.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the management of natural resources

Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management at the local level poses a challenge in the effective natural resource management. To address this challenge entails enhancing the capacity of communities to effectively participate in the management of natural resources. The strategies implemented in 2014 in this focus area were aimed at achieving this above policy objective. The indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objective include:

- The number of Social Responsibility Contracts/ Agreements (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:

In 2014, a total of 1,056,125 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve 651,257 m³ and off-reserve 404,867 m³), representing 53% of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of, at most, 2,000,000 m³. This compares with the total of 758,399 m³ of timber harvested, about 38% of AAC, (on-reserve 491,478 m³ and off-reserve 266,928 m³) in 2013. 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 2014. The ratio of revenue sharing on-reserve, remains at 50% for Forestry Commission and 50% for other stakeholders, while the revenue sharing formula on off-reserve which was revised in 2010 in favour of other stakeholders as 60% of revenue, remained unchanged in 2014 (Table 4.22). The signing of benefit sharing agreements on plantations were completed for one (1) private/commercial developer and no signing for modified taungya system farmers; while 609 property marks for timber exploitation were renewed in 2014.

Forty eight Social Responsibility Contracts/Agreements (SRC/A) were signed in the forestry sub-sector under the National Plantation Development Programme and no signing for natural forest. This compares with 20 for plantation development programmes in 2013, and none for natural forest. Royalty disbursement to stakeholders by Forestry Commission in 2014 amounted to GH¢7,336,354, with outstanding balance of GH¢6,700,336 yet to settle.

Available data on the total number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes shows that no community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes in 2014, since no funds were released by Government, compared with the target of 100 communities set in GSGDA II. This contrasts with the situation in 2012 when 91 communities were involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes, of which 91 were on-reserve communities and none for off-reserve communities.

Table 4.22: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Level of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	789,441 (39% of AAC)	758,399 m ³ (38% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	1,056,125 m ³ (53% of AAC)	Target achieved
2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	Target achieved
	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	
3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes	389 communities (On-Reserve communities = 186; Off-Reserve communities = 213)	91 communities (On-Reserve communities = 91; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	100 communities (On-Reserve communities = 100; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (On-Reserve communities = 0; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- Cabinet gave approval to the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) Bill to give legal backing to the disbursements of mineral-generated funds to local mining communities, but also provide assured financial support to key mining sector agencies for implementation of planned activities;
- The FC continued to enhance community participation in environmental and natural resource management through awareness creation as well as promoting governance in decision-making;
- Thirty (30) additional management plans were reviewed but none was approved, published and distributed during the year; and
- The FC facilitated by provided resources for the one National, ten Regional and forty six District Forest Fora to meet and strengthen forest governance at the local levels.

4.4.9 Climate Variability and Change

The impact of increased emissions from greenhouses and effects of rapid industrialisation has attracted global attention as major development issues. The medium-term policies under GSGDA II are aimed at enhancing the capacity of the relevant agencies to adapt to climate change impact, mitigate the impact of climate variability and generally promote a green economy. The indicators adopted to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated;
- Level of Greenhouse gases emissions;
- Global Green Economy index for Ghana; and
- Number of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research

Status of Selected Indicators:

Following the launch of the National Climate Change Policy in July 2014, interventions continued to be implemented to ensure that issues of climate change are mainstreamed into the planning processes at the national, regional and district levels. In 2014, five more MDAs compared with four in 2013, integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective sector strategies. Efforts continued to be made to ensure that the Sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans prepared by MDAs and MMDAs take into consideration the need to enhance their capacity for sustainable development and to protect the environment.

Data on the level of greenhouse gases emissions, Global Green Economy index for Ghana, and the number of industries using methods based on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) concepts to assess carbon stocks remained unavailable. However, the government continued to show its commitment to the climate agenda by participating in the global dialogue and negotiations, whilst implementation of readiness activities for REDD+ in Ghana under the Forest Carbon Partnership Agreement progressed.

Table 4.23: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	NA	4 Sectors	5 sectors	5 sectors	Target achieved
2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions (million tonnes)	NA	33.7	39.3	NA	Lack of data
3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MEST, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- In July, Ghana launched the National Climate Change Policy and National Environmental Policy to demonstrate the country's commitment to sustainable development devoid of pollution, environmental degradation and deforestation;
- The Government showed its commitment to climate change issues by featuring in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings and engaging in various climate change negotiations;
- The implementation of readiness activities for REDD+ in Ghana under the Forest Carbon Partnership Agreement continued during the year; and
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture promoted activities that are intended to ultimately reduce the negative effects of climate change on the farm family, including promotion of dry season farming, procuring and distributing tree seedlings (8,375 grafted mangoes, 2,000 cassia and 2,250 shea) to the beneficiary farmers for planting. This was to protect and enrich the buffer zones/river banks (riverine vegetation) of the perennial water bodies being used for irrigation.

4.4.10 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The implementation of medium-term priority policies in this focus area is aim at enhancing national capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability. To monitor progress towards the achievement of this objective, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs) affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding); and
- Number of communities trained in disaster preventions and managements (especially bush fires and flooding).

Status of Selected Indicators:

In 2014, 23 external shocks, with negative impact on rural communities and their economic activities, especially agriculture, were monitored. These include bush fires, occurrence of droughts, conflicts, and occurrence of floods.

Though data on the total number of MMDAs affected by the incidence of bush fire and flooding in 2014 is not available, it is projected to be lower than the situation in 2013 due to the decline in the overall incidence of bush fire and flooding across the country in 2014.

The recorded incidence of bush fire declined from 661 in 2013 to 106 in 2014, with the bulk of the incidence occurring in Upper West Region (52.8%) and Brong Ahafo Region (30.2%) in contrast to the pattern in 2013 when the bulk of the incidence occurring in Brong Ahafo Region (25.7%), Central Region (20.3%), and Ashanti Region (18.6%). On the other hand, 121,025 persons were affected by floods, rainstorms and windstorms nationwide, with 107,299 persons displaced, 45 injured and 41 dead. Three hundred disaster and emergency operations were undertaken by NADMO including bushfires, anthrax, army worms, wind storms and flooding.

Meanwhile 125 participants attended various, capacity building programmes in disaster management, including conflict and crisis management, while 3,203 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) were established with total national membership of 56,275.

Table 4.24: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	37	<37	NA	Lack of data
2. Number of communities trained in disaster preventions and managements (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA	NA	NA (125 participants attended various capacity building courses in disaster management)	Lack of data

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following strategies and activities were undertaken in 2014 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) issued 4,574 Fire Certificates to various organizations and establishments nationwide;
- The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) undertook public education on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation;
- The NADMO formed volunteer groups and supported disaster victims with relief items;
- The NADMO helped reduce the number of flood disaster victims through desilting of drains in major flood prone areas and public education on disaster prevention and mitigation;
- In the agricultural sector, early warning systems and emergency preparedness initiatives were initiated to improve the ability of the sector to respond to outbreaks such as, natural hazards and other natural calamities;
- To reduce the impact of disasters on farm families and their communities MOFA established disaster management committees;
- To minimize the shocks and impacts of disasters on farm families, various preventive and mitigation initiatives were carried out in the regions including formation of fire volunteer groups/brigades by almost all the Regions, vaccination of livestock against diseases;

- MOFA collaborated with NADMO and the District Environmental Health Office to clean and de-silt drains to prevent or at least reduce flooding and its attendant damage to humans and property; and
- Selected staffs of MOFA were trained in climate risk assessment and vulnerability mapping using GIS as a planning tool for the formulation of climate-resilient agricultural plans and the measurement of impacts of interventions. Two training programmes were conducted for 25 RTIMP staff, Agricultural Extension, and Research staff.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 29% of the 69 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their targets, or made significant/steady progress, 34.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, whilst 36.2% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

All staple crops, except maize recorded increases over the previous year's output on account of increased area under cultivation in 2014. This therefore strengthened Ghana's food self-sufficiency position as the total food production for human consumption increased by 2.4% and far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs in 2014. The volume of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, which recorded two consecutive years of decline, recorded an increase in 2014. Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock continued to improve in 2014, with the poultry sector still leading the growth. The total annual domestic fish production contributed about 1.2% to the GDP in 2014 compared to 1.4% in 2013.

The contribution of the mining and quarries sub-sector to overall GDP reduced significantly in 2014 on the account of the poor performance of the oil and mineral sub-sectors. The downturn in global prices of oil and minerals, especially gold, negatively impacted on production, and led to significant revenue losses to government and job cuts. Environmental degradation 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.

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

4.5.1 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

Improved Agricultural Productivity

The production of foundation seed for selected staple crops declined in 2014, while that for cash crops improved. The relative share of foundation seed produced was highest among rice and maize, whilst those for cowpea and soybean were the least. As a result of inadequate supply of foundation seeds, most farmers resorted to using farmer-saved seeds which have relatively poor germination and yields. It is therefore important to prioritise interventions in this area to ensure that staple crop farmers have access to improved seeds.

Efforts at improving access to, and utilization of fertilizer and agro-chemicals to improve productivity continued in 2014. However, due to the inability of Government to implement the Fertilizer Subsidy Programme, the quantity of solid fertilizer available to farmers was limited, and most farmers, especially vegetable farmers on irrigation sites, resorted to the use of liquid fertilizer formulations only. Also a significant number of unregistered agro-input dealers and mobile sales of agro-inputs persist in contravention of the Pesticide and Fertilizer Laws. It is therefore important to intensifying the efforts at enforcing the Pesticide and Fertilizer Law, as well as re-structuring the Fertilizer Subsidy Programme to ensure sustainability and effectiveness. In addition, the initiative to establish a fertiliser production plant in the Western Region to boost local supply of fertilizer should be pursued.

Efforts to improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanization services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2014, with the strengthening of the capacity of the existing Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs); distribution of various agricultural machinery to farmers; establishment of more animal traction centres; as well as training of farmers and tractor operators in the proper operations, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, and combine harvesters. However, application of farm power machinery remains low and total farm area serviced by farm mechanization centres across the country has not recorded any significant improvement. There is therefore the need to intensify the programmes, as well as pursue innovative ways to ensure that mechanized services are made available to farmers in more effective manner. This could include promoting machinery hire purchase and lease schemes; and supporting the private sector to manufacture and assemble appropriate and affordable agriculture machinery, tools, and other equipment locally.

The capacity of AEAs continued to be augmented to deliver extension services, however the ability to reach more farmers and undertake more agricultural extension activities within the districts remains unchanged. Innovative approaches such as using the formation of FBOs, community field demonstrations, study tours, field days, farmer field schools and e-agriculture have been adopted to bridge access gap in information. However the pace of implementing these interventions remains slow. It is therefore recommended that more efforts are invested in these innovative approaches to ensure the delivery of improved technologies and methods to farmers. In addition there is the need to explore the possibility of promoting the private sector led extension services by creating space for the private sector to effectively participate in extension service delivery.

Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Efforts continued to be made to develop the capacity of the country to reduce post-harvest losses, including training of farmers in post-harvest management practices, construction of warehouses and pack houses, and the expansion of the buffer stock programme. However, post-harvest losses remain high. It is therefore important to aggressively pursue a comprehensive post production management programme with the capacity to draw on the strength of both small-scale and large-scale agro-processing as well as private sector capacities and resources. These should include: promoting cottage level agro-processing industries with interventions to enhance access to machinery and quality of products; strengthening collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro-processing, storage and marketing; improving supply chain management for developing product clusters; providing incentives for the development of post-harvest management

infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships; and developing effective postharvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels.

To improve domestic marketing of Ghanaian produce a number of interventions were implemented in 2014. These include: enhancing food distribution outlets; introduction of grading and standardization systems; and the development of new products for the market. These efforts are beginning to yield positive results with locally produced goods, especially rice, competing favourably with the imported ones. It is therefore recommended that these efforts be intensified and sustained.

The implementation of the strategic initiatives under EMQAP and other such interventions appear to have had some positive impact on the volume and value of agriculture exports in 2014. The volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, recorded marginal improvements in 2014 following a decline in 2013. It is therefore recommended that the interventions implemented in 2014 to reverse the decline in volume and value of agriculture exports be sustained and intensified.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture

The total area cropped under irrigation declined in 2014, with corresponding decline in the land intensification ratio, and the percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation. The decline in overall crop area under irrigation resulted from the decline in formal area under irrigation while area under informal irrigation recorded improvement with corresponding increase in land intensification ratio, and the percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation. To reverse the situation it is important to ensure that the Ghana Irrigation Development Policy which is aimed at bringing significant cultivated areas under irrigation is effectively implemented. This will include the rehabilitation of broken down irrigation facilities, the construction of modern irrigation facilities, improved water delivery systems, Accra Plain project and good cultural practices.

The share of credit to agriculture, excluding cocoa by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) recorded marginal improvement in 2014, however it remains low in the ranking of priority areas of lending. This trend continued to pose a significant challenge to the long-term national development objective of attracting private capital to the Agriculture Sector as well as reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture modernization, including infrastructure. It is therefore important to prioritise the development of appropriate framework for long-term financing of agriculture and aquaculture with particular attention to smallholder farmers, for policy action. The possibility for establishing an insurance scheme to protect farmers against natural disasters such as drought and floods, as well as a special pension scheme for farmers should be explored.

Promote Selected Crops Development

Though six out of the eleven selected staple crops recorded declines in yields in 2014, all staple crops, except maize recorded increases in total output on account of increased area under cultivation. The average yield of all staple crops remained the same as in 2013, while total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased by 2%. It is therefore recommended that the underlying cause of the five staple crops recording declines in yields be investigated with the view to reversing the situation.

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in the roots and tubers than in the cereal. Cassava, plantain and cocoyam recorded improvements in food surplus, whilst deficit in rice demand widened. It is therefore important to introduce measures to halt and reverse the widening gap in rice production.

The total volume of cocoa beans purchased increased in 2014 and the development and export of sheanut, cashew and coffee continued to be accelerated with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and the continuing revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops. 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 2014. 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.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock continued to improve in 2014, whilst total imports of meat and other livestock products decreased. The poultry sector continued to lead the growth in the production of livestock. To sustain the progress made, it is important to intensify the efforts that led to the improvement in production, including the supply of improved livestock breeds to farmers, sustainability of the credit-in-kind projects after its completion (in both pigs and small ruminants), the cockerel project, and investments in veterinary services, particularly improvement in disease control mechanisms and capacity building for community livestock workers.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

Total domestic fish production declined in 2014 with the major source of decline arising from marine and inland capture fisheries. Although production from aquaculture increased, the rate of growth was not significant enough to drastically reduce the country's over-dependence on captured fishes. To significantly transform aquaculture development and enhance domestic fish production, the implementation of the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan aimed at increasing aquaculture production from 27,000 tonnes in 2012 to 100,000 tonnes by 2016 should be intensified.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the 2,517 activities approved for implementation in 2014, about 1,621 were implemented at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.64 compared to 0.73 in 2013. This had negative implication for the attainment of the target in this sub-sector in 2014. There is therefore the need for the MOFA to continue to strengthen its internal processes for effective execution and implementation of programmes and projects. The existing processes under the GIFMIS should also be improved to ensure that budgetary resources are released on time to allow for smooth implementation of planned activities.

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The mineral sub-sector continued to record a generally poor performance in 2014, largely on the account of the downturn in global prices of these minerals, especially gold. The declining global prices led to downsizing of the mining companies, and significant job losses. Overall investment into the sub-sector and direct fiscal benefits from mineral production, including royalties, taxes, corporate social responsibility and contribution to total merchandise exports, all declined accordingly. This bring into focus the need to diversify the sub-sector away from the export of the mineral resources in their raw forms into value added products, in order to reduce their vulnerability to global price fluctuations. In addition this will ensure that sub-sector is effectively linked to the rest of the economy and provide jobs.

Other challenges faced by the sub-sector that require effective action are: relatively weak management of artisanal and small-scale mining, especially the menace of illegal mining (galamsey); weak inter-agency collaboration on issues involving environmental management in the mining industry; poor community participation in the management of mineral resources; and weak capacity of artisanal and small-scale miners for efficient mining practices.

It is therefore important to accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions related to: diversifying the mineral production base of the country; reducing social conflicts in mining communities by implementing guidelines for effective corporate social responsibility, compensation policies by mining companies, and use of mineral royalties by District and Municipal Assemblies; improving support to small-scale miners (SSM); and improving inter-agency coordination for effective environmental management in the mining industry.

Biodiversity

A number of interventions continued to be implemented to halt further loss of biodiversity and ensure rich biodiversity. These include the revision of the National Diversity Strategy and Action Plan; implementation of management prescriptions for the 30 approved Forest Reserves Plans; and protection of the nation's Protected Areas. However, the greatest challenge facing the country in the management of the country's biodiversity is weak inter-agency coordination in the implementation of planned interventions, and lack of timely and comprehensive data to monitor the progress and impact of biodiversity interventions. It is therefore important for an efficient monitoring system to be established with agreed indicators and targets, to produce comprehensive data on a timely basis for assessment. A coordinated institutional arrangement should be established with clear roles and responsibilities for agencies involved in implementing planned national biodiversity interventions.

Protected Areas

Estimates show that 32% of the current forest reserves are degraded and need either a rehabilitation or reforestation to enhance their productive capacity. The loss is mainly due to the conversion of close forests to open forests, agriculture development, settlement and wildfires. Overall the number of infractions on the protected areas recorded in 2014 increased by 35.6% compared to the target of 20%. This constitutes a major concern for the existing

protected areas, and requires intensifying the effort to enforcing the existing laws and regulations on protected areas. The current number of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas constitutes the permanent forest estate of Ghana which is under the control of the Forestry Commission. Though the number of protected area staff continued to increase in 2014, significant capacity gap exists in maintaining forest reserve boundaries; controlling of illegal activities in forest reserves; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; and collaborating with other stakeholder institutions in managing and protecting the forest estate. It is therefore recommended that more effort is made in enhancing the capacity of the protected area staff to effectively discharge their work.

Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Available estimates show increasing degradation of the country's forest estate, while the rate of replacement through afforestation remains slow despite the adoption of the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy. In 2014, no plantations were established by government, thereby falling short of the target and the previous year's outturn.

The major challenge confronting the smooth implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy is inadequate resources. To overcome this constraint and sustain the implementation of the strategy, the Forest Investment Programme initiated by the Forestry Commission should be given the necessary support to mobilize adequate funding for the implementation of interventions aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana. In addition innovative approaches should be developed by the Forestry Commission to mobilize internally generated resources for the implementation of the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy.

Efforts continued to be made to improve land administration and management. The focus of policy interventions in 2014 were: strengthening of the legislative framework for land administration; strengthening customary land administration; decentralizing and improving business and land service delivery processes; developing maps and spatial data for land administration; and improving revenue mobilization. However, land administration and management continued to be challenged by a number of legal and institutional weaknesses including outdated 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. Also the efforts at establishing more Customary Land Secretariats need to be sustained, whilst strengthening the collaboration between the Lands Commission and the Judiciary for the streamlining of the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution, and minimizing the excessive land litigations. The ongoing Customary Boundary Demarcation exercise should also be accelerated.

Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

Marine ecosystems and coastal zones in Ghana continued to be affected by coastal erosion, fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove degradation; industrial water pollution; and domestic sanitation. The economic activities, life, and properties of coastal communities continue to be endangered by tidal waves resulting in serious sea erosion. A number of interventions continued to be implemented to restore the economic and social life of

communities in affected areas, including construction of control structures and construction of landing beaches.

Following the slow start of most of these projects in 2011 and 2012, the pace of work continued to pick up in 2014 with about 74.5% of planned expenditure expended compared to 49.8% in 2013. The completion of these coastal restoration initiatives is expected to halt the degradation of the coastal areas and bring relief to communities in affected areas. It is therefore important to sustain the pace of implementation of these projects to ensure early completion, as well as expand the scope of projects to cover affected new communities.

Data to assess the extent of lagoon pollution is still not available, however lagoons in Ghana are estimated to be grossly polluted. Latest data on lagoon pollution dates back to 1994, and the recommendation made in the 2011, 2012 and 2013 Annual Progress Reports (APRs) for the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovations (MESTI) to undertake comprehensive assessment studies on regular basis to provide evidence for effective policy making is yet to be acted upon. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taken to realize this objective.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Current data on the extent of degradation on wetlands are still not available, efforts continued to be made to ensure that these wetland areas are effectively managed through the enactment of appropriate legislation. The recommendations made in 2011, 2012 and 2013 for the Wildlife Division and MESTI to institute efficient mechanism to ensure that there is regular data on this important indicator for effective decision-making are yet to be acted upon. It is therefore recommended that these relevant institutions prioritize these issues for the necessary attention in their respective work programme. Meanwhile the per capita share of raw water resources declined by 1.8% in 2014, arising out of increasing total freshwater withdrawals (both surface water and groundwater). For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2014 with establishment of new water basin offices and management boards. To ensure sustainability of this initiative the new water basin offices and management boards should be adequately resourced.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

Comprehensive data on the national capacity for effective solid waste disposal is not available in 2013, however data in 2013 suggest that significant proportion of the solid waste generated in major towns and cities in Ghana are properly disposed of. The current challenge for waste disposal however is lack of adequate engineered landfill sites for waste disposal. Over the last ten years, at least seven temporary dumping grounds have been used in the Accra area to dispose the city's solid waste, whilst nearly all recycling in Ghana is carried out by the informal recycling sector. To address these emerging challenges it is important to explore opportunities for new investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Meanwhile analysis of the air quality along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra shows high levels of pollution in these

selected areas. It is therefore important for MESTI, EPA and the various MMDAs to institute measures to enforce regulations on air pollution.

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. The Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources continued to create space and develop appropriate instruments for the involvement of local communities in the management of natural resource. 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 2014. However, no community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes in 2014 as a result of lack of funds. To reverse this situation and sustain the progress made in the previous years, it is important to prioritize the interventions for budgetary resource allocation.

Climate Variability and Change

Following the launch of the National Climate Change Policy in July 2014, interventions continued to be implemented to ensure that issues of climate change are mainstreamed into the planning processes at the national, regional and district levels. Sectors and districts continued to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective strategies. The current challenge, however, is the weak monitoring framework and inadequate data on key indicators for tracking progress. It is therefore recommended that the necessary arrangement be instituted to ensure data are readily available on key climate change monitoring indicators such as level of Greenhouse gases emissions (million tonnes), Global Green Economy index for Ghana, and number of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research

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 2014. The key among them were bushfire outbreaks and flooding. Though data on MMDAs affected by these external shocks was not available it was projected to be low due to decline in the overall national incidence. The national preparedness in dealing with such disasters continued to improve through a number of Government interventions. However, capacity and resource challenges persist for key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of fire outbreaks and floods, including Ghana National Fire Service and NADMO. 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 effort to shifting the focus of operations of these institutions from mitigation to preventive measures should be sustained.

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 structural transformation. The effective integration of the activities in the oil and gas industry into the rest of the economy will catalyse the diversification of the economy. In the medium-term, the development of the oil and gas sub-sector will be a major factor to the transformation of the economy. The transformation agenda will be driven by the following priorities:

- Oil and gas industry development and its effective linkage to the rest of the economy;
- Strengthening of the regulatory regime with the passage of relevant laws including the Petroleum Production and Exploration law;
- Local content development;
- Employment creation;
- Protection of the environment; and
- Transparency in revenue management.

5.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2014

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 made against set 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:

- Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion);
- Number of barrel of oil production and cubic feet of gas production per year;
- The share of oil and gas activities in GDP; and
- Percent of oil and gas processed within country

Status of Selected Indicators:

Oil Development and Production

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field in 2014 was 37,201,691 barrels (101,976 bopd), compared with the 2014 National Budget estimate of 33,955,644 barrels (93,029 bopd) and the 2013 actual production of 35,587,558 barrels (Table 5.1). Total production from Saltpond Field was 95,093 barrels as against 105,040 barrels in 2013, representing a 9.5% decline in production. The average Jubilee crude oil price for 2014 was US\$103.504 per

barrel against a projected price of US\$93.34 per barrel. The price was below the previous year's average price of US\$106.945 per barrel. Meanwhile, the amount of new investment in oil and gas exploration increased by 44.2% to US\$2.35 billion in 2014 and exceeded the projected investment of US\$0.57 billion.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

The significance of the oil and gas sector to the economy continued to grow. Overall, the mining and quarrying sub-sector registered a growth rate of 6.9% in 2014, against the target of 12.1%. However the oil and gas sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 18.2% and exceeded the target of 15.2% set for 2014. Their share in GDP was estimated at 6.9% in 2014, compared with 6.06% in 2013 and 4.6% in 2012.

Gas and Oil Processing and Utilization

A key objective under GSGDA II is to prioritise the oil and gas production for domestic utilization, including for electricity generation and domestic industrial value creation. As at December 2013, the gas from the Jubilee Field was still being re-injected into the wells. In 2014 gas was received at Atuabo Gas Processing Plant after the Jubilee Partners offshore facilities were interconnected to the Western Corridor Gas Infrastructure (WCGI) offshore (pipeline end terminal). The Petroleum Commission gave a temporary permit to Ghana National Gas Company for gas to pass through the offshore pipeline. Total natural gas exported from the Jubilee Field to the Atuabo Gas Processing Plant was 1,906.39 MMScf (382.77 MMScf in November 2014 and 1,523.62 MMScf in December 2014). Also a Gas Master Plan was prepared by the Ministry of Petroleum to provide the framework for the infrastructure development priorities that will contribute to the development of the country's natural gas resources and security of energy supply.

Meanwhile, the Plan of Development (PoD) for the Sankofa-Gye Nyame (SGN) fields of the Offshore Cape Three Points (OCTP) block was approved by Parliament with the necessary commercial contracts ratified. Technical appraisal work indicates combined petroleum reserves of 131.3 million barrels of crude oil, 1.07 trillion cubic feet of gas and 30 million barrels of oil equivalent of condensate. It is expected that the first oil from SGN Field will be in the third quarter of 2017, whilst production of first gas exports will be in the first quarter of 2018.

Regulations

As part of the effort to strengthen and ensure the efficient management of the oil and gas sector, a draft Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill, to replace PNDC Law 84, 1984, was laid before Parliament. Meanwhile, 8 new Petroleum Agreements (PA) were ratified by Parliament, namely:

- Expanded Shallow Water Tano Block with CAMAC;
- Offshore Central Tano Block with Amni International;
- Offshore Cape Three Points South PA with UB Resources Limited;
- South West Tano Block with Heritage/Blue Star;
- Ultra-Deepwater East Keta Blocks with Heritage/Blue Star;
- Shallow Water Cape Three Points PA with Sahara Energy Fields;
- South-West Cape Three Points PA with A-Z Petroleum Products; and
- South-West Saltpond PA with Britannia-U.

Table 5.1: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	US\$ 1.63 billion	US\$ 0.57 billion	US\$2.35 billion	Target achieved
2. No. of barrels of oil produced and cubic feet of gas production per year	Jubilee Oil: 35,587,558 barrels (bbls) Jubilee Gas: 47.43 billion cubic feet (Bcf) SOPCL: 105,039.60 bbls Total Oil: 35,692,597.60 bbls Total Gas: 47.43 Bcf	Jubilee Oil 36,500,000 bbls Jubilee Gas: 43,800 mmscf SOPCL: 83,950 bbls Total Oil: 36,583,950 bbls Total Gas: 43,800 mmscf Gas Export: 3000 mmscf	Jubilee Oil 37,201,991 bbls Jubilee Gas: 55.8 Bcf SOPCL: 95,092.57 bbls Total Oil: 37,297,083.57 bbls Total Gas: 55.8 Bcf Gas Export: 1.9 Bcf	Target achieved
3. The share of oil and gas activities in GDP/ contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	6.06%	6.84%	6.9%	Target achieved
4. % of oil and gas processed within country: - % used in power generation - % of crude refined locally - Others (incl. fertilizer and petrochemical industry)	0%	NA	108 mmscfd NA NA	Steady progress

Source: Ministry of Petroleum/GNPC, 2014

NB: Gas Export target pertains to only November-December 2014

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote the oil and gas industry in 2014 were as follows:

- Development activities continued in the Tweneboa-Enyera-Ntomme (TEN) Fields. As at end of 2014, the progress on the project was 46.1% against a target of 47.7%;
- Appraisal activities of the West Cape Three Points (WCTP) Block was concluded in December 2014;
- GNPC intensified exploration activities on the inland Voltaian basin. These activities are geared toward enhancing the prospects of the basin and also to establish a petroleum system and thermal maturity in the basin;
- The Rural LPG Promotion Project entered its second phase. Thirteen thousand 6kg LPG cylinders and cook stoves were distributed in Tano South, Ajumako-Anyan-Essiam, Central Gonja and Tolon districts;
- The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MOEP) led in the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) negotiations between the Jubilee Partners and GNPC, leading to the signing of the GSA to satisfy one of the pre-conditions for tie-in between offshore and onshore facilities;
- Tie-in with the Volta River Authority (VRA) pipeline system was successfully carried out at Aboadze. Auxiliary buildings which contain the control rooms, Machine Cabinet rooms, Cathodic Protection room, Transformer room and Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) room at the Esiama Distribution Station (EDS) and Takoradi Regulating and Metering Station (TRMS) were completed;

- Earthworks at the Gas Processing Plant (GPP) and gravel (vibro-stone column) piling were completed; and
- Fabrication of the GPP modules was completed and all components assembled and erected on site. The three main components – the de-butanizer, de-ethanizer and flare stack – were successfully installed, and civil works at the GPP almost completed.

5.2.2 Local Content Development and Employment Creation

To ensure that Ghanaians effectively participate and benefit from the emerging oil and gas industry, GSGDA II identifies a number of interventions to be implemented to build the capacity of Ghanaians to participate in all segments of the industry. In order to monitor progress of implementation of interventions outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies;
- Share and value of service awarded to indigenous companies;
- Percent and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector; and
- Number of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions

Status of Selected Indicators:

A total of 190 companies were registered by the Petroleum Commission (PC) to operate in the sector. Out of this number, 17 of them – comprising four international oil companies (IOCs), 12 foreign service providers, and one local company – submitted their Local Content Report to the PC in accordance with the Local Content legislation. The estimated number of Ghanaians employed was 1,331, representing 71% of a total workforce of about 1,870 in the upstream industry in Ghana. This consists of 58 in management positions, 760 in core-technical positions; and 513 in other positions (Table 5.2).

Out of the total Ghanaian workforce, 101 assumed expatriate positions whilst 136 were promoted to higher positions (Table 5.3).

Table 5.2: Local Content Development and Employment Creation

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	NA	47% (944 contracts)	Lack of data
2. Percentage share and value of service contracts awarded to indigenous companies	US\$93,489,510.00	NA	38.14% (US\$223,875,879.19)	Steady progress
3. Share and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP = 85% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%	NA	71% (1,331 persons)	Steady progress
4. No. of Ghanaians in: - management, - technical and - other positions	NA	NA	58 persons	Lack of data
	NA	NA	760 persons	Lack of data
	NA	NA	513 persons	Lack of data

Source: Local Content Performance Report and Total Value of Service Report submitted by 9 companies as part of their local content reporting obligations

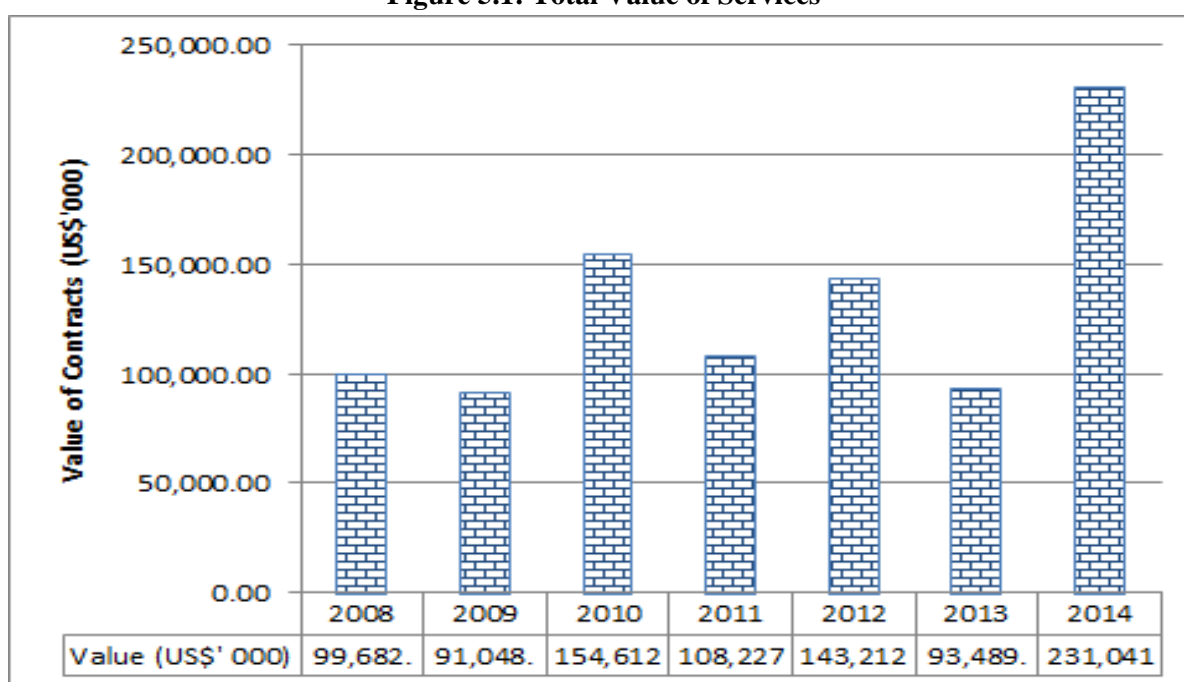
Table 5.3: Number of Ghanaians in Management, Technical and Other positions

	GHANAIS	EXPATRIATES	TOTAL	% Ghanaians
Management	58	74	132	4.36%
Technical Core Staff	760	425	1185	57.10%
Other Staff	513	40	553	38.54%
TOTAL	1331	539	1870	100%

Source: Petroleum Commission, 2014

Since 2008, a total value of US\$921,314,277.26 contracts has been awarded to Ghanaian companies. In 2014 alone, a total value of US\$586,989,365.87 contracts was awarded by the industry, out of which 39.4% (US\$231,041,594.12) was awarded to local companies (Figure 5.1). Contracts included freight forwarding, catering services, time charter party, janitorial services and civil engineering.

Figure 5.1: Total Value of Services



Source: Petroleum Commission, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented in 2014 to promote local content included the following:

- In line with section 8(2) of Act 821, an eight member Local Content Committee was inaugurated and mandated to oversee the effective implementation of LI 2204;
- Following the enactment of LI 2204, a consultative process was initiated with petroleum industry stakeholders to identify ingenious ways to operationalize the provisions of the LI and ensure full compliance;
- As part of the Oil and Gas Capacity Building Project (OGCBP) to enhance capacity in the field of petroleum engineering in-country, a state of the art petroleum engineering laboratory was commissioned at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST);

- The Petroleum Commission designed and built a database to capture Oil and Gas employee profile, to ensure that every expatriate position is being tracked and succession and training plans prudently monitored to eventually localize the expatriate positions;
- A Capacity and Competence (C&C) building framework was developed for local universities to be able to train MSc and PhD level oil and gas professionals, to ensure that educational institutions in Ghana benefit from training and scholarship funds from the International Oil Companies and contractors; and
- A number of Local Content reporting templates to facilitate local content monitoring and performance measurements were developed. These templates were developed to reconcile the requirements of LI 2204 and make it easy for the stakeholder organizations to report on their local content performance.

5.2.3 Protecting the Environment

To ensure environmental safety of the oil and gas industry GSGDA II envisaged the practices in the oil and gas industry to be consistent with international standards on environmental sustainability. In order to track the progress towards attainment of the objective outlined in this focus area, the following indicator was adopted:

- Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit

Status of Selected Indicator:

In 2014 the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of all companies and also inspected all companies to ascertain whether they were complying with the conditions under their Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits. The result of the assessment showed that all companies are compliant with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit (Table 5.4). To strengthen the national capacity for enforcing the environmental safety standards, a National Steering Committee was established to take responsibility for the effective improvement and implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP).

Table 5.4: Protecting the Environment

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	100% (all companies compliant)	100% (all companies compliant)	100% (all companies are compliant with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/EPA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to protect the environment in 2014 included the following:

- As part of the effort to ensure that companies comply with Environmental Assessment Regulations LI 1652, EPA issued a total of 27 permits to companies for exploration, drilling and other activities;
- A number of monitoring activities were undertaken by the EPA with notable ones being a visit to Kwame Nkrumah FPSO operated by Tullow Ghana Ltd and Zeal Environmental Technologies facility to ensure that their activities were in compliance with permitting conditions;
- EPA initiated the update of the 2004 Environmental Sensitivity Atlas. This map gives information on the levels of sensitivity of areas along the country's coastline for decision-making. Three of the coastal regions (i.e. Western, Central and Volta regions) were covered; and
- EPA commissioned a rigid inflatable boat for the purpose of monitoring, inspections and emergency rapid response in the case of reports or suspicious discharge of pollutants in Ghana's maritime waters.

5.2.4 Revenue Management and Transparency

A major objective under GSGDA II in this thematic area is to ensure the efficient and transparent management of revenues from oil and gas production for the benefit of both present and future generations. In order to track progress towards achievement of the objective the following indicators were adopted:

- The level of compliance with the provisions under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act; and
- Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) on behalf of the Government of Ghana, made seven oil liftings in 2014 (two each in the 1st and 2nd quarters, one lifting in the 3rd and two liftings in the 4th quarter) (Table 5.5). This resulted in 6,690,798 barrels of crude oil and total receipts of US\$691.99 million (GH¢1,982.10 million).

Royalties, corporate taxes and rentals raised GOG receipts to US\$978.89 million (GH¢2,774.92 million) compared with a projected budget receipt of US\$777 million (GH¢1,709.40 million) and the 2013 amount of US\$846.77 million (GH¢1,645.59 million). About 18% of the receipts was transferred to GNPC for its operations, whilst the remaining 82% was expected to be allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815).

During the 2014 fiscal year, 51% of GOG net receipts was allocated to ABFA instead of the 70% stipulated by law, however the balance of 49% was allocated to the Stabilisation and Heritage Fund, in a ratio of 7:3 in accordance with the law (Table 5.6).

Table 5.5: GOG Crude Oil Lifting and Sources of Petroleum Receipts by End-December 2014

Item	Qtr1 (liftings)	Qtr2 (liftings)	Qtr3 (liftings)	Qtr4 (liftings)	Total
Total Volume of Lift (in Barrels)					
o/w GOG/GNPC (in Barrels)	1,864,409	1,894,850	987,415	1,944,124	6,690,798
o/w Partners (in Barrels)					
Date of GNPC Lift (in d/m/yy)	16 th Lift: 20-Dec-13 17 th Lift: 29-Jan-14	18 th Lifting: 25- Mar-14 19 th Lifting: 13- May-14	17-July-14	21 st Lifting: 2-Sept-14 22 nd Lifting: 10-Nov-14	
Selling Price Per Barrel (in US\$)	110.965 108.975	107.591 109.25	105.769	98.057 83.807	
Gross Receipts from GOG/GNPC Lifting (in US\$ mn)	204.999	205.441	104.438	177.113	691.991
o/w Royalties (in US\$ 000)	57,074.875	57,197.838	29,077.092	49,311.00	192,660.811
o/w Carried and Participating Interest (in US\$ 000)	147,924.302	148,242.993	75,360.805	127,802.22	499,330.323
Transfer to GNPC (in US\$ 000)	55,218.538	57,237.473	24,471.694	43,784.798	180,712.504
o/w Equity Financing Cost (in US\$000)	15,487.497	18,235.108	2,662.075	7,777.330	44,162.010
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (US\$000)	39,731.042	39,002.366	21,809.619	36,007.468	136,550.494
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting (in US\$ 000)	254,999.460	195,028.793	193,111.437	154,165.596	797,305.285
o/w Royalties from Jubilee (in US\$ mn)					
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (in US\$ mn)					
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts (in US\$ mn)	105.219	46.825	113.145	20.837	286.027
o/w Corporate Income Taxes (in US\$ mn)	105.1049	46.010	112.7782	20.653	284.546
o/w Surface Rentals (in US\$)	17,864.45	655,186.14	60,000.00	174,000.00	907,050.59
o/w Royalties from Saltpond Offshore Co. (3%) (in US\$)	-	151,986.14	-	-	151,986.14
o/w Others (in US\$)	96,013.39	8,248.94	9,767.90	10,052.49	124,082.72
Total GOG Net Receipts (in US\$ mn)					978.018

Source: MOF

Table 5.6: Distribution of Oil Receipts to Allowable Sources in 2014

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr1 (16 th and 17 th Lift)	Qtr2 (18 th and 19 th Lift)	Qtr3 (20 th Lift)	Qtr4 (21 st and 22 nd Lift)	Total
Transfer to GNPC	55,218,538.01	57,237,473.34	24,471,694.21	43,784,797.98	180,712,503.53
o/w Equity Financing Cost	15,487,496.46	18,235,107.76	2,662,075.29	7,777,330.16	44,162,009.67
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	39,731,041.55	39,002,365.8	21,809,618.92	36,007,467.82	136,550,493.86
GOG Net Receipts	254,999,459.72	195,028,792.5	193,111,436.86	154,165,596.08	797,305,285.17

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr1 (16 th and 17 th Lift)	Qtr2 (18 th and 19 th Lift)	Qtr3 (20 th Lift)	Qtr4 (21 st and 22 nd Lift)	Total
from Lifting					
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	02,268,194.45	102,268,194.45	102,268,194.45	102,268,194.45	409,072,777.80
o/w Stabilization Fund	06,911,885.69	64,932,418.64	63,590,269.69	36,328,181.14	271,762,755.16
o/w Heritage Fund	45,819,379.58	27,828,179.42	27,252,972.72	15,569,220.49	116,469,752.21
TOTAL Receipt	310,217,997.73	252,266,265.84	217,583,131.07	197,950,394.06	978,017,788.70

Source: MOF, 2014

Allocation of ABFA to Four Priority Areas

Out of the Annual Budget Founding Amount, 39% was allocated to road and other infrastructure development; 31% to agricultural modernization; 30% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; whilst none was allocated to capacity building (including oil and gas) resulting from both the non-disbursement of the CDB loan for existing projects and the capping of the CDB facility later in 2014 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Utilization of Annual Budget Funding Amount on the Four Priority Areas, 2011-2014

Item	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Expenditure GH¢	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢	% of Total
1. Expenditure and Amortization of Loans for Oil and Gas	20.0	7.6	100.0	19.3	137,920,84	25.4	163.0	30.0
2. Road Infrastructure	227.64	87.0	232.4	45.0	372.0	68.4	215.7	39.0
3. Agricultural Modernization	13.147	5.0	72.7		13.60	2.5	170.6	31.0
4. Capacity Building (including Oil and Gas)	0.750	0.29		21.7	20.18	3.7	-	
Total	261.537	99.89	516.8	100	543.7	100	549.4	100

Source: MOF, 2014

The non-disbursement of the full CDB loan resulted in the government's inability to disburse all of its planned matching funds. The main difference between the 2013 and 2014 utilization of ABFA was the significant decrease in the allocation to road infrastructure from 68.4% to 39% and the non-allocation to capacity building. In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) all petroleum receipts for the 2014 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, on the MOF website and in the Gazette (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	NA	As specified in the PRMA 815	Annual report to Parliament, Reconciliation Report, quarterly petroleum receipts published in gazette	Target achieved
2. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	NA	70% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	\$186.14 million out of \$409.07 million for priority areas	Target not achieved

Source: MOF, 2014

GNPC Utilization of Petroleum Funds

In 2014, an amount of US\$180.7 million was transferred to GNPC from equity financing and net carried and participating interest. About 74.8% of this amount was spent in 2014 compared to 64% in 2013. Jubilee equity financing accounted for 26.2% of the expenditure. The total resources committed to other projects besides Jubilee Field amounted to US\$14.23 million, representing 7.9% of funds transferred to the GNPC. General operational and administrative capital expenditure accounted for 7.2% whilst staff cost was 4.9% of total expenditure in 2014 (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Analysis of Utilization of Transfers to GNPC, 2011-2014

Description	Amount (US\$ million)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Equity Financing		124.63	68.32	44.16
2. 40% of Net Carried and Participating Interest		106.32	154.10	136.55
Total Amount Received	297.96	230.95	222.42	180.71
3. Jubilee Equity Financing Cost	132.48	125.82	76.27	47.41
4. Acquisition & Processing of 2,612sq km of 3D plus other related G&G studies	30.31	-	-	-
5. TEN Project cost	-	-	3.03	-
6. Reservoir Characterization; Voltaian Basin project exp; ICT Upgrade & Organizational Development	-	10.78	-	-
7. Commitments for Projects other than Jubilee		61.67	9.92	14.23
8. Gas Project - Fabrication & Installation of 14km gas pipeline and related cost	28.12	5.59	-	-
9. Staff Cost	17.04	9.01	9.7	8.81
10. General Operational & Administrative & capital expenditure	-	16.27	9.82	12.94
11. BNP Paribas	-	-	31.34	
12. BoG Transfer Charges	-	1.81	2.3	1.81
13. Amount Advanced to Ministry of Finance	-	-	-	50.0
14. Total Expenditure as % of Transfer	207.96 69.8	230.95 100.0	142.39 64.02	135.20 74.8%

Source: MOF, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure prudent management and utilisation of petroleum revenues, the following specific interventions were pursued in 2014:

- Oil and gas revenues allocated as ABFA were disbursed through the 2014 national budget;
- The MOF published the 2014 Annual Petroleum Report; and
- The MOF submitted to Parliament the 2014 Reconciliation Report on the Petroleum Holding Fund.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 54.6% of the 11 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 36.4% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 9% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a less favourable situation than 2013 when about 66.7% of the indicators monitored exceeded/achieved their target, or reflected significant/steady progress.

A number of the recommendations made in the 2013 APR have not been acted upon, and are therefore being raised for the necessary action, in addition to new issues that have emerged from the 2014 report:

1. Government should provide the necessary technical support to the revenue agencies to ensure accuracy and transparency in companies accounting to the country; including prompt and honest payment of various taxes such as corporate income tax or capital gains tax when companies divest their interests;
2. The current efforts by the Ministry of Petroleum to equip local professionals and industries, especially the micro, small and medium scale industries with the relevant capacities to participate effectively in the oil and gas industry should be expanded;
3. The Ministry of Petroleum and the PC should continue engaging local industry in dialogue and initiating capacity building initiatives that will ensure greater preparedness of local industry for the requirements of the oil and gas sector;
4. Government should support the PC with the relevant capacity to develop a comprehensive monitoring and database system for assessing the compliance of international oil exploration and production companies and their sub-contractors with the local content provisions;
5. The Ministry of Petroleum and PC should institute a monitoring mechanism to ensure local content and priority to Ghanaians in job opportunities and procurement practices across the sector;
6. The Ministry of Petroleum and 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;
7. The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with the relevant sector agencies should develop an effective mechanism for ensuring that data on all the agreed indicators are made available for future assessment of progress of implementation of key interventions under the oil and gas development thematic area;
8. Companies do not report accurate data with regards to human resource statistics and the contract awards. Most companies, both local and foreign, have not fully complied with the reporting requirements of the Local Content and Local Participation Regulations, 2013 (LI 2204). It is therefore recommended that PC develop appropriate mechanism to ensure that the requirements of its data collection template are complied with by companies; and
9. The current volatility in the global price of crude oil provides significant challenge for effective implementation of the PRMA. It is therefore recommended that some flexibility be introduced to allow the Petroleum Benchmark Revenue to be reviewed if there are indications that prices and output will change significantly in the course of the year.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

GSGDA II recognises that the pace of socio-economic development of the country is linked directly to the quality of available infrastructure, as well as its human settlements. In this regard, the policies, programmes and projects implemented in this thematic area in 2014 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 development;
- Information Communication Technology development;
- Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure;
- 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

Ghana's central location in the West African sub-region constitutes an important platform for the development of her transport infrastructure into a hub for regional and international trade and commerce. To take advantage of this potential, the policies and programmes implemented in 2014 were aimed at: establishing Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region; creating and sustaining an integrated transport and logistics system that facilitates the efficient movement, storage, packaging and distribution of goods across the country and beyond; creating appropriate environment for private sector participation in the delivery of transport infrastructure; developing adequate skilled human resource base; and developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks. The various modes of transportation within the sector are road, rail, air, sea, and inland water.

Status of Selected Indicators:

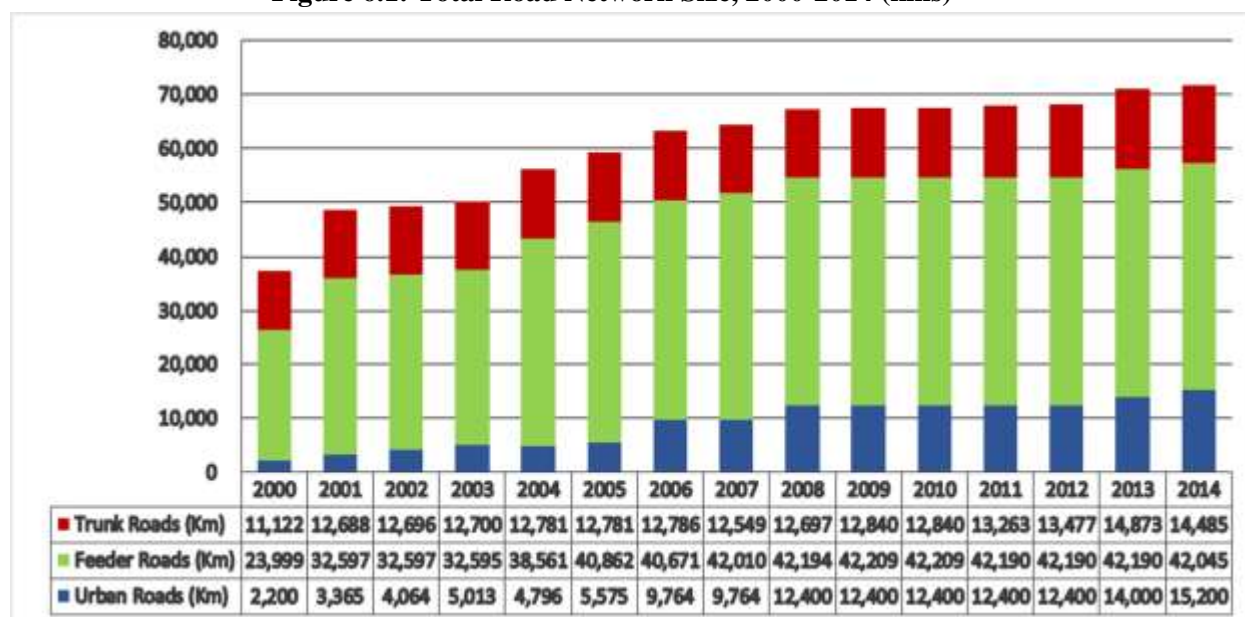
To monitor progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Volume of goods transmitted through Ghana in the form of transit traffic and transit containers;
- Number of passengers transiting through Ghana;
- Total road network size;
- Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated;
- Road condition mix;
- Annual accident statistics;
- Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers
- Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways;
- Maritime traffic;
- Percentage change in turn-around time of vessel

6.2.1 Road Transport

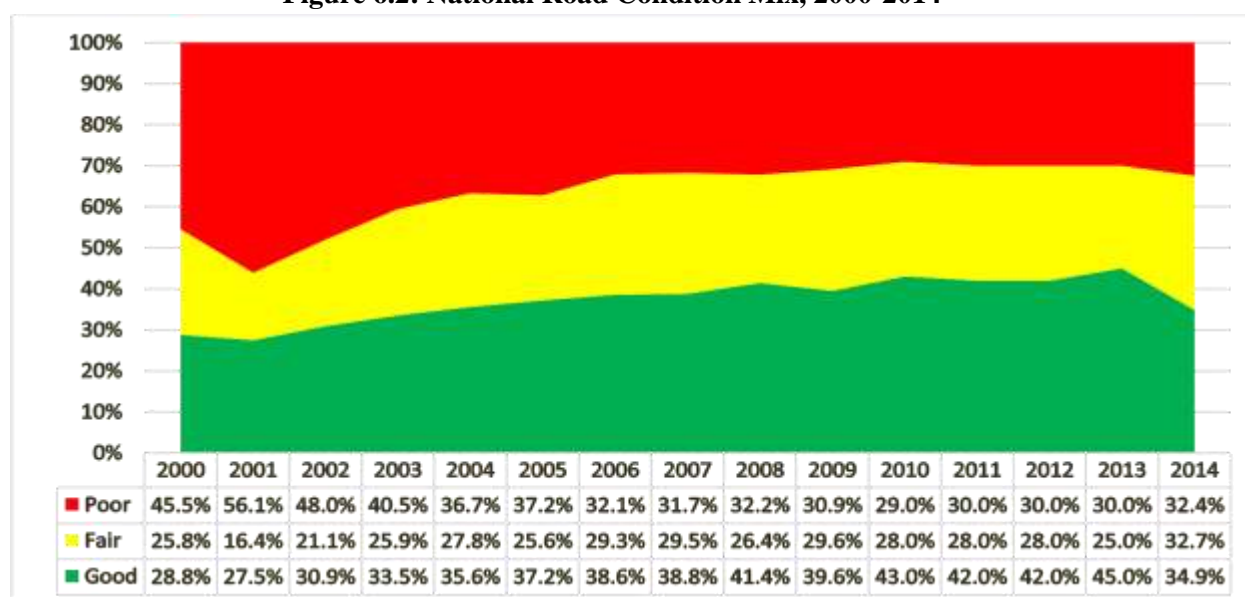
Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network of roads in 2014 was estimated at 71,729 kms. This represents just about 1% increase over the 2013 network size of 71,063 kms. The increase in network size is attributed mainly to an increase of 1,200kms in urban roads. Feeder roads constituted 58.6% of the national roads, trunk roads 20.2% and urban roads 21.2% (Figure 6.1). The national condition report indicated a road condition mix of 34.87% in good condition, 32.69% was fair and 32.44% poor (Figure 6.2). This shows deterioration in the road condition from 2013 when about 45% of the roads was in good condition, 25% was fair and 30% was poor. The proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated declined from 45% in 2013 to 33% in 2014; this was far below the target of 50% set for 2014.

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size, 2000-2014 (kms)



Source: MRH, 2014

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix, 2000-2014



Source: MRH, 2014

Estimates indicate that road crashes declined from 14,390 in 2013 to 13,133 in 2014, representing an 8.74% reduction over the 2013 recorded incidence. Accident statistics for maritime transport indicated a 50% reduction from the 2013 level. Although the statistics for train derailments fell short of the target set for 2014, there was a significant improvement over the figure in 2013 (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport Network (kms)

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Total Road Network Size:				
- Trunk roads	14,873 km	14,873 km	14,484.92 km	Target not achieved
- Urban roads	14,000 km	14,000 km	15,200 km	Target achieved
- Feeder roads	42,190 km	42,190 km	42,045 km	Target not achieved
2. Road condition mix	45% good 25% fair 30% poor	45% Good 29% Fair 26% Poor	34.87% Good 32.69% Fair 32.44% Poor	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	50%	33%	Target not achieved
4. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode:				
- Road crashes	14,390	10,500	13,333	Target not achieved
- Maritime accidents	2	NA	1	Steady progress
- Train derailments	47	25	35	Target not achieved
- Air traffic accidents	1	NA	1	Steady progress

Source: MRH & MOT, 2014

6.2.2 Railways

Passenger traffic by rail increased by 9.7% from 19,400 (thousand passenger-km) in 2013 to 21,290 (thousand passenger-km) in 2014, whilst goods traffic by rail declined by 45.2% from 65,046 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2013 to 35,658 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2014. These represent 21.5% and 133% shortfall from their respective targets for 2014 (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Development of Rail Transport

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:				
- Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km)	19,470	25,857	21,290	Target not achieved
- Goods traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	65,046	83,160	35,658	

Source: MOT, 2014

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime traffic for both container and cargo recorded a decline. Container traffic declined from 849,548 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2013 to 793,737 TEUs in 2014 representing a decline of 6.6%, whilst cargo declined by 6.45% from 16,970,304 tonnes in 2013 to 15,876,268 tonnes in 2014. The turn-around times for vessels improved at all ports. The Tema port recorded 23.4% decline in turn-around time in 2014 compared to the target of 21.1%, whilst at Takoradi the port turn-around time declined by 29.9%, thereby meeting the target set for the year (Table 6.3). The reduction in turn-around time compares less

favourably with the situation in 2013, when both ports recorded 142.3% and 41% decline in turn-around time respectively.

Table 6.3: Development of Marine and Inland Water Transport

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Maritime traffic :				
- Container traffic (TEUs)	849,548	1,048,000	793,737	Target not achieved
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	16,970,304	17,058,600	15,876,268	
2. Percentage change in turn-around time of vessels				
• Tema	145.69	115 (21.06%)	111.56 (23.43%)	Target not achieved
• Takoradi	57.13	40 (29.98%)	40 (29.98%)	Target achieved

Source: MOT, 2014

6.2.4 Air Transport

Domestic aircraft movement recorded about 8.2% decline from 18,497 in 2013 to 16,978 in 2014, whilst international aircraft movement experienced a marginal increase from 23,437 in 2013 to 24,871 in 2014. The decline in domestic aircraft movement was attributed in part to high operating costs that forced some of airlines to close down. As a result of this decline, domestic passenger movements declined accordingly from 778,466 in 2013 to 719,234 in 2014. Though international aircraft movement recorded a marginal increase, international passenger and freight movements continued in 2014 (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Development of the Air Transport Sector

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	162,305	177,773	194,594	Target achieved
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers				
- domestic aircraft movement	18,497	25,150	16,978	Target not achieved
- international aircraft movement	23,437	15,787	24,871	Target achieved
- domestic passengers	778,466	652,055	719,234	Target achieved
- international passengers	1,669,603	1,729,289	1,650,520	Target not achieved
- Freight Movement in (tonnes)	43,688	47,969	54,390	Target achieved

Source: MOT, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

With transport a strategic support sector under GSGDA II, the following key activities were undertaken in 2014 in the road, rail, maritime and air transport sub-sectors:

Road Transport Sector

Routine maintenance was undertaken on 13,459 km trunk, 7,269 km feeder and 3,096 km urban road networks, whilst periodic maintenance activities, comprising re-gravelling, spot improvement and resealing works, were carried out on 76km trunk roads, 776km feeder roads and 645km urban road network. Minor rehabilitation works were done on 450.44km stretch of roads.

A total of 346.2km of development works were undertaken on targeted trunk (50.2km), feeder (286km) and urban (10km) road networks respectively, whilst 12 bridges at various locations were completed on feeder road networks.

To improve road transport service delivery, the Metro Mass Transit Limited completed the Tarkwa Terminal whilst the Aflao Terminal was about 85% complete. In addition, Parliament approved a credit facility for the supply of 200 buses to augment the company's fleet. Similarly, a Parliamentary approval was obtained to acquire 290 Scania buses of which 245 will be used for the BRT and the remaining 45 will support the fleet of ISTC.

To improve road safety, the DVLA has introduced electronic roadworthy certificates for all vehicles to reduce counterfeiting of these certificates. At the same time, the Authority has established satellite stations at Hohoe, Tarkwa, Mampong-Ashanti and Obuasi.

To encourage private sector participation in the delivery of road transport services, DVLA gave licences to 16 private entities to construct equipment-based testing facilities of which one was completed and the rest were at different levels of completion.

The NRSC also embarked on public education and awareness programme to protect road user and improve driver behaviours during 2014.

Railway Transport

To develop and rehabilitate the rail-based mass transport system, the Railway Master Plan was completed in 2014. It serves as a blue print to guide the systematic development of railway in Ghana. In line with that, the Ghana Railway Development Authority undertook the re-construction of the Sekondi-Takoradi via Kojokrom section of the Western Railway Line, to provide sub-urban passenger rail transport service between the twin cities of Sekondi-Takoradi. Re-construction works was about 35% complete and expected to be finished by the end of 2016.

To decongest the Tema Port and bring import and export services closer to shippers in the northern part of the country, a PPP Transaction Advisor was selected for the re-construction of the Eastern Railway Line to link the Boankra Inland Port.

Maritime and Inland Transport

To improve and expand the existing sea ports infrastructure, the expansion of Breakwater by 1.15km bigger berthing space at Takoradi Port was 71% complete, whilst the construction of Bulk Cargo Handling Jetty to facilitate bulk cargo handling at Tema Port was 35% complete. Physical civil engineering works with respect to the construction of International Maritime Hospital was about 90% complete.

To ensure that Ghana comply with, and sustain international safety and security standards, the installation of Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS) which will provide 24-hour electronic surveillance, monitor and protect Ghana's maritime resources, ensure navigational safety and marine security among others, was completed and commissioned. The development of Takoradi Logistics Platform to provide warehousing facilities to support the oil and gas industry was about 95% complete.

The construction of Ghana Shipper's Authority Head Office building, which will among others serve as a centre of Marine Technology linking Ghana's ports by satellite was 90% complete.

The Ministry of Transport procured three 50-seater high speed passenger ferries, to improve passenger and cargo services along the Volta Lake. One was delivered to Akosombo port and the other two were yet to be cleared at the Tema port. In addition, one Modular Passenger/Freight Vessel was to be delivered by the end of the year.

To improve transportation services on the Volta Lake, construction work on the Eastern Corridor Multi-Modal Transport project was on-going, whilst landing sites, access roads, ship building, ports and floating docks were commenced.

Air Transport

To improve infrastructure at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA), the Ministry of Transport commenced work on the expansion of the arrival hall, construction of the southern apron and completion of three new boarding gates, bringing the total to five.

The construction of a 7-storey Ghana Aviation Training Academy (GATA), which will support the development of the human resource capacity of the industry, was about 80% complete.

Work on the upgrading of the Tamale Airport as an alternative international airport to KIA commenced. The runway and installation of the Air Ground Lighting System were on-going; the first phase of the re-development project which commenced in August 2013 was 16% complete.

Rehabilitation of the Kumasi Airport runway was about 48% complete. Installation of the Instrument Landing System was completed, whilst that of the Airfield Lighting System commenced in 2014.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is seen as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana's development agenda. The policy objectives to be achieved under this focus area include:

- Promote the application of science, technology and innovation in all sectors of the economy;
- Strengthen the institutional framework to promote research and development as well as the application of STI in all sectors of the economy.

Status of Selected Indicators

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

- Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percent of GDP;
- Number of research findings adopted by industry; and
- Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies 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 a decline in 2014. The number of research findings adopted by industry significantly declined from 54 in 2013 to 1 in 2014. The rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs also declined from 48% in 2013 to 20% in 2014 (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Science, Technology and Innovation

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	Target achieved
2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54	NA	1	Slow progress
3. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	NA	20%	Slow progress

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2014, included the following:

- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed pest management strategies using seed extracts of Jatropha and Neem plants to protect groundnut pods from insect damage for a storage period of six months, in order to reduce post-harvest losses;
- The CSIR developed potentially cost effective feed packages for small ruminants to improve productivity of sheep and goats as well as using root and tuber crop by-products to develop feed for livestock production, specifically for pigs. In addition it developed feed packages for commercial rearing of grass cutters to enhance meat production and livelihood of small-scale farmers;
- The CSIR promoted the utilization of Biochar among farmers to improve soil fertility and crop productivity;
- CSIR established a combined rainwater management and soil fertility improvement techniques which is effective on seed and biomass yields of maize and soya beans in the three northern regions.

6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The medium-term policy interventions in this focus area under GSGDA II are aimed at promoting rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure; strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sub-sector; and increasing the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

- Size of ICT industry;

- Broadband capacity availability for ICT development;
- Percentage change in the value of total investment in the ICT sector;
- Teledensity/Penetration Rate;
- Dropped-call-rate (DCR); and
- Internet penetration rate

The ICT industry continued to contribute significantly to the overall growth and development of the country. The Service Sector dominates the economy of Ghana with about 52% of the total value of goods and services (GDP) in 2014. A third of this output is derived from the ICT sector. The share of the ICT sector in the overall Service Sector increased from 24.7% in 2013 to 32% in 2014 (Table 6.6). The penetration rate of telephones (both mobile and fixed lines) continued to increase from 108.2% in 2013 to 114.34% in 2014, whilst the number of subscribers of internet service increased from 40.75% in 2013 to 59.02% in 2014. The number of providers of internet services, however, declined from 67% in 2013 to 53% in 2014 arising from continuous improvements in access to mobile broadband.

Current challenge for the sector is the poor quality of telephone and ICT services. Therefore part of the efforts under GSGDA II is to reduce dropped-call rate (DCR), as well as increase the broadband capacity available for internet. The number of calls cut off as a percentage of all calls reduced from 2.21% in 2013 to 0.05% in 2014, whilst broadband capacity availability for ICT development increased from 12.3 terabytes per second in 2013 to 13.3 terabytes per second in 2014.

Table 6.6: Developing Information and Communication Technology

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	12.3 terabytes per second	13.3 terabytes per second	13.3 terabytes per second	Target achieved
2. Percentage change in the value of total investment in the ICT sector	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Size of the ICT industry	24.7% (service sector) 1.68% (Overall GDP)	35% (service sector)	32% (service sector) 2.15% (Overall GDP)	Target not achieved
4. Teledensity/penetration rate: • Fixed • Mobile	1.0% 107.2%	0.97% 110.30%	0.97% 113.37%	Target achieved
5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	2.21	0.05	0.05	Target achieved
6. Internet penetration rate: • Subscribers • Providers	40.75% 67%	50% 67%	59.02% 53%	Target achieved Target not achieved

Source: MOC, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following were the key policy measures, strategies and activities undertaken to promote the development of ICT sector in 2014:

- The construction of the 780 km Eastern Corridor fibre optic project linking Ho to Bawku and from Yendi to Tamale was on-going. Some of the areas so far covered are: Yendi to Tamale link is fully completed and ready for use. Bawku to Gushiegu was 65%, Gushiegu to Yendi was 95%, Yendi to Bimbilla was 90%, Bimbilla to Nkwanta was 70%, Nkwanta to Jasikan was 40%, Jasikan to Kpando was 30% and Kpando to Ho was 55% complete;

- Under the e-Government Infrastructure Project, construction of an additional 90 Long-Term Evolution (LTE) sites across the country commenced. Thirty of these sites were completed and work on the remaining 60 was ongoing;
- The Ministry of Communications (MOC) through the National Communications Authority (NCA) collaborated with the Ghana Standards Authority to develop the Ghana Minimum Technical Specifications in line with the ECOWAS common specifications, for the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) receivers. The specifications were published in January, 2014 for implementation. In addition, the procedure for the award of the Conformance Logos for the Digital TV sets and decoders were published and the NCA signed Conformance Test Agreements with 9 test laboratories;
- MOC through the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) provided internet connectivity for 100 institutions. In addition, ICT Centres were established at Ghana Fire Service Regional Offices whilst 600 desktop computers were distributed to 40 Community Information Centres. MOC also facilitated capacity building for 62 nursing training schools and trained 42 Community Information Centre managers;
- To offer girls the opportunity to opt for the study of science, engineering and mathematics subjects, the national girls in ICT celebration was held in Koforidua. Out of a target of 500, a total of 411 girls from 48 public schools participated in the programme;
- The KAICE continued its core training activities on software development, security and networking among others, as well as organized sandwich programmes for tertiary students, executive and corporate institutional bodies. Over 2,000 participants benefited from the training. It also established distance learning and launched a number of distance education courses to support ICT skills acquisition and e-government functions; and
- MOC through NITA embarked on the deployment of an enterprise level hospital administration, radiology information and communications systems for managing health care provision. The project was being piloted in Korle-Bu, Wa Regional and Zebilla District hospitals. This centralized electronic medical record system is expected to provide unique patient ID that can be used by a patient to access medical care nationwide. The completion of the project among others is expected to improve health delivery services in the country.

6.5 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

The priority medium-term policies and strategies under GSGDA II in this focus area is aimed at ensuring adequate, reliable and affordable energy supply to meet the needs of households and industries, as well as for export.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor progress towards the attainments of the objective the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage of households with access to electricity;
- Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year;
- Additional kms of transmission and distributional lines constructed;
- Power supply deficit/surplus;
- Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as: hydro, thermal, renewable (i.e. solar); and
- Percentage change in transmission losses

Biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal continued to be the major source of energy in the country, followed by petroleum products and electricity. The proportion of the population with access to electricity has increased from 72% in 2013 to 76% in 2014 (Table 6.7). The average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year worsened significantly in 2014 for both customers under ECG and NEDCo areas. For customers in ECG coverage area, electricity outage increased from 173.76 hours/customer/year in 2013 for urban areas to 653.3 hours/customer/year in 2014, whilst for those in rural areas outages increased from 146 hours/customer/year to 623 hours/customer/year during the same period. In NEDCo areas, electricity outages increased from 95 hours/customer/year in 2013 to 170 hours/customer/year in 2014 among urban customers, whilst in rural areas it increased from 146 hours/customer/year to 173 hours/customer/year over the same period. This deteriorating situation was because of load shedding, as well as increases in distribution lines coverage and number of customers.

In 2013 electricity outage was prevalent among rural customers in NEDCo areas whilst in the ECG areas it was prevalent among the urban areas. However, in 2014 there were relatively fewer differences in outages among urban and rural customers in both the NEDCo and ECG areas.

Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	72% 47.3%	76% 51.7%	76% NA	Steady progress
2. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban - 95 Rural -146 ECG SAIDI: Urban -173.76 Rural - 146	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban:- NA Rural:- NA ECG SAIDI: Urban - NA Rural - NA	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban-170 Rural-173 ECG SAIDI: Urban- 653.30 Rural-623	Slow progress
3. Additional kms of transmission and distributional lines constructed	33kV Lines- 130.51km 11kV Lines-607.56Km LV Lines - 33,784.83Km NEDCo: 169	33kV-835.22Km 11kV-344.59Km LV-10,703.47 NEDCo: 670	ECG -33kV- 835.22Km 11kV- 344.59Km LV- 10,703.47 VRA - 34.5kV- 131.6Km 11.5kV-105.9Km LV-474.3	Target achieved
4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	100%	85%	Target not achieved
5. Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as: - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	VRA, BUI, TICo, SAPP, CENIT 63.97 36.01 0.02	VRA,BUI, TICo, SAPP, CENIT 48.08 51.90 0.03	64.98 34.99 0.03	Target not achieved Target not achieved Target achieved
6. Percentage change in: - Transmission losses - Distribution losses	ECG-23.37% NEDCo-21.2%	ECG-21% NEDCo-22.0%	ECG-24.13% NEDCo-22.0%	Target not achieved Target achieved

Source: ECG/VRA, 2014

The relative importance of hydroelectric power in overall power supply increased on account of a decline in thermal power as a result of a fall in gas supply, high crude oil prices and unplanned outages due to damaged equipment. In 2014 the share of hydroelectric power increased from 63.9% in 2013 to 64.98%, compared with a decline from 67.1% in 2012 to

63.9% in 2013. Power supply from solar sources, on the other hand, increased marginally from 0.02% to 0.03% in 2014.

To reach under-served areas and guarantee quality power supply to consumers, ECG and NEDCo continued to expand the transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks. In total ECG added 11,883.38kms of sub-transmission and distribution lines, consisting of 33kv, and 11kv to its existing network, whilst 474km of distribution lines were added to NEDCo's network.

Following improvements in distribution losses of ECG and NEDCo in 2013, the distribution losses of ECG and NEDCo worsened in 2014, with losses from ECG increasing from 23.37% in 2013 to 24.13% in 2014, whilst that for NEDCo increased from 21.2% to 22% during the same period. These levels of losses are higher than the PURC benchmark of 21%.

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, strategies and activities were implemented in 2014:

- The Ministry of Power (MOP) as part of measures towards efficient use of energy, launched 3 energy conservation programmes, namely Switch-off-deep freezers, Save-a-Watt and Save Energy/Money;
- An energy efficiency strategy and a public education campaign document which look at a long-term strategy to reduce demand and address the power shortage challenges were developed. Under the Energy Efficiency and Transformation of Refrigerating Appliance Market Programme, over 4,000 used refrigerators were turned in and replaced with new ones;
- MOP undertook an assessment of solar stand-alone power systems for 150 off-grid basic schools in 98 districts. Fifty solar energy systems were installed and the remaining 100 were to be installed in 2015 to power ICT facilities in off grid basic schools. Also 275 solar stand-alone power systems were installed in some selected roads in Accra;
- Under Solar Lantern Promotion programme, 10,372 lanterns were distributed at subsidized rate;
- Work on the Kpone Thermal Power Plant was progressing after resolution of funding shortfalls. Work on the 110MW TICO expansion was about 90% complete and feasibility studies and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for a proposed 12 MW Solar PV plant in the Upper West Region was completed;
- Pursuant to Government's policy to create a non-congested transmission system, GRIDCo commenced the Sub-stations Reliability Enhancement Project (SREP) to improve operational reliability, security and control among others. The Sunyani-Mim 161kV line upgrade and the Kumasi 2nd Bulk Supply Point (BSP) were completed. Work on the Tumu-Han-Wa 161kV line was 80% completed, whilst Wa and Tumu sub-stations were commissioned. The Prestea-Bogosu 161kV line was 90% complete whilst the Kpando-Kadjebi 161kV line was 35% complete;
- To improve supply and operational reliability and reduce system losses, ECG undertook system loss and network improvement projects in Accra West and Teshie, upgraded 8 primary sub-stations and migrated 2,100 out of 2,555 MDAs to the pre-payment metering system whilst 3 new Bulk Supply Points (BSPs) and construction of 11 new primary sub-stations commenced; and

- In line with the goal to achieve universal access to electricity by 2016, one thousand, and eighty-one communities were connected to the national electricity grid. The breakdown is as follows; Self Help Electrification Project (94), Upper West Electrification Projects (8), Northern Regional Electrification by Hunan (82), Upper East Regional Electrification (120), Extension of Upper West Electrification Project (363) and the US-Exim Bank funded Electrification Project by Weldy Lamont (414).

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

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

The overall goal of human settlements policy under GSGDA II is to ensure that all human activities within our cities, towns, and villages are undertaken in a planned and spatially determined manner in order to bring about equity and enhance socio-economic development. The policy primarily focuses on spatial/land use planning and management; and urban and rural development and management.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

- Human settlements Policy formulated and adopted;
- Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning officers;
- Urban development Policy formulated;
- Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved;
- Average number of rural service centres established per district to support agriculture and agro-based industries; and
- Establishment of national Human Settlements Commission

To strengthen the policy and legal environment for human settlements development, human settlement policy, urban and rural development policy and action plans, and spatial and land use planning law were expected to be developed. In addition, a National Human Settlement Commission and rural services centres were expected to be established. The MMDAs were expected to be staffed with the required number of town and country planning officers. Limited progress was recorded in these areas in 2014.

The preparation of the Human Settlements Policy which commenced in 2009 was yet to be subjected to stakeholder consultations and subsequent Cabinet approval. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) commenced the preparation of a comprehensive Rural Development Policy to guide the overall development of rural communities. No Rural Service Centres were established, and only 34% of MMDAs had professional Town Planning Officers in place. The land use and spatial planning law, which was expected to serve as the legal basis for the establishment of National Human Settlements Commission, was only 80% complete (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Baseline studies for policy formulation completed	Review of baseline report for policy completed	No action	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	NA	34%	Lack of data
3. Urban Development Policy formulated	NA	Review of policy	NA	Lack of data
4. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. Average number of rural service centres established per district to support agriculture and agro-based industries	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
6. Establishment of the National Human Settlements Commission	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority not established. Legal backing for establishment 80% done.	Relevant law establishing Authority passed	No action	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/TCPD, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To promote sustainable, spatially integrated, and orderly development of human settlements, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2014:

- The Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) collected data from 20 MMDAs on permitting indices and baseline data on the state of development and building permitting to ensure compliance to lay down development schemes;
- Twenty-five stakeholders were trained in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications related to street addressing.
- TCPD continued with the preparation of the National Spatial Development Framework which was about 70% complete;
- Under the Labour Intensive Public Works initiative, 24 roll-over sub-projects made up of 1 school block, 13 feeder roads, 5 small earth dams and 5 climate change interventions were completed, whilst 43 small earth dams and dugouts and 2 climate change activities were at various stages of completion. The implementation of these sub-projects has provided employment to 13,775 people of which 61 percent are females; and
- Following the Presidential directive to MMDAs to complete the implementation of the Street Naming and Property Addressing (SNPA) exercise, Policy Guidelines and Operational Manual for SNPA for MMDAs was developed. In line with the directive, various equipment were provided to all MMDAs to speed up work on the street naming exercise and as such most principal streets in the cities and towns are properly named and signage properly erected.

6.7 HOUSING AND SLUMS UPGRADING

The policy objectives for housing under GSGDA II are to: (i) increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter; (ii) improve and accelerate housing delivery in the 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 attainment of these objectives were:

- Percentage change in housing stock: and
- Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities).

Though current data are not available to determine the housing stock and housing deficit in 2014, Government continued to create the necessary condition to support the delivery of adequate housing by the private sector. In 2014, the National Housing Policy was launched to give direction to the housing industry. The policy proposes the establishment of a National Housing Fund to be used for affordable mortgages, construction finance, slum upgrading and support for small-scale local building material producers. It also envisages the establishment of a National Housing Authority to oversee the implementation of the policy and manage the fund. Meanwhile the proportion of people living in slum areas, especially in the five largest cities, continued to increase. In 2001, the total number of people living in slums, especially in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi, was estimated at 500,000. This has increased to about 6,418,580 in 2014 (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in housing stock:				Lack of data
- National	NA	NA	NA	
- Urban	NA	NA	NA	
- Rural	NA	NA	NA	
2. Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities)	NA	NA	NA (6,418,580)	Lack of data

Source: MWRWH, 2014

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 2014:

- The National Housing Policy was launched;
- The Real Estate Authority Bill was submitted to Parliament for consideration;
- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) rehabilitated and refurbished 56 prestige bungalows;
- Six hundred and eighteen out of a target of 836 housing units under the Keta Sea Defence Resettlement Programme were completed;
- The construction of the 5,000 housing units at Saglemi-Ningo Prampram and the completion of 4,720 affordable housing units in Greater Accra, Ashanti, Northern, Upper West and Eastern Regions continued in 2014; and

- Under the Phase 1 of the construction of housing units for the Security Services, 168 housing units of 2 and 3 bedrooms were completed in Sakumono near Tema in the Greater Accra Region, whilst Phase II, comprising 368 housing units commenced.

6.8 ACCESS TO 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 which operate under the MWRWH responsible for the supply of safe and affordable water are the Ghana Water Company Limited for the urban areas and the Community Water and sanitation Agency (CWSA) for the rural communities. The policy objectives of GSGDA II are: (i) accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; and (ii) management of water resources.

Status of Selected Indicators:

To monitor progress towards the attainment of objectives in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources;
- Percentage distribution losses
- Total number of functional water systems constructed/rehabilitated
- Percent of districts in the country benefiting from/ enjoying safe water services.

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows that the percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas declined from 58.9% in 2013 to 55.9% in 2014, and fell short of the target of 65.76% set for 2014. The rural areas continued to record improvements in access to safe drinking water. Though it fell short of the target set for 2014, the proportion of rural population with access to safe drinking water increased from 63.7% in 2013 to 64% in 2014 (Table 6.10). Percentage distribution losses of water reduced marginally from 50% in 2013 to 49.04% in 2014, and fell short of the target of 45% set for 2014.

Table 6.10: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban:58.90% Rural: 63.66%	Urban:65.76% Rural: 72%	Urban:55.90% Rural: 64%	Target not achieved
2. Percent distribution losses	50%	48%	49.04%	Target not achieved
3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated				Slow progress
- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	635	NA	612	
- hand-dug wells, with hand pumps (new)	25	NA	12	
- piped water system/schemes	66	NA	11	
- hand dug wells rehabilitated	0	NA	0	
- boreholes rehabilitated	94	NA	83	
4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181 (83.8%)	NA	190 (88%)	Steady progress

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2014

The percentage of districts benefiting from safe water services in the country also improved from 83.8% in 2013 to 88% in 2014. Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, hand dugout wells, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated in 2014 was estimated at 718 compared with 820 in 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 2014:

- To conserve and preserve water bodies as well as provide valuable socio-economic services, a Buffer Zone Policy was officially launched and pilot schemes set up in the Densu, Tano and White Volta river basins;
- To ensure uniform and adequate level of safety for all dams throughout the country, a Regulation on dam safety was developed and expected to be laid before Parliament in 2015;
- MWRWH continued with its major expansion and rehabilitation works. The Kpong Water Supply Expansion to add 40MGD of water to the supply system was about 98% complete; and the Accra Tema Metropolitan Area (ATMA) Rural Water Supply Rehabilitation And Expansion Project to add 9.24MGD of water to the system was completed;
- The Mampong Water Supply Project and the Kibi, Osenase, Apedwa, Anyinam and Kwabeng Water Supply Project to produce a total of 1.5MGD were completed. Also, the 3.16MGD Essakyir Water Supply Project was completed;
- The Nsawam water supply expansion project to add 1.63MGD of water was far advance, whilst the Kumawu, Kwahu Ridge, Konongo Water Supply Project was 60% complete. The rehabilitation and expansion works of the Wa Water Supply Project and the Akim Oda, Akwatia, Winneba water supply project were on-going;
- Under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) continued with the provision of potable water to rural communities. Seven hundred and eighty-two (782) boreholes out of the target of 1,200 in Central, Western, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions were successfully completed, whilst rehabilitation of 9 small town water systems in Upper West and Northern Regions, and construction of 47 small town water systems were at various stages of completion;
- Under the Peri-Urban, Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project in the Brong-Ahafo Region, 11 out of 15 small town piped systems were completed;
- Five projects under the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) in Bunkpurugu-1, Karaga-1, Yendi-2, and Nanumba North-1, and three others at Binkera, Tanga, Makayili, and Tatali were completed; and
- The water supply extension works at Akorkeri and Nkawkaw Nkona-Kwaja small town water supply rehabilitation and expansion programmes were at various stages of completion.

6.9 ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

Increased access to improved environmental sanitation and hygiene education constitute critical components of policy to ensure a favourable state of health of the general population. A healthy population facilitates sustained poverty reduction and socio-economic growth and

development of the country. Improved environmental sanitation contributes significantly to the reduction and prevention of water and sanitation-related diseases such as malaria, typhoid and dysentery. In the medium-term the implementation of policy interventions is expected to focus mainly on accelerating the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Status of Sanitation Indicators:

To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objective, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services;
- Proportion of waste generated and properly disposed-off in major cities and towns; solid and liquid; and
- Percentage of communities or districts with Open Defecation Free (ODF) status

The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services was estimated at 15% in 2014, representing a marginal improvement over the 2013 estimate of 14%, but fell short of the target of 18% set for 2014. It was estimated that 78% of solid waste generated in major towns and cities was properly disposed-off. This falls short of the target of 80% set for 2014. The percentage of communities or districts achieving open defecation free (ODF) status improved marginally from 2% in 2013 to 3.5% in 2014 but fell short of the target of 5% set for 2014 (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	14% (Source: JMP, 2014)	18%	15%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities): - Solid - Liquid	75% >1%	80% 1%	78%	Target not achieved
3. Percentage of communities or districts achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	2%	5%	3.5%	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD (EHSD), 2014

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

To improve sanitation in the country, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2014:

- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) under the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiative, undertook activities in seven regions, except in Ashanti, Western and Greater Accra. In all, 3,000 out of over 5,000 communities were declared open defecation-free (ODF). In addition, 1,500 CLTS field officers were trained in facilitation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. An information management system known as BASIS was developed and rolled out in 5 of the current 7 CTLS regions to aid reporting;
- Under the Peri-Urban, Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project 79 out of 101 institutional latrines were completed;

- A 3-way solid waste segregation programme was piloted within MLGRD. The programme is to ensure waste reduction, re-use and recycling to facilitate value addition to the waste generated. The programme has so far been rolled out to the departments and agencies under MLGRD and all MMDAs have been directed to commence the programme;
- A sewerage treatment plant was constructed at Legon to serve the University of Ghana and its environs. A sewage dewatering plant was also installed at Korle Gonno to reduce the amount of sewage that is discharged into the sea; and
- MLGRD launched the National Sanitation Day (NSD) which falls on every first Saturday of every month. This was to raise public awareness on good environmental sanitation practices and help in the prevention of sanitation related diseases such as cholera, malaria; diarrhoea etc.

6.10 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 37.5% of the 40 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 17.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 45% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a worsening situation from 2013 where 60% of the total number of 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, whilst 32.7% 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 2014. The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated declined from the level in 2013. Significant amount of resources continued to be allocated to payment of arrears, thereby reducing resources available for current works. It is therefore recommended that the Petroleum Levy, which is the main source of inflows into the Road Fund, be reviewed to improve inflows and ensure sustainability of the Fund. Also the administration of the Road Fund should be reviewed and restructured to make it more responsive to road maintenance needs.

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

The reversal in declining trends in passenger traffic by rail continued in 2014, however, increases in goods traffic could not be sustained in 2014. It is therefore recommended that more efforts be put in implementing the Railways Master Plan. Though international aircraft movement increased in 2014, domestic aircraft movement declined. It is recommended that

efforts be made to reverse the declining trend in the number of domestic flights, including modernizing the domestic air transport infrastructure and creating the supportive environment for efficient operations of domestic airlines.

Though the turnaround time for vessels improved in 2014, cargo traffic and container traffic declined. It is therefore recommended that the modernization of the various ports, including Tema, Takoradi, and Boankra Inland Port, be accelerated to enhance the attractiveness of the various ports. In addition, the operational procedures should be made simple to enhance their competitiveness in the sub-region.

6.10.2 Science and Technology Development

The assessment of progress showed that the number of businesses or firms assisted to adopt Research and Development (R&D) in production reduced. It is therefore recommended that more effort be made to improve R&D to support the country in its transformation agenda. The proposal to develop a long-term strategy to ensure that R&D is adequately funded, including the establishment of the Science and Technology Endowment Fund to support research activities in tertiary and research institutions has still not received the necessary attention. It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) accelerate work in this area.

6.10.3 Developing Information and Communication Technology

Though telephone penetration rate and internet subscription rate and the contribution of ICT to overall GDP continued to improve, internet accessibility remained relatively low. The quality of telephone services also remained poor though DCR reduced. It is therefore recommended that the pace of implementation of interventions to ensure improved internet infrastructure as well as enforcement of service standards in the provision of ICT services, especially telephone services, be accelerated.

6.10.4 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Household

The reduction in generation capacity arising out of the decline in thermal power supply led to significant load shedding in 2014. Subsequently the average number of outages per customer per year continued to be high in all areas in both the ECG and NEDCo areas. It is therefore important that a long-term power supply strategy is developed to permanently resolve shortages in power supply and create a reserve margin. The necessary environment has to be created to attract private sector into the generation of power.

Though ECG and NEDCo continued to invest in distribution infrastructure to guarantee quality power supply and reduce distribution losses. However their impacts on transmission and distribution losses in 2014 were limited. Transmission and distribution losses increased in 2014 in both the ECG and NEDCo areas and fell short of the PURC benchmark of 21%. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taking by ECG and NEDCo to reverse the rising trend, including introducing the relevant interventions to minimize commercial losses.

6.10.5 Human Settlements Development

Government action so far has focused on developing the appropriate framework, developing rural service centres; and strengthening the institutional and human capacity for effective planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations. Limited progress was achieved in this area in 2014, including slow progress on the establishment of a National Human Settlements Commission. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning still exist, in addition to weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. It is therefore recommended that efforts to transform the Town and Country Planning Department into an Authority be accelerated.

6.10.6 Housing and Slums Upgrading

Comprehensive data on housing stock is currently not available, however efforts continued to be made in creating the necessary environment to attract private sector investments into the housing sector. A national housing policy was launched and a Real Estate Bill submitted to Parliament for consideration and passage into law. The implementation of the Housing Policy is expected to give direction to the housing industry. It is therefore recommended that Government accelerate action on the implementation of the policy, including establishing the relevant institutional structures to coordinate implementation.

Meanwhile, assessment from the five major cities in Ghana (i.e. Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi) has shown a growing trend in the proportion of people living in slum areas. This implies that current Government interventions have been inadequate in preventing the growth of new slum areas. It is therefore recommended that the current interventions be reviewed with the view to restructuring and making it more effective in the regenerating the existing slum and preventing the emergence of new ones.

6.10.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in urban areas declined, whilst that for rural areas continued to improve. 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, especially in urban areas and improve sanitation, including rehabilitation and expansion of the various water treatment plants and Community-Led Total Sanitation Strategy. Percentage distribution losses of water produced by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) reduced marginally in 2014, and remain too high. It is therefore recommended that GWCL develop a long-term strategy to significantly reduce losses of treated water produced.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The goal of the human development, productivity and employment policies under GSGDA II is to develop a well-trained, disciplined, highly productive and healthy population, capable of driving and sustaining the socio-economic transformation of the country over the long-term. Policy interventions implemented in 2014 were aimed at achieving results in the following focus areas:

- Provision of quality education;
- Access to quality health care;
- HIV and AIDS/STI;
- Nutrition and food security;
- Human capital development, employment, productivity and labour relations;
- Youth and sports development;
- Social development and social protection, including the aged;
- Child development and protection;
- Disability;
- Population management and migration for development; and
- Reduction of poverty and income inequality

7.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2014

7.2.1 Provision of Quality Education

The policies and programmes implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: (i) increasing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels; (ii) improving the quality of teaching and learning; (iii) promoting the teaching and learning of science, mathematics, and technology at all levels; and (iv) improving management of education service delivery. Progress towards the attainment of these objectives in 2014, as monitored by agreed indicators against targets, are presented below together with policy measures and strategies implemented during the year.

i. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels.

The key indicators adopted for monitoring progress under this policy objective were:

- Gross enrolment ratio (GER);
- Net enrolment ratio (NER);
- Completion rate; and
- Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Analysis of these indicators is presented according to the level of education as follows:

Basic School Level

The Basic Education sub-sector in Ghana comprises of Kindergarten (KG), Primary and Junior High School. Policy interventions in this sub-sector are aimed at achieving Universal Basic Education. Table 7.1 provides a summary of enrolment statistics for basic education for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 academic years.

Enrolment

Kindergarten (KG)

Total enrolment in KG increased from 1,604,505 in 2012/13 to 1,645,550 in 2013/14, representing a 2.6% increase. This led to increase in gross enrolment ratio (GER) from 113.8% during the 2012/13 academic year to 123% during the 2013/14 academic year. The net enrolment ratio (NER), which measures the extent to which children are enrolling in school at the correct age (i.e. 4 and 5 years old), also grew from 74.8% to 90.8% during the same period.

Table 7.1: Enrolment Statistics for Basic Education, 2012/13 and 2013/14

Indicator	Target by 2015	National		Deprived Districts		Progress towards Target
		Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	
<u>Enrolment</u>						
KG	NA	1,604,505	1,645,550	468,412	501,307	Significant progress
Primary	NA	4,105,913	4,117,152	1,082,973	1,132,055	Significant progress
JHS	NA	1,452,585	1,473,921	301,870	324,171	Significant progress
<u>GER</u>						
KG	100%	113.8%	123.0%	111.6%	134.6%	Target achieved
Primary	107%	105.0%	107.3%	98.8%	103.9%	Target achieved
JHS	90%	82.2%	82.0%	68.9%	67.6%	Steady progress
<u>NER</u>						
KG	90%	74.8%	90.8%	75.6%	100.8%	Target achieved
Primary	90%	84.1%	89.3%	81.1%	88.5%	Steady progress
JHS	90%	47.8%	49.2%	34.8%	38.4%	Slow progress
<u>Completion rate</u>						
Primary	100%	112.2	97.8	114.2	86.9	Slow progress
JHS	100%	70.1	69.0	59.9	57.1	Slow progress
<u>GPI</u>						
KG	1.0	1.03	1.01	1.02	0.99	Steady progress
Primary	1.0	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.94	Steady progress
JHS	1.0	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.88	Slow progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Primary

At the primary school level total enrolment increased by 0.3% from 4,105,913 during the 2012/13 academic year to 4,117,152 during the 2013/14 academic year. As a result, the GER

increased from 105% during the 2012/13 academic year to 107.3% during the 2013/14 academic year, similar to the pattern observed in NER, which increased from 84.1% to 89.3% during the same period.

Junior High School (JHS)

Enrolment in Junior High School increased only marginally from 1.45 million during the 2012/13 academic year to 1.47 million during the 2013/14 academic year. The GER, however, declined marginally from 82.2% during the 2012/13 academic year to 82% during the 2013/14 academic year. NER on the other hand, increased from 47.8% to 49.2% during the same period, indicating that relatively more pupils enrolled at the correct age during the 2013/14 academic year than in 2012/13.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Assessment of progress shows that Ghana has achieved gender parity at the KG and Primary levels with gender parity index (GPI) at 1.01 and 0.99 respectively (Table 7.1). Although parity has not yet been achieved at the JHS level, the GPI increased from 0.93 during the 2012/13 academic year to 0.95 during the 2013/14 academic year, indicating that the country is also on course to achieve gender parity at this level.

Deprived Districts

The Ministry of Education has categorized 75 out of the 216 districts in Ghana as deprived, based on selected education indicators and poverty criteria. The deprived districts continued to record significant improvements in access to basic education as measured by total enrolment, gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio. At the KG level, the GER and NER increased significantly and exceeded the national averages. GER at KG increased from 111.6% in 2012/13 to 134.6% in 2013/14 whilst NER increased from 75.6% to 100.8% during the same period. The GER and NER at the Primary level also recorded 5% and 7% increases over their respective levels in 2012/13 though still below the national averages. These results suggest that the interventions targeted at these districts are yielding positive results, at least at the KG and Primary levels in these deprived areas. GER at JHS in deprived areas declined from 68.9% during the 2012/13 academic year to 67.7% during the 2013/14 academic year, however NER improved over the 2012/13 level. Progress towards improving gender parity was also slow at all levels in the deprived districts.

Completion rates

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.

Assessment of progress in 2014 shows that the CR declined significantly at the Primary level but marginally at the JHS level. At the Primary level the CR declined from 112.4% during the 2012/13 academic year to 97.5% during the 2013/14 academic year, whilst that for JHS declined from 70.1% to 69% during the same period. The Primary and JHS completion rates in deprived districts were much lower than the national average, indicating greater drop-out rates in these areas.

Access to Second Cycle Education

Second Cycle Education comprises Senior High School (SHS) and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutes. The strategic goal of the Education Sector Plan and GSGDA II is to “*increase equitable access to high quality second cycle education that prepares young adults for the various options available within tertiary education and the workplace*”. Table 7.2 below provides enrolment statistics for SHS and TVET for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 academic years.

Senior High School

Though total number of students enrolled in SHS declined from 842,587 during the 2012/13 academic year to 750,706 during the 2013/14 academic year, GER increased substantially from 36.8% to 43.9% over the same period, whilst NER declined from 23.6% to 21.8%. The low NER suggest that a high number of students at this level of education do not have the right age. Gender Parity Index (GPI) grew from 0.88 to 0.91 during the period, indicating progress towards closing the gap between boys and girls in enrolment (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Senior High School Enrolment Statistics, 2012/13 and 2013/14

Indicator	Target by 2015	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Progress towards target
1. Total Enrolment	NA	842,587	750,706	Slow progress
2. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	36%	36.8%	43.9%	Target achieved
3. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	NA	23.6%	21.8%	Slow progress
4. Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.0	0.86	0.91	Steady progress
5. % Female Enrolment	50%	45.9%	46.9%	Steady progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

The rapid expansion of enrolment in Primary and JHS has led to increased demand for post-basic education and training opportunities. The Government has responded to this demand by increasing support to post-basic levels, including technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

TVET in Ghana is delivered through public and private institutes, as well as the informal apprenticeship training. The total number of TVET institutes (public and private) increased to 625 in 2013/14 from 600 in 2012/13 (Table 7.3). The 60 Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICES) form the highest number of public TVET institutes, followed by GES Technical Institutes (45) and then the National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI) (34). In 2013/14, enrolment levels in both public and private TVET institutes increased from 69,158 in the 2012/13 academic year to 71,158 (Table 7.4).

Table 7.3: Distribution of TVET Institutes and Trainee Population, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

TYPE	No. of Institutions 2012/2013	No. of Institutions 2013/2014
Public Institutions		
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	34	34
Community Development Vocational Training Institute	24	24
Social Welfare Centres	15	15
GES Technical Institutions	45	45

TYPE	No. of Institutions 2012/2013	No. of Institutions 2013/2014
GRATIS Foundation	9	9
Ministry of Roads & Transport	1	1
Agricultural Training Centres	3	3
Youth Leadership Training Institutes	11	11
Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES)	67	60
Opportunity Industrialization Centres (OIC)	3	3
Sub - Total	212	205
Private Institutions		
Private Vocational Institutions	396	421
TOTAL	600	625

Source: GES, 2014; NVTI 2014

Table 7.4: Enrolment in TVET Institutions, 2012/13 and 2013/14

Indicator	Target by 2015	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Progress towards Target
Enrolment				
Public	NA	57,557	58,650	Steady progress
Private	NA	11,583	12,508	Steady progress
Total	> 70,000	69,140	71,158	Target achieved

Source: GES, 2014; NVTI 2014

Inclusive and Special Schools

To ensure access to education for all children, the education system in Ghana is designed to cater for children with special education needs. The Education Strategic Plan has the goal of including children with disability, whenever possible, within the mainstream formal system or, only when necessary, within special units or schools. Special schools and units specialize in providing education that caters for the needs of children with severe and profound disabilities. In 2013/14, special schools for children with both severe hearing impairments and intellectually disabled made up 31.8% each of total schools, followed by integrated senior high schools (22.7%) and then education for the visually impaired (13.6%) (Table 7.5). The total enrolment in these schools increased to 6,385 children, from 6,180 children in 2012/13 (Table 7.6).

Table 7.5: Enrolment in Special Schools and Units

	Target 2014	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Progress towards Target
Total Enrolment	>6,180	6,180	6,385	Achieved

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Table 7.6: Enrolment in Special Schools by type of School, 2013/14

Type of school	Total schools	Enrolment	Percent
Education for hearing impaired	14	4,143	31.8%
Education for visually impaired	6	720	13.6%
Education for the intellectually impaired	14	1,019	31.8%
Integrated senior high school	10	503	22.7%
Total (excluding duplicates)	39	6,385	100.05
Schools with more than one category	5		

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Tertiary Education

The strategic objective of tertiary education is to improve equitable access, strengthen links between tertiary education and industry, and promote science and technical education. The tertiary sub-sector includes, amongst others, 9 public universities, 10 Polytechnics, 38 Colleges of Education and over 51 private institutions. Data on enrolment during the 2013/14 academic year is not available, however records during the 2012/13 academic year show that a total of 221,632 students were enrolled in public tertiary institutions, of which 128,326 were in universities. Between 2011/12 and 2012.13, enrolment increased in all the three major categories of public tertiary institutions, namely Public Universities (17%), Polytechnics (12%) and Colleges of Education (1%). There were 61,874 students in private tertiary institutions, representing a 3% increase over the previous year. Overall, the number of students enrolled in tertiary education was 283,506.

Gender parity in access shows overall GPI at tertiary level of 0.60 in 2012/13, implying that there were 6 female students for every 10 male students enrolled in tertiary education. The percentage of female enrolment at all levels of tertiary education, including Public Colleges of Education, continued to increase in 2012/13 (Table 7.7). This implies the efforts at ensuring full participation of females at tertiary level of education is gradually improving, though at a slower pace.

Scientific and technological advancement is the bedrock of any modern and knowledge economy. The medium-term objective of Government policy is to achieve a target of 60% and 40% enrolment in Science/Technology programmes and Humanities/Arts programmes respectively. Current data are not available, however, estimate in 2012/13 shows about 32% Science/Applied Science/Technology students as against 68% of students who were pursuing Arts/Business/Social Science. This falls far behind the 60:40 medium-term target.

Table 7.7: Enrolment Statistics for Tertiary Education, 2011/12 and 2012/13

	2011/12	2012/13
Total Enrolment		
Public Universities	109,278	128,326
Polytechnics	47,294	53,078
Colleges of Education (Public)	27,580	27,906
Specialized/Professional Institutions	14,951	7,716
Other	2,980	4,607
Total Public Institutions	202,063	221,632
Total Private Institutions**	59,899	61,874
Total Tertiary Enrolment	261,962	283,506
Gender Parity		
Gender Parity Index (GPI)		0.60
Percentage of Females enrolled in:		
Public Universities	32.6%	33.6%
Polytechnics	30.5%	33.1%
Public Colleges of Education	42.3%	43.3%
Enrolment in Science/Technical and Arts/Humanities		

	2011/12	2012/13
Total Enrolment	NA	283,506
Number of Students enrolled in Science/Technology	NA	91,013
Number of Students enrolled in Arts/Social Science/Business	NA	191,877
% Enrolment in Science/Technical programmes	NA	32.0%
% Enrolment in Arts/Social Science/Business		68.0%

Source: National Council on Tertiary Education, 2014

N.B: ** includes private universities, private Colleges of Education and Nurses Training Colleges, Tutorial Colleges and Distance Learning Institutions

ii. Improve quality of teaching and learning

Although Ghana continues to record significant growths in enrolments at all levels of education, gaps exist in the quality of education as reflected by poor teaching and learning outcomes. The following key indicators were used to monitor progress towards improving quality of education:

- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate;
- Pupil-trained teacher (PTTR) ratio; and
- Proficiency rates in Mathematics and English (Primary 3 and 6) Teacher attendance rate.

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

The results of BECE are given as standardized grades between 1 and 9 (the 'stanine' system) where 1 is the best grade and 9 indicates the lowest performance. These grades are derived from the raw marks and are distributed such that grades 4 to 6 represent average performance, 1 to 3 are above average and 7 to 9 are below average. The system operates in such a manner that nationally almost the same proportions of students receive a particular grade every year. Overall about 23% of the students who took the BECE in 2013 obtained above average in all the four core subject of English, Mathematics, Science and Social studies, whilst about 53% recorded average score. About 24% recorded below average (Table 7.8).

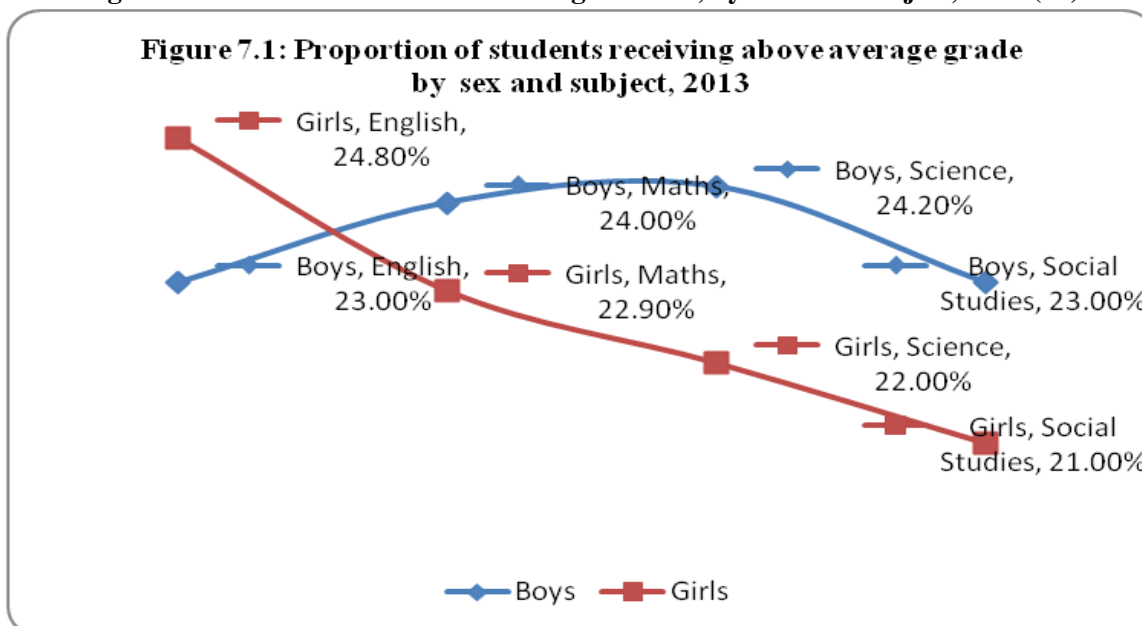
Table 7.8: Distribution of National BECE Results by Subject, 2013

	English	Maths	Science	Social Studies
Above average	24%	24%	23%	22%
Average	53%	54%	52%	54%
Below average	24%	23%	25%	24%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

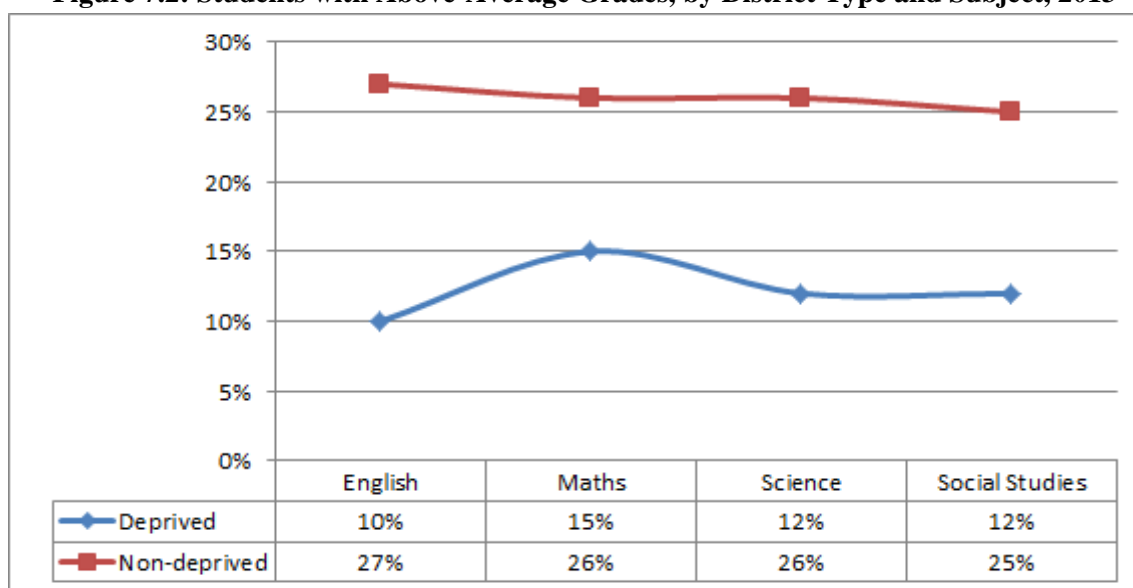
Analysis of the results by gender shows that boys tend to perform better than girls, with a higher proportion of boys receiving above average grades than girls in Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. However, girls performed better than boys in English (Figure 7.1). On the other hand, non-deprived districts continued to record higher proportions of students achieving above average grades in all the subjects than the deprived districts (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.1: Students with Above-Average Grades, by Sex and Subject, 2013 (%)



Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Figure 7.2: Students with Above-Average Grades, by District Type and Subject, 2013



Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio (PTTR)

The pupil-to-trained teacher ratio is another indicator of quality and efficiency in schools. The national average PTTR improved across all the three levels of basic education, with the JHS level recording the best PTTR of 18 pupils on average per trained teacher, followed by primary (46 pupils on average per trained teacher) and KG (62 pupils on average per trained teacher) in that order (Table 7.9). Though PTTRs at the deprived district improved, they remained high above the national average at all levels. These show that the deprived districts remain disadvantaged in the distribution of trained teachers, as a result, measures aimed at deployment of trained teachers to hard-to-reach areas need to be strengthened.

Table 7.9: Pupil-to-Trained Teacher Ratio in Public Basic Schools

Indicator	National			Deprived Districts		
	Target 2013/14	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Progress towards Target
KG	NA	72	62	159	138	Significant progress
Primary	NA	48	46	78	77	Significant progress
JHS	NA	19	18	27	27	Significant progress

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Proficiency Rates in English and Mathematics (P3 and P6)

The main aim of Primary School is to provide basic cognitive skills in language and mathematics. In Ghana, a National Education Assessment is conducted biennially to measure pupil's competency and proficiency in Mathematics and English in Primary grades 3 and 6 (P3 and P6). The minimum level of *competency* on the test implies achieving a score of 35% in a subject. The level required to achieve *proficiency* is 55%. In 2013, over 60% of pupils attained the minimum competency expected for both English and Mathematics at both P3 and P6 (Table 7.10). The results also indicate that 39% pupils at P6 achieved proficiency in English and 10.9% in Mathematics. With the exception of P6 Mathematics, the percentage of pupils who achieved proficiency in the other subjects (P3 English, P3 Mathematics, P6 English) improved between 2011 and 2013, demonstrating some improvements in learning outcomes for these subjects. However, overall, the scores are still quite low compare to the benchmark minimum score of 75%. The poor performance of pupils in the NEA may partly be due to the significant increases in enrolment in recent years.

Table 7.10: Distribution of National Education Assessment scores, 2011 and 2013

	Baseline 2011			2013		
	<i>Below Minimum Competency</i>	<i>Minimum Competency</i>	<i>Proficiency</i>	<i>Below Minimum Competency</i>	<i>Minimum competency</i>	<i>Proficiency</i>
P3 English	33.7	42.1	24.2	41.9	29.7	28.4
P3 Maths	47.4	34.4	18.2	42.9	35.0	22.1
P6 English	21.1	43.6	35.3	31.3	29.8	39.0
P6 Maths	43.1	40.8	16.1	39.2	50.0	10.9

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Teacher attendance rate

Teacher absenteeism is a prevailing condition in Ghana and has been a growing concern in recent years. In 2014, the Minister of Education established a committee to focus on teacher time on task and 'zero tolerance for teacher absenteeism'. National data on teacher attendance was not available for the 2013/14 academic year. Notwithstanding, school level data from the 2012/13 School Report Card (SRC) for the deprived districts is used to shed some light on teacher attendance rate. At the KG and Primary levels there were improvements in teacher attendance in the first and second terms of 2012/13. Teacher attendance grew from 77.8% in term one to 81.4% in term two (Table 7.11). At the Primary level the change was larger, increasing from 79.3% to 87.3%. There was also marginal improvement at the JHS level from 81.5% to 82.4%. Possible contributing factors to the improvement in teacher attendance may include improved teacher supervision within the districts, improved motivation of teachers and the use of the SRC reporting process as an accountability mechanism which

encouraged some teachers to improve attendance. Male teacher attendance rate was higher than female teacher attendance rate at both the KG and JHS levels, whilst female teacher attendance rate was highest at the Primary level (Table 7.12).

Table 7.11: Teacher Attendance Rate in Terms 1 and 2, 2012/13, Deprived Districts (%)

	KG	Primary	JHS
First term	77.8	79.3	81.5
Second term	81.4	87.3	82.4

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Table 7.12: Teacher Attendance Rate, by Gender, Deprived Districts, 2012/13

	Male attendance	Female attendance	Difference (male-female rates)
KG	80.7%	80.1%	0.6
Primary	86.6%	89.4%	-2.7
JHS	82.9%	77.6%	5.3

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

Key policy measures and activities implemented in 2014 to enhance equitable access to quality education include: construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure, removing schools under trees, strengthening the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme, provision of free school uniforms and exercise books, implementing gender specific activities in disadvantaged districts, and strengthening school and teacher supervision.

Construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure

In 2013/14, the number of KG schools in Ghana increased from 19,277 in 2012/13 to 20,100. The increase largely resulted from 1.4% increase in public schools and 10.6% increase in private schools. At the Primary level the number of schools grew from 19,854 in 2012/13 to 20,502 in 2013/14, whilst at the JHS level it increased from 12,436 in 2012/13 to 13,082, representing an increase of 5.2% (Table 7.13). Overall most of the gains in additional schools occurred in the private sector.

Table 7.13: Number of Basic Schools, by Level of Education, 2012/13-2013/14

Level	2012/13	2013/14	Change
<u>Kindergarten</u>			
Public	13,305	13,492	1.4%
Private	5,972	6,608	10.6%
Total	19,277	20,100	4.2%
<u>Primary</u>			
Public	14,112	14,142	0.21%
Private	5,742	6,360	10.8%
Total	19,854	20,502	3.3%
<u>JHS</u>			
Public	8,818	9,076	2.9%
Private	3,618	4,006	10.7%
Total	12,436	13,082	5.2%

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Schools under Trees

The Schools Under Trees initiative aimed at eliminating the incidence of schools operated under trees or in temporary structures continued in 2013/14. Out of a total of 432 classroom projects awarded between 2010 and 2011 under the initiative, 155 were completed and handed over in 2014. The remaining projects were at various stages of completion.

Senior High Schools (SHS)

During the 2013/14 academic year, 12 additional SHS were added to the 828 existing SHS to bring the total number to 840. To further expand access to secondary education, the Government is committed to the construction of 200 Community Day SHS. The President cut the sod for the construction of the first 50 Community Day Schools in the country in March, 2014.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

In 2014 the following activities were undertaken to improve TVET:

- Trade Test and Proficiency examination was conducted for 46,337 trainees in both formal and informal sectors, and candidates were certified and ready for the labour market. In addition a research was conducted to assess The Skills in High Demand on the labour market;
- A total of 3,425 Mastercraft Persons (MCPs) of different trade areas were registered, however 2,500 of them from 10 trade areas were identified for training to improve apprenticeship;
- Seventy two (72) NVTI accredited Vocational Training Institutions were inspected and monitored to assess the quality of training standards;
- A total of 1,000 current workers were trained in their various technical areas to enhance their skills at their work places. Also a total of 7,010 continuing trainees of the 34 NVTI Institutions were placed in industry for On-The-Job-Training;
- The National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP) was set up by the Government to give one year apprenticeship training to provide employable skills to the increasing number of JHS graduates who could not access Secondary education. Four thousand (4,000) apprentices were attached to 600 master craft persons under the programme to undergo training in various trade areas;
- A Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP) was initiated to provide bursary for 2,500 in the informal sector and 1,500 students from formal TVET institutions for a period of three years. The key objective of DSIP is to increase the participation of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups in TVET, especially girls; and
- The second phase of the Ghana Skills Development Initiative (GSDI) began during the year, with an objective to improve employability of apprentices and employees, and enhance the skills of master craft persons in selected trades.

Tertiary education

In 2014 the following measures were implemented to expand access to public tertiary education:

- As part of Government efforts to ensure the provision of a public university in each region, a Presidential Task Force was commissioned to develop a roadmap for the

establishment of a new university in the Eastern Region. A draft bill for the establishment of the university was ready to be submitted to Cabinet for consideration;

- The University of Health and Allied Sciences in the Volta Region increased intake substantially from 155 students at its inception three years ago to 535 in 2014. The University of Energy and Natural Resources in the Brong Ahafo Region increased its intake from 150 to 716 students;
- Government provided support to 5 Polytechnics and 5 universities for the completion of lecture halls to increase intake of students; and
- As part of efforts to improve delivery of teacher training, the public Colleges of Education were upgraded to tertiary status. In addition, the teacher trainee allowance was replaced with options to access loan from the Student Loan Trust Fund (SLTF), to allow Colleges to admit as many students as possible. As a result of these policies, first year admissions in the Colleges increased from just over 9,000 in 2012/13 to 15,000 in 2013/14, representing a 62% increase.

Strengthening the Capitation Grant

The implementation of the Capitation Grant continued during the year. A total amount of GH¢24,623,402 was disbursed to cover 5,471,867 pupils in public basic schools (Table 7.14).

Table 7.14: Enrolment for Capitation Grant, 2013/14

Regions	Enrolment			Total Amount (GH¢)
	Male	Female	Total	
Ashanti	461,668	461,435	923,103	4,153,964
Brong Ahafo	318,630	306,069	624,699	2,811,146
Central	301,973	200,749	502,722	2,262,249
Eastern	274,552	244,688	519,240	2,336,580
Greater Accra	213,952	232,957	446,909	2,011,091
Northern	446,597	335,296	781,893	3,518,519
Upper East	176,283	169,266	345,549	1,554,971
Upper West	124,567	121,151	245,718	1,105,731
Volta	267,619	249,468	517,087	2,326,892
Western	286,758	278,189	564,947	2,542,262
All Regions	2,872,599	2,599,268	5,471,867	24,623,405

Source: Ghana Education Service, 2014

A Citizens' Assessment Report on the Capitation Grant Scheme conducted during the year revealed the following:

- School enrolment and attendance has increased due to the introduction of the Capitation Grant. However, the majority of public schools still charge a range of special levies and fees with attendant effect on pupils' absenteeism;
- More than 50% of parents were of the view that the Capitation Grant has had no impact on quality of education, in contrast to 70% of head-teachers who indicated that the grant has had a generally positive impact on quality of education.

Key challenges to the implementation of Capitation Grant identified in the report included:

- Delay in disbursement of Capitation Grant allocations making planning, budgeting and school management extremely challenging;
- High transaction cost for accessing the money (e.g. bank charges) reduces the net amount available to schools; and

- The amount allocated per person is woefully inadequate to cover pupil-school-year expenditure.

Expanding coverage of the School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme was initiated in 2005 with the objectives of increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention; and provision of children in KG and Primary schools with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day in order to reduce malnutrition. The programme continued to be implemented in the 2013/14 academic year.

In 2013/14, the number of children who benefited from the GSFP increased by 3.3% from 1,642,271 pupils in 2012/13 to 1,697,024 pupils. At the regional level, Ashanti Region continued to have the largest beneficiaries of 17.6% in 2014, whilst Central Region continued to record the lowest beneficiaries of 5.4%.

Provision of school uniforms and exercise books

In order to further enhance school enrolment and attendance, the policy measures of providing school uniforms and exercise books to children in need, were continued during the 2013/14 academic year. In 2013, Government initiated the procurement and distribution of 12.5 million textbooks to public Primary and JHS schools, covering English, Mathematics and Science. This has resulted in increases in textbook ratio from 1.2 textbooks per pupil in 2013 to 2.2 textbooks per pupil in 2014 at the Primary level, whilst at the JHS level it increased from 0.9 textbooks per pupil to 2.2 textbooks per pupil over the same period.

Gender-specific measures/activities

Measures to sustain the improvements in gender parity in school enrolment continued in 2014. Key activities undertaken included the following:

- Capacity building was carried out for all Regional and District Girl's Education Officers to enhance their skills at supporting girls' access and retention in schools within their districts;
- The Ghana Education Service (GES) collaborated with sector partners to design and pilot Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success (PASS) aimed at providing scholarships to 55,000 needy girls in the deprived districts to facilitate their access and retention in school. In 2013/14 a total of 10,000 girls from 21 deprived districts were selected to participate in the programme (including 4,017 JHS 1 students; 3,569 JHS 2 students; and 2,411 JHS 3 students); and
- The Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) supported 32,000 girls with bursaries at Primary, JHS, and SHS levels across 31 districts in the three northern regions and Central Region in Ghana.

Supervision and Monitoring of Teachers

- To check teacher absenteeism, quarterly monitoring and unannounced visits were carried out by MOE, NIB and GES to about 11,595 basic schools.
- The School Report Card was introduced nationwide to schools, teachers and students;
- Additionally, IPPD forms were introduced to deduct unjustified days of absence from salaries of absentee teachers/workers.

7.2.2 Access to Quality Health Care

Improved health outcomes are associated with increased productivity and are considered as critical for enhancing socio-economic transformation of the country. The policy objectives pursued to improve access to quality health services include: bridge equity gaps in access to healthcare; ensure sustainable healthcare financing arrangements that protect the poor; improve governance, management and efficiency in health service delivery; improve access to quality institutional service delivery and quality mental health services; improve maternal, child and adolescent healthcare; and prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

i. Bridge the Equity Gaps in Access to Health Care

The key indicators adopted to track progress towards bridging equity gaps in access to health care were:

- Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance;
- Number of Community-based Health Planning Service (CHPS) zones.

The number of OPD visits is used as a proxy measure for patients' access to health care. In 2014, the number of OPD visits per person declined from 1.16 in 2013 to 1.15 (Table 7.15), thereby falling short of the target of 1.17 visits per person set for 2014. About 90% of all new OPD visits were NHIS insured patients, which has serious implication for the financial sustainability of the scheme.

Table 7.15: Outpatient Department Visits, per Capita, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of OPD visits (million)	NA	30.8	31.4	Target not achieved
- Population (million)	NA	26.6	27.3	
- Ratio	1.17	1.16	1.15	
2. Number of functional Community-based Health Planning Service (CHPS) compounds	2,450	2,315	2,943	Target achieved

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment, 2014*

The Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) strategy seeks to provide health services through partnership between the health programme, community leaders and social groups. With about 70% of Ghanaians living more than 8 km from the nearest health provider, the implementation of the CHPS strategy is critical to achieving the objective of removing physical barrier in access to quality health care, particularly at the lowest level of the health system. The number of functional CHPS compounds increased from 1,241 in 2010 to 2,315 in 2013 and then to 2,943 in 2014. This exceeded the target of 2,450 set for 2014.

ii. Ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established in 2003 to provide universal insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove the financial barrier in accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on progress made in 2014 in using the NHIS to remove financial barrier in access to health care, focusing on the following indicators:

- Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership; and

- Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category and as indigents.

Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership

Active members of National Health Insurance are those with valid NHIS cards that enable them to access health care in accredited health facilities. As at the end of 2014 the number of active NHIS members stood at 10.5 million, and represents 5% increase over the 2013 level of 10.1 million (Table 7.16). However, as a share of the total population, this represents 39% in 2014 compared with 38% recorded in 2013. The regional distribution of NHIS membership shows a low of 26% in Greater Accra Region to a high of 63% in the Brong Ahafo Region. The Ashanti, Central, and Eastern Regions recorded membership rates below the national average of 39% (Table 7.17).

Table 7.16: Number and Proportion of Population with Active NHIS Membership, 2013, 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number with active membership (millions)	NA	10.1	10.5	Steady progress
2. Proportion of population registered under the NHIS	> 39.0%	38.0%	39.0%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014; NHIA, 2014

Table 7.17: Distribution of NHIS Membership, by Region, 2014

Region	Informal	Exempt	Total	2014 National Population (Estimate)	% of Total Population
Ashanti	567,390	1,169,039	1,736,429	5,252,099	33%
Brong Ahafo	409,360	1,179,710	1,589,070	2,539,027	63%
Central	196,919	479,625	676,544	2,419,138	28%
Eastern	354,725	666,801	1,021,526	2,892,989	35%
Gt. Accra	411,556	744,130	1,155,686	4,405,760	26%
Northern	264,746	897,532	1,162,278	2,724,130	43%
Upper East	182,025	460,213	642,238	1,149,816	56%
Upper West	130,151	305,273	435,424	771,393	56%
Volta	336,454	709,441	1,045,895	2,327,278	45%
Western	381,815	698,523	1,080,338	2,610,481	41%
National	3,235,141	7,310,287	10,545,428	27,092,111	39%

Source: NHIA, 2014

Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category

A special arrangement under the NHIS is to provide free membership to the poorest and most vulnerable populations to enable them have financial access to health care services. The exempt categories under the NHIS include SSNIT pensioners, the elderly above 70 years, children under 18 years, pregnant women, and indigents. In 2014, the number of active members in the exempt categories increased to 7.3 million from 6.1 million in 2013. This represented 69% of all active members, and exceeded the target of 63% set for 2014. On the other hand, the number of indigents exempted under the scheme increased from 1.1 million in 2013 to 1.5 million, and represented 5.5% of the total population (Table 7.18). To further

increase the inclusion of the poorest in the scheme, the NHIA, in collaboration with MOGCSP, linked NHIS membership to the LEAP programme. In addition, efforts were made during the year to increase the number of persons in prisons and patients in mental hospitals registered under the scheme.

Table 7.18: Number and Proportion of NHIS Members in the Exempt Categories, 2013, 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number in all exempt categories (millions)	NA	6.1	7.3	Significant progress
2. Proportion in exempt category	> 63%	60.0%	69.0%	Target achieved
3. Number of indigents (millions)	NA	1.1	1.5	Significant progress
4. Proportion of indigents	5.0%	4.1%	5.5%	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014; NHIA, 2014

iii. Improve Governance, Management and Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

The overall strategy for the development of the health sector and for the provision of quality health care services is underpinned by aggressive development and deployment of health personnel, especially doctors, nurses and midwives. To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objective above, the following indicators were prioritized:

- Doctor-to-population ratio;
- Nurse-to-population ratio;
- Midwife-to-WIFA population ratio;
- Per capita expenditure on health services.

Doctor-to-population ratio

The number of doctors increased from 2,615 in 2013 to 3,016 in 2014 and for the first time in Ghana, the doctor-to-population ratio exceeded the mark of one doctor to fewer than 10,000 persons (Table 7.19). This notwithstanding, significant regional disparities exist, with the number of doctors ranging from 21 in the Upper West Region to 1,651 in the Greater Accra Region (Table 7.20). The large number of doctors in the Greater Accra Region may partly be explained by newly trained doctors who work as house officers and are attached to the Medical and Dental Council in Accra.

Table 7.19: Doctor-to-Population-Ratio, 2013 and 2014

Indicators	Target 2014	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
Population (millions)	NA	2.6	2.7	
Number of doctors	NA	2,615	3,016	Significant progress
Doctor to population ratio	1:10,000	1: 10,170	1:9,043	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Table 7.20: Number of Doctors, by Region, 2013 and 2014

Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2013	493	141	101	147	1,383	118	32	14	98	88	2,615
2014	541	145	114	171	1,651	117	34	21	114	108	3,016

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

NB: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Nurse-to-population ratio

The total number of nurses, including community health nurses, increased from 24,533 in 2013 to 28,437 in 2014. The nurse-to-population ratio accordingly improved from 1,084 per 1 nurse to 959 persons per 1 nurse, thereby achieving the target of fewer than 1,000 persons per 1 nurse (Table 7.21). The ratio also improved across all regions but with the Northern Region lagging behind the rest of the country (Table 7.22).

Table 7.21: Nurse-to-Population Ratio, 2013, 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
Population (millions)		26.6	27.3	
Number of nurses	NA	24,533	28,437	Significant progress
Ratio	1: <1000	1: 1,084	1:959	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Table 7.22: Nurse-to-Population Ratio, by Region, 2013, 2014

Year	AR	WR	NR	BAR	CR	VR	UER	UWR	ER	GAR	Ghana
2013	1:1296	1:1142	1:1423	1:1245	1: 1185	1:1135	1:715	1: 855	1:1041	1:826	1:1084
2014	1:988	1:1077	1:1255	1:932	1:996	1:925	1:669	1:813	1:900	1:764	1:959

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Midwife to Women in Fertile Age (WIFA) population ratio

The availability and deployment of professionally trained midwives is an essential input to improving maternal and child health outcomes, particularly in hard to reach areas. Available data shows that the staff strength of midwives improved substantially in 2014 with 578 additional midwives (Table 7.23). Consequently, the midwife to WIFA population ratio improved. This notwithstanding, large regional differences exist in the average number of deliveries per midwife. The average currently ranges from a low of 108 in the Ashanti Region to a high of 190 in the Northern Region compared with the WHO benchmark of 170 deliveries per year (Table 7.24). According to MOH/GSS (2014), the reasons for this variation are not clear and need to be investigated.

Table 7.23: Midwife-to-WIFA Population Ratio, 2013, 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards target
WIFA population	NA	605,148	617,251	Significant progress
Number of midwives	NA	4,185	4,763	Significant progress
Ratio	1: 1,400	1: 1,525	1:1,374	Target exceeded

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

N.B: The indicator includes only midwives on government payroll

Table 7.24; Average Number of Deliveries per Midwife per Year, by Region, 2013, 2014

Year	AR	WR	NR	BAR	CR	VR	UER	UWR	ER	GAR	Ghana
2013	134	172	199	168	185	116	126	144	124	113	114
2014	108	160	190	156	182	109	124	126	112	122	132

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

N.B: The indicator includes only midwives on government payroll

Per capita expenditure on health

Total health expenditure increased in nominal terms from GH¢2,709 million in 2013 to GH¢2,866 million in 2014. However, in per capita US dollar terms it declined from US\$47.10 in 2013 to US\$32.80 in 2014. This implies, in real terms, health expenditure per capita declined in 2014 and fell short of the target of, at least US\$44.00, set for 2014 (Table 7.25).

Table 7.25: Per Capita Expenditure on Health (US\$)

Indicators	Target 2014	2013	2014	Progress towards Target
Expenditure (in US\$ million)	NA	1,253	895	Slow progress
Population	NA	26.6	27.3	
Per capita expenditure (in US\$)	> 44	47.1	32.8	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment, 2014

iv. Improve maternal, child and adolescent healthcare; and prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare is central to Government strategy for the attainment of the lagging health MDGs. This section reports on progress made in improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare, as well as prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with priority on the following indicators:

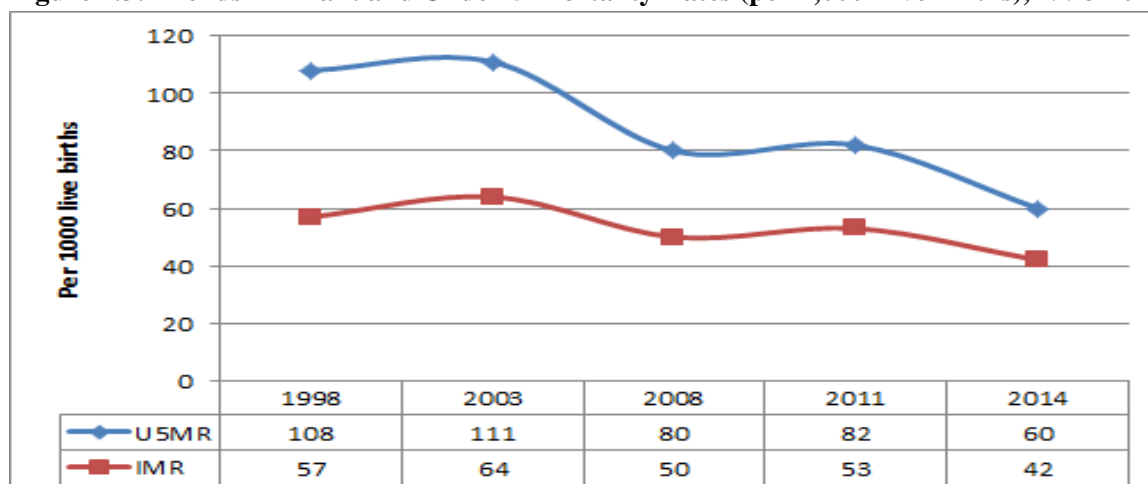
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of children immunized (Penta 3)
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of supervised deliveries
- Malaria case fatality rate
- TB treatment success rate

Child mortality rate

Reducing child mortality is one of the important health outcomes under GSGDA II, and a major goal under the global development agenda (i.e. MDGs). Over the past decade and half, Ghana has made significant progress towards reducing child mortality.

The most current information on child mortality is obtained from the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS). The survey estimates Ghana's under-five mortality rate (U5MR) at 60 per 1000 live births, which implies that one in every 17 children die before reaching their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate (IMR), on the other hand, is estimated at 41 deaths per 1000 live births (Figure 7.3). These results from the 2014 GDHS are significantly lower than the results of the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which estimates both infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate to be 53 per 1000 live births and 82 per 1000 live births (i.e. one in every 12 children dies before reaching their fifth birthday) respectively. This current trend has therefore provided Ghana with the necessary impetus to achieve its global commitment of "reducing U5MR and IMR by two-thirds by 2015".

Figure 7.3: Trends in Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births), 1998-2014



Source: GSS: MICS, 2011; GDHS, 1998-2014

Proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage)

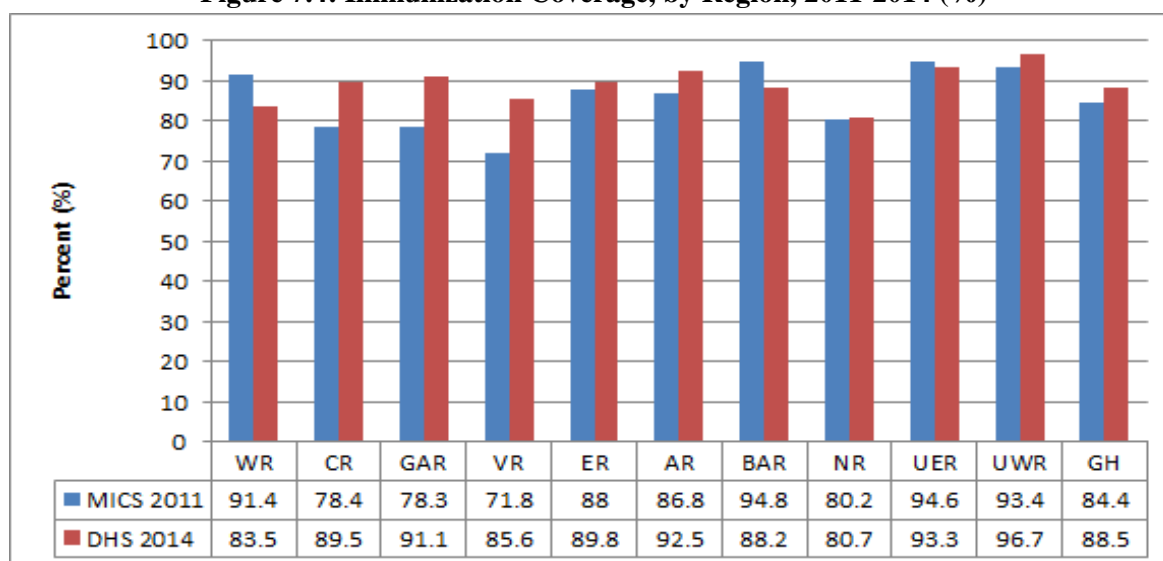
The proportion of children fully immunized is an indicator of child health and is used to track progress towards reducing child mortality. Assessment of progress shows that the proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage) increased from 86% in 2013 to 90% in 2014, thereby exceeding the target of 88% set for 2014 (Table 7.26). According to the 2014 GDHS report, significant regional disparities exist in immunization coverage, with Upper West Region recording the highest coverage of 96.7% and Western Region recording the lowest of 83.5% (Figure 7.4).

Table 7.26: Proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage), 2010-2014

Indicator	Target 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Progress towards Target
1. Proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage)	>88%	86%	87%	88%	86%	90%	Target achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, Holistic Assessment Report, 2014

Figure 7.4: Immunization Coverage, by Region, 2011-2014 (%)

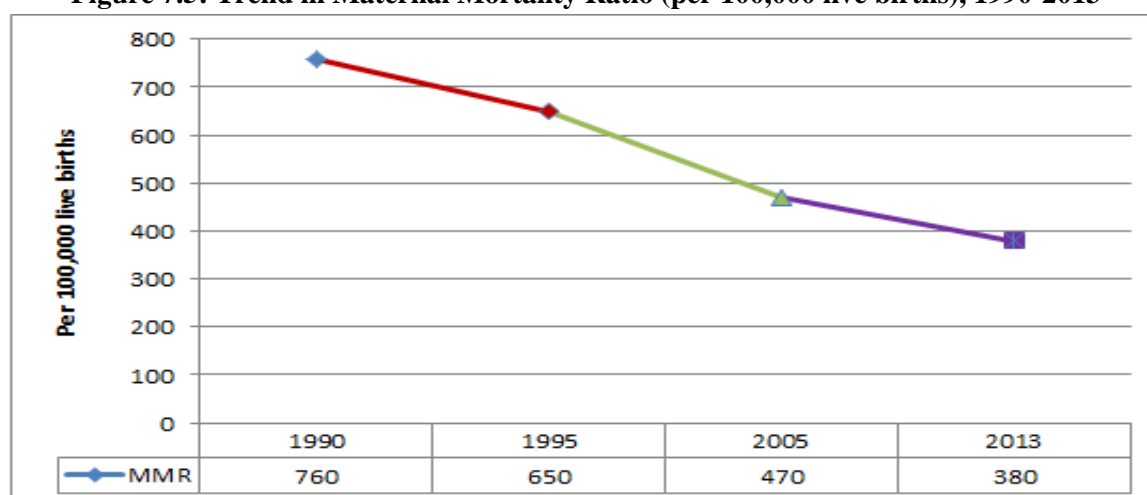


Source: GSS: MICS, 2011; GDHS, 2014

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Progress in achieving the MDG 5 of reducing maternal mortality remained slow (Figure 7.5). Survey data on maternal mortality are unavailable in 2014, however the institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR), which is used as a proxy indicator, showed marginal improvement from 115 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2013 to 114 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2014. With the exceptions of Volta Region and the Upper East Region, all the remaining eight regions recorded declines in maternal death (Table 7.27). This general improvement in iMMR is the result of better obstetric care and an improved referral system.

Figure 7.5: Trend in Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1990-2013



Source: MoH/GSS, 2014; WHO et al., Trends in Maternal Mortality

Table 7.27: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1990-2013

YEAR	REGION										
	AR	WR	NR	BAR	CR	VR	UER	UWR	ER	GAR	GH
2013	125	153	174	138	122	179	108	195	200	198	155
2014	115	149	108	134	105	161	139	161	175	185	144

MOH/GSS, Holistic Assessment Report, 2014

Percent of supervised deliveries

Supervised deliveries are those attended by trained health workers. Coverage of supervised delivery is an important part of the strategy to reduce maternal mortality and achieve MDG 4. Supervised delivery rate increased by 3.8% from 55% in 2013 to 57% in 2014, however the target of more than 57% set for 2014 was not achieved. Measures implemented to improve supervised deliveries include: increasing the number and more equitable distribution of midwives; free delivery at health facilities; locating CHPS compound in favor of deprived areas; and improving emergency health services.

Table 7.28: Proportion of Supervised Deliveries, 2010-2014

Indicator	Target 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Progress towards Target
Proportion of supervised deliveries	> 57%	41%	49%	55%	55%	57%	Target not achieved

Source: GSS: MICS 2006 and 2011; DHS 2003, 2008, 2014

N.B: Skilled health providers include doctors, nurses, nurse/midwives, community health officers

Malaria under-five case fatality rate

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Ghana, especially among children and pregnant women. The number of children admitted to health facilities with malaria declined from 236,492 in 2013 to 207,913 in 2014, whilst the institutional under-five malaria case fatality dropped marginally from 0.57 per 100 admissions in 2013 to 0.51 deaths per 100 admissions in 2014 and achieved the target set for 2014 (Table 7.29).

Table 7.29: Institutional Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate

Indicator	Target 2014	2012	2013	2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of hospital under-5 deaths from malaria	NA	1,129	1,348	1,146	Significant progress
2. Number of under-5s admitted with malaria	NA	187,728	236,492	207,913	Significant progress
3. Ratio per 100 admissions	< 0.57	0.60	0.57	0.51	Target achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, Holistic Assessment, 2014

TB treatment success rate

The National TB Programme completed a national TB prevalence survey in 2014. Preliminary findings of the study showed a national TB prevalence rate of 264 per 100,000 Ghanaians. Current data are not available to assess progress on TB treatment rate in 2014, however 87% of TB patients completed their treatment successfully in 2013 compared to 86% in 2012 (Table 7.30). Challenges to further improving TB treatment include inadequate screening for identifying TB cases and sub-optimal diagnostic test.

Table 7.30: TB Treatment Success Rate

Indicator	Target 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Progress towards target
1. TB treatment success rate	88%	87%	85%	86%	87%	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOH/GSS, Holistic Assessment, 2014

7.2.3 HIV & AIDS and STIs

Significant progress has been made over the years towards halting and reversing the spread of the HIV/AIDS. To sustain the gains made and further reduce the spread of the disease, the medium-term objectives pursued under GSGDA II include: ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI infections; improving HIV and AIDS/STI case management; and improving institutional capacity for efficient and effective delivery of HIV and AIDS/STI services. The indicators used to monitor progress towards attaining the above objectives were:

- HIV Prevalence rate;
- Percentage of young people (15-24) infected with HIV;
- Proportion of infected pregnant women who received AVRs for PMTCT; and
- Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)

National Median HIV Prevalence

Ghana's Median HIV prevalence rate has shown a general declining trend since 2012 (Table 7.31). The estimated median national HIV prevalence rate declined further from 1.9% in 2013 to 1.6% in 2014. Efforts aimed at preventing the spread of the disease are yielding positive results.

Table 7.31: National HIV Prevalence Rate and Rate among Young People, 2010-2014

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. National Median HIV prevalence (%)	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6
2. Median HIV prevalence among young people (15-24 years) (%)	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.8

Source: National AIDS Control Programme, Annual Reports, 2014

Percentage of young people (15-24 years) infected with HIV

Young people (15-24 years) are considered to be vulnerable to HIV infection as they are often involved in unprotected sex. The proportion of young people who are infected is used as a proxy for new HIV incidence. The declining trend in HIV prevalence among young people observed since 2012 was reversed in 2014. The prevalence rate among young people increased significantly from 1.2% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2014. This represents a major setback to the current effort at halting and reversing the disease, especially among the youth.

Proportion of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retroviral (ARVs) for PMTCT

The proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT declined from 76% in 2013 to 66% in 2014 (Table 7.32). This is a major concern for the national effort of reducing mother-to-child transmission to less than 5% by 2015.

Table 7.32: PMTCT Uptake, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Proportion of pregnant women who received ART for PMTCT	40%	76%	66%	Target not Achieved

Source: MOH/NACP, Annual Report, 2014

Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy

Access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) reduces HIV/AIDS-related morbidity and mortality and it is an important component of HIV and AIDS case management. In 2014, the proportion of PLHIV who received antiretroviral therapy grew to 63.0% from 61.7% in 2013 (Table 7.33).

Table 7.33: Percentage of PLHIV who received ART, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of PLHIV who received ART	NA	61.7%	63.0%	Significant progress

Source: GHS/NACP, Annual Reports, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, and Activities

The following specific policy measures implemented in 2014 to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS infections included:

- Relevant HIV/AIDS supplies were procured to maintain the momentum of prevention intervention and sustain PLHIV on treatment;
- The private sector continued to be engaged by the Ghana AIDS Commission to strengthen the pharmaceutical production base and raise additional resources for the national HIV response;
- HIV Counselling and Testing was undertaken to help identify those who are HIV positive and help them to access care and treatment services, while those who test negative are counselled to remain negative;
- HIV infected pregnant women were supplied with ARVs to PMTCT;
- The Health Sector, Civil Society Organisations and Faith Based Organisations continued to undertake the “*Know Your Status*” campaign; and
- Condom promotion and distribution activities were undertaken by various organization including National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP), PPAG, German International Cooperation (GIZ), Ministry of Education, and Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA).

7.2.4 Nutrition

The policy interventions identified under GSGDA II to enhance the nutritional status of Ghanaians were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: reduce under nutrition and malnutrition-related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages; ensure coordination, integration, and implementation of nutrition interventions in relevant sectors; and ensure improved nutrition among all segments of the population. To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives the indicator below was adopted:

- Under-5 malnutrition rate.

Under-5 malnutrition rate

Available data based on the 2014 GDHS show that about 19% of all Ghanaian children are chronically malnourished (stunted). This is in contrast with 17% recorded under the MICS in 2011 (Table 7.34). According to the survey, male children were more likely to be stunted than female children (20% vs. 17%) and stunting is more prevalent among children in rural areas (22%) than urban areas (15%). At the regional level, stunting ranges from 10% in Greater Accra Region to 33% in the Northern Region (Table 7.35).

Table 7.34: Under-5 Malnutrition Rate, 2006 to 2014

	Target 2014	MICS 2006	DHS 2008	MICS 2011	DHS 2014	Progress towards target
1. Under-5 malnutrition rate (%)	< 16%	22.4%	28.0%	22.7%	19.0%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2014

Table 7.35: Under-5 Malnutrition Rate, by Region, 2014 (%)

YEAR	REGION										
	AR	WR	NR	BAR	CR	VR	UER	UWR	ER	GAR	GH
2014	16.1	17.7	33	17.2	22	19.3	14.4	22.2	17	10.4	18.8

Source: GSS, Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

7.2.5 Human Capital Development, Employment and Productivity

The achievement of accelerated economic growth and socio-economic transformation of the country require, amongst others, highly productive workers in the formal and informal sectors of the economy. It is in this context that human capital development, employment and productivity have been prioritized in GSGDA II. The medium-term policy objectives in this focus area include: (i) creating opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; (ii) ensuring labour productivity across all sectors; and (iii) enhancing labour administration and promoting harmonious labour relations.

The following indicators were selected to monitor progress towards the targets set in this focus area:

- Unemployment rate
- Share of workers in vulnerable employment
- Number of new jobs created; and
- Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled

Unemployment rate

The sixth round of the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 6) in 2013, estimated the unemployment rate in Ghana as 5.2%, with the rate higher for females (5.5%) than males (4.8%), and much higher in the urban areas (6.5%) than the rural areas (3.9%) (Table 7.36). The Upper East Region has the highest rate of unemployment (10.8%), followed by Upper West (7.6%) and Greater Accra Region (7.2%). Brong Ahafo and Volta Regions recorded unemployment rates much lower than the national average (2.9% and 3.3% respectively).

Table 7.36: Unemployment Rate (%) of Persons 15 Years and Older, by Region, Location and Sex, 2013

Region	<u>Total</u>			<u>Urban</u>			<u>Rural</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	5.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	4.3	6.2	5.2
Central	5.5	3.9	4.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	4.5	1.5	2.9
Gt. Accra	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2	4.3	7.5	5.9
Volta	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.5	4.9	2.5	2.8	2.6
Eastern	2.5	5.9	4.3	4.6	8.4	6.7	1.1	3.6	2.3
Ashanti	4.6	4.7	4.6	7.4	6.2	6.8	1.6	2.9	2.3
Brong Ahafo	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.9	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Northern	3.2	5.9	4.6	3.1	8.5	6.0	3.3	4.7	4.0
Upper East	10.5	11.0	10.8	6.4	10.1	8.3	11.5	11.3	11.4
Upper West	8.8	6.5	7.6	2.2	10.3	6.4	9.9	5.8	7.8
Total	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.9	6.5	3.6	4.1	3.9

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6), 2013

N.B: GLSS 6 adopted the relaxed definition of unemployment. The unemployment rate was computed based on persons who, within the reference period, were without jobs and were “potentially available for jobs”.

Share of workers in vulnerable employment

Vulnerable employment is characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work. Share of workers in vulnerable employment has been linked to the share of people living in poverty. It is measured as the sum of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. The GLSS 6 report shows that the

majority (68.7%) of the employed population in Ghana were engaged in vulnerable employment (Table 7.37). Female workers were more likely to be engaged in vulnerable employment (78.4%) than their male counterparts (58.3%), and the phenomenon is more prevalent in the rural areas (84.5%) compared to urban areas (42.1%).

Table 7.37: Workers in Vulnerable Employment, by Location and Sex, 2013 (%)

Employment status	Ghana			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own-account worker	41.9	50.5	46.4	26.6	52.8	40.4	55.9	48.3	52.0
Contributing family worker	16.4	27.9	22.3	9.3	13.8	1.7	22.9	41.6	32.5
Total	58.3	78.4	68.7	35.9	66.6	42.1	78.8	89.9	84.5

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6), 2013

Number of new jobs created

Inadequate institutional capacity for collating data on employment in the labour market, makes it difficult to track the number of new jobs created in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy. Reliable and comprehensive data on this indicator is therefore not currently available. Efforts to establish a functional labour market information system therefore need to be accelerated.

Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled

The number of industrial labour disputes recorded and settled is used as a proxy for industrial harmony and enhanced labour administration. In 2014, a total of 590 industrial disputes were reported, compared to 667 in 2013. Out of the 590 disputes reported, 51.4% were settled, compared with 54.6% in 2013 and the target of, at least 55% in 2014 (Table 7.38).

Table 7.38: Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled, 2003 and 2004

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of disputes	NA	667	590	Steady progress
2. Number settled	NA	303	287	Slow progress
3. Proportion settled	> 55.0%	54.6%	51.4%	Target not achieved

Source: National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, and Activities

The following specific activities were implemented in 2014 to improve human development, employment and productivity:

- A draft National Employment Policy (NEP) and Implementation Plan aimed at providing a national framework for harmonization and coordination of employment activities across all sectors of the economy was completed;
- A draft National Labour-intensive Public Works Policy aimed at mainstreaming labour-intensive methods into Government business as a major mechanism for job creation was developed;
- To reduce youth unemployment, a variety of skills training were provided to young boys and girls by the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), Management,

Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES) and Opportunities Industrialization Centre-Ghana (OIC-G); and

- The Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) continued to train people in productivity and performance improvement techniques.

7.2.6 Sports Development

The policy interventions identified under GSGDA II to promote sports development were aimed at achieving the following policy objectives: (i) providing adequate and disability-friendly infrastructure in communities and schools; (ii) strengthening national capacity for sports management; and (iii) supporting the development of lesser sports. The key indicators selected to track progress towards the achievement of the stated objectives are:

- Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed;
- Contribution of sports to GDP; and
- Number of competitive international and sub-regional sporting events participating in by Ghana

Data on contribution of sports to the socio-economic development of Ghana continued not to be available in 2014. However, the country continued to participate in a number of international sporting events. These include the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Scotland, 2nd African Youth Olympics Games in Botswana, World Youth Olympics in China, 2014 FIFA World Cup Tournament in Brazil, CHAN Tournament in South Africa, Women U-17 FIFA World Cup in Costa Rica, and 2014 FIFA Women U-20 World Cup in Canada (Table 7.39). Work on the National Sports Bill was completed and forwarded to the Attorney General's Department for finalization. Meanwhile, work on the 8 multi-purpose sports courts in selected districts and educational institutions across the country continued, whilst preparatory work for the rehabilitation of Accra, Kumasi, Essipong and Tamale stadia was completed. Also the construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued with about 50% of the outstanding work completed. The project is schedule for commissioning in the first quarter of 2016.

Table 7.39: Sports Development Indicators, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work on 8 out of 20 multi-purpose sports courts in selected districts and educational institutions across the country continued – Work on the construction of boxing gym at Bukom, preparatory work on the construction sports facilities in 10 Senior High Schools in all the regional capitals and district sports arenas initiated. – Construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction of modern stadium at Cape Coast continued – Preparatory work for the rehabilitation of Accra, Kumasi, Essipong and Tamale stadia completed 	Slow progress
2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Number of	NA	One competitive sporting event	Ghana participated	

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
competitive international and sub-regional sporting events participated in by Ghana		organized by government. However, 23 events were attended by local associations and 74 medals were won	in 10 competitive international sporting events	Significant progress

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Annual Report, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2014 to promote the development of sports:

- Preparatory works for the construction of five new stadia in Ho, Koforidua, Bolgatanga, Wa and Sunyani was initiated;
- The various national sporting associations were supported financially and logistically to participate in sporting events both at continental and international levels;
- The national football teams were supported to participate in various qualifiers for their respective World Cup and African Cup Tournaments including the AFCON 2015, the 2015 African World Youth Championships in Senegal, and the 2015 World Youth Championship in New Zealand; and
- The national sports associations were provided with logistics, equipment and kits for training to enhance development and promotion of lesser known sports.

7.2.7 Youth Development

The youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitute 34.1% of Ghana's population of 26,375,424 in 2014. GSGDA II identifies youth unemployment and underemployment as a major constraint to the full participation of the youth in national development. Consequently, the policy interventions implemented in 2014 were aimed at: (i) ensuring the integration of youth concerns into national development; (ii) providing adequate training and skills development in line with global trends; and (iii) ensuring adequate capacity and skills development of the youth, including those with disability.

The following indicators were adopted to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives above:

- Youth unemployment rate;
- Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES) and Youth Employment Agency (YEA); and
- Number of youth provided with employable skills.

Youth unemployment rate

The unemployment rate among the youth, which has become an important indicator for assessing youth participation in economic activities, was estimated at 5.5% in 2013 (Table 7.40). The rate is higher for those aged 15-24 years (6.4%) compared to those aged 25-35 years (4.4%) and slightly higher for females than males in both urban and rural areas. Other labour market indicators show that youth labour force participation rate is 73.3%, while labour under-utilization rate is 42.6% (Table 7.41). Young females are also more likely to be underutilized (45%) than males (40.1%).

Table 7.40: Youth Unemployment Rate, by Age Group, Location and Sex, 2013 (%)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Age group									
Total	5.5	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.6
15-24	6.4	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	5.1	4.8	5.4
24-35	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS 6, 2013

N.B: The GLSS 6 adopted the relaxed definition of unemployment. The unemployment rate was computed based on persons who within the reference period, were without jobs and were “potentially available for jobs”.

Table 7.41: Other Key Youth (15-35 Years) Labour Market Indicators, by Location and Sex

Locality	Total Youth population ('000)	Labour force participation rate (%)	Youth labour underutilization rate (%)
Total	8,992.3	73.3	42.6
Urban	4,853.9	67.0	36.7
Rural	4,138.4	80.7	48.4
Male	4,198.0	75.5	40.1
Female	4,794.2	71.5	45.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS 6, 2013

Number of jobs created under the National Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES) and Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The National Youth Enterprise Scheme was established to support and encourage young people to become successful entrepreneurs, whilst the Youth Employment Agency was established to streamline recruitment and skills development under self-employment modules. The achievements of these two important initiatives could not be assessed in 2014 due to lack of data.

Number of youth provided with employable skills

In 2014, a number of interventions were implemented by the government and non-governmental agencies to provide skills training to the youth in order to enhance their potential for self-employment, entrepreneurship, and employability. These include the following:

- The skills development agencies (MDPI, NVTI, ICCISS, and OIC-G) together trained 8,227 youth in various vocational and technical trades. The NVTI also tested 25,742 candidates in vocational skills, ICT and secretarial work. In addition, 3,425 master-craft persons were trained and 384 vocational schools were accredited;
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development provided technical and vocational training to a total of 2,989 youth consisting of 848 males and 2,141 females. Tools and equipment for catering, dressmaking, carpentry, plumbing, and electricians were distributed to 24 Community Development Institutes;
- The National Youth Authority enrolled 1,430 students for vocational and technical training across the 11 Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes; and
- Four thousand (4,000) young apprentices were attached to 600 master-craft persons for apprenticeship training under the National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP).

7.2.8 Social development and social protection

The Government of Ghana has been implementing a variety of schemes and programmes to address poverty and vulnerability over the years. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme, the School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), eliminating schools under trees, supply of free school uniforms and exercise books, and free bus ride for school children. These programmes are complemented by broader programmes that have social protection elements such as education, health and water and sanitation. However, these policy interventions have not been harmonized and coordinated within a comprehensive social policy framework leading to poor targeting and gaps in social services delivery. The key policy measures proposed under GSGDA II to improve the administration of social policy and ensure social protection and inclusion are: (i) developing a comprehensive social development framework; (ii) improving the targeting mechanism of social protection; (iii) ensuring funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery; and (iv) ensuring availability of timely, reliable, and disaggregated data for policy-making and planning.

The indicators selected to monitor progress in this policy area were:

- A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented;
- Single register for social protection activities published;
- Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP;
- Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP; and
- Number of the aged with active NHIS membership

A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented

The development and implementation of a Social Protection Policy is aimed at providing a coherent framework for harmonization of social protection programmes in order to avoid duplication of efforts, close the gaps in social protection coverage and ensure efficient utilization of available resources. In 2014, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) organized a stakeholder consultation to develop a Social Protection Policy outline. Zonal stakeholder consultation workshops for MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs, and some select committees from Parliament were organized to validate and finalize the policy outline after which a first draft policy framework based on inputs from the consultations was prepared. The Terms of Reference for establishing the institutional framework of the policy were established. This includes:

- National Steering Committee;
- Inter-Sectoral Social Protection Technical Committee;
- Regional Social Protection Committee; and
- Community Social Protection Committee.

Single register for social protection activities published

The publication of a single register for social protection activities is an indicator of progress towards improving targeting of social protection programmes. In 2013, the Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) was used to generate a National Household Registry (Single Register) to be used for all social protection interventions. However, no significant progress was made during the year towards the establishment of a National Targeting Unit.

Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP

The budgetary resources allocated to social protection activities provides an indication of government's commitment to addressing social protection issues. Though data on this indicator was not available in 2014, it is expected to be high on account of increased resources used to implement key social protection interventions including the LEAP Programme, Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, provision of free school uniforms and exercise books, and NHIS exemptions for poor and vulnerable groups.

Number of the aged with active NHIS membership

One of the major problems of the elderly population is poor health due to high incidence of degenerative diseases at advanced ages. Access to health care services is therefore critical for this group. The aged (70 years and above) are among the groups exempted from paying premium under the NHIS. In 2014, the number of NHIS subscribers aged 70 years and over dropped slightly to 380,157 from 381,511 in 2013, while the proportion of their membership remained unchanged at 4%.

Table 7.42: Social Development and Social Protection Indicators, 2013-2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented	Draft National Protection Policy developed (SP)	Lack of Social Protection Policy	1. First draft of SP Policy has been developed and validated by consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs 2. Implementation Plan for SP developed	Target achieved
2. Single register for social protection activities published	National Targeting Unit established	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	National Targeting Unit yet to be established	Target not achieved
3. Number of households benefiting from LEAP	100,000	90,000	89,919	Target not achieved
4. Social protection-related expenditure as percentage of GDP	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. Number and percentage of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card	NA	381,511; 4.0%	380,157; 4.0% Linked LEAP to NHIS to enhance the inclusion of aged	Steady progress

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2014

Number of households benefiting from LEAP

LEAP provides cash transfer to the extremely poor households and assists them to access existing government social protection interventions. In 2014, the number of poor households benefiting from the LEAP declined marginally from 90,000 in 2013 to 89,919, thereby falling

short of the target of 100,000 beneficiaries set for 2014 (Table 7.42). The three northern regions accounted for about 39% of 89,919 households benefiting from LEAP.

Table 7.43: LEAP Beneficiary Households, by Region, 2014

Region	Number of households	Percent
Ashanti	8,630	9.6
Brong Ahafo	7,544	8.4
Central	7,801	8.7
Eastern	10,213	11.4
Gt. Accra	6,112	6.8
Northern	12,532	13.9
Upper East	10,603	11.8
Upper West	11,698	13.0
Volta	8,727	9.7
Western	6,056	6.7
All Regions	89,919	100.0

Source: MOGCSP, Annual Report, 2014

7.2.9 Child Development and Protection

In Ghana the Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing child protection issues. However, the implementation of the Act has been compromised by lack of a child protection policy. To address this issue, the MOGCSP initiated work on a National Child and Family Welfare Policy aimed at ensuring the holistic development and welfare of the Ghanaian child within a functional family system in 2014.

The Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 360) sets the minimum age for light work at 13 years. However, the Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework for Ghana and the National Plan of Action for the elimination of the Worst Form of Child Labour recommends a minimum age of 12 years. Not all work done by children can be classified as child labour and targeted for elimination. Whether or not a particular “work” is “child labour” depends on the child’s age, type of activity performed and hours of work.

The term ‘*child labour*’ refers to *children in employment* or those engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary for at least one hour during the recent period. According to the 2013 GLSS 6 report, 21.8% of Ghanaian children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour (Table 7.44). The proportion of male children in child labour was slightly higher (22.7%) than females (20.8%). Child labour is more prevalent in the rural areas (32.2%) compared to urban areas (12.4%). The rural savannah has the highest proportion of children (34.6%) engaged in child labour among the localities in Ghana.

Table 7.44: Child Development and Protection

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour	NA	NA	21.8%	Lack of data
2. Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged hazardous child labour	NA	NA	14.2%	Lack of data

Source: MOGCSP, Annual Report, 2014

With regard to hazardous child labour, the survey results showed that 14.2% of children are engaged in hazardous child labour. The proportion of children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour was higher for males (15.4%) than females (12.9%) and higher in the rural areas (20.7%) than urban areas (7.7%). About 25% of children in the Brong Ahafo Region and 20% in Volta Region were engaged in this form of child labour.

7.2.10 Disability

To accelerate the efforts towards integrating PWDs into the national development efforts, the policy objectives under GSGDA II include: ensuring effective appreciation of, and inclusion of disability issues in national development; and ensuring the provision of timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs for planning and policy-making. The indicators adopted to monitor progress in this policy area were:

- A legislative instrument of disability Act 715 and UNCRPD passed and implemented;
- Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs.

To ensure the inclusion of persons with disability in national development, a process was initiated in 2013 to pass the LI on the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 175). So far the process has stalled, and the LI was still in draft form. Meanwhile, an initiative commenced at MOGCSP to develop a database of persons with disability to facilitate their access to employment. However, data are still not available to assess the amount of DACF transferred to PWDs through the MMDAs. Concerted efforts should therefore be made to ensure that data on the indicator is available for subsequent APRs.

Table 7.45: Social Development Legislation and Funding Indicators, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Legislative Instrument of the Disability Act 715 and the UNCRPD passed and implemented	Review of the Persons With Disability (PWD) Act to conform to the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons With Disabilities (UNCRPD) Passage of Legislative Instrument for the Persons With Disability (PWD) Act	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	The LI on the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 175) is still in draft form	Slow progress
2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2014

7.2.11 Population Management and Migration for Development

The overall goal of population management policies and programmes under GSGDA II is to ensure a population growth rate capable of supporting and sustaining economic growth and social development. The policy objectives outlined to attain this goal include: (i) integration of population variables into all aspects of development planning; (ii) reinforcing family planning as a priority in national development; (iii) promoting re-distribution of population between urban and rural areas; and (iii) optimizing the potential impact of migration for Ghana's development.

The following indicators were adopted to monitor progress towards the achievement of the objectives:

- Population growth rate;
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods); and
- Number and percentage of MDAs and Districts integrating population variables in their development plans.

The annual population growth rate was estimated at 2.5% and falls short of the average annual growth rate target of 2.3% set for the medium-term (Table 7.46). The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), which is used as a proxy for family planning uptake and fertility regulation, appeared to have declined from 23.4% in 2011, according to MICS, to 22.2% recorded under the GDHS in 2014. Compared to the reported CPR in the 2008 GDHS however, the 2014 figure shows an increase from 17%. Total fertility rate (TFR) remained relatively the same at 4.2 children per woman in 2014 compared to 4.0 recorded in 2008.

The achievement of development goals requires evidence-based planning which utilizes population variables to inform national and district development plans. Data on the number of MDAs and districts integrating population variables in their medium-term development plans is not available. However, the National Population Council is collaborating with NDPC to generate baselines and targets for the next round of the APR.

Remittances from Ghanaians living abroad have become an important component of Ghana's economy. It is estimated to be bigger and more stable than Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). Data on the status of this indicator, however was not available to make assessment in 2014.

Table 7.46: Population Management and Migration Indicators, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Target 2014	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Population growth rate	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	Target achieved
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (any modern method)	> 23.4%	23.4% (MICS 2011)	22.2% (GDHS 2014)	Target not achieved
3. Number of Districts and MDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Share of foreign remittances in GDP (%)	4.4% (US\$1.97 bn)	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: GSS/NPC, 2014

7.2.12 Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

To reduce poverty and income inequality, the policies and strategies under GSGDA II are aimed at: (i) enhancing the institutional arrangements for sectoral collaboration on poverty reduction; (ii) developing targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups; (iii) reducing poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks; (vi) reduce poverty among women; and (iv) reducing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas.

To monitor progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Incidence of poverty;
- Incidence of extreme poverty; and
- Income distribution index (Gini index)

Incidence of poverty

The most recent information on poverty in Ghana is provided by the GLSS 6 conducted in 2012/13. The results of this survey were used with the last poverty estimates in 2005/06 to examine levels and patterns of poverty in the last 7 years.

The poverty line is defined as GH¢1,314 per adult per year. The proportion of people living below this poverty line (i.e. upper poverty line) reduced by 7.7% in the last seven years, from 31.9% in 2005/06 to 24.2% in 2012/13 (Table 7.47). The incidence of poverty continued to be largely rural, with rural savannah recording the highest incidence of 55% in 2012/13, compared with 64.2% in 2005/06. Another important observation is the worsening of absolute poverty in the coastal belt over the seven year period. Poverty in both urban and rural coastal increased by 3.5% and 3.1% respectively.

At the regional level, the incidence of poverty reduced in nine out of the 10 regions, with the exception of Eastern Region where poverty increased from 17.1% to 21.1% during the seven-year period. The lowest incidence of poverty was recorded in the Greater Accra Region (5.6%) and the highest in Upper West Region (70.7%), whilst Upper East Region and Northern Region also experienced rates relatively higher than those of the other regions.

Table 7.47: Poverty Incidence, by Location and Region, 2005/06-2012/13 (%)

Locality	2005/06	2012/13	Region	2005/06	2012/13
Accra (GAMA)	12	3.5	WR	22.9	20.9
Urban Coastal	6.4	9.9	CR	23.4	18.8
Urban Forest	8.7	10.1	GAR	13.5	5.6
Urban Savannah	30.1	26.4	VR	37.3	33.8
Rural Coastal	27.2	30.3	ER	17.8	21.7
Rural Forest	33.1	27.9	AR	24	14.8
Rural Savannah	64.2	55	BAR	34	27.9
Urban	12.4	10.6	NR	55.7	50.4
Rural	43.7	37.9	UER	72.9	44.4
			UWR	89.1	70.7
Ghana	31.9	24.2	NATIONAL	39.1	24.2

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Analysis by main economic activities of household heads reveals that poverty is highly prevalent among agricultural households (39.2%) and minimal among public sector workers (7.1%) (Table 7.48). Given that about 46% of all households in Ghana are agricultural households, of which the majority (95.1%) is engaged in food crop farming, it implies that a significant proportion of the poor are food crop farmers.

Table 7.48: Poverty Incidence by Employment Status of Household Head, 2005/06-2012/13 (%)

	2005/06	2012/13
Public employee	9	7.1
Private employee	14.3	10.8
Self-employed (non-agriculture)	17	12.8
Self-employed (agriculture)	45.1	39.2
Unemployed	20	28.1
Retired	9.1	4.7
Other not active	38.6	23.6
Ghana	31.9	24.2

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Incidence of extreme poverty

Extreme poverty is defined as those whose standard of living is insufficient to meet their daily nutritional requirements even if they devoted their entire consumption budget to food. The extreme poverty line was revised to GH¢792.02 in 2013 based on the prevailing basket of food consumed. GLSS 6 estimates the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty to be 8.4% in 2012/13 compared to 16.5% in 2005/06. This translates into more than 2.2 million Ghanaians based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Similar to absolute poverty, extreme poverty was observed to be a rural phenomenon with about 15% of rural population estimated to be in extreme poverty compared with 1.9% in urban areas. Rural savannah accounts for the highest proportion of extreme poor population (27.3%), followed by rural coastal (9.4%) and rural forest (7.8%). The locality with the lowest incidence is Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) (0.5%).

Upper West Region recorded the highest incidence of extreme poverty of 41.4%, followed by Northern Region (22.8%) and Upper East Region (21.3%). On the other hand, less than 3% of the population in Accra Metropolitan Area (1.5%) and in Ashanti Region (2.9%) are extremely poor.

Table 4.49: Extreme Poverty Incidence, by Location and Region, 2005/06-2012/13 (%)

Locality	2005/06	2012/13	Region	2005/06	2012/13
Accra	4.5	0.5	WR	6.8	5.5
Urban Coastal	1.1	2	CR	7.6	6.8
Urban Forest	2.8	1.8	GAR	5.2	1.5
Urban Savannah	16.9	4.6	VR	13.3	9
Rural Coastal	9.6	9.4	ER	5.8	6
Rural Forest	12.6	7.8	AR	9.8	2.9
Rural Savannah	42.9	27.3	BAR	13.7	6.6
Urban	5.1	1.9	NR	36.1	22.8
Rural	23.4	15	UER	56.9	21.3
			UWR	76	45.1
Ghana	16.5	8.4	GHANA	16.5	8.4

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Income distribution (Gini index)

Ghana's economic growth has been remarkable over time and has been growing at an average rate of 8.6% over the past five years. Although the rapid economic growth has led to significant reduction in poverty, there is evidence of widening income inequality. Assessment

of income inequality using the Gini Index has shown widening income inequality from 37% in 1991/92 to 42.3% in 2012/13. Over the past seven years all regions recorded widening income inequality except Western, Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions which recorded declining income inequality (Figure 7.6).

The decomposition of change in poverty headcount between 2005/06 and 2012/13 has shown that the observed poverty reduction resulted largely from the economic growth effect rather than redistribution effect (Table 7.51). This implies the reduction in poverty could have even been greater if the benefits of growth had been distributed more equally.

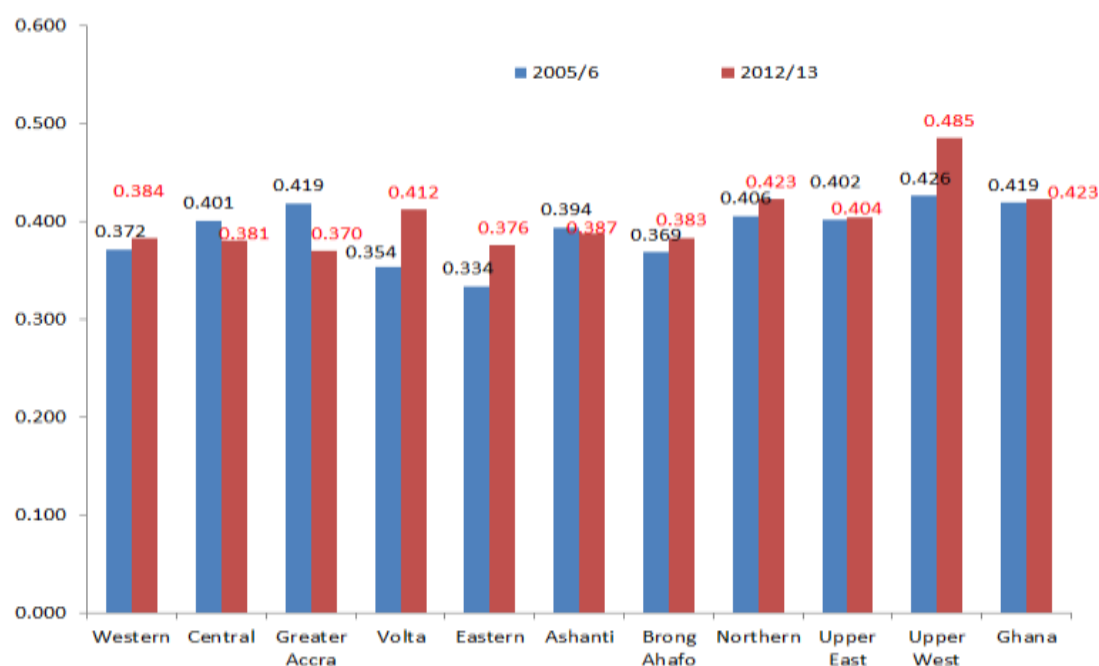
Table 7.50: Trends in Gini Index, 1991/92-2012/13

Year	Gini Index
1991/92	37.0
1998/99	39.0
2005/06	41.9
2012/13	42.3

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2005/16 and 2012/13

NB: The Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini Index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality

Figure 7.6: Trends in Gini Index by Region, 2005/06-2012/13 (%)



Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2005/16 and 2012/13

Table 7.51: Decomposition of Change in Poverty Headcount, by Urban-Rural Location (%), 2005/06-2012/13

Place of residence	Total change	Share of change due to:	
		Growth	Distribution
National	-7.7	-8.8	1.1
Urban	-1.9	-2.4	0.5
Rural	-5.8	-8.8	3.0

Source: GSS, GLSS 2005/06, 2012/13

7.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 52.2% of the 62 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 17.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 29% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a less favourable situation than 2013, when 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, whilst 26.7% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

Summary of specific policy recommendations based on the analysis of the performance of the indicators are as follows:

7.3.1 Education

- To reduce teacher absenteeism, the appointment of circuit supervisors and head teachers need to be improved to ensure that they are qualified for their roles. In addition, heads of schools should be motivated for better leadership and accountability of their staff;
- Although improving, all access and quality of basic education indicators remain substantially lower in the deprived districts compared to the rest of the country. There is a need to increase educational resources to these areas;
- The completion rates at the Primary School and JHS levels are low in relation to the targets of achieving universal primary and basic education. The issue needs to be investigated and appropriate measures implemented to address the challenge; and
- The present enrolment in tertiary institutions is heavily skewed towards humanities. There is the need for strategic forward planning to promote science and technology as a vehicle for economic development.

7.3.2 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

- Lack of data on new jobs created continued to be a challenge. There is a need to accelerate the development of a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) capable of providing timely and relevant labour market information;
- Inadequate capacity to measure productivity levels of organizations made it difficult to assess progress towards promoting productivity. This problem needs to be addressed for subsequent APRs;
- To enhance quality and relevance of vocational and technical training there is the need to retool the training institutions with modern tools and equipment for teaching and learning; and
- The report observed a high level of workers in vulnerable employment. Interventions aimed at creating more permanent and decent jobs need to be scaled-up and strengthened.

7.3.3 Health and Nutrition, HIV/AIDS

- Although there were improvements in the national doctor to population ratio and nurse to population ratio, regional differences still persist and need to be addressed to ensure equitable access to high quality health care for all Ghanaians, no matter where they live;

- Reducing the financial burden on NHIS continues to pose a challenge given the increase in the utilization of health care services by NHIS cardholders. To address this challenge, the NHIA should develop tools to continuously monitor per capita utilization of OPD to check frivolous use;
- Large regional variance in the average number of deliveries per midwife has been observed. The Ghana Health Service should assess the productivity of midwives and identify reasons for this regional variations in productivity;
- The HIV prevalence rate among the youth increased during the year. This may be an indication of upsurge of new infections. The situation needs to be closely monitored and appropriate measures taken to ensure that Ghana sustains the gains made in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDs.

7.3.5 Population Management

- Data for monitoring progress towards the integration of population variables in national development planning was not available for 2014 APR. Therefore it is imperative that steps are taken to ensure that data are available on this indicator for subsequent APRs; and
- There is the need to adopt sustainable strategies to reposition family planning in national development planning activities towards realizing the demographic dividend associated with the fertility transition in Ghana.

7.3.6 Youth and Sports Development

- Data on the contribution of sports to national development is still not available. Concerted effort should be made to make data on this indicator available for next year's APR;
- The completion of on-going sports infrastructure projects across the country should be accelerated in order to enhance the infrastructure base for sports development; and
- The recommendation made in the 2013 APR to ensure the development of lesser known sports has still not been implemented. It is therefore important that this intervention be prioritized and the needed resources made available for its implementation.

7.3.7 Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

- Budgetary resources allocated for social protection was not available for this APR. Efforts should be made to provide this information for use in subsequent APRs;
- Child labour remains a problem in Ghana. There is therefore the need to strengthen existing child protection initiatives to support children in child labour. The Child Labour Unit of the Department of Social Welfare must be resourced in terms of staff and logistics for effective coordination and monitoring of the National Child Labour Elimination Programme;
- The process to finalizing the draft National Social Protection Policy and getting it implemented should be accelerated to ensure effective coordination and monitoring of the existing social protection interventions;
- The process of getting the Legislative Instrument (LI) of the Disability Act 715 and the UNCRPD passed and implemented should be accelerated to enhance the participation of disabled persons in national development; and
- The widening inequality in income despite decades of economic growth need to be investigated and addressed with appropriate policy interventions.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the promulgation of the 1992 Constitution and the subsequent return to constitutional rule in 1993, Ghana has made significant progress in developing a system of transparent and accountable governance. The medium-term objective under GSGDA II is to consolidate the gains made in democratic governance and empower both state and non-state actors to fully appreciate and participate in the governance process. The implementation of policies, programmes and projects in 2014, is therefore aimed at achieving results in the following broad areas:

- Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform;
- Local Governance and Decentralisation;
- Specialised Development Zones;
- Public Policy Development and Management;
- Public Sector Reforms;
- Enhancing Development Communications;
- Gender Equity and Women Empowerment;
- Corruption and Economic Crimes;
- Rule of Law and Access to Justice;
- Public Safety and Security;
- Access to Rights and Entitlements;
- National Culture for Development;
- International Relations (Partnerships) for Development; and
- Evidence-based Decision Making

8.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2014

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2014 using specific indicators and targets to measure the progress of implementation of the key policy measures and strategies.

8.2.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

The strategies implemented in this focus area in 2014 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Improve the balance among arms of government, governance institutions and their functioning;
- Enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improve responsiveness by governance institutions;
- Ensure inclusive and equitable political system;
- Improve transparency and integrity of the electoral process; and
- Strengthen and promote the culture of rights and responsibilities

Status of Selected Indicators

The following indicators were adopted to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives of this focus area:

- Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution;
- Total number of papers laid and considered by Parliament;
- Percentage change in budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions;
- Percentage change of budgetary resources to the Parliament;
- Level of CSOs engagement in the policy formulation and development process;
- National Economic Forum organised;
- Operational election fund established;
- Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised;

i. The Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution

The Constitutional Review Implementation Committee (CRIC) was inaugurated in October 2012, to facilitate the process of implementing the report of the Constitution Review Commission (CRC), as well as address the concerns expressed by the general public on some aspects of the Government White Paper. To this end, the CRIC engaged a number of stakeholder institutions to receive their inputs towards reviewing and addressing the public's reactions to the Government's White Paper. It also begun 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 the revised draft Constitution to the Speaker of Parliament.

In 2014, the Non-Entrenched Clauses Bill was forwarded to the Council of State for advice. The Speaker of Parliament subsequently transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill to the Executive awaiting the laying of the Bill in Parliament. According to the schedule of work, the bills were expected to be laid before Parliament in 2014, however, a US-based Ghanaian professor filed a suit at the Supreme Court, seeking to nullify the constitution review process being undertaken by CRIC.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution	Non-entrenched Bills were submitted to the Attorney-General to process and submit them to the Speaker of Parliament	Laid in Parliament	Speaker of Parliament transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill to the Executive	Target not achieved (There was a lawsuit placed on the constitutional review process)
2. Total number of Papers laid and considered by Parliament	Total no. of Sittings - 131 Bills passed into law – 17 L.I. – 8 International agreements – 85 Committee reports – 124	NA NA NA NA NA	370 4 2 68 144	Steady progress
3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation : GH¢109.29 mn Actual: 65%	NA	Allocation: GH¢178.54 mn Actual: 63.36%	Steady progress

Source: Parliament and CRIC, 2014

In the view of the plaintiff, CRIC has no power under the laws of Ghana to schedule a referendum and/or to amend the Constitution of Ghana. Parliament is the sole body that can initiate, consider and propose amendments to the Constitution, and that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution, is not only plenary and exclusive but also cannot be delegated to or usurped by the President, the CRC or CRIC. Consequently the process was put on hold in December 2014 pending the final determination of the law suit.

ii. Strengthening Parliament

As part of efforts to deepen the practice of democracy and promote good governance, Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions in 2014. Most of the work of Parliament in 2014 took place in committees as demonstrated by the increase in the number of committee sittings by 16% and by over 182% for the committee reports presented to the plenary for consideration (Table 8.1). There were 93 plenary committee sittings, and a total of four Bills and two Legislative Instruments laid and passed into law in 2014. In addition 68 international agreements were ratified (Table 8.2). This was fewer than the number of Bills, Legislative Instruments and international agreements considered and passed by Parliament in 2013. In pursuit of its oversight function over the Executive, Parliament also passed the 2014 Budget Appropriation Bill for Government Business, and undertook a total of 13 monitoring visits to selected project sites across the country to inspect key programmes and projects contained in the 2014 National Budget.

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business, 2013-2014

BILLS/PAPERS	2013	2014
Bills passed	17	4
Legislative Instruments	8	2
International Agreements	85	68
Committee Reports	124	144
Other papers	-	-
Motions	-	-
Resolutions	-	-
Questions	-	183
Statements		61
Committee Sittings	131	370

Source: Parliament, 2014

In order to ensure resource parity among the different arms of Government, and to position Parliament to effectively perform its oversight function, budgetary resources allocated to Parliament continued to improve. In 2014 a total of GH¢178.54 million was allocated to Parliament for its work, out of which 63.4% were actually released. Though the amount allocated in 2014 was about 63% higher than that of 2013, the proportion actually released was marginally below that of 2013, on account of severe fiscal constraints on the National Budget in 2014 which forced the Ministry of Finance to cut back on MDAs' expenditures.

iii. Strengthening of 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 bring about the necessary checks and balances in the exercise of political authority, and ultimately ensure good and accountable governance at all levels. 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 and low capacity. A key medium-term strategy under GSGDA II, is to strengthen the capacity of IGIs to carry out their functions effectively, including ensuring adequate resource allocation to them. Although Government continues to make efforts at providing them with resources, significant challenges still remain.

Analysis of budgetary resources to these IGIs show that with the exception of the EC and NCCE which recorded 100% and 3.75% increases over their approved budget in 2014, the rest recorded shortfalls in their approved budget. The increase in NCCE release is attributable to the 10% COLA and transfer grants received in 2014. CHRAJ recorded the highest shortfall in releases, from GH¢12.5 million in 2013 to GH¢2.6 million in 2014 representing a 72.9% decline (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2013-2014

IGIs	2013 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2013 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)	2014 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2014 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)
EC	55.126	62.275	13.0	138.22	138.22	100
CHRAJ	9.900	12.476	26.0	24.43	2.58	-89.4
JS	189,474	154.475	-99.9	192.19	132.51	-31.1
NCCE	26.982	25.934	-3.9	26.98	28.03	3.75
NMC	2.560	1.116	-56.4	4.11	1.11	-72.9

Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE (2014)

iv. Establishment of Election Fund

Promoting the growth of multi-party democracy through the smooth conduct of elections requires a strong Electoral Commission with adequate resources to carry out its mandate. Registration of eligible voters across the country, compiling a credible voters' register and exhibiting it in time for elections as well as procuring election related equipment and tools require adequate financial resources that can be readily accessed by the Electoral Commission. A key consensus emerging from stakeholder dialogue on strengthening the electoral system is the need to establish an Election Fund. This was proposed as part of the larger debate about public financing of political parties to position them to be effective in the electoral process. In 2012 stakeholders were engaged in advocacy with the view to mobilizing the necessary support for the passage of a Public Financing of Political Parties Bill. In 2013 the IEA commenced the drafting of the bill, but the process has stalled. It was anticipated that the draft bill would be completed on time for passage by Parliament before the next parliamentary and general elections in 2016 (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Funding for Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
1. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Actual Releases <i>(GH¢ '000)</i> % Chg		NA	Actual Releases <i>(GH¢ '000)</i> % Chg	
	EC (GH¢62,275)	72.1%		EC (GH¢138,220)	122%
	CHRAJ (GH¢12,456)	23.9%		CHRAJ (GH¢12,580)	1.0%
	NCCE (GH¢25,934)			NCCE (GH¢28,030)	8.1%
	JS (GH¢154,475)	25.9%		JS (GH¢132,510)	-14.2%
	NMC (GH¢1,116)	51.5%		NMC (GH¢1,110)	-0.5%
2. Establishment of an Election Fund	Drafting of Bill commenced by IEA	NA	Bill still under preparation	Steady progress	
3. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	NA	3	Lack of data	

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC & EOCO, 2014

v. Inter-Party Advisory Committee

The EC established the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) in 1994, for purposes of building trust, confidence and working relationships with the registered political parties and to enhance transparency in its operations. IPAC's primary role is to set the anxieties of the political parties at ease by providing the framework for EC to meet representatives of political parties as well as donors that support the electoral process, to discuss issues related to preparations for elections or reforms of the electoral process. The IPAC meetings over the years have developed into a regular platform of dialogue between the EC and the political parties. Full transparency measures have been introduced, including formal roles, meetings and published minutes.

Out of the IPAC consultative meetings, issues such as photo identity cards, provision of transparent ballot boxes, holding of presidential and parliamentary elections on the same day to avoid a bandwagon effect, the introduction of the biometric registration of eligible voters and the policy of "No Verification No Vote" have become part of the electoral process and have improved the integrity of elections in Ghana. IPAC has also helped to bring about incremental change in the electoral process through approving the presence of party/candidate agents at all polling stations, and the use of numbered seals for ballot boxes during voting. In 2014, the process continued, with the EC organizing three (3) IPAC meetings with political parties to discuss emerging issues related to the election process.

vi. Enhance Platform for CSO Engagement in the Development Process

In order to promote inclusiveness and ownership of the policy formulation, implementation and monitoring process at the national level, opportunities have been created by state institutions for CSOs involvement. Representatives of CSOs, NGOs, faith based organizations (FBOs), the private sector, research and academic institutions, and professional associations participate actively in the technical teams known as Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs), set up by the NDPC as part of creating ownership of the public policy process. In the preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report, these institutions fully participated in the deliberations.

Table 8.5: Enhanced Platform for CSOs and Private Sector Engagement in the Development Process

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Level in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Level of CSO engagement in the policy formulation and development process	National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think thanks, etc. represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs Participate in preparing annual monitoring reports on national development plans	CSOs and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
	GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDDBS review	- Some CSOs participated in SWG meetings -CSOs participated in the MDDBS forum	
2. National Economic Forum organised	NA	1	1 - CSOs and private sector participated in the Senchi Forum organised to prepare home-grown solutions to Ghana's development challenges - IAG group established to monitor the implementation of the recommendations from the forum - First quarterly progress report prepared	Target achieved

Source: NDPC and Office of President, 2014

At the level of central government, the GoG and its development partners (DPs) meet yearly to review progress towards the achievement of agreed set of targets under the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDDBS) mechanism and this provides an opportunity for CSOs to dialogue with policy makers at the highest level of decision-making. Since 2010, 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 was adopted for the reviews. This engagement was sustained in 2014, with CSO representatives making presentations and serving as discussants on a number of papers presented at the 2014 MDDBS Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) review workshop.

The National Economic Forum held in May 2014 at Senchi to achieve national consensus on the solutions to the many economic challenges facing Ghana, also created a major opening for CSOs representation. A wide range of civil society organisations participated in the group, as well as plenary discussions. The final document, the Senchi Consensus considered as a home-grown policy document, bears the input of many civil society groups that joined government in the dialogue process. An Implementation Advisory Group (IAG) established to monitor the implementation of the recommendations from the forum includes representative of CSOs, private sector, think thanks and organised labour. A quarterly report was produced out of the monitoring of implementation to provide update to citizens on the adherence to the Senchi consensus.

In addition to these high level engagements in public policy management and discourse, several dialogue platforms exist at the MDA and MMDA levels where CSOs and private sector representatives effectively participate to influence public policy.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2014 to strengthen the practice of democracy:

Strengthening Parliament

- Parliament in exercising its mandate of effective oversight over the use of state resources, developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Guide. Furthermore, various Parliamentary Committees undertook monitoring visits to assess the quality of service delivery in education, health and sanitation across the country;
- To solicit public input on improving the relationship between Parliament and the general public, as well as educate them on Parliamentary activities, the Leadership of Parliament held public sittings at Ada and Sunyani;
- The Women Caucus of Parliament held an international seminar with their counterparts from the British House of Commons to deliberate on key issues affecting women;
- Parliament established the Office of Scrutiny to serve as an independent and non-partisan analytical support unit in its legislative, representative and oversight functions. The Office is expected to increase capacity and effectiveness of Parliament in the budget process and national poverty reduction efforts. The development of the concept and the scheme of service was completed, whilst the identification of office location and staff recruitment commenced;
- Feasibility studies were conducted for the construction of a new Chamber Block to accommodate the increase in the number of MPs. The existing chamber was reconfigured to temporarily accommodate the expanded membership; and
- The Technical Committee of Parliament concluded the review of the Standing Orders of Parliament and a draft report issued for the consideration of the Standing Orders Committee.

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions

National Media Commission (NMC):

- The NMC undertook a detailed study of the draft Broadcasting Bill which was before Parliament with the view of making input into the Bill; and
- The NMC continued to strengthen the regulatory environment for broadcasting and journalism; and
- The NMC continued to provide oversight for the governing boards of the state-owned media, including commencing a search for Managing Director for the New Times Corporation.

National Commission for Civil Education (NCCE):

- NCCE undertook research into public perceptions of the effectiveness of the Media, Parliament and District Assemblies;
- NCCE introduced its national quarterly Dialogue Series “Engage, Educate, Empower” as part of efforts towards deepening citizens understanding of Ghana’s democratic process to empower Ghanaians to actively participate in governance; and
- NCCE organized Citizenship Week in 4,000 schools across all districts in the country to educate school children on good citizenship values and planted trees in most of the

schools. It also undertook advocacy and community engagements for media personnel and youth groups to end child, early and forced marriage.

Electoral Commission (EC):

- To strengthen its own internal processes for a free, transparent and credible elections, EC continued to expand and maintain its VSAT Wide Area Network nationwide to support the Continuous Voters' Registration and the Voter Management System; and
- It also upgraded and procured additional Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) Kits for the voters' registration exercise and procured Biometric Verification Devices (BVDs) in line with the policy of two BVDs per polling station.

Judicial Service (JS):

- To reduce the incidence of courts without Judges and Magistrates by 5% and facilitate speedy disposal of cases, a total of 31 Judges and Magistrates were recruited; and
- To reduce congestion and long litigation in courts, the JS referred 7,016 cases to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) against a target of 10,000. The ADR also mediated a total of 5,924 cases, out of which 4,181 of those cases were settled against an overall target of 7,000 cases.

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ):

- CHRAJ completed the baseline survey of the human rights situation in Ghana as a key requirement for the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NAHRAP), to mainstream rights-based approach in national development planning and ensure a more coordinated approach to promoting and protecting human rights;
- CHRAJ conducted human rights education and sensitization programmes in 1,555 rural communities and schools to build a culture of respect for human rights;
- CHRAJ investigated about 6,000 human rights complaints and conducted special investigations into human rights abuses that were systemic and cultural;
- CHRAJ organized 548 public education and sensitization programmes to assist the public to demand high quality service from public service institutions and hold their officials accountable. In addition, CHRAJ investigated 482 complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment of persons by public officers, injustice, hardship and general maladministration;
- CHRAJ facilitated the adoption of National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), which was approved by Parliament and conducted a number of training programmes for Chief Executives of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Chief Directors of MDAs as part of efforts to build capacity to secure high integrity in the public service under the National Integrity Programme (NIP).

8.2.2. Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

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

- Ensuring effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes;
- Ensuring effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management; and
- Integrating and institutionalizing district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

To measure progress towards achieving the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted;

- The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total receipt;
- Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total budget; and
- Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government

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 in national revenue was analysed. Total revenue available to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 35.4% from GH¢651.986 million in 2013 to GH¢1,009.33 million in 2014. This constitutes 4.08% of total government receipts in 2014, compared to 3.35% in 2013. This implies that the relative share of resources available at the MMDA level to implement their activities increased in 2014 compared to the situation in 2013 (Table 8.6).

However transfer of resources from the centre to sub-national level continued to be relatively low as total Central Government transfers, including the DACF, HIPC and GOG transfers as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, constituted 1.5% in 2014 compared to 1.6% in 2013. This indicates slow progress towards the government medium-term objective of ensuring that more resources are transferred from the centre to the MMDAs for implementation of policies, programmes and projects at the local level. Meanwhile, the human resource capacity of the MMDAs continued to be enhanced with transfer of more personnel from decentralized agencies to the MMDAs. The relative share of MMDAs personnel in total number of personnel on Government payroll was estimated at 7.3% in 2014 compared to 6.5% in 2013.

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

INDICATOR	Baseline 2013	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipt	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢651.986 mn Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢ 19,471.6 mn % Share: 3.35%	NA	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,009.373 mn Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢24,745.46mil % Share: 4.08%	Steady progress
2. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢300.820 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢18,732.1mil - % Share: 1.6% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	NA	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢ 356.231mil - Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢23,931.32 mn - % Share: 1.5% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Slow progress Steady progress
3. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	- Total no. MMDA employees: 33,136 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: = 509,783 - MMDA share: = 6.5%	NA	- Total no. MMDA employees: 36,057 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share: 7.3%	Steady progress

Source: MLGRD, LGSS & MOF, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued to strengthen the development planning system at the local government level as well as the decentralization process in 2014:

- A draft Consolidated Local Government Bill which seeks to harmonize conflicting laws and consolidate 5 major legislations on decentralisation into one Act, was developed to deepen local governance and decentralization. In addition, the laws establishing 6 of the Schedule II departments identified in LI 1961 were reviewed and draft legislations submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- To improve the performance of MMDAs, indicators of the Functional and Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) VII were reviewed and subsequently a nationwide performance assessment of all the 216 MMDAs was conducted;
- As part of efforts at deepening fiscal decentralization, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) organised a national stakeholders meeting on Internally Generated Funds (IGFs). The objective was to explore innovative strategies for IGF mobilization, utilization and service delivery at the MMDAs;
- An Intergovernmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) was developed to enhance transfer of funds from central government to local governments; and
- In line with the MLGRD's commitment to provide the youth with entrepreneurial, technical and vocational skills, a total of 2,989 youth consisting of 848 males and 2,141 females were trained. Tools and equipment for catering, dressmaking, carpentry, plumbing, and electrical were distributed to all the 25 Community Development Institutions.

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

As part of the strategy to address geographical disparities in development, as well as explore the potentials of contiguous areas for the long-term development of the country, new special purpose vehicles were proposed to be implemented under GSGDA II. They include Western Corridor, Eastern Corridor, Forest Zone and Capital City Development Authorities. Together with effective implementation of the existing interventions such as Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) and SADA, these special development areas are expected to contribute to equitable development of the country. 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

Status of Selected Indicators:

The first of the special development areas to be operationalized was Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Progress made so far in 2014 is limited to the development of a concept note and initial consultations with the traditional Authorities and people in the affected areas.

In 2014, a new board was inaugurated for MiDA to oversee the implementation of the Compact II, which is expected to be devoted to the development of the energy sector. 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 Africa sub-region and beyond. An amount of GH¢21.634 million was released by government to support MiDA activities. Also, the Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) received a total of GH¢21.634 million to implement their activities geared at poverty alleviation. This represents a 65.7% increase over the 2013 figure of GH¢7.419 million.

Table 8.7: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

Indicator	Baseline Indicator (2013)	Target 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	0 -Development of concept note on the establishment of the Western Corridor Development Authority is still on-going	At least 1 development authority created	0 Progress so far limited to preparation of concept note on WCDA and initial consultations with the traditional authority	Slow progress
2. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives	MiDA = GH¢15.227 mn (Donor); GH¢23.3mil (GoG) SADA = GH¢22.726 mn CEDECOM = GH¢7.419 mn	NA	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA = NA CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	Steady progress Lack of data Significant progress

Source: SADA, OoP, MOF, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific activities were implemented in 2014 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives were effectively implemented:

- NDPC in response to a policy in the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), prepared a concept note to operationalize the four special development zones (i.e. Western Corridor Development Authority, Eastern Corridor Development Authority, Forest Belt Development Authority and Capital City Development Authority);
- The Government of Ghana signed the second Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact;
- Preparatory work commenced for the full implementation of the Compact, including inauguration of a new Board of Directors, appointment of new CEO and recruitment of core staff;
- SADA trained artisans in 51 communities in the use of hydraform machines leading to the construction of over 100 housing units in partnership with Water and Sanitation Africa.
- SADA supported over 28,000 households with 270 tractors and improved seeds to cultivate maize, rice and soyabeans and secured 307 acres of land for the establishment of solar farm;
- Under the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP), US\$5 million was provided to 31 investors as matching grants to improve infrastructure in the areas of land acquisition, warehousing and marketing, productivity for agribusiness investments in the SADA area and the Accra Plains;
- CEDECOM supported 10 salt producers to rehabilitate salt pans to boost salt production in the Central Region and also supported 277 farmers in the Ekumfi District to cultivate organic sugarloaf pineapple for export; and

- CEDECOM installed a 10 tonnes per day fish storage capacity with ice block making facility at Anomabo and a storage container to support the fishing communities at Komenda.

8.2.4 Public Policy Development and Management

The strategies implemented under the Public Policy Development and Management focus area were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- strengthen policy and development planning processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development;
- promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public/civil service;
- rationalise and define structures, roles and procedures for state institutions;
- deepen institutionalisation and internalisation of M&E systems at all levels;
- Ensure equity and social cohesion at all levels of society; and promote inter and intra-agency linkages of technology-based information systems.

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

- Legislative Instruments (Lis) on the NDPC Act 1994 Act 479 and Planning System Act 1994 Act 480; and
- National long-term development plan prepared.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as part of the process of improving public policy management, initiated the process of developing two LIs in 2012, to give effect to the NDPC Act 1994, Act 479 and the Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The Commission begun in-house and stakeholder consultations on the technical, legal and administrative requirements of the proposed LIs in 2013. The consultations led to the preparation of two draft LIs, which were subjected to further consultations in 2014 with Regional Ministers, as well as the Subsidiary Legislative Committee of Parliament. The comments emanating from the meetings were used to revise the draft LIs.

Table 8.8: Public Policy Development and Management

Indicator	Baseline Indicator (2013)	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Legislative Instruments on the NDPC Act 1994 Act 479 and Planning System Act 1994 Act 480 passed by Parliament	First draft of LIs developed	Revision of first draft of LIs	Draft LIs revised	Target achieved
2. National long-term development plan prepared	A Road map on preparing the plan initiated by the Directorate and submitted to the Commission for approval	Road map approved by the Commission	Concept note and roadmap approved by Commission	Target achieved

Source: NDPC, 2014

The NDPC in response to the popular demand for a Long-Term National Development Plan which will be binding on successive governments, initiated a process to prepare a plan that addresses the long-term vision of the Constitution, and adequately reflects the aspirations of the diverse segments of society. In 2014 a concept note and a road map for the Long-Term

National Development Plan were prepared, and approved by the Commission for implementation.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2014 to ensure efficient public policy development management:

- NDPC developed a draft Legislative Instrument in line with Act 479 and 480 to strengthen the coordination of the decentralized planning system;
- The NDPC developed planning guidelines for the preparation of both sector and district Medium-Term Development Plans;
- NDPC prepared a draft vision document to provide a long-term framework to guide development planning and strategy for the country;
- NDPC continued the preparation of a National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) to serve as input into the Long-term National Development Plan;
- To support the President to fulfill the constitutional requirement (Article 36 Clause 5), NDPC led the preparation of the CPESDP;
- To operationalize the President’s agenda under the CPESDP and also to provide a successor medium-term national development policy framework to guide the development of the country, the NDPC completed the preparation of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017. GSGDA II and the CPESDP, were submitted to Parliament in December 2014;
- NDPC worked with SADA to implement interventions aimed at bridging the geographical gaps in development between the north and south;
- In response to the directive by Cabinet, NDPC led the restructuring of the National Employment Policy and Action Plan;
- NDPC, in response to the mention in the President’s State of the Nation Address in 2013 of removing the planning function from Ministry of Finance to NDPC, established a special committee to develop the modalities for operationalizing the President directive; and
- NDPC supported the preparation of the draft Spatial Development and Land Use Bill.

8.2.5 Public Sector Reforms

Reform of the public sector has been on the national agenda for more than two decades. The overall goal is to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public services. The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2014 were aimed at strengthening public sector management and oversight; and improving the responsiveness of the public sector in service delivery.

To track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System established; and
- The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service

Status of Selected Indicators:

The process of developing a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) to contribute to the establishment of accurate, reliable and centralized human resource database on the exact numbers, staffing trends, establishment ceilings, and profile of personnel to facilitate informed human resource management decision-making continued in 2014. Seventy percent of data required from the nine pilot MDAs namely; Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Public Services Commission, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Local Government Service, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Statistical Service and Ghana Health Service were captured and validated into the system (Table 8.9). Furthermore, as part of measures to enhance the credibility and enforcements of controls of the payroll system, an HR audit was carried out to determine establishment levels of positions in the nine pilot MDAs.

Table 8.9: Public Sector Reform

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System established	- HRMIS Requirement Analysis - Selection of pilot MDAs - Sensitisation of the pilot MDAs	NA	70% data of the nine pilot MDAs captured and validated in the HRMIS	Steady progress
2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: PSC & OHCS, 2014

The Public Services Commission, in furtherance of the development of a comprehensive Human Resource Management Policy Framework and Manual to improve Human Resource Management (HRM) in the Public Service, sensitized 200 HRM Directors/Managers of MDAs in the use of the HRM Framework and Manual. Also, under the new Performance Management System, the Service enhanced the capacity of 70 HRM Directors of MDAs to enable them train their staff in the use of the new performance appraisal instrument.

Although there were no data on public perception of service delivery and productivity, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) undertook audit reviews and inspections of 326 reports submitted by Internal Audit Units in MDAs and MMDAs. It also carried annual evaluation of the work of Internal Audit Units and monitored the work of Audit Report Implementation Committees (ARICs) in the MDAs and MMDAs. The Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS) also analysed the 2013 Annual Reports of MDAs, conducted 5 management reviews and undertook 20 job inspection exercises for various Public Service institutions, to improve upon service delivery and productivity in the public service.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2014 to ensure public sector reforms:

- The Public Service Commission (PSC) undertook 12 performance management workshops for five selected institutions on the new Performance Management System;

- In line with PSC's mandate to provide guidelines for the development of Schemes of Service for effective recruitment, career development and progression, staff motivation, and effective service delivery, PSC continued to facilitate workshops for the development of Schemes of Service for 14 public service organizations. Three (3) out of this were completed and approved by PSC;
- PSC continued to promote good governance in the public service by organising the Seventh Annual Conference of Chief Directors, Chief Executives and Chairpersons of Governing Boards/Councils in the Public Service;
- To build the capacities of HRM Directors/Managers in the Public Service to enable them manage their staff effectively and efficiently, a Human Resource (HR) Network was established to complement the Annual Conference of HRM Practitioners in the Public Service;
- Management Services Division (MSD) conducted job inspection exercises to review establishment schedules, provide a basis for recruiting categories of staff and to provide backing for manpower hearing. Also, job inspection exercises were conducted in 10 MDAs;
- The OHCS assessed 26 Chief Directors on their performance in relation to the Performance Agreements signed in 2013;
- The OHCS rolled out the signing of Performance Agreements to cover Heads of Departments (HoDs) and Directors and Officers on analogous grades. A total of 10 Chief Directors signed performance agreements with 150 Directors/HoDs;
- As part of improving client service in the civil service, a service wide Client Service Unit was established in the OHCS; and
- MSD developed Schemes of Service to provide a framework for career progression for eight MDAs.

8.2.6 Enhancing Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2014 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) improve transparency and access to public information; (ii) improve development communication and mutual accountability; (iii) promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and (iv) 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; and
- Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system

Status of Selected Indicators:

Access to information is very essential to the development of democratic governance in the country. Consequently, 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 execute its obligation 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 critical to ensure transparency and accountability in governance and bring about cohesion, national integration and development.

With the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution, Ghana has achieved a lot of successes in the area of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. Ghana recorded 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 2013 to 27th out of 179 countries in 2014. 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 8.10).

Table 8.10: Enhancing Development Communication

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index)	30 th	NA	27 th	Significant progress
2. Number of National Policy Dialogues	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 21 Press Conferences: 6 Budget dissemination programmes: 0 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	16 11 1 1 0	16 19 1 10 0	Target achieved
3. Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system	237	NA	300	Steady progress

Source: NMC & MOC, 2014

The Government continued to organize the 'Meet-the-Press' series to promote transparency and accountability in the operations of MDAs and MMDAs and to keep the citizens informed about development programmes. Sixteen such meetings were organized in 2014 to provide the public the opportunity to be updated on developments in MDAs and MMDAs and also to seek clarifications on relevant issues. In addition, there were 10 Government for the People (G4P) fora organized to disseminate government information to the public. One budget dissemination programme and 19 press conferences were also organized.

The government as part of efforts to ensure efficient communication between government agencies and thus improve the conduct of government business, developed the e-government network. As at 2014, 300 institutions were integrated into the network, representing a 21% increase over the figure in 2013.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy activities were undertaken in 2014 to enhance development communication:

- In line with the policy to sensitize journalists and media owners and deepen its partnership with other stakeholders to ensure professionalism in the media, the NMC held a series of dialogues with the Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association, Ghana Journalist Association and the Private Newspaper Publishers Association. This resulted in the reduction of the number of complaints received by the Commission during the year;

- As part of measures to ensure media harmony and peace building, the NMC worked with the Ghana Police Service and the National Communications Authority to monitor the airwaves;
- The Information Services Department (ISD) conducted three public education campaigns on the 2014 National Budget, cholera and sanitation;
- The ISD facilitated computer training of journalists, ISD GIFMIS, the National Project Office staff and PROs attached to MDAs; and
- Ministry of Communication (MOC) reviewed the Draft Broadcasting Bill aimed at strengthening and sanitizing the broadcasting industry and forwarded it to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department for finalization and subsequent submission to Cabinet

8.2.7 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

The strategies implemented in the gender equity and women empowerment focus area in 2014 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes;
- Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially the girl-child and women;
- Promote women's equal access to economic opportunity and resources; and
- Integrate gender considerations at all stages and in all dimensions of data production.

To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage change in women in public life;
- Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender responsive budget; and
- Proportion of women with access to institutional credit

Status of Selected Indicators:

The participation of women in public life remained relatively low in 2014, despite efforts at improving it. Assessment of progress in 2014 shows that the overall participation of women in public life remained at the 2012 level of 23% (Table 8.11). This shows a decline from the 2009 level of 30%, and falls short of the target of at least 40%. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State increased from 17.9% and 15.4% in 2013 to 21.6% and 21.7% respectively in 2014. Out of a total of 275 seats in Parliament, only 30 (10.9%) were occupied by women (Tables 8.11 & 8.12).

The share 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 marginally from 29 in 2013 to 28 in 2014, out of which 4 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 30.8% of total 13 Supreme Court Judges) and 24 were High Court Judges (representing 23.30% of total 103 High Court Judges).

Within the framework of the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. The number of women supported increased from 19,685 in 2013 to 109,987 in 2014. However, in terms of the overall share of access to institutional credit, the share of women declined by 1.9%. In total, GH¢59,521,994.38 was expended to support the various economic activities of women.

Table 8.11: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of women in public life	- Ministers = 15.4% (10) - Dep. Minister = 17.9% (T5) - MPs = 10.5% (29) - MMDCEs = 7.17% (16) - Chief Directors = 8.3% (2) - Chief Justice = 100% (1) - Supreme Court Judges = 38.5% (5) - High Court Judges = 23.3% (24) - District Assembly Appointees = NA - District Assembly Elected = 7% (427) Overall = 23%	= 40% = 30% = 40% = 15% = 30% = 100% = 40% = 40% = NA = 20% Overall = 40%	= 21.6% (8) = 21.7% (15) = 10.9% (30) = 5.1% (11) = 8.3% (2) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 23.3% (24) = NA = 7% (427) Overall = 23%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	NA	109,987 (88.56%) (Men + Women) 126,203	Slow progress

Source: MOGCSP, MASLOC, 2014 NB: Information on government appointees in the District Assemblies was not available

Table 8.12: Proportion of Women in Public Life

Sector	2013					2014				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Ministers	28	23	82.1	5	17.9	37	29	78.4	8	21.6
Dep. Ministers	65	55	84.62	10	15.38	69	54	78.3	15	21.7
Members of Parliament	275	246	89.5	29	10.5	275	245	89.1	30	10.9
MMDCEs	216	201	92.83	15	7.17					
Chief Directors	26	24	92.31	2	7.69	24	22	91.7	2	8.3
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100	1	0	0	1	100
Supreme Court Judges	13	8	61.54	5	38.46	13	9	69.2	4	30.8
High Court Judges	103	79	76.70	24	23.30	103	79	76.7	24	23.3
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, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2014 to ensure gender equity and women empowerment:

- The MOGCSP finalized the Affirmative Action Bill and co-sponsored the Intestate Succession Bill and Property Rights of Spouses Bill with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General;
- The MOGCSP in collaboration with a team of doctors facilitated fistula repairs for 82 women from the Upper East, Upper West, Volta and Central Regions and organized regional advocacy and sensitization durbars on fistula and female Genital Mutilation (FGM) for 600 women in the Volta, Northern and Upper West regions;
- The MOGCSP participated and presented a status report on gender issues at the 57th and 58th sessions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and hosted a side event on 'Assessing Ghana's Implementation of the Millennium Development

Goals for Women and Girls. In addition, the MOGCSP submitted and defended Ghana's 6th & 7th CEDAW Report to the UN CEDAW Committee;

- The MOGCSP finalized the National Gender Policy to address gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; and
- The MOGCSP commemorated the International Women's Day in all the 10 regions and climaxed with a Women's Summit to acknowledge all the prominent women achievers in Ghana.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana has made several efforts to combat corruption by implementing measures to prevent, detect and sanction corrupt behaviour. However, corruption still remains a major concern in the country. To fight corruption and organised crime, the strategies implemented in 2014 were aimed at: (i) promoting transparency and accountability; and (ii) promoting effective and efficient anti-corruption systems. In tracking progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Corruption Perception Index;
- Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO; and
- Number of corruption cases identified by PAC of the Parliament and sanctioned.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The extent to which corruption is perceived to exist among public office holders appeared to have improved marginally in 2014. The 2014 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 2013. The Index showed that Ghana scored 48 points on the 2014 index on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), and ranked 61 out of 177 countries included in the survey. This indicates that Ghana's performance was a marginal improvement from the 46 points scored in 2013.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, CHRAJ and the EOCO, continued to perform their constitutional functions in 2014. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased from 42 in 2013 to 49 in 2014 and exceeded the target of 45 set for 2014, whilst those investigated decreased from 20 to 18 during the same period, thereby falling short of the target of 120 set for 2014 (Tables 8.13). On the other hand, EOCO recovered proceeds of crime from 30% of the cases it investigated, prosecuted 20% and organised six sessions to sensitize the general public about their activities. The year also saw the drafting and passing of substantive and subsidiary legislations such as the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 874) and the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 875).

Parliament 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 Accounts Committee (PAC). In 2014, PAC held 10 sittings to consider the 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 15 recommendations on various cases with a total amount of GH¢33.099 million to be recovered. This compares with the situation in 2013 when 14 recommendations were issued with a total amount of GH¢28.6 million to be recovered.

Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	NA	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	Steady progress
2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions, including CHRAJ and EOCO	<p>CHRAJ</p> No. of human right cases received = 10,576 No. of human right cases investigated = 10,694 No. of corruption cases received = 42 No. of corruption cases investigated = 20 No. of administrative injustices cases received = 417 No. of administrative injustices investigated = 445 Total no. of cases received = 11,035 Total no. of cases investigated = 11,159 EOCO = 308	10,150 10,150 45 120 100 1,000 10,295 11,270 NA	9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921 NA	Steady progress Target not achieved Target not achieved Target achieved Target not achieved Target achieved Target not achieved Steady progress Steady progress Lack of data
3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	NA	15 recommendations	Steady progress

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

In 2014, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken to fight corruption and economic crime:

- CHRAJ prepared memorandum on the Conduct of Public Officers Bill towards improving the legal framework for fighting corruption;
- The Audit Service completed and presented the 2013 Public Account Reports on the Internally Generated Funds of selected MDAs and District Assemblies Common Fund to Parliament. The Service also completed the audit of 1,758 MDAs, 187 MMDAs, and 473 Educational Institutions, representing 70% of planned audits;
- The Audit Service conducted audits in procurement and contract administration; GSGDA I programmes, MDBS, DDF, Urban Development Grant and Food Security; computerized and electronic systems in the public sector, including GIFMIS and IPPD 2; revenue management including the proceeds of taxation and grants; public debt and loans/advances; Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programme; performance of international audit assignments; and performance audits including physical infrastructure projects;
- The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) conducted a training programme for 172 officials from eight institutions aimed at building procurement capacity within the Public Service and the Private Sector;
- The Civil Division recovered a total of GH¢17.9 million wrongfully paid to some individual and companies, whilst process commenced to retrieve the sum of GH¢46,236,580.40 from some companies;

- Proceedings were initiated at the Supreme Court to recover an amount of US\$325,472.00 paid to an international business firm which had no binding contract with the Government of Ghana;
- CCTV cameras were procured for the offices and compound of the Registrar-General's Department to reduce leakages in revenue collection.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Improving upon the time to resolve cases and reducing the cost of the legal process is seen as critical for enhancing the rule of law and justice. To this end, interventions implemented in 2014 were aimed at: (i) improve access to affordable and timely justice; and (ii) enhance public confidence in the justice delivery and administrative systems. In order to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of lawyers recruited to the Bar;
- Percentage of courts computerized;
- Number of days for resolving disputes; and
- Number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system

Status of Selected Indicators:

The ability of the Judiciary to effectively dispense justice and ensure rule of law continued to improve in 2014 with 226 new lawyers being called to the Bar, compared to 221 in 2013. This however, fell short of the projected target of 300 lawyers (Table 8.14). Also, 38 lawyers were appointed to the Bench compared to the 47 appointed in 2013.

Significant successes continued to be made in the area of court computerization as the proportion of courts computerized increased from 61.5% in 2013 to 92% in 2014 and above the target of 90% set for 2014. Although the computerization process significantly improved, the number of days it takes to get judgement on a dispute remained at 6 months as in 2013. The number of cases recorded through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system continued to increase, however the number settled decreased slightly by 9.7%.

Table 8.14: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Called to the Bar: 221	300	226	Steady progress
	No. of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 47	NA	38	
2. Percentage of courts computerized	61.5%	90%	92.0%	Target achieved
3. Number of days for resolving dispute	6 months	6 months	6 months	Target achieved
4. Number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	Recorded: 6,668	6,870	7,016	Target achieved
	Settled: 2,806	2,860	2,583	Target not achieved

Source: MOJ & A-G, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and activities were pursued in 2014 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- A total of 202,469 cases were recorded by the Judicial Service against a target of 110,000, of which 100,824 were disposed-off;
- The Council for Law Reporting reprinted 4,500 copies of Ghana Law Reports and published 1,000 copies of the 2008-2009 Volume II of Ghana Law Reports to improve the training and practice of the legal profession;
- The Legal Aid Scheme provided legal aid to 1,500 out of 4,300 received cases;
- The Law Reform Commission drafted 3 proposals on new laws, 2 proposals on existing legislations that require amendments, and reviewed 1 out of 2 proposals received for improvements in law; and
- The General Legal Council investigated 30 complaints relating to alleged misconduct of lawyers, and trained 21 students in a career magistrate programme.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Public safety and security have always been of concern to governments all over the world. Ghana is considered to be peaceful and is doing better in the field of public safety and security compared to many other countries in the sub-region. To maintain this status, the strategies implemented in 2014 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) improve internal security for human safety and protection; (ii) reduce recidivism and promote effective reintegration of ex-convicts; and (iii) enhance peace and security.

To assess the achievement of the objectives outlined in the focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Police-citizen ratio;
- 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;
- Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces;
- Number of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations.

Status of Selected Indicators:

i. Strength of the Ghana Police Service

The Ghana Police Service (GPS) continued to discharge its constitutional duties of providing safety and security for citizens, and ensuring internal peace in the country. The total number of police personnel increased by 7.8% from 32,117 in 2013 to 34,608 in 2014. The increase in personnel can be attributed to new recruitments made during the year. Though the total number of personnel increased, the police-population ratio (PPR) declined from 1:747 in 2013 to 1:781 in 2014 and impacted negatively on the police personnel deployed to frontline duties (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Police-citizen ratio	- Total no. of police: 32,117 - Ratio: 1:747	1:747	34,608 1:781	Target not achieved
2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	- Reported cases = 220,489 - % chg.: -3.6% (decrease)	194,355	210,499 -4.5 (decrease)	Target not achieved

Source: MINT & GPS, 2014

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the crime situation in the country continued in 2014. In 2014, the Ghana Police Service received a total of 210,499 complaints throughout the country. This represents a 4.5% reduction in 2014 compared to the 3.6% reduction recorded in 2013. Out of this total, 197,902 representing 94%, were registered as true cases; the remaining 12,597 representing 6% were refused. The cases which were refused were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant police action.

Out of the true cases, 35,037 were taken to court for prosecution, of which 13,177 cases representing 37.6% gained conviction and 935 were acquitted. A total of 20,925 cases, representing 59.7% of the total number of cases taken to court for prosecutions, were awaiting trial. Also 31,097 cases were closed as undetected whilst 131,768 cases representing 66.6% of the total number of true cases were under investigation.

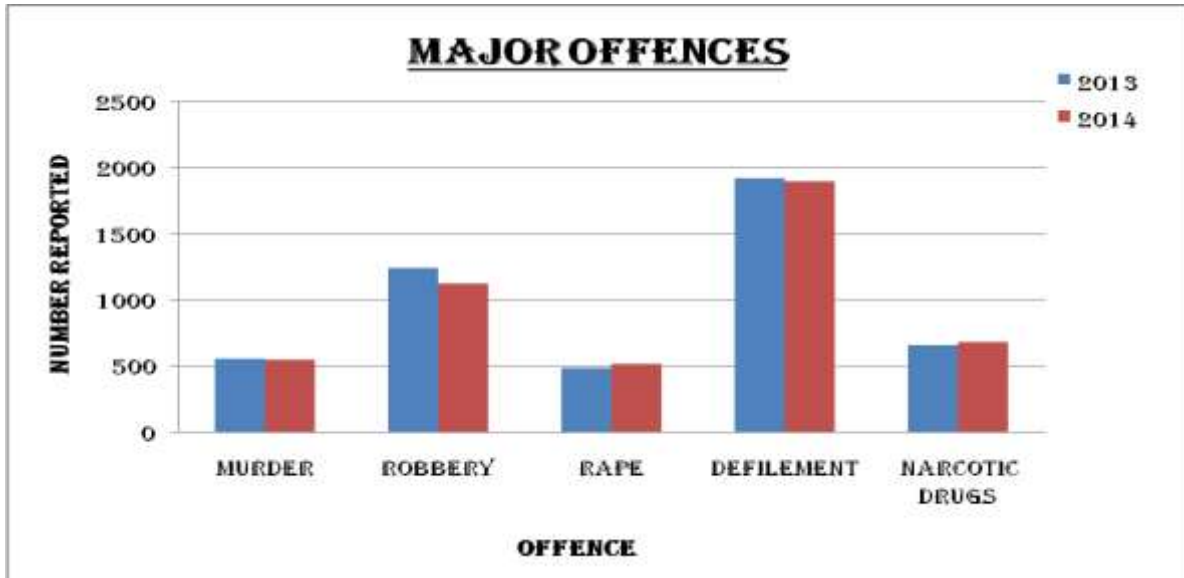
Table 8.16: Status of General Crime Management (2011-2014)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change 2013-2014
Cases reported	231,908	228,653	220,489	210,499	-4.53
Total number of cases refused	10,801	9,129	9,610	12,597	23.7
Total number of true cases	221,107	219,524	210,879	197,902	-6.2
Total number of cases sent to court	27,559	31,987	30,995	35,037	11.5
Total number of cases convicted	9,047	10,681	9,938	13,177	24.6
Total number of cases acquitted	788	1,164	835	935	10.7
Total number of cases awaiting trial	17,724	20,142	20,222	20,925	3.4
Total number of cases closed	17,253	21,804	23,911	31,097	23.1
Total number of cases under investigation	176,295	165,733	155,973	131,768	-15.5

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2014

Defilement continued to top the list of major reported offences in 2014, falling marginally from the previous year's figure (Figure 8.1). This is followed by rape, which recorded a 6.2% increase over the 2013 figure.

Figure 8.1: Major Offences Commonly Reported



Source: Ghana Police, 2014

iii. Narcotics Control

The three most common narcotic drugs peddled and abused in the country continued to be marijuana (cannabis sativa), cocaine and heroin. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Ghana Police Service increased from 371 in 2013 to 676 in 2014. This represents a 45.1% increase from the reported cases in 2013.

The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded a total of 65 drug trafficking cases in 2014, and successfully arrested 32 persons as a result of which 21 persons were convicted for drug offences (Table 8.17). The arrested suspects were made up of 31 males and one female. Also a total of 32 postal seizures were made without any arrest. During the year 810.26 kg of various seized drugs were destroyed, based on the order of the court.

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security – Drugs

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed = 37 Police = 371	NACOB Cases reported = 35 Cases disposed of = NA Police = NA	NACOB Cases reported = 65 Cases disposed of = 21 Police = 676	Steady progress

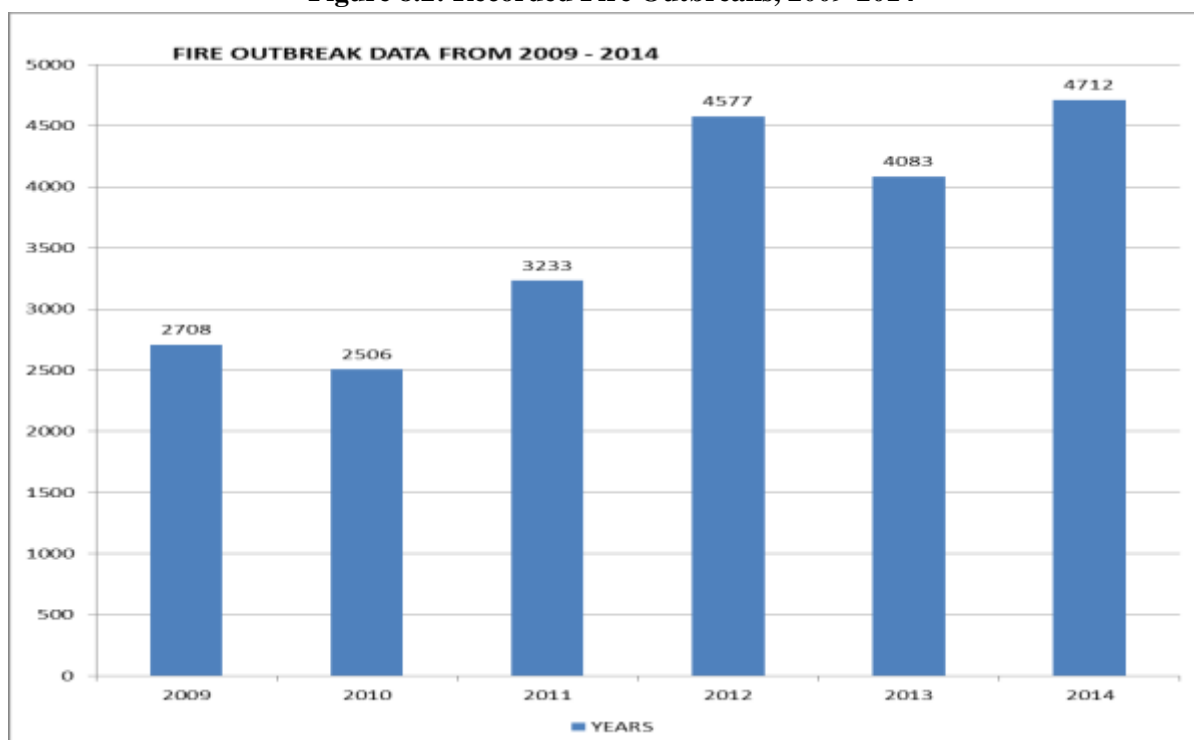
Source: NACOB, 2014

iv. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

An analysis of data on fire outbreaks indicated that the gains made in 2013 could not be sustained. The number of recorded cases of fire outbreaks increased by 13.3% from 4,083 in 2013 to 4,712 in 2014 (Figure 8.2). This was attributed to technological advancement, non-adherence to fire safety measures by members of the public, fast rate of expansion of the cities without proper planning, inappropriate design and development of market centres in the major cities, springing up of high rise buildings with little or no consultation

with the Ghana National Fire Service, absence of code of practice for buildings, and storage and transportation of chemicals (HAZMAT) in wrong places and containers.

Figure 8.2: Recorded Fire Outbreaks, 2009-2014



Source: GNFS, 2014

The regional breakdown of the fire outbreaks shows that 19.1% occurred in Brong-Ahafo Region, followed by 16.1% in the Northern Region, 15.7% in the Greater Accra Region and 13.4% in the Ashanti Region. The total number of injuries and deaths arising out of these fire outbreaks was 67 and 44, respectively. About 300 rescue operations were undertaken in 2014 compared to 612 in 2013 (Table 8.18).

Table 8.18: Ensuring Public Safety and Security – Fires and Disasters

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue Operations = 612	4,391 NA	4,712 300	Target not achieved
2. Rate of recorded incidence of disaster across the country	100 occurrences of rainstorms and flooding Northern region conflict (Bimoba and Konkomba)	NA	300 occurrences of fires and Bushfires, windstorms and flooding - Collapse of an uncompleted six storey building at Nii Boye town - conflict between Bimbilla and Kpatringa, Ahlu-Sunna and Tijaniyya Muslim sects in Afienya	Slow progress

Source: NADMO & GNFS, 2014

The number of persons affected/displaced by the various forms of disasters in 2014 was 121,025, out of which 57,660 were adults and 63,365 were children. The total number of casualties recorded was 119, made up of 54 injured persons and 65 dead persons.

v. *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. The number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit declined from a high of 1,122 in 2013 to 303 in 2014, representing a 75% decline. This number included 125 Nigerians suspected to be involved in illegal mining and 178 others of varying nationalities arrested for breaching immigration laws and regulations. On the average, 1 minute 45 seconds is spent in processing passengers at the major entry points. This represents 15% reduction in time spent in processing passengers at major entry points, and has resulted from the introduction of innovative approaches such as e-Immigration in processing immigration documents

Table 8.19: Ensuring Public Safety and Security – Immigration

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by the end of the period under review	303	Target achieved

Source: MINT & GIS, 2014

In 2014, the GIS issued a total of 103,980 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians compared to 136,471 in 2013, representing a decline of 23.81%. Analysis of the data indicates that there was a general decline in the number of permits applied and processed in 2014. There was a decline in all permits processed, except Work Permit which recorded an increase of 15.7% over the same period last year (Table 8.20).

Table 8.20: Immigration Permits Processed in 2013 and 2014

TYPE OF PERMITS	2013	2014	VARIANCE
Residence Permit	46,245	36,691	(9,554)
Re-Entry	5,987	2,903	(3,084)
Extension of Visitor's Permit	33,817	20,178	(13,639)
Emergency Entry/Transit Visa	40,466	35,860	(4,606)
Work Permit	5,917	6,846	929
Immigrant Quotation	2,475	(was added to RP)	
Diplomatic Permit	1,564	1,502	(62)
TOTAL	136,471	103,980	(32,491)

Source: GIS, 2014

vi. *Strength of the Ghana Armed Forces*

The capacity of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) continued to be enhanced to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity and contribute to international peacekeeping efforts. In 2014, the net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces improved from -1.2% in 2013 to 3.8% in 2014. The level of attrition worsened in 2014, with about 8.8% of the personnel of the Armed Forces leaving the Armed Force as compared to

6.5% in 2013. However, the recruitment rate compensated for the attrition rate, leading to positive net recruitment rate.

The GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts. The percentage of Armed Forces personnel deployed for peacekeeping, increased from 15.7% in 2013 to 16.4% in 2014. The Armed Forces also developed its capacity by acquiring four ships and fast patrol boats, one aircraft and constructed one armoury. The budgetary resources actually released for the operation of the Ministry of Defence decreased from GH¢555.57 million in 2013 to GH¢412.914 million in 2014, representing a decline of 25.7%.

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security – Armed Forces

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitment rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitment = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	NA	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	Steady progress
2. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.70%	NA	16.4%	Steady progress

Source: MOD, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2014 to ensure public safety and security:

Strength of the Ghana Police Service (GPS)

- The GPS expanded the Police Visibility and Accessibility Programme to all regional capitals and selected urban areas;
- The GPS established a patrol department and marine police unit;
- Staff of the DOVVSU benefited from a number of workshops and training programmes in gender based violence, case management in gender based violence, child protection, domestic violence and sexual reproductive health, and child friendly policing. A total of 166 personnel benefited from these programmes;
- The GPS provided security for seven ECOWAS International Conferences;
- The GPS trained 12 motor bike riders of the Community Policing Unit at the Central MTTU Driver Education Centre; and
- Advanced motor bike training were organized for 10 Narcotic Control Board riders.

Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)

- NACOB sensitised 47 communities on the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking, and offered counselling to inmates in rehabilitation homes and hospitals;
- NACOB renewed licenses of 65 companies and registered 9 new ones that deal in precursor chemicals;
- The NACOB Bill was forwarded to Cabinet for consideration and approval;
- NACOB sensitised 483 schools, 128 community-based/faith-based institutions and 179 media houses on the debilitating effects of the use of drugs on the individual, family, community and the nation as a whole;
- The Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU)/SEACOP examined 932 containers from different parts of the world to the Tema Port;

- NACOB made weekly visits to treatment centres and using the Recovery Dynamics approach offered counselling, intervention and technical support to patients.

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

- The GIS organized educational campaigns to sensitize the public on migration and work permits and inspected factories, hotels, churches, dwelling places and mining sites leading to the arrest of persons of various nationalities for breach of immigration laws, illegal mining and employment. In addition, 380 Ghanaians were refused entry into various destinations abroad for failing to meet entry requirements and 38 foreign nationals were not admitted into Ghana, whilst 16 foreign nationals were repatriated to their respective home countries for various immigration offences;
- The Enforcement and Intelligence Bureau (EIB) was established. The EIB in carrying out its functions unearthed the activities of a criminal network involved in document fraud;
- Border Patrol Unit (BPU) personnel through their patrols were able to reduce the smuggling of petroleum products, and cocoa beans, among others. In the process, GIS intercepted and confiscated 165 jerry cans of petrol being smuggled to la Côte d’Ivoire at Buko, near Sampa;
- The GIS commissioned the Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) Project, to strengthen the institutional capacity of the GIS to effectively manage migration;
- The GIS continued to implement the Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum. Among the main objectives of this programme is to reduce the incidence of irregular migration, whilst promoting regular migration, and also the training of human resource to combat human trafficking, smuggling, and other related crime;.
- The GIS fully implemented the e-Immigration project, which seeks to provide an integrated e-Immigration system to regulate entry and exit to and from the country by foreigners, as well as check fake identities. The project would also provide a case management system for permit processing to meet the future needs of the service and improve its quality of service to the public.

Ghana Armed Forces

- The GAF collaborated with the other security agencies to check illegal logging and mining in order to curb environmental degradation and also assisted in the maintenance of law and order in the country;
- New command and staff vehicles were acquired, and procurement process for the acquisition of fighting vehicles was initiated to enhance the efficiency of the GAF;
- The Ministry of Defence commissioned a number of housing units in Burma Camp for occupancy and initiated the construction of additional houses in Burma Camp, Teshie, Tema and Takoradi which were 90% complete;
- As part of efforts to upgrade the working environment of service personnel, the Ghana Air Force continued work on the Hangar project at the Air Force Base in Accra, whilst Ghana Navy successfully docked the GNS BONSU;
- In line with the capacity training programmes of the military personnel, 66 officers, including foreign students, passed out at Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFCS). In addition, 80 officers completed the training programme in Conflict, Peace and Security and Gender studies at Kofi Annan International Peace-keeping and Training Centre (KA IPTC). Also, 106 Officer

Cadets were trained and commissioned at the Military Academy and Training School (MATS); and

- As part of efforts to expand the health service delivery to the military personnel and the general public, work commenced on the construction of a 500 bed Military Hospital in Afari, Kumasi.

National Peace Council

- The National Peace Council inaugurated 7 Regional Peace Councils and trained 91 members;
- The Council organized awareness programme for 20 journalists in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions;
- The Council undertook an intervention in Bawku to invigorate the stalled peace process by reviving the Bawku Inter Ethnic Peace Committee (BIEPC); and
- The Council completed a study to map out conflict zones in Ghana as well as compiled a national database of peace actors and initiatives.

National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

- The NADMO formed volunteer groups and supported disaster victims with relief items, also reduced the number of flood disaster victims through desilting of drains in major flood prone areas and public education on disaster prevention and mitigation;
- The NADMO Bill was approved by Cabinet and submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval;
- The NADMO embarked on aggressive public education on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in all the 10 regions through its Flood Disaster Preparedness Programme;
- The NADMO sensitised 275 community leaders in 55 MMDAs on cholera prevention and containment through the Cholera Prevention and Containment Programme;
- The NADMO supported 40 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) and victims of communities at risk of floods and drought under the Alternative Livelihood Support Programmes;
- Under the Support for Government's Afforestation Programme, 200,000 seedlings were raised to protect the Wasakuse River which ultimately supported job creation for DVGs' Wasakuse communities in the Dangme West District; and
- The NADMO in collaboration with the North Dakota National Guard, USA, organised a training course on Incident Command System for 15 participants from various stakeholder agencies including NADMO.

Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

- The GNFS procured 80 fire tenders and associated equipment, acquired 1,000 drums of foam compound, 1,500 pieces of delivery hoses, camouflage uniform and accoutrements;
- The GNFS continued to respond to fire outbreaks and attend motor accidents, as well as issued fire certificates to various organizations and establishments nationwide; and
- The GNFS trained and equipped 623 people from 20 companies with fire-fighting and safety techniques and organized fire safety educational programmes for market operators, schools and hotels to educate them on the menace of fires and how to prevent its occurrence.

National Commission on Small Arms

- The National Commission on Small Arms (NCSA) ensured that 70% of all weapons in 16 units of the Ghana Armed Forces were marked and captured electronically to promote gun accountability, easy identification, tracing and retrieval of lost or stolen weapons;
- The NCSA conducted a baseline survey on small arms to provide the basis for appropriate interventions to control small arms and gun violence in the country;
- Twenty-nine (29) personnel of NCSA were trained in investigating and prosecuting firearms trafficking; and
- The NCSA submitted a Cabinet Memorandum on Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty to the Attorney General's Department, Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence for comments and inputs.

Ghana Prisons Service

- The Ghana Prisons Service completed some residential facilities to house officers who provide security at the 2,000 capacity Maximum Security Prison at Ankaful. This increased the inmate population from about 200 to 831, thereby reducing the overcrowding at the Medium Security Prison in Nsawam;
- The Ghana Prisons Service provided inmates with vocational training in pottery, blacksmithing, vulcanizing, carpentry, sewing and auto-mechanics. It also provided skills training and formal education for convicted prisoners and juveniles in custody;
- The Ghana Prisons Service prepared and presented 90 inmates for NVTI examination, 13 inmates for the 2014 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), as well as 29 candidates for 2013 November and December WASSCE in an effort to facilitate the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners;
- The Ghana Prisons Service established a Paralegal Unit with desk officers in all the prison establishments to help address the issue of remand prisoners with expired warrants; and
- The agricultural unit of the Service successfully cultivated various crops of 1,046 acres of land and 3,678 livestock.

Ghana Refugee Board

- The Board drafted the National Policy on Refugee Management (Refugee Commission Bill), the operational manuals for the Secretariat and Scheme of Service for staff to restructure the Board into a Commission;
- The Board completed the local integration process of 1000 former Liberian refugees and facilitated voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees; and
- The Management Services Division (MSD) of OHCS submitted a draft Report on the restructuring of the Refugee Board for consideration. The Board with assistance from the UNHCR produced and was issuing Refugee Travel Documents.

8.2.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

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

- Promote equitable access to good quality and affordable social services;
- Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm;
- Safeguard citizens' rights and entitlements and eliminate human trafficking;
- Ensure effective integration of PWDs into society; and

- Promote efficient and effective land administration system.

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

- Reported cases of domestic violence;
- Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse; and
- Number of public institutions with disability friendly structures

Status of Selected Indicators:

The number of reported cases of domestic violence, decreased by 7.9%, from 19,171 in 2013 to 17,655 in 2014 (Table 8.22). Among the reported cases of domestic violence, non-maintenance topped the list with 6,158 cases, followed by wife battery and assault with 5,212 cases. The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) received 1,667 cases of threat, 1,111 cases of defilement and 290 rape cases. The number of reported cases of child trafficking by DOVVSU fell from 12 in 2013 to four in 2014, whilst child abuse cases reduced from seven in 2013 to four in 2014. Meanwhile the Human Trafficking LI and the Domestic Violence LI were finalized for submission to Parliament, whilst a Human Trafficking Management Board (Anti-Human Trafficking) was inaugurated to fully implement the Human Trafficking Act and the National Plan of Action. Reported cases of human trafficking stood at 36 in 2014 compared with 39 in 2013.

Table 8.22: Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking=12 Child abuse= 7 Human trafficking =39	NA	Child trafficking = 4 Child abuse= 4 Human trafficking =36	Steady progress
2. Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of reported cases of violence against women 19,171	NA	17,655	Steady progress
3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOGCSP/DOVVSU, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were undertaken in 2014 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- The MOGCSP finalized the National Child and Family Welfare Policy and submitted it to Cabinet for approval. MOGCSP also sought Cabinet approval to amend the Children’s Act of 1998 to conform to the Child and Family Welfare Policy;
- The preparation of a Child Justice Policy commenced and an Advisory Board inaugurated to guide the process;
- The MOGCSP finalized and submitted the initial and second report to the African Union and Expert Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The 3rd, 4th and 5th Consolidated Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been prepared by MOGCSP, highlighting practical strides made to address the concerns of children in Ghana;
- A review of the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy was initiated;
- The Foster care and adoption Legislative Instruments was finalized and submitted to the Attorney General for ratification.

- MOGCSP provided shelter and care for 800 orphans, trained 1,406 caregivers in all the 10 regions, assisted in reuniting 2,234 children in orphanages with their families, and closed down 62 orphanages that did not meet the requirements;
- The establishment of a Central Adoption Authority was initiated in line with the Hague Convention. MOGCSP placed moratorium on child adoption in Ghana to address current challenges and protect adopted children and their foster parents; and
- DOVVSU held a sensitization and awareness raising campaign to rescue and prevent trafficking of persons, with guidelines for the disbursement of the Human Trafficking Fund developed.

8.2.12 Culture and Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2014 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) harness culture for development; and (ii) promote the role of the Chieftaincy institution in national development. To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture;
- Percentage of recorded cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved; and
- Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated

Status of Selected Indicators

As part of efforts to promote culture and creative arts, as well as harness our culture for the development of the country, 324 Culture for development programmes were organized across the country, including HOMOFEEST, 10 regional senior high school drama festivals, the national drama festival, and 10 regional festivals of arts and culture.

Meanwhile, traditional institutional mechanisms continued to be developed to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes. The total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country decreased by 16.8% in 2014. The Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs recorded a total of 333 cases in 2014 as compared to 400 cases in 2013 (Table 8.23). Out of the 333 disputes recorded, only 6% were resolved, whilst 94% are still pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs. Also, there were clarifications of issues on 13 of the 15 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/skins, representing an 87% achievement rate.

Table 8.23: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture	NA	NA	324	Lack of data
2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total no. of disputes: 400 No. resolved: 56 (14%) No. unresolved: 344 (86%)	To resolve at least 10% of all recorded cases	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. unresolved = 313	Steady progress
3. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	18 chieftaincy succession plans were documented and verified. 15 LIs on lines of succession were successfully laid	To clarify issues raised by Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department (MOJAGD) on 15 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/ skins	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2014 to promote national culture for development:

- As part of measures to strengthen the management of traditional authorities, 764 chiefs were entered into the National Register of Chiefs;
- Sixteen (16) reports on findings on codification of lines of succession were summarized into draft Legislative Instruments and forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department for onward submission to Parliament;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) in collaboration with the MOGCSP organised a workshop for Queen Mothers from each region with the aim of empowering them to play frontline roles in addressing challenges of infant mortality, early marriages and school dropouts;
- MOCTA adjudicated four chieftaincy cases through the judicial process and facilitated the appointment of six Counsels to the National House of Chiefs as well as 5 Regional Houses of Chiefs;
- Six (6) Traditional Areas in six regions were identified for the second phase of the Ascertainment and Codification of Customary Law Project (ACLP);
- A project on the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices (EHTP) was launched in the Northern Region; and
- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts developed a concept note to be used to conduct a research into new dance forms to promote Ghanaian culture.

8.2.13 International Relations for Development

The foreign policy goal of Government's medium-term policies in this focus area is to achieve good neighbourliness and pursue economic diplomacy. To this end the policy interventions implemented in 2014 were aimed at: accelerating economic and social integration with regional and sub-regional states; promoting international peace and sustainable development; and leveraging the economic and technological opportunities for sustainable development. To assess progress towards the attainment of these objectives the following indicators were adopted:

- Total number of Ghana Missions abroad;
- Number of international protocol conventions ratified by Ghana; and
- Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in

Status of Selected Indicators:

The total number of Ghana Missions abroad remained at 57 in 2014. They include 51 Missions and 6 consulates. The 51 Missions 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, thirteen in Europe, ten 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 sixty-one Honorary Consulates which provide support in protecting and promoting the interests of Ghana around the world (Table 8.24).

Ghana continued to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify them and incorporate them into domestic legislation. In 2014, four (4) international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. They included: the

Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); the Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the Third Supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in fire arms, their parts and components supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime.

In 2014, Ghana participated in a number of high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. They include: 6 Presidential Summits; 30 conferences/forums; 7 trade exhibitions; and 12 Trade and Investment Negotiations including Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation (PJCC) and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) matters.

Table 8.24: Strengthening International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. Number of international protocol and conventions ratified by Ghana	No. 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 Organised Crime	No. ratified = 4 Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; Third Supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	No. ratified = 4 -Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; Third Supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Fire arms, their Parts and Components, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	Target Achieved
2. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	No. of Presidential Summits = 8 No. Trade and Investment Negotiations = 2 No. of Conferences = 137 No. of exhibitions = 60	No. of Presidential Summits = 6 No. of Trade and Investment negotiations = 12 No. of Conferences/ Fora = 30 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 7	No. of Presidential Summits = 6 No. of Trade and Investment negotiations = 12 No. of Conferences/ Fora = 30 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 7	Target Achieved
3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	Target Achieved

Source: MFA, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2014 to strengthen international relations/partnership for development:

- In pursuit of peace and security in the West African sub-region, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFARI) hosted a meeting to review multidimensional responses and initiatives taken to help resolve the Mali crisis, and held two meetings of Security Chiefs and Heads of States and Governments of the

ECOWAS region to find robust responses to the threat posed by Boko Haram to Nigeria and the entire sub-region;

- A Memorandum was submitted to Cabinet for approval on the Ratification of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority;
- The MFARI through the Mission in Rome deposited Ghana's Instrument of Accession to the Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering on the Atlantic Ocean with the Headquarters of the FAO which is the accredited depository for the Convention;
- The MFARI in collaboration with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) under the MIEUX Project of the European Union developed the project paper proposal, and action plan for the development of a Diaspora Engagement Policy (DEP);
- The MFARI as the focal point of Permanent Joint Commissions for Cooperation (PJCC), coordinated the participation of relevant stakeholders in the 5th Session of the Ghana-Iran Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation, the Ghana-Sudan Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation and the inaugural session of the Ghana-Russia Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation;
- The MFARI facilitated Ghana's participation in the second Africa-Turkey Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea under the theme “A New Partnership Model for Strengthening of Sustainable Development and the Integration of Africa”;
- The MFARI facilitated and participated in several Trade Fairs/Exhibitions and Conferences, in collaboration with the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC), Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) and the Ghana Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), in addition to solo exhibitions planned and executed to market made in Ghana goods in the West African Sub-region;
- The MFARI facilitated the inauguration of the Joint Border Post (JBP) between Ghana and Togo in Noepe, Togo. The JBP forms part of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to improve the free movement of goods and persons across Ghana and Togo;
- Pursuant to a Presidential Policy Directive for enhanced dialogue and engagement between the Government and the Ghanaian Diaspora for national development, a fully-fledged Diaspora Affairs Bureau (DAB) was established to serve as the National Platform for Diaspora engagement, migration and development; and
- Policy Guidelines for the Diaspora Engagement and Concept Paper were developed and circulated to all Ghana Missions abroad. A Survey Form requesting for data on the expertise of the Ghanaian Diaspora was also circulated to Ghana Missions for administration.

8.2.14 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The production and management of statistical data and information are vital for evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation and development planning as well as monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of plans, programmes and projects. To achieve improved evidence-based decision-making, policy intervention to be implemented under GSGDA II is aimed at: establishing and maintaining an efficient identification management system; improving quality and completeness of vital events registration and associated services; enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of the National M&E system at all levels; improving availability of quality data for policy formulation, analysis and decision-making;

enhancing production and management of statistical information; and promoting the effective use of data for decision-making and development communication.

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

- Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register;
- Percentage of vital of events registered;
- Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified;
- Timeliness of production of APRs; and
- Number of key national statistics reports produced

Status of Selected Indicators:

The demand for statistical data and information in recent times to inform decision-making has improved considerably. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) produced and published a number of statistical reports in 2014, including: 216 District Census Analytical Reports; Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) VI; Child labour report, Communities facilities report; Poverty profile in Ghana report; and Labour force report. The monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) and quarterly newsletter on the GDP were produced, in addition to the revision of the annual GDP.

The National Development Planning Commission continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA I in 2014, through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The publication of the 2013 APR was three months behind scheduled date of completion. The report was completed in December instead of the expected completion month of September 2014 (Table 8.25).

Table 8.25: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	NIA has 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions; 9.14 million records already processed and held in the NIS database (national identity register)	NA	i. Processing of remaining 6.26 million records into the NIS database; ii. Register and process records of remaining 25% of population for NIS; ii. Integrate other large existing databases into NIS database (national identity /civil register)	Steady progress
2. Percentage vital of events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Expected births: 838,337 Expected deaths: 272,187	Registered births: 463,409 (57%) Registered deaths: 52,576 (19%)	Slow progress
3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Expected deaths: 272,187	Registered deaths: 33,944	Significant progress
4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November, 2013	2013 National APR published by end of August 2014	2013 National APR published in December 2014	Target not achieved
5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	2010 Population and Housing Census Reports released in 2013. a) <i>National Census Analytical Report</i> b) <i>Ten Regional Census Analytical Reports (one for each</i>	2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) GLSS-6 Main Report Child Labour Report Communities Facilities	2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) published GLSS-6 Main Report published	Target achieved

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards Target
	<i>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 - Statistical Compendium</i>	Report Poverty Profile of Ghana Labour Force Report Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (12) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) Revised 2013 Annual GDP	Child Labour Report published Communities Facilities Report published Poverty Profile of Ghana published Labour Force Report published Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) Revised 2014 Annual GDP	

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2014

A total of 463,409 births, representing 57% of the expected target of 838,337 births were registered, whilst only 19% of the expected deaths registration of 272,187 was actually registered. The National Identification Authority (NIA) as part of its process to create a national database to help implement the National Identification System in the country, continued processing the outstanding 6.26 million records of the 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions. The Authority also begun to integrate other large existing databases such as the Civil Register into the NIS database.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2014 to promote evidence-based decision-making:

National Development Planning Commission:

- The 2013 APR on the implementation of GSGDA I was prepared by NDPC, whilst 6 MDAs and 148 MMDAs also prepared their respective APRs on the implementation of their medium-term development plans;
- The NDPC initiated a process to prepare the Results Framework for GSGDA II;
- The NDPC trained Members of the Special Committee on Poverty Reduction and the Select Committees on Local Government, Finance and Public Accounts, Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State, Chief Directors, District Chief Executives and Presiding Members on the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual. All MDAs and MMDAs were also trained on the manual in order to address the weaknesses in M&E reporting;
- The NDPC hosted 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.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):

- GSS commenced the implementation of activities under the Ghana Statistics Development Project to strengthen the National Statistical System and ensure the timely provision of adequate policy-oriented statistics;

- GSS implemented the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) Phase I activities, which entailed a census of all business establishments in the country;
- GSS commenced the conduct of the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS). Activities that were carried out included the pilot survey, training and the commencement of the main field data collection.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- NIA in conjunction with the Ministry of Communication continued work on National Electronic ID System; and
- NIA in conjunction with MFARI captured the information of foreigners in Ghana and further issued them with Identification Cards using their Foreigner Identification Management System.

Births & Deaths

- The Department of Births and Deaths computerized and established local area networks in all regions, except Upper East Region;
- The Department of Births and Deaths established 54 additional Registration Centres in 54 communities; and
- Mobile registration was undertaken in 8 districts in Western Region with 4,474 infant births registered in 67 communities.

8.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 68.6% of the 51 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, 11.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 19.6% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. These represent an improvement in performance over 2013, when 40.8% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, 12.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, whilst 46.5% did not achieve their respective targets.

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

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Progress on the preparation of the Public Financing of Political Parties Bill was slow, it is therefore recommended that Parliament in collaboration with IEA expedite action on the bill to bring it into fruition before the 2016 Parliamentary and General elections. For the work on the Constitutional Review to proceed, it is recommended that the Chief Justice expedite action on the case brought against the CRIC on the process.

Even though budgetary allocations and releases to the IGIs have improved, significant challenges remain, particularly with respect to timely releases of funds and budget shortfalls. It is, therefore, recommended that adequate resources are released to the IGIs to enable them deliver on their mandate, especially the NMC that has seen its releases dwindle over the years.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The Government continued to make efforts in 2014 at enhancing the financial capacity of MMDAs to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level through the implementation of the Composite Budgeting. It is recommended that the gains made in the implementation of the Composite Budget be sustained, whilst 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 indicate the persistence of spatial and income inequalities among regions and socio-economic groups. 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 complete development of every part of the country. Thus, enhancing the planning and coordination of the development of Ghana's oil basin and other special development zones including SADA, MIDA, CEDECOM/Coastal Savannah, etc. as outlined in GSGDA II is essential for transforming the lives of the people in the catchment area. To assess the impact of the interventions on regional income disparities, it is important that a rigorous M&E system is established. Also it is important that Ghana develops and implements a long-term survey plan to ensure that there is availability of data on a consistent basis and that all these feed into decision-making.

8.3.4 Public Policy Development and Management

To ensure an efficient and effective coordination of public policy, NDPC began the process of developing an LI to give effect to the NDPC Act 1994, Act 479 and Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. It is recommended, that the process be expedited and the LI be finalized and submitted to cabinet for approval and onward submission to Parliament. Also, it is recommended that the process of developing a Long-Term National Development Plan for the country should be participatory involving Ghanaians both in the country and in the diaspora.

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 the development of appropriate performance based management systems for effective implementation of government policies. 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 process has begun with the piloting of nine MDAs of which 70% of their data has been captured into the HRMIS. It is recommended that the remaining data of the piloted MDAs be captured and the process expanded to cover the remaining MDAs.

It is essential for institutions to undertake regular self-assessment, especially to ascertain the views of its stakeholders on their performance. It is therefore recommended that the Public Service Commission carry out a survey to ascertain the public perception of their service delivery and productivity to allow them make the changes required.

8.3.6 Enhancing Development Communication

In the 2014 ranking of the PFI, Ghana moved up three places from 30th in 2013 to 27th in 2014. This puts Ghana back on track in maintaining its leadership role in Africa in respect for journalists and free expression. It is recommended that the interventions implemented in 2014 to improve on Ghana's rankings be sustained. It is also recommended that the process of connecting all public institutions to the NITA system be expedited to improve government business.

8.3.7 Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

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 2014 and far behind the target of at least 40%. It is therefore recommended that the Affirmative Action Bill be passed into law and efforts be expedited in implementing the National Gender policy.

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 2014. In spite of the fact that the 2014 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Report released by the Transparency International placed Ghana in a better position than in 2013, the degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders continued to be high in 2014. It is therefore recommended that the capacity in terms of human, financial and material of the anti-corruption agencies be enhanced to ensure that they are able to effectively investigate corruption and economic crime.

8.3.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Despite the fact that the capacity of the legal system was strengthened with more lawyers called to the Bar and Bench in 2014 and the expansion of the computerization of the court process, progress on the number of days to get judgement on a dispute was slow. In this regard, it is important to intensify the effort of strengthening the judicial system through the provision of more court infrastructure, the acceleration of the pace of the court computerization process, reducing the turn-around time for resolution of cases and increasing in the settlement of cases brought under the ADR process to enable it have a significant impact on the administration of justice.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The Ghana Police Service recorded its lowest number of reported cases since 2011 during the year under review. It also recorded its highest number of cases processed before court and closed. It is therefore recommended that the necessary steps be taken to systematically equip

the GPS to enable it achieve the objective of ensuring public safety and security. It is also recommended that NACOB and Ghana Immigration Service should be well resourced with the appropriate technology to enable them continue to perform their respective functions.

With the increasing complexity of the Ghanaian economy and increasing threat of pirate attacks arising out of production of oil in commercial quantities, the Ghana Armed Forces 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 and gas from piracy, especially in the area of sea surveillance and aerial ability to patrol the territorial waters of Ghana, particularly over the oil and gas fields.

The GNFS continues to put in place measures aimed at reducing the number of fire outbreaks in the country, including training the citizenry, awarding fire certificates, among others. It is recommended that these efforts be sustained to ensure that there is a substantial reduction in fire outbreaks.

8.3.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

Efforts at building the capacity of existing national institutions to deal with child trafficking and child abuse and domestic violence continued in 2014. Though the number of cases of domestic violence reduced substantially, more needs to be done to ensure that domestic violence cases are minimized considerably or completely eliminated. Therefore, it is recommended that the Domestic Violence LI be passed. Also to reduce the spate of child abuse and trafficking, it is recommended that the National Child and Family Welfare Policy and the Child Justice Policy be approved and implemented. Further, 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 M&E system be established. It is further recommended that a study be conducted to assess the number of public institutions that have disability structures.

8.3.12 Culture and Development

Although the total number of chieftaincy disputes recorded reduced, the number of cases adjudicated remained low leading to a backlog of cases awaiting resolution. Also the documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession continued to be slow. Thus, 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. Also it is recommended that all the necessary steps be taken to ensure that the outstanding cases are adjudicated.

8.3.13 International Relations 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.

8.3.14 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 policies and performance. The NDPC prepared the 2013 APR on the implementation of GSGDA I, 2010-2013, whilst the NIA continued processing the outstanding 6.26 million records of the 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions. 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.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2014 NATIONAL BUDGET TO GSGDA II

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the preparation of the 2014 National Budget, including the Programme-Based 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) II, 2014-2017 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 GSGDA II. It also examines the alignment of the 2014 spending priorities of both the government of Ghana (GOG) and the development partners (DPs) with the thematic areas of GSGDA II and provides an analysis of poverty-reduction spending by sector, based on GOG expenditures only.

9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

The budget preparation process guided by Regulation 152 (2 & 3) of the Financial Administration Regulation, 2004 (LI 1802) which requires the Minister for Finance to issue a Budget Circular detailing the timetable for the preparation and submission of government's macroeconomic policy statement, and budget not later than six months before the end of each financial year. The Budget Circular is expected to specify the sectoral and ministerial constraints within which Heads of Departments will prepare their budget submissions.

The 2014 Budget Guidelines sought to fulfil this legal requirement, as well as provide the broad framework together with the required directives to ensure the preparation of a transparent, credible and predictable budget.

The 2014 Budget preparation was unique in various respects:

1. The MDAs and MMDAs prepared their respective Sector Medium-Term Development Plans (SMTDPs) and District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) based on the draft GSGDA II and the Planning Guidelines provided by NDPC. The MDA budgets were prepared based on a programme approach (i.e. programme-based budget), whilst MMDA budgets continued to be activity based;
2. The Budget was prepared using an upgraded version of the Activate software prior to a transition to implementing the full budget Modules under the GIFMIS /PBB Project;
3. The MDAs' and MMDAs' budget ceilings were prepared taking into consideration the Government's fiscal consolidation efforts, and significant demand on the budget arising out of the large wage bill, interest payments and amortization;
4. The MDAs were required to budget adequately for all donor funded projects to ensure that aid is on budget;
5. The 2014-2016 Budget was prepared within the broad framework of GSGDA II, with the following seven Thematic Areas clearly identified:
 - Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
 - Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
 - Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management;

- Oil and Gas Development;
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

6. All MDAs and MMDAs were guided by NDPC to adopt the relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies in GSGDA II which is consistent with their mandate, and prioritize them for the 2014 budget.

Budget Ceilings

Based on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), MDAs' indicative budget ceilings were provided by MOF. MDAs were tasked to efficiently allocate them in accordance with their priorities under the various budget items (i.e. Compensation of Employees, Goods and Services, and Capital and Assets) to ensure successful implementation of their programmes. The final ceilings for the 2014 Budget were then circulated to MDAs after the budget hearings and approval of the draft estimates by Cabinet.

Following the adoption of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS 2001) and in line with International best practices, MDAs and MMDAs were also guided to prepare their respective budgets using the new budget classifications and Chart of Accounts (CoA) provided by the Ministry of Finance and the Controller and Accountant-General's Department. For 2014, the new budget classification included functional, organizational, programme and economic classifications.

Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB)

The MDAs were guided by the Ministry of Finance to prepare their 2014-2016 Budgets using the Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) approach. They were required to set up Programme Budget Working Groups (PBWGs), which were provided with extensive training to lead the preparation and submission of the budget documents, using the detailed PBB Guidelines. The PBWGs thus served as Technical Working groups responsible to the Budget Committees which are mandated by Regulation 151 of the Financial Administration Regulations, 2004 (LI 1802) for the budget process. This was a major shift from the Activity-Based Budgeting (ABB) which was used for the preparation of the previous 15 years. The change from ABB to PBB was to link expenditures to results. For the first time, performance indicators and targets were introduced into the Budget. Emphasis was therefore moved from inputs and activities to results and performance.

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2014 BUDGET AND GSGDA II

The macroeconomic framework underlying the 2014 Budget was largely derived from the macroeconomic framework of GSGDA II, which was in its first year of implementation. GSGDA II projected a real GDP growth rate of 7.7%, however the 2014 Budget adjusted the growth target to 8% on an account of expected growth in agriculture of 4.2%, industry of 9.1%, and services of 8.9%. Meanwhile, the GSGDA II framework had projected a growth in agriculture of 5.7%, Industry of 8.6% and Services of 8.1%. Thus, it is only in the agricultural sector that the budgeted growth rate was lower than the GSGDA II projected growth rate.

The 2014 Budget target for end-period inflation of 9.5% (± 2) was largely consistent with the GSGDA II projection of less than 10%. Whilst GSGDA II projected international reserve

stock in months of import cover of over 6 months, the 2014 Budget predicted import cover of just over 3 months, on account of actual outturns of 3 months of import cover recorded in 2013. No target was set under GSGDA II for budget deficit as a percentage of GDP, however the 2014 Budget consistently targets a figure below 10%, even though actual outturns for the previous two years had been in double digits.

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework, 2012-2014

Key Macroeconomic Indicators	2012			2013			2014		
	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn
Real GDP Growth (%)	9.30	9.40	8.8	8.30	8.0	7.3	7.7	8.0	4.0
Inflation:									
-Annual Average (%)	NA	8.70	9.20	<9.20	8.9	11.6	<10	NA	14.0
-End of Period (%)	NA	8.50	8.80	<8.8	9.0	13.5	<10	9.5 (±2)	17
Stock Reserves (in months of import cover)	>3.0	>3.0	3.0	>3.0	>3.0		>6.0	3.0	3.2
Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	NA	4.80	11.1	NA	9.0	10.9	NA	8.5	10.3
Sectoral Growth Rates (%)									
- Agriculture	6.1	4.8	2.3	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.7	4.2	4.6
- Industry	14.1	18.8	11.0	12.0	8.7	7.3	8.6	9.1	0.8
- Services	8.7	7.7	11.0	7.50	8.5	9.6	8.1	8.9	5.6
Domestic Revenue- to-GDP Ratio (%) [excluding Grants]	NA	22.0	21.60	NA	25.1	20.4	NA	21.76	20.31

Source: GSGDA II, MOF, Budget Statements 2011-2013, GSS, BOG

Provisional outturn for real GDP growth in 2014 was 4%, significantly lower than both the GSGDA II and Budget targets. All sectors of the economy grew at a rate lower than the GSGDA II target. End-of-period inflation was, on the other hand, 7 percentage points above the GSGDA II and 2014 Budget targets. The country's stock of international reserves could cover only 3.2 months of imports, significantly lower than the GSGDA II target but just within the 2014 Budget target.

9.4 GSGDA II COST PROJECTIONS AND THE 2014 BUDGET ESTIMATES

The estimated resource requirement (Goods, Services, Capital and Assets) for implementing GSGDA II in 2014 was GH¢12,673.76 million, of which nearly 94% was expected to be allocated to Infrastructure & Human Settlements Development (32.39%); Human Development, Productivity and Employment (28.10%); Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance (18.51%); and Oil & Gas Development (14.51%) thematic areas. The 2014 Annual National Budget approved a total of GH¢17,885.13 million for implementation of activities related to GSGDA II by MDAs, representing about 41.1% more resources than the GSGDA II requirement. The allocation of resources under the budget, however prioritized the spending away from all thematic areas in favour of Infrastructure &

Human Settlement (49.3%) and Human Development, Productivity and Employment (35.3%), with Transparent & Accountable Governance receiving only 6.4% of the approved budget. The Budget allocated a greater share (4.1%) to Agricultural Modernization than was expected under GSGDA II (3.13%).

Out of the approved budget only GH¢11,256.10 million was actually released, representing 62.9% of the approved budget and 88.8% of the GSGDA II resource requirement. About 42.4% of total releases were directed to the Infrastructure & Human Settlements thematic area, with Human Development, Productivity and Employment receiving only 22.7%. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance thematic area received 11.2% of total releases, being more than planned under the 2014 Budget but below the GSGDA II requirement.

Table. 9.2: GSGDA II Resource Requirement, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2014 (in GH¢ million)

GSGDA II Thematic Area	2014 GSGDA II Resource Requirement (GH¢ million)	Share of GSGDA II Resource Requirement (%)	2014 Approved Budget (GH¢ million)	Share of Approved Budget (%)	2014 Actual Releases (GH¢ million)	Share of Resources Released (%)
1. Macroeconomic Stability	171.76	1.36	47.80	0.3	1,277.03	11.30
2. Private Sector	254.70	2.01	146.54	0.8	44.46	0.4
3. Agricultural modernisation	396.71	3.13	728.47	4.1	554.23	4.9
4. Oil and Gas	1,839.24	14.51	407.18	2.3	795.36	7.1
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	4,105.04	32.39	8,814.52	49.3	4,769.97	42.4
6. Human Development	3,560.86	28.10	6,307.77	35.3	2,550.40	22.7
7. Governance	2,345.44	18.51	1,140.46	6.4	1,264.66	11.2
TOTAL	12,673.76	100.00	17,885.13	100.00	11,256.10	100.00

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2014

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability received 11.3% of total releases as against GSGDA II and Budget targets of 1.4% and 0.3%, whilst Enhancing Private Sector Competitiveness received the least share of actual releases (0.4%), compared with a GSGDA II allocation of 2.01% and approved Budget share of 0.8%. Agricultural Modernization received an actual share of 4.9% compared with the GSGDA II and approved Budget share of 3.13% and 4.1% respectively. Government priorities, as shown by the actual releases were in favour of Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Human Development, Productivity & Employment, and Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic areas (Table 9.2).

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2014

Analysis of the pattern of planned resource allocation from Government of Ghana (GOG) and development partners (DPs) sources in 2014 did not show significant misalignment. GOG and DPs planned budgets for 2014 were all prioritised in favour of infrastructure and human resource development, similar to the requirements of GSGDA II. This is in contrast to the pattern observed in the past when budgetary allocations have consistently shown

misalignment with the requirements of the medium-term national development policy frameworks.

However minor misalignments were observed in the actual release of resources to the Macroeconomic Stability and Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance thematic areas. Whilst the shares of actual releases to the Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development and Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic areas were consistent with the priorities of GSGDA II, more resources were released to the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability and the Agricultural Modernization thematic areas than planned. On the other hand, resources released to “Oil and Gas” and “Transparent, Responsive and Accountable” thematic areas fell short of the requirement of GSGDA II. This implies resources were prioritized away from “Oil and Gas” and “Transparent, Responsive and Accountable” thematic areas in favour of Macroeconomic Stability, Agricultural Modernization, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic areas.

The source of this minor misalignment is largely DPs where 34% of resources were released to implement programmes in the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area compared to 1.3% under the planned budget (Table 9.3). Resources were prioritized for loan repayment and also as balance of payments support.

Table 9.3: Resources Approved and Actual Releases, by Thematic Area and Source, 2014

Thematic Area	2014 GSGDA II Allocation		2014 Budgetary Allocations						2014 Actual Disbursements					
			GOG		DPs		Total (GoG + DPs)		GOG		DPs		Total (GoG + DPs)	
	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%	Value (GH¢)	%
Macroeconomic Stability	171.76	1.36	292.40	2.0	47.80	1.3	47.80	0.3	274.84	3.3	1,002.19	34.0	1,277.03	11.3
Private Sector	254.70	2.01	96.40	0.7	50.14	1.4	146.54	0.8	37.10	0.4	7.36	0.2	44.46	0.4
Agricultural modernisation	396.71	3.13	440.52	3.1	287.95	8.0	728.47	4.1	302.99	3.6	251.24	8.5	554.23	4.9
Oil and Gas	1,839.24	14.51	377.78	2.6	29.39	0.8	407.18	2.3	663.14	8.0	132.22	4.5	795.36	7.1
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	4,105.04	32.39	6,900.29	48.3	1,914.23	53.0	8,814.52	49.3	3,684.07	44.4	1,085.90	36.8	4,769.97	42.4
Human Development	3,560.86	28.10	5,309.81	37.2	997.96	27.7	6,307.77	35.3	2,256.37	27.2	294.03	10.0	2,550.40	22.7
Governance	2,345.44	18.51	859.46	6.0	281.00	7.8	1,140.46	6.4	1,088.27	13.1	176.38	6.0	1,264.66	11.2
Grand Total	12,673.76	100.00	14,276.66	100.0	3,608.47	100.0	17,885.13	100.0	8,306.78	100.0	2,949.32	100.0	11,256.10	100.0

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2014

9.6: POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING

Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2012-2014

GSGDA II 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 2014, excluding tax refunds and foreign financed capital expenditures amounted to GH¢6,863.3 million, representing 26.5% of total government expenditure and 5.8% of GDP. This represents about 8.7% increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢6,315.18 million (i.e. 23.97% of the total Government expenditure) or 5.51% of GDP (Table 9.4).

Basic Education: Actual poverty related expenditure on basic education, as a percentage of total education sector expenditure increased from 51.36% in 2012 to 62.31% in 2012, and then to 53% in 2014, against the target of 45.3% for the year. As a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, however, poverty related expenditure on basic education declined from 45.09% in 2012 to 44.24% in 2013, but improved marginally to 45.69% in 2014.

Primary Health Care: Actual expenditure on primary health care which represented 68.2% of total health sector expenditure in 2014 accounted for 20.78% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This represents a further increase from about 31.66% in 2013, and also from the target of 34.01% set for 2014.

Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure, by Sector, GOG only (GH¢)

VARIABLES	2012		2013		2014	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP (GH¢ million)	69,771.86	73,109.00	84,776.00	84,776.00	114,542.79	117,835.71
Total Government Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	14,480.55	17,631.19	23,241.70	22,778.54	26,343.49	25,914.0
Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	3,433.51	5,247.19	5,366.35	5,643.62	6,315.18	6,863.3
Total/Pov. Exp/Total Govt Exp	23.71%	29.76%	23.09%	24.78%	23.97%	26.5%
Total Pov. Exp as % of GDP	4.92%	7.18%	6.33%	6.66%	5.51%	5.82%
Education Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	3,391.57	4,606.97	3,783.89	4,007.58	6,147.54	5,957.7
Basic Education expenditure (GH¢ mn)	1,500.72	2,365.98	1,975.46	2,496.95	2,781.67	3,136.1
Basic Ed. Exp. /Tot. Ed. Sec. Exp.	44.26%	51.36%	52.21%	62.31%	45.25%	52.6%
Basic Ed. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	43.71%	45.09%	36.81%	44.24%	44.05%	45.69%
Health Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	1,500.89	2,330.90	1,010.03	2,260.44	2,288.67	2,090.70
Primary Health Care (PHC) Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	735.01	1,093.66	733.55	713.46	778.39	1,426.0
PHC Exp. /Tot. Health Sec. Exp.	48.97%	46.92%	72.63%	31.66%	34.01%	68.2%
PHC Exp. As % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	21.41%	20.84%	13.67%	12.64%	12.33%	20.78%
Agriculture Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	180.99	189.21	184.05	219.17	226.33	140.22*
Poverty Focused Agric. Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	180.44	180.66	173.42	139.34	214.93	138.4
Pov. Agric. Exp/Tot. Agric. Sec. Exp.	99.70%	95.48%	94.23%	63.58%	94.96%	98.7%

VARIABLES	2012		2013		2014	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Pov. Agric. Exp as % of Tot. Pov. Exp	5.26%	3.44%	3.23%	2.47%	3.40%	2.02%
Water Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	101.37	145.41	143.19	167.67	90.95	76.1
Rural Water Expenditure(GH¢ mn)	25.80	6.54	28.29	5.82	20.76	28.5
Rural Water Exp. /Tot. W/Housing Exp	25.46%	4.60%	19.76%	3.47%	22.83%	37.45%
Rural Water Exp as % of Tot. Pov. Exp	0.76%	0.12%	0.63%	0.10%	0.57%	0.42%
Roads Sector Expenditure(GH¢ mn)	378.56	754.39	139.47	938.51	503.68	454.60
Feeder Roads Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	58.58	94.72	69.27	211.34	104.17	88.4
Feeder Rds. Exp. /Tot. Rds. & Trans. Exp.	15.48%	12.66%	49.67%	22.52%	20.68%	19.5%
Feeder Rds. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	1.71%	1.81%	1.29%	3.74%	2.88%	1.29%
Energy Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	77.29	756.46	170.08	1,016.95	604.35	611.0
Rural Electrification Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	46.58	206.05	111.38	530.38	303.72	89.5
Rural Elec. Exp/Tot. Energy Sect. Exp.	60.26%	27.24%	65.48%	52.15%	50.25%	14.65%
Rural Elec. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	1.36%	3.93%	2.08%	9.40%	8.40%	1.30%
Other Poverty* Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	886.37	1,299.57	2,274.97	1,546.33	2,111.54	1,455.1
Other Pov. Exp. /Tot. Gov't Exp.	6.12%	7.37%	9.79%	6.79%	8.02%	5.6%
Other Pov. Exp. As % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	25.82%	24.77%	42.39%	27.40%	58.41	21.20%

**Other Poverty includes:*

Social Welfare, Governance, Drainage, Human Rights, Public Safety, HIV/AIDS, Vocational/Employable Skills, Road Safety, Women/Children's Affairs, Population Management, Rural Housing, LEAP, Local Gov't Support Unit, Environmental Protection and Disaster Management

Poverty-Focused Agriculture: In 2014, actual expenditure on poverty-focused agriculture amounted to GH¢138.4 million, which was 98.7% of total agriculture sector expenditure and exceeded the target of 94.96% for the year. The outturn for 2014 was a significant increase from 63.58% in 2013. It accounted for only 2.02% of total poverty reduction expenditure and similarly was a decrease from 3.44% in 2012 and 2.47% in 2013.

Rural Water: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in 2014 was estimated at GH¢28.5 million compared to the target of GH¢20.76 million set for the year. Overall, actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water increased from 4.6% to 37.45% in 2014. Since 2012, the share of poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in overall poverty reduction expenditures has increased from 0.12% in 2012 to 0.42% in 2014.

Feeder Roads: In 2014, actual poverty reduction expenditure in the feeder roads sub-sector amounted to GH¢88.4 million, representing 19.5% of total roads sector expenditure. This fell short of the target of 20.68% set for the year. Its share in the overall poverty reduction expenditure which increased from 1.8% in 2012 to 3.74% in 2013, decreased to 1.29% in 2014.

Rural Electrification: Actual Rural Electrification expenditure in 2014 amounted to GH¢89.5 million, representing 14.65% of total energy sector expenditure, and 1.3% of total poverty reduction expenditure. This falls short of the target of 50.25% of total energy sector expenditure set for 2014 and represented a decline from the 2013 level of 65.48%. However, in terms of its share of total poverty reduction expenditure, actual rural electrification expenditure increased from 3.93% in 2012 to 9.40% in 2013 and to a significantly low level of 1.3% in 2014.

Other Poverty: Over the period 2012-2014, other poverty-reduction expenditure declined steadily from 7.37% to 6.79% and to 5.6% respectively of total Government expenditure. In terms of its share of total poverty-reduction expenditure, “other poverty-reduction expenditure” increased from 24.77% in 2012 to 27.4% in 2013 but fell thereafter to 21.2% in 2014.

9.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy recommendations are made to ensure proper linkage between the GSGDA II Costing Framework, the National Budget and actual expenditure:

- To improve the alignment process, MDAs and MMDAs should be trained and supported by the Ministry of Finance and the NDPC to effectively cost their respective SMTDP and DMTDP;
- A key recommendation in the 2013 APR was to improve the mechanism for capturing releases and actual expenditures by MOF and CAGD along GSGDA I thematic areas, as well as ensuring that data are constantly reconciled between MOF and CAGD. Progress on this recommendation, remains 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;
- To strengthen the alignment between the National Budget and the National Development Policy Framework, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) should be re-designed to adequately capture Internally Generated Funds (IGFs). In addition, the functionality in the system for project management should be utilized, especially for contract management;
- Spending units should adhere to approved budgetary allocations in any given budget cycle; and
- Ministry of Finance should ensure that all spending agencies comply with the GIFMIS procedures for draw down of approved resources.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING GSGDA AT DISTRICT LEVEL

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Following the preparation of GSGDA II in 2014 as a successor medium-term national development policy framework to GSGDA I, the MMDAs were provided with Planning Guidelines by NDPC to prepare their respective District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and the corresponding District Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans to enable them track progress of implementation of the development programmes and projects outlined in their DMTDPs, and to determine the extent to which GSGDA II is being implemented at the district level. This chapter thus reviews the progress made by the MMDAs in the implementation of GSGDA I at district level; assesses the level of implementation of the various social programmes at district level; and the main sources as well as levels and trends in financing district-level development activities.

10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

As part of the mechanism for monitoring progress of implementation of GSGDA II at the district level, MMDAs are required to prepare their respective district APRs 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 143 MMDAs (representing 66% of the 216 MMDAs), submitted their 2014 APRs to NDPC for review, in line with the requirements of the M&E Guidelines issued by NDPC. The 2014 District APRs are the first to be prepared under GSGDA II, and it shows a decline over the 2013 situation when about 83% of the 216 MMDAs prepared their district APRs (Table 10.1). This is consistent with the pattern of previous medium-term development policy frameworks when the number of MMDAs that prepared their APR fell during the first year of implementation as a result of delays in finalising their DMTDPs and associated M&E Plans.

The highest number of APRs was received from the Upper West Region (100%), followed by Eastern Region (88.5%), Greater Accra Region (75%) and Western Region (72.7%). The

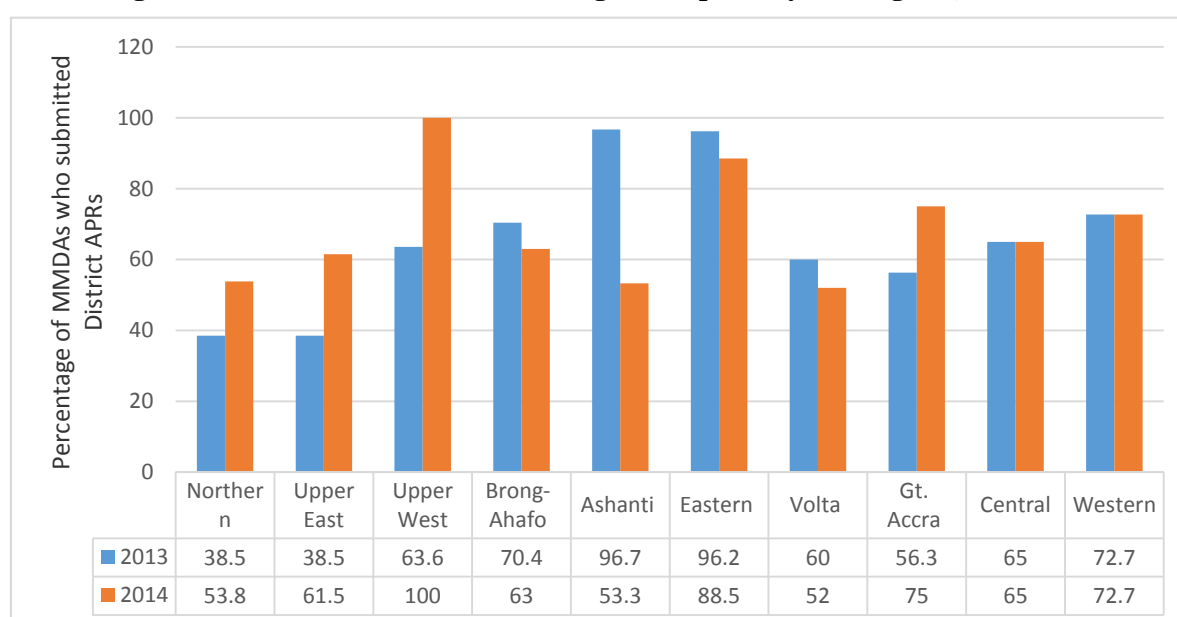
lowest number of APRs was received from Volta Region where only 13 out of the 25 MMDAs submitted their APRs in 2014.

Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports for 2011-2014

No.	Regions	No. of Districts in Region	2011		2012		2013		2014		
			No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Northern	8	40	30	13	65	26	10	38.5	14	53.8
2.	Upper East	5	55.6	33	8	89	13	5	38.5	8	61.5
3.	Upper West	5	55.6	22	9	100	11	7	63.6	11	100.0
4.	Brong-Ahafo	8	36.4	36	15	68	27	19	70.4	17	63.0
5.	Ashanti	22	81.5	78	27	100	30	29	96.7	16	53.3
6.	Eastern	14	66.7	57	18	86	26	25	96.2	23	88.5
7.	Volta	8	44.4	27	13	72	25	15	60	13	52
8.	Greater Accra	8	80	50	10	100	16	9	56.3	12	75.0
9.	Central	7	41.2	41	13	76	20	13	65	13	65
10.	Western	15	88.2	88	14	82	22	16	72.7	16	72.7
TOTAL		170	100	58.8	140	82	216	148	68.5	143	66.2

Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2014

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports by the Regions, 2013-2014



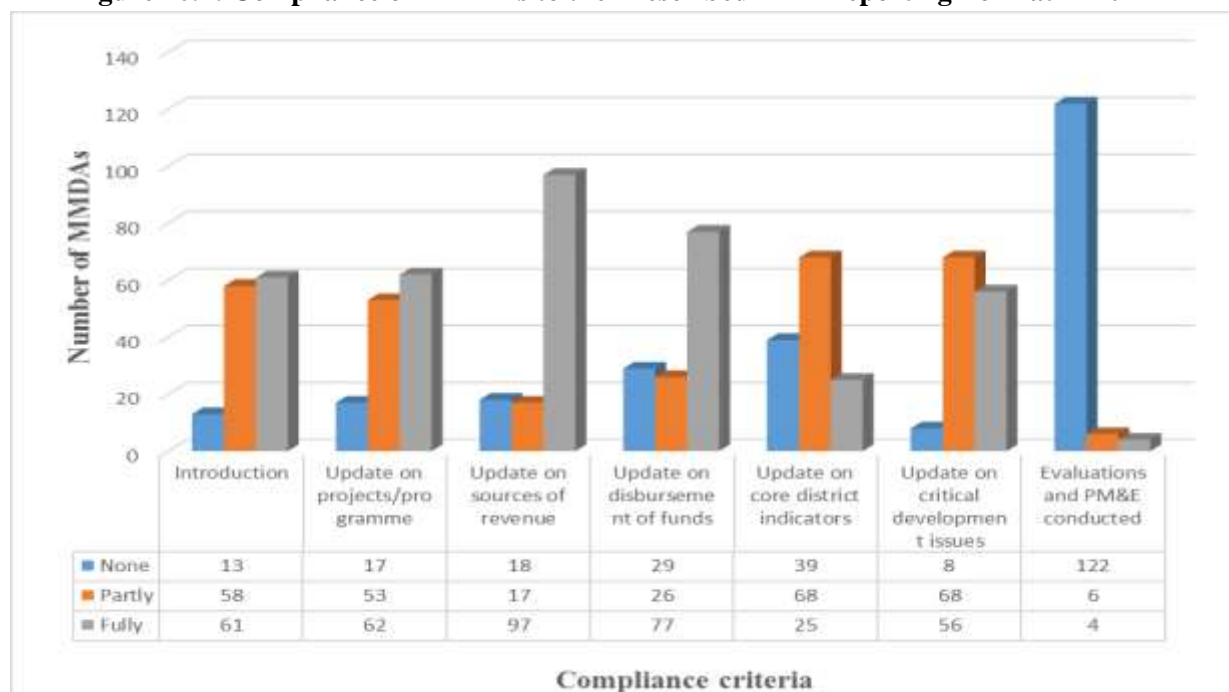
Source: Compiled from MMDA Reports, 2014

10.2.2 Quality of District APRs

Review of all MMDAs APRs submitted show weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format. On average 27% MMDAs did not comply with, at least one of the seven prescribed sections of the APR reporting format, whilst about 32% partially complied with at least one of the seven sections of the reporting format. Nearly 41% of the APRs reviewed fully complied with at least one of the seven prescribed sections of the

district APRs. About 92% of all MMDAs did not report on Impact Evaluation and Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format in 2014



Source: Computed from 2014 District APRs

10.3 POVERTY-REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

In 2014, 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 assessed below.

10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The estimated number of persons registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (i.e. renewals and new members) in 2014 showed national coverage of 39%, representing an increase of about 1% over the 2013 level. The NHIS subscribers are categorised into informal, SSNIT contributors and pensioners, under 18 years, those aged 70 years and above, indigents, police service, military, other security services and pregnant women. Apart from the informal group, the rest belong to the exempt group and are therefore, exempted from premium payments. The exempt group makes up 69% of the membership at the national level.

The highest percentage coverage was recorded in the Brong Ahafo Region (63%), whilst the lowest was in Greater Accra (26%) (Table 10.2). This is an improvement over the coverage in 2013 where the highest coverage of 57% was recorded in the Upper East Region. However, estimates in 2014 show a further decline of coverage in the Greater Accra (26%) compared to the 2013 figure (30%). The lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members was

found in the Upper West Region (305,273). The Brong Ahafo Region had the highest number of exempted NHIS members (1,179,710).

Table 10. 2: NHIS Subscribers, by Region, 2014

Region	Informal	Exempt	Total	2014 National Population (Estimate)	% of Regional Population Covered
Ashanti	567,390	1,169,039	1,736,429	5,252,099	33%
Brong Ahafo	409,360	1,179,710	1,589,070	2,539,027	63%
Central	196,919	479,625	676,544	2,419,138	28%
Eastern	354,725	666,801	1,021,526	2,892,989	35%
Gt. Accra	411,556	744,130	1,155,686	4,405,760	26%
Northern	264,746	897,532	1,162,278	2,724,130	43%
Upper East	182,025	460,213	642,238	1,149,816	56%
Upper West	130,151	305,273	435,424	771,393	56%
Volta	336,454	709,441	1,045,895	2,327,278	45%
Western	381,815	698,523	1,080,338	2,610,481	41%
National	3,235,141	7,310,287	10,545,428	27,092,111	39%

Source: NHIA 2014

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

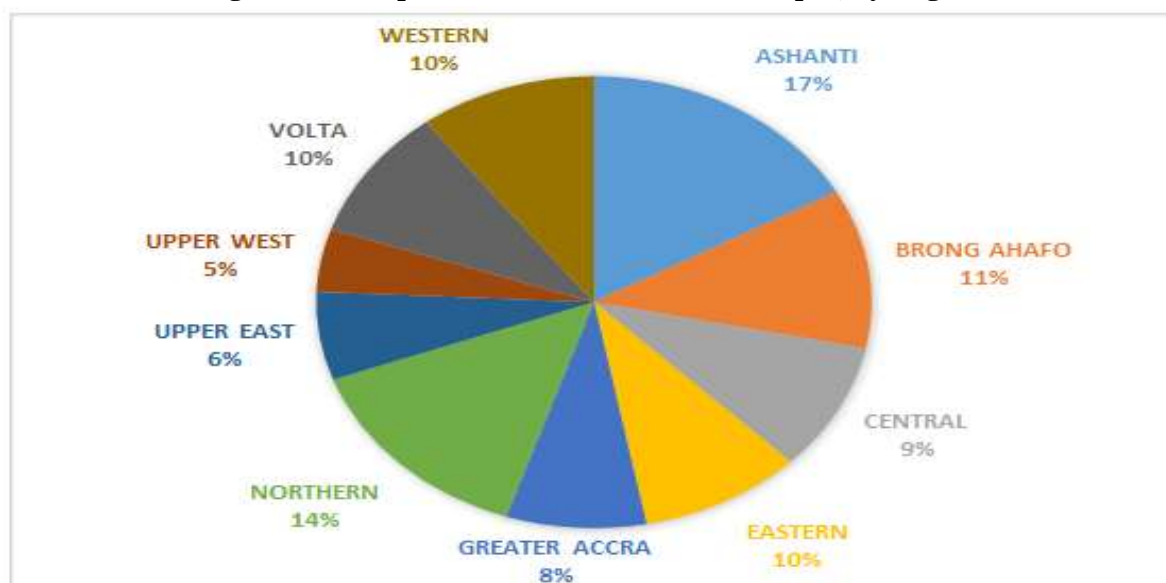
During the 2013/14 academic year, the Capitation Grant continued to be fixed at GH¢4.50 per pupil as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. Overall, a total amount of GH¢24,623,402 million was disbursed to cover 5,471,867 pupils, representing a decrease of just 1% over the level in 2012/13 academic year. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment of 17%, followed by the Northern (14%) and Brong Ahafo (11%) Regions.

Table 10.3 Enrolment for Capitation Grant, 2014/2015 Academic Year

S/N	REGIONS	ENROLMENT			TOTAL AMOUNT
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1	Ashanti	461,668	461,435	923,103	4,153,964
2	Brong Ahafo	318,630	306,069	624,699	2,811,146
3	Central	301,973	200,749	502,722	2,262,249
4	Eastern	274,552	244,688	519,240	2,336,580
5	Greater Accra	213,952	232,957	446,909	2,011,091
6	Northern	446,597	335,296	781,893	3,518,519
7	Upper East	176,283	169,266	345,549	1,554,971
8	Upper West	124,567	121,151	245,718	1,105,731
9	Volta	267,619	249,468	517,087	2,326,892
10	Western	286,758	278,189	564,947	2,542,262
	TOTAL	2,872,599	2,599,268	5,471,867	24,623,405

Source: GES, 2014

Figure 10.3: Capitation Grant Enrolment of Pupils, by Region



Source: GES, 2014

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 1,697,024 during the 2013/2014 academic year. At the regional level, the proportion of pupils who benefited from the programme ranged from a high of 17.6% in the Ashanti Region to a low of 5.2% in the Central Region. This compares with the situation in 2013 when Ashanti Region had the largest share of all children benefiting from the programme (19.3%), followed by the Brong Ahafo Region (11.2%), whilst the Central Region (5.4%) had the smallest share (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4 Number of Pupils Benefiting from School Feeding Programme, 2013/2014

Region	2013/2014							
	2010/11	National Percentage (%)	2011/12	National Percentage (%)	2012/13	National Percentage (%)	2013/14	National Percentage (%)
Ashanti	181,562	25	294,084	19	317,079	19.3	297,961	17.6
Brong Ahafo	114,964	16	185,725	12	184,191	11.2	194,941	11.5
Central	44,248	6	89,047	6	89,192	5.4	88,562	5.2
Eastern	53,803	8	114,719	7	114,719	6.9	116,530	6.9
Greater Accra	130,714	18	187,466	12	189,171	11.5	194,106	11.4
Northern	50,597	7	175,610	11	181,144	11	200,853	11.8
Upper West	21,865	3	159,447	10	165,720	10	183,869	10.8
Upper East	34,082	5	108,186	7	149,177	9	160,928	9.5
Volta	29,685	4	117,610	8	116,295	7	125,867	7.4
Western	52,111	7	134,415	9	135,583	8.3	133,407	7.9
Total	713631	100	1,566,309	100	1,642,271	100	1,697,024	100

Source: GSFP, April, 2014

10.3.4 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children

The Metro Mass Transport (MMT), as part of its mandate, is to provide free rides for school children in uniforms (Primary School and Junior High School). Buses on MMT routes pick up children along their route and transport them to school.

Its services cover about 155 districts in the 10 regions of the country. However, the number of school children who patronise this service continued to decline. The total number of school children benefiting from the services of the MMT, declined from 492,038 in 2009 to 10,996 in 2013, representing a 98% decline. However in 2014 there was a marked increase (59%) in the number of school children enjoying free ride on MMT as compared to 2013. This is a result of increased intra city bus services rendered by the company. Areas with zero school children imply MMT does not operate intra city bus services.

Table 10.5: Free Mass Transit for School Children in some Major Towns, 2009-2014

Towns	Performance					2014
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Kumasi	29,211	10,819	4,001	449	97	0
Takoradi	237,796	69,399	42,850	12,838	0	0
Sunyani	102,452	55,137	31,739	17,694	1,159	6,029
Kaneshie	34,305	34,461	14,843	1,891	5,662	10,189
Tamale	2,749	534	0	0	0	0
Bolgatanga	20	1,098	123	0	5	1,190
Swedru	4,886	1,833	1,203	140	0	0
Laterbiokorshie	0	5,875	3,453	3,640	1,550	1,104
Tema	9,428	6,414	122	60	0	0
Wa	8,306	2,008	0	0	0	0
Koforidua	28,433	0	35	0	0	728
Ho	3,557	2,229	535	341	513	3,649
Adenta	15,509	21,383	14,140	1,479	1,930	4,140
Cape Coast	285	332	0	0	25	0
Akim Oda	15,103	30,921	14,755	50	55	0
Total	492,038	242,443	127,799	38,582	10,996	27,023

Source: MMT, 2014

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

In 2008, Ghana piloted the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme to cover 1,654 beneficiary households in 21 districts with a monthly subsistence grant of GH¢8.00 to GH¢15.0 per month. As of December 2014, the number of poor households benefiting from LEAP has increased to 89,919, though falling short of the target of 100,000 beneficiaries set for 2014. A total sum of GH¢32,116,517.00 was released for LEAP payment in 2014 compared to GH¢22,219,112.00 released in 2013. The regional breakdown of beneficiaries in 2014 indicates that the coverage of the LEAP was high in Upper East region recording about 5% of the population in the Region.

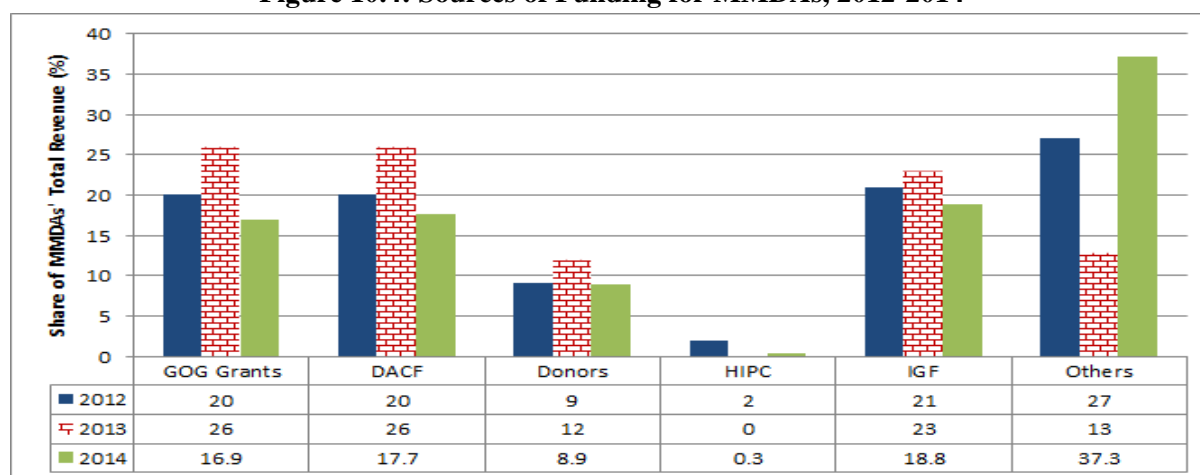
10.4 FINANCING DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The following constitute 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.

The relative importance of DACF in financing MMDAs programmes and projects are beginning to give way to other financing sources. The DACF was the major source of financing MMDAs activities in 2011, constituting about 46% of overall resource envelope. This however declined to 26% in 2013 and in 2014 it constituted only 17.7%. This was on account of backlog of outstanding arrears due to MMDAs and deductions at the national level for Priority Intervention Programmes (PIPs). The major source of financing MMDAs activities in 2014 was grants from other sources including the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Urban Development Grant (UDG) (37.3%), followed by IGF (18.8%) and GOG transfers (16.9%). Resources from DPs sources constituted 8.9%, whilst resource from HIPC transfer was 0.3% and contributed the least to the overall resource envelope of MMDAs in 2014 (Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2012-2014



Source: MLGRD, 2014

10.4.1 District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)

The total amount of funds received into the DACF in 2014 was GH¢828,663,950, comprising the following:

3 rd Quarter 2013	-	GH¢202,702,189
4 th Quarter 2013	-	GH¢217,235,396
1 st Quarter 2014	-	GH¢266,403,521
2 nd Quarter 2014 (Part payment)	-	GH¢142,322,844

About 42% of this amount was transferred to MMDAs for implementation of their respective programmes, whilst the remaining 58% was utilized for priority intervention programmes (PIPs); transfer to regional coordinating councils (RCC) for monitoring and supervisory roles

over the MMDAs; and other statutory reserve and payments such as payments to the GYEEDA sanitation module and Government counterpart funding of the District Development 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 did not follow any 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. In 2014 the DACF release amounted to GH¢343.891 million which represents 98.1% increase over the 2013 level.

Table 10.6: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2014

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
2014	343,890,646.54	98.1

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2014

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2014 remained the same as that of the 2013. The indicators continued to be based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. The “Equality” share of the DACF in 2014 was increased to 50% after reducing it from 50% in 2012 to 45% in 2013. Following the increase from 40% in 2011 to 45% in 2012, share of “Need” has been maintained at the same level in 2013 and 2014, however the composition remain different in all the three successive years. Under “Need” the component that went to health declined from 18% in 2013 to 17%, and in education it increased from 18% to 20%, while water declined from 5% to 4% and roads remaining at 4%. The share for “Responsiveness” or improvement in IGF was reduced from 6% in 2013 to 3%, whilst share for “Service Pressure” was also reduced from 4% in 2013 to 2% in 2014 (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2009-2014

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Equality	40%	50%	50%	45%	50%
Need	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities (5%) Doctor/population ratio (7%) Nurse/population ratio (7%) <u>Education:</u> Education facilities (6%) Teacher/pupil ratio (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (9%)	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities (6%) Doctor/population ratio (8%) Nurse/population ratio (8%) <u>Education:</u> Education facilities (5%) Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (7%)	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (9%) Doctor/population ratio (3%) Nurse/population ratio (4%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (9%) Trained	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (10%) Doctor/population ratio (4%) Nurse/population ratio (4%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (12%) Health Professional/pop. ratio (5%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (12%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio (8%)

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated			2014
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
	<u>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	<u>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (6%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%)	(8%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%)	<u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (4%)
Responsiveness: Revenue Improvement	10%	4%	3%	6%	3%
Service Pressure: Pop. Density	10%	6%	2%	4%	2%

Source: DACF, 2014

DACF Regional Allocation

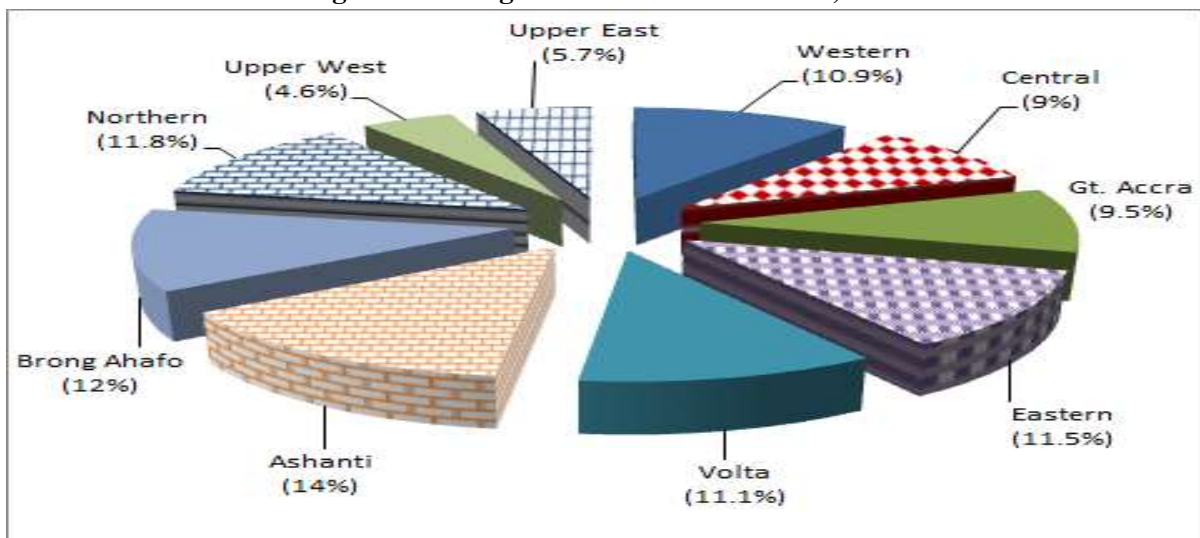
Four quarters of funds were released by the DACF Secretariat to the various MMDAs in 2014. Among the releases was the allocations from the third quarter of 2013 to the second quarter of 2014 amounting to GH¢343.891 million (Table 10.8). The analysis of the regional allocations showed that Ashanti Region still had the highest proportion (14%) with a marginal increase of 1% over the 2013 releases, whilst the Upper West Region had the lowest (5%) similar to the situation in 2013 (Figure 10.5)

Table 10.8: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2014

	3RD QUARTER 2013	4TH QUARTER 2013	1ST QUARTER 2014	2ND QUARTER 2014	Total
Western	7,260,382.84	7,899,180.83	10,255,538.13	12,011,397.07	37,426,498.88
Central	6,723,183.97	7,314,717.06	7,735,456.49	9,059,850.20	30,833,207.73
Gt. Accra	6,912,810.90	7,521,028.12	8,341,051.85	9,769,130.05	32,544,020.92
Eastern	8,425,062.76	9,166,334.00	10,147,744.53	11,885,148.00	39,624,289.30
Volta	7,978,351.06	8,680,318.83	9,862,769.89	11,551,382.56	38,072,822.34
Ashanti	10,103,892.23	10,992,873.76	12,490,345.85	14,628,827.89	48,215,939.73
Brong Ahafo	8,639,218.09	9,399,331.64	10,679,728.11	12,508,212.84	41,226,490.68
Northern	8,503,175.14	9,251,319.07	10,511,552.97	12,311,244.30	40,577,291.47
Upper West	3,310,384.26	3,601,645.33	4,092,268.94	4,792,909.55	15,797,208.07
Upper East	4,101,594.73	4,462,469.71	5,070,356.60	5,938,456.39	19,572,877.43
Grand Total	71,958,055.98	78,289,218.36	89,186,813.36	104,456,558.84	343,890,646.54

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2014

Figure 10.5: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2014



Source: DACF Secretariat, 2014

Table 10.9: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMDAs, by Region, 2010-2014

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grants 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	36,293,289.20	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	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
2014	10,020,513.14	16,771,070.99	2,670,461.40	23,441,628.64	172,551.00	116,240,612.39	5,826,619.63	122,067,232.02	4.8%	19,441,532.39	15.9%
Upper East											
2009	2,234,934.65	7,332,704.00	567,012.77	5,958,784.00	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
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
2014	9,069,661.06	8,782,284.12	1,525,877.86	16,765,223.44	115,530.00	59,290,739.92	3,700,405.06	62,991,144.98	5.9%	10,308,161.98	16.4
Upper West											
2009	4,295,134.00	5,158,772.60	266,044	4,679,269.11	299,716.40	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
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
2014	5,264,782.73	7,516,890.01	1,450,250.79	10,941,750.52	84,667.61	54,795,704.61	2,709,163.46	57,504,868.07	4.7%	8,967,140.80	15.6%
Brong-Ahafo											
2009	4,572,094.79	14,318,028.60	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
2014	23,571,888.98	20,532,619.00	3,148,905.21	11,559,439.26	384,301.94	96,787,026.44	12,215,703.82	109,002,730.26	11.2%	23,681,524.21	21.7%
Ashanti											
2009	3,491,637.4	22,593,096.73	842,088.35	13,822,727.20	1,058,415.56	41,807,945.25	11,157,886.38	52,965,831.60	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
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
2014	22,442,625.20	23,252,020.12	3,030,506.26	2,601,044.60	1,078,152.30	122,063,906.86	35,435,054.92	157,498,961.78	22.5%	26,282,526.38	16.7%
Eastern											

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev %	DACF	DACF/Rev %
		Assembly	MPs								
2009	3,918,117.43	13,731,572.81	825,584.89	10,706,767.35	1,093,760.83	30,275,803.30	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
2014	36,566,609.85	18,033,105.62	3,717,810.79	1,067,344.01	100,000.00	87,360,457.40	14,783,591.08	102,144,048.48	14.5%	21,750,916.41	21.3%
Volta											
2009	4,279,621.66	12,300,165.63	643,948.26	4,097,307.60	1,424,948.67	22,746,191.82	2,812,633.68	25,558,825.50	11	12,944,113.89	50
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	22,175,956.70	54
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
2014	15,850,839.07	16,934,805.65	3,195,043.41	3,108,162.30	150,688.59	69,864,082.66	7,199,139.39	77,063,222.05	9.3%	20,129,849.06	26.1%
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
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
2014	18,333,599.05	13,108,803.87	2,497,393.33	972,297.63	175,000.00	74,545,655.71	78,498,598.56	153,044,254.27	51.3%	15,606,197.20	10.2%
Central											
2009	2,231,294.76	14,068,006.49	680,191.61	9,902,771.20	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	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
2014	12,864,539.03	14,318,865.86	1,782,849.22	8,678,951.06	447,197.33	64,184,138.20	9,574,579.28	73,758,717.48	13.0%	16,101,715.08	21.8%
Western											
2009	2,690,536.29	16,789,674.56	415,683.78	2,556,314.00	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	38,818,011.26	12,712,316.65	51,530,327.91	25	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	49,729,648.15	11,951,846.06	61,681,494.21	19.5	16,129,206.80	26.1
2014	17,716,812.75	17,005,587.86	2,345,931.66	12,251,034.55	200006.21	72,514,407.99	21,783,873.86	94,298,281.85	23.1%	19,351,519.52	20.5%
Total: All Regions 2014	325,686,928.97	295,506,518.34	48,384,128.20	170,522,717.47	5,616,183.75	1,562,779,056.37	361,669,584.26	1,924,448,640.63	18.8	343,890,646.54	17.7

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2014

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 continued viability of the MMDAs (Table 10.10).

Using the IGF/Total revenue ratio, the 20 best performing MMDAs out of 216 MMDAs in 2014 were located in five regions, similar to the pattern observed in 2013. Twelve out of these 20 best performing MMDAs, as well as the first four MMDAs were in the Greater Accra Region. This falls marginally below the 2013 performance when 13 of the 20 best performing MMDAs and the top eight best performing MMDAs were in the Greater Accra Region.

Two of the 20 best performing MMDAs in 2014 were in the Eastern Region compared with three in 2013, whilst three were located in Western Region compared with one in 2013. The Ashanti and Central Regions had two and one each respectively compared with one each in 2013. The list of 20 best performing districts included some old and new municipalities such as New Juaben, Ledzokuku, Adenta and Ashaiman as well as districts such as Kpone Kantamanso, La Dade-Kotopon, Kwahu West, Yilo Krobo, Wassa Amenfi East and Awutu Senya East. None of the MMDAs in the Volta, Upper West, Upper East, Northern and Brong Ahafo Regions were identified among the 20 best performing districts.

Table 10.10: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2014

MMDAs	Region	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACT.	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
TEMA METRO	Greater Accra	5,867,576.09	13,939,316.83	19,806,892.92	70.38%
KPONE-KANTAMANSO	Greater Accra	1,502,839.89	3,043,055.70	4,545,895.59	66.94%
GA WEST	Greater Accra	1,666,749.24	2,706,294.10	4,373,043.34	61.89%
LA DADE-KOTOPON	Greater Accra	2,557,529.62	4,045,019.67	6,602,549.29	61.26%
TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL	Western	3,217,631.61	4,968,637.31	8,186,268.92	60.69%
GA EAST	Greater Accra	2,039,989.79	2,843,549.77	4,883,539.56	58.23%
ADENTAN	Greater Accra	2,598,626.08	3,238,941.69	5,837,567.77	55.48%
NINGO PRAMPAM	Greater Accra	1,279,169.06	1,583,303.45	2,862,472.51	55.31%
ACCRA METRO.	Greater Accra	30,446,403.21	33,182,700.67	63,629,103.88	52.15%
AWUTU SENYA EAST	Central	1,451,897.76	1,460,257.53	2,912,155.29	50.14%
LA NKWANTANMANG MEDINA	Greater Accra	2,471,384.17	2,416,862.19	4,888,246.36	49.44%
WASSA AMENFI EAST	Western	916,204.65	761,157.55	1,677,362.20	45.38%
NEW JUABEN	Eastern	3,533,951.48	2,754,380.56	6,288,332.04	43.80%
SHAI OSODUKU	Greater Accra	2,361,302.66	1,765,612.61	4,126,915.27	42.78%
PRESTEA HUNI VALLEY	Western	4,165,033.13	3,015,521.64	7,180,554.77	42.00%
KUMASI METRO.	Ashanti	33,639,050.98	20,124,935.38	53,763,986.36	37.43%
OBUASI MUN	Ashanti	4,138,115.99	2,432,631.15	6,570,747.14	37.02%
GA CENTRAL	Greater Accra	2,403,507.01	1,377,662.94	3,781,169.95	36.43%
ASHAIMAN	Greater Accra	5,429,101.70	2,514,008.36	7,943,110.06	31.65%
YILO KROBO	Eastern	2,289,626.04	1,057,305.11	3,346,931.15	31.59%

Source: MLGRD, 2014

Similar to the situation in 2013, the 20 worst performing districts in 2014 had less than 3% of their total revenue from IGF. Northern Region continue to dominate in 2014 on the list of the 20 worst performing districts, representing 65% compared to 45% in 2013. The rest on the list were found in Upper East (25%), Upper West (10%), and Eastern (5%). The number of districts in Northern Region which were included in the 20 worst performing districts increased from the 2013 situation, whilst the total number for the Upper West and Upper East Regions declined. In contrast to 2013, none of the MMDAs in the Ashanti Region and Volta Region were included in the list of worst performing districts in 2014, whilst none of the Metropolitan or Municipal Assembly was included on the list of 20 worst performing districts (Table 10.11).

Table 10.11: The 20 Worst Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF in 2014

MMDAs	Region	Total Grants Received	IGF	Total Revenue (TR)	IGF/TR Ratio (%)
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH	Eastern	14,361,350.37	399,353.55	14,760,703.92	2.71%
LAWRA	Upper West	3,948,648.33	107,130.24	4,055,778.57	2.64%
BUILSA SOUTH	Upper East	2,095,255.23	51,453.18	2,146,708.41	2.40%
KASSENA-NANKANA EAST	Upper East	6,714,389.35	157,450.99	6,871,840.34	2.29%
MAMPRUGU MOADURI	Northern	2,011,482.89	43,084.00	2,054,566.89	2.10%
EAST GONJA	Northern	7,103,516.34	148,217.43	7,251,733.77	2.04%
TOLON	Northern	3,392,802.44	67,584.13	3,460,386.57	1.95%
CHEREPONI	Northern	3,773,643.57	73,168.02	3,846,811.59	1.90%
BUILSA NORTH	Upper east	3,531,377.34	68,102.43	3,599,479.77	1.89%
NANUMBA NORTH	Northern	9,444,404.88	175,916.52	9,620,321.40	1.83%
EAST MAMPRUSI	Northern	5,023,951.41	86,650.45	5,110,601.86	1.70%
NANDOM	Upper West	4,169,226.20	70,816.65	4,240,042.85	1.67%
KUMBUGU	Northern	1,814,188.50	29,961.62	1,844,150.12	1.62%
NANUMBA SOUTH	Northern	5,739,242.98	0,022.90	5,829,265.88	1.54%
KARAGA	Northern	3,191,997.05	44,482.35	3,236,479.40	1.37%
BUNKPURUGU-YUNYOO	Northern	3,656,773.91	41,929.32	3,698,703.23	1.13%
BINDURI	Upper East	2,960,746.05	30,840.37	2,991,586.42	1.03%
TATALE SANGULI	Northern	3,577,399.39	36,494.54	3,613,893.93	1.01%
KPANDAI	Northern	6,499,928.41	60,100.03	6,560,028.44	0.92%
SABOBA	Northern	4,423,771.42	25,331.07	4,449,102.49	0.57%

Source: MLGRD, 2014

Significant variances were observed among the regions with respect to their estimated IGF and the actual outturns between 2011 and 2014 on annual basis (Table 10.12). In 2014, the Greater Accra Region, Northern and Upper East Regions were able to exceed their IGF targets, compared

with the 2013 estimates when only Greater Accra Region exceeded its IGF target. Significant shortfalls were also observed in the actual IGF collected in the various MMDAs in the other seven regions with the Upper West Region recording the highest shortfall (-47.7%) and the Volta Region recording the lowest (-3.1%). Some of the key factors affecting the ability of MMDAs to realize their IGF targets were: low economic activities in some MMDAs; low capacity of revenue collectors due to inadequate training; lack of accurate data of landed properties and billboards; and lack of structured monitoring of revenue collectors, leading to massive revenue leakages.

Table 10.12: Trends in Variance of Estimated Against Actual IGF by Region, 2010-2013

No	Region	IGF in 2014		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2014	% 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
		Estimates	Actual				
1.	Northern	5,771,035.55	5,826,619.63	1.0%	-22.8%	-39.77	-17.6
2.	Upper East	3,562,564.80	3,700,405.06	3.9%	-3.4%	-5.52	-4.5
3.	Upper West	5,177,127.26	2,709,163.46	-47.7%	-79.2%	-5.91	-7.5
4.	Brong-Ahafo	13,451,216.86	12,215,703.82	-9.2	-30.9%	-8.71	1-6.3
5.	Ashanti	37,668,083.13	35,435,054.92	-5.9%	-19.2%	-28.26	1-4.0
6.	Eastern	16,426,294.28	14,783,591.08	-10.0%	-30.6%	-15.63	-1.5
7.	Volta	7,430,224.72	7,199,139.39	-3.1%	-26.5%	-21.83	-32.2
8.	GT. Accra	68,250,564.47	78,498,598.56	15.0%	9.5%	-7.92	14.1
9.	Central	10,020,486.73	9,574,579.28	-4.4%	-13.6%	-21.06	-13.1
10	Western	24,023,028.05	21,783,873.86	-9.3%	-45.2%	24.64	-16.1

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2014

10.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Fund (DDF) Inflow

In collaboration with development partners (DPs), the Government of Ghana in 2007 introduced a Performance-Based Grant System (PBGs) known as the District Development Facility (DDF), as a means of providing incentives for improved performance of MMDAs, to complement the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), which was a major funding source for most MMDAs. The DDF provides financial support to MMDAs to implement their own Annual Action Plans based on their DMTDPs. The DDF has three components, namely: (i) Basic, (ii) Performance, and (iii) Capacity Building grants. The basic component takes into consideration equal share of grant, population and land area, as well as poverty level of the MMDAs. The performance tranche, on the other hand, is based on the relative scores of the MMDAs that fulfil the minimum conditions, whilst 60% of capacity building tranche is shared equitably to all the MMDAs, with the remaining 40% used for generic training and annual assessment cost.

In 2014, a total amount of GH¢141,084,800 was disbursed to 216 MMDAs. This was made up of the last tranche of FOAT IV with an amount of GH¢12,564,000 and GH¢128,520,00 for FOAT V. An

amount of GH¢19,972,800 from FOAT IV and FOAT V 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 Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS).

10.5.2 Urban Development Grant (UDG)

The Urban Development Grant (UDG) is a source of funding for the 46 Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) under the 5-year World Bank Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP). The main goal is to support local governments for improved service delivery. Specifically the project is aimed at: (i) strengthening the inter-governmental fiscal framework; (ii) strengthening local public financial management and accountability for improved infrastructure and services in urban assemblies; and (iii) improving citizens' engagement with urban assemblies and their perceptions of urban management.

The UDG is implemented in close harmony with the DDF rules and regulations. However, it is only available to the 46 Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) which were in existence in 2011. The LGCSP also provides additional capacity building support for the MMAs. It comes in the form of generic training sessions organised by LGSS, a capacity support fund and technical advisory services.

Table 10.13: Disbursement to Implementing Agencies, 2014

Agency	Total Amount	Percentage
Fiscal Decentralisation Unit under MOFA	4,342,871	8
Metropolitan, Municipal Assemblies	35,684,130	69
Local Government Service Secretariat	4,245,024	8
Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (MLGRD)	7,507,981	15
Total	51,780,006	100

Source: MLGRD, 2014

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Actions Taken on Policy Recommendations in 2013

2013 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTIONS TAKEN in 2014
1.	Conduct a study on the causes of the low performance of some District Assemblies in the generation of IGF	The MLGRD has undertaken revenue tracking in some districts in the Greater Accra Region and is yet to go nationwide
2.	Develop the school feeding agriculture model	The model was designed and piloted in some schools
3.	Implement the ration design tool for the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Training was undertaken in the MMDAs on the tool. Caterers and farmers are yet to be trained
4.	Implement and complete the street naming programme.	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. MMDAs were trained in street naming and all district capitals now have many of their streets named

2013 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTIONS TAKEN in 2014
5.	Conduct an impact study on the Common Fund allocated to People with Disability at district level	An impact study was scheduled for 2015
6.	Develop an LI to operationalize the Disability Act 715, 2006	No progress was made
7.	Implement the subsidized fare for the aged on MMT	A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the MMT and the Government

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2014

1. Build the required structures to make information flow from the district to the national level effective, especially for newly created districts;
2. Implement the provider payment reforms in the NHIS, aimed at improving efficiency and quality of care for patients;
3. Implement a 50% discounted fare for the aged 65 and above under the MMT; and
4. Train caterers and farmers on the ration design tool for the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ghana has made significant progress in many areas towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MDG 1a and MDG 1b were achieved in 2005/06 and MDG 3 has now been achieved at the kindergarten (KG) and primary levels of basic education. Although the country is also on track to achieving universal access to primary education (MDG 2), gender parity at junior high school (MDG 3), under-five mortality (MDG 4), access to safe water (MDG 7a) and debt sustainability goals (MDG 8), it unlikely that these other MDG goals will be attained by 2015.² Assessing the lessons learnt in the implementation of the MDGs to inform the implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be a key priority of government. The table below provides a summary of Ghana's progress towards the MDGs by 2015

GOALS	INDICATORS	STATUS		
		Achieved	Not Achieved, but Significant Progress	Not Achieved
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
- Halve the proportion of people below the national poverty line by 2015	1. Proportion below extreme poverty (national basic food needs) line (%)	✓		
	2. Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	✓		
	3. Poverty gap ratio			✓
	4. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption			✓
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1. Growth of GDP per person employed		✓	
	2. Employment-to-population ratio		✓	
	3. Proportion of employed people living in extreme poverty		✓	
	4. Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment			✓
- Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1. Food security and prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasted children	✓		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	1. Net and gross enrolment ratios in primary education		✓	
	2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	✓		
	3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men		✓	

² When at least two observations are available after 1990, with a sufficient number of years separating them, the World Bank determines whether a country is on or off track to meet a given MDG by 2015. To do so, it compares the progress recorded so far with that needed to reach the MDG, under the assumption that progress becomes increasingly difficult the closer countries get to the goal. Technically, this is equivalent to comparing the annual growth rate between 1990 and today with the constant growth rate required to reach the MDG in 2015 from the situation in 1990.

GOALS	INDICATORS	STATUS		
		Achieved	Not Achieved, but Significant Progress	Not Achieved
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	1. Ratio of girls-to-boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	✓		
	2. Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector			✓
	3. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament			✓
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	1. Under-5 mortality rate		✓	
	2. Infant mortality rate	✓		
	3. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles		✓	
Goal 5: Improve maternal mortality				
- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	1. Maternal mortality ratio			✓
	2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		✓	
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)		✓	
	2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)		✓	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years		✓	
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	1. Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs		✓	
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	1. Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets		✓	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	1. Proportion of land area covered by forest			✓
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	1. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources	✓		
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation	1. Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility			✓
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	1. Proportion of population with access to secure housing			✓
	2. Proportion of urban population living in slums			✓
Goal 8: Global partnership for development				

GOALS	INDICATORS	STATUS		
		Achieved	Not Achieved, but Significant Progress	Not Achieved
- Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	1. Official development assistance (ODA) Receipts by Government of Ghana as a percentage of GDP		✓	
	2. Programme aid as a percentage of total ODA		✓	
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	1. Public debt as a percentage of GDP		✓	
	2. Debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services		✓	
- Make available the benefits of new technologies in cooperation with the private sector	1. Telephone lines per 100 population		✓	
	2. Cellular users per 100 population	✓		
	3. Internet users per 100 population		✓	

QUANTIFIABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline					Target						
		Baseline	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger													
a. Halve the proportion of people below the poverty line by 2015	-Proportion below extreme poverty line (national basic food needs) (%)	36.5 <i>(1991/92)</i>	18.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4	NA	18.5
	-Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) (%)	51.7 <i>(1991/92)</i>	28.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.2	NA	25.9
b. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	-Under-5 children who are malnourished (underweight)	30% <i>(1988)</i>	18.0	NA	13.9%	NA	NA	13.4%	NA	NA	NA	19.0%	15%
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education													
Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Net Primary Enrolment Ratio (%)	45.2% <i>(1991/92)</i>	69.2%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	83.6%	77.9%	81.7%	81.1%	88.5%	100%	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women													
a. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and junior secondary education by 2010	Ratio of females to males in primary schools (%)	0.92 <i>(2001/02)</i>	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94	1.0	
	Ratio of females to males in junior high school	0.62 <i>(1990)</i>	0.98	0.91	0.92	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.91	0.88	1.0	
b. Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2010	Percentage of female enrolment in SSS (%)	NA	49.9%	NA	NA	NA	44.7%	45.4%	45.0%	45.9%	46.9%	50%	
Goal 4: Under-5 mortality													
Reduce under-5 mortality by two-thirds by 2015	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	119 <i>(1993)</i>	111	NA	80	NA	NA	NA	82	NA	60	53	
Goal 5: Maternal mortality													
Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015	- Maternal mortality ratio (institutional) (per 100,000 live births)	216 <i>(1990)</i>	197	224	201	170	164	174	155	115	114	54	
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 <i>(1990)</i>	NA	NA	580	NA	NA	NA	451	451	NA	185	

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline					Target						
		Baseline	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS and 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%	
	Under-5 malaria case fatality (institutional) per 100 admissions	3.7% (2002)	2.8%	2.1%	1.9%	NA	NA	2.8%	0.60%	0.57%	0.5% ¹	NA	
b. Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria													
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability													
a. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into 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	NA	>7,448,000	
	b. Annual rate of deforestation	135,400 (1.82%) (1990)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<1.82%	
b. Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015	c. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water												
	-Urban	NA	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	58.97%	58%	63.4%	62.9%	58.9%		NA	
	-Rural	46.4% (2003)	53.18%	54.9%	57.1%	56.0%	60.82%	63.3%	63.4%	63.7%		73.2%	
Goal 8: Global partnership for development													
Deal comprehensively with debt and make debt sustainable in the long term	-Public debt as % of GDP:												
	• Total	-	41.9	50.3	51.9	36.9	38.9	34.4	48.0	55.8		<50%	
	• Domestic debt	-	24.8	26.4	27.1	19.8	20.4	17.6	25.1	29.2			
	• Foreign debt	-	17.1	23.9	24.8	17.0	18.5	16.8	23.0	26.6			
	- External debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	7.8% (1990)	3.2%	-	4.2%	NA	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%		NA	

KEY POLICY MEASURES/STRATEGIES BEING IMPLEMENTED UNDER GSGDA II TO SUPPORT THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MDGs

Ghana continues to give the highest priority to the attainment of the MDGs within the framework of GSGDA II. This section reports on the status of MDG indicators and key policy measures implemented in 2014 to enhance the supportive environment for the attainment of the MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Ghana is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by half. Between 2005/06 and 2013/14, the national incidence of extreme poverty declined further from 16.5% to 8.4%, indicating that fewer Ghanaians are now extremely poor compared with seven years ago. However, marked regional variations in the incidence of extreme poverty persist. Whilst six of the ten regions (Greater Accra (1.5%), Western (5.5%), Central (6.8%), Eastern (6%), Ashanti (2.9%), Brong Ahafo (6.6%)) have rates lower than the national average of 8.4%, the remaining four (Upper West (41.4%), Upper East (21.3%), Northern (22.8%), and Volta (9.0%)) have rates above the national average. The Greater Accra Region is the least poor region, whilst the poorest is the Upper West Region.

The proportion of Ghanaian children who are chronically malnourished has declined significantly from 28% in 2008 to 19% in 2014. Some of the major interventions undertaken in 2014 to support the attainment of MDG 1 include the following:

- Strengthening agricultural development programmes to ensure food security;
- Nearly 89,919 people benefited from the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) in 2014, even though the target of 100,000 beneficiaries for 2014 was not achieved;
- 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 Savannah Accelerated Development Plan to reduce the poverty gap between the north and south;
- Strengthening population management initiatives;
- Maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

Over the past decade, Ghana has recorded substantial improvements in access to quality education, particularly at the basic school level, as part of the government's commitment to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). Between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Kindergarten (KG) increased from 113.8% to 123% whilst the net enrolment ratio (NER) also rose, from 74.8% to 90.8%. At primary school level, the GER increased from 105% to 107.3% and the NER from 84.1% to 89.3%. Although the GER at junior high school (JHS) declined marginally from 82.2% to 82% over the same period, the NER increased from 47.8% to 49.2%. However, the completion rate for primary school decreased significantly, from 112.4% in 2013/13 to 97.5% in 2013/14 and that of JHS declined from 70.1% to 69% during the same period. These are quite low rates in relation to the target of 100% and compromise the achievement of universal primary education by 2015.

Policy measures implemented in 2014 to sustain the gains so far made towards the achievement of universal basic education include:

- i) Construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure: between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the number of KG schools increased by 4.2% from 19,277 to 20,100. The number of primary schools grew by 3.3% to reach 20,502, whilst the number of JHS increased from 12,436 to 13,082, representing an increase of 5.2%;
- ii) Other government interventions implemented to increase equitable access to basic education include the "Schools under Trees" projects and the Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme. Since 2010, some 155 "Schools under Trees" projects have been completed. In addition, the ongoing Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme that targeted delivery of accelerated nine-month education in literacy and numeracy for 120,000 out-of-school children, enrolled over 24,000 who completed in September, 2014;
- iii) Strengthening the Capitation Grant initiative, including ensuring the timely release of funds to schools. In 2014, a total of GH¢24,623,402 was disbursed to 5,471,867 pupils in public basic schools; and

- iv) Expanding and improving the school feeding programme, including take-home rations in World Food Programme locations in the northern regions.

Goal 3: Gender Equality

Gender issues continue to gain prominence in the education sector in Ghana. This is because the country is yet to achieve equal enrolment of males and females at the various levels of education. So far, measures being implemented to close the gender gap in access to education at basic and senior high school levels are yielding positive results. Gender parity has now been achieved at the KG and primary school levels, as indicated by their respective gender parity index (GPI) of 1.01 and 0.99. Although parity has not yet been achieved at JHS level, the GPI rose (from 0.93 to 0.95) in 2014 towards the target of 1.0, indicating that the country is on course to achieve parity at this level. At senior high school level, the GPI rose from 0.88 in 2012/13 to 0.91 in 2013/14, indicating progress towards closing the gap in enrolment between boys and girls at this level of education.

In contrast, progress towards achieving parity at the tertiary level of education has been slow. A GPI of 0.60 was achieved in 2012/13, implying that there were six female students for every 10 male students enrolled in tertiary education. The percentage of female enrolment was also only 34% in public universities, 33% in polytechnics and 43.3% in colleges of education. Efforts aimed at removing socio-cultural and institutional barriers to full participation of females at this level of education therefore need to be strengthened.

The following measures were implemented in 2013/2014 to equalize access of males and females to quality education:

- provision of material support, including school uniforms, stationary, school bags and food rations;
- creating awareness among the populace of the importance of girls education;
- capacity building was carried out for all Regional and District Girl's Education Officers to enhance their skills at supporting girls' access and retention in schools within their districts;
- Ghana Education Service (GES) collaborated with sector partners to design and pilot Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success (PASS), which is aimed at providing scholarships to 55,000 needy girls in the deprived districts to facilitate their access and retention in school. In 2013/14 ten thousand (10,000) girls from 21 of the 75 deprived districts were selected to participate in the programme (4,017 from JHS 1; 3,569 from JHS 2; and 2,411 from JHS 3); and
- In addition to the scholarships being administered under PASS, the Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) supported 32,000 girls with bursaries at Primary, JHS, and SHS levels across 31 districts in the three northern regions and Central Region in Ghana.

Goal 4: Under-5 Mortality

Ghana has made significant progress towards reducing child mortality. Child mortality was reduced by 50% between 1990 and 2014. The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) declined significantly from 108 per 1,000 live births in 1998 to 60 per 1,000 live births in 2014, whilst infant mortality rate (IMR) reduced significantly from 57 per 1,000 live births to 41 per 1000 live births during the same period. Child mortality is strongly correlated with structural factors like economic development, general living conditions, social wellbeing and quality of the environment, that affect the entire population. Therefore child mortality reflects both the economic and social conditions for the health of mothers and newborn, and the accessibility, quality and effectiveness of the health system. Over the past decade, the health system in Ghana has been strengthened with large increases in personnel, and improvements in infrastructure, leading to better geographical access to health services. At the same time, financial access has been improved with the scaling-up of National Health Insurance coverage and exemptions for the poorest and vulnerable.

To further reduce the level of child mortality, the following activities were undertaken by the government in 2014:

- Strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts: the proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage) increased from 86% in 2013 to 90% in 2014. However, analysis of the latest two population based surveys (2011 MICS and 2014 GDHS) indicates that coverage has fluctuated between 85% and 90% over the past five years. This trend is worrying since Ghana continues to observe measles (a total of 121 confirmed measles cases were reported during the year). There are regional differences in coverage of Penta 3, ranging from 80.7% in the Northern Region to a 96.7% in the Upper West Region;

- Scaling-up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI): the key components of this intervention are: (i) improving case management skills of health workers; (ii) improving the overall health system; and (iii) improving family and community health practices;
- Reducing the incidence of malaria by promoting the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN) for children under five years;
- Improving malaria case management in all health facilities: Between 2013 and 2014, the number of children admitted to health facilities with malaria declined from 236,492 in 2013 to 207,913 in 2014, whilst the institutional under-five malaria case fatality declined marginally from 0.57 per 100 admissions to 0.51 deaths per 100 admissions; and
- Working with district assemblies to increase and strengthen the number of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones for improved delivery of maternal and child health services: the number of CHPS compounds constructed increased from 2,315 in 2013 to 2,943 in 2014.

Goal 5: Maternal Health

The most recent survey on maternal mortality was conducted in 2007, which estimated the mortality rate to be 451 per 100,000 live births in the five years preceding the study. In the absence of survey data, the institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR) obtained from the Health Management Information System is used as proxy indicator to assess progress towards reducing maternal mortality. Between 2013 and 2014, the institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR) improved marginally from 115 to 114 maternal deaths per 100,000 institutional live births. There are large regional variations in iMMR, with the highest iMMR of 185 maternal deaths per 100,000 occurring in Greater Accra (185), followed by Volta (179) and Eastern Region (176). This general improvement in iMMR is the result of better obstetric care and improved referral health system.

Interventions implemented to reduce maternal mortality were scaled-up in 2014. 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;
- Strengthening family planning services;
- Improving skilled attendance at birth through the training and deployment of midwives to hard-to-reach areas. In 2014, the staffing strength of midwives improved with additional 578 midwives. Consequently, the midwife to WIFA population ratio improved from one midwife to 1,525 WIFA population to one midwife to 1,374 WIFA population;
- Providing specific training of midwives in the use of a partograph to promote confidence, reduce prolonged labour, caesarean sections, and intrapartum stillbirths; and
- Training of health workers, including midwives in Safe Motherhood Skills, Abortion Care, Lactation Management, and Jadelle insertion and removal.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS and Malaria

Ghana's HIV epidemic is classified as a low prevalence epidemic with pockets of high prevalence in certain populations. The estimated median national HIV prevalence rate declined from 1.9% in 2013 to 1.6% in 2014. On the other hand, HIV prevalence among the youth (15-24 years), which is used as proxy for new infections, increased significantly from 1.2% to 1.8% between 2013 and 2014, indicating an upward trend in new infections. The issue needs to be closely monitored while strengthening HIV prevention programs targeted at the youth.

The following key activities were undertaken in 2011 to reduce new infections and keep the HIV prevalence rate below one percent (< 1%):

- HIV Counselling and Testing to help identify those who are HIV positive and help them to access care and treatment services, while those who test negative are counselled to remain negative;
- Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT): In 2014, the proportion of HIV infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT dropped substantially from 76% in the previous year to 66%;
- Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI): As part of the extension of the "Know Your Status" campaign, the Health Sector, Civil Society Organisations and Faith Based Organisations carried out awareness campaigns and mobilised communities for STI screening and referral;

- **Condom Promotion and Distribution:** Correct and consistent condom use has been proven to be one of the most effective means of preventing HIV infection. In 2014, massive condom promotion and distribution activities were undertaken by various organizations including National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP), PPAG, German International Cooperation (GIZ), Ministry of Education, and Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA).

Malaria Control

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Ghana, accounting for a large proportion of deaths among children under 5 years. Ghana continues to shoulder the economic burden of the disease in terms of health care expenditure and income loss through low productivity.

The following are some of the interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service to improve malaria case prevention and management:

- Improving malaria case management in all health facilities: Between 2013 and 2014, the number of children admitted to health facilities with malaria declined from 236,492 in 2013 to 207,913 in 2014, whilst the institutional under-five malaria case fatality declined from 0.57 per 100 admissions to 0.51 deaths per 100 admissions;
- Promoting home-based care with emphasis on symptoms detection and early treatment;
- Promoting the utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs), particularly among pregnant women and children under five years. Since 2006, the proportion children sleeping under insecticide-treated nets has doubled and in 2014 half of all children slept under LLIN the previous night. In 2014, about 552,100 LLINs were distributed to pregnant women in Upper East, Eastern, Volta, Western and Central Regions. In 2012, a total of 7.7 million ITNs were distributed and hung in sleeping places. In addition, 1,374,200 LLINs were distributed through basic schools for children;
- 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, especially in rural areas. The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban areas declined from 58.9% in 2013 to 55.9% in 2014, whilst in the rural areas it increased from 63.66% to 64% during the same period. 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 2013 to 15% in 2015, but fell short of the target of 18% set for 2014.

The key interventions implemented in 2014 to improved access to quality water and improved sanitation include:

- Completion of a number of small towns' water systems;
- Expansion in piped water systems of Ghana Water Company;
- Construction of about 782 new boreholes out of the target of 1,200 in Central, Western, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions;
- A national sanitation day was launched and implemented;
- About 78% of the solid waste generated was properly disposed of;
- About 1,500 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) officers were deployed;
- Completion of 8,501 units of household lavatories in 5 Metropolitan Assemblies; and
- Procured waste management equipment for distribution to MMDAs.

Goal 8: Global Partnership for Development

The main strategy for public debt management in 2014 was to restrict commercial loans to profitable projects with on-lending and funds held in trust mechanisms to ensure debt repayment, stream pipeline projects in order to create the relevant fiscal space to implement policy priorities; and rational counterpart funding to fit into the medium-term objectives of Government. Subsequently the government continued to deepen efforts to reduce its debt burden through:

- The reduction of domestic debt servicing costs;
- Extending the maturity profile of domestic debt stock;
- Shift from heavy reliance on short-term domestic financing to longer term 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;
- Promoting and facilitating the development of the domestic capital markets;
- Restructuring and strengthening the revenue collection institutions of the central government and the MMDAs; and
- Improving the collection of non-tax revenues (NTR).

APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2014

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2012-2014

	Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
1. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	9.5% +/-2%	17.0%	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage change in exchange rate	14.5%	4.10%	31.2%	Target not achieved
	3. Interest rate (91-day T-Bills)	18.8% (91-day T-bill)	20.0%	25.8%	Target not achieved
	4. Official international reserves	US\$171.14mil (3.1months of import cover)	> 3 months of import cover	US\$5,461mil (<i>worth 3.2 months of imports cover</i>)	Target achieved
	5. Market capitalisation	GH¢61,158.29	NA	GH¢64,352.42	Steady progress
	6. Lending rate	26% (Lending)	25%	29.0%	Target not achieved
	7. Credit to the private sector as a percentage of total DMB (deposit money banks) credit (and of GDP)	40.73% (16.5%)	NA	42.0% (19.6%)	Slow progress
2. FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP	16%	23.6%	17.7%	Target not achieved
	2. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	65.2%	44%	52.1%	Slow progress
	3. Budget deficit as a share of GDP	10.10%	8.5%	10.2%	Target not achieved
	4. The number of MDAs and MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and donor funds transactions	MDAs 241 MMDAs 7	MDAs 402 MMDAs 7	MDAs 556 MMDAs 7	Target achieved
	5. Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programmes	16.9% (4.5%)	16.4% (5.7%)	19.3% (5.4%)	Target achieved
	6. Total public debt as a percentage of GDP	55.8% Dom: 29.2% Ext: 26.6%	60.0% 30.0% 30.0%	70.7% 31.1% 39.6%	Target not achieved
	7. Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	28.9% (4.6%) 24.9% 4.0%	24.8% (5.9%) 20.9% 3.9%	35.2% (6.2%) 30.5% 4.7%	Target not achieved
3. ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of budget targets achieved	NA	80%	NA	Lack of data
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1. External trade cost: - No. of documents to export/import - Time in days to export and import - Cost to export and import) - (US\$/container)	6 19 US\$875	6 19 US\$875	6 19 US\$875	Target achieved
	2. Trade balance (in millions of US\$)	US\$-3,848.1mn	NA	US\$-1,387.0mn	Slow progress
	3. Total merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	13,752	13,216.8	12,983	Target not achieved
	4. Regional trade as a percentage of total trade	9.748%	10.171%	NA	Lack of data
	5. Percentage change in exports to and	EU share of exports: 45.6%			Lack of data

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
imports from the EU	(US\$6,059.82m), % chg: 2.2% EU share of imports: 26% (US\$5,885.57) % chg:1.7%	NA	NA	

Appendix Table 1.2: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2013-2014

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business rank	67 out of 189 countries	60 out of 189	70 out of 189	Target not achieved
	2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 out of 144 countries	100 out of 144 countries	111 out of 148 countries	Target not achieved
	3. Private fixed investment as percentage of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	40%	NA	Lack of data
	4. Domestic credit to the private sector as percentage of GDP	GH¢11,478.20 Million 15.2%	18%	18%	Target achieved
	5. Change in the number of non-traditional exports destinations	140 countries	140 countries	138 countries	Significant progress
	6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports (US\$ million)	3.04% US\$2.436 billion	5%	3.20% US\$2.514 billion	Target not achieved
	7. Percentage of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	18%	19.02%	Target achieved
	8. Total merchandise exports	US\$13,751.92 mn	US\$16,800 mn	US\$13,216 mn	Target not achieved
2. PROMOTE GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	60	48	Target not achieved but significant progress
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	1. Size of the informal sector	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Share of MSME output in total manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Share of private sector credit to SMEs from deposit money banks	79.89%	79.9%	NA	Lack of data
4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	8%	4.9%	Target not achieved
	2. Share of manufacturing in total exports	17.9%	NA	13.8%	Slow progress
5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	1. Change in tourist arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	10.1% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,954)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,000)	Target achieved
	2. Change in tourism receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (2,312)	10% (2,574)	10.1% 2,066	Target achieved
	3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (hotels, guest houses, lodges, etc.)	2,312	8.1% 2,500	11.3% 2,574	Target achieved
	4. No. of domestic tourists	7.58% 1,168,990 , for 25 sites	5% 1,227,440	5% 1,227,440	Target achieved
	5. Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 for 22 sites)	15.0% (2,426,363.55)	32.8% (2,801,871 for 25 sites)	Target achieved
6. CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY	1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the	Draft legal framework for establishment of Council for the Creative	The nine-member committee completed first draft of legal framework for the establishment of	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
		establishment of the Council for the Creative Arts	Arts prepared	Council for the Creative Arts and submitted it to MOTCCA for consideration	
	2. Number of jobs created by the industry	Employment generated by music industry alone ranged from 27,000 to 30,000 in 2012	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% (US\$2.46 mn)	NA	0.14% (US\$3,475,51)	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2012-2014

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
1. IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (tonnes): - Maize - Sorghum - Rice - Cowpea - Soybean - Groundnut	35 0.0 5.5 5.0 3.0 Na	21.0 2.0 15.0 1.5 1.0 0.0	30.0 0.5 10.0 10.0 5.0 2.0	16.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	55.4%	-50.7%	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	NA	10	50.0	20.0	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports: - Insecticides - Herbicides - Fungicides	-12% (liquid) -97% (solid) -52% (liquid) 16% (solid) 3,461% (liquid) -100% (solid)	45.9% 183.4% 152.9% 99.5% -65.57% 161.45%	NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA	Lack of data
	5. Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	Steady progress
	6. Number of agricultural mechanization service centres established	New = 0 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 9 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	89	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	Target achieved
	7. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	200 farmers and tractor operators trained	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	NA	180 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	Slow progress
	8. Number of improved technology procedures demonstrated to farmers: - Livestock - Fisheries - Crops	NA	375	349	349	Target achieved
	9. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:500	1:1500	Steady progress
	10. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agricultural technologies	1,470,645 (22.5% increase)	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,358,642	Target achieved
	11. Level of participation in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	NA	32%	40%	26%	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
	12. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	NA	5,780	6,600	6,679	Target achieved
2. INCREASE AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	1. Percentage change in post-harvest losses:					
	- Maize	NA	28.10	26.35	NA	Lack of data
	- Rice	NA	5.46	4.98	NA	
	- Sorghum	NA	3.01	2.68	NA	
	- Cassava	NA	24.88	22.45	NA	
- Yam	NA	16.28	14.25	NA		
- Groundnut	NA	Na	Na	NA		
2. Size of national buffer stock (tonnes):						Lack of data
- Maize (white)	12,418	12,200	NA	NA	The number of national food buffer stock centres was increased from 7 to 10	
- Maize (yellow)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
- Rice	500	3,500	NA	3,317.40		
3. Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district		NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported:						Slow progress
- Cashew	157,175.70	271,536.79	NA	192,376.00	Five (5) of 11 commodities recorded improvement over the 2013 levels	
- Coffee	4,554.00	4,317.21	NA	112.30		
- Sheanut	108,976.00	37,517.89	NA	59,909.20		
- Maize	5,097	1,535	NA	198.00		
- Yam products	25,079.00	28,200.67	NA	35,825.50		
- Exotic vegetables	2,110.06	2,386.00	NA	1,315.70		
- Pineapple	41,212.00	40,095.39	NA	33,633.50		
- Mango	1,222.33	1,790.65	NA	1,275.60		
- Pawpaw	430	1119.498	NA	1,295.00		
- Banana	60,425.00	8,656.08	NA	56,075.40		
- Fish and sea food	30,692.00	13,836.83	NA	33,261.20		
3. REDUCE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha):					Target not achieved
	- Total area (formal and informal)	0.70% (28,323.5 ha)	0.76% (30,588.84 ha)	1.23% (50,500 ha)	0.72% (29,507.7 ha)	(3.5% decline over the 2013 total area under irrigation, both formal and informal)
	- Formal area	(10,687.5 ha)	(11,112.5 ha)	(18,345.9 ha)	(10,687.9 ha)	
	- Non-formal area	(17,636.0 ha)	(19,476.3 ha)	(32,154.1 ha)	(18,819.8 ha)	
	- Total land intensification ratio	-	1.04	NA	1.21	
2. Share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fishing (excluding Cocoa) by deposit money banks	4.7% GH¢542.02 mn	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	≥10%	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	Target not achieved	

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops					
	- Maize	15.8	-9.5	6.40	-0.1	Targets not achieved, but significant progress (All staple crops recorded increases over previous year output except maize which declined)
	- Rice (milled)	3.7	82.2	0.95	6.1	
	- Millet	-2.3	-13.7	NA	0.1	
	- Sorghum	-2.5	-8.3	NA	0.9	
	- Cassava	2.2	9.9	52.40	3.3	
	- Yam	13.4	6.6	22.80	0.6	
	- Cocoyam	-2.3	-0.7	NA	3.0	
	- Plantain	-1.7	3.3	12.20	3.0	
	- Groundnut	2.1	-13.9	NA	4.3	
	- Cowpea	-5.7	-10.2	NA	0.4	
	- Soybean	-7.8	-8.6	NA	2.0	
	- Cocoa	-	-	NA	NA	
	2. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (tonnes/ha):					
	- Maize	13.33	-8.02	10	0.58	Target not achieved Six of the 11 selected staple crops recorded a decline in yield, compared with 5 in 2013
- Rice (milled)	8.09	3.94	10	1.89		
- Millet	0.97	-6.73	NA	-1.37		
- Sorghum	2.54	-5.79	10	0.12		
- Cassava	4.62	9.07	10	1.75		
- Yam	7.38	7.77	1	-0.89		
- Cocoyam	1.73	0.46	NA	-0.28		
- Plantain	-2.04	2.56	NA	-1.79		
- Groundnut	6.15	-10.14	NA	3.23		
- Cowpea	-6.81*	-30.34	5	-2.42		
- Soybean	1.54*	24.24	NA	-0.61		
3. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (tonnes):						
- Cocoa	879,348	835,466.15	800,000	896,916.5	Lack of data	
- Shea butter	NA	249,567	NA	NA		
- Oil Palm	NA	NA	NA	NA		
- Cotton	NA	NA	NA	NA		
4. Share of cocoa output processed locally	24%	27.06%	30%	28.2%	Slow progress	
5. Quantity of shea nut exported annually (tonnes)	108.98	48,927.21	NA	59,909.20	Significant progress	
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5%	5.3%	6%	5.3%	Target not achieved
	2. Rate of growth in the production of livestock and poultry (%):					Steady progress
	- Cattle	3.0	3.1	NA	4.2	
	- Sheep	3.4	3.3	NA	4.4	
	- Goat	5.8	5.9	NA	5.0	
		6.0	6.2	NA	6.9	

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
	- Pig - Poultry	10.1	10.0	NA	7.5	
	3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%): - Beef - Chicken - Buffalo - Duck - Mutton (Sheep meat) - Pork - Turkey - Milk Product	12.7% -14.6 -26.17% 95.7% -43.0% -28.8% 25.2% -10.5%	27.2% 109.1% -39.5% -26.8% 26.3% 15.7% 38.2% 54.4%	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	Lack of data
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	24.3 kg	19.9 kg	40 kg	20.7 kg	Target not achieved
	2. Total fish supply (tonnes): Marine Inland capture fisheries Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts <i>Total domestic production (tonnes)</i> Import	333,697.00 95,000.00 27,450.56 455,697.00 175,340.55	314,867.57 86,740.75 32,512.00 434,120.32 150,700.61	305,000 105,000 42,000 452,000 NA	289,147.23 83,383 38,547 413,077.23 145,910.35	Target not achieved
	3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/ha/yr)	3.11	3.11	3.0	3.35	Target achieved
	4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	4,749/703.60ha	5,368/777.05ha	NA	4804.01/711.75ha	Slow progress
	5. Total surface water area under cage culture (no./vol.)	2,278 units/ 278,747m ³	4,084 units/ 247,983 m ³	NA	NA	Lack of data
	6. Quantity of fish produced per volume of cage per year (tonnes/m ³ /yr)	0.10	0.09	NA	NA	Lack of data
	7. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agriculture sector	2.2% (GH¢137.3 mn)	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	≥10%	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)
2. Percentage of agriculture sector budget released to support extension services		67.85% (GH¢50.706 mn)	23.4% (GH¢ 9.118 mn)	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Implementation efficiency ratio		0.75	0.73	0.75	0.64	Slow progress
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	1. Statistical overview of the mineral sector					
	a. Mineral production: - Gold (thousand ounces)	4,313,190	4,396,987	4,200,000	4,148,410	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
	- Diamonds (carats)	215,118.00	160,821.00	230,000	241,235	Target achieved
	- Bauxite(tonnes)	662,925.00	908,586.00	950,000	961,157	Target achieved
	- Manganese(tonnes)	1,501,033.00	1,724,417	1,700,000	1,531,394	Target not achieved
	b. Labour:					
	- Large scale (expatriate and local)	29,100	34,720	26,000	25,500	Target not achieved
	- Small scale (legal and illegal)	1,100,000 (o/w 510,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 550,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 590,000 = legal)	Target achieved
	c. Foreign direct investments (in US\$ million)	1,444.00	1,200.00	1,200	950	Target not achieved
	d. Benefits of mining – Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					
	- Royalties	359.393	364.673	NA	470.366	Significant progress
	- Taxes	1,101.810	739.374	NA	722.326	Slow progress
	- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$)	26.676	12.2	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5.771	5.910	NA	NA	Lack of data
	e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					
	- % mineral revenue returned into the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	73.85	68	60	56	Target not achieved
	- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	42% (GH¢2,422mill)	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	NA	37.1%	Slow progress
	f. Mineral rights granted (mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small scale gold/diamond, mica)	581	302	NA	142	Slow progress
	2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to, District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities	(GH¢26.069 mn)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
9. BIODIVERSITY	3. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Stock of biological diversity:					
	- Indigenous plant species	NA	2,974	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- Fish	NA	504	NA	NA	
	- Birds	NA	728	NA	NA	
	- Mammals	NA	225	NA	NA	
	- Amphibians and reptiles	NA	221	NA	NA	
10. PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	NA (Ghana is gaining overall forest cover of 0.31%)	32% (About 32% of current forest reserves are degraded and	NA	NA	Lack of data

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
		annually, but the quality of the closed forest, which is mainly gazetted, is shrinking by 0.19% per annum)	need either rehabilitation or reforestation)			
	2. Number of recorded infractions in Ghana's protected areas:	NA	567.73 ha	20% reduction in infractions	361.53 ha	Slow progress
	- Prevent illegal farming	NA	1,509 trees		1,726 trees	(3 out of the 7 types of infraction declined by an average 28.9%, while 4 recorded average increases of 83.9%)
	- Control illegal harvesting of plantation timber	NA	937 trees		903 trees	
	- Control illegal harvesting of natural forest timber	NA	77 cases		90 cases	
	- Control forest fires	NA	23 cases		89 cases	
	- Prevent illegal mining and sand winning	NA				
	- Prevent illegal chain sawing	NA	353 trees		427 trees	
	- Prevent squatting	NA	15 cases		8 cases	
	- Control illegal charcoal production	NA	9 cases		NA	
	- Control of illegal harvesting of firewood	NA	5 cases		NA	
	- Control canoe/mortar carving	NA	7 cases		NA	
	3. Total number of protected area staff	2,542	3,123	3,000	3,029	Target achieved
11. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	1.	1.37%	1.37%	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:	8,400 ha	2,857 ha	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- Forest	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	NA	20% of MMDAs have developed a land use plan	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	Lack of data	
4. Number of days to register lands:	9.6 months (Greater Accra only)	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months Kumasi = 2.5 months)	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- Land title certificate			NA	NA		
- Land registry (Deeds)	2.5 months	4.7 months	NA	NA		
12. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS	1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures,	40% (US\$78,805,045)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	NA	74.5% (US\$212,016,042.40)	Significant progress

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	construction, and technological improvements (%)					
	2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Amount of investment in fisheries management	GH¢3,156,704	GH¢10,062,632	GH¢97,538,900	GH¢18,074,641	Target not achieved
	4. Level of pollution of coastal waters and main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD5) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	NA 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, 75 NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	NA Concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of 26 industrial effluent samples obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75 NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	NA	NA Concentrations of BOD ₅ (100%), turbidity (61.2%), and conductivity (51.6%) of 34 industrial effluent samples obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Lack of data
13. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of basins management structures established	6	6	NA	8	Steady progress
	3. Per capita share of raw water resources	NA	NA	NA	1942 m ³ /person	Lack of data
	4. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	400 million m ³ /yr	473 million m ³ /yr	NA	NA	Lack of data
14. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	1. National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%)	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (Major towns/cities = 70%)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	NA	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	3,422 companies	Target achieved
	3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level	NA	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 14 µg/m ³ /Max:715µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 69 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140µg/m ³ /Max: 407µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 µg/m ³ / Max: 393	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Min: 140µg/m ³ / Max:407µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
			Area/ Odorkor = Nil	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: $141\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ / Max: $227\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: $141\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ / Max: $227\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
15. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	1. Level of compliance with the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	NA	865,098 m ³ (43% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	947,419 m ³ 47% of AAC	Target achieved
	2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	Target achieved
		60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	
3. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	389 communities (on-reserve communities = 186; off-reserve communities = 213)	91 communities (on-reserve communities = 91; off-reserve communities = 0)	100 communities (on-reserve communities = 100; off-reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (on-reserve communities = 0; off-reserve communities = 0)	Target not achieved	
16. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	NA	4 Sectors	5 sectors	5 sector	Target achieved
	2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions	NA	33.7 million tonnes	39.3 MT	NA	Lack of data
	3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
17. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Number of Districts affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2012-2014

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, AND EFFECTIVE LINKAGE TO THE REST OF THE ECONOMY	1. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	US\$ 1.63 billion	US\$ 0.57 billion	US\$ 2.35 billion	Target achieved
	2. No. of barrels of oil and cubic feet of gas produced per year	Jubilee Oil: 35,587,558 barrels (bbls) Jubilee Gas: 47.43 billion cubic feet (Bcf) SOPCL: 105,039.60 bbls Total Oil: 35,692,597.60 bbls Total Gas: 47.43 Bcf	Jubilee Oil 36,500,000 bbls Jubilee Gas: 43,800 mmscf SOPCL: 83,950 bbls Total Oil: 36,583,950 bbls Total Gas: 43,800 mmscf Gas Export: 3000 mmscf <i>NB: Gas Export target pertains to only November-December 2014)</i>	Jubilee Oil 37,201,991 bbls Jubilee Gas: 55.8 Bcf SOPCL: 95,092.57 bbls Total Oil: 37,297,083.57 bbls Total Gas: 55.8 Bcf Gas Export: 1.9 Bcf	Target achieved
	3. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	6.06%	6.84%	6.9%	Target achieved
	4. Percentage of oil and gas processed within country: - % used in power generation - Percentage of crude refined locally - Others (incl. fertilizer and petrochemicals industry)	0%	NA	108 mmscfd Na Na	Steady progress
2. LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION	1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	NA	47% (944 contracts)	Lack of data
	2. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	US\$93,489,510.00	NA	38.14% (US\$223,875,879.19)	Steady progress
	3. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP = 85% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%	NA	71% (1,331 persons)	Steady progress
	4. No. of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions	NA	NA	Management - 58 persons Technical - 760 persons Others - 513 persons	Lack of data
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	1. Percentage of companies complying with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	100% (all companies compliant)	100% (all companies compliant)	100% [all companies are compliant with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit]	Target achieved
4. OIL AND GAS REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	2. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	NA	As specified in the PRMA 815	Annual report to Parliament, Reconciliation Report, quarterly petroleum receipts published in Gazette	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	NA	70% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	\$186.14 million out of \$409.07 million for priority areas	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.5: Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Thematic Area, 2012-2014

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
5. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT)	1. Volume of goods transited through Ghana: - Transit traffic - Transit Container	NA NA	652,051 tonnes 37,284 TEUs	609,320 tonnes 27,978 TEUs	Target not achieved
	2. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	NA	177,773	194,594	Target achieved
	3. Total road network size: - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,484.92 km 15,200 km 42,045 km	Steady progress
	4. Road condition mix	45% good 25% fair 30% poor	45% good 29% fair 26% poor	34.87% good 32.69% fair 32.44% poor	Target not achieved
	5. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	50%	33%	Target not achieved
	6. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	14,390	10,500 - 25 -	13,333 1 35 1	Steady progress
	7. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers - Domestic aircraft movement - International aircraft movement - Domestic passengers - International passengers - Freight movement (tonnes)	18,497 23,437 778,466 1,669,603 43,688	25,150 15,787 652,055 1,729,289 47,969	16,978 24,871 719,234 1,650,520 54,390	Target not achieved Target achieved Target achieved Target not achieved Target achieved
	8. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail: - Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	19,470 65,046	25,857 83,160	21,290 35,658	Target not achieved
	9. Maritime traffic : - Container traffic (TEUs) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	849,548 16,970,304	1,048,000 17,058,600	793,737 15,876,268	Target not achieved
	10. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessel • Tema • Takoradi	142.27hrs 41.00hrs	115 (21.06%) 40 (29.98%)	111.56 (23.43%) 40 (29.98%)	Target not achieved Target achieved
6. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO	1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	Target achieved
	2. Number of research findings adopted by	54	NA	1	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	industry				
	3. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	NA	20	Slow progress
7. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) DEVELOPMENT	1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	12.3 terabytes per second	13.3 terabytes per second	13.3 terabytes per second	Target achieved
	2. Percentage change in the value of total investment in the ICT sector	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Size of the ICT Industry	24.7% (service sector) 1.68 (overall GDP)	35% (service sector)	32% (service sector) 2.15% (overall GDP)	Target not achieved
	4. Teledensity/Penetration Rate • Fixed • Mobile	1.0% 107.2%	0.97% 110.30%	0.97% 113.37%	Target achieved
	5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	2.21	0.05	0.05	Target achieved
	6. Internet penetration rate: • Subscribers • Providers	40.75% 67%	50% 67%	59.02% 53%	Target achieved Target not achieved
8. SOCIAL, COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	1. Green space per capita	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
9. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	72% 47.3%	76% 51.7	76% NA	Steady progress
	2. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban - 95 Rural - 146 ECG SAIDI: Urban - 173.76 Rural - 146	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban:- NA Rural:- NA ECG SAIDI: Urban - NA Rural - NA	VRA SAIDI: Urban- 170 Rural-173 ECG SAIDI: Urban - 653.30 Rural - 623	Slow progress
	3. Additional kilometres of transmission and distributional lines constructed	33kV Lines-130.51km 11kV Lines-607.56Km LV Lines - 33,784.83Km NEDCo: 169	33kV-835.22Km 11kV-344.59Km LV-10,703.47 NEDCo: 670	ECG - 33kV-835.22Km 11kV-344.59Km LV-10,703.47 VRA - 34.5kV-131.6Km 11.5kV-105.9Km LV-474.3	Target achieved
	4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	100%	85%	Target not achieved
	5. Percentage of indigenous energy sources: - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	VRA, BUI, TICo, SAPP, CENIT 63.97 36.01 0.02	48.08 51.90 0.03	64.98 34.99 0.03	Target not achieved Target not achieved Target achieved
	6. Percentage change in: - Transmission losses - Distribution losses	23.37% NEDCo 21.2%	21% NEDCo 22.0%	24.13% 22.0%	Target not achieved Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator Status In 2014	Progress Towards Target
10.SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Baseline studies for policy formulation completed	Review of baseline report for policy completed	No action	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	NA	34%	Lack of data
11.URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Urban Development Policy formulated	NA	Review of policy	NA	Lack of data
12.RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Average number of rural service centres established per district to support agriculture and agro-based industries	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
13.INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Establishment of the National Human Settlements Commission	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority not established. Legal backing for establishment 80% done.	Relevant law establishing Authority passed	No action	Target not achieved
14.HOUSING AND SHELTER	1. Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities)	NA	NA	6,418,580	Lack of data
15.WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban:58.90% Rural: 63.66%	Urban:65.76% Rural: 72%	Urban:55.90% Rural: 64%	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of distribution losses	50%	48%	49.04%	Target not achieved
	3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated - boreholes, with hand pumps (new) - hand-dug wells, with hand pumps (new) - piped water system/schemes - hand-dug wells rehabilitated - boreholes rehabilitated	635 25 66 0 94	NA	612 12 11 0 83	Slow progress
	4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181	NA	190	Steady progress
	5. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14% (Source: JMP, 2014)	18%	15%	Target not achieved
	6. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities): - Solid - Liquid	75% >1%	80% 1%	78%	Target not achieved
	7. Percentage of communities or districts achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	2%	5%	3.5%	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.6: Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2012-2014

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
1. EDUCATION	1. Gross enrolment ratio:				
	- Kindergarten	113.8%	100% by 2015	123.0%	Target achieved
	- Primary	105.0%	107% by 2015	107.3%	Target achieved
	- JHS,	82.2%	90% by 2015	82.0%	Steady progress
	- SHS	36.8%	36% by 2015	43.9%	Target achieved
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:				
	- Kindergarten	74.8%	90% by 2015	90.8%	Target achieved
	- Primary	84.1%	90% by 2015	89.3%	Steady progress
	- JHS	47.8%	90% by 2015	49.2%	Slow progress
	Total enrolment in Special Schools	6,180	>6,180	6,385	Target achieved
	Total enrolment in TVET institutions	69,140	> 70,000	71,158	Target achieved
	Total enrolment in tertiary education	NA	NA	283,506	Lack of data
	3. Completion Rate:				
	Primary 6	112.2%	100% by 2015	97.8%	Slow progress
	JHS	70.1%	100% by 2015	69.0%	Slow progress
	4. Gender Parity Index				
	-KG	1.03	1.0 by 2015	1.01	Target achieved
	-Primary	0.99	1.0 by 2015	0.99	Target achieved
	-JHS	0.93	1.0 by 2015	0.95	Steady progress
	-SHS	0.86	1.0 by 2015	0.91	Steady progress
	- % of SHS female enrolment	45.9%	50% by 2015	46.9%	Steady progress
	5. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio:				
	- Kindergarten	1:72	NA	1:62	Significant progress
- Primary	1:48	NA	1:46	Significant progress	
- JHS	1:19	NA	1:18	Significant progress	
6. Proportion of pupils achieving proficiency in:					
- P3 English	29.7%	NA	28.4%	Slow progress	
- P3 Maths	35.0%	NA	22.1%	Slow progress	
- P6 English	29.8%	NA	39%	Slow progress	
- P6 Maths	50.0%	NA	10.9%	Slow progress	
2. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT,	1. Unemployment rate	NA	NA	5.2%	Lack of data
	2. Unemployment rate	NA	NA	5.2%	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	3. Share of workers in vulnerable employment	NA	NA	68.7%	Lack of data
	4. Number of new jobs created	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	1. OPD Attendance	1.16	1.17	1,15	Target not achieved
	2. Number of CHPS zones	2,580	2,250	2,943	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of population with active NHIS membership	37,0%	>39.0%	38.0%	Target not achieved
	4. Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category	63.0%	>63.0%	66.0%	Target achieved
	5. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	86%	>88%	90%	Target achieved
	6. Supervised deliveries	55%	> 57%	57%	Target not achieved
	7. Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	82 (2011 MICS)	<60	60 (2014DHS)	Target achieved
	8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	53 (2011 MICS)	>50	41 (2014 DHS)	Target achieved
	9. Under-5 malnutrition (stunted)	22.7% (2011 MICS)	<16.0%	18.8% (2014 DHS)	Target not achieved
	10. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional; per 100,000 live births)	115	<145	114	Target achieved
	11. Nurse-population ratio	1: 1,084	1:1,000	1: 959	Target achieved
	12. Doctor-population ratio	1:10,700	1:10,000	1: 9,043	Target achieved
	13. Midwife-WIFA population	1: 1,525	1:1,400	1:1,374	Target achieved
	14. Per capita expenditure on health (US\$)	47.1	> 44	32.8	Target not achieved
	15. Malaria case fatality rate	0.57	<0.57	0.51	Target achieved
	16. TB success rate	87%	88%	NA	Lack of data
4. HIV/AIDS	1. Median HIV prevalence rate	1.9%	<1.9%	1.6%	Target achieved
	2. Percentage of young people (15-24) infected with HIV	1.2%	<1.0%	1.8%	Target not achieved
	3. Proportion of infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT	76%	40%	66%	Target not achieved
5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	1. Social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. National Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of Social Protection Policy	Draft National Protection Policy developed (SP)	1. First Draft of SP Policy has been developed and validated by consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs. 2. Implementation Plan for SP developed	Target achieved
	3. Single Register for social protection activities published	National Household Registry (Single Registry)	National Targeting Unit established	National Targeting Unit yet to be established	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	2014 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Progress towards target
		developed			
	4. Proportion of children (5-17) engaged in child labour	NA	NA	21.8%	Lack of data
	5. Proportion of children (5-17) engaged in hazardous child labour	NA	NA	14.2%	Lack of data
	6. Number of extremely poor households benefiting LEAP	90,000	100,000	89,919	Target not achieved
	7. Number and proportion of the aged (70 years and older) with active NHIS membership	381,511;4.0%	NA	a. 380,157; 4.0% b. Linked LEAP to NHIS to enhance the inclusion of aged	Steady progress
	8. A Legislative Instrument of Disability Act 715 and UNCRPD passed and implemented	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	Review of the Persons With Disability (PWD) Act to conform to the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons With Disabilities (UNCRPD) Passage of Legislative Instrument for the Persons With Disability (PWD) Act	The LI on the of the Persons With Disability (PWD) Act still in draft form	Slow progress
	9. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
6. POPULATION MANGEMENT AND MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Population growth rate	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	Target not achieved
	2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	23.4% (MICS 2011)	> 24.0%	22.2% (2014 GDHS)	Target not achieved
	3. Number and percentage of MDAs and Districts integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Foreign remittances to GDP (%)	4.4% (US\$1.97 bn)	NA	NA	Lack of data
7. POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY	1. Incidence of poverty	31.9% (2005/06)	NA	24.2% (2012/13)	Significant progress
	2. Incidence of extreme poverty	(2005/06)	NA	8.4 (2005/06)	Significant progress
	3. Income distribution index (Gini index)	41.9% (2005/06)	NA	42.3%	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.7: Status of Indicators on Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Thematic Area, 2012-2014

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
1. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. The Revised National Constitution	The Non-entrenched Bill was submitted to the Attorney General who was supposed to process and submit to the speaker of Parliament	Laid in Parliament	The Speaker of Parliament has transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill to the Executive	Target not achieved
	2. Number of Papers laid and considered	Total # of committee Sittings - 131 Bills passed into law – 17 L.I – 8 International agreements - 85 Committee reports - 124	NA NA NA NA NA	- 4 2 68 144	Steady progress
	3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation : GH¢109.29m Actual: 65%	NA	Allocation: GH¢ 178.54m Actual: 63.36%	Steady progress
	4. Percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	Actual Releases <i>(GH¢ '000)</i> % Chg EC (GH¢62,275) 72.1% CHRAJ GH¢12,456 23.9% NCCE (GH¢25,934) JS (GH¢154,475) 25.9% NMC (GH¢1,116) 51.5%	NA	Actual Releases <i>(GH¢ '000)</i> % Chg EC (GH¢138,220) 122% CHRAJ (GH¢12,580) 1.0% NCCE (GH¢28,030) 8.1% JS (GH¢132,510) -14.2% NMC (GH¢1,110) -0.5%	Significant progress Steady progress Steady progress Slow progress Slow progress
	5. The share of resources to the election fund	Drafting of bill commenced by IEA	NA	Bill still under preparation	Steady progress
	6. Number of Inter-party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	NA	3	Lack of data
	7. Level of CSO engagement in the policy formulation and development process	National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think thanks, etc. represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs participate in preparing annual monitoring reports on national development plans	CSOs and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	Target achieved
		GOG-DP Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	CSO representation in CG meetings and the annual MDDBS review	- Some CSOs participated in SWG meetings - CSOs participated in the MDDBS forum	
8. National Economic Forum organised	NA	1	1 - CSOs and private sector participated in the Senchi Forum organised to prepare home-grown solution to Ghana's development challenges - IAG group established to monitor	Target achieved	

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
			the implementation of the recommendations from the forum - First quarterly progress report prepared		
2. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION	1. Share of MMDA revenue in total national revenue	MMDA revenue: GH¢651.986 mn Total national revenue: GH¢19,471.6 mn % Share: 3.35%	NA	Total MMDA revenue: GH¢1,009.373 mn Total national revenue: GH¢24,745.46 mn % Share: 4.08%	Steady progress
	2. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	- Total central government transfers: GH¢300.820 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢18,732.1 mn - % Share: 1.6% - % Share of DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	NA	- Total central government transfers: GH¢ 356.231 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢23,931.32 mn - % Share: 1.5% - % Share of DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Slow progress
	3. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	-Total no. MMDA employees: 33,136 -Total no. personnel on govt payroll = 509,783 - MMDA share: = 6.5%	NA	-Total no. MMDA employees: 36,057 - Total no. personnel on govt payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share: = 7.3%	Steady progress
3. CREATION/ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE POVERTY/INEQUALITY	1. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	0 -Development of concept note on the establishment of the Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) is still ongoing	At least 1 development authority created	0 Progress so far limited to preparation of concept note on WCDA and initial consultations with the traditional authority	Slow progress
	2. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives	MiDA = GH¢15.227 mn (Donor) GH¢23.3mil(GoG) SADA = GH¢22.726 mn CEDECOM = GH¢7.419 mn	NA	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA= NA CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	Steady progress Lack of data Significant progress
4. PUBLIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Legislative Instruments on the NDPC Act 1994 Act 479 and Planning System Act 1994 Act 480 passed by Parliament	First draft of LIs developed	Revision of first draft of LIs	Draft LIs revised	Steady Progress
	2. National long-term development plan prepared	A road map on preparing the plan initiated by the Directorate and submitted to the Commission for approval	Approved road map by the Commission	Concept note and roadmap approved by the Commission	Target achieved
5. PUBLIC SECTOR	1. Integrated public service-wide Human	- HRMIS Requirement Analysis - Selection of pilot MDAs	NA	70% data of the nine pilot MDAs captured and validated in the	Steady progress

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
REFORM	Resource Management Information System established	- Sensitisation of pilot MDAs		HRMIS	
	2. The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	NA	NA	Lack of data
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index)	30 th	NA	27 th	Significant progress
	2. Number of National Policy dialogues	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 21 Press conferences: 6 Budget dissemination programmes: 0 Town Hall meetings (G4P) : 45 National Policy Fair: 1	16 11 1 1 0	16 19 1 10 0	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system	LTE subscription: 237 institution on fibre	NA	LTE subscription: 300 institutions on fibre	Steady progress
7. GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	1. Percentage of women in public life	- Ministers = 15.4% (10) - Dep. Ministers = 17.9% (5) - MPs = 10.5% (29) - MMDCEs = 7.17% (16) - Chief Directors = 8.3% (2) - Chief Justice = 100% (1) - Supreme Court Judges = 38.5% (5) - High Court Judges = 23.3% (24) - District Assembly Appointees = NA - District Assembly Elected = 7% (427) Overall = 23%	= 40% = 30% = 40% = 15% = 30% = 100% = 40% = 40% = NA = 20% Overall = 40%	= 21.6% (8) = 21.7% (15) = 10.9% (30) = 5.1% (11) = 8.3% (2) = 100% (1) = 30.8% (4) = 23.3% (24) = NA = 7% (427) Overall = 23%	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	NA	Women: 109,987 (88.56%) (Men + Women) 126,203	Steady progress
8. FIGHTING	1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	NA	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	Steady progress

	Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target
CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions, including CHRAJ and EOCO	CHRAJ No. of human right cases received = 10,576 No. of human right cases investigated = 10,694 No. of corruption cases received = 42 No. of corruption cases investigated = 20 No. of administrative injustices cases received = 417 No. of administrative injustices investigated = 445 Total no. of cases received = 11,035 Total no. of cases investigated = 11,159 EOCO = 308	10,150 10,150 45 120 100 1,000 10,295 11,270 NA	9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921 NA	Target not achieved Target not achieved Target achieved Target not achieved Target achieved Target not achieved Steady progress Steady progress Lack of data
	3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	NA	15 recommendations	Steady progress
9. ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE	1. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Called to the Bar: 221 No. of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 47	300 NA	226 38	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of courts computerized	61.5%	90%	92.0%	Target achieved
	3. Number of days for resolving dispute	6 months	6 months	6 months	Target achieved
	4. Number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	Recorded: 6,668 Settled: 2,806	6,870 2,860	7,016 2,583	Target achieved Target not achieved
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1. Police-citizen ratio	- Total no. of police: 32,117 - Ratio: 1:747	1:747	34,608 1:781	Target not achieved
	2. Change in reported cases/overall crime levels	- Reported cases = 220,489 - % chg.: -3.6% (decrease)	194,355	210,499 -4.5 (decrease)	Target not achieved
	3. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	Cases reported: NACOB = 27 Cases disposed of: NACOB = 37 Police = 371	Cases reported: NACOB = 35 Cases disposed of: NACOB = NA Police = NA	Cases reported: NACOB = 65 Cases disposed of NACOB = 21 Police = 676	Steady progress
	4. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue operations = 612	4,391 NA	4,712 300	Steady progress
	5. Rate of recorded incidence of disaster across the country	100 occurrences of rainstorms and flooding; Northern Region conflict (Bimoba and Konkomba)	NA	300 occurrences of fires and bushfires, windstorms and flooding; - Collapse of an uncompleted six-storey building at Nii Boye town - conflict between Bimbilla and Kpatritinga	Slow progress

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
	6. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by the end of the period under review	303	Target achieved
	7. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitment rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitment = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	NA	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	Steady progress
	8. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.70%	NA	16.4%	Steady progress
11. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking = 9 Child abuse = 15	NA	Child trafficking=Na Child abuse= 9	Steady progress
	2. Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of reported cases of violence against women = 19,171	NA	17,655	Steady progress
	3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
12. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture	NA	NA	324	Lack of data
	2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total no. of disputes: 400 No. resolved: 56 (14%) No. unresolved: 344 (86%)	To resolve at least 10% of all recorded cases	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. uUnresolved = 313	Steady progress
	3. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	18 chieftaincy succession plans were documented and verified 15 LIs on lines of succession were successfully laid	To clarify issues raised by MOJAGD on 15 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools / skins	The ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs. 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	Target not achieved
13. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of international protocols and conventions ratified by Ghana	Number ratified = 5 (Arms Trade Treaty; Statute of the International Renewable Energy 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 Organised Crime)	Number ratified = 4 Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; Third Supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Fire arms, their	Number ratified = 4 - Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); - Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict - Third Supplementary Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts	Target achieved

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Indicator status in 2014	Progress towards target	
		Parts and Components supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime)	and Components supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime		
	2. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	No. of Presidential Summits = 8 Trade and Investment Negotiations = 2 No. of Conferences = 137 No. of exhibitions = 60	No. of Presidential Summits = 6 No. of Trade & Investment negotiations = 12 No. of Conferences/ Forum = 30 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 7	No. of Presidential Summits = 6 No. of Trade & Investment negotiations = 12 No. of Conferences/ Forum = 30 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 7	Target achieved
	3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of Consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	Target achieved
14. PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING	1. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	NIA has 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions; 9.14 million records already processed and held in the NIS database (national identity register)	NA	(i) Processing of remaining 6.26 million records into the NIS database; (ii) register and process records of remaining 25% of population for NIS; (iii) integrate other large existing databases into NIS database (national identity / civil register)	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of vital of events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Expected births: 838,337 Expected deaths: 272,187	Registered births: 463,409 (57%) Registered deaths: 52,576 (19%)	Slow progress
	3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Expected deaths: 272,187	Registered deaths: 33,944	Significant progress
	4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November 2013	2013 National APR published by end of August 2014	2013 National APR published in December 2014	Target not achieved
	5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	- 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> - Statistical Compendium	2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) GLSS-6 Main Report Child Labour Report Communities Facilities Report Poverty Profile of Ghana Labour Force Report Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (12) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) Revised 2013 annual GDP	2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) published GLSS-6 Main Report published Child Labour Report published Communities Facilities Report published Poverty Profile of Ghana published Labour Force Report published Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) Revised 2014 annual GDP	Target Achieved