



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

**2015
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AAESCC	Adaptation of Agro Eco System to Climate Change
ABB	Activity Based Budgeting
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
AGDP	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMSECs	Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASWG	Agricultural Sector Working Group
ATIC	Accra Tourist Information Centre
ATRC	AGOA Trade Resource Centre
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
AU	African Union
BACs	Business Advisory Centres
BDCs	Bulk Distribution Companies
BDS	Business Development Services
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BENCI	Biodiversity Ecosystems and Natural Capital Investment
BMI	Body Mass Index
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BR	Benchmark Revenue
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BVDs	Biometric Verification Devices
CAGD	Controller and Accountant-General's Department
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCMC	Conflict and Crisis Management Course
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CET	Common External Tariff
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CICs	Community Information Centres
CLS	Customary Land Secretariats
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMS	Customer Services Management
CODAPEC	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme
COE	Colleges of Education
COP	Communication on Progress
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET)
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRC	Constitution Review Commission
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CREW	Community Resilience through Early Warning
CRIC	Constitution Review Implementation Committee
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CSAUs	Customer Service and Access Units

CSHSP	Community Senior High Schools Project
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSPGs	Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTO	Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DAES	Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services
DCR	Dropped-Call Rate
DDF	District Development Fund
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DMCs	District Mining Committees
DMTDPs	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EC	Electoral Commission
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDAIF	Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone Management
EHTPP	Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Project
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPZs	Export processing zones
ESPA	Elmina Salt Producers' Association
ETF	Exchange Traded Fund
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FC	Forestry Commission
FDA	Food and Drugs Authority
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIBA	International Basketball Federation
FOAT	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FRI	Food Research Institute
FRs	Forest Reserves
FWSC	Fair Wages and Salaries Commission
G4P	Government for the People
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAFCS	Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GASIP	Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme

GATRA	Ghana Agricultural Transformation Agenda
GBC	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
GC	Ghana Club
GCAP	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCMS	Ghana Customs Management System
GCO	Global Compact Office
GCX	Ghana Commodity Exchange Project
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDAP	Ghana Energy Development and Access Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GEU	Girls' Education Unit
GFIM	Ghana Fixed Income Market
GFPCIP	Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan
GFRC	Guinea Fowl Resource Centres
GFZB	Ghana Free Zones Board
GIBA	Ghana Independent Broadcasters' Association
GICCS	Ghana Integrated Cargo Clearance System
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GLDB	Grains and Legumes Development Board
GLSS 6	Ghana Living Standards Survey (Round 6)
GNA	Ghana News Agency
GNCC	Ghana National Chamber of Commerce
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNGC	Ghana National Gas Company
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPEG	Ghana Partnership for Education Grant
GPF	Ghana Petroleum Funds
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPP	Gas Processing Plant
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company
GRN	Geodetic Reference Network
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSBAS	Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSF	Ghana Stabilization Fund
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HFZ	High Forest Zone

HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOCNF	Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format
HOTCATT	Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute
HQCF	High Quality Cassava Flour
HRM	Human Resource Management
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
ICCESS	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IER	Implementation Efficiency Ratio
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IIR	Institute for Industrial Research
IM	Independent Monitoring
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOCs	International Oil Companies
IPAC	Inter-Party Advisory Committee
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPRNIS	Integrated Population Registration and National Identification System
IPSO	Integrated Peace Support Operations
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISTC	Intercity State Transport Corporation
IT	Inflation Targeting
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
ITTUs	Irrigation Technology Transfer Units
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
JHS	Junior High School
JS	Judicial Service
JSR	Joint Sector Review
JVs	Joint Ventures
KACE	Kofi Annan Centre for Excellence in ICT
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
KG	Kindergarten
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LAP	Land Administration Project
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LGCSF	Local Government Capacity Support Project
LGSS	Local Government Service Secretariat
LI	Legislative Instrument
LIPW	Labour-Intensive Public Works
LLINs	Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LNAG	Local Network Advisory Group
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTNDP	Long-Term National Development Plan
MAF	MDG Accelerated Framework
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	Minerals Commission
MCPs	Master Craft Persons

MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi-Donor Budget Support
MDF	Minerals Development Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDPI	Management Development and Productivity Institute
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
METASIP	Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan
MFA&RI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MICS	Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMT	Metro Mass Transit
MOC	Ministry of Communications
MOCTA	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MOGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPS	Meridian Port Services
MRH	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit
MSD	Management Services Department
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDPs	Medium-Term Development Plans
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NACOB	Narcotics Control Board
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NACSA	National Commission on Small Arms
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAFCO	National Food Buffer Stock Company
NAP	National Apprenticeship Programme
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NCA	National Communications Authority
NCC	National Commission on Culture
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDF	Net Domestic Financing
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEA	National Education Assessment
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company

NEP	National Employment Policy
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NES	National Export Strategy
NFSL	National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIL	National Health Insurance Levy
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NIR	Net International Reserves
NIS	National Identification System
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMC	National Media Commission
NORST	Northern Regional Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
NPC	National Population Council
NRGP	Northern Rural Growth Project
NRSC	National Road Safety Commission
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders' Association
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
OCTP	Offshore Cape Three Points
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OFSP	Orange Flesh Sweet Potato
OHCS	Office of Head of Civil Service
OIC-G	Opportunities Industrialization Centre-Ghana
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OVCF	Out-grower Value Chain Fund
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PASS	Participatory Approaches to Students Success
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PBB	Programme-Based Budgeting
PBCI	Prime Building Cost Index
PBWGs	Programme Budget Working Groups
PC	Petroleum Commission
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFI	Press Freedom Index
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIPs	Priority Intervention Programmes
PJCC	Permanent Joint Commissions for Cooperation
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMA	Performance Monitoring Accountability
PMMP	Prevention of Maternal Mortality Programme
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Preferred Primary Providers
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Police-Population Ratio
PPRC	Producer Price Review Committee
PPRSD	Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate
PRAAD	Public Records and Archives Department

PRM	Petroleum Revenue Management
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSCMD	Procurement and Supply Chain Management Department
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PSOs	Public Service Organisations
PTTR	Pupils-to-Trained Teachers Ratio
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PVTS	Private Vehicle Testing Stations
PWDs	Persons with Disability
R&D	Research and Development
RCC	Regional Coordinating Councils
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REGSEC	Regional Security Council
RELCs	Research Extension Farmer Linkages Committees
REP	Rural Enterprises Programme
RLPGPP	Rural Liquefied Petroleum Gas Promotion Programme
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
RRTs	Rapid Response Teams
RSSP	Rice Sector Support Project
RTIMP	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGN	Sankofa-Gye Nyame
SHCL	State Housing Company Limited
SHEDS	Shea Development Strategy
SHS	Senior High School
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLTF	Student Loan Trust Fund
SLWMP	Sustainable Land and Water Management Project
SMC	Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOPCL	Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited
SP	Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine
SRCs	Social Responsibility Contracts
SREP	Substations Reliability Enhancement Project
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SSPP	Single Spine Pay Policy
SSSS	Single Spine Salary Structure
STBs	Set-Top-Boxes
STC	State Transport Company
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TEN	Tweneboa, Enyenra, Ntomme
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRAQUE	Trade-Related Assistance and Quality Enabling
TSA	Treasury Single Account
TVC	Timber Validation Committee
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAT	User Acceptance Test
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UDS	University of Development Studies
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	UN and AU Missions in Darfur

UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UTDBE	Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Education
VMS	Vessel Monitoring Systems
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
VRA	Volta River Authority
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
VSD	Veterinary Services Directorate
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WCDA	Western Corridor Development Authority
WCGIP	Western Corridor Gas Infrastructure Project
WCTP	West Cape Three Points
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFA	Women in Fertile Age
WRC	Water Resources Commission
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WUA	Water Users' Association
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Annual Progress Report (APR) presents the assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017 in 2015. It is the second assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the fourteenth 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 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 2015 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 2015. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during that year to bring about the expected changes in these indicators.

Out of 290 indicators assessed, about 29.7% made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2015, compared to 27.3% in 2014, whilst 14.8% made steady progress compared to 17.5% in 2014. The number of indicators, which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress increased from 33.1% in 2014 to 45.2% in 2015, while the number of indicators without data decreased from 22.2% in 2014 to 9.7% in 2015.

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 that the economy expanded by 3.9% in 2015 compared with 4% in 2014. This falls short of the target of 9.5% set under the GSGDA II, but exceeded the target of 3.5% set under the revised budget for 2015. The result of this is a 6.1% decline in the per capita GDP from US\$1,426 in 2014 to US\$1,339 in 2015, and thereby falling short of the target of US\$1,816.54 set under the GSGDA II. The decline in GDP growth was attributed largely to inadequate power supply, particularly to industry and rising inflation. The GDP growth continued to be driven mainly by the performance in the Services and Agriculture sectors, which recorded average growth rate of 5.7% and 2.5% respectively. The

Services sector continued to dominate the economy in 2015 with a share of 54.4%, followed by Industry (25.3%) and Agriculture (20.3%). Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2015 fell short of the GSGDA II target and the outturn for 2014, it exceeded the global and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average economic growth rates of 3.1% and 3.4% respectively.

A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows worsening inflation, increased interest rates, and continuous weakening of the local currency. Consumer inflation increased from 17% at the end of 2014 to 17.7% at the end of 2015. This exceeded the revised end-year target of 13.7%, thereby endangering the medium-term target of $8.0 \pm 2.0\%$. The domestic currency largely lost value against the major currencies during the first half of the year but traded relatively stable in the third quarter up to the end of the year. Developments in rates on the money market were mixed. Interest rates on the 14-day BOG bill increased by 1,424 bps year on year to 26%, while the 91-day and 182-day Treasury bills indicated a year on year decline of 267 and 199 bps respectively to 23.1% and 24.4%. The average interest rate stood at 24.9% while the nominal average lending rates in the banking sector declined from 29% in 2014 to 27.5% in 2015.

Although there was progress in stabilizing the macroeconomic situation and reducing financial imbalances, fiscal risks remained elevated. Government's budgetary operations for 2015 resulted in an overall budget deficit of 6.3% of GDP against the target of 7.3% of GDP. Provisional data as at the end of December 2015 indicate total public debt stock of equivalent of 71.63% of GDP, comprising of external debt stock of GH¢59,912.81 million (US\$15,781.89 million) and domestic debt stock of GH¢40,322.14 million (US\$10,621.43 million).

Developments in the external sector in 2015 showed a decrease in both export receipts and import expenditures compared to the last four years. Import values were negatively affected by the sharp depreciation in the value of the cedi while exports receipts also declined as a result of falling commodity prices on the international market.

3.0 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The policy interventions outlined under the GSGDA II to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector are aimed at promoting good corporate governance; developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); accelerating industrial development; development of the tourism industry; and promoting culture and creative arts industry for economic development. For the second consecutive year, overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. Out of the 22 indicators monitored in this thematic area, only 36.4% either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, whilst 59.1% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest could not be assessed due to lack of data. The overall performance in 2014 was better than in 2015 as 40.9% of the indicators achieved their target or made significant/steady progress and 31.8% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. Progress in the respective focus areas was as follows:

Private Sector Development

A number of initiatives continued to be pursued to reduce physical, financial and administrative bottlenecks for setting up and doing business, simplifying regulations, and decreasing uncertainties in the economy that significantly affect the investment decisions of firms. However, their impact has so far not been significant and the competitiveness of the

private sector remains weak. Ghana's overall rank in the World Bank's *Doing Business* assessment has been on a declining trend for the past four years, and in 2015 Ghana's ranking deteriorated from the 70th position in 2014 to 112th out of 189 countries. Out of the ten indicators monitored only one recorded improvement, whilst eight worsened and one remained the same. This does not compare well with the situation in 2014 when out of the ten indicators, the rating on three improved, three remained the same, and four worsened. Ghana's ranking under the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) worsened in 2015 with only 4 out of the 12 pillars of the index recording improvement.

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. Assessment of performance in this focus area did not show significant progress in 2015. The number of businesses subscribing to the 10 key global principles of good corporate governance and practices declined from 48 in 2014 to 45 in 2015. Existing structures continued to be entrenched and have not shown signs of change. The government should therefore intensify efforts at promoting corporate governance, including instituting a Ghanaian Code on Corporate Governance in the private sector.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The development of MSMEs continues to be recognised as a major factor in promoting development of the economy, as they are a major contributor to employment creation and poverty reduction. They contribute significantly to improve living standards, employment generation and poverty reduction by bringing about substantial domestic capital formation and achievement of high levels of productivity and capability.

Comprehensive data continued not to be available to assess the performance of the sector in 2015, however, the Ministry of Trade and Industries and the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) continued to provide trade facilitation support, business advisory services and access institutional credit for MSMEs to enhance their competitiveness. The number of MSMEs that benefited from trade facilitation support increased by 174% in 2015.

Accelerated Industrial Development

The share of the industrial sector to GDP continued to decline in 2015, in spite of marginal improvement in the growth of the sector in 2015. The marginal improvement in the growth rate of the sector in 2015 was attributed to faster growth in manufacturing (2.2%), water and sanitation (21.5%) and construction (3.3%). The manufacturing sub-sector is a catalyst for industrial and agriculture transformation of the economy and therefore the weak performance of the sector since 2011 constitutes a major drawback to efforts at transforming the economy. The weak performance of the manufacturing sub-sector has been attributed in part to inadequate supply of electricity, rapid depreciation of the local currency, limited application of modern technology as well as low value addition. Policy reforms that provide incentives to encourage manufacturing and value addition to local raw materials must be pursued as a strategy towards increasing the output of the sub-sector.

Development of the Tourism Industry

The tourism sector remains an important contributor to economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation. The relevance of the industry is demonstrated by its contribution to GDP and foreign exchange earnings. The country continues to record significant growth in international tourist arrivals, estimated at 10% in 2015 with international tourism receipts of US\$819 million. This notwithstanding, the potential for improved performance is enormous as the sector's capacity remains largely under-developed. 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 Culture and Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

Data continued not to be available for comprehensive assessment of the contribution of culture and creative arts to the economy of Ghana. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the industry continued to be under-developed and unregulated, though it has potential to assist in 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 contribute to hinder the realisation of the industry's potential to growth, job creation and poverty reduction. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA) has taken a number of measures to promote the creative arts industry in Ghana, including engagements with MDAs/MMDAs, Traditional Authorities and the private sector to mobilize support for the development and packaging of tourism, culture and creative arts products. The decentralisation of tourism administration in the country must be encouraged to engender local content development in the sector.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall performance in this thematic area could be rated as below average, as 35.1% of the 79 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, whilst 51.9% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. The remaining 13% could not be assessed due to lack of data. Progress in the respective focus areas is as follows:

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

The growth rate of the agriculture sector further declined from 4.6% in 2013 to 2.4% largely on the account of the poor performance of the cocoa sub-sector. The livestock and forestry and logging sub-sectors recorded the largest growth rates of 5.3% and 3.8% respectively, whilst the crop sub-sector which recorded the highest growth rate of 5.7% in 2014 declined to 2% in 2015. All staple crops, except maize and groundnut, recorded increases over the previous year's output, similar to the situation in 2014. This strengthened Ghana's food self-sufficiency position as the total food production for human consumption increased by 2.7% compared to 2.4% in 2014, and far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs in 2015. Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, and in 2015 cassava and plantain output recorded improvement in surplus, in addition to a significant reduction in the deficit in the demand for rice. The volume of selected

agriculture commodities exported, excluding cocoa, which recorded marginal improvements in 2014 after two consecutive years of decline, recorded significant improvement in 2015. Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock slowed down in 2015 following three consecutive years of major improvements. The total annual domestic fish production recorded an improvement in 2015 and contributed about 1.1% to the GDP following a decline in 2014.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The contribution of the mining and quarries sub-sector to overall GDP continued to decline on the account of about 3% decline in the growth rate of the minerals sub-sector. The downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold continues to impact negatively on production in 2015. The overall investment into the sub-sector in 2015 declined by 32.1% whilst total employment generated by the sub-sector declined by 0.3%. This notwithstanding the sector's contribution to Government's revenue increased in addition to an increase in minerals royalties. The Forestry Commission continued to implement programmed activities to manage, develop and protect the forest resources of the country. During the year under review, 50.2% of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of timber was harvested compared with 53% in 2014. The Forestry Commission continued to strengthen its internal capacity to protect and manage forest reserves and wildlife, in addition to expanding the programmes for involvement of local communities in the management of natural resources. Meanwhile efforts to improve land administration and management continued with the integration and re-engineering of the business processes of all Divisions of the Lands Commission in five selected regions. This led to the clearing of backlog of land title applications in Accra.

Analysis of the air quality along selected residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra continued to show high levels of pollution in those selected areas, whilst effluent quality of sampled manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema areas continued to show effluent concentration levels higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels.

Though the recorded level of greenhouse gases emissions continued to rise, Government continued to show its commitment to the climate change agenda by making significant progress in the implementation of REDD+ readiness activities in Ghana. Sectors and districts continued to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective strategies.

5.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

The discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities and their subsequent exploitation have provided Ghana with the necessary impetus for accelerated economic growth and structural transformation. Under the GSGDA II, the medium-term objective 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 below average, as 45.5% of the 11 indicators monitored in this area either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 54.5% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective areas is as follows:

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field in 2015 was 37,411,661 barrels, thereby exceeding the 2015 budget estimate by 0.5% and the 2014 outturn by 0.6%. Total production

from the Saltpond Field was 49,353 barrels as against 95,092.57 barrels in 2014. This represented 59% of the annual target. The decline was due to a shutdown in production from May to September 2015. However, there was a small increase in total oil production resulting from increased production from Jubilee.

To enhance the operations of the national oil company, US\$126,858,725 of the petroleum revenue was allocated to GNPC to undertake its activities. From GOG net receipt, 60% was allocated to ABFA instead of the 70% stipulated by law. Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, 43% was allocated to road and other infrastructure development; 5.3% to modernisation of agriculture; 39.1% to expenditure and amortisation of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; while 12.6% was allocated to capacity building (including oil and gas). To ensure transparency in the management of oil revenue and in compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011, (Act 815), all petroleum receipts for the 2015 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 Plan (EMP) permits. Ninety-five percent (95%) of the companies assessed demonstrated compliance with regulations.

To promote local content and local participation in petroleum activities, 254 companies were granted permits by the Petroleum Commission (PC) to operate in the sector. In addition, 413 Ghanaians were employed in 2015, of which 10% were in management positions, 56% in technical positions and 34% 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; resilient sanitation services; the reliability and cost of energy; the availability of communication services; and efficiently planned human settlements. The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 57.5% of the 40 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 2.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, whilst 40% 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

The national network of roads in 2015 was estimated at 72,380.65 kms, indicating a marginal increase in the network size. Feeder roads constituted 58.9% of the national roads, trunk roads 20.8% and urban roads 20.3%. The national road condition report indicated a road condition mix of 39% in good condition, 32% fair and 29% poor. The proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated increased from 33% in 2014 to 52% in 2015, but this was below the target of 55% set for 2015.

Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail recorded a decline from the 2013 and 2014 levels. Maritime traffic for both container and cargo recorded an increase. Turn-around time for vessels in Tema port declined marginally whilst that for Takoradi recorded a marginal increase. Domestic passenger movement recorded a significant decline; however, international air passenger movement recorded a marginal increase. Domestic and international aircraft movements recorded a decline in 2015.

Estimates shows that road crashes increased from 9,152 in 2014 to 10,852 in 2015, representing 18.6% increase over the 2014 recorded incidence. There was only one accident in maritime transport, the same as in 2014. Train derailments worsened in 2015 increasing from 35 to 47.

Science and Technology

The share of Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained the same. The number of research findings adopted by industry significantly increased from 80 in 2014 to 105 in 2015. The rate of adoption of improved locally packaged technologies by MSMEs also improved from 20% in 2014 to 28% in 2015.

Developing Information and Communication Technology

The share of the ICT sub-sector in the overall Service Sector increased from 32% in 2014 to 36.3% in 2015 whilst the share of GDP decreased marginally from 2.15% in 2014 to 2.1% in 2015. The number of calls cut-off as a percentage of all calls declined from 2.21 in 2013 to 0.05 in 2014, but increased to 0.97 in 2015.

The penetration rate of telephones (both mobile and fixed lines) increased from 115.31% in 2014 to 129.63% in 2015. On the other hand, the number of subscribers of internet service increased from 17% in 2014 to 19.6% in 2015. The number of providers of internet to subscribers decreased from 53% in 2014 to 50% in 2015, arising from continuous improvements in access to mobile broadband. It is important to indicate that Ghana, and some other countries across the globe, continue to experience a decrease in the penetration rate of fixed lines as mobile penetration increases exponentially.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

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. In 2015, the share of hydroelectric power decreased from 64.98% in 2014 to 51.14%. Power supply from solar sources, remained unchanged at 0.03% in 2015. The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 76% in 2014 to 80.5% in 2015.

The average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year improved significantly in 2015 for customers in both ECG and NEDCo areas. For customers in the ECG coverage area, electricity outage decreased from 653.30 and 623 hours/customer/year in 2014 to 136.58 and 202.89 hours/customer/year in 2015 for urban and rural customers respectively. In NEDCo areas, electricity outages decreased from 170 and 173 hours/customer/year in 2014 to 79 and 90 hours/customer/year in 2015 among urban and rural customers respectively.

To reach under-served areas and guarantee quality power supply to consumers, ECG, NEDCo and GRIDCO continued to expand the transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks. In total ECG added 2,861.27 in 2015 compared with 11,883.38kms in 2014 of sub-transmission and distribution lines, consisting of 579.03km of 33kv, 348.75kms of 11kv and 1,933.49kms of LV to its existing network to improve the network system reliability. The expansion of NEDCo exceeded that of ECG; it consisted of 5,387.3 kms. GRIDCO expanded its transmission network by 440km. There were improvements in distribution losses of ECG, with the losses from ECG decreasing from 24.13% in 2014 to 22.71% in 2015. The distribution losses of NEDCo worsened from 22% in 2014 to 23.1% in 2015. The levels of losses are still higher than the PURC benchmark of 21%.

Human Settlements Development

To strengthen the policy and legal environment for human settlements development, urban and rural development policy and action plans, and spatial and land use planning law were expected to be developed as well as increase the capacity of the town and country planning officers at the MMDAs. By 2015, 37% of MMDAs had professional Town Planning Officers in place. A concept note for the development of a rural development policy had been prepared to solicit for funding, while 90% of the process for establishing a Town and Country Planning Authority was completed.

Housing Development

Though current data are not available to determine the housing stock and housing deficit in 2015, Government continued to create the necessary condition to support the delivery of adequate housing units by the private sector. The National Housing Policy was launched in 2014 proposing amongst other things, the establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority, however as of 2015, none of these two has been established. The proportion of people living in slum areas, especially in the five largest cities, continued to increase. The total number of people living in slums, especially in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi, was estimated at 500,000 in 2001. Assuming an increase of about 455,000 a year, the number of slum dwellers in these cities is estimated to reach 7 million in 2015.

Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in the urban and rural areas increased in 2015, from 55.90% to 76% and 64% to 65.04% respectively. Percentage distribution losses of water worsened, from 49.04% in 2014 to 55% in 2015. The percentage of districts benefiting from safe water services in the country improved from 88% to 92%. Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated, limited mechanised systems, hand-dug wells in 2015 was estimated at 1,721 compared with 759 in 2014.

The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services remained the same at 15% and falls short of the target of 18% set for 2015. It was estimated that 79% of solid waste and 3% of liquid waste generated in major towns and cities were properly disposed of. The number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status improved significantly from 104 in 2014 to 406 in 2015, just above the target of 400 set for 2015.

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 53.2% of the 62 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, 19.4% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 27.4% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas are as follows:

Education

In contrast to the situation in 2013 and 2014, enrolments increased across all the three levels of basic education in 2015. Gross enrolment rates (GER) at the KG level increased by 5.8 percentage point, whilst those for primary and junior high school (JHS) levels increased by 3.1 and 3.4 percentage respectively. On the other hand, net enrolment rates (NER) declined at all levels of basic education except primary. The increase in GER and a decline in NER suggest that many children are not entering school at the statutory school-going age.

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, while at the JHS level, GPI continued to improve in 2015. The GPI at the JHS level improved significantly from 0.93 in 2104 to 0.96 in 2015. A similar trend was observed in deprived districts.

To improve the quality of education the key interventions under the GSGDA II were to ensure availability of trained teachers as well as teaching and learning materials. Progress continued to be made in 2015 to improve the availability of trained teachers across all three levels of basic education. The percentage of trained teachers at the KG level increased by 14% during the 2014/15 academic year, whilst those for primary and JHS levels increased by 5.6% and 4% respectively. Accordingly, pupil-trained teacher ratio (PTTR) improved at the KG level and Primary level but remained relatively constant at JHS level. The national completion rates at both Primary and JHS improved substantially, with the JHS completion rate of 73.5% in 2015 representing the highest since 2009/10. At the primary level, the national completion rate almost reached 100%. In the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the proportion of student who achieved average scores in all the core subjects except English improved significantly.

As part of the efforts to ensure inclusive education, with emphasis on persons with disability, a standard inclusive education policy was drafted and an implementation plan with costing to guide the implementation of the policy finalised. A Technical Working Group has also developed standards and guidelines to ensure smooth delivery for inclusive and special education. During the 2014/15 academic year over 2,000 schools in 48 districts across the country practised inclusive education. Meanwhile the total number of special schools for children with profound disabilities who are unable to enroll in the mainstream education system stood at 38 in 2014/15. Fourteen of these schools are for children with hearing impairment, 14 for children who are intellectually impaired, and seven for visually impaired

children. The total number of pupils enrolled in special schools increased from 6,385 in 2013/14 to 6,853 in 2014/15.

Enrolment in second cycle education continued to increase in 2015. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) increased from 43.9% during the 2013/14 academic year to 45.6% during the 2014/15 academic year. In addition, NER increased from 21.8% to 22.5% during the same period. Although the percentage of females enrolled improved from 46.9% during the 2013/14 academic year to 47.4% during the 2014/15 academic year, the GPI stagnated at 0.91.

Available data during the 2014/15 academic year from the National Council for Tertiary Education show a 10.2% increase in the number of tertiary institutions. The increase was the result of growth in the number of private Colleges of Education (CoEs) and private tertiary institutions. A corresponding increase in tertiary enrolment was recorded which reached 320,745 in 2014/15 from 313,846 in the previous year. The increased enrolment came about through increases in the number of students admitted at public universities and public CoEs. The proportion of females enrolled in tertiary institutions also improved and now stands at 44% in public COEs, 34% in polytechnics, and 36% in public universities. To promote science and technical education at the tertiary level, the government continued to implement interventions that will ensure that the target of 60% enrolment in science/technical subjects and 40% enrolment in humanities/arts is attained. During the 2014/15 academic year, marginal progress was recorded in this regard, with 41% of students in public tertiary education enrolled in science/technical disciplines compared to 40% during the 2013/14 academic year.

Human Capital Development, Productivity and Employment

Unemployment and lack of decent jobs are among the key challenges facing Ghana today. Government continued to implement policy measures aimed at creating opportunities for job creation across all sectors, ensuring labour productivity and promoting harmonious labour relations.

Ghana's employment-to-population ratio, a measure of the ability of the economy to provide jobs for the growing population, is high at 75.4%. The rate is relatively lower for urban areas (69.9%) than for rural areas (81.6%), indicating that a relatively large proportion of the urban population is without jobs. Although the national unemployment rate of 5.2% appears to be low, it masks substantial underemployment with an estimated 4.2 million persons aged 15 years and older (made up of 1.8 million males and 2.4 million females) underemployed (GSS, 2014). In addition, majority of the employed population (68.8%) are engaged in vulnerable employment, indicating decent work deficit. Meanwhile, despite the Government's continuous efforts at ensuring harmonious labour environment, labour disputes persist. In 2015, the number of recorded industrial labour disputes increased to 654 from 590 in the previous year, while the proportion of disputes settled declined from 48.6% to 46.8% during the same period.

Health and Nutrition

The assessment of the health sector performance in 2015 show mixed results. Outpatient visits (OPD) per capita, an indicator of utilization of health services, declined from 1.16 in 2014 to 1.1 in 2015 after ten consecutive years of improvements. On the other hand, the

number of CHPS zones that were made functional increased by 34.3% to 3,951 from 2,943 in 2014.

With regard to reducing the financial barrier to access to health care, total active membership of the NHIS increased by 7.5% in 2015 with a corresponding increase in the proportion of the population with active membership from 39% to 41%. The number of NHIS members who do not pay premium but receive services (the exempt categories) has increased significantly from 6.1 million in 2013 to 7.6 million in 2015.

Efforts to improve governance, management and efficiency of health service delivery continued to yield some positive results. The national doctor to population ratio improved during the year from one doctor to 9,043 individuals in 2014 to one doctor to 8,934 individuals in 2015. Despite an improvement in the doctor to population ratio there are still wide regional disparities, with Upper West Region having the highest doctor-to-population ratio and Greater Accra Region the lowest. The national nurse-to-population ratio also improved to one nurse per 739 persons in 2015 from one nurse to 935 persons in 2014, thereby meeting the WHO recommendation of 1 nurse to 1,000 persons for developing countries.

Available data indicate that Ghana has made substantial progress towards reducing child malnutrition over the past decades. The country has managed to reduce the proportion of children suffering from stunting (chronic malnutrition) to 19% in 2014 after a peak level of 35% in 2003. Similarly, the incidence of underweight has consistently declined from its level of 23% in 1993 to 11% in 2014, while the prevalence of wasting has also declined significantly to 5% from 14% in 1993. Substantial gains have also been made in reducing the under-5 mortality rate (MDG 4) from 122 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 60 per 1,000 live births in 2014, while, infant mortality fell marginally from 57 to 41 per 1,000 during the same period. The national coverage of immunization (Penta 3) to reduce the risk of childhood diseases and reduce child mortality increased marginally to 90.0% from 89.9% in 2014

In 2015, The World Bank estimated a maternal mortality ratio of 319 per 100,000 live births for Ghana. This represents a significant decline of 58% between 1990 and 2015. However, this reduction fell short of the 185 per 100,000 live births required to achieve the MDG 5 target in 2015. The institutional maternal mortality ratio, which measures maternal deaths in health facilities, improved from 144 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 142 per 100,000 live births.

With regard to HIV/AIDS and malaria control, the national median HIV prevalence, which has shown continuous decline over the past years, increased to 1.8% in 2015. The increase notwithstanding, this is the third year in a row where the prevalence has remained below 2%, sustaining an overall declining trend of the epidemic in Ghana. On the other hand, HIV prevalence among women 15-24 years, which is an indicator of new infections, declined by 40% from 1.8% in 2014 to 1.1% in 2015, while the malaria under 5 years' case fatality rate, an indicator of malaria case management, declined from 0.67% to 0.51% between 2013 and 2015.

Sports Development

Policy measures implemented in this focus area were aimed at promoting sports for national development. In 2015, 55 competitive sporting events were organized to promote the development of sports at the local (35) and international levels (20). These include the

participation of the Black Stars in the Orange African Cup of Nations Tournament held in Equatorial Guinea, the Under 20 Africa Cup of Nations held in Senegal, and the 2015 All Africa Games held in Congo Brazzaville. The direct and multiplier effects of these various sporting activities contributed to the country's GDP. However, Ghana continues to have inadequate sports infrastructure across all the sporting disciplines, which has hampered overall sports development. Available data show that only five sports facilities have been rehabilitated and one constructed in the past two years, including the rehabilitation of the Kpando sports stadium and the construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium.

Youth Development

The youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitute 34.1% of Ghana's population of 26,375,424 (GSS, 2013). Policy interventions implemented in this focus area were aimed at integrating the youth in national development through the provision of education, technical vocational skills training and employment. Substantial progress has been made in the provision of education for the youth as indicated in enrolment statistics in second cycle and tertiary institutions over the years. Total enrolment at the SHS level grew by 7.2% in 2015 while enrolment at tertiary level grew by 2.2%. The number of young people benefiting from technical vocational skills training also increased from 6,000 to 8,000 during the same period. However, youth unemployment remains a major problem in the country. Although the 2013 Ghana Living Standards Survey estimated the national youth unemployment rate at 6.5%, the rate is considered low given the high youth labour underutilization rate of 42.1% and high graduate unemployment. The implementation of the National Youth Employment Policy launched in 2010 continues to be compromised for lack of a National Youth Policy Action Plan and inadequate budgetary resources.

Social development and social protection

Various social interventions were implemented in 2015 to support the poor and vulnerable. The number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP almost doubled from 73,134 in 2014 to 146,074 households in 2015. To remove the financial barrier of the aged to health care, the number of NHIS subscribers aged 70 years and older increased by 17.2%. A Common Targeting Unit was established to improve the targeting of beneficiaries of social protection programmes.

The incidence of child labour and child abuse remain high in Ghana and constitute some of the key challenges to social development and social protection. An estimated 21% of Ghanaian children are engaged in child labour (GSS, 2014) and the number of reported cases of child abuse increased from 11,345 in 2014 to 15,252 in 2015.

On the policy front, a number of activities were undertaken during the year including the launching of the National Social Protection Policy to coordinate social protection interventions in the country. A Child and Family Welfare Policy and its Implementation Plan aimed at promoting the interests of children were completed and adopted; and the drafting of a Legislative Instrument to support the Disability Act passed in 2013. In addition, the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD), which seeks to promote, defend and reinforce the human rights of all persons with disability, was passed and implemented.

Population Management and Migration

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 at 2.5% in 2015. Available data indicate that the total fertility rate has increased from 4.0 to 4.2 in the past six years, while only an estimated 47% of the potential demand for family planning is currently being met. Promoting access to family planning services, including the use of contraceptives is therefore key to management of the population for national development. Between 2014 and 2015, the use of modern contraceptive methods among married women increased from 22.4% to 29.2%, achieving the 2015 target of more than 23.4% contraceptive prevalence rate.

To enhance population management for sustainable national development, MDAs are required to integrate population variables into the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their sector development plans. In 2015, an assessment of a sample of 75 out of 216 District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP) under GSGDA II (2014-2017) selected from Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies across the country showed that 96% of the selected districts have fully integrated population variables into their development plans.

Remittances from Ghanaians living abroad are an important source of foreign currency for national development. They are also a significant source of income for households and help reduce poverty. In 2015, Ghana ranked second after Nigeria in the top 10 remittance receiving countries in Sub-Sahara Africa. The share of remittances to the country's GDP increased significantly from 10.8% in 2014 to 13.6% in 2015.

Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

Ghana achieved the MDG 1 of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in 2006, which made Ghana the first Sub-Saharan African country to achieve this MDG. Since then the country has continued to make significant progress in further reducing the incidence of poverty. Results of the 2012/13 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6) showed that overall absolute poverty in Ghana reduced significantly by 7.7 percentage points, whilst the incidence of extreme poverty declined by 8.1 percentage points. Although the recent gains in poverty reduction extended to both rural and urban localities, gender of household head, and across all the regions (except Eastern Region), there is still a wide urban-rural poverty gap and the three northern regions continue to be the poorest areas in Ghana. In addition, there is evidence of widening income inequality despite the country's remarkable economic growth at an average rate of 8.6% over the past five years. Income inequality, as measured by the Gini Index, has increased in the past seven years to 42.3 from 41.9 in 2005.

8.0 TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The priority interventions for this thematic area focus on: deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reform; strengthening local governance and decentralisation; reducing inequality through creation of special development areas; enhancing public policy development and management; promoting public sector reforms; enhancing development communications; promoting gender equity and women empowerment; fighting corruption and economic crimes; enhancing rule of law and access to justice; ensuring public safety and

security; improving access to rights and entitlements; promoting national culture for development; enhancing international relations for development; and promoting evidence-based decision making.

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 51.8% of the 56 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 3.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 44.6% 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 2015. Overall, a total of 106 plenary sittings and 183 committee sittings were held. Even though the number of sittings declined by 16% compared to those of 2014, the number of bills passed into law increased from 4 in 2014 to 19 in 2015. Parliament also ratified 11 international agreements, passed the 2015 Budget Appropriation Bill and undertook a total of six monitoring visits to ascertain progress of work on approved programmes and projects. Government continued efforts to strengthen the independent governance institutions through increased budgetary allocation and capacity building. The Electoral Commission undertook a number of electoral reforms in response to recommendations from the multi-party Election Reforms Committee set up after the Supreme Court verdict on the 2012 Elections petition.

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

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. Analysis of transfers for 2015 indicated that the total revenue allocated to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 19.7% from GH¢1,009.33 million in 2014 to GH¢1,256.42 million in 2015. This constitutes 3.92% of total government receipts in 2015, compared to 4.08% in 2014. It suggests that the relative share of resources available to MMDAs to implement their activities declined marginally in 2015. Total Central Government transfers, including the DACF, DDF and GOG transfers as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, continued to be low, constituting about 2.24% in 2015 compared to 2.8% in 2014. This and the decline in the relative share of MMDAs personnel in total number of personnel on Government payroll from 7.3% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2015, indicate slow progress towards the attainment of the Government's medium-term objective of enhancing the human resource capacity of the MMDAs whilst ensuring that more resources are transferred from the centre to the MMDAs for implementation of policies, programmes and projects at the local level.

Reducing Inequality through the Creation of Special Development Areas

As part of the strategy to address geographical disparities in development, as well as explore the potential of contiguous areas for long-term development of the country, new special purpose vehicles were proposed to be implemented under the 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 Regional 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 become operational was the Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Progress made so far is limited to the initial phase of developing concept note and initial consultations with the traditional Authorities and people in affected regions in 2014.

The existing special purpose vehicles (including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA) continued to be strengthened. In 2015, Government completed negotiations for the release of funds under Compact II for MiDA. The prime focus of the facility is to make Ghana self-sufficient in energy generation. It is also envisaged to transform Ghana into a net exporter of energy to neighbouring countries in the West Africa sub-region and beyond. An initiative commenced in 2015 to restructure the work of SADA to serve as a vehicle for leveraging private sector investment into the SADA zone. These included the development of a Master plan for the SADA zone, prepare a legislative instrument for SADA and prepare an agriculture investment plan for the SADA zone. Similarly, a process commenced in 2015 to re-structure CEDECOM to position it to effectively bring about socio-economic transformation in the Central Region.

Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

For more efficient discharge of the responsibilities of NDPC, Parliament in 2015 enacted the LI on the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480). The LI on the National Development Planning Act, 1994 (Act 479), is awaiting maturity for enactment. On the other hand, NDPC continued with the process of crafting a long-term development plan for the country in response to the demand by Ghanaians for a blue print to guide national development. The process, which began in 2014, continued with consultations with former Presidents of Ghana, Parliament, chiefs, political parties and other strategic institutions. This culminated in a formal launch of the process on 4 August 2015 by President John Mahama, followed by countrywide regional consultations to solicit views from Ghanaians on the future they want.

Promoting Public Sector Reforms

To ensure the establishment of accurate, reliable and centralized human resource database for informed human resource management decision-making, the Public Services Commission (PSC) continued the development of a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS). As part of this initiative, the PSC undertook Human Resource (HR) Audit of ten (10) selected public service organizations, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Controller and Accountant General's Department. It also developed a comprehensive Human Resource Management (HRM) Policy Framework and Manual for the Public Services and organized capacity building programmes for the governing bodies of some public institutions in 2015. Other activities undertaken to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public services, include the evaluation by Office of Head of Civil Service (OHCS) of the performance of 26 Chief Directors who signed agreements in 2014.

Enhancing Development Communications

With the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution, Ghana has achieved many successes in the area of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. Ghana recorded improvement in the 2015 World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters without Borders. In the latest rankings, Ghana moved up five places from 27 in 2014 to 22 in 2015 out of 180 countries. Ghana's position was better than the position of the United Kingdom (34), South Africa (39), France (38) and United States of America (49), which are perceived to have strong pro-freedom-of-information policies. Ghana, however, remained Africa's second-ranked media-friendly country after Namibia (17).

Government continued the policy of open government by organising 13 'Meet-the-Press' conferences. These were meant to keep the citizens informed about sector development programmes and to promote transparency and accountability in the operations of MDAs and MMDAs. The government also continued to deploy e-Government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project.

Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

The participation of women in public life improved marginally in 2015. The participation rate of women in public life increased from 23% in 2014 to 25.3% in 2015. This notwithstanding it still falls short of the target of at least 40% set under the GSGDA II. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State increased from 21.6% and 21.7% in 2014 to 32% and 23.5% respectively in 2015. However, the percentage of women in Parliament remained unchanged in 2015. The share of female Chief Directors of MDAs increased to 3% and the proportion of female elected members of the Districts Assemblies increased from 7% in 2014 to 10.3% in 2015. The total number of female Judges remained at 28 in 2015, out of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges and 25 were High Court Judges. Through the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), the number of women supported increased from 6,689 in 2014 to 12,378 in 2015.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Following the continuous gains since 2009 in the fight against corruption and economic crimes, the degree to which Ghanaians perceive corruption to exist among public office holders appears to have declined in 2015. The 2015 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International showed that Ghana scored 47 points out of 100 points (cleanest), and ranked 56th out of 168 countries included in the survey. This means Ghana's performance was a marginal decline from the 48 points scored in 2014.

Meanwhile efforts continued to be made to strengthen the domestic anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO to perform their mandate. In 2015 the number of corruption cases received and investigated by CHRAJ increased from 49 to 57 and 18 to 27 in 2015 respectively. EOCO received 430 cases and investigated 397 in 2015. This represented a 92.3% rate of investigation. Out of the 397 cases investigated, 130 were completed whilst the remaining 267 were at various stages of investigation. With the active support and involvement of the Attorney-General's Department, prosecutions were initiated with respect to 24 cases out of which 6 convictions were secured with the remaining 18 cases at various stages of prosecution. In 2015, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament held 32 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 13 recommendations involving retrieval of misappropriated public funds.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Policy interventions continued to be implemented to strengthen the capacity of the legal system to efficiently dispense justice and ensure the rule of law. More lawyers continued to be trained and called to the Bar, whilst the court system continued to be computerized. In 2015, about 254 new lawyers were called to the bar compared to 226 in 2014. A significant number of people continued to use the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism. The proportion of recorded cases settled in 2015 through the ADR increased significantly from 35.8% in 2014 to 65% in 2015. These notwithstanding, the average number of months it took to get judgment on a dispute, increased to seven months in 2015 from six months in 2014.

Ensuring Public Safety and Security

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 decreased by 9.9% from 34,608 in 2014 to 31,170 in 2015. The personnel strength is made up of 23,286 males and 7,884 females representing a ratio of 1:3. The decrease negatively affected the police-population ratio (PPR), which worsened from 1:781 in 2014 to 1:875. The crime data show that reported cases of crime declined by 11.4% from 210,499 in 2014 to 186,434 in 2015. Out of the cases received, 36,138 received prosecution, 16,084 cases gained conviction and 829 were acquitted. In addition, 37,362 cases were closed as undetected whilst 102,691 cases representing 55.1% of the total number of true cases were investigated.

The effort to reduce the outbreak of fire across the country does not seem to be yielding the expected outcomes. The number of recorded cases of fire, increased by 24.2% from 4,712 in 2014 to 6,214 in 2015. This was attributed to the use of poor quality electrical gadgets, non-adherence to fire safety measures by members of the public, absence of proper planning in rapidly growing cities, inappropriate design and development of market centres in the major cities and non-adherence to building codes as well poor storage, handling and transportation of chemicals.

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continued to improve vigilance and the rigid enforcement of immigration laws relating to the entry and exit of foreign nationals. This resulted in a decline in the number of cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit from a high of 1,122 in 2013 to 303 in 2014, then to 289 in 2015.

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 2015 the net recruitment rate into the GAF recorded a shortfall of 13.1%. Meanwhile GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts, with the proportion of personnel deployed for peacekeeping efforts estimated at 16.4% in 2015.

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 2015. Existing state institutions with the responsibility to promote the rights and entitlements of the vulnerable and excluded continue to offer assistance to those in need. The number of reported cases of domestic violence

continued to decline from 17,655 in 2014 to 10,935 in 2015. This represents a 38.1% decline in 2015 compared with 7.9% in 2014. However, the number of reported cases of child trafficking by DOVVSU increased from four in 2014 to 11 in 2015, and that of child abuse increased from four in 2014 to 14 in 2015. Out of the reported cases of child trafficking by DOVVSU, only one received conviction, while six were under investigation. To address human trafficking issues, the Human Trafficking Legislative Instrument was submitted to Parliament for passage.

Promoting National Culture for Development

As part of efforts to promote culture and creative arts, as well as harness our culture for the development of the country, 329 culture for development programmes were organized across the country. The traditional institutional mechanisms for the resolution of chieftaincy disputes were employed in 2015 to reduce recorded chieftaincy disputes across the country from 333 in 2014 to 324. Out of the 324 disputes recorded, 11.1% were resolved, whilst 88.9% were still pending before the Judicial Committees of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs.

Enhancing International Relations for Development

The total number of Ghana's Missions abroad increased from 57 in 2014 to 58 in 2015. They include 51 Missions and 7 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, 14 in Europe, 9 in the Middle East and Asia and 5 in the Americas and the Caribbean. The work of these Missions is enhanced by 58 Honorary Consulates which support in protecting and promoting the interests of Ghana around the world.

In 2015, nine international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. Ghana also participated in a number of high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. They included 12 presidential summits 34 conferences/fora, 16 trade exhibitions, and 3 trade and investment negotiations.

Promoting Evidence-based Decision Making

In response to the growing demand for statistical data and information, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) published a number of statistical reports in 2015, including: Ghana Poverty Mapping Report; Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System Report; Crime Statistics Report; Job Creation Report; Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report; 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings Reports; and the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Gazetteer and Special Report for five regions.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II in 2015, through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The time for the publication of the report remained the same as the time taken to prepare the 2014 report. This is on account of the slow pace at which MDA and MMDA annual progress reports were received for 2015.

9.0 LINKING THE 2014 BUDGET TO GSGDA II

In order to promote ownership of the national budget, the preparation process was made very participatory with citizens and civil society organizations requested, through the print media, to submit memoranda on social and economic issues for consideration in the 2015 Budget. In 2015 the macroeconomic objective of Government was based on the macroeconomic framework provided by GSGDA II (2014-2017), which was in its second year of implementation. A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows worsening inflation, increased interest rates, and continuous weakening of the local currency in 2015.

The estimated resource requirement for implementing the GSGDA II in 2015 was GH¢17,933.76 million, however a total of GH¢16,312.14 million was approved under the 2015 budget for implementation of activities related to GSGDA II by MDAs, representing about 91% of the GSGDA II resource requirement for 2015. The outturn of expenditures, however, shows that GH¢18,549.05 million was actually released for the implementation of activities. This represents a 13.7% increase over the budget initially approved and 3.4% higher than the GSGDA II resource requirement. About 71% of the total release was allocated to activities related to the Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic areas, compared to 69.5% envisaged under the GSGDA II.

Similar to the situation in 2014, budgetary resources were prioritized in favour of activities related to Infrastructure and Human Resource Development, consistent with the requirements of the GSGDA II. However, the relative shares to each thematic area was inconsistent with the requirement of the GSGDA II. Minor misalignment continued to exist, with GOG prioritizing resources away from activities related to infrastructure and human settlement development, oil and gas, and transparent and accountable governance, in favour of activities related to human resource development, whilst DPs prioritised activities in favour of infrastructure and human settlement development, transparent and accountable governance, and ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure for basic services in 2015, excluding tax refunds and foreign financed capital expenditures, amounted to GH¢8,494.24 million, representing 28.01% of total government expenditure and 6.07% of GDP. This represents about 11.8% increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢7,594.34 million (i.e. 22.08% of the total Government expenditure or 5.66% of GDP), and 23.8% increase over the 2014 total actual poverty reduction expenditure. The bulk of the poverty reduction expenditure was allocated to basic education, whilst rural water received the least of 0.15% and the agriculture sector continued to receive less than 1% of the poverty reduction expenditures.

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 137 MMDAs representing 63% of the 216 MMDAs, submitted their 2015 APRs to NDPC for review and feedback in line with the requirement of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents a decline from the 2014 level of 66%.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the Free Metro Mass Transit, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme continued to be implemented by MMDAs in 2015. The review of relevant reports indicates that there was an increase in NHIS coverage. For the second consecutive year, 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 Ashanti Region (18.8%), whilst the lowest was in the Upper West Region (4.4%). In 2015 there was a significant decline of 72% in the number of schoolchildren enjoying free rides on MMT buses compared with a 59% increase in 2014. Reasons include the high breakdown of buses plying those routes and increasingly more schools making provision for buses for picking up their students.

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). The relative importance of the DACF in funding activities under the MMDAs level continued to go down. In 2015 the major sources of financing MMDAs activities were grants from Donor support (33%) followed by other sources including the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Urban Development Grant (UDG) (24.1%), IGF (18.6%) and GOG transfers (16.6%). HIPC transfer was 0.2% and contributed the least to the overall resource envelope of MMDAs. The 20 best performing MMDAs were able to generate funds internally to the level of about 58% of their total revenue, whilst the 20 worst performing MMDAs had less than 1% of their total revenue being Internally Generated Funds.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2015 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 2015. It is the second assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the fourteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

The GSGDA II is the fourth in the series of medium-term national development agenda implemented over the past 15 years. It outlines policies and strategies to be implemented to achieve the objectives underlying the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2014-2020, otherwise known as the *Agenda for Transformation*. It builds on the successes as well as the lessons learnt from the implementation of the predecessor medium-term national development policy framework, GSGDA I (2010-2013). It informs the sector and district medium-term plans prepared by the MDAs and MMDAs, which form the basis for the annual national budget. It has seven thematic areas aligned to the three priority areas of the President’s Agenda for Transformation as follows:

Table 1.1: President’s Agenda for Transformation

President’s Priority Areas	GSGDA II Thematic Areas
1. Putting the People First	6. Human development, productivity and employment
2. A Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability 2. Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector 3. Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management
3. Expanding Infrastructure	5. Infrastructure and human settlements development 4. Oil and gas development
4. Transparent and Accountable Governance	7. Transparent, responsive and accountable governance

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

- Performance of indicators against targets;
- 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 2015 APR is presented in 10 chapters. Chapter One provides the background to the report, as well as overview of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities undertaken in 2015, including the dissemination of the 2014 APR and Parliamentary Special Committee on Poverty Reduction’s hearings on the APRs. 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 seven 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. The appendix tables present summaries of indicator achievements against targets for each thematic area.

1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2014 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2014 APR were distributed to all key stakeholders including the Presidency, Parliament, Development Partners (DPs), MDAs and MMDAs. The objectives for distributing the 2014 APR to key stakeholders include:

- Informing the implementing agencies, especially the MDAs and MMDAs, on the progress they have made in achieving the GSGDA II targets, with the review to taking the necessary remedial actions when necessary;
- Providing the necessary information to institutions responsible for exercising oversight on the implementation of government policies, especially Office of the President and Parliament, to perform their mandate;
- Promoting awareness on the content of the 2014 APR;
- Obtaining feedback from stakeholders to strengthen the preparation of the 2015 APR; and
- Maintaining stakeholder ownership of the development results.

Additionally, as part of the process of improving dissemination, the 2014 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

1.3 OVERSIGHT FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GSGDA II

As part of the accountability mechanism in place for the implementation of the GSGDA II, Parliament has instituted a process that allows Ministers of State with the responsibility for implementing the interventions outlined in the GSGDA II to account for the progress made in their respective Ministries as outlined in the APRs.

In January 2015, the 2013 APR was laid on the floor of Parliament and was referred to Parliament's Special Committee for Poverty Reduction for their consideration and subsequent report to the plenary for debate. In March 2015, NDPC had a meeting with the Committee to discuss the findings of the report with the view to assisting the Committee to highlight the key issues to be raised as they engaged the various ministries. The Committee hearings on the 2013 APR with the MDAs could not be completed in 2015 due to changes in the leadership and composition of the Committee.

1.4 PREPARING THE 2015 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)

1.4.1 The Process

The process for preparing the 2015 APR was participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. The involvement of the MDAs in the preparation of the APR is essential to ensure

ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress in the implementation of the GSGDA II at the sector and district levels.

The preparation of the APR was 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 in the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes using the agreed set of national indicators. Technical staff of NDPC provided support to the technical experts, as well as coordinated the collation of data for the preparation of the report.

Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. An inception meeting was held with the MDAs to review the data requirements for the 2015 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 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 final validation by stakeholders, including the MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, think tanks, private sector and academia. The final Annual Progress Report (APR) was submitted to the governing board of NDPC for approval. Throughout the APR preparation process, weekly review meetings were held by the drafting team to address promptly emerging issues before they derailed the schedule for preparation of the report.

1.4.2 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 2015 APR remain relatively the same as previous years. Availability of up-to-date and accurate data continued to pose a challenge to the preparation of the 2015 APR. Other challenges 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;
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies; and
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly at the MDAs levels. This makes harmonisation of data and alignment to other government processes difficult.

As part of the efforts to address these challenges, several changes were introduced:

- 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.

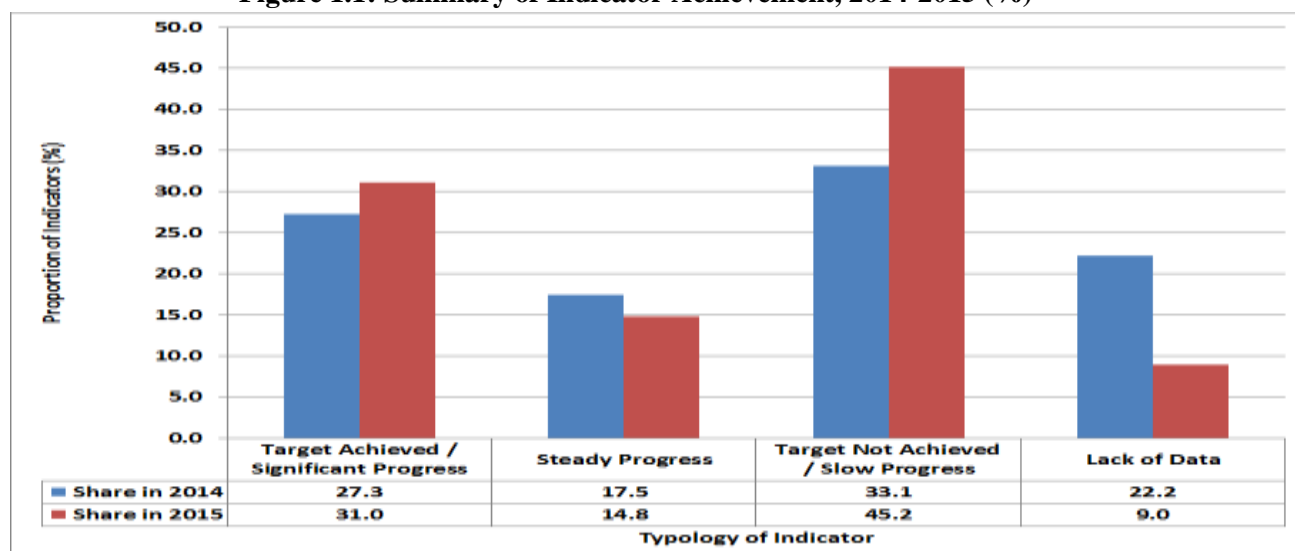
1.5 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE – STATUS OF CORE SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2015

Assessment of progress in the implementation of the GSGDA II is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing key interventions outlined in the GSGDA II. In situations where indicators fail to achieve their targets, assessment of underlying reforms in the intervention 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, whilst “significant progress” is used when an indicator does not have a target but current status represents a marked improvement over the preceding year. 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 a target, but its current status is worse than in the preceding year. “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 marginal progress over the preceding year.

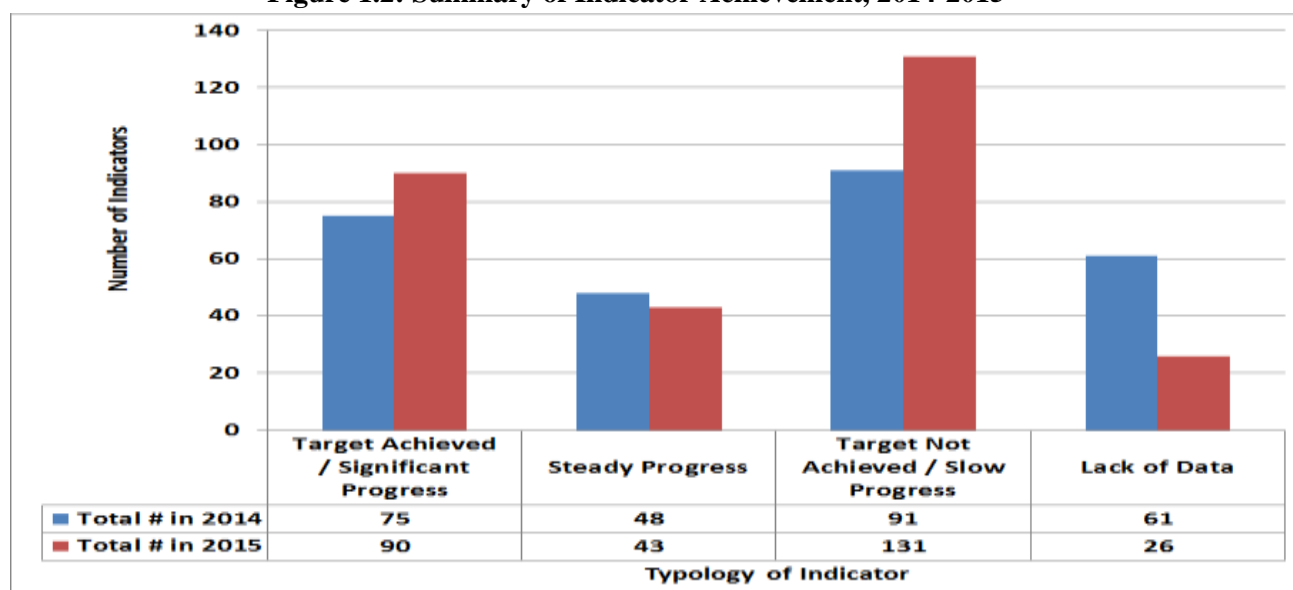
A total of 290 indicators were assessed in 2015, of which about 31% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 27.3% in 2014, while 14.8% made steady progress compared to 17.5% in 2014. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress, increased from 33.1% in 2014 to 45.2% in 2015, while the number of indicators without data declined from 22.2% in 2014 to 9% in 2015 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2). The decline in the number of indicators without data is due to the increased capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to collect data on the new indicators adopted for the GSGDA II

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2015 (%)



Source: Computed, 2015

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2015



Source: Computed, 2015

The overall progress made in 2015 based on the assessment of the indicators could therefore be concluded as below average, however an improvement over the 2014 performance. The source of the gains in performance in 2015 is attributed to the improvement in the indicators in the macroeconomic stability, agriculture modernization, infrastructure development and human resource development thematic areas. The performance of the indicators in the private sector competitiveness, oil and gas development, and transparent and accountable governance thematic areas was better in 2014 than in 2015. 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 2015

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2015	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2014	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2014	2015
Macroeconomic Stability	6	1	13	0	20	20	25.0	35.0
Private Sector Competitiveness	8	0	13	1	22	22	40.9	36.4
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	23	5	41	10	79	69	24.0	35.1
Oil and Gas Development	3	2	6	0	11	11	54.5	45.5
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	12	11	16	1	40	40	37.5	57.5
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	26	7	17	12	62	62	52.2	53.2
Transparent and Accountable Governance	12	17	25	2	56	51	68.6	51.8
TOTAL	90	43	131	26	290	275	43.4	45.0

Source: Computed, 2015

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.

Government continued the implementation of the “Economic and Financial Policies for the Medium Term, 2015-2017 (otherwise known as the *“Home-Grown Policies”*) in 2015 to address the emerging economic challenges, and the three-year Extended Credit Facility of the IMF. The *“Home-Grown Policies”* anchors the macroeconomic policies of 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 MMDA

To consolidate the gains made in 2014 and leverage the potential of the economy for accelerated growth, the 2015 National Budget was prepared with a focus on securing the bright medium-term prospects of the economy. The interventions prioritised in the budget were aimed at creating the enabling environment for inclusive growth, value addition, and diversification. The key elements of the macroeconomic interventions outlined in the 2015 National Budget to achieve the objectives above included:

- building up foreign reserves from the three months import cover to a minimum of four months cover in the medium-term and improve stability in the foreign exchange market;
- ensuring fiscal prudence, managing volatilities for a smooth near-term and debt sustainability through improved revenue mobilization and rationalizing, and enhancing the efficiency of public expenditures; and
- 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 2015

The long-term objective of Government’s economic development strategy under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2014-2020 and the GSGDA II, 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 included average real GDP growth rate of at least 10.6% to achieve and sustain per capita income levels consistent with Government's long-term vision.

In 2015, however, per capita GDP was projected in the GSGDA II to reach at least US\$1,816.54, with a projected real GDP growth rate (oil inclusive) of at least 9.5% 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 2015 was Industry, which was projected to grow at 10.5%, followed by the Services at 9.9% and Agriculture at 5.9%.

In line with the medium-term macroeconomic policies under the GSGDA II, the following macroeconomic targets were set in the 2015 Budget Statement:

- Non-oil real GDP growth of 2.7%;
- Overall real GDP (including oil) growth of 3.9%;
- An end year inflation target of 11.5%;
- Overall budget deficit equivalent to 6.5% of GDP; and
- Gross international reserves of not less than 4 months of import cover of goods and services.

Developments in both the domestic and global economic environment necessitated a revision of the macroeconomic framework and targets in the 2015 Budget as follows:

- overall real GDP growth was revised from 3.9% to 3.5%;
- non-oil real GDP growth was revised from 2.7% to 2.3%;
- end-year inflation was revised from 11.5% to 13.7%;
- overall budget deficit target revised from 6.5% of GDP to 7.3%; and
- Gross International Reserves were projected to remain at not less than 3 months of import cover of goods and services.

Assessment of progress in 2015 shows an overall real GDP growth rate of 3.9% compared with 8.2% target set under the GSGDA II and 3.5% under the revised 2015 national budget. Though this represents an increase in nominal GDP from GH¢112,611 million (US\$38,552 million) in 2014 to GH¢138,747.8 million (US\$39,307.87 million) in 2015, it translates to about 6% decline in the per capita GDP from US\$1,426 in 2014 to US\$1,340.40 in 2015. It also fell short of the GSGDA II target of, least US\$1,816.54 in 2015 by 35.5% and that of the budget of US\$1,475.90 by 10.1%.

Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2015 fell short of the GSGDA II and the 2014 outturn, it exceeded the revised budget target of 3.5%, global economic growth rate of 3.1% for 2014 and the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average growth rate of 3.4%. The non-oil real GDP growth increased from 4.0% to 4.1% during the period, with overall GDP growth rate driven mainly by the Services and Agriculture sectors, which recorded an average growth rate of 5.2% and 2.5% respectively (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2012-2015

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2012	Indicator Status in 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 GSGDA II target	Indicator target in 2015 (Budget)	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,607.25*	1,841	1,426	1,816.54	1,475.9	1,340.4	Target not achieved
2. Nominal GDP (US\$' mil)	41,643.89*	48,654	38,552	50,439.98	40,838.15	39,307.87	
3. Nominal GDP (GH¢' mil)	74,959.05*	93,416	112,611	141,234.58	134,073	138,747.8	
4. Population (in million)	25.91	26.43	27.04	27.767	27.67	27.67	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	8.8*	7.3	4.0	9.5	3.5	3.9	Target achieved
6. Real Sectoral growth rate (%)							
- Broad Agriculture	2.3	5.7	4.6	5.9	3.6	2.5	Target not achieved
- Broad Industry	11	6.6	-0.3	10.5	1.2	1.0	
- Broad Services	11	10	5.7	9.9	4.9	5.2	
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)							
- Broad Agriculture	22.9	22.4	21.5	19.8	21.5	20.2	Steady progress
- Broad Industry	28.0	27.8	26.6	29.6	25.9	26.6	
- Broad Services	49.1	49.8	50.1	50.7	52.6	53.2	

Source: MOF/GSS, 2015

NB: *=Revised

2.2.2 Sector Growth Projections

i. Agriculture

The medium-term objective in this sector under the 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 5.9% in 2015. However, on the account of poor performance in the cocoa and fisheries sub-sector, the target was revised significantly downward to 3.6% in the 2015 budget.

Assessment of progress in 2015 shows an overall growth rate of 2.5%. This falls short of the target set under the GSGDA II and 2015 budget statement, and also below the 2014 outturn of 4.6%. The decline is attributed largely to the poor performance of the cocoa sub-sector which contracted by negative 2.3% compared to the 2014 growth rate of 4.3%. The livestock and forestry and logging sub-sectors, on the other hand, maintained their performance for 2014 and exceeded their respective 2015 budget targets of 3% and 3.3% respectively. However, the livestock sub-sector was unable to achieve the 2015 target set under the GSGDA II (Table 2.2).

ii. Industry

The Industry sector was projected to play a pivotal role for the attainment of the accelerated job creation and economic transformation envisaged under the GSGDA II. The sector was projected to grow at 10.5% under the GSGDA II, driven largely by improved agro-processing, including increasing the share of cocoa processed locally and oil palm processing; 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. However due to the poor performance of the manufacturing sub-sector arising out of the high utility cost and electricity challenges, and the oil and gas production challenges, the target for the sector was revised significantly downward to 3.3% in the 2015 national budget and further to 1% in the revised budget.

Assessment of progress in 2015 shows sectoral growth rate of 1.2%, compared to an outturn of 0.8% recorded in 2014. This fell short of the target of 10.5% set under the GSGDA II, however it exceeded the target of 1% set under the revised 2015 budget. The main drivers of the growth are water and sewerage (21.5 %), manufacturing (2.2%) and construction (2.1%). The electricity and the mining sub-sectors declined by 10.2% and 2.2% respectively. The decline in the mining sub-sector was largely due to a fall in gold and oil production as a result of a slump in global commodity prices.

Table 2.2: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2011-2015

Economic Activity By Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 GSGDA Target	2015 Budget Target	2015 outturn
REAL GDP GROWTH	15	8.8	7.6	4	9.5	3.5	3.9
1. AGRICULTURE	0.8	2.3	5.2	4.6	5.9	3.6	2.5
1.1 Crops	3.7	0.8	5.9	5.7	6.7	4.1	2.0
o/w Cocoa	14	-9.5	2.6	4.3	5.2	3	-2.3
1.2 Livestock	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	3.3	5.3
1.3 Forestry and logging	-14	6.8	4.6	3.8	0.8	1.1	3.9
1.4 Fishing	-8.7	9.1	5.7	-5.6	5.2	1.2	1.3
2. INDUSTRY	41.6	11	6.6	0.8	10.5	3.3	1.0
2.1 Mining and quarrying	206.5	16.4	11.6	3.2	14.9	3	-2.2
o/w Crude Oil	-	21.6	18	4.5	16.1	-1.8	0.9
2.2 Manufacturing	17	2	-0.5	-0.8	6.9	0.5	2.2
2.3 Electricity	-0.8	11.1	16.3	0.3	12.5	-0.7	-10.2
2.4 Water and Sewerage	2.9	2.2	-1.6	-1.1	3.9	1.7	21.5
2.5 Construction	17.2	16.4	8.6	0	9.2	4.9	2.1
3. SERVICES	9.4	11	10	5.6	9.9	1.2	5.2
3.1 Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	11	5.8	14.5	1.6	6.7	0.5	9.7
3.2 Hotels and Restaurants	3.6	5.7	24.6	-1.2	13.0	3.5	1.5
3.2 Transport and Storage	11	9.8	-0.5	0.3	9.5	21.2	3.0
3.4 Information and Communication	17	41.8	24.5	38.4	17.9	5	13.4
3.5 Financial and Insurance Activities	1	21.9	23.2	22.9	14.5	1.7	3.2
3.6 Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	14	13.1	-17.5	-1.5	7.4	2.1	7.7
3.7 Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	7.4	4.2	8.4	-4.7	5.9	2.4	1.4
3.8 Education	3.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	0.5	7.9
3.9 Health and Social Work	5	10.9	7.8	-1.7	7.7	2.1	11.5
3.10 Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	13	4	36.5	-1.6	8.1	2.1	-5.0

Source: GSS, 2015

iii. Services

The growth of the Services sector that is envisaged under the 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 the increasing demand by the growing middle class.

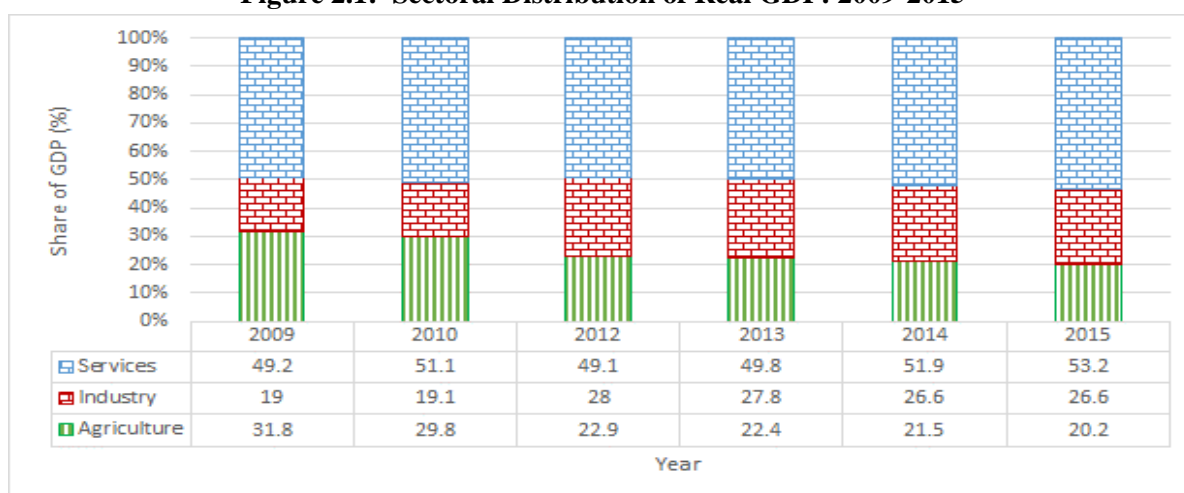
The sector was projected to grow at 9.9% in 2015 under the GSGDA II and 1.2% in the 2015 Budget. However, on account of the positive medium-term outlook of the sector, arising out of the continuous improvements in: (i) the global financial environment; (ii) transportation and

storage; and (iii) performance of the domestic financial sub-sector and the ICT, the target was revised upwards to 4.9% in the 2015 revised national budget. The assessment of progress shows sectoral growth rate of 5.2% compared to outturn of 5.6% in 2014. This falls short of the target set under the GSGDA II, but it exceeded the target set under the revised 2015 budget. The major sources of the growth in this sector include information and communication (13.4%), trade, repairs of vehicles and household goods (9.7%), and health and social work (11.5%). Financial and insurance services, this time round, recorded an outturn of 3.2% compared with 22.9% recorded in 2014.

2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

Over the GSGDA II 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; development of an integrated aluminium industry on the back of adequate and affordable energy supply, etc. are projected to have great prospects for the long-term industrial transformation of the economy. The outturn in 2015 shows that the Service sector continued to dominate the economy with its contribution to GDP increasing from 51.9% in 2014 to 53.2% in 2015 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009-2015



Source: MOF/GSS, 2015

The share of Agriculture sector continued to reduce from 21.5% to 20.2%, whilst the share of the Industry sector remained unchanged at 26.6% in 2015. Although the pattern of changes in the Service and Agriculture sectors is consistent with what was envisaged under the GSGDA II, the anticipated high productivity in the Agriculture sector and the expanded Industry sector driven by the manufacturing sub-sectors, are not being attained.

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall goal of macroeconomic stability, policies and strategies to be pursued in 2015 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 2015 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 2015 was to support economic transformation, which required targeting low and stable inflation; supporting competitive exchange rate relative to the 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 discussed as follows:

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 2015 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 Bank of Ghana (BOG) in coordination with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) continued to implement set of fiscal and monetary policies to bring down inflation. The Bank of Ghana's framework for conducting monetary policy is Inflation Targeting (IT), in which the central bank uses the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) as the primary policy tool to set the monetary policy stance and anchor inflation expectations in the economy. The expectation of a tight fiscal stance, sustained stability in the foreign exchange market, tight credit conditions, and continued improvement in the electricity supply, was projected to drive down inflation to the 2015 target of 13.7%.

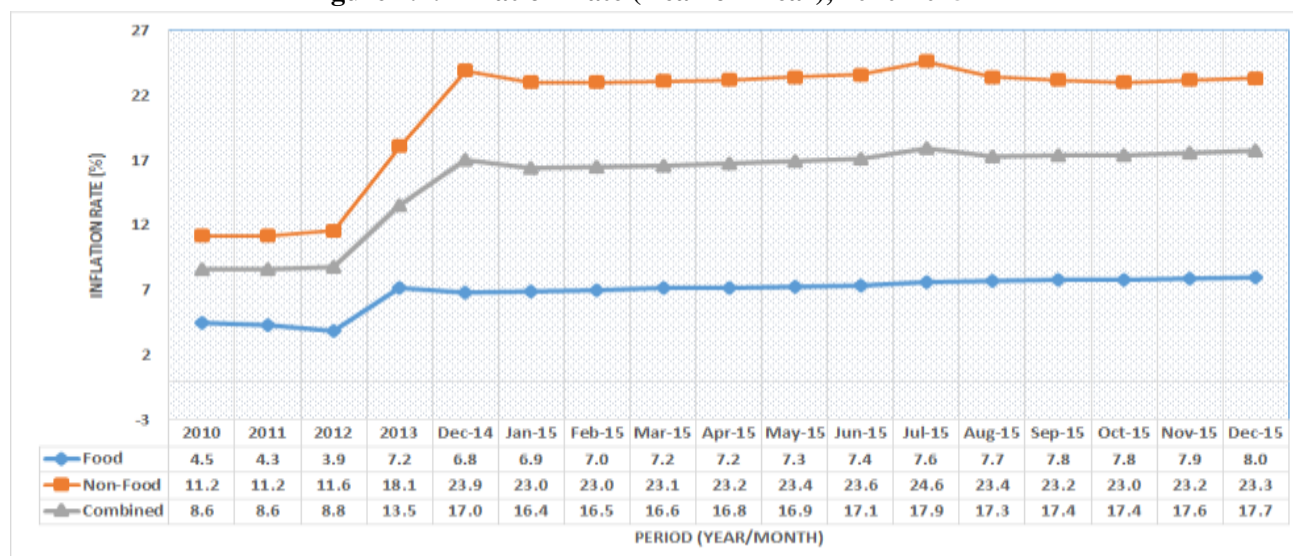
The outturn in consumer inflation in 2015 however shows an increase in year-on-year inflation from 17% in 2014 to 17.7% in 2015. This exceeded the revised end-year target of 13.7%, and thereby putting at risk the chance of attaining the BOG medium-term target of 8.0±2.0%. The increase was attributed mainly to the pass through effect of upward adjustments in utilities and fuel prices, upward adjustments in transport fares as well as the depreciation of the cedi. The rise in headline inflation rate at the end of 2015 mainly reflected increase in food inflation. The food inflation rate rose from 7.4% in June to 8% in December 2015, whilst non-food inflation decreased marginally from 23.6% to 23.3% during the same period.

Box 1: Drivers of Inflation in 2015

The increase in inflation was mainly due to the following:

- i. The pass-through effects of the high depreciation of the cedi.
- ii. An increase in petroleum prices and transportation cost to 27%, as government deregulated the petroleum sector to remove subsidies.
- iii. An increase in education cost to 26%.
- iv. High upward adjustment in utility tariffs to 24.3%.

Figure 2.2: Inflation Rate (Year-on-Year), 2010-2015



Source: GSS, 2015

Meanwhile Money supply (M2+) reduced from 36.8% (GH¢9,906.1 million) at the end of December 2014 to 26.1% (GH¢9,608.2 million) at the end of December 2015. The decline in the growth of M2+ was mainly due to the decline in foreign currency deposits, with support from demand deposits. The foreign currency deposits reported in 2015 declined by 24.5% whilst Net Domestic Assets grew by 51.6%. The growth in the net claims on government for 2015 slowed as a result of restrictions imposed on gross credit to government under the IMF programme.

Table 2.3: Summary of Status of Selected Macroeconomic Indicators (2013-2015)

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	2014	2015 Target*	2015 Status	Progress
Inflation rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	13.7%	17.7%	Target not achieved
Percentage change in exchange rate (US\$/Cedi)	14.5%	31.2%	4%	15.66%	Target not achieved
Interest Rate (91-day T-bills)	18.8%	25.8%	20%	23.1%	Target not achieved
Market capitalisation	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	NA	GH¢57,116.87	Slow progress
Lending rate	26% (Lending)	29.0%	25%	27.50%	Target not achieved
Credit to the private sector as a percentage of DMB	40.73%	42.0%	NA	30.8%	Slow progress

Source: BOG, 2015 & GSE, 2015 *NB: Targets here are those set by the GSGDA II Results Framework

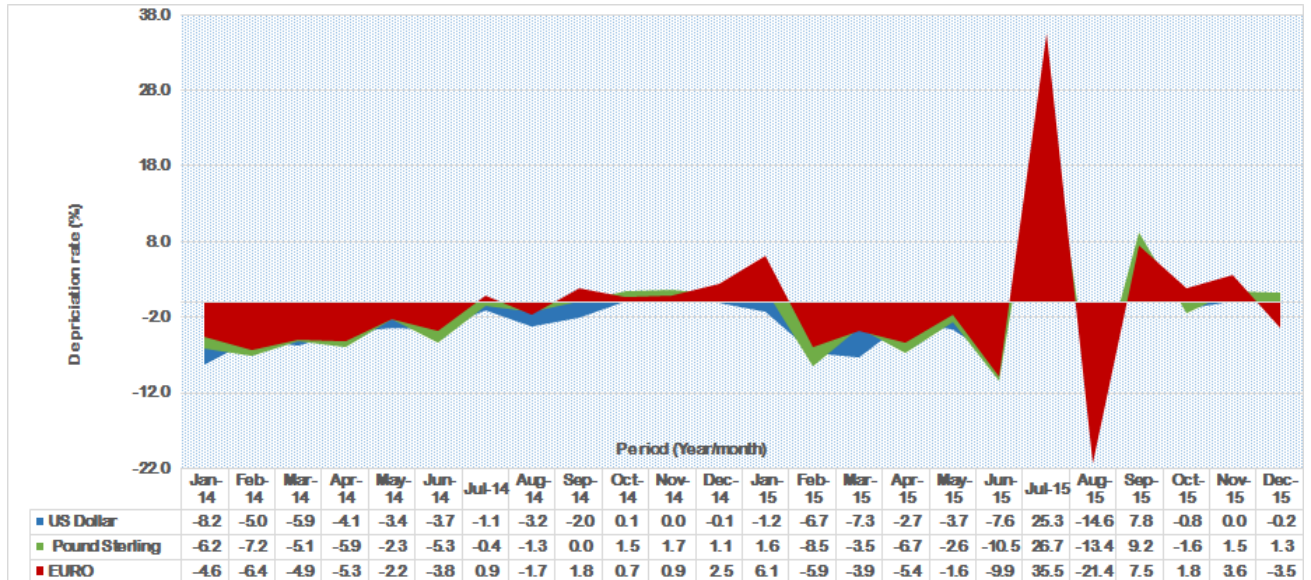
Percentage Change in Exchange Rate

The current market-based exchange rate strategy is consistent with the Inflation Targeting Framework of BOG with an overall objective of price stability. This is derived from 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. Within this context, the priority exchange rate interventions under the GSGDA II are focused on ensuring a stable exchange rate regime capable of supporting the export sector and the overall economic development of the country.

In 2015 the performance of the Ghana cedi in the interbank and forex bureau markets was mixed. The Ghana cedi lost value against the major currencies during the first half of the year but traded relatively stable in the third quarter up to the end of the year. In the Inter-Bank market, the cedi

depreciated cumulatively by 15.66%, 11.51% and 6.15% against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro respectively (Table 2.4 & Figure 2.3). This compares with a depreciation rate of 31.3%, 26.3% and 20.5% against the US dollar, the pound sterling and the euro, respectively in 2014.

Figure 2.3: Developments in Interbank Forex Market, 2014-2015 (%)

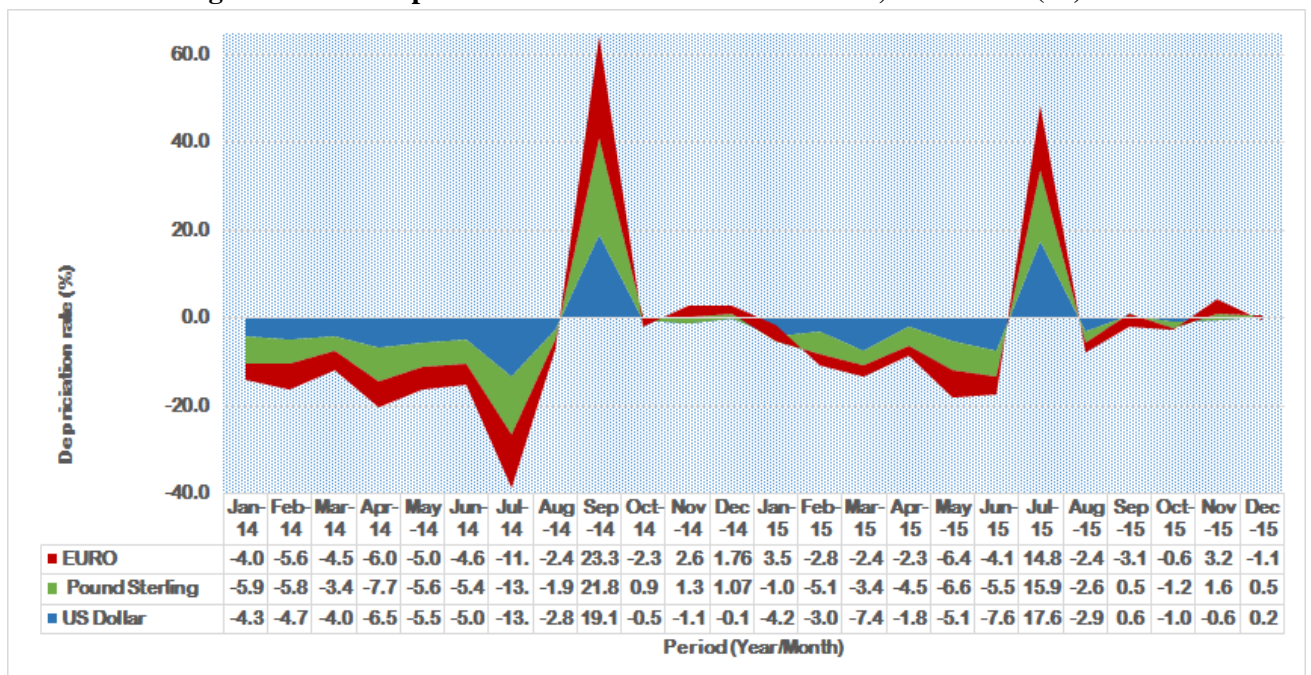


Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015

Note: - = depreciation; + = appreciation

Developments in the forex bureau market were similar to those in the interbank market. The Ghana cedi depreciated by 16.01% against the US dollar, 12.57% against the pound sterling and 5.10% against the euro at the end of 2015. This compares favourably with the depreciation rates of 27.64% against the US dollar, 24.49% against the pound sterling and 20.21% against the euro recorded at the end of 2014.

Figure 2.4: Developments in the Forex Bureaux Market, 2014-2015 (%)



Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015

Note: - = depreciation; + = appreciation

The month-on-month percentage change in the exchange rate of the cedi against the US dollar shows that the worst performance occurred during the period February-June, when the cedi, cumulatively, lost nearly 20% of its value to the US dollar, both at the interbank and forex bureau markets. It however made significant gains during the last quarter of the year when it cumulatively gained about 6.6% of its value at the interbank market but recorded marginal depreciation of 0.77% at the forex bureau market (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). The currency speculation that partly brought the shortage of foreign exchange in the economy in June was virtually absent in July, as the Central Bank intervened to abate the volatility in the market.

The announcement of US\$20 million intervention a day by the Central Bank, the successful reviews by the IMF team leading to release of the bailout package, proceeds from the US\$1 billion dollar Eurobond, and the US\$1.8 billion cocoa syndicate loan, all contributed significantly in reducing the depreciation rate, especially during the fourth quarter. In July, the cedi traded strongly in both the interbank and forex bureau markets and gained between 15% and 36% of its value against all the trading currencies. It remained relatively stable in September, October and November before depreciating marginally in December (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Foreign Exchange Rates (GH¢ per Currency), 2014-2015

Month	Interbank Market					Forex Bureaux Market		
	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	EURO	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	EURO
2012 Dec	1.88	3.0574	2.4769	0.0219	2.0585	1.9628	3.106	2.555
2013								
January	1.884	3.0237	2.5646	0.0209	2.0853	1.9358	3.0777	2.5627
February	1.8864	2.9065	2.5108	0.0207	2.056	1.9389	2.9728	2.5755
March	1.901	2.9229	2.476	0.0205	2.0336	1.9443	2.9241	2.5491
April	1.9126	3.0208	2.5235	0.0201	2.1002	1.9689	3.0205	2.58
May	1.9408	2.978	2.5691	0.0195	2.066	2.0014	3.035	2.5996
June	1.9469	3.0919	2.6506	0.0202	2.1007	2.0877	3.1841	2.7209
July	1.9494	3.1089	2.7228	0.0203	2.1431	2.1114	3.1932	2.7414
August	1.9559	3.229	2.8452	0.0203	2.143	2.1277	3.2514	2.7918
September	1.9608	3.3958	2.8829	0.0203	2.2091	2.1637	3.4109	2.8755
October	2.0291	3.389	2.9688	0.0206	2.2595	2.2044	3.4986	2.9955
November	2.0822	3.5196	2.9715	0.0204	2.2971	2.3136	3.6896	3.0959
December	2.2	3.6715	3.0982	0.0206	2.4383	2.3457	3.7641	3.1664
Cum. Depreciation rate (%)	-14.55	-16.73	-20.05	6.31	-15.58	-16.32	-17.48	-19.31
2014								
January	2.3975	3.916	3.2469	0.0234	2.6518	2.4505	4.0005	3.2982
February	2.5232	4.2197	3.4676	0.0247	2.8415	2.5727	4.2459	3.4932
March	2.68	4.4478	3.6479	0.0261	3.0219	2.6796	4.3946	3.6586
April	2.7939	4.7251	3.8509	0.0272	3.1622	2.8666	4.7628	3.8932
May	2.892	4.8375	3.9393	0.0285	3.2279	3.0346	5.0455	4.0973
June	3.0016	5.108	4.0934	0.0296	3.3684	3.1955	5.3346	4.2932
July	3.0337	5.1297	4.0583	0.0295	3.3354	3.6868	6.1541	4.8732
August	3.1333	5.1949	4.1278	0.0302	3.4239	3.7941	6.2714	4.9937
September	3.1973	5.1942	4.0566	0.0293	3.3625	3.1864	5.1473	4.05
October	3.1955	5.1175	4.0303	0.0296	3.343	3.2028	5.1028	4.145
November	3.1955	5.0341	3.9933	0.0471	3.3211	3.2378	5.0382	4.0382
December	3.2001	4.9791	3.8959	0.0269	3.24	3.2418	4.985	3.9682
Cum. Depreciation rate (%)	-31.25	-26.26	-20.48	-23.42	-24.74	-27.64	-24.49	-20.21
2015								
January	3.2401	4.8986	3.6705	0.0275	3.521	3.3846	5.0359	3.8323
February	3.4745	5.356	3.9001	0.0292	3.643	3.4887	5.3082	3.9418
March	3.7472	5.5483	4.0582	0.0312	3.8697	3.7682	5.4973	4.04

Month	Interbank Market					Forex Bureaux Market		
	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	EURO	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	EURO
April	3.8493	5.9483	4.2917	0.0324	4.1039	3.8364	5.7537	4.1332
May	3.9976	6.1048	4.3609	0.0322	4.2255	4.0414	6.1623	4.4141
June	4.3274	6.8208	4.8424	0.0354	4.6697	4.3741	6.5241	4.6023
July	3.4546	5.3818	3.5733	0.0287	3.5634	3.718	5.6275	4.010
August	4.0456	6.2173	4.5446	0.0315	4.2113	3.83	5.7775	4.110
September	3.7545	5.6956	4.2257	0.0314	3.8673	3.807	5.751	4.240
October	3.7854	5.7858	4.1526	0.0313	3.8224	3.8455	5.82	4.2675
November	3.7861	5.7009	4.0074	0.0309	3.6738	3.869	5.729	4.136
December	3.7944	5.6265	4.1514	0.0315	3.8345	3.8596	5.7015	4.1815
Cum. Depreciation rate (%)	-15.66	-11.51	-6.15	-14.60	-15.50	-16.01	-12.57	-5.10

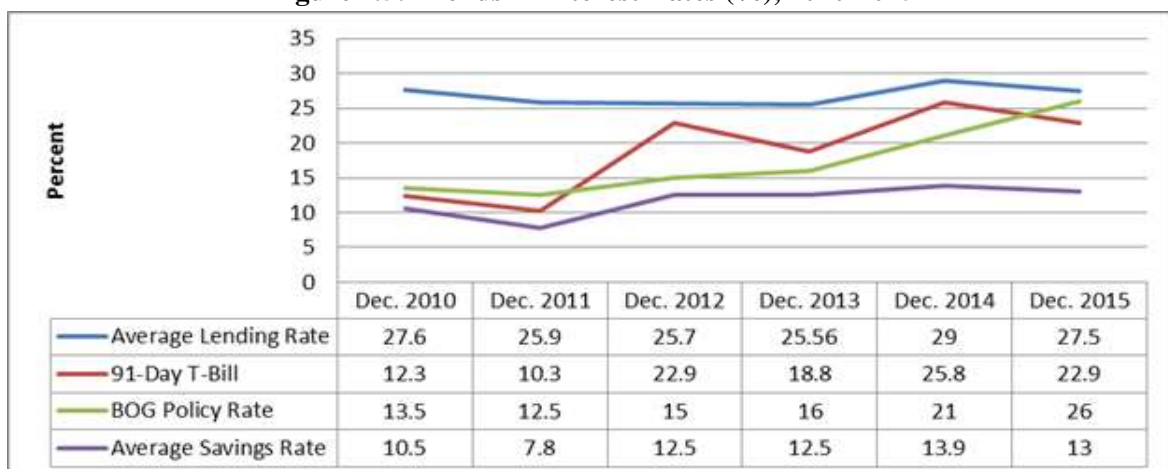
Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015

Interest Rates

The priority interventions under the GSGDA II in this policy area are aimed at ensuring reduction in the interest rate spreads to enable the private sector access funds at competitive rates for investment whilst encouraging savings. During the year under review, the Monetary Policy Committee once again reviewed the policy rate (MPR) by 500 basis points (i.e. 100 basis points each in May, September and November, and 200 basis points in August). This was in response to the rising inflation and elevated inflation expectation. These upward adjustments resulted in an increase in the policy rate from 21% at the end of December 2014 to 26% by the end of December 2015. In contrast to 2014, the average interest rate on the 91-day and 182-day Treasury bills indicated a year on year decline of 267 bps and 199 bps respectively to 23.12% and 24.4%.

Similarly, the nominal average lending rates in the banking sector declined from the 29% in 2014 to 27.5% in 2015 contrary to the widely held view that increased policy rate automatically translates to higher lending rate (Figure 2.5). This phenomenon could be attributed to the slowing down in demand for credit arising out of the decline in economic activities during the year under review. In 2015, the annual growth in banks' outstanding credit to the public and private institutions showed a decline on year-on-year basis. In real terms, growth in outstanding credit declined from 21.4% in 2014 to 6.2% in 2015.

Figure 2.5: Trends in Interest Rates (%), 2010-2015



Source: BOG, 2015

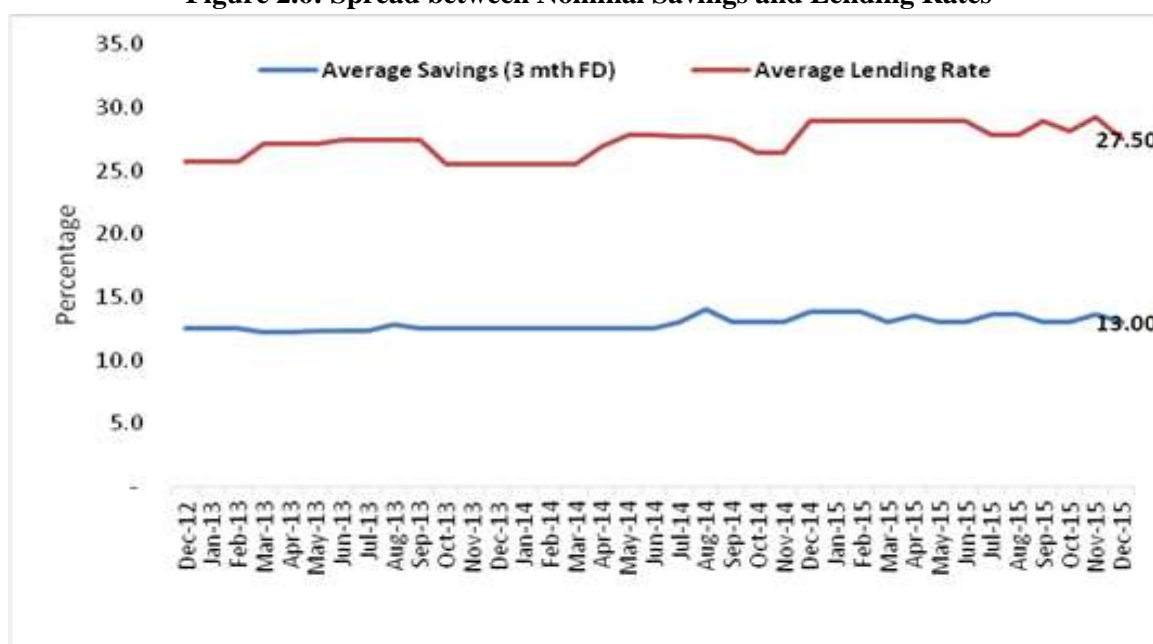
Table 2.5: Trends in Interest Rate, 2010-2015

Indicator	Type	Dec. 2010	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Jun. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jun. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jun. 2015	Dec. 2015
Average Lending rate	Nominal	27.6	25.9	25.7	27.13	25.56	27.9	29	26.25	27.5
	Real	19.0	17.3	16.86	15.53	12.06	12.9	12	9.2	9.8
Policy Rate	Nominal	13.5	12.5	15.0	16	16	21	21	22	26
	Real	4.9	3.9	6.16	4.4	2.5	6	5	4.9	8.3
Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	12.3	10.3	22.9	22.9	18.8	24.1	25.8	25.17	23.1
	Real	3.7	1.7	14.06	11.35	5.3	9.1	10.8	8.0	5.4
Savings rate	Nominal	10.5	7.8	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.0
	Real	1.9	-0.8	3.7	0.7	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-3.65	-4.7
Interest Rate Spreads (Average lending rate –Saving Rate)	Nominal	17.1	18.1	13.2	14.83	13.06	15.4	15.1	12.8	14.5
Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate	Nominal	14.13	13.43	10.7	11.13	9.56	6.9	8	4.25	1.5
Average Lending Rate – T-bill Rate	Nominal	15.35	15.63	2.8	4.18	6.76	3.8	3.2	1.08	4.4

Source: BOG, 2015

Meanwhile average savings rate which has been on the upward trend since 2011 recorded marginal decline from 13.9% in 2014 to 13% in 2015. However, the average 3-month time deposit rate increased by 68 bps to 13%, leading to a reduction in the spread between the borrowing and lending rates from 15.1% in 2014 to 14.5% in 2015.

Figure 2.6: Spread between Nominal Savings and Lending Rates



Source: BOG, 2015

2.2.1.2 Improve Access to financial services

Credit to the private sector as a percentage of DMB (Deposit Money Banks) total credit is the key indicator to measure progress of the objective to improve access to financial services. The growth in banks' outstanding credit to the public and private institutions in December 2015 showed a downward trend, on year-on-year basis. According to the BOG 2015 Annual report, this may be attributed to the position taken by some of the banks to slow down on the granting of new loans and to improve upon their non-performing loan levels through improvements in loans recovery.

In nominal terms, banks' outstanding credit recorded a year-on-year growth of 24.9% as at the end of 2015, compared with 42.1% recorded in 2014. At the end of 2015 outstanding credit stood at GH¢30,099.12 million as against GH¢24,101.85 million in 2014. In real terms, the growth of credit to the public and private sectors recorded a modest annual growth of 5.8% in 2015, compared to 21.9% in 2014. The private sector accounted for 81.7% of total outstanding loans at the end of 2015, compared to 87.3% at the end of 2014.

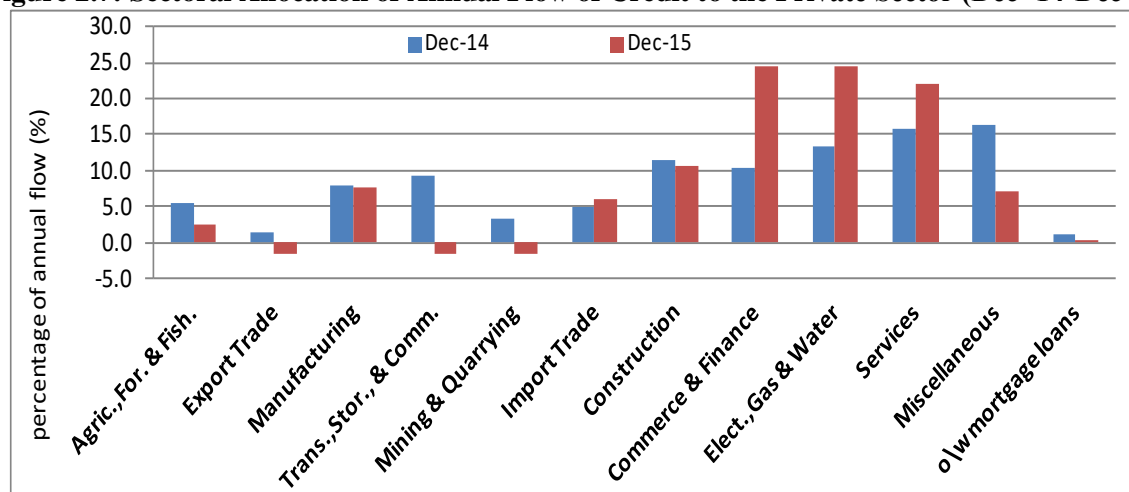
The major beneficiary sectors of annual flow of private sector credit were Commerce and Finance (24.5%), Electricity, Gas and Water (24.4%), Services (22.1%), Construction (10.7%) and Manufacturing (7.7%), which collectively accounted for 89.4% at the end of December 2015 compared with 66.6% in December 2014 (Figure 2.7).

Table 2.6: Monetary Indicators (GH¢' million)

	Levels			(Year-on-Year)					
	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	As at end-Dec 2013		As at end-Dec 2014		As at end-Dec 2015	
				abs	per cent	abs	per cent	abs	per cent
Reserve Money	9,051.1	11,784.6	14,636.3	1,190.7	15.1	2,733.5	30.2	2,851.6	24.2
Narrow Money (M1)	12,902.5	17,257.6	21,014.4	1,745.2	15.6	4,355.1	33.8	3,756.8	21.8
Broad Money (M2)	20,692.0	27,530.2	34,857.0	3,188.2	18.2	6,838.2	33.0	7,326.9	26.6
Broad Money (M2+)	26,937.0	36,843.2	46,451.4	4,316.4	19.1	9,906.1	36.8	9,608.2	26.1
 Currency with the Public	5,499.7	6,896.3	8,503.7	581.1	11.8	1,396.6	25.4	1,607.4	23.3
 Demand Deposits	7,402.8	10,361.3	12,510.7	1,164.2	18.7	2,958.4	40.0	2,149.4	20.7
 Savings & Time Deposits	7,789.5	10,272.6	13,842.6	1,442.9	22.7	2,483.1	31.9	3,570.1	34.8
 Foreign Currency Deposits	6,245.0	9,313.0	11,594.4	1,128.2	22.0	3,068.0	49.1	2,281.4	24.5
Sources of M2+									
Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	5,700.4	8,991.3	11,151.0	(1,382.4)	(19.5)	3,290.9	57.7	2,159.7	24.0
BOG	5,972.7	8,677.8	9,954.3	62.2	1.1	2,705.1	45.3	1,276.6	14.7
DMBs	(272.3)	313.5	1,196.7	(1,444.6)	(123.2)	585.8	(215.1)	883.2	281.7
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	21,236.6	27,851.9	35,300.4	5,698.8	36.7	6,615.3	31.2	7,448.5	26.7
 Claims on Government (net)	11,326.8	14,344.7	12,841.4	3,610.7	46.8	3,017.9	26.6	(1,503.3)	(10.5)
BOG	5,306.2	6,887.7	6,418.7	1,166.7	28.2	1,581.5	29.8	(469.0)	(6.8)
DMBs	6,020.6	7,457.0	6,422.6	2,444.0	68.3	1,436.4	23.9	(1,034.4)	(13.9)
 Claims on Public Sector	4,208.6	5,059.5	4,319.3	2,616.9	164.4	850.8	20.2	(740.2)	(14.6)
BOG	2,070.6	2,077.7	2,084.6	1,967.1	1,899.7	7.1	0.3	6.9	0.3
DMBs	2,138.1	2,981.8	2,234.7	649.9	43.7	843.7	39.5	(747.1)	(25.1)
 Claims on Private Sector	15,286.7	21,649.6	28,308.6	3,362.0	28.2	6,362.9	41.6	6,659.0	30.8
BOG	529.5	606.9	496.5	82.2	18.4	77.4	14.6	(110.4)	(18.2)
DMBs	14,757.2	21,042.7	27,812.1	3,279.8	28.6	6,285.5	42.6	6,769.4	32.2
Other Items (Net) (OIN) 12	(9,585.5)	(13,201.9)	(10,168.9)	(3,890.8)	68.3	(3,616.4)	37.7	3,033.0	(23.0)
o/w BOG OMO (Sterilisation)	(1,125.8)	(1,254.4)	(204.7)	(261.2)	30.2	(128.6)	11.4	1,049.7	(83.7)

Source: BOG, 2015

Figure 2.7: Sectoral Allocation of Annual Flow of Credit to the Private Sector (Dec '14-Dec'15)



Source: BOG, 2015

2.2.1.3 Deepen the Capital Markets

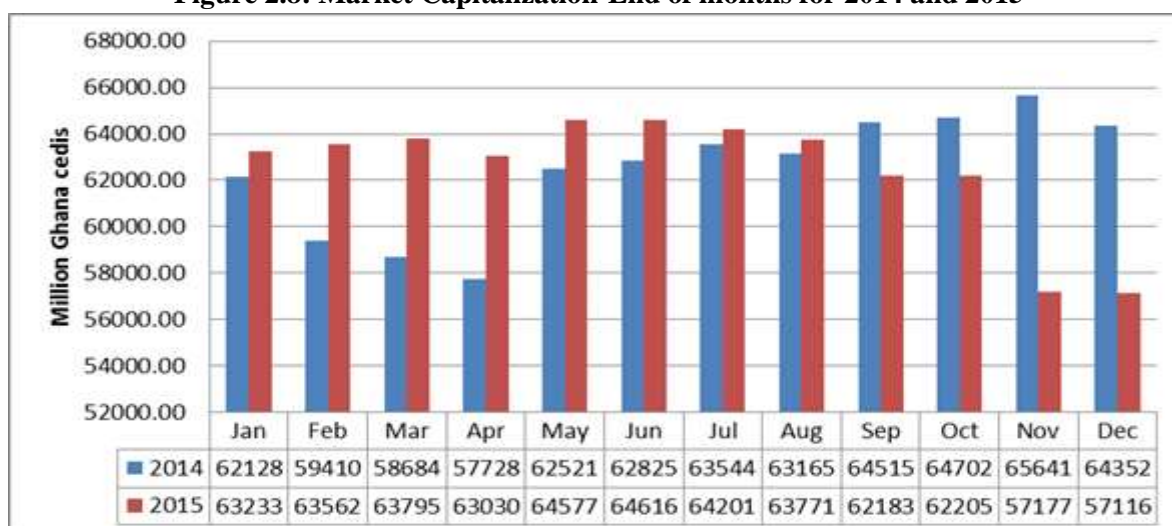
To deepen the capital market, strategies proposed under the GSGDA II for implementation include: developing the secondary market for bonds and other long-term securities; expanding the venture capital market to support start-up businesses and SMEs; leveraging the three-tier pension scheme to increase access to long-term financing; and consolidate the implementation of 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 capitalization is analysed as a proxy.

Equity Market

The Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) experienced a decline in its growth in 2015, which was far lower than the growth recorded in 2014, on account of poor performance by listed companies and Pension Fund Managers in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of the year. The GSE Composite Index, which tracks the performance of all listed companies, declined by 11.8% in 2015, compared to 5.4% growth recorded in 2014. The poor performance of the GSE-CI in 2015 could also be attributed to sharp depreciation of the Cedi, especially during the first half of the year and competition for funds from the money market with very attractive returns.

Market capitalisation reduced by 12.27% to GH¢57,116.87 million in 2015, compared with a 5.2% increase in 2014. The decline in growth resulted from the decline in prices of most equities particularly in the second half of 2015. In addition, the over 500 basis points increase in the MPR, which substantially increased yield on government instruments particularly in the latter part of the year, also contributed to the poor performance of the market in the year. The manufacturing sub-sector recorded the highest volume traded (41,181,304) whilst the food and beverage sub-sector recorded the highest value traded (GH¢14,028,921.92). However, the Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) sector recorded the lowest volume traded of 40 whereas the education sector accounted for the least value traded of 88.

Figure 2.8: Market Capitalization-End of months for 2014 and 2015



Source: Ghana Stock Exchange, Market Report December 2015

Bond Market

Fifteen corporate bonds were listed on the stock market in 2015, as compared with only two in 2014. The 5-year Government of Ghana (GOG) bonds listed on the exchange increased from four

to six. Similarly, the 2-year and 3-year GOG bond increased to 90 and 11 respectively. However, the 1-year GOG bond decreased to 42 in 2015 from 52 in 2014. Similar to 2014 two Euro bonds were also issued in 2015. The value of GOG bonds listed on the stock market increased from GH¢9,425.36 million in December 2014 to GH¢11,767.14 in December 2015 whilst the 15 corporate bonds issued in the year amounted to GH¢107.37 million.

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2015

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015:

- Ghana signed a three-year Enhanced Credit Facility programme with the International Monetary Fund in a bid to regain macroeconomic stability and restore debt sustainability. The key tenets of the programme included fiscal consolidation, enhanced monetary policy implementation and structural reforms, especially in the public sector;
- In July 2015, the BOG launched the Electronic-Money and Agents guidelines to replace the Branchless Banking guidelines introduced in 2008. The new guidelines were aimed at promoting financial inclusion and ensuring that electronic money was provided by financial institutions and duly licensed non-bank entities only. The guidelines were also designed to regulate operations of mobile money agents as the channels for delivering financial services and ensure consumer protection;
- BOG submitted the Banks Specialised Deposit-Taking Institution Bill to Parliament for consideration to replace the current Banking Act 2004 (Act 673). The new banking bill is meant to bridge gaps associated with consolidated supervision, bank resolution and other gaps in existing legal framework;
- The Bank of Ghana also formally adopted ISO31000:2009 as its Enterprise Risk Management Standard; and
- Government established the Ghana Fixed Income Market (GFIM) to enhance secondary trading of all fixed income securities. The market is expected to ensure greater efficiency, better price discovery, increased liquidity and greater transparency. A Governing Committee was constituted to exercise oversight responsibility for the secondary trading of fixed income securities.

2.2.2 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 percentage of tax revenue
- Budget deficit as a share of GDP
- The number of MDAs and MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor funds transaction
- Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programmes
- Total Public Debt as percentage of GDP
- Debt Service as percentage of total domestic revenue

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

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	2014	2015 Target	2015 Indicator Status	Progress
1. Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP	16%	21.1%	21.3%	21%	Target not achieved
- Grants	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.9%	Target achieved
- Tax Revenue	15.3%	17.0%	17.3%	17.3%	Target achieved
- Non-tax revenue	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	Target not achieved
2. Wage Bill as percentage of tax revenue	57.6%	49.1%	44.5%	43.7%	Target achieved
3. The number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor funds transactions	-	7	53	7	Target not achieved
4. Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programme	16.9% (4.5%)*	19.3% (5.4%)*	18.7% (5.2%)*	15.5% (5.1%)*	Target not achieved
5. Debt Service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	27.9%	35.1%	49.0%	40.2%	Target achieved
6. Budget deficit as a share of GDP	10.1%	10.2%	7.3%	6.3%	Target achieved
7. Total Public Debt as % of GDP	56.82%	70.2%		71.63%	Target not achieved

Source: MOF, 2015

NB: *= % of GDP

i. Overview of Performance of Key Indicators

2.2.2.1 Domestic Revenue

Total revenue and grants at the end of December 2015 amounted to GH¢32,040.4 million (equivalent to 22.9% of GDP) and exceeded the target of GH¢30,526.2 million (equivalent to 22.8% of GDP) set under the 2015 budget (Table 2.8). The outturn was 29.5% higher than the outturn for 2014, which amounted to GH¢26,230.28 million. The revenue performance was mainly because of the robust performance of taxes on goods and services and international trade taxes.

Table 2.8: Government Revenue and Grants, 2015

Item	2014 Budget Estimate	2015 Budget Estimate	2015 Provisional Outturn	2015 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2015 as ratio of 2014
TAX REVENUE	20,421.63	23,127.96	24,140.92	1.0438	1.1821
TAXES ON INCOME & PROPERTY	9,159.74	9,410.81	8,706.50	0.925	0.951
Personal	3,322.57	3,547.31	3,309.86	0.933	0.996
Self employed	249.58	264.74	260.39	0.984	1.043
Companies	3,561.73	3,753.66	3,619.86	0.964	1.016
Company taxes on oil	582.31	52.45	44.85	0.855	0.077
Others	1,443.54	1,792.64	1,471.55	0.821	1.019
Other direct taxes	1,081.89	1,375.86	1,064.96	0.774	0.984
o/w Royalties from Oil	493.92	445.86	383.72	0.861	0.777
o/w Mineral Royalties	440.20	496.26	518.35	1.045	1.178
NRL (Arrears)	-	-	-	-	-
NFSL	251.45	246.40	172.05	0.698	0.68
Airport tax	110.20	170.38	234.54	1.377	2.128
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	6,478.34	9,348.44	9,926.83	1.062	1.532
Excises	795.82	2,303.54	2,401.89	1.043	3.018
Excise Duty	159.70	213.82	238.51	1.115	1.493
Petroleum tax	636.12	2,089.72	2,163.39	1.035	3.401
o/w Debt recovery levy	-	-	-	-	-
VAT	4,626.61	5,760.74	6,254.38	1.086	1.352
Domestic	1,765.43	2,398.09	2,765.51	1.153	1.566
External	2,861.18	3,362.65	3,488.87	1.038	1.219
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	765.19	1,003.09	1,018.67	1.016	1.331
	523.43	559.97	557.75	0.996	1.066

Item	2014 Budget Estimate	2015 Budget Estimate	2015 Provisional Outturn	2015 Outturn as ratio of Budget Estimate	2015 as ratio of 2014
Customs Collection	241.76	443.12	460.92	1.040	1.907
Domestic Collection	215.86	281.07	251.85	0.896	1.167
Communication Service Tax					
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	4,150.51	4,368.67	5,507.58	1.261	1.327
Imports	3,086.77	3,275.34	3,078.35	0.940	0.997
Import duty	3,086.77	3,275.34	3,078.35	0.940	0.997
Special tax	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes /2	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	318.55	340.00	370.58	1.090	1.163
Cocoa	318.55	340.00	370.58	1.090	1.163
Import Exemptions	1,217.68	753.30	2,058.65	2.733	1.691
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	218.20	182.58	289.32	1.585	1.326
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	218.20	182.58	289.32	1.585	1.326
NON-TAX REVENUE					
Retention	4,884.92	5,213.96	4,921.42	0.944	1.007
Lodgment	2,805.99	2,833.04	2,530.65	0.893	0.902
Fees & Charges	2,078.92	2,380.92	2,390.77	1.004	1.150
Dividend/Interest & profits from Oil	411.75	306.28	662.66	2.164	1.609
Surface Rentals from Oil	1,277.30	1,155.57	994.51	0.861	0.779
Gas Receipts	2.48	6.19	5.88	0.950	2.371
Dividend/Interest & profits (Others)	60.46	106.80	2.08	0.195	0.034
	326.94	806.08	725.64	0.900	2.220
DOMESTIC REVENUE					
GRANTS	24,839.44	28,524.46	29,351.65	1.029	1.182
Project grants	1,390.84	2,001.76	2,688.76	1.343	1.933
Programme grants	910.74	1,065.47	1,743.51	1.636	1.914
HIPC Assistance (multilaterals)	480.09	936.29	945.25	1.009	1.969
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	26,230.28	30,526.23	32,040.41	1.050	1.222

Source: MOF, 2015

Domestic revenue, of which about 82.2% is tax revenue, amounted to GH¢29,351.65 million (equivalent to 18.7% of GDP) in 2015, representing 2.9% above the target of GH¢28,524.46 million set under the 2015 Budget. Total tax revenue increased by 15.4% from GH¢20,421.63 million in 2014 to GH¢24,140.92 million in 2015, thereby exceeding the 2015 Budget target of GH¢23,127.96 million by 4.4%. This is in contrast with the 2014 situation when tax revenue fell short of the target by 5%. This notwithstanding, lower import volumes negatively affected import taxes, whilst declines in commodity prices such as crude oil and gold prices on the world market and the slowdown in economic activities during the first half of the year, resulting partly from the energy crisis, impacted negatively on company taxes and mineral royalties.

On the other hand, total non-tax revenue collections amounted to GH¢4,921.42 million, which represents 9.7% increase over the 2014 outturn of GH¢4,483.36 million, but falls short of the 2015 budget target of GH¢5,213.96 million by 5.6%. The shortfall has been attributed, in part, to the shortfalls in surface rentals from oil, gas receipts, dividend/interest, and profits. Grant disbursements amounted to GH¢2,688.8 million, exceeding the 2015 target of GH¢2,001.8 million by about 33%.

2.2.2.2 Public Expenditure

Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

Total expenditure, including payments for the clearance of arrears and outstanding commitments for 2015, amounted to GH¢40,800.7million (29.2% of GDP), against a target of GH¢40,298.2 million (30.1% of GDP). The outturn was 1.2% higher than the budget target and 12.4% higher than the outturn for 2014. The higher than estimated expenditures for the period was mainly as a result of a marginal overrun in the wage bill as well as the clearance of more arrears than anticipated.

Wage Bill as Percentage of tax revenue

Wages and Salaries at the end of 2015 amounted to GH¢10,555.9 million (7.5% of GDP) compared to GH¢9,448.57 million (8.3% of GDP) in 2014, and against the target of GH¢10,286.5 million. The 2015 outturn constitutes 43.7% of the total tax revenue for the year thereby out-performing the target of 44.7% set for the year in real terms.

Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programmes

Total capital expenditure for the year 2015 amounted to GH¢7,133.6 million (equivalent to 5.1% of GDP and 15.5% of total expenditure) compared with the target of GH¢6,401.54 million and the outturn of GH¢6,095.69 million for 2014. The domestically financed capital expenditure, comprises payments to the Ghana Education Trust Fund, the District Assemblies Common Fund, Road Fund, Petroleum-Related Funds and other cash expenditure, amounted to GH¢6,797.97 million, showing a decrease of 5.5% over the target of GH¢7,190.12 million, and 39.5% increase over the outturn for 2014. Foreign sources financed about two-third of capital expenditure, which amounted to GH¢4,959.06 million, representing an increase of 8.6% of the target of GH¢4,567.05 million.

Table 2.9: Government Expenditure in 2015

	2014 Outturn	2015 Budget Estimate	2015 Provisional outturn	2015 ratio of Estimate	Outturn as of Budget	2015 as ratio of 2014
Compensation of Employees	10,466.82	12,312.91	12,111.18		0.984	1.157
Wages & Salaries	9,448.57	10,286.47	10,555.93		1.026	1.117
Social Contributions	1,018.25	2,026.44	1,555.24		0.767	1.527
Pensions	611.86	750.91	676.63		0.901	1.106
Gratuities	366.36	216.02	159.74		0.739	0.436
Social Security	40.03	1,059.51	718.88		0.679	17.959
Use of Goods and Services	1,776.63	1,856.41	1,388.22		0.748	0.781
o/w Recurrent Expenditure share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	-	318.88	212.21		0.665	-
Interest Payments	7,080.87	9,349.80	9,075.34		0.971	1.282
Domestic	6,110.96	7,734.00	7,312.91		0.946	1.197
External (Due)	969.91	1,615.71	1,762.43		1.091	1.817
Subsidies	473.73	50.00	25.00		0.500	0.053
Subsidies to Utility Companies	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000
Subsidies on Petroleum products	473.73	50.00	25.00		0.500	0.053
Grants to Other Government Units	4,850.79	7,190.12	6,797.97		0.946	1.402

	2014 Outturn	2015 Budget Estimate	2015 Provisional outturn	2015 ratio of Budget Estimate	2015 Outturn as of Budget	2015 as ratio of 2014
National Health Fund (NHF)	947.20	1,185.67	1,132.05		0.955	1.195
Education Trust Fund	328.75	853.20	923.19		1.082	2.808
Road Fund	224.97	257.03	267.85		1.042	1.190
Petroleum Related Funds	4.91	5.33	5.42		1.017	1.104
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	330.31	1,557.89	1,470.44		0.944	4.452
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	2,497.28	2,833.04	2,529.17		0.893	1.013
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue	517.36	497.95	468.38		0.941	0.905
Social Benefits	0.00	60.75	0.00		0.000	0.000
Lifeline consumers of electricity	0.00	60.75	0.00		0.000	0.000
Other Expenditure	1,217.68	753.33	2,058.65		2.733	1.691
Reserve Expenditure Vote	-	-	-		-	-
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	1,217.68	753.33	2,058.65		2.733	1.691
Capital Expenditure	6,095.69	6,401.54	7,133.56		3.889	5.638
Domestic financed	1,265.22	1,834.48	1,215.06		0.662	0.960
o/w ABFA from Oil	-	235.74	-		-	-
o/w Capital Market Borrowing	-	-	-		-	-
Expenditure	-	-	-		-	-
Net lending	-	-	-		-	-
New loans	-	-	-		-	-
Loan recoveries	4,830.48	4,567.05	4,959.06		1.086	1.027
Foreign financed	-	-	-		-	-
HIPC financed expenditure	-	-	-		-	-
MDRI financed expenditure	-	-	-		-	-
TOTAL EXP. & NET LENDING	31,962.21	37,974.85	38,589.9		1.016	1.207

Source: MOF, 2015

2.2.2.3 Overall Budget Deficit

The overall budget balance, on cash basis, amounted to a deficit of GH¢9,586.07 million (equivalent to 6.9% of GDP), compared to the deficit target of GH¢9,772.0 million (equivalent to 7.3% of GDP) set under the 2015 budget (Table 2.10). Similarly, the primary balance improved significantly to a surplus of GH¢315.0 million (equivalent to 0.2% of GDP) against the target deficit of GH¢422.2 million (equivalent to 0.3% of GDP) and a deficit of 3.9% of GDP recorded during the same period in 2014.

Table 2.10: Budget Deficit for 2015 (in GH¢ million)

	2013 Outturn	2014 Budget	2014 Outturn	2015 Budget	2015 Outturn
REVENUE & GRANTS	19,471.55	26,230.28	24,745.46	30,526.23	32,040.28
EXPENDITURE	27,463.04	36,358.35	31,962.21	37,974.85	38,589.91
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	-7,991.49	-7,552.73	-7,216.75	-7,448.62	-6,549.50
% of GDP	-8.6	-6.6	-6.4	-5.6	-4.7
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	-10,343.95	-10,128.07	-11,453.97	-9,772.00	-9,586.07
% of GDP	-11.1	-8.8	-10.1	-7.3	-6.9
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash & Divestiture)	-9,454.65	-10,128.07	-11,550.62	-9,772.00	-8,760.34
% of GDP	-10.1	-8.8	-10.2	-7.3	-6.3

Source: MOF, 2015

The deficit of GH¢9,586.07 million was financed mainly from foreign sources, with total foreign financing amounting to GH¢5,877.9 million, including GH¢3,615.0 million from the issue of the

2015 Eurobond. Net Domestic Financing (NDF) of the Budget amounted to GH¢2,882.4 million and constituted only 32.9% of total financing as a result of the issuance of the 2015 Eurobond which substituted domestic borrowing significantly.

2.2.2.4 The number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor funds transactions

As part of the effort to strengthen expenditure controls and ensure fiscal discipline, the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) continued to be extended to the relevant state institutions. So far all MDAs and seven MMDAs have been migrated onto the GIFMIS platform and continued to process financial transactions on the platform. The current MMDAs on the platform are Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA), Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA), Cape Coast Metro, Ho Municipal, Obuasi Municipal and Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal. In 2015, an additional 53 MMDAs were expected to be migrated onto the platform but this was not achieved due to the inability to complete the roll-out of the fiscal decentralization and composite budgeting policies, as well as the network infrastructure to the affected MMDAs.

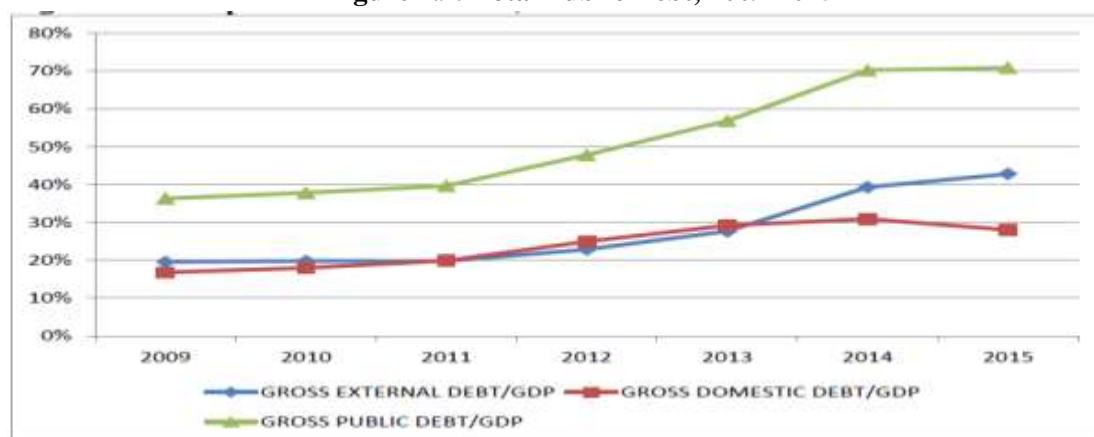
2.2.2.5 Effective Public Sector Debt Management

The medium-term objective under the GSGDA II is to improve capacity for effective public sector debt management and the strategies are to ensure that the 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 Government.

Total Debt Stock

The debt management strategy, which requires that commercial loans were restricted to profitable projects with on-lending and funds held in trust mechanisms to ensure debt repayment continued in 2015. However, total public debt stocks continued to increase in 2015. On a nominal basis, the total public debt stock increased from GH¢79,665.48 million in 2014 to GH¢100,234.95 million at the end of December 2015 (Figure 2.9). In real terms, however, this represents an increase from 70.23% of GDP in 2014 to 71.63% of GDP in 2015.

Figure 2.9: Total Public Debt, 2009-2015



Source: MOF, 2015

The gross external debt continued to dominate the public debt stock in 2015 in contrast to the period between 2011 and 2013 when total public debt stock was dominated by gross domestic debt. The gross external debt stock was estimated at GH¢59,912.81 million whilst the gross domestic debt stock stood at GH¢40,322.14 million. The external debt stock continued to increase in 2015 whilst domestic debt stock declined in 2015.

Public Debt Composition and Debt Servicing

The BOG's holding of domestic debt as at December 2015 stood at GH¢9,925.45 million, representing 24.6% of the total domestic debt, whilst the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) held GH¢10,429.1 million representing 25.9% (Table 2.11). SSNIT holdings decreased to GH¢1,502.6 million (3.7%) from the holding of 1,563.3 million (4.5%) in 2014, whilst the Insurance companies held GH¢80.9 million (0.2%). Other holders had GH¢11,246.8 million (27.9%) with Non-Resident holdings of GH¢6,717.4 million (16.7%).

Table 2.11: Holdings of Domestic Debt (GH¢' Million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
A. Banking Sector	8,961.6	13,967.5	18,539.3	19,280.4
Bank of Ghana	3,769.7	6,280.2	8,649.1	8,851.2
Deposit Money Banks	5,191.8	7,687.3	9,890.2	10,429.1
B. Non-Banking Sector	4,530.0	6,941.5	10,106.9	12,830.3
SSNIT	668.5	707.5	1,563.3	1,502.6
Insurance Companies	46.2	48.5	63.3	80.9
NPRA	0.0	72.6	0.0	0.0
Other Holders	3,815.4	6,112.9	8,480.3	11,246.8
Rural Banks	424.6	456.0	494.1	567.5
Firms & Institutions	2,037.4	3,592.9	5,163.2	6,602.3
Individuals	0.0	2,064.0	2,823.0	4,077.1
C. Foreign Sector (Non-Residents)	4,939.4	5,756.7	5,974.7	6,717.4
Total (A+B+C)	18,431.0	26,665.8	34,620.9	38,828.1

Source: MOF and BOG, 2015

Ghana's external debt stock as at December 2015 was US\$15,781.9 million, showing an increase of 13.8% over the 2014 debt position. External debt sustainability indicators showed that the country's external debt was sustainable as at the end of December 2015. External debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 42.8%, external debt service-to-exports of goods and services was 12.3%, whilst external debt service-to-GDP was 3.5%, all within the respective policy thresholds.

In terms of composition, debt from commercial creditors dominates with 40% as at December 2015, followed by debt from multilateral sources with 34.1%. Debt from bilateral creditors constituted 6.9% of the total external debt.

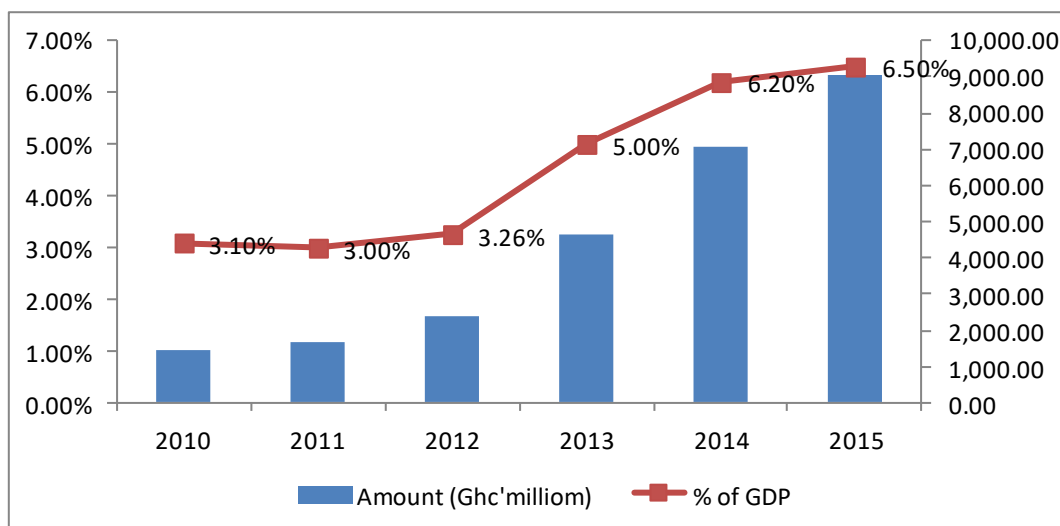
Table 2.12: Selected External Debt Indicators

	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Nov)	Policy Thresholds
External Debt (US\$ MIL)	9,153.58	11,901.97	13,871.84	15,781.89	
External Debt Stock/GDP	22.8	27.6	39.3	42.8	50.0
External Debt Service/Exports	11.4	16.4	19.8	30.3	25.0
External Debt Service/GDP	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.5	

Interest payments as percentage of GDP

Total interest payments at the end of 2015 amounted to GH¢9,075.34 million, representing 6.5% of GDP. Compared to GH¢7,080.87 million (6.2% of GDP) in 2014, the 2015 outturn represents 2.9% increase over the budget target and 28.2% above the 2014 figure. Domestic interest payment constituted 80.6% compared with 86.3% in 2014, whilst external interest payment constituted 19.4% compared to 13.7% in 2014 (Figure 2.10). Interest payments as a percentage of domestic revenue was 30.9% as against 29.6% in 2014.

Figure 2.10: Interest payments, 2010-2015 (Ghc' mill & % of GDP)



Source: MOF, 2015

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented

To consolidate the gains made in the implementation of the previous policy initiatives and to enable government deliver on its transformation agenda, a number of broad policy initiatives were introduced in the 2015 Budget. The key policy measures implemented in 2015 to improve fiscal policy management include:

- Implementation of the IMF extended facility;
- In line with the policy of reviewing tax and financial management laws to boost revenue, enhance fiscal performance, and enforce sanctions for non-compliance, the Customs Act, 2015 (Act 891) and the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) were passed;
- The PFM reform strategy was developed and received executive approval, whilst the preparation of the PFM law commenced;
- An equity study and fiscal trust was undertaken with a view to improving management and performance monitoring of government equity holdings, an infrastructure guarantee facility, a cash management operational framework, and expenditure controls, such as the B-Tracking System, e-Travel Card, and the e-Fuel Card;
- The e-Switch Card was introduced to validate and maintain a single identity of employees at points of payment; and
- As part of the decision to create Treasury Single Account (TSA), about 11,500 bank accounts were identified for rationalization, of which 5,500 was held at BOG and 6,000 at commercial banks. At the end of 2015, out of the 5,500 accounts at BOG, 3,160 were rationalized and closed, whilst 700 out of the remaining 2,340 accounts were set up in the GIFMIS for TSA purposes.

2.2.3 International Trade Management and ECOWAS Community Development

The medium-term objective of the external sector policy under the 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 policy area are:

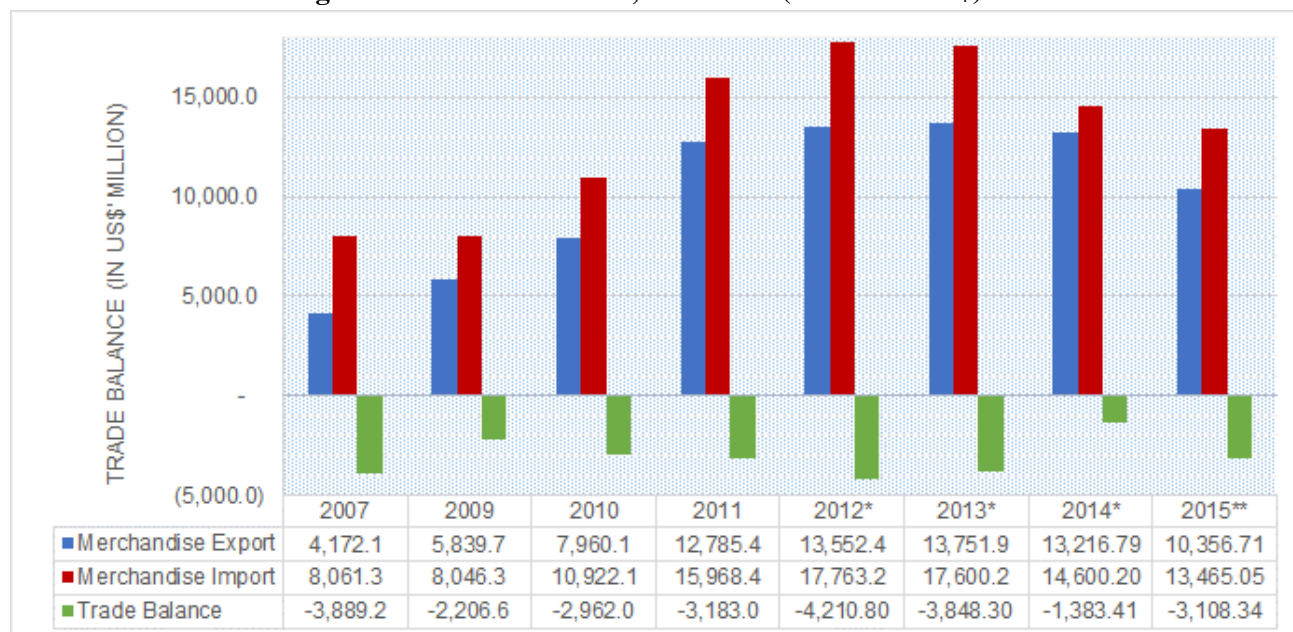
- Trade Balance
- External trade cost
- Growth in total Merchandise exports
- Number of New Products exported
- Trade competitive Index
- Number of new markets access
- Regional trade as a percentage of total trade
- Percentage change in exports to and imports from the EU and the USA

i. Status of International Trade in 2015

Balance of Trade

Following two consecutive years of decline in trade deficit, the trade balance for 2015 indicated a deficit of US\$3,108.34 million, which is almost twice higher than the deficit of US\$1,383.3 million recorded in 2014 (Figure 2.11). The source of the widening deficit is largely through merchandise exports, which recorded a significant decline due to falling commodity prices on the international market and supply side constraints, leading to decline in volume of our major export products notably gold and oil. The value of merchandise exports for 2015 amounted to US\$10,356.7 million, indicating a decrease of 21.6% from the outturn of US\$13,216.8 million recorded in 2014, whilst total merchandise imports declined by 7.8% to US\$14,600.2 million compared to the 2014 outturn. The year witnessed a significant decline in the value of oil imports, which was moderated by a surge in non-oil import demand.

Figure 2.11: Trade Balance, 2007-2015 (in Million US\$)



Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015 NB: *=Revised **=Provisional

The current account balance improved significantly from a deficit of US\$3,694.5 million (9.2% of GDP) in 2014 to a deficit of US\$1,987.72 million (1.5% of GDP), on account of significant improvement in the current transfers account and worsening of the services and investment income accounts (Table 2.13)

Services, Income and Current Transfers

The services, income and transfers account recorded a surplus of US\$1,120.6 million in 2015, compared with a deficit of US\$2,311.2 million in 2014. This implies there were increases in the net outflows in the services and income accounts in the review year. However, there was an improvement in the net inflow in the net current (official and private) transfers account. The Services and Income accounts registered decreases of 86.7% and 34.1% respectively in net outflows. On the other hand, the current transfers (net) registered an increase of 29.3% in 2014 to US\$2,597.7 million in 2015. This development was the net result of 18.8% increase in private remittances (net) to US\$2,375.3 million and a larger increase in official transfers to US\$222.4 million in 2015 compared to US\$9.6 million recorded in 2014 (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Balance of Payments, 2012-2015 (US\$' million)

Description	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015**
A. Current Account	-4,910.64	-5,704.03	-3,694.47	-1,987.72
Trade Balance	-4,210.82	-3,848.32	-1,383.40	-3,108.34
B. Services, Income and Current Transfers	-699.8	-1,855.72	-2,311.10	1,120.62
C. Financial and Capital Account	3,651.3	5,368.2	3,752.8	2,731.5
Capital Transfers	283.4	349.3	0.0	279.38
Financial Accounts	3,367.8	5,018.9	3,752.8	2,452.1
Private Accounts	3,293.4	3,226.3	3,357.0	2,970.9
Other investments	74.4	1,792.6	395.8	-518.8
D. Net Errors and Omissions	48.5	-830.1	-143.6	-29.0
Overall Balance	-1,210.9	-1,165.9	-85.2	-105.8
E. Reserves and Related Items	1,210.9	1,165.9	85.2	105.8
Changes in International Reserves	1,210.9	1,165.9	85.2	105.8
IMF Position (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Holdings of SDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Exchange Position (net)	1,210.9	1,165.9	85.2	105.8
Exceptional Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015 NB: *=Revised **=Provisional

The Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account registered a net inflow of US\$2,731.50 million, representing a decline of 27.2% from the outturn in 2014. The capital account recorded an inflow of US\$279.40 million in 2015. The year witnessed increases of US\$2,970.90 million in foreign direct investment but US\$518.8 million decrease in net portfolio investments from US\$3,357.0 million and US\$835.9 million respectively in 2014. Official capital inflows however registered a decrease of US\$508.0 million in 2014 to US\$941.0 million in 2015. 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.

These external developments during the review year resulted in the worsened overall balance of payments to a deficit of US\$105.8 million compared with a deficit of US\$85.2 million in 2014. The outturn in 2015 was largely as a result of deterioration in the current account due to continuous decline in the prices of major exported commodities, which outweighed improvements in the capital and financial account.

2.2.3.2 International Reserves

External sector policy continues to aim at building up foreign reserves to more comfortable levels beyond three months to four months of import cover in the medium term. The stock of net international reserves (NIR) at the end of December 2015 was estimated at US\$3,093.71 million; indicating a drawdown of US\$105.77 million from a stock position of US\$3,199.48 million at the end of December 2014. This level of reserves was sufficient to provide cover for 2.6 months of imports compared to 3 months of imports cover as at the end of December 2014 (Figure 2.12). This indicates that the target of 3.1 months of import cover set for 2015 under the GSGDA II could not be achieved during the year under review.

Figure 2.12: Gross International Reserves, 2012-2015



Source: BOG, 2015

2.2.3.3 Trade Competitiveness

The GSGDA II recognizes that that effective trade facilitation increases exporter competitiveness by allowing exporters and importers to trade goods and services on time and with low transaction costs. However, if trade policies, procedures and practices are cumbersome or applied inefficiently, they tend to create major barriers to the fluid movement of goods from export departure to import arrival.

- Indicators for measuring trade competitiveness are:*
- no. of documents required to export/import
 - time in days to export and to complete clearance of procedures of imports
 - average cost to export; and
 - average import cost (cost = US\$ per container)

A review of the global trade competitive index of the World Bank shows that Ghana's performance in 2015 with regard to trade facilitation was relatively poor. Ghana was ranked 171 out of 189 economies surveyed, using the World Bank's "trading across borders" indicators, which records the time and cost associated with the logistical

process of exporting and importing goods excluding tariffs (Table 2.14). The assessment shows that it takes 108 hours and US\$490 to comply to export procedure at the border, whilst time and cost of documentary compliance to export are 89 hours and US\$155 respectively. Similarly, an importer has to spend 282 hours and US\$725 to comply with border procedure, whilst taking 282 hours and US\$302 to comply with documentary requirements.

Table 2.14: Trading Across Borders Indicators and Scores for Ghana, 2015

Indicators	Score
Trading Across Borders rank (189 Countries)	171
Trading Across Borders DTF	36.48
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	108
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	490
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	89
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	155
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	282
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	725
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	282
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	302

Source: World Bank Doing Business Database, 2015

2.2.3.4 Regional trade

Trade with ECOWAS

Trade within ECOWAS remains relatively small in addition to wide disparities among countries. In 2015, less than 10% of products from ECOWAS countries were exported to ECOWAS partner countries, with Nigeria, recording the highest value of exported goods and services of more than US\$5 billion. This notwithstanding it constitutes less than 6% of total value of Nigeria's exports. Ghana exported about 12% of its products to ECOWAS, whilst importing about 3% from ECOWAS countries (Table 2.16). Overall, Ghana recorded a favourable trade balance of US\$846.37 million in the sub-region (Tables 2.15 and 2.16).

Table 2.15: Imports to ECOWAS, 2009-2015

ECOWAS Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burkina Faso	111.75	750.60	664.88	910.86	1,559.20	1,128.50
Cape Verde	1.35	1.12	0.46	0.3859	0.10	0.10
Benin	186.87	132.01	169.22	381.95	590.20	477.80
Gambia	8.82	8.35	5.72	5.72	38.50	5.70
Guinea	6.60	26.53	17.09	13.63	21.90	32.70
Cote D'Ivoire	64.87	1,084.35	148.00	114.79	206.90	164.60
Liberia	3.85	212.87	21.67	28.27	266.30	23.30
Mali	181.32	32.60	104.58	100.60	201.70	1,447.50
Niger	21.10	25.69	29.47	151.26	159.40	297.40
Nigeria	144.65	297.75	446.18	275.41	469.70	589.20
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.10	0.55	0.16	0.90	0.80
Senegal	13.42	24.72	24.91	27.66	48.90	98.50
Sierra Leone	6.92	33.08	25.60	24.57	24.20	17.70
Togo	100.35	418.64	493.07	147.46	265.80	553.20
ECOWAS	852.04	3,048.41	2,151.39	2,182.73	3,853.70	4,837.00

Source: GRA/GCMS, 2015

Although Ghana continues to implement the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS), which was started in 1989 to promote intra-West African trade, a number of challenges persist. Some of the challenges include: the absence of real time records of certified products and registered companies to establish the rules of origin as precondition for qualification for duty exemption of product from the ECOWAS sub-region; presence of a number of non-tariff barriers, especially too many border check points on linking roads; and poor infrastructure, particularly lack of shipping lines that directly link countries within the sub-region.

Table 2.16: Imports to ECOWAS, 2009-2015

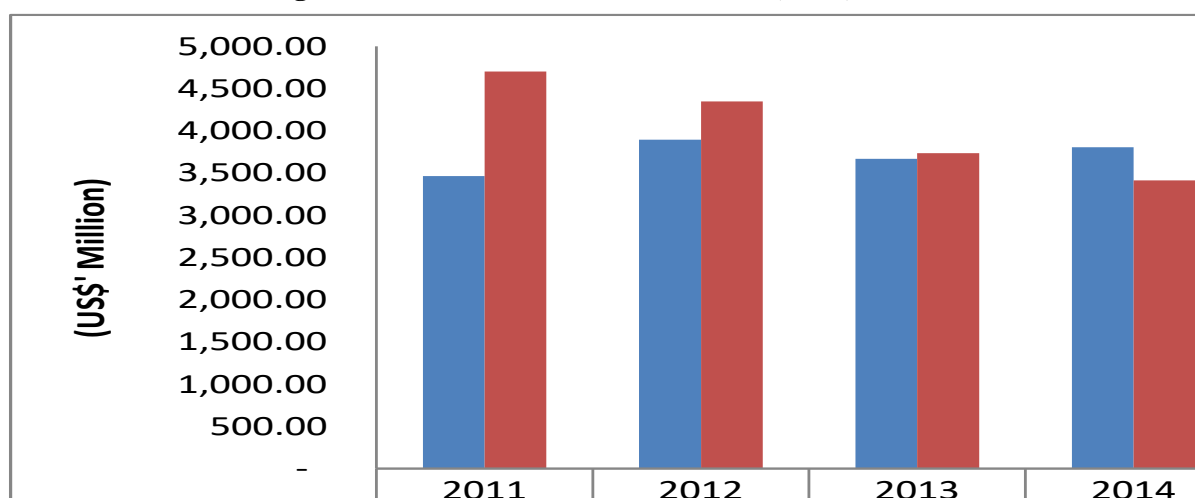
ECOWAS Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burkina Faso	6.65	22.74	31.31	24.63	21.90	30.60
Cape Verde	0.06	1.15	4.08	3.19	1.40	-
Benin	1.56	5.03	5.61	10.11	16.50	8.90
Gambia	0.07	0.08	0.32	0.09	1.00	0.40
Guinea	9.15	3.08	7.89	33.90	13.70	1.70
Cote D'Ivoire	89.66	104.50	288.28	179.09	240.60	152.90
Liberia	0.73	1.27	17.13	12.88	14.70	8.70
Mali	0.87	4.82	7.30	3.86	4.50	25.20
Niger	15.34	19.70	15.42	13.44	22.10	27.90
Nigeria	786.51	1,273.04	763.52	685.99	380.90	726.40
Guinea Bissau	0.94	0.00	0.29	99.00	30.00	47.50
Senegal	12.35	44.00	76.79	20.82	9.70	38.80
Sierra Leone	1.90	3.10	18.93	11.86	12.50	38.90
Togo	123.04	209.78	258.85	360.30	481.10	567.40
ECOWAS	1,051.94	1,692.30	1,495.72	1,459.15	1,256.50	1,675.30

Source: GRA/GCMS, 2015

Trade with the EU and the USA

E.U. is by far Ghana's largest export destination, accounting for about 30% of all exports. However, the value of exports from Ghana to E.U. declined by 6.6% from US\$3,412.83 million in 2014 to US\$3,186 million in 2015 (Figure 2.13). Similarly, imports from the E.U. declined marginally from US\$3,804 million in 2014 to US\$2,898.70 million in 2015, representing a decline of 23.8%.

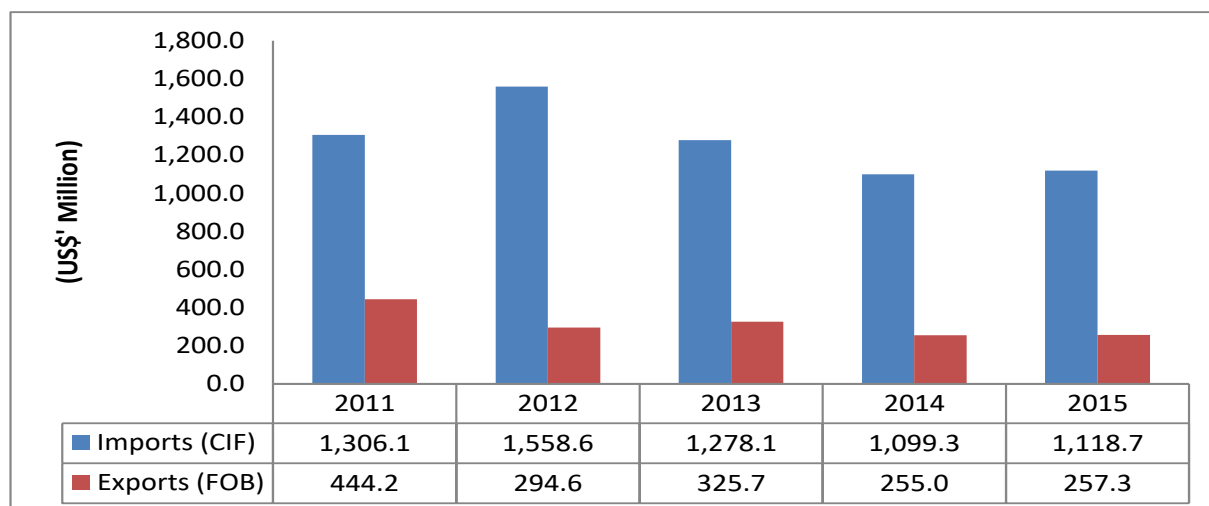
Figure 2.13: EU Trade flows with Ghana, US\$, Million



Source: GRA/GCMS, 2015

Ghana's trade with the USA appears to be on the decline since 2011 despite the opportunity that African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) presents to Ghanaian exporters. Exports to the USA declined from US\$442 million in 2011 to US\$357 million in 2015. Similarly, imports from the USA recorded a decline from US\$1306 million in 2011 to US\$1,118.7 million in 2015 (Figure 2.14).

Figure 2.14: US Trade flows with Ghana, US\$, Million



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2015

Other Major Trading Partners

Ghana's trade with China continues to grow significantly in recent years, particularly with respect to imports. Imports from China increased by 180% from GH¢3118.7 million in 2011 to GH¢8,631.7 million in 2015, representing an annual average growth rate of about 35% (Table 2.17). With regard to exports, China is the third highest export destination after India and Switzerland. Exports to China increased from increased from GH¢389.7 million in 2011 to GH¢4,105.4 million in 2015, representing an increase of over ten fold.

Table 2.17: Trade with other major trading partners: Imports, 2011-2015 (GH¢ million)

Country of Origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
China	3,118.7	4,329.9	4,458.5	6,136.9	8,631.7
United States of America	1,977.1	2,818.0	2,498.5	3,226.9	4,179.1
Belgium	1,224.0	1,668	1,795.0	1,915.5	2,664.8
Canada	382.6	414.2	518.9	1,159.6	2,238.7
India	875.3	1,071.9	1,190.3	1,987.0	2,198.3
United Kingdom	918.6	1,311.8	1,059.5	1,380.3	1,880.4
Israel	47.3	48.8	53.4	77.9	1,570.1
Turkey	261.7	376.6	319.6	1,155.9	1,457.2
South Africa	602.1	878.3	812.0	1,084.1	1,396.0
Federal Republic of Germany	546.0	873.0	946.0	1,236.5	1,127.0

Source: GSS, 2015

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2015

- To strengthen anti-dumping measures as means to addressing unfair trade practices in line with WTO rules, MOTI signed an MOU with the United States of America (USA) government to expand bilateral trade and investment cooperation under the new USA Trade Africa Initiative. In addition, MOTI engaged in bilateral trade agreements with strategic

countries including United Kingdom, Kenya, Belgium, Togo, Vietnam, Chile and the Czech Republic to take advantage of business opportunities as well as encourage foreign direct trade investments;

- The Customs Technical Services Bureau was set up as part of the first phase of the National Single Window System. The Bureau undertakes classification and valuation and has instituted the Pre-Arrival Assessment Reporting System to reduce clearance processes and times;
- MOTI through its Made-in-Ghana promotion campaign developed and submitted a strategic document to the National Made-in-Ghana (MiG) Steering Committee for consideration in 2015. A Made-in-Ghana Logo was launched to serve as a seal of quality and excellence. The scope of the programme was expanded to include sugar, rice and poultry;
- MOTI Web-Based Product Gallery supported 832 SMEs comprising 650 manufacturing enterprises and 182 service providers to showcase their goods and services free of charge. This represents an increase of 174% compared to 2014; and
- MOTI, through the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), assisted 18 manufacturing companies to obtain approval for 21 products to be exported to the West African sub-region under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme.

2.4 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 35% of the 20 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, whilst 65% did not achieve their respective targets or recorded slow progress towards target.

Despite the efforts by government to ensure macroeconomic stability through the IMF-supported fiscal consolidation and monetary tightening programme, fiscal risk remains elevated. Apart from the budget deficit and to some extent the trade balance which recorded significant improvement in 2015, all the other indicators worsened in the year. Inflation remained substantially above BOG targets, the cedi depreciation was moderate, but government's debt level and debt service obligations increased considerably, amidst lower-than-expected domestic tax revenue performance and poor export performance. In view of these, the following recommendations are made to correct the current situation:

- i. The Bank of Ghana should pursue both demand and supply driven macroeconomic policies in order to achieve low and stable inflation, exchange rate and interest rates. While inflation targeting is a useful and necessary policy tool to achieve low inflation, it is not sufficient to ensure rapid and sustained low level of inflation. A more moderated and weighted adjustment of the MPR that takes into account the real sector of the economy will help achieve a dual goal of low inflation and high economic growth. BOG should therefore adjust the monetary policy rate downward as necessary to achieve the inflation and growth targets for the year, particularly as the rate of increase in inflation and the exchange rates have been falling considerably. The reduction in the MPR will ensure a reduction of market interest rates that will in turn engender economic growth.
- ii. Although there has been progress in reducing fiscal imbalances, fiscal risks remain high. The Ministry of Finance should sustain the fiscal consolidation effort with the aim of eliminating the elevated fiscal risk. Additional efforts are required to address revenue shortfalls, whilst enforcing the expenditure control measures especially in the area of the wage bill. There is a potential risk of fiscal slippage especially with the upcoming elections in 2016. It is therefore recommended that government should endeavour to

exercise expenditure restraint, stay within budget, and resist any temptation of budget overrun in order not to erode the gains so far achieved.

- iii. The reforms of the public financial management system, including strengthening the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), are ongoing, however it is important to intensify the effort 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. It is also important that NITA establishes network connectivity to all the MMDAs for the roll-out activity.
- iv. Government should reduce domestic borrowing particularly in the short dated bills in order to free up financial resource for private sector development. A reduction in domestic borrowing is a sure way to bring down interest rates that will make it possible and easy for the private sector to access funds for the expansion of their businesses. Over reliance on external borrowing can make the country vulnerable to global financial shocks. Again, government needs to remain cautious in accessing external market financing with due consideration to costs and debt sustainability.
- v. To reverse the declining trends in the country's foreign reserves it is important to introduce measures to increase export performance and improve 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. Additional proposed measures in the light of this are:
 - increasing 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;
 - strengthening 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;
 - providing 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; and
 - measures should be instituted to ensure that the just established Ghana EXIM bank is efficiently managed so that it does not suffer the same fate as similar funding mechanisms established by government.

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 agriculture 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 the 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 2015

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2015 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 objectives under the GSGDA II. Policies and strategies identified to drive the development of the private sector are outlined in the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) II. They are aimed at achieving the following key objectives:

- 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.

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

- 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 Non-Traditional Export (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:

The World Bank's ease of doing business rankings gives indication of how easy, or otherwise it is to establish and operate business in a country if relevant regulations are complied with. It assesses changes in regulations in the following 10 areas of the life cycle of a business: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Ghana's overall rank in the World Bank's ease of doing business assessment has continued to decline since 2012. Out of 189 countries assessed, Ghana was ranked at 112th in 2015, showing a significant decline from the 2014 situation of 70th out of the same number of countries. This indicates that the environment for doing business deteriorated significantly in 2015 and the country was very far from attaining its medium-term target of 58th out of 189 countries set under the GSGDA II for 2015 (Table 3.1). Out of the ten indicators, the rating on only one indicator (construction permits) improved. The ratings on starting business, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvency, and paying taxes all worsened, whilst that for trading across borders remained the same. Similarly, Ghana's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) worsened from 111 out of 144 countries in 2014 to 119 out of 140 countries. The country recorded an improvement in only four out of the 12 pillars of the index, largely due to deterioration in the basic indicators like the macroeconomic environment, institutions and infrastructure. In the efficiency category, progress was recorded in higher education, technological readiness and labour market efficiency, whilst in areas such as market size, financial market development and goods market efficiency the situation worsened. There was no improvement in any of the innovation and sophistication factors. In fact, businesses in Ghana were assessed to be less innovative largely due to limited application of technology and research and development.

According to the Association of Ghana Industries' 2015 Business Barometer survey, business confidence declined during the fourth quarter of 2015 to an index of 93.12 points compared to 95.05 points for the same period in 2014. The business climate has fluctuated in recent years as a result of unstable energy supply, unstable and weak currency and the multiplicity of taxes. The top three challenges to the business environment reported by the survey in 2015 were high cost of electricity, inadequate power supply and unstable currency.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Ease of Doing Business Rank	67 th out of 189 Countries	70 th out of 189 Countries	58 th out of 189 Countries	112 th out of 189 Countries	Target not achieved
2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 th out of 148 Countries	111 th out of 144 Countries	97 th out of 144 Countries	119 th out of 140 Countries	Target not achieved
3. Private fixed investment as % of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	NA	57%	NA	Lack of data
4. Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP	15.2% (GH¢11,478.20 Million)	18%	22%	22%	Target achieved
5. Change in the number of non-traditional export destinations	140 Countries	138 Countries	143 Countries	137 Countries	Target not achieved
6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports	3.04% US\$2,436 Million	3.20% US\$2,514 Million	5%	0.32% US\$2,522 Million	Target not achieved
7. Percentage share in NTEs by destination category					
-European Union	31.55%	38.03%	39%	35.84%	Target not achieved
-ECOWAS	34.83%	30.22%	37%	31.59%	Target not achieved
-Other African Countries	3.46%	3.36%	5%	3.62%	Target not achieved
-Other developed countries	10.62%	7.35%	12%	7.52%	Target not achieved
-Other countries	19.54%	21.05%	23%	21.43	Target not achieved
8. Share of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	19.02%	20%	20.20%	Target achieved
9. Total merchandise exports (US\$ Million)	13,751.92	13,216	18,000	12,484	Target not achieved

Source: MOTI/BOG 2015

Access to capital by the private sector improved over its level in 2014. Domestic credit to the private sector in real terms increased from 18% of GDP in 2014 to 22% of GDP in 2015. The sectoral distribution of private sector credit in 2015 shows a similar trend to that of 2014. Services continued to dominate credit from deposit money banks though its share dropped from 26.2% in 2014 to 22.2% in 2015.

Open markets are expected to generate more economic growth and more and better jobs for a small open economy like Ghana. However, Ghana's external trade continued its downturn since 2014. Merchandise export value reached US\$10,356.71 million in 2015, a decline of 21.6% over the previous year's performance of US\$13,216.79 million. Export earnings in 2015 fell largely because of falling commodity prices of the key export commodities (gold, oil and cocoa) coupled with decreased output of all major export commodities. Low value addition through processing of raw materials before export and fronting for foreign business to buy and export raw materials have affected export earnings. In the NTEs sub-sector, however, earnings from exports increased by 0.32% from US\$2,513.7 million in 2014 to US\$2,521.7 million in 2015. This represented 20.2% of all exports for 2015, a significant improvement over the 2014 performance of 7.5%. This increase was recorded in spite of a reduction in non-traditional export destinations by one country from 138 in 2014 to 137 in 2015. The European Union continues to be the largest market destination for non-traditional products since 2006.

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 2015:

Improve Private Sector Productivity and Competitiveness Domestically and Globally

- A strategy document to enable Ghana maximize benefits from the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was developed. Stakeholder views across the ten regions of Ghana were also solicited to fine-tune the document;
- The GCNet has fully deployed the web-based Ghana Integrated Cargo Clearance System (GICCS) Phase 2 to make declaration submissions efficient. A final report to streamline port clearance procedures was submitted to cabinet for consideration; and
- The AGOA Trade Resource Centre (ATRC) was established to engage the private sector for regional and global trade assistance and is currently hosted by the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce (GNCC). The GNCC entered into a Letter of Cooperation with the USAID West Africa Trade and Investment Hub and African Partners Network Project to establish a framework for cooperation on trade intelligence, export development, business promotion, and trade facilitation.

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

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) organized a stakeholder's forum on: "The High Cost of Credit" to provide a platform for relevant stakeholders to deliberate on the causes and effects of the high cost of credit in Ghana and come up with recommendations and effective solutions to deal with the problem. MOTI subsequently constituted a 23-member Working Group, made up of economists, policy makers from the BOG, MOF and MOTI, the association of bankers, civil society, industrialists, academia and financial services specialists, to translate the forum's recommendations into concrete actions.

Expand Access to Domestic and International Markets

- MOTI's trade mission in Lagos facilitated the admission of seven Ghanaian companies into the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme;
- The Ghana Standards Authority issued 3,756 health and export certificates to cover fish and fish products and other exports into the international markets to give a third party attestation to the products conformance to the standards requirements of their respective designated markets. It also received and distributed 1,184 notifications from the World Trade Organization to relevant stakeholders in Ghana to guide them in their international trade.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- MOTI completed the development of a Consumer Protection Policy whilst the development of a competition policy commenced which when completed will promote fair competition by ensuring that consumers are adequately protected from exploitation;
- The Ghana Standards Authority developed, adopted and reviewed 467 standards; inspected 113,310 imported high-risk goods at the ports of entry; and conducted 234 market surveillance activities throughout the country and also tested and analyzed 24,061 product samples to ascertain their conformance to applicable standards. It also verified 77,258 weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used for trading purposes and randomly inspected 5,382 trading devices to safeguard the health, safety and economic interest of consumers.

Expand Opportunities for Accelerated Job Creation

- MOTI through the Export Trade, Agricultural and Industrial Development Fund (EDAIF), initiated a financial package towards incentivizing and supporting tertiary graduates with bankable business ideas. The project which is dubbed ‘the Graduate Enterprise Development Initiative’ is intended to provide financial and technical resources to budding graduate entrepreneurs with the view to creating jobs for unemployed youth. An amount of GH¢10 million was approved in 2015 for the first phase of the project, which was targeted at 20 young graduates.

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 businesses (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 a 6.2% decrease in the number of firms that signed on to the compact from 48 companies in 2014 to 45 in 2015. The decrease was as a result of the removal of some companies from the initiative due to their non-reporting on progress of implementation of the principles and also their inability to meet the criteria over time. Consequently, the target of 90 companies set under the GSGDA II could not be achieved in 2015 (Table 3.2). Meanwhile, the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) organised the 2015 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.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	48	90	45	Target not achieved

Source: UN Global Compact Network Ghana/ MOTI, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to create the appropriate environment for good corporate governance:

- In January 2015, the UN Global Compact Board commissioned the Global Compact Office (GCO) in New York to develop a proposal by 2016 outlining strategies to enhance the engagement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), thus reducing the high rate of removal among this group. The UN Global Compact Office worked with its Local Network Advisory Group (LNAG), which encouraged the creation of an SME Engagement Task Force. The task force with members from Bangladesh, Brazil, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Spain, and Sudan implemented a year-long action plan resulting in the development of an SME Engagement Strategy. A key

point of the strategy is to simplify the reporting processes for SMEs with limited capacities who find the existing reporting process onerous;

- The Global Compact Network Ghana in collaboration with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Africa office in Johannesburg organized a workshop for participants and non-participants of the UN Global Compact in Accra. The workshop organized in September 2015 was used to highlight the business case of embedding these principles into corporate culture as well as introduced participants to new tools and resources for reporting.

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

The medium-term policy interventions in this policy area under the GSGDA II 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:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

In all, MSMEs share of total manufacturing output in 2015 stood at 99.52%. The share of private sector credit to MSMEs increased from 79.89% in 2013 to 81.30% in 2015, representing a 1.41 percentage point increase over the two years (Table 3.3). The outcome of the recently completed Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service shows that the size of the informal sector in 2015 was estimated at 90.5% of all establishments in the country. The Ghanaian private sector thus remains mainly informal.

To enhance the capacity of MSMEs to operation efficiently and make them competitive, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) through the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) provided Business Development Services (BDS) to 78,938 MSMEs (29,521 males and 49,417 females) through the Business Advisory Centres (BACs) located in the 170 districts across the country. In addition, 739 MSMEs (324 males and 415 females) were assisted to access institutional credit.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Size of the informal sector	NA	NA	NA	90.5% of all establishments	Lack of data
2. Share of MSMEs outputs in total Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	99.52%	Lack of data
3. Share of Private Sector Credit to SMEs by Deposit Money Bank	79.89%	NA	85%	81.30%	Target not achieved

Source: MOTI, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures were pursued in 2015 to improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs:

- The Ministry of Trade’s Web-Based Product Gallery supported 832 SMEs comprising 650 manufacturing enterprises and 182 service providers to showcase their goods and services free of charge. This represents an increase of 174% compared to 2014;
- Gratis Foundation trained 114 vulnerable persons in various food processing and other income generating activities, 23 in mechanical craft practice, 122 master craft persons in engineering, 157 in welding and fabrication and 40 in metal machining. Various agro-processing equipment and spare parts for both local and West African markets to support the activities of SMEs were manufactured; and
- The Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) in collaboration with the NBSSI and GRATIS Foundation provided Business Development Services to strengthen the capacity of 23,638 rural Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their associations within various rural communities at the district level. In addition, 80 members of staff of financial institutions were trained. Fourteen training programmes were organized for MSEs to support institutions at district, regional and national levels. A total of 2,232 rural master craft persons and apprentices were supported with Technology services.

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:

Assessment of progress in shows that the Industry share of GDP continued to decline from 27.8% in 2013 to 26.6% in 2014 and then to 25.3% in 2015. This was because of weak performance in the mining and quarrying and the electricity sub-sectors. The manufacturing sub-sector’s contribution to GDP continued to decline from 5.3% in 2013 to 4.9% in 2014 and then to 4.8% in 2015. Poor power supply continued to impact negatively on the manufacturing sub-sector output through increasing cost of production. Meanwhile, the value of manufacturing products exported continued to increase from GH¢4,800.4 million in 2013 to GH¢5,341.8 million in 2014, and then to GH¢7,736.26 million in 2015 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	8%	10%	5.1%	Target not achieved
2. Share of manufacturing in total exports:					
- Manufacturing exports (GH¢ mil.)	4,800.4 million	5,341.8 million	NA	7,736.26 million	Steady progress
- % share of manufacturing exports in GDP	17.9%	13.8%	NA	5.6%	Slow progress

Source: MOTI, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

To accelerate industrial development the following policies, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015:

- MOTI through its regional offices undertook regular monthly monitoring of price trends of selected products for analysis to inform policy. It also supported the Integrated Business Establishment Survey for the establishment of an Industrial Register;
- MOTI in collaboration with Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) identified shea nut, soya beans, cassava, cotton and groundnuts for large-scale commercial cultivation to promote the development of adequate agriculture raw material base for local manufacturing activities.
- MOTI prepared data on location and deposits of selected non-agriculture raw materials such as limestone, clay, salt, aluminium and gold collected from relevant agencies;
- MOTI through the Trade-Related Assistance and Quality Enabling (TRAQUE) programme supplied 28 laboratory equipment to Ghana Standard Authority (GSA), Food and Drugs Authority (FDA), Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) and Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD) of MOFA, Food Research Institute (FRI) and Institute for Industrial Research (IIR) of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Customs Division of GRA; and
- The Ghana Free Zones Board (GFZB) completed and commissioned a new power station at the Tema Export Processing Zone to improve infrastructure at the zone. In addition, GFZB acquired land in Tamale to establish an industrial zone, and identified land at Shama, Sekondi, Kumasi and Ho for similar purposes.

3.2.5 Development of the Tourism Industry

The policy interventions to be implemented towards the development of the tourism industry are aimed at: (i) diversifying and expand the tourism industry for economic development; (ii) promoting sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage; and (iii) intensifying the promotion of domestic tourism. In order to track progress towards the achievement of these objectives, 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

Similar to the trend in 2014, international tourist arrivals grew by 10% from 1,093,000 in 2014 to 1,202,200 in 2015, and attained the target of 10% set under the GSGDA II for 2015 (Table 3.5). Subsequently, tourist receipts accruing to the country also recorded an increase of 10.1% from US\$2.066 billion to US\$2.275 billion in 2015, and thereby contributing 4.7% to GDP in 2015. The number of resident Ghanaian tourists who visited the twenty-five (25) tourist sites nationwide in 2015 increased by 5% from 1,227,440 in 2014 to 1,288,812 in 2015. This led to an increase in revenue from domestic tourism by 4.17% from GH¢2,801,871 in 2014 to GH¢2,918,695 in 2015.

The number of accommodation establishments, which were inspected and licenced, increased by 5.91% from 2,574 in 2014 to 2,726 in 2015, but fell short of the target of 12% set for 2015 under the GSGDA II. A total of 701 accommodation establishments were closed because they operated without valid licence. Meanwhile, the total number of jobs generated by the sector, in both formal and informal tourism enterprises and establishments, was estimated at 392,000, out of which 112,000 were direct employment.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,000)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,202,200)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,202,200)	Target achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ Mil)	8.3% (2,312)	10.1% (2,066)	10.1% (2,275.2)	10.1% (2,275.2)	Target achieved
3. Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.) (%)	2,312	11.3% (2,574)	12% (2,883)	5.91% (2,726)	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in Domestic Tourism:					
- No. of domestic tourists	7.58% 1,168,990, (for 25 sites)	5% 1,227,440 (for 25 sites)	4.8% 1,286,357 (for 25 sites)	5% 1,288,812 (for 25 sites)	Target achieved
- Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 (for 22 sites)	32.8% 2,801,871 (for 25 sites)	3% 2,885,927.13 (for 25 sites)	4.17% 2,918,695 (for 22 sites)	Target achieved

Source: MOTCCA, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

To support the development of the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation, the policy interventions, strategies and activities implemented in 2015 included the following:

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA) and its agencies showcased Ghana's tourism, culture and creative arts products for patronage of international tour operators, travel agents, investors and tourists;
- MOTCCA hosted the UNWTO Regional Seminar on "Enhancing Brand Africa"; and
- A web-based software for managing the collection of the one percent tourism levy and development fund was developed and integrated with the receiving platforms of the receiving banks.

Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

- Stakeholders were engaged for the preparation of the marine drive tourism development plan, which is aimed at transforming the entire stretch of land from the Osu Castle to the Arts Centre area in Accra with variety of tourism facilities;
- MOTCCA commissioned the Tourism Development Fund Secretariat to facilitate financing of tourism, culture and creative arts programmes and projects;
- In order to improve quality service delivery, the Ghana Tourism Authority inspected and licensed 5,072 tourism enterprises, out of which 129 were new facilities (101 accommodation and 28 catering units); and

- The Ghana Tourism Authority facilitated capacity building workshops for 1,248 industry practitioners in food and beverage, customer care and housekeeping operations, whilst the Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute (HOTCATT) also trained 8,000 hospitality service providers to improve service delivery in the industry.

Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism

- MOTCCA completed the construction of the Accra Tourist Information Centre (ATIC) to serve as one-stop shop information centre for tourists;
- MOTCCA organized a number of activities to boost domestic tourism and stimulate hospitality and cultural businesses, as well as creating employment for the teeming youth of Ghana. These included the National Chocolate Day, the 10th Paragliding Event organized at Atibie Kwahu in the Eastern Region, the Emancipation Day Celebration in Accra, Cape Coast and Assin Manso and the Greater Accra Homogenous Festival, which sought to promote unity and peace for development in the Ga-Adangbe communities; and
- MOTCCA commissioned three District Tourism Offices in Kuntananse-Bonsomtwe in the Ashanti Region, Techiman in Brong-Ahafo and Mpraeso-Kwahu in the Eastern Region as part of the decentralisation process in tourism administration.

3.2.6 Culture and Creative Arts Industry

The medium-term policy objective under GSGDA II in this policy 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, the GSGDA II envisaged the establishment of a Creative Arts Council to provide the interface between government and industry players. Following the initial work in 2014 by the nine-member Steering Committee set up by MOTCCA to coordinate the preparation of the bill and the conduct of stakeholder consultations to solicit views into the bill, the finalised bill was submitted to cabinet and subsequently received approval in 2015. The bill is expected to be forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department for onward submission to Parliament for consideration and enactment (Table 3.6).

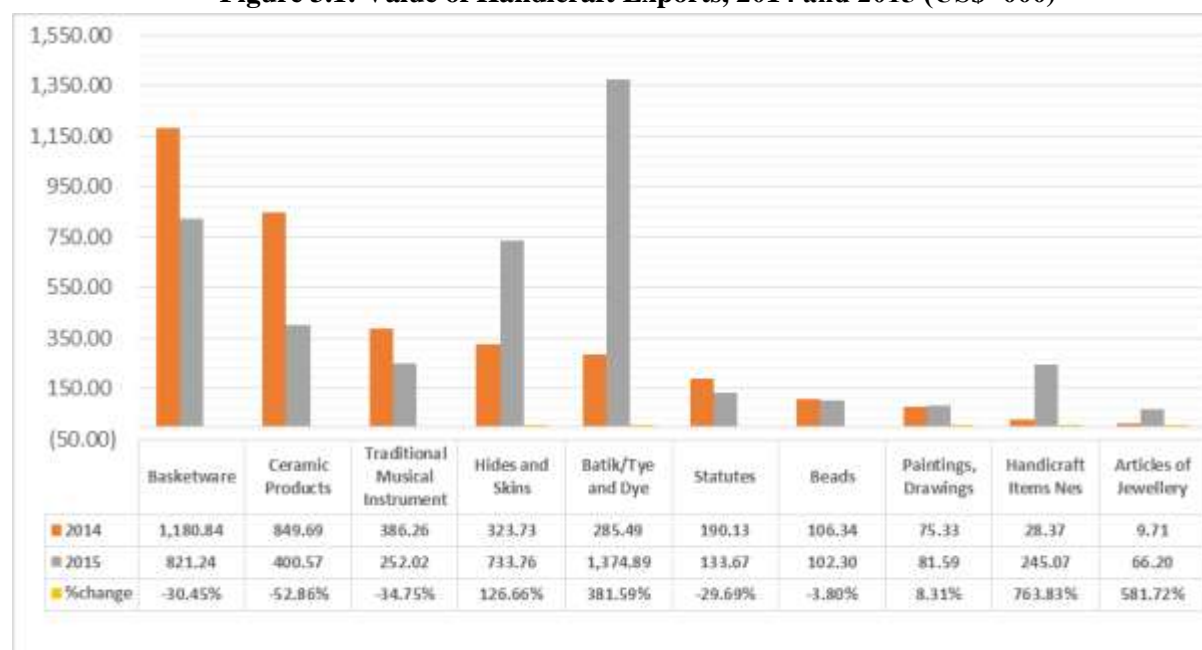
Meanwhile, available data indicate that 948,820 jobs were created by the creative arts industry in 2015. The jobs were categorised as: wood work; traditional pottery and ceramics; traditional textiles, fashion designs and leather ware; jewellery; basketry, beads making; performing artists-musicians, dramatists, writers, poets, choreographers, etc.; and movie directors, actors, producers, sound engineers, etc. Handicrafts exports, which also serves as proxy for performance of the industry, increased by 23.05% from US\$3.47 million in 2014 to US\$4.27 million in 2015. The sub-sector's contribution to total non-traditional exports increased from 0.14% in 2014 to 0.17% in 2015. Five export products accounted for the increase in value of the sub-sector in 2015 compared to eight in 2014 (Figure 3.1).

Table 3.6: Culture and Creative Arts Performance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Target in 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the establishment of the Council	The nine-member committee completed the first draft legal framework for the establishment of the Council for the Creative Arts and submitted it to MOTCCA for consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Creative Arts Bill produced Draft bill to receive Cabinet approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Bill approved by Cabinet Stakeholder consultations organised 	Target achieved
2. Number of Jobs Created by the Industry	Employment generated by the music industry alone ranged between 27,000 and 30,000 in 2012	NA	948,800	948,820	Target achieved
3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% (US\$2.46 mil)	0.14% (US\$3,435,925)	US\$5.654 mil	0.17% (US\$4,211,289)	Target exceeded

Source: MOTCCA, 2015

Figure 3.1: Value of Handicraft Exports, 2014 and 2015 (US\$' 000)



Source: GEPA, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to develop a competitive creative arts industry:

- In pursuance of developing and promoting Ghana’s culture and creative arts, MOTCCA in collaboration with its relevant agencies:
 - undertook an art compilation and exhibition programme for Senior High Schools (SHS) at the Volta Regional Museum;
 - organised the International “mother language day” to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity;

- organised a contemporary arts and science exhibition dubbed “The Gown Must Go to Town” with KNUST College of Painting and Sculpture;
- organized 11 SHS drama festivals;
- organised cultural exchange programmes to promote Ghanaian Culture and the Creative Industry;
- traditional food fairs, visual arts exhibitions-craft bazaars and fine arts showcased;
- traditional music, dance, drama, *baajoe*, *anokyekrom*, *kpataashie* cultural variety shows organized;
- Capacity building/training programmes in traditional art and handicrafts production was organised by MOTCCA for key stakeholders and the youth;
- MOTCCA established Ghana culture development indicator suite established for the industries;
- National Commission on Culture (NCC) newsletter/magazine was produced for awareness creation on culture;
- NCC promoted orchestral music, theatre for development and native dances to accelerate poverty reduction, and improved the National Theatre infrastructure for efficient service delivery;
- NCC collected, preserved and documented cultural heritage materials, and organized exhibitions and outreach education programmes on material cultural heritage;
- Memorial lectures for Du Bois, Nkrumah and Padmore were organized in memory of Ghana’s fallen heroes by NCC to promote patriotism; whilst awareness creation seminars were organised for stakeholders on the use of folklore.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress of this thematic area in 2015 could be considered as below average. Only 36.4% of the 22 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, whilst 59.1% 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:

Private Sector Development

Assessment of the private sector development indicators show that the selected indicators either declined or stagnated. The performance of Ghana in the Doing Business Survey worsened in 2015, similar to business competitiveness index, largely on account of the deterioration in the macroeconomic environment, institutions and infrastructure. Improvements were, however, recorded in higher education, labour market efficiency and technological readiness. Though there was a decrease in the number of destinations for non-traditional exports, total export revenues increased.

The lack of adequate economic infrastructure such as energy, water and roads is a major challenge to increasing competitiveness in the private sector of Ghana. Though government has made considerable effort to bridge the infrastructure gap, a lot remains to be done. There is the need for significant investment in infrastructure, 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 additional recommendations are made towards developing the private sector:

1. Interventions aimed at improving the investment climate, together with private sector development and entrepreneurship should be prioritized for budgetary attention;
2. Raising the low level of private investment and improving productive capabilities to increase exports of higher value-added products to current and new markets should be given priority attention;
3. Government must continue to support policy reforms that can improve the competitiveness of Ghana's products, thus promoting economic diversification and strengthening growth prospects;
4. Government must provide assistance to reduce the costs of doing business, including financing the implementation of streamlined processes and requirements for foreign trade transactions, strengthened protection for investors, and increased innovation and knowledge of external markets. It must support improvements in the policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional environment for PPPs;
5. Government must continue supporting the development of energy and transport infrastructure to address infrastructure bottlenecks;
6. Strengthening of capital and financial markets to improve access to investable funds to the private sector. High cost of borrowing continues to be an impediment to the growth of the private sector;
7. There is the urgent need to maximize the use of local productive capacities and inputs, adding value to and local processing of the abundant natural resources of the country to serve as the basis for revamping the manufacturing sector in Ghana; and
8. Government must lead efforts at sustaining efforts at developing the human resource base of the economy, particularly through training in information and communication technologies and skills training at all levels of the education sector.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

Corporate governance strategy is an essential component for a sustained private sector growth. The promotion of good corporate governance among Ghanaian businesses suffered a setback in 2015 after recording improvement in 2014. The number of businesses subscribing to the ten key global principles of good corporate governance and practices declined in 2015. Efforts should therefore be intensified to address the current corporate governance concerns, including the entrenched local systems of economic and political governance. The recommendation given in 2014 APR to institute a Ghanaian Code on Corporate Governance in the private sector, in order to transform existing highly personalised and relationship-based structures of corporate governance into effective rules-based systems, has still not received the necessary attention. The Ghana network of the UN Global Compact should be strengthened to continue providing the necessary regulatory and monitoring services to members in the private sector that have signed on to the initiative.

Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The development of MSMEs continues to be seen as a catalyst for growth of the Ghanaian economy as they are a major contributor to employment creation and poverty reduction. MOTI through NBSSI continued to provide business development services to enhance their competitiveness, as well as assist them to access institutional credit. In addition, staff of selected financial institutions and rural master craftspersons and apprentices continued to receive training to improve their productivity. This notwithstanding, the sector remains under-developed, with poor regulations and the absence of institutions to coordinate their affairs. Poor management skills; difficulty in land acquisition; uncoordinated public interventions; shortage of debt and

equity financing; and requiring adequate skills to adopt and use ICTs continued to impede the growth and development of the sector. To address these problems, the following recommendations are made:

1. Expanding credit facilities to the MSMEs should be a policy priority. Credit facilitating schemes such as a credit guarantee system, should be instituted to allow MSMEs to borrow with little to no collateral, whilst credit guarantee agencies provide the guarantees required by DMBs. This will consolidate the gains from the increase in credit accessibility;
2. Risk remains a barrier to access to finance by the MSMEs in Ghana. Strategies that reduce the risk of borrowing such as setting up a credit rating system and reference bureaus should be pursued as part of a broad range of measures to improve the accessibility to credit by the private sector.
3. A conducive environment that supports the growth of MSMEs should be pursued through the provision of physical and soft infrastructure. Particularly, the simplification of taxation, investment, and trade procedure as well as improvement in energy supply, transportation, logistics and communication infrastructure to reduce the cost of production and improve the competitiveness of MSMEs; and
4. The components of the training programmes offered by the NBSSI to entrepreneurs should include the provision of basic managerial support in the area of bookkeeping to improve their ability to access credit.

Accelerated Industrial Development

The share of the industrial sector in GDP continued to decline in 2015, contributing 25.3% to GDP. Industrial sector growth stood at 1.2% in 2015 against 0.8% recorded in 2014. This was against a budget target of 9.1% and GSGDA II target of 8.6%. The improved performance in 2015 was on the backdrop of improving growth rates recorded in manufacturing (2.2%), water and sanitation (21.5%) and construction (3.3%). The mining and quarrying and electricity sub-sectors witnessed declining growth rates, similar to the manufacturing sub-sector whose share of GDP continued to decline. The manufacturing sub-sector is envisaged under the GSGDA II to serve as the catalyst for industrial and agriculture transformation of the Ghanaian economy and therefore the declining trend in growth of the sub-sector since 2011 is a worrying concern. The poor performance of sub-sector has been attributed to inadequate supply of electricity, rapid depreciation of the local currency, limited application of modern technology, as well as low value addition. Policy reforms that provide incentives to encourage manufacturing and value addition to local raw materials must be pursued as a strategy towards increasing the output of the subsector.

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 should expedite action in implementing the proposal. Such a policy will facilitate the transfer of technology, enhance local productive and innovative capacity and attract foreign direct investments. Valuable lessons may be learnt from the experiences of Ethiopia and Vietnam in the management and operations of such industrial parks to achieve efficiency and build a globally competitive manufacturing sector.

Development of the Tourism Industry

The tourism sector remains an important contributor to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, job creation and poverty alleviation. The importance of the industry is emphasized by

the growth in the contribution of tourism to GDP and foreign exchange earnings. The country continues to record growth in international tourist arrivals, with an estimated 10% increase in 2015 over 2014. However, the potential of tourism to national development remains largely under-developed. 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.

To address the above challenges on a sustainable basis and ensure holistic development of the sector, the National Tourism Development Plan, 2013-2027, aimed at improving the quality of tourism personnel and infrastructure, as well as the Marine Drive Tourism Development Plan to develop tourism destinations along the coast of Accra, should be given priority attention. Efforts to attract private investment into tourism infrastructure development, as well as ensuring that Ghanaian cities are clean should be sustained. These will greatly enhance the tourism potential of the country.

Promote Culture and Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

The preparation and approval by Cabinet of the Creative Arts Council bill in 2015 is a significant progress in addressing a major legal constraint in developing the creative arts industry. The eventual passage of the bill into law by Parliament will create the appropriate framework for coordinating the activities related to the development of the industry. It is therefore recommended that the Attorney-General's Department accelerate the necessary processes to ensure that the bill is submitted to Parliament for consideration and enactment. Comprehensive data to assess the contribution of trade in culture and creative goods in Ghana remain unavailable. The recommendation in the 2013 and 2014 APR for MOTCCA to put in place the necessary mechanism to facilitate the availability of data on creative arts on a consistent basis has received limited attention. It is therefore recommended that MOTCCA pay attention to this recommendation and prioritize it for necessary attention.

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 the GSGDA II is to sustain the effort of modernising agriculture and position it as a major vehicle for the structural transformation of the economy through effective linkage of agriculture to industry. 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 reduction in unemployment and poverty.

The modernisation of agriculture in this case 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 2015

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2015 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 materials; 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 mechanisation 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);
- Participation rate in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs); and
- 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	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (tonnes):					
- Maize	21.0	16.1*	30.0	10.8	Target not achieved
- Sorghum	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	
- Rice	15.0	0.0*	10.0	0.0	
- Cowpea	1.5	0.7	10.0	1.5	
- Soybean	1.0	0.0*	5.0	1.2	
- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	NA	NA	16.1%	Steady progress
3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	10.0	10.0*	50.0	12.0	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in Agro-Chemical Imports:					
- Insecticides	45.9%	24.6%	NA	5.2% (Liquid)	Slow progress
	183.4%	NA	NA	-43.3%(Solid)	
- Herbicides	152.9%	-0.25%	NA	-19.9%(Liquid)	
	99.5%	NA	NA	3626.8%(Solid)	
- Fungicides	-65.57%	-24.5%	NA	-54.3% (Liquid)	
	161.45%	NA	NA	121.2%(Solid)	

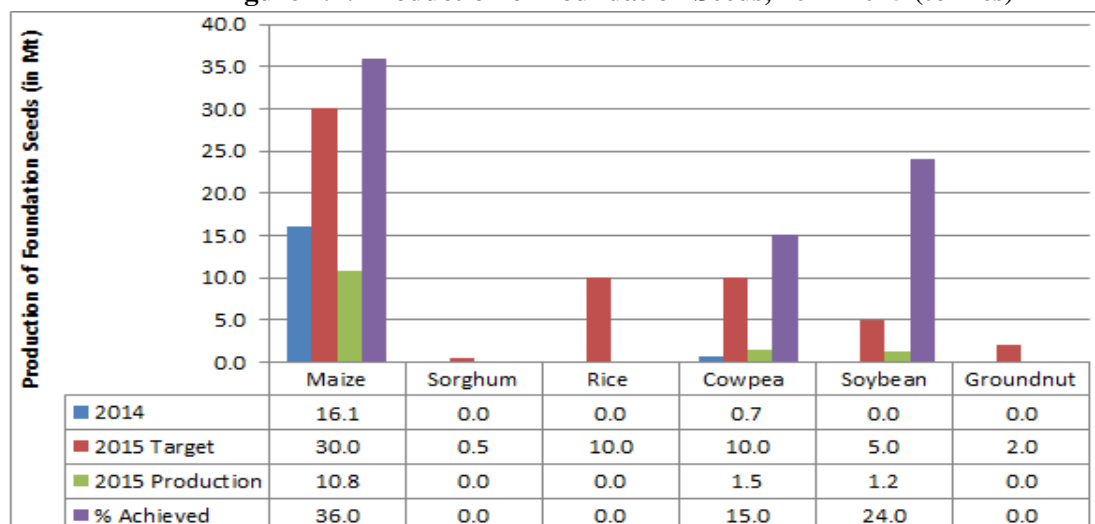
Source: MOFA, 2015 NB *=Revised

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) in 2015 amounted to 13.5 metric tonnes, compared to 16.8 metric tonnes in 2014 (Figure 4.1). This constitutes a shortfall of 77% of the target for 2015, and compares to the 28.1% increase projected.

The relative share of foundation seeds actually produced was highest for maize (36% increase over the target), followed by soyabean (24% of the target achieved), and cowpea (15% of the target achieved). The production of maize foundation seeds amounted to 10.8 metric tonnes in 2015 compared to 16.1 metric tonnes in 2014, whilst that for cowpea was estimated at 1.5 metric tonnes compared to 0.7 metric tonnes in 2014. Farmers continue to resort to using farmer-saved seeds, which have relatively poor germination and yields.

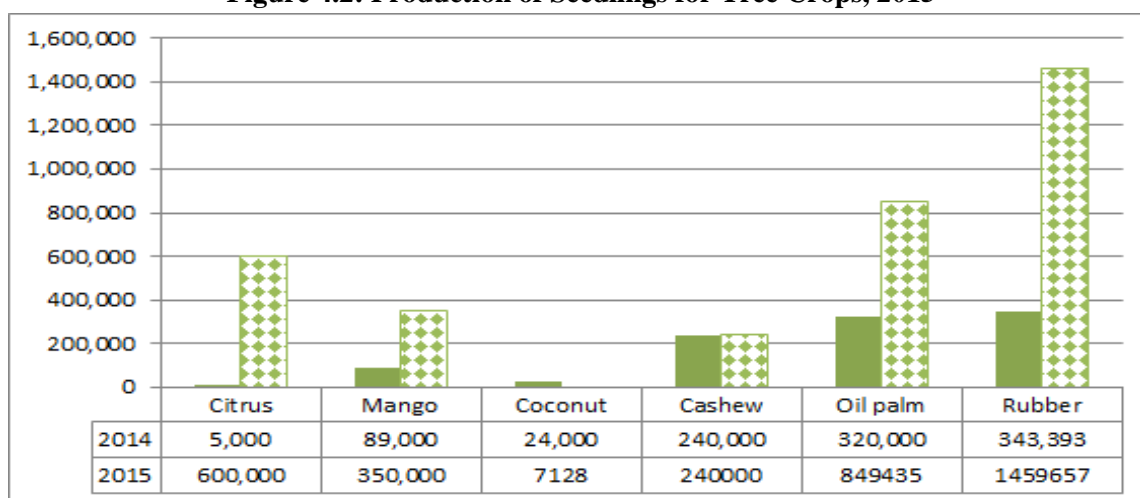
Figure 4.1: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2014-2015 (tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2015

In the effort to promote cash crops, improved seedlings of citrus, mango, oil palm, cashew and coconut were supplied to farmers (Figure 4.2). A total of 282 hectares of coconut seedlings were made available to 281 farmers in the Central and Western regions, while 200,000 grafted clones of 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, 2015

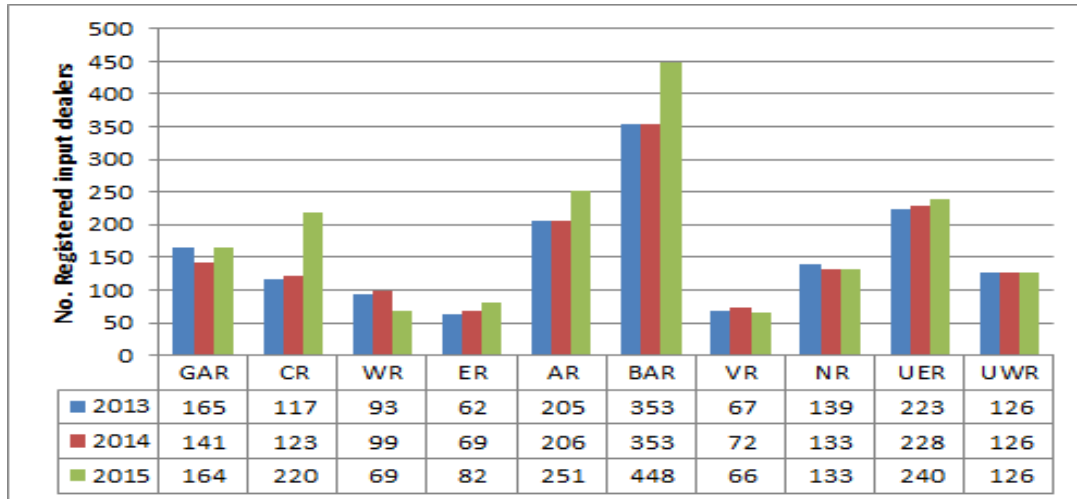


Source: MOFA, 2015

Input outlets and sale points:

Available data in 2015 estimated the total number of input outlet points across the country at 1,799, of which about 65% were in four regions, namely Brong Ahafo (24.9%), Ashanti (14%), Upper East (13.3%) and Central (12.2%). This compares with the situation in 2014 when nearly 65% of input outlet points were in five regions. The region with the lowest number of registered input dealers in 2015 was Volta Region with only 3.7% of the total number of input outlet points across the country compared with 2014 when the Eastern Region recorded the lowest proportion of registered input dealers of 4.5% (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Number of Registered Input Dealers, by Region, 2013-2015



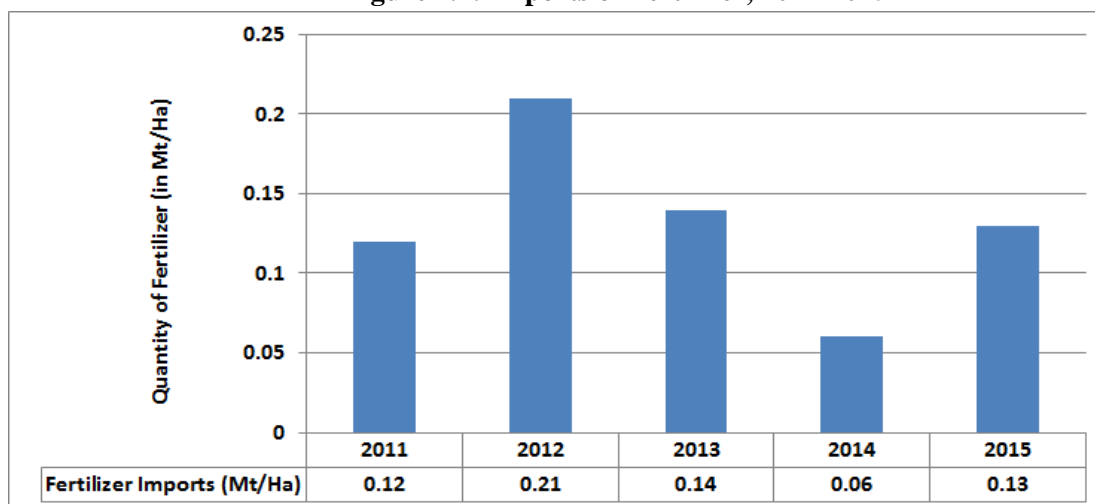
Source: MOFA, 2015

Fertilizer Imports

In an effort to address the low fertilizer usage among Ghanaian farmers, and improve yields and productivity of agriculture, the Government of Ghana introduced a fertilizer subsidy programme in 2008. Overall, the programme has had a positive impact on the fertilizer application rate in Ghana, which increased from 8kg/ha in 2010 to 12 kg/ha in 2015. However, it falls short of the target of 50kg/ha projected for 2015 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. It also places Ghana below the target of 50kg/ha set by the Abuja Declaration (2006).

In compliance with the provisions under the Plants and Fertilizer Act., 2010 (Act 803), fourteen (14) fertilizer companies, 34 fertilizer products, 19 distributors and 249 fertilizer retailers were registered in 2015. This compares with the situation in 2014 when eight fertilizer companies and 29 fertilizer products were registered. Meanwhile total fertilizer imports doubled in 2015 following about 57.1% decline in 2014 (Figure 4.4). The decline in amount of fertilizer imported between 2012 and 2014 is attributed largely to the inability of the government to implement the fertilizer subsidy programme during that period.

Figure 4.4: Imports of Fertilizer, 2011-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

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 continued to be low. The analysis of agro-chemical imports into the country shows that imported liquid insecticides increased by 5.2% whilst imports of liquid fungicides and herbicides declined by 54.3% and 19.9% respectively. Solid formulations (herbicides and fungicides) imported in 2015 increased by 3,626% and 121.2% respectively, while solid formulation of insecticides declined by 43.3%.

A total of 400 agro-input dealers' shops were inspected in 40 districts in the Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern, Northern, Brong Ahafo, Western, Central, Upper West Upper East, and Ashanti regions to ensure that certified agro-inputs are retailed to farmers. The inspection revealed that some agro-input dealers were unregistered yet dealing in the sale of pesticides and fertilizers. Some dealers are also involved in mobile sales of agro-inputs from market to market, in contravention of the Pesticide and Fertilizer laws.

Table 4.2: Agro-chemical Imports

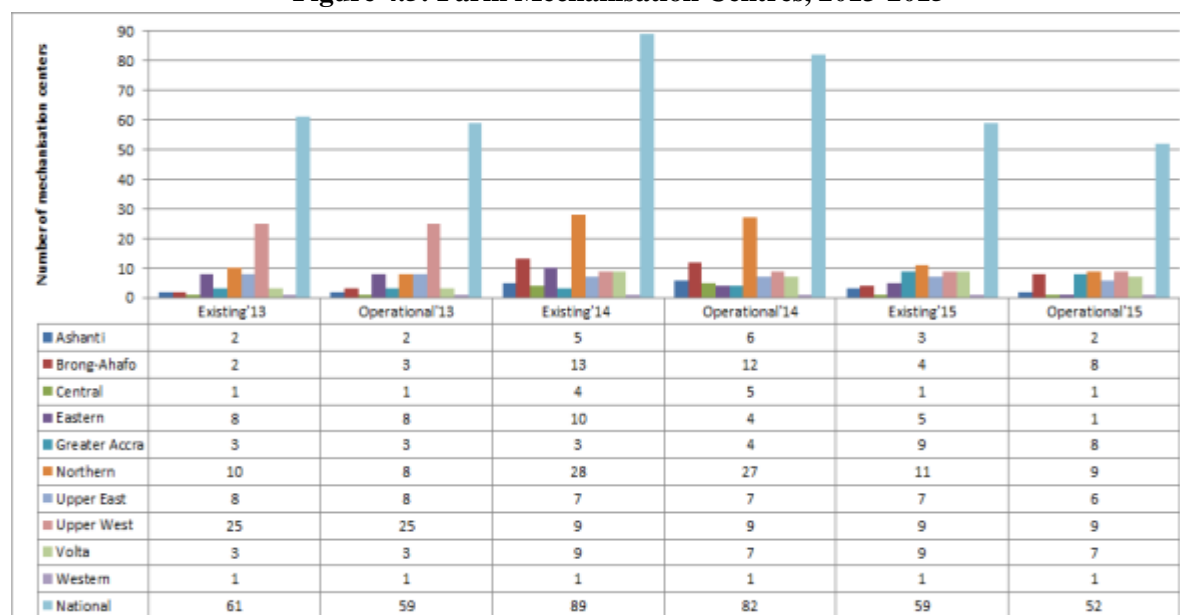
Year	Insecticides		Herbicides		Fungicides		Nematicides		Rodenticides	
	Mt	Lt	Mt	Lt	Mt	Lt	Mt	Lt	Mt	Lt
2014	6,513	7,647,599	7,889	27,741,792	1,167	481,330	-	-	0.02	-
2015	3,695	8,045,662	294,009	22,209,018	1,328	219,884	13	-	0.018	-

Source: MOFA, 2015

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

In 2015, there were 59 farm mechanisation centres across the country, of which 52 were operational. Out of those operational, 46.2% were in the three northern regions, with nine in the Northern Region, six in the Upper East Region and nine in the Upper West Region respectively (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Farm Mechanisation Centres, 2013-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

The total farm area serviced by farm mechanisation centres across the country continued to decline from 59,083 hectares in 2013 to 55,157 hectares in 2014 and further to 24,762 hectares in 2015. This represents a decline in average serviced area from 1,001 hectares in 2013 to 476 hectares in 2015. Also nearly 53% of the area serviced by farm mechanisation centres were in the three northern regions compared with 84% in 2014.

No animal traction centres were operational in 2015 compared with two in 2014. The two animal traction centers located in Tolon District of the Northern and Wa Municipal in the Upper West Regions in 2014 were out of operation in 2015. The shift towards the use of conventional traction equipment, injured and aged animals continued to render animal traction unattractive to farmers.

In 2015, various agricultural machinery/equipment continued to be procured and distributed to beneficiaries in all the 10 regions in Ghana. In total 77 SAME tractors, 49 power tillers, 20 rice threshers, 11 rice reapers and six rice mills with their respective components were assembled and sold to farmers. In addition, 100 units of Cabrio tractors with multiple components were assembled and distributed to interested farmers on hire purchase, to boost local rice production.

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. Comprehensive data on the total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery was not available, however seven tractor operators received training in 2015. Tractor-farmer ratio remained at 1:1,500 in 2015 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Agricultural Mechanisation, 2015

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	Target achieved
2. Number of agricultural mechanisation service centres established	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	89	New = 1 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	Target not achieved
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	180 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	NA	(7 tractor operators trained)	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2015

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 2015, a total of 418 technologies, covering improved technologies in crops, livestock, and fisheries, and agro-processing were disseminated compared to 349 technologies in 2014. The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) also facilitated the establishment of 570 community field demonstration farms, of which 90 were on maize, 110 on rice, 40 on Sweet potato, and 303 were on cassava across the country. The demonstration farms also covered Groundnut (8), cocoyam (6), Soya bean (9) and cowpea (4).

A total of 1,363,820 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities) accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2015, compared with 1,358,642 participants in 2014 (Table 4.4).

No recruitments were made in 2015 to augment the staff strength of the extension services, and the extension officer-farmer ratio remained at 1: 1,500 in 2015. 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 the use of FBOs, community field demonstrations, study tours, field days, farmer field schools and e-agriculture continued to be adopted. A total of 4,956 functional FBOs in the country were trained in extension services delivery, representing a 25.8% decline below the situation in 2014. Private sector collaboration continued to be pursued to provide motorcycles to extension service staff to reach more farmers.

Table 4.4: Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	375	349	400	418	Target achieved
- Livestock	NA	NA	NA	160	
- Fisheries	NA	NA	NA	50	
- Crop	NA	NA	NA	165	
- Others	NA	NA	NA	43	
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	Target achieved
3. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,800,000	1,363,820	Target not achieved
4. Participation rate in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	26%	40%	19%	Target not achieved
5. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	6,679	6,800	4,956	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2015

The decline in the number of Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings which began in 2012 continued in 2015 with only 10 RELC meetings held throughout the country in 2015 compared with 23 in 2012 and 11 in 2014. The participants included 19% farmers, 39% AEAs, 18% private sector representatives, 7% NGOs representatives and 17% other groups. The number of recommendations made during those meetings was 20, which were still under research. This compares with the situation in 2014 when the number of recommendations made was 79, of which 22 were researched into and 13 still under research. The number of functional agricultural information centres in place in 2015 was estimated at 39 compared with 44 in 2014. About 59% of these agricultural information centres are located in the Northern Region and none in the Greater Accra Region. The number of farmer visits to the agricultural information centres decreased from 102,689 in 2014 to 5,245 in 2015.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

i. Access to Production Inputs

- To increase access to the use of certified seeds, rice, sorghum, cowpea, soybean, groundnut foundation seeds, and citrus seedlings were produced in 2015;
- Under the enhanced access to quality rice seed initiative, 200 metric tonnes of improved rice seeds were distributed to 10,000 farmers in the Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions to increase productivity;
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) supported the maintenance of a 1.2 hectare citrus orchard which was established in 2003 to serve as a source of budding materials for the production of seedlings;
- Budding of root-stocks and other nursery operations such as insect-pest control among others were carried out at Afraku. In all 5,000 seedlings, comprising five varieties of orange earmarked for planting on about 31 acres of land, were successfully nursed;
- 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;
- The registration of fertilizer products, companies and distributors continued in 2015 to ensure compliance with the provisions under the Plants and Fertilizer Act, 2010 (Act 803). The enforcement of the regulations has resulted in the prosecution and imprisonment of at least one person for faking fertilizer;
- Regulations on the Ghana Biosafety Act, 2011 (Act 831) was approved by Cabinet;
- MOFA, through the Agricultural Stations based in the five different agro-ecological zones, facilitated the production and distribution of foundation seeds for cereals (maize and sorghum) and legumes (groundnut, soybean and cowpea). In total about 165 hectares of cereals and 43.26 hectares of legumes were cultivated. In addition, about 3 hectares of yam mini setts and vine setts were planted at the Wenchi and Mampong Agricultural Stations.

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

- To improve access to mechanised agricultural services, Government continued to promote the establishment of new Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) as well as support the operation of the existing centres;
- Under the Japanese grant KR2 to supply agricultural machinery and equipment to farmers, MOFA took delivery of a total of 263 machinery and equipment, including 100 Cabrio (50 Hp 4 x4), 77 Same tractors (Hp), 49 Power tillers, 20 Rice Threshers, 11 Rice reapers, and 6 Rice Mills to be distributed to selected AMSECs to augment their capacity, as well as to individual farmers on hire purchase basis; and
- Tractor operators, technicians and mechanics were trained in the effective use and maintenance of tractors across the country.

iii. Access to Agriculture research technology and Extension Services

- To bring improved technology to farmers the National Varietal Release committee released five (5) hybrid maize, six (6) cassava and five (5) pearl/early millet varieties. Also 137 released crop varieties of 13 different genera were registered into the national list/catalogue;

- A total of 191 potential technologies and innovations were identified for the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) out of which 48 have received full copyrights status from the Registrar-General's Department;
- MOFA in collaboration with CSIR, released 5 new hybrid maize varieties (Sika Aburo, Kunjor-Wari, Suhudoo, Warikamana and Kpari-Faako) with average potential yields of 6 tonnes/hectare and six new cassava varieties with average potential yields of 20 tonnes/hectare;
- MOFA in collaboration with CSIR-SARI and CSIR-CRI conducted seven adaptive trials on quinoa, cashew, cassava, yam, maize and cocoyam for their adaptability and promotion at the agricultural stations;
- As part of the effort to promote greenhouse technology in and around urban and peri-urban areas, MOFA through WAAPP established 160 greenhouses across the country;
- A total of 6,139 farmers were sensitized (3,192 males and 2,947 females) on climate change and sustainable land management technologies. In addition, four Conservation Centres were established in the Upper East, Northern, Upper West and Brong-Ahafo Regions;
- To bridge the gap in access to extension services, the e-Agriculture system continued to operate across the country to bring extension delivery services to farmers. The main components of the system are: Call Centre, Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, E-agriculture and E-extension portals and the use of smart phones in extension delivery services. In total, 17,330 new users subscribed to the IVR system and 551,804 users made IVR calls. A total of 1,200 staff were trained and resourced with smartphones to deliver extension services in 7 regions;
- The Esoko ICT platform designed primarily to help actors in the value chain access and share market information was launched. This enabled about 1,005 actors to exchange market information among themselves; and
- The RELCs continued to be strengthened and made functional, with the establishment of stakeholder groups at the national and regional levels. During the period under review, a total of 20 problems that affect agricultural productivity in the various agro-ecological zones were identified for consideration during the RELC planning meetings.

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

Available data based on the work of MOFA show that average post-harvest losses for cereals reduced from 9.01% in 2014 to 8.8% in 2015, whilst that for roots and tubers declined from

20.4% in 2014 to 19.9% in 2015. Average post-harvest losses of fish on the other hand declined from 27.3% in 2014 to 26.7% in 2015. Programmes continued to be implemented to improve the management of grain quality, in addition to construction of pack houses. The initiative by the Northern Rural Growth Project (NRGP) to construct 10 warehouses and 4 pack houses in the Northern Region, Brong Ahafo, Upper East Region, have all been completed except in the Upper West Region, where construction is at different stages of completion.

Table 4.5: Percentage Post-Harvest Losses of Selected Crops, 2008-2015

	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percentage post-harvest losses of selected crops	Maize	18.25	17.79	17.35	16.91	16.49	16.08	15.68	15.29
	Rice	5.54	5.40	5.27	5.14	5.01	4.88	4.76	4.64
	Sorghum	7.68	7.49	7.30	7.11	6.93	6.76	6.59	6.43
	Cassava	25.46	24.82	24.20	23.60	23.01	22.44	21.88	21.33
	Yam	21.96	21.41	20.87	20.35	19.84	19.34	18.86	18.39
	Fish (Marine)	31.79	30.99	30.22	29.46	28.72	28.00	27.30	26.61
	Fish (Artisanal)	31.10	31.90	30.20	29.46	28.82	28.10	27.39	26.70

Source: MOFA, 2015

The Ghana Grains Council implemented the Warehouse Receipt System, which allows members to deposit their grains in the certified warehouse and use it as collateral for borrowing money from a member bank or other member lending institutions. Between 2011 and 2015, a total of 90,745 tonnes of maize have been stored under the initiative, with 47,295 tonnes stored in 2015 alone in Tamale, Bonyon, Aframso, Tema, Accra, and Kumasi. This has enabled many smallholder farmers to avoid selling their grains immediately after harvest when prices are generally low. The warehouse receipts system has also helped address the problems of price volatility and lack of quality standards usually attributed to market liberalization in the Ghana grain industry.

Table 4.6: Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

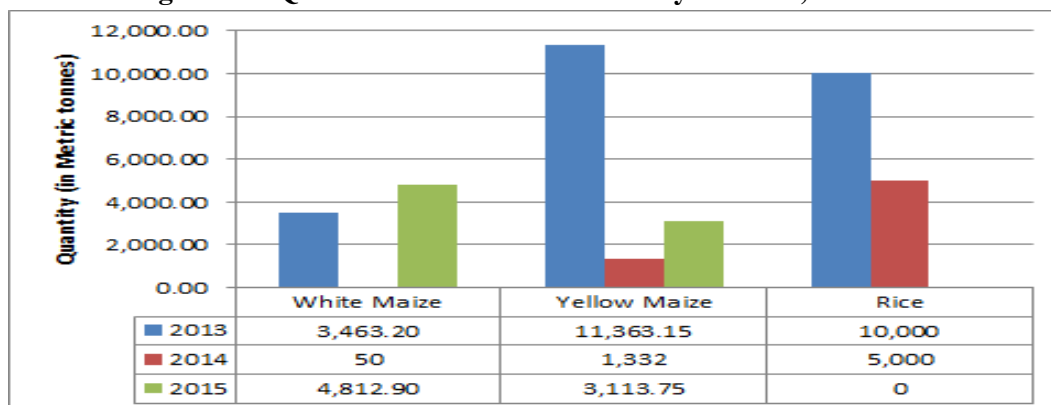
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
- Maize	28.10	NA	24.60	2.49	Target not achieved
- Rice	5.46	NA	4.50	2.52	
- Sorghum	3.01	NA	2.35	2.43	One out of the six selected crop achieved the target
- Cassava	24.88	NA	20.02	2.51	
- Yam	16.28	NA	12.22	2.49	
- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					Steady progress
- Maize(white)	12,200	13,184	NA	13,184	NAFCO could not make purchases locally but rather imported a total 15,000 metric tonnes of maize, of which 67% was white maize, to stabilize prices
- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	NA	1,433.00	
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	NA	3,317.40	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2015

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

2015, Government in collaboration with the private sector increased the national food buffer stock centres from 10 to 12. Due to relatively higher prices of cereals in the local markets in 2015, NAFCO could not make purchases locally but imported 15,000 tonnes of maize to stabilize prices (Table 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Quantities of Grains Released by NAFCO, 2013-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on Domestic Markets

The assessment done by MOFA in 2014 shows that the domestic market absorbs about 95% of vegetable and 35% of fruit produced in Ghana. The bulk of fruit production is undertaken by medium to large-scale producers for export, while 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; 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 show that, overall, food distribution outlets increased by 3.7% on the average in 2015 compared with 10% in 2014. The increased market outlets is an indication of improved physical accessibility for farmers and traders to sell or purchase food items.

As part of the process to improve the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets, a number of standards and labelling continued to be reviewed to ensure that they conform to current market demands and technological changes. These include the development of the Ghana Green Label Scheme and review of standards related to seven staple crops namely rice, pineapple, sweet potatoes, papaya, sweet cassava, millet and sorghum.

Various new products were developed using maize, rice, wheat and millet. These included packaged tom brown, maize grits, Hausa *koko*, organic semi-polished rice, organic unpolished rice and organic banku mix among others. Orange Flesh Sweet Potato (OFSP) yoghurt, OFSP fortified Gari, OFSP chips, OFSP leaf powder and OFSP root powder have also been developed from OFSP. Instant *gari fortor* has been developed and is being marketed at various supermarkets across the country, as well as among boarding school students.

The development of new products such as cassava beer and High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) continued to impact positively on demand for cassava for both domestic and industrial purposes. In total about 58,617.57 tonnes of cassava, sorghum, maize and rice were

purchased by Accra Brewery Limited and Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited for the brewing of beer and malt (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Quantity of Local Raw Materials Purchased, 2013-2015

Year	Commodity	Quantity of Local Raw Materials Purchased by (in metric tonnes)	
		Accra Brewery Limited	Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited
2013	Cassava	1,214.00	3,527.00
2014	Cassava	794.6	7,368.32
	Red Sorghum	161.1	-
	Maize Grits	2994.5	-
	Whole Grain	270.35	-
2015	Cassava Flour	85	6,409.7
	Red Sorghum	584	4,885.00
	Paddy Rice	825	-
	Whole Maize	25,900.00	4,813.00
Total		31,614.55	27,003.02

Source: MOFA, 2015

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on 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, continued to improve in 2015 (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration to Domestic and International Markets

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	Food outlets increased by 10%	NA	Food outlets increased by 3.7%	Slow progress
2. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported (Mt):					Significant progress (Seven out of the 11 selected recorded increase over the 2014 level)
- Cashew	271,536.79	192,376.00	NA	232,835.35	
- Coffee	4,317.21	112.30	NA	174.47	
- Sheanut	37,517.89	59,909.20	NA	83,182.24	
- Maize	1,535	198.00	NA	1,716	
- Yam Products	28,200.67	35,825.50	NA	28,295.79	
- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,315.70	NA	1,526.01	
- Pineapple	40,095.39	33,633.50	NA	43,460.83	
- Mango	1,790.65	1,275.60	NA	2,218.54	
- Pawpaw	1119.498	1,295.00	NA	664.22	
- Banana	8,656.08	56,075.40	NA	95,179.52	
- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	33,261.20	NA	17,240.33	

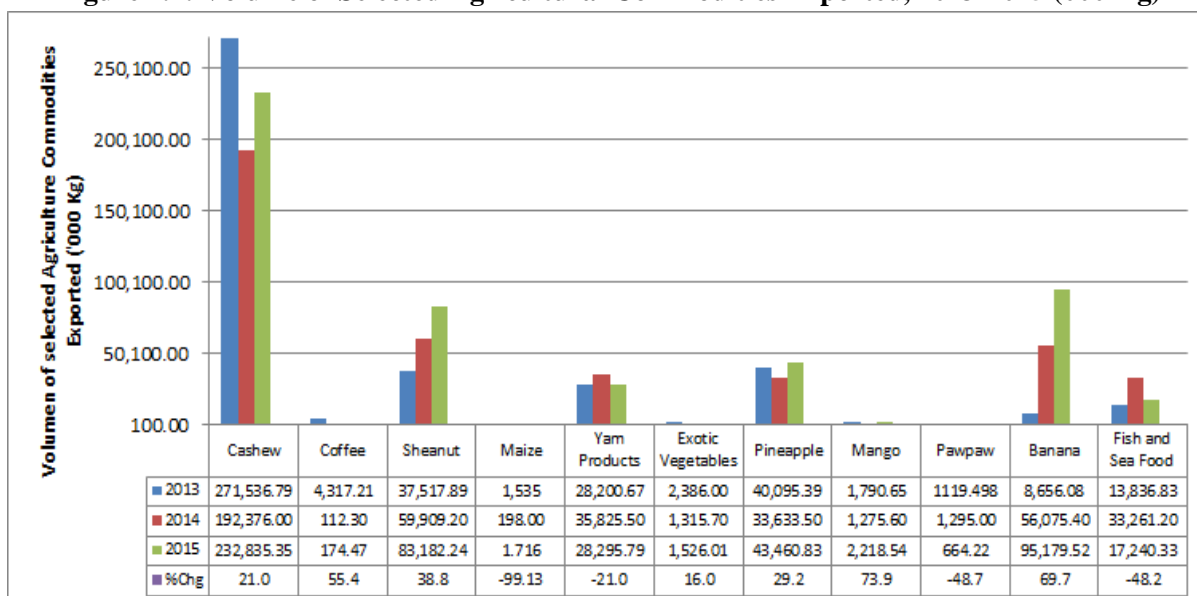
Source: MOFA, 2015

Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The total volume of selected agricultural commodities exported in 2015 (excluding cocoa) increased by 34% following a marginal improvement in 2014 and two consecutive years of decline in 2012 and 2013 (Figure 4.7). The commodities that recorded the largest increases were mango (73.9%), banana (69.7%) and shea nut (38.8%). Coffee, yam products, pawpaw and fish and seafood products that recorded increases in 2014, recorded declines in 2015,

whilst cashew, exotic vegetables, pineapple, and mango, which recorded declines in 2014, recorded improvements in 2015. Maize continued the downward trend reported in 2014 and recorded a decline of 99.1% in 2015.

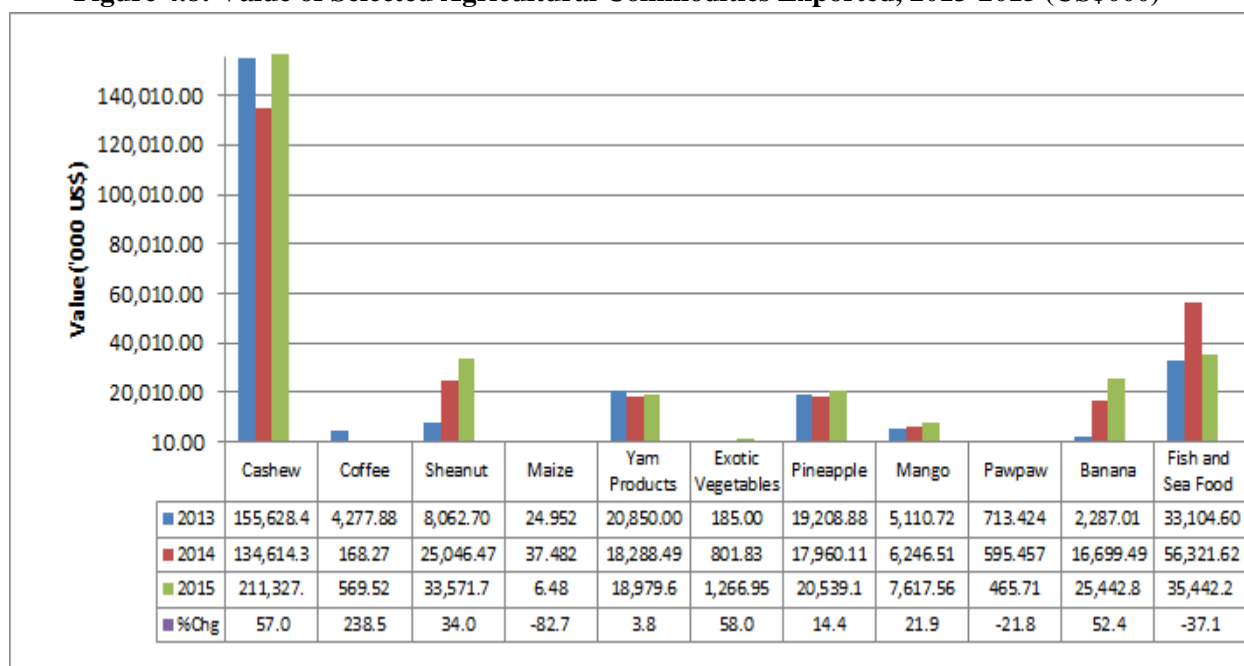
Figure 4.7: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2013-2015 (000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/GEPA, 2015

The total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported in 2015 (excluding cocoa) amounted to US\$355,229.68 million, representing an increase of 28.3% over the total value of the same commodities exported in 2014 (Figure 4.8). Commodities that recorded the largest improvements in value of exports were coffee (238.5%), exotic vegetables (58%), cashew (57%), and banana (52.4%), while those with significant declines were maize (-82.7%), fish (-37%) and pawpaw (-21%).

Figure 4.8: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2013-2015 (US\$000)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2015

Volume and value of processed products exported

Total volume of processed agricultural products exported increased in 2015 compared with a decline in 2014. The total volume of processed agricultural products exported in 2015 was estimated at 668,800 metric tonnes, representing about 18% increase over the 2014 value, compared with 1.8% decline recorded in 2014 (Table 4.9). This led to total export value of US\$359.433 million, representing about 27.2% increase over the 2014 level. The key products that continued to dominate the exported processed products in 2015 were oil seeds and nuts (65%) and horticultural products (32.2%), constituting about 97.2% of total processed products exported compared with 82.2% in 2014.

Export of non-traditional agricultural products contributed 16% of the total earnings from the export of all non-traditional commodities in 2015, an increase of 2 percentage points over the 2014 earnings.

Table 4.9: Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported, 2014-2015

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 mt)			Value (US\$ 000)		
	2014	2015	% Chg.	2014	2015	% Chg.
Cereals	0.869	0.57	-34.41	329.004	348.012	5.78
Coffee/Tea/spices	1.412	1.337	-5.32	1,369.179	2,242.882	63.81
Fish and Sea food	33.267	17.24	-48.18	56.321	35.442	-37.07
Game and Wildlife	0.0525	0.053	0.95	116.459	52.003	-55.35
Horticultural Products	192.934	215.124	11.5	66,739.55	7,7584	16.25
Oils Seeds and Nuts	338.465	434.474	28.37	213,959.637	279,170.496	30.48
Total	567.00	668.80	17.95	282,570.15	359,432.84	27.20

Source: MOTU/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2015

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets:

i. Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- Differentiated corporate tax regime, as well as location incentives (tax rebate) were introduced to serve as incentive for agro-processing enterprises to relocate to production sources as well as regional capitals and districts within the country;
- The five-year tax holiday for agro-processing businesses established in Ghana continued to be implemented in 2015;
- Promotion of industrial processing of agriculture produce, including the introduction of beer and malt made from cassava, rice, maize and sorghum continued;
- Under the Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP), MOFA continued to support the fabrication of home-made GRATIS dryers for the production of high quality cassava flour (HQCF) for the bakery and pastry industry;
- Grain storage capacity continued to be developed through NAFCO as well as with private sector operators; and

- MOFA launched the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) to facilitate investment into the agricultural sector through the provision of agricultural infrastructure, such as feeder roads and pack houses.

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on Domestic Markets

- The Ghana Commodity Exchange Project (GCX) was established to create prosperity for all in the commodity value chains and become a regional and global commodity trading hub; and
- MOFA in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority continued to develop standards to increase the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets. In 2015 standards for rice were completely developed and made functional.

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on the International Market

- The pre-feasibility studies initiated under the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) in 2014 for the construction and operation of warehouses in the SADA Zone was completed;
- The Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate of MOFA registered 255 exporters, 63 importers and 17 international standards for phytosanitary measures, as well as issued 667 phytosanitary import permits and 16,537 phytosanitary certificates;
- The 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; and
- Five (5) Sensitization workshops on Marketing Quality Standards and review of Ghana Plant Quarantine System were organized. Two hundred participants involving Phytosanitary Inspectors at Kotoka International Airport and Tema Harbour, Agricultural Extension Agents and farmers participated in the workshop. New manuals on marketing quality standards developed were used for hands-on trials by the Inspectors, AEAs and farmers.

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

Under the GSGDA II 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 monitor progress towards the attainment of the above policy objectives, the following indicators were identified:

- Cultivated areas under irrigation; and
- Share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fisheries by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) (excluding cocoa)

i. Cultivated areas under irrigation

Irrigation may be classified as formal, where funding is from the public sector, and facilities are permanent, whilst 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. Both formal and informal irrigation are practised in all regions of the country.

The combined area cropped under both formal and informal irrigation in 2015 was estimated at 40,420.4 hectares, representing an increase of 12.8% over the 2014 acreage. The increase in combined cropped area under irrigation is attributed largely to 17% increase in cropped area under informal irrigation. Total food production increased from 184,835 metric tonnes in 2014 to 217,176.2 metric tonnes in 2015, of which 46.9% were vegetables, 52.7% were cereals, 0.02% were legumes, and 0.38% were fruits.

Total area cropped under formal irrigation increased marginally from 9,367.90 hectares in 2014 to 9,484.7 hectares in 2015, compared to the 15.9% decline recorded in 2014. Accordingly, land intensification ratio¹, increased marginally from 0.88 in 2014 to 0.89 in 2015. However, crop production declined by 24.1% from 54,646.1 metric tonnes in 2014 to 41,477.8 metric tonnes in 2015.

On the other hand, the area cropped under informal irrigation increased from 26,470.67 hectares in 2014 to 30,936 hectares in 2015, with an increased land intensification ratio of 1.85 compared with 1.41 in 2014. The increment resulted mainly from the Eastern and Central Regions.

Table 4.10: Cultivated Area under Irrigation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
3. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):	0.76%	0.72%	2.70%	0.67%	Target not achieved
- Total area (formal and informal)	(30,588.84 ha)	(29,507.7 ha)	(46,600 ha)	(40,420.4 ha)	
- Formal area	(11,112.5 ha)	(10,687.9 ha)	(11,000 ha)	(9,484 ha)	
- Informal area	(19,476.3 ha)	(18,819.8 ha)	((35,600 ha)	(30,936 ha*)	
- Total land intensification ratio	1.04	1.21	-	(1.66)	

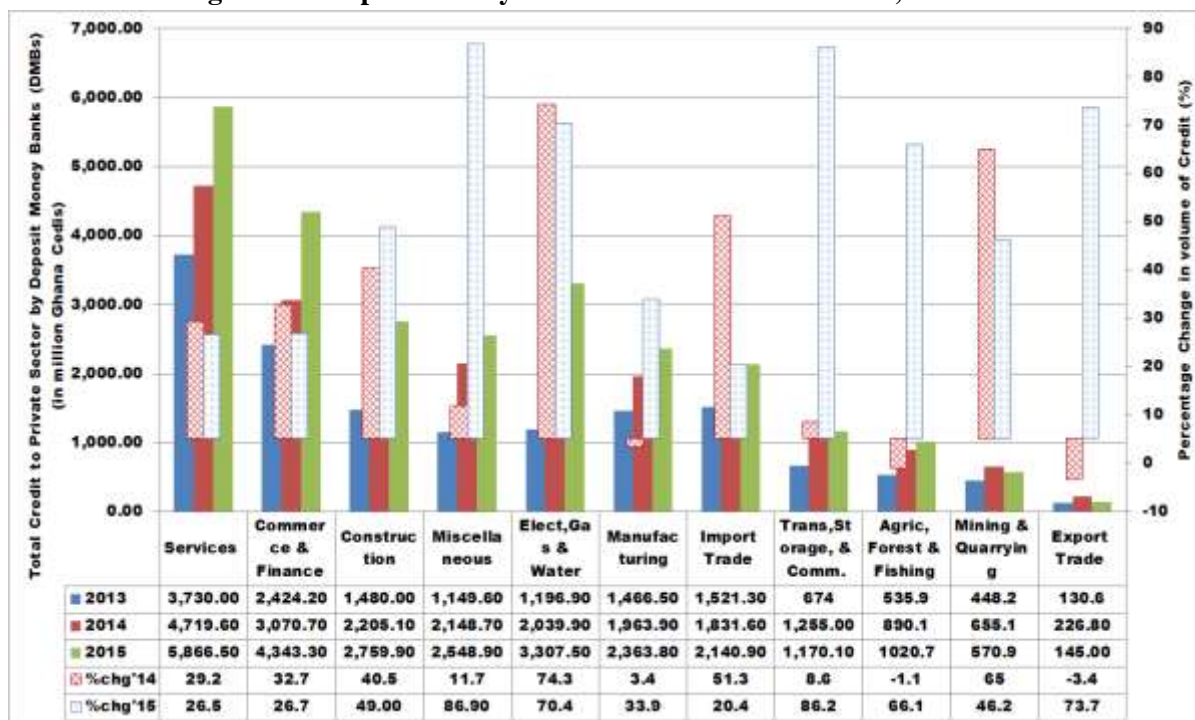
Source: MOFA, 2015; NB: *= Data from 8 Regions

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

Total credit of the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) to the private sector in 2015 was estimated at GH¢26,237.4 million, compared to GH¢21,042.7 million for 2014. About 3.9% was allocated to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector. This represents a decline from the 2014 situation when 4.2% of the DMBs credit to private sector was allocated to agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector (Figure 4.9 & Table 4.11). This falls short of the medium-term target of at least 10% envisaged under GSGDA II, and 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.

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

Figure 4.9: Deposit Money Bank Credit to Private Sector, 2013-2015



Source: BOG, 2015

Table 4.11: Access to Credit

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Share of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agriculture (excluding cocoa), Forestry and Fisheries	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	≥10%	3.9% GH¢1,020.7 mn	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA/BOG, 2015

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

The activities undertaken in this policy area in 2015 were focused, primarily, at up-scaling mainstreaming of sustainable land management (SLM) practices in agriculture, in order to promote environmental resilience and productivity. The priority interventions included awareness creation among stakeholders, especially farmers and building the capacity of institutions, and field personnel in good land and water management practices.

A total of 6,139 farmers including 2,947 females were sensitized on climate change and sustainable land management technologies, including soil and water conservation practices, improved cropping systems, buffer protection and importance of afforestation. To strengthen the institutional capacity for management of climate change on agriculture and sustainable land management four (4) Conservation Centres were established in the Upper East; Northern; Upper West and Brong-Ahafo, in addition to the establishment of six (6) Climate Smart Agriculture sites in six (6) different districts on cassava, cocoyam and sweet potato. In addition, 17 MOFA staff were trained in SLM technologies, who in turn disseminated the knowledge acquired to 1,683 farmers in the three northern regions.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 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) rehabilitated a number of formal schemes, dams and dugouts. In collaboration with the Ghana Social Opportunities Project GIDA completed the construction and rehabilitation of 66 dams and dugouts for crop production and livestock watering whilst 80 others are ongoing. In addition, it provided a 20 hectare irrigation infrastructure (94% complete) in the selected zones of Yendi, Bawku and Wa for farming;
- The rehabilitation of Dawhenya Irrigation Scheme under the Dawhenya Integrated Rural Development Project was completed and the 200-hectare scheme is being cropped with rice and vegetables all-year-round and produces about 1,800 metric tonnes per annum;
- The rehabilitation of Adiembra, Tordzinu, Baafikrom Tono phase 2, Koori dam, Zuedem and Tankase irrigation schemes were completed;
- MOFA through GIDA provided technical support for the feasibility study for the irrigation component of the 20,000-hectare Pwalugu multipurpose dam, whilst a number of dams, including Agorveme (20%), Volo (36%), Afaode (20%), Dordoekope (95%), Koloe-Dayi (70%), Tokpo (77%), and Ekotsi (20%) are at various stages of completion. When completed, these will increase the irrigable land available to farmers to promote crop production all year round; and
- MOFA led the establishment of Irrigation Technology Transfer Units (ITTUs) at two agricultural colleges for teaching and demonstration. The models are to showcase the latest irrigation technology using ground and surface water resources;
- Formation of Water Users Association (WUAs) continued to be supported. In 2015 a total of 359 WUAs with 22,718 membership and 37% females, operated across the country with the majority (32%) in the Upper East Region.

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

- The Agricultural Development Bank approved a total of GH¢91.11 million to finance activities in the agriculture sector, out of which 63.4% was allocated to support production, 17% to agro-processing, 4.8% to agro-marketing and 14.8% to support agriculture export.
- 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 2015, the Export Development and Agriculture Investment Fund (EDAIF) disbursed GH¢45 million for agricultural development, of which 83.7% went into agro-processing whilst the rest went into rice and poultry production;
- A total of GH¢6 million was disbursed from the Out-grower Value Chain Fund (OVCF) to maize-soya-sorghum, rubber, cassava, rice and oil palm nucleus farmers and out growers; and
- The NRGP continued to facilitate the acquisition of credit by farmers through Rural and Community Banks to improve their productivity. In 2015 GH¢1.5 million was disbursed under the programme to 277 beneficiary FBOs.

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

- MOFA facilitated and supported a stakeholder workshop to develop Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Action Plan for Ghana;
- A total of 6,139 farmers were trained on the creation of fire belts, cereal-legume integration, cereal-legume rotation, and control of soil erosion using sand bags;
- About 63 communities in 10 Districts of the Upper East, Upper West, and Northern Regions were supported to implement various sustainable land and water management technologies under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP);
- Under the Adaptation of Agro Eco System to Climate Change (AAESCC) project, 16 communities in Northern and Brong Ahafo Regions were supported to implement various climate change adaptation interventions;
- The existing environment and climate change unit and regional environment desks continued to be strengthened to coordinate climate change adaptation; and
- The inter-agency platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration for the implementation of the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) was strengthened.

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

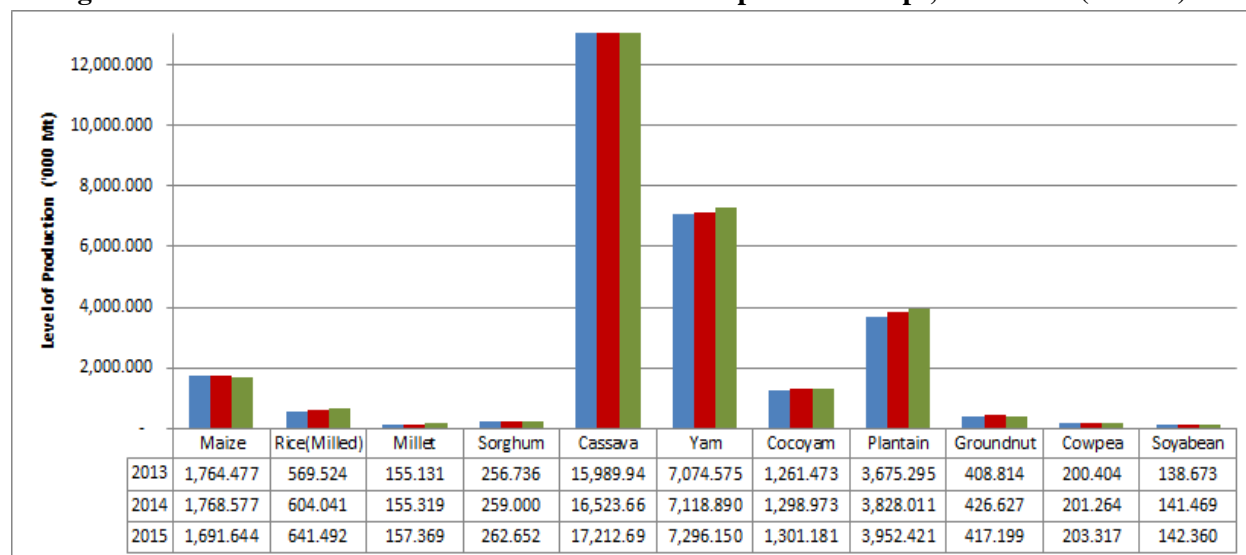
Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agricultural sector in 2015 was 2.4% compared to 4.6% in 2014. Its contribution to GDP fell from 21.5% in 2014 to 20.3% in 2015. The highest growth rate of 5.3% was recorded by the livestock sub-sector, followed by the forestry and logging sub-sector with 3.8%. The crop sub-sector, including cocoa, which recorded the highest growth rate in 2014, recorded a growth rate of 2% in 2015. The largest contributor to the sector continued to be the crop sub-sector including cocoa, accounting for 74.4% of agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP) in 2015 compared to 74.7% in 2014.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 32,325,832 metric tonnes in 2014 to 33,278,483 metric tonnes in 2015, representing a 2.9% increase compared to about 2.6% in 2014 (Figure 4.11). All staple crops, except rice, fell short of the expected target,

however all staples, except maize and groundnut, recorded increases over the previous year's output (Figure 4.10 and Table 4.12). The upward trends of rice, cassava and yam are attributable to efforts aimed at increasing yield and area under cultivation by smallholder and commercial farmers. The decline in production of maize in 2015 arose from significant reduction in area under cultivation instead of yield. Whilst the area under maize production declined by 14%, yield per hectare of maize increased by 11%.

Figure 4.10: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2013-2015 (000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2015

Table 4.12: Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

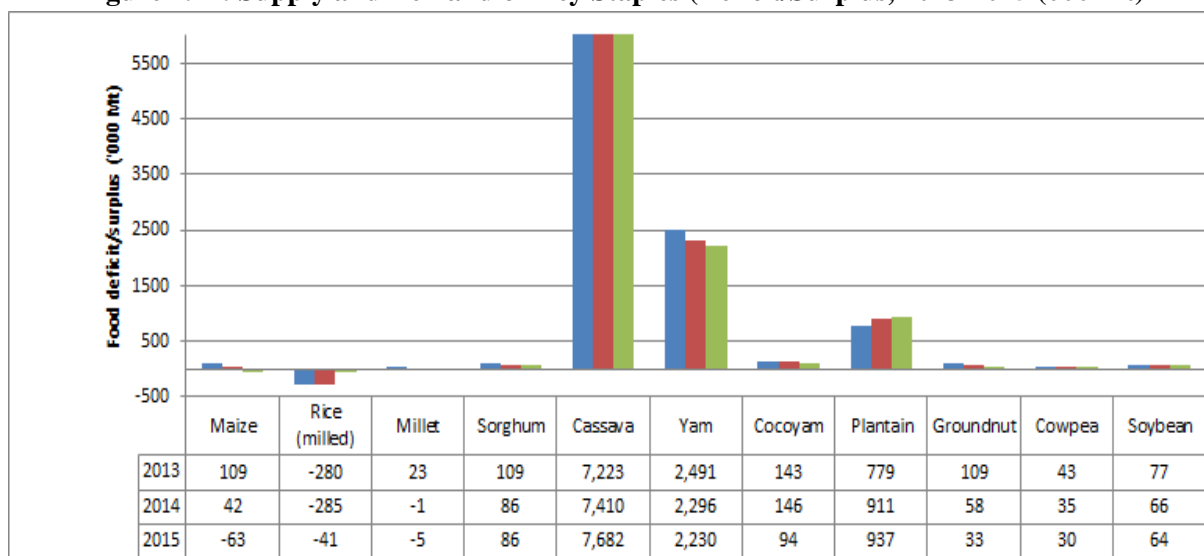
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					
- Maize	-9.5	0.2	6.40	-4.4	Target not achieved (All staples, except rice fell short of the targeted growth rate. However all staples, except maize and groundnut recorded increases in output over the previous year's output)
- Rice (Milled)	82.2	6.1	0.95	6.2	
- Millet	-13.7	0.1	NA	1.3	
- Sorghum	-8.3	0.9	NA	1.4	
- Cassava	9.9	3.3	52.40	4.2	
- Yam	6.6	0.6	22.80	2.5	
- Cocoyam	-0.7	3.0	NA	0.2	
- Plantain	3.3	4.2	12.20	3.3	
- Groundnut	-13.9	4.4	NA	-2.2	
- Cowpea	-10.2	0.4	NA	1.0	
- Soybean	-8.6	2.0	NA	0.6	
- Cocoa	-	NA	6.40	NA	

Source: MOFA, 2015

ii. National Food Sufficiency

Ghana's food self-sufficiency position was strengthened as total food production for human consumption increased from 24,350,000 metric tonnes in 2014 to 25,005,000 metric tonnes in 2015. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs of 15,210,000 metric tonnes in 2015 (Figure 4.11). The net surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 11,047,000 metric tonnes in 2015, compared to 10,764,000 metric tonnes in 2014.

Figure 4.11: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus, 2013-2015 (000 Mt)

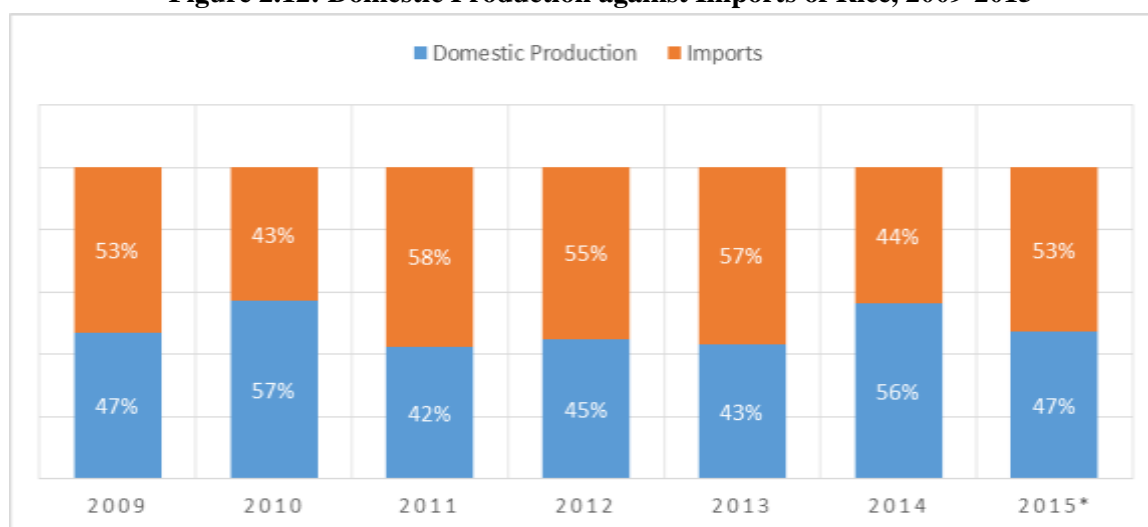


Source: MOFA, 2015

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, and in 2015, cassava, and plantain recorded improvements in output with a surplus of 3.7% and 2.9% respectively, whilst the deficit in rice demand narrowed significantly. For the first time in several years, maize recorded a deficit in demand, while for the two consecutive years the deficit in millet demand widened.

Domestic maize production for human consumption recorded a deficit of 63,000 metric tonnes in 2015 compared to surplus of 42,000 metric tonnes in 2014, while deficit in millet demand increased from 1,000 metric tonnes in 2014 to 5,000 metric tonnes in 2015. The deficit in rice demand which increased from 280,000 metric tonnes in 2013 to 285,000 metric tonnes in 2015, declined significantly to 41,000 metric tonnes in 2015. A significant proportion of the rice requirements for consumption was still met through imports. Out of the total of 1,011,000 metric tonnes of rice required, 53% are met through imports. This indicates significant opportunity for increasing domestic rice production.

Figure 2.12: Domestic Production against Imports of Rice, 2009-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

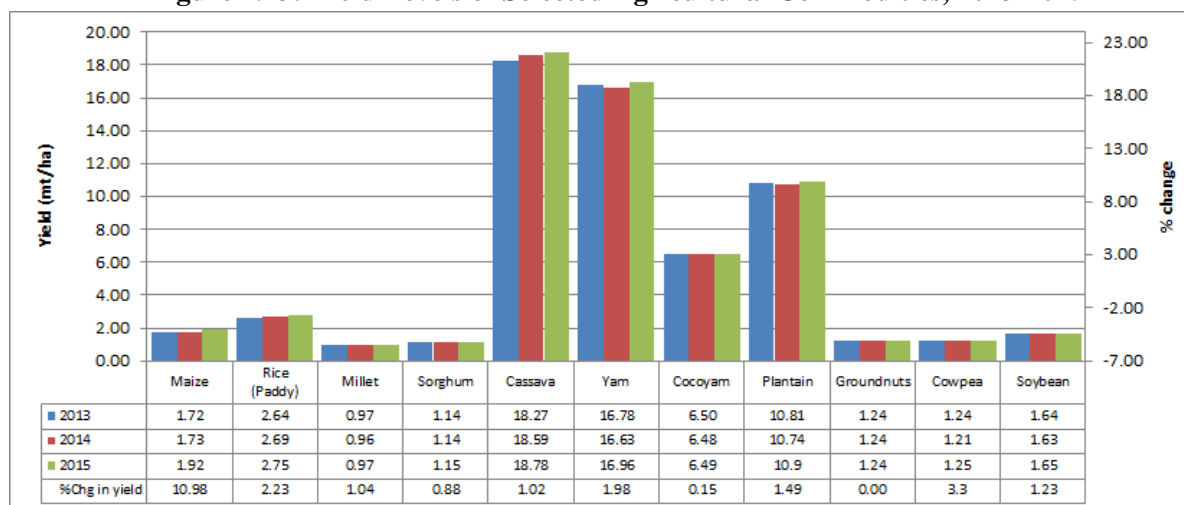
NB: *=Provisional

Yields of Selected Food Crops

For the first time under the GSGDA, almost all the 11 selected staple crops under consideration recorded improvements in yield in 2015, compared with the situation in 2014 when six recorded decline. However only maize and yam achieved the respective target set for 2015. Maize recorded the highest improvement of about 11% followed by rice with 2.2%, whilst yield of groundnut virtually stagnated (Table 4.13).

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 5.8 metric tonnes/ha in 2015, compared to 5.7 metric tonnes/ha in 2014. Cassava continued to record the highest yield (18.78 metric tonnes/ha) in 2015 compared to 18.59 metric tonnes/ha in 2014, whilst the lowest yield of 0.97 metric tonnes/ha continued to be recorded by millet (Figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2013-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

The average yield of roots and tubers in 2015 was estimated at 14.1 metric tonnes/ha compared to 13.9 metric tonnes/ha in 2014, whilst that for the cereals was estimated at 1.70 metric tonnes/ha in 2015 compared with 1.60 metric tonnes/ha in 2014. The improvement in yields of roots and tubers are attributable to adoption of high-yielding and drought-tolerant varieties introduced by WAAPP and the Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP).

Table 4.13: Percentage Change in Yield per Unit Area of Land Cultivated

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (tonnes/ha):					
- Maize	-8.02	0.58	10	10.98	Target not achieved (With exception of maize and yam all crops fell short of their respective targets)
- Rice (paddy)	3.94	1.89	10	2.23	
- Millet	-6.73	-1.37	NA	1.04	
- Sorghum	-5.79	0.12	10	0.88	
- Cassava	9.07	1.75	10	1.02	
- Yam	7.77	-0.89	1	1.98	
- Cocoyam	0.46	-0.28	NA	0.15	
- Plantain	2.56	-1.79	NA	1.49	
- Groundnut	-10.14	3.23	NA	0.00	
- Cowpea	-30.34	-2.42	5	3.3	
- Soybean	24.24	-0.61	NA	1.23	

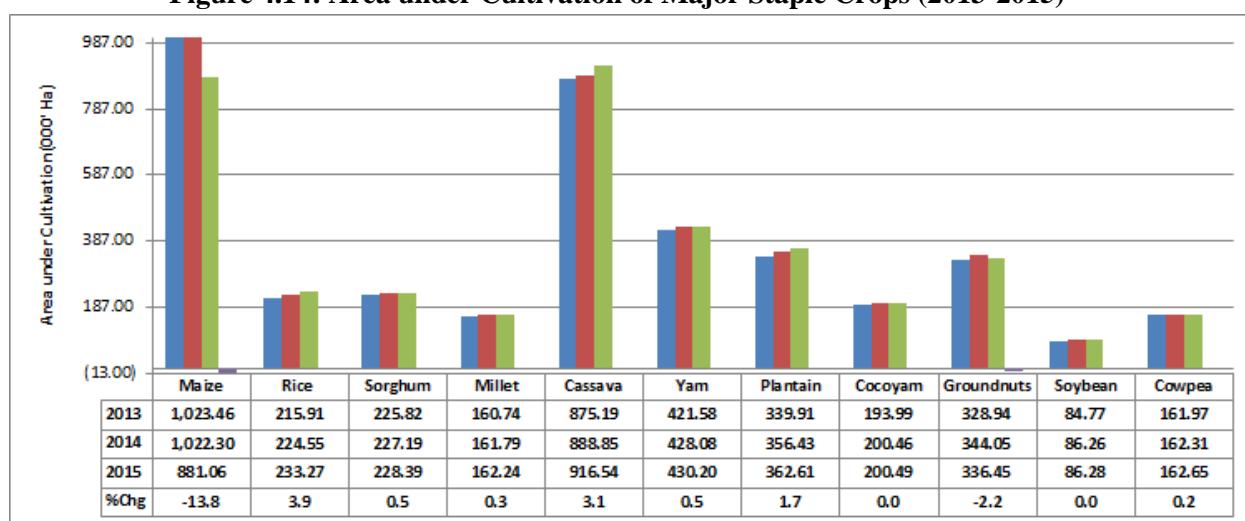
Source: MOFA, 2015

Total Area under Cultivation

Total land area under cultivation of various staple crops decreased by 0.5% in 2015 compared to the 1.7% increase recorded in 2014. The area under all crops increased except for maize and groundnut, which recorded a decline (Figure 4.14).

Rice recorded the highest increase in area under cultivation (3.9%), followed by Cassava with 3.1%. This means that the increase in overall food production observed in 2015 could largely be attributed to improvements in yields rather than land expansion, in contrast with the situation in 2014 when increases in these selected staple crops were attributed largely to land expansion.

Figure 4.14: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2013-2015)



Source: MOFA, 2015

ii. Promote development of selected cash crops

During the 2014/2015 crop season, a total of 740,245 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 17.4% decline from the 2013/2014 level of 896,187 metric tonnes. The total area under cocoa production is estimated at 1,799,300 hectares compared with the target of 1,650,000 hectares, whilst total number of farmers engaged in cocoa production now amount to 879,000, representing about 3.4% higher than the target set for 2015.

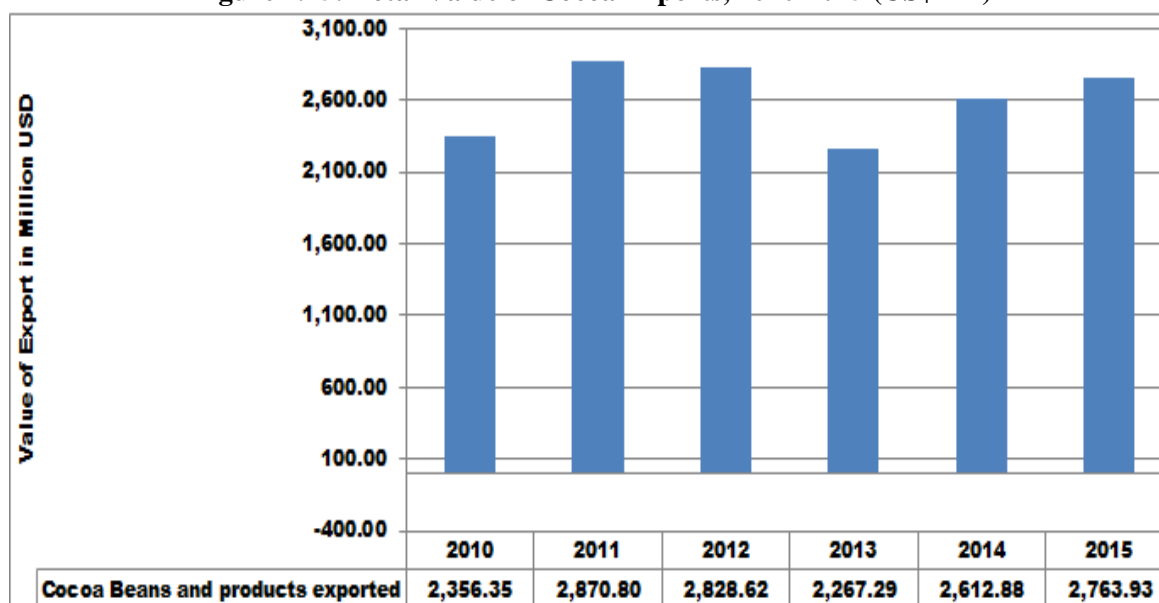
In line with the policy of paying cocoa farmers remunerative prices, the government, on the advice of the Producer Price Review Committee (PPRC), reviewed upward the producer price by 21.7% from GH¢5,520.00 per metric tonne to GH¢6,720.00 per metric tonne during the 2015/16 cocoa season. In addition, government together with COCOBOD agreed to pay a bonus of GH¢5.00 per bag of 64kg gross weight to cocoa farmers at the time of sale of their produce. This raised the price and bonus per 64kg bag gross weight to GH¢425, representing 74.1% of the net FOB.

The installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa is currently estimated at 461,500 metric tonnes, representing about 55% of local cocoa production. In 2014/2015, the share of cocoa output processed locally was estimated at 32%, compared with 28.2% recorded in 2014, and the target of 40% set for 2015. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2014/2015 was estimated at US\$2,763.93 million, representing a 5.8% increase over the 2013/14 inflow of US\$2,612.88 million (Figure 4.15).

Table 4.14: Selected Cash Crop Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (Mt):					
- Cocoa	835,466.15	896,916.5	850,000	740,254	Target not achieved
- Shea nut	249,567	59,909.22	200,000	134,651.18	
- Oil palm	2,334.40	2,451.13	NA	3,169.069	
- Cotton	NA	NA	NA	1,500	
2. Share of cocoa output processed locally	27.06%	28.2%	40%	32%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of shea nut exported (Mt)	37,510	59,910	65,000	83,182.24	Target exceeded

Source: MOFA, 2015

Figure 4.15: Total Value of Cocoa Exports, 2010-2015 (US\$ mn)

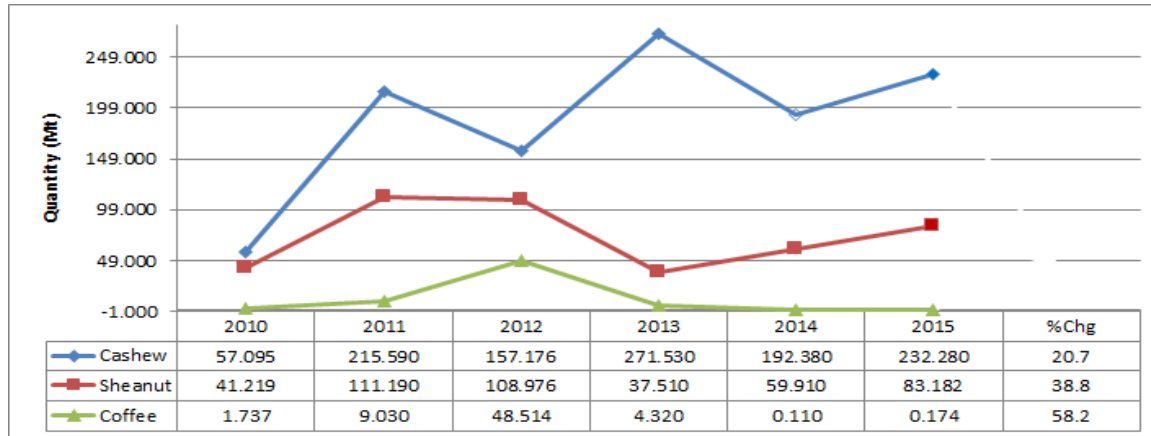
Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2015

The development and export of sheanut, cashew and coffee continued to gain the necessary attention in 2015, with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops.

The 4-year pilot programme to assist farmers in parts of Volta, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Ashanti and Western Regions to rehabilitate old and abandoned coffee farms and establish new ones ended in 2015. During the period 1,044 hectares of old farms were rehabilitated, while 1,112 hectares of new coffee farms were established. In addition, the Sheanut Unit established under COCOBOD to promote the production of sheanut as the main cash crop for farmers in the north continued to be strengthened.

In 2015, about 83,182.24 metric tonnes of sheanut is estimated to have been exported, representing a 124.8% increase over the quantity exported in 2014. Cashew and coffee exports on the other hand recorded increases of 21% and 58.2% respectively in 2015 (Figure 4.16). Total export earnings from these cash crops increased from US\$159.829 million in 2014 to US\$245.468 million in 2015, primarily due to increases in volumes and value of these commodities.

Figure 4.16: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (000' metric tonnes), 2011-2015



Source: GEPA & COCOBOD, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to promote the development of selected staple and cash crops for food security, export and industrial raw materials:

i. Promote development of selected staple and horticultural crops

- The Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) supported maize and rice farmers in northern Ghana to expand area cultivated and increase yield through technology dissemination and provision of credit to farmers;
- The Rice Sector Support Project (RSSP) supported rice farmers in northern Ghana and the Volta Region to increase rice production by developing irrigation schemes and bunding of farms for water control and retention;
- West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) supported roots and tubers farmers with improved planting materials, fertilizer and money for other services such as ploughing, weeding etc.;
- MOFA through the Block Farm Programme made improved seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals and ploughing services available to farmers on credit basis;
- One hundred and twenty (120) vegetable farmers were trained in small-scale irrigation farming. The beneficiary farmers were able to produce vegetables all year round, harvesting an estimated 9 metric tonnes per acre instead of the initial 5 metric tonnes;
- MOFA through WAAPP established 160 greenhouses across the country.

ii. Promote development of selected cash crops

- The Seed Production Unit of COCOBOD supplied farmers in 86 cocoa growing communities with 50million free hybrid cocoa seedlings for replanting;
- COCOBOD continued with the cocoa hi-tech fertilizer application and the cocoa diseases and pests control (CODAPEC) programmes and provided operational inputs in the 2014/2015 cocoa season;
- 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;
- As part of the programme to attract the youth into cocoa farming, COCOBOD identified over 30,000 youth and supported them to undertake cocoa farming as a business;

- COCOBOD continued to fund the Sheanut Unit as part of its efforts to promote the production of sheanut as the main cash crop for farmers in the north;
- Government facilitated the establishment of a Shea processing factory at Buipe to add value and increase foreign exchange earnings from the sub-sector;
- The Shea Development Strategy (SHEDS) was formulated by COCOBOD in close collaboration with stakeholders to provide a long-term development perspective for the Shea sub-sector;
- The road map for the formation of the Shea Development Board was developed;
- Four oil palm companies continued replanting programmes to replace aged palm trees;
- Improved cashew seedlings continued to be introduced to farmers; and
- MOFA in collaboration with the private sector established 2,500 hectares of cotton farms.

4.2.5 Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

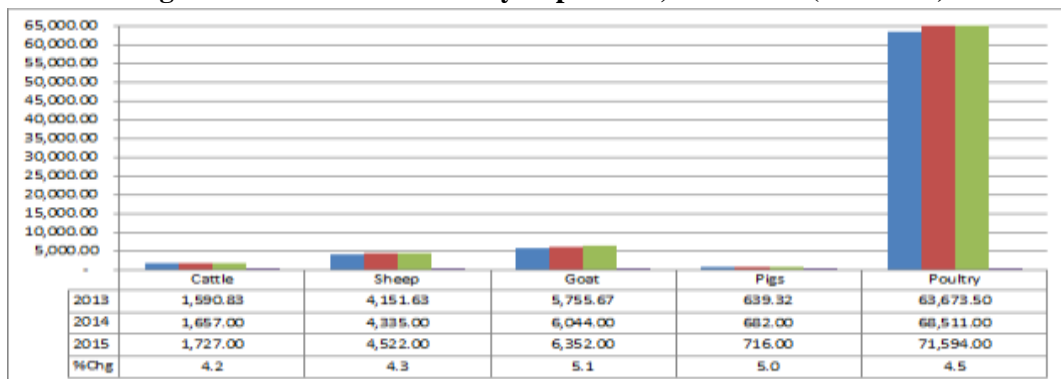
The agriculture sector’s objective of attaining food security covers access to supply of quality meat, animal and dairy products to ensure healthy diet and adequate nutrition for the people. Strategies outlined to achieve this objective include increasing research into large-scale breeding and production 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 monitor 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 slowed down in 2015 following three consecutive years of major improvements. The estimated rates of growth in the production of the various species in 2015 were cattle (4.2% similar to the situation in 2014), sheep (4.3% compared to 4.4% in 2014), goats (5.1% compared to 5.0% in 2014), pigs (5.0% compared to 6.9% in 2013) and poultry (4.5% compared to 7.5% in 2014) (Figure 4.17).

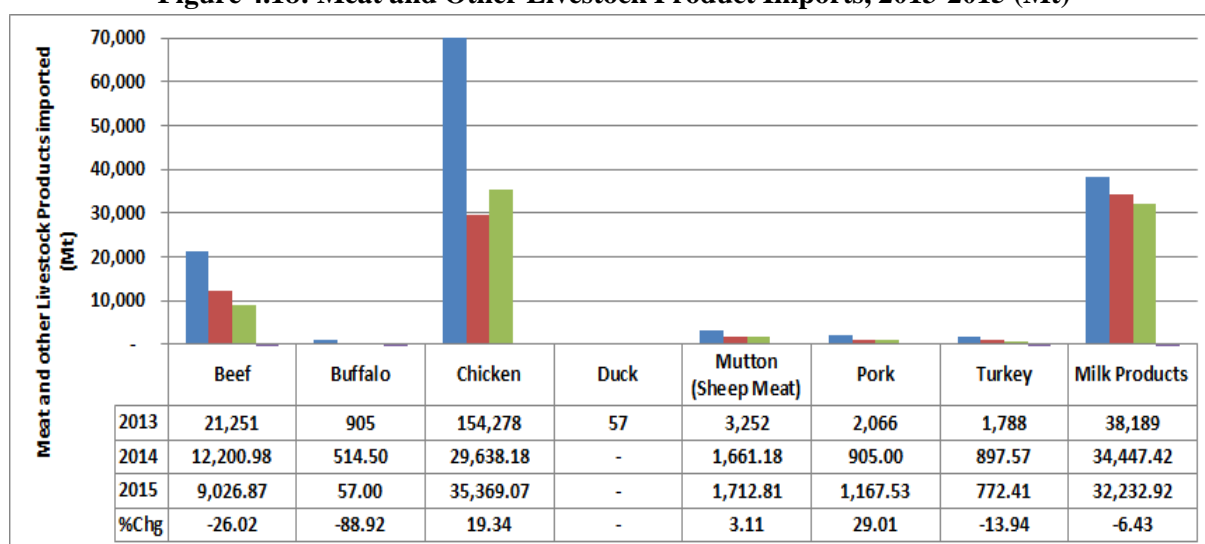
Figure 4.17: Livestock/Poultry Population, 2013-2015 (000 Head)



Source: MOFA, 2015

Based on these estimated growth rates, the cattle population stood at 1,727,000, sheep at 4,522,000, goats at 6,352,000, pigs at 71,600 and poultry at 71,594,000 for the year 2015. This notwithstanding, a marginal increase of 0.1% was recorded in total imports of meat and other livestock products in 2015 compared with the decrease of 63.8% recorded in 2014. The bulk of the increase in imports resulted from an increase of 29% in pork imports and 19.3% in chicken imports (Figure 4.18). Overall, poultry imports increased by 18.4% from 30,535.74 metric tonnes in 2014 to 36,141.48 metric tonnes in 2015.

Figure 4.18: Meat and Other Livestock Product Imports, 2013-2015 (Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2015

Table 4.15: Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5.3%	5.3%	6%	5.3%	Target not achieved
2. The rate of growth in the production of the various species (livestock and poultry) (%):					Slow progress
- Cattle	3.1	4.2	NA	4.2	
- Sheep	3.3	4.4	NA	4.3	
- Goats	5.9	5.0	NA	5.1	
- Pigs	6.2	6.9	NA	5.0	
- Poultry	10.0	7.5	NA	4.5	
3. Change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Steady progress
- Beef	27.2%	-42.59	NA	-26.02	
- Chicken	109.1%	-80.79	NA	19.34	
- Buffalo	-39.5%	-43.15	NA	-88.92	
- Duck	-26.8%	0.00	NA	-	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.3%	-48.91	NA	3.11	
- Pork	26.3%	-56.19	NA	29.01	
- Turkey	38.2%	-49.79	NA	-13.94	
- Milk Products	54.4%	-9.80	NA	-6.43	

Source: MOFA, 2015

Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to promote livestock development:

- The six Livestock Breeding Stations of MOFA continued to carry out their mandate of livestock breed improvement. Within the year, 1,077 out of the projected 1,786 livestock of various species were produced for distribution to farmers. In total 1,200 livestock were supplied to farmers in 2015, representing 25.1% increase over the 2014 level;
- Under the Credit-in-Kind Project, a total of 2,224 animals were distributed to 223 farmers in seven regions;
- Under the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme, superior breeds of 650 sheep and 450 goats were procured and distributed to 90 farmers in the Central, Western and Eastern Regions;
- MOFA as part of the initiative to reduce the negative impact of climate change in communities experiencing overgrazing cultivated 6 hectares of land at Ejura Sheep Breeding Station with *stylosanthes hamata*;
- MOFA produced 16 million doses of ND1-2 vaccines out of a target of 32 million for the control of Newcastle disease in poultry;
- To achieve the target of increasing pig production from 682,000 in 2014 to 730,000 in 2015, MOFA distributed over 700 start-up stocks to farmers at a subsidized rate;
- MOFA destroyed a total of 37,143 birds in 18 affected farms in three regions as part of the programme to manage the Avian Influenza outbreak;
- To increase guinea fowl production and livelihood, 320 female guinea fowl out-grower farmers were provided with training in improved guinea fowl production and were given 1,600 (eight-week old) grower birds as a start-up stock for production in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions; and
- The CSIR also established Guinea Fowl Resource Centres (GFRC) in Katamanso in Accra and Nyankpala for technology generation, demonstration and business incubation throughout the guinea fowl value chain.

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 include: (i) promoting the general principles of responsible fishing 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:

- Contribution of fish to 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 1,115,968 metric tonnes in 2015, whilst the annual domestic production was estimated at 453,412.16 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 662,555.84 metric tonnes, out of which 180,801.76mt was met through fish imports. The fisheries sub-sector accounted for 1.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) compared with 1.5%

in 2014, and about 5.4% of the country's agricultural gross domestic product (AgGDP) in 2015. 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 20.6 kg in 2015.

Total annual domestic fish production in 2015 recorded a 7.3% increase over the 2014 level of 413,077.23 metric tonnes, but fell marginally short of the target of 453,412.16 metric tonnes set for 2015 (Table 4.16). Out of this quantity, 70.5% was accounted for by marine fisheries, while 19.5% was from inland fisheries. Production from aquaculture accounted for 10.0% of the overall fish production.

Table 4.16: Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Contribution of fish to protein intake	19.9 kg	18.6 kg*	20.5kg	20.6kg	Target achieved
2. Total fish supply (tonnes):					
a. Marine	314,867.57	289,147.23	314,041.56	312,535.20	
b. Inland capture fisheries	86,740.75	83,383	87,370.60	86,268.00	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	38,547	52,000.00	44,515.00	
Total domestic production (tonnes)	434,120.32	413,077.23	453,412.16	443,318.20	Target not achieved
d. Imports	150,700.61	145,910.35	144,232.00	180,801.76	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/ ha/yr)	3.11	3.35	3.20	2.96	Target not achieved
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.0 5ha	4804.01/711.75ha	785	815	Target exceeded

Source: MOFAD, 2015; NB: *=Revised

Marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish supply, increased by 8% in 2015, arising mainly from increased direct support to fishers for the acquisition of fishing inputs. During the year, 350 outboard motors were distributed to the fishermen, which positively affected their efficiency and hence improved total fish production. On the other hand, inland fish production increased by 3.5% from 83,383 metric tonnes in 2014 to 86,268 metric tonnes in 2015, after three consecutive years of decline. Aquaculture production continued to increase from 32,512 metric tonnes in 2013 to 38,547 metric tonnes in 2014 and then to 44,515 metric tonnes in 2015.

Aquaculture is done in cages, ponds/tanks and dams/reservoirs/dugouts. Productivity of fish ponds declined from 3.35 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2014 to 2.96 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2015, and an 8% shortfall of the target of 3.2 metric tonnes/ha/yr set for 2015. The decline in productivity could be partly attributed to inadequate supply of fish feed and the dry spells during 2015.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to promote fisheries development:

- The first phase of the Anomabo Fisheries College which is expected to provide skills training in fishing technology, fish disease detection, prevention and control, biosecurity measures, and fisheries resource management was 70% completed;
- The Turnkey Fish Processing Plant situated at Elmina was 75% completed;

- The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) in collaboration with corporate private sector, supported artisanal fishermen with 1,000 outboard motors to enable them increase fish catch and their income levels;
- A National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA) was established and 51 National and Regional executives were introduced to modern techniques in fish handling, processing and storage with the aim of reducing post-harvest losses, promoting the export of safe and quality smoked fish and strengthening the management of fishery resources;
- To promote the export of safe and quality smoked fish, MOFAD collaborated with stakeholders to introduce fish processors to new fish processing technologies;
- MOFAD commissioned an improved fish smoking facility at New Nzulezu for fish processors at Ekpu in the Jomoro District of the Western Region;
- To prevent and control aquatic animal diseases, a national list of diseases was developed, 17 farms and hatcheries certified, 30 staff sensitized on fish health and sanitation, and introduced to modern technologies to reduce post-harvest losses; and
- A total of 3,884.61 metric tonnes of fish feed and 205.94 metric tonnes of other fish species were exported.

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; and
- Implementation efficiency ratio.

Status of Selected Indicators:

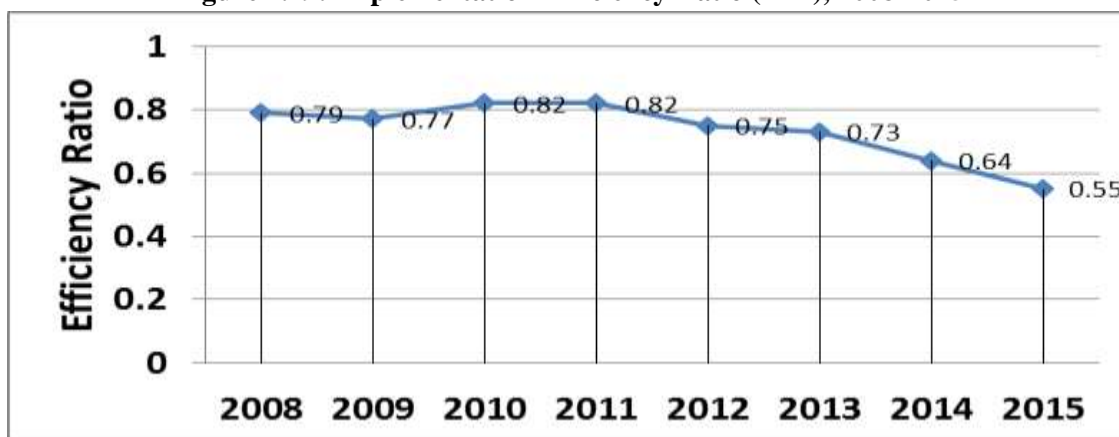
The total amount of resources approved for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector in 2015 amounted to GH¢411.83 million. Out of this amount, GH¢323.35 million was released, of which 48% was from GOG sources and 52% from development partner sources.

The total approved budget from GOG sources including IGF amounted to GH¢265.44 million in 2015, representing a 111% increase over the 2014 level of GH¢125.95 million. Actual releases, however, amounted to GH¢155.25 million, which constituted 58.5% of the approved budget, about 1.9% increase over the actual releases for 2014.

A total of 10,996 activities were planned for 2015, however 8,505 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the number of activities approved, 6,074 were implemented and completed as scheduled giving implementation efficiency of 55%, compared with 64.4% in 2014 and target of 80% set for 2015. The decline in IER has been attributed in part to the late release of

funds, especially from GOG for the implementation of planned activities as well as increasing cost of goods and services, which often reduces the number of activities the same amount of budgetary resources is able to finance.

Figure 4.19: Implementation Efficiency Ratio (IER), 2008-2015



Source: MOFA, 2015

To ensure that an appropriate framework exists for inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral coordination of activities, MOFA continued to implement a number of institutional arrangements for collaborative efforts. 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 4.17: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agricultural sector	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)	≥10%	NA (GH¢155.25 mn)	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of agricultural sector budget released to support extension services	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.73	0.64	0.80	0.55	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2015

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

1. The preparatory phase (Phase 1) of the agricultural census was completed in 2015;
2. To strengthen the capacity of staff to perform their duties effectively, long-term and short-term programmes, both domestic and foreign, as well as in-service training programmes were organized by MOFA. Some of the areas of training were tropical fruit and vegetable processing technology; agricultural environment technologies of arid areas; management of protected agriculture; cereal and tuber crops processing technology; agriculture and animal husbandry development; cotton planting technology; hybrid rice comprehensive technology; soil and water conservation and dryland farming; and operation and maintenance of small-scale agricultural machinery. In total, 52 staff of

which 25% were women participated in long-term foreign training whilst seven participated in local training. On the other hand, 142 of which 24% were female benefited from in-service training;

3. The Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWAG) met three times in the year instead of the six planned;
4. Within the framework of the Joint Sector Review (JSR) an in-house review of M&E framework of programmes and projects being implemented by MOFA was undertaken and harmonized along the METASIP programme objectives; and
5. To coordinate the efforts of all partners including Development Partners (DPs) towards a common agricultural strategy, a draft concept note on Ghana Agricultural Transformation Agenda (GATRA) was prepared. GATRA is a sector wide investment programme that seeks to direct all investments from government and development partners towards a common strategy.

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 continue to be made in addressing environmental issues and manage our natural resources effectively. Ghana continues to ratify a number of international conventions related to the environment, and ensure the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes. The policies, programmes and projects implemented in 2015 were aimed at achieving results in the following key areas:

- Minerals 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 in natural resource management
- Climate Variability and Change
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2015

4.4.1 Minerals 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 over 95% of total mineral exports. Among producers, Ghana ranks tenth in the world and second in Africa, behind South Africa. The contribution of the mining sector to GDP, excluding petroleum, was

estimated at 14.14% of revenue collected by the Domestic Revenue Division of Ghana Revenue Authority in 2015.

Given the relevance of the natural resources sub-sector to the growth of the economy, especially following the discovery and production of oil in commercial quantities, the objective of government's medium-term policy under the GSGDA II is to use Ghana's natural resources endowment 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:

- Minerals Production and Employment Generated;
- Foreign Direct Investments (in US\$);
- Benefits from Mineral Revenue (GH¢ M), including taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility (US\$ M), and contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ M);
- Repatriation of Minerals 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 performance of the minerals sub-sector in terms of production recorded a decline in 2015, largely because of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold. Despite the reduced production, especially in gold, the contribution of the mining sector to Government revenue showed a significant increase compared to the 2014 level. Exploration companies found it difficult to raise the necessary resources to undertake and complete their respective work plan for 2015 and resorted to in-house cost cutting methods such as; data reorganization and analysis, geophysical data analysis and interpretation for new target generation. The average world price of gold declined by 9% from US\$1,266/ounce in 2014 to US\$1,160/ounce in 2015 compared to the decline of 28% recorded in 2014 and the 15.4% recorded in 2013.

The production of manganese and bauxite rose by 2% and 5.56% respectively and achieved their respective targets, whilst gold and diamond production recorded a decline of 12.65% and 27.72% respectively and fell short of their targets. The decline in the production of minerals, especially gold arose from the suspension of mining at the Obuasi Mine of AngloGold Ashanti, the slowdown in output from the small-scale mining sector as well as production challenges at Newmont Ahafo, Golden Star Bogoso Prestea Limited and Abooso Goldfields Limited.

The overall investment in the sub-sector in 2015 was estimated at US\$645.2 million, representing a 32.1% decrease compared to the amount invested in 2014. The significant reduction in investment is largely on account of the decline in global commodity prices especially gold. The minerals rights granted in terms of mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica however increased from 142 in 2014 to 343 in 2015, and nearly 73% were granted to small-scale miners.

Table 4.18: Minerals Extraction, 2013-2015

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Statistical Overview of the Minerals Sector					
a. Minerals Production:					
- Gold (ounces)	4,396,987.00	4,148,410	3,741,191	3,623,741	Target not achieved
- Diamonds (carat)	160,821.00	241,235	246,060	174,364	Target not achieved
- Bauxite (tonnes)	908,586.00	961,157	980,380	1,014,605	Target achieved
- Manganese (tonnes)	1,724,417	1,531,394	1,562,022	1,562,769	Target achieved
b. Labour:					
- Large scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	25,500	25,000	22,500	Target not achieved
- Small scale (legal and illegal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 590,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	Target achieved
c. Foreign Direct Investments (US\$ M)	1,200.00	950	960	645.29	Target not achieved
d. Benefits of Mining (Minerals Revenue (GH¢ million)					
- Royalties	364.67	470.37	479.77	485.6	Target achieved
- Taxes	739.37	722.33	736.77	799.94	Target achieved
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$ M)	12.2	20.850	NA	17.82	Slow progress
- Contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ mn)	5,910	4,516	4,606.62	3,322.61	Target not achieved
e. Repatriation of Minerals Revenue					
- % minerals revenue returned to the economy (BOG and commercial banks)	68	75	55	85	Target achieved
- % minerals revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	37.1%	47%	38.8%	Target not achieved
f. Minerals Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	302	142	145	419	Target achieved
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢ mn)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2015

Total employment generated by the sector declined from 1,025,500 in 2014, to 1,022,500 in 2015, of which 9.8% resulted from large-scale minerals production including illegal mining, whilst the number employed by small-scale minerals production firms remains the same.

The contribution of minerals production to total merchandise exports declined by 26.4% from US\$4,516 million in 2014 to US\$3,322.61 million in 2015, whilst minerals royalties increased from GH¢470.366 million in 2014 to GH¢485.633 million in 2015, representing a 3.2% increase. On the other hand, the other minerals fiscal revenue – corporate taxes, PAYE and other taxes – increased from GH¢722.326 million in 2014 to GH¢799.949 million in 2015, representing a 10.7% increase over the 2014 level. On the whole, the total minerals fiscal revenue mobilized by the GRA saw significant increases over that of 2014.

Available estimates on minerals revenues repatriated into the economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks showed an increase from 75% in 2014 to 85% in 2015, whilst the proportion of minerals revenue spent on local goods also increased marginally from 37.1% recorded in 2014 to 38.8% in 2015.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to promote sustainable extraction and use of minerals resources:

- A process commenced to establish a fully-fledged computerized mining cadastral system in Line with Act 703 and LI 2176. The system is expected to be completed in 2016 and when completed, it will ensure effectiveness, accountability and compliance in the management of minerals rights;
- The Minerals Commission conducted a total of 1,106 cartographic searches for prospective applicants, comprising 143 searches for exploration companies and 963 for small scale mining licence applicants for gold, diamonds and industrial minerals;
- To address challenges in the small-scale mining sector, Parliament recently passed an amendment to the parent Act governing mining operations in Ghana. The amended Act, Minerals and Mining (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 900), provides stiffer punishment for illegal miners, for example, confiscation of mining equipment used in illegal mining as well as any minerals mined. Additionally, stakeholder engagement is on-going to re-categorise small-scale mining operations to include a category exclusively for artisanal operators. These operators will be grouped into cooperatives and supported with suitable equipment. This arrangement is expected to create significant employment in mining communities. Government also intends to implement a system to track heavy duty equipment (excavators and bulldozers) used in small-scale mining operations to help identify and arrest illegal miners.
- Ten new mine support service companies were registered whilst 66 existing ones had their registration renewed. This brings to 76 the total number of mine support service providers who are active and in good standing;
- As part of the strategy to ensure that mining companies comply with the local content requirements under the Ghana Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), the Minerals Commission enforced the purchase and utilisation of eight local items by mining companies operating in Ghana. Currently 19 products used by mining companies are to be procured locally. Analysis of procurement of goods and services during the first year of implementation of the Local Procurement List shows 80% of these goods & services were procured locally. This amounted to US\$148.2 million.
- The Minerals Commission (MC) continued to offer extension services to small-scale miners to promote efficient and environmentally sound mining practices. Eight hundred and twenty (820) field visits were undertaken to operational sites by Field officers and over five hundred (500) verification visits were also undertaken to proposed concessions;
- As part of the measures to ensure timely disbursements of minerals generated funds to local mining communities and key mining sector agencies, Cabinet approved the Minerals Development Fund (MDF) Bill for onward submission to Parliament for consideration;
- To monitor exploration and mining activities to enforce compliance with policies, the Minerals and Mining Act and Mining Regulations, 195 terminal reports with accompanying requests for extensions, renewal and conversions were reviewed, while

97 performance reports were also received. In addition, 60 monitoring visits were undertaken to exploration companies;

- To accelerate Promotion of Investment in the Salt Industry a GH¢320,000.00 Government loan facility was advanced to 41 members of the Elmina Salt Producers' Association (ESPA);
- Following the development of the first edition of the local procurement list with the mining industry in 2014 as part of the efforts to increase local content, the MC received reports on the Implementation of procurement plans from 10 minerals right holders whose procurement plans were approved by MC;
- 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 modern equipment in its laboratory in Takoradi.
- Thirty (30) District Mining Committees (DMCs) were formed in line with the requirements of the Minerals and Mining Act, Act 703, 2006, of which 9 were trained in legal and policy issues to assist the Minerals Commission District Offices in managing small scale activities; and
- Small-scale miners were trained in environmental management, mercury pollution abatement, and licensing and regulation compliance.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The overall aim of Ghana's biodiversity policy is to halt the loss of biodiversity in order 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:

Current data on rate of loss of biodiversity are still not available, however efforts continued to be made to reduce such losses. In 2015, an initiative known as Biodiversity Ecosystems and Natural Capital Investment (BENCI) programme was launched as part of efforts to reduce the loss of biological diversity in Ghana and the West African sub-region through a market-based approach. The objective of the initiative is to promote biodiversity business and climate smart agricultural practices, grow more trees to sequester carbon emissions and protect water bodies and ecosystems. Ghana is deemed to be endowed with rich stocks of biological diversity as it lies within the three main bio-geographical zones, namely: (i) the south-western portion within the Guineo-Congolian; (ii) the middle belt within the Guineo-Congolian/Sudanian transition zone; and (iii) the northern part of the country that falls within the Sudanian zone. Data on the stock of biological diversity in 2013 show that Ghana's biological diversity comprises 2,974 indigenous plant species (of which 43 are endemic and 253 are introduced plant species, 74 bats, 37 rodents, 504 fishes, 728 birds, 225 mammals, 850 butterflies, and 221 species of amphibians and reptiles. Three 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.

Meanwhile, Ghana continued to institute mechanisms to help monitor the implementation of the NBSAP and report on it on a regular basis following the finalization of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and its subsequent incorporation into the

national development policy framework, GSGDA II, in 2014, including sectoral policies and programmes. In 2015, the Forestry Commission continued the implementation of prescriptions for the 30 approved integrated forest reserve and 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAS) plans. In addition, the revision of an additional 30 integrated forest reserve management plans that started in 2014 continued through 2015.

Table 4.19: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Stock of biological diversity:					Steady progress
- Indigenous flowering plant species	2,974	2,974	2,974	2,974	The status of biodiversity in the country is assessed every five years.
- Fishes	504	504	504	504	
- Birds	728	728	728	728	
- Mammals	225	225	225	225	
- Species of amphibians and reptiles	221	221	221	221	

Source: MESTI and FC, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reverse the loss of biodiversity:

- Ghana is implementing a number of projects in response to our commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). They include:
 - *Biodiversity Conservation and Community Ecotourism Development of the Tañi Atome Wildlife Sanctuary*
 - *Sustainable Management of Lake Bosomtwe in the Ashanti Region of Ghana*
 - *Global Environment Facility (GEF) small grant projects;*
- The Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) continued to be operated by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to provide relevant information on Ghana’s biodiversity status and progress towards the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- To keep the information at the biodiversity CHM website current the National Biosafety Authority under MESTI organized the third CHM updating workshop with relevant stakeholders from MDAs;
- The Forestry Commission continued its operations to protect the nation’s Protected Areas with routine day and night patrols. During the year, 146 poachers were arrested, of which 126 were prosecuted, whilst 991 km of protected area boundaries were cleaned;
- Fourteen Rapid Response Teams (RRT) were resourced and deployed to curb illegal activities in Ho, Bekwai, Bibiani, Ankasa Conservation Area, and Bui National Park. In addition, 125 hectares of illegal farms within forest reserves were also destroyed nationwide;
- A Consolidated Wildlife Bill, which is expected to make wildlife laws and management more effective and efficient across the country was approved by Cabinet;
- The construction of a new museum in Mole National Park, and two-bedroom Rangers’ quarters at Digya National Park were completed. In addition, 569bkm of access roads in Mole and Bia National Parks, Gbele and Shai Hills Resource Reserves, and Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve were maintained;

- One hundred and forty-three first- and second-cycle schools and 205 communities around Wildlife Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites were educated on the importance of wildlife conservation; and
- Thirty-two radio programmes were carried out at Wildlife Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites across the country.

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.

Analysis shows that 175,000 hectares of forest reserves in the high forest zone and 300,000 hectares forest reserves 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 medium-term policies to be pursued were aimed at maintaining and enhancing the ecological integrity of the 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:

While comprehensive data remained unavailable on the extent of degradation in protected areas, significant increases continued to be recorded in the number of infractions. Of the six infractions on which data are available in 2015, four recorded a decline in number of infractions, one recorded an increase in infractions, while one could not be determined due to inadequate data. Overall, there was 2.5% average increase in the number of infractions committed compared with a target of about 20% decline set for 2015 (Table 4.20). The major causes of degradation in the protected areas have been attributed largely to the conversion of closed forests to open forests, agricultural development, settlement and wildfires.

Under protection of forest reserves, a distance of 21,329km forest reserve boundaries were cleaned and 20,484km inspected by Forest Guards to maintain the integrity of the reserves. In the forest reserves, effective operations were undertaken to destroy illegal farming, control illegal harvesting of plantation and natural forest timber, prevent illegal mining and sand winning, prevent illegal chain sawing, etc., with the involvement of the Rapid Response Teams.

Table 4.20: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	32% (About 32% of current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation)	NA	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	567.73ha 1,509 trees 937 trees 77 cases 23 cases 353 trees 15 cases 9 cases 5 cases 7 cases	361.53 ha 1,726 trees 903 trees 90 cases 89 cases 427 trees 8 cases NA NA NA	Infractions must reduce by 20% of previous years	422.74 ha 800 trees 2,117 trees 6 cases NA 355 trees NA 6 cases NA NA	Target not achieved (Overall average infraction reduced by 2.5% instead of target of 20%)
3. Total number of Protected Area staff	3,123	3,029	3,000	2,977	Target not achieved
4. Number of visitation to eco-tourism destinations (PAs and Zoos)	269,521	255,446	300,000	209,054	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2015

To strengthen the capacity to protect forest reserves and wildlife-protected areas across the country, 2,977 staff were deployed compared to 3,029 in 2014. Some of the key activities of the protected areas staff include maintaining of forest reserve and wildlife protected area boundaries; controlling of illegal offences in forest reserves and wildlife protected area; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; controlling poaching in wildlife-protected area and collaborating with other stakeholder institutions in managing and protecting the forest and wildlife estate.

The Forestry Commission programmed activities to manage, develop and protect the forest resources of the country in 2015. In 2015, a total of 1,004,065 m³ of timber were harvested (on-reserve 572,746 m³ and off-reserve 431,319 m³), representing 50.2% of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of, at most, 2,000,000 m³. This compares with the total of 1,056,125 m³ of timber harvested, representing about 53% of AAC (on-reserve 651,257 m³ and off-reserve 404,867 m³) in 2014 (Table 4.21). The total volume and value of all timber and wood products exported also increased in 2015. About 367,060 m³ of wood products exported to Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East and Oceania destinations yielded €186.625 million. Out of the total volume of wood exported to all destinations, about 92% went to Africa, Europe and Asia. In terms of the value of total wood exported, about 88% went to these three destinations.

Table 4.21: Sustainable Forest Management and Export

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of compliance with the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	865,098 m ³ (43% of AAC)	1,056,125 m ³ (53% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	1,004,065.08 m ³ (50.2% of AAC)	Target achieved
	549,734 m ³ (110% of on-reserve AAC)	651,257 m ³ (131% of on-reserve AAC)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	572,746.19 m ³ (115% of on-reserve AAC)	
	284,863 m ³ (19% of off-reserve AAC)	404,867 m ³ (27% of off-reserve AAC)	≤ 1.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	431,318.89 m ³ (29% of off-reserve AAC)	
2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products	NA	356,036m ³ / €138,215,618	450,000m ³ / €150,000,000	367,060m ³ / €187,624,643 (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	Target exceeded
3. Volume and value of wood and timber products per Regional Market	NA	i) 68,670m ³ / €34,520,000 ii) 82,690m ³ / €28,610,000 iii) 177,290m ³ / €60,720,000	i) 65,000m ³ / €35,000,000 ii) 55,000m ³ / €29,000,000 iii) 180,000m ³ / €36,000,000	i) 55,000m ³ / €29,600,000 ii) 68,000m ³ / €27,000,000 iii) 215,301m ³ / €107,801,000	Target not achieved (Exclude export destinations of America, Middle East and Oceania)

Source: MLNR/FC, 2015

The number of visitors to ecotourism sites and zoological gardens (zoos) continues to increase annually throughout the country. The total visitation for 2015 was 209,054 compared to 255,446 for 2014. For 2015, the four protected areas, Kakum National Park (132,072), Shai Hills Resource Reserve (15,269), Mole National Park (17,750) and Ankasa Conservation Area (801), which are the major tourist destinations, received about 79% (165,892) of all tourists visiting the protected areas. The Accra Zoo recorded 8,065 visitors while the Kumasi Zoo recorded 34,045 visitors. The two (2) zoos contributed 20% (42,110) to the total visitations. All the other Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites contributed 0.7% (1,052 visitors).

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- To minimize all manner of illegal activities occurring in forest reserves, wildlife protected areas and general off-reserve areas across the country, nine forest reserves and two protected areas were identified at Sefwi-Wiawso, Nkawie, Tarkwa, Juaboso, Bibiani, Bole, Bekwai, Ho, Achimota, Ankasa Resource Reserve and Bui National Park for the Rapid Response Teams' operations;
- The 14 Rapid Response Teams of the FC were engaged in combating illegal activities in some identified hotspots forest reserves and wildlife protected areas. About 10,476 assorted lumber (from reserves and illegal conveyance) in identified hotspots were seized; 93 suspects arrested for various offences, 14 gold detector machines and 17 pumping machines used for illegal mining were seized, 125 hectares of illegal farms were destroyed, 49 illegally conveyed logs in hotspot districts were seized, 59 chainsaws were seized, 67 chanfan machines used for mining were destroyed and 28 vehicles involved in illegalities were arrested;

- The national Wood Tracking System under the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the Government of Ghana and the European Union was rolled out. Under the agreement, Legality Audit and Verification protocols have been field-tested in four forest districts to enable Ghana to export timber products to the EU;
- The Timber Validation Committee (TVC) that was instituted in 2014 began developing procedures to oversee the process leading to the issuance of legality licenses;
- The 28 members of staff who underwent the eight-week prosecutors' training programme continue helping the Ghana Police Service to prosecute forestry and wildlife-related offences nationwide;
- A total of 3,200 farmers were supported by the EPA to adopt sustainable land and water management practices over an area of 1,500 hectares; and
- The EPA supported the development of a Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) management plan for a site within the Western Wildlife Corridor and 26 Community Watershed Management Plans.

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 2015 were aimed at reversing forest and land degradation, as well as promoting efficient land use and management systems across the country. To monitor 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 needed to register land.

Status of Selected Indicators

Current data on the rate of deforestation in Ghana are not available. However, estimates by Forestry Commission in 2014 show that the country is undergoing rapid forest degradation at a rate of 0.19% per annum. Estimates from World Bank sources paint a gloomier picture. The Bank estimates Ghana's current deforestation rate to be about 2%, or about 65,000 hectares of forest a year, equivalent to the combined area of Accra and Kumasi. On this basis, the projection is that the country's forests will be near fully degraded in 26 years, and the country would be compelled to import timber.

In the light of this current concern, the Forestry Commission launched the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Development Strategy to mobilize national efforts and investments towards replanting of degraded forest landscapes. Under the programme, the National Plantation Development Programme is required to replant 20,000 hectares of degraded landscape (10,000 hectares on forest reserve areas and 10,000 hectares off forest reserve areas). However due to inadequate resources, the Forestry Commission was unable to establish any plantation in FR areas, but instead it resorted to applying resources to maintaining the previously established plantation. This is the second consecutive year that no plantations were established by the government in forest reserves (FRs), compared to 2,857 hectares in 2013. Within the current framework of private sector engagement in plantation development, 4,693 hectares of degraded forest reserves were established by the private sector (Table 4.22).

Comprehensive data on the total wetlands and mangrove areas rehabilitated or restored are not available. However, total mining area under rehabilitation increased from 3,619 hectares in 2014 to 3,850 hectares in 2015, representing a 6.4% increase, and 1.3% increase over the target of 3,800 hectares set for 2015.

Table 4.22: Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:					
- Forest*	3,497 ha* ¹	2,119 ha* ²	20,000 ha	4,693ha	Target not achieved
- Mining	NA	3,619ha	3,800 ha	3,850 ha	Target achieved
- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Number of days to register lands:	5.2 months (Accra	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months)	7 months	7.9 months	Target not achieved
- Land title certificate	7.9 months (Kumasi 2.5 months)				
- Land Registry (Deeds)	4.7 months	8 months	4 months	4.7 months	

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2015

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 Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill to give impetus to spatial planning in the country, received Cabinet approval and was forwarded to Parliament for consideration and enactment.

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2015 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. In 2015, an integrated and re-engineered business process of all the four Divisions of the Lands Commission was completed and piloted in the Greater Accra, Eastern, Western, Northern and Upper East Regions. A Client Service Access Unit (CSAU) was established in each of these five regions to serve as a one-stop-shop for land registration services to the public. So far, the backlog of land title applications pending at the Land Registration Division of the Lands Commission in Accra has been cleared, and a computerised database of all applications for the period 1988-2010 was created to facilitate the categorized backlog. Approximately 52,000 files were cleared and over 5,000 land title certificates issued in 2015.

On the average, the time taken to acquire a land title certificate was estimated at 7.9 months in 2015 compared with 7 months in 2014 and the target of 7 months set for the year, while that for deeds registration was estimated at 4.7 months compared to 8 months in 2014 and the target of 4 months set for the year. The total number of land certificates issued in 2015 was 5,301 compared with 11,936 in 2013 and 14,048 in 2014, respectively.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- Reforestation of 400 hectares of Kulpawn and Ambalara forest reserves were undertaken by EPA;
- The new Forest and Wildlife Policy continued to be implemented. 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 framework developed to ensure a standardized decentralized procedure for land registration across the country continued to be implemented in 2015. The framework was implemented through the establishment of Customer Service and Access Units (CSAUs) and piloted in five regions (Greater Accra, Eastern, Western, Northern and Upper East Regions);
- Sixty-one mining communities were sensitised and supplied with seedlings to promote the Alternative Livelihood Project in four zones in the Dunkwa Ayanfuri area of the Central Region;
- To ensure that the net impact of mining is positive, the MC continued to collaborate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate mining operations in the country;
- Nineteen Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs) were established throughout the country; and
- Policy documents for Survey and Mapping, National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and Geodetic Reference Network (GRN) were completed in 2015.

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 Sakumono coastal protection works were completed. The other coastal protection projects prioritized for 2015 include the Aboadze (70%) and Nkontompo (50%) coastal protection projects. Total resources spent on these coastal protection projects in 2015 are estimated at US\$268,786,109.35, representing about 94.4% of planned expenditure.

Table 4.23: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	74.5% (US\$212,016,042.40)	NA	94.4% (US\$268,786,109.35)	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¢10,062.632	GH¢18,074,641	GH¢35,956,517.00	GH¢11,851,901.60	Target not achieved
4. Level of pollution of coastal waters and main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BOD ₅) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	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, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	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	NA EPA-recommended guideline levels of BOD ₅ turbidity and conductivity are 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	NA Concentrations of BOD ₅ (97.9%), turbidity (36.2%), and conductivity (66%) of 47 industrial effluent samples obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Target not achieved

Source: MWRWH, MOFAD & MESTI/EPA, 2015

Data on proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded continued not to be available, but the total amount of resources invested in fisheries management in 2015 was estimated at GH¢11,851,901.60 compared to GH¢18,074,641 in 2014. The resources were allocated to activities related to Fisheries education infrastructure, fish processing plant, cold chain facilities, rehabilitation of fisheries enforcement offices, installation of Vessel Monitoring Systems, purchase of communication vans, etc.

Comprehensive data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons remained unavailable. 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 industries in the catchment areas of these lagoons. An analysis of the effluent quality of 47 manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema areas, undertaken in 2015 showed that the concentrations of BOD₅ for 46 industries (97.9%), turbidity measurements of 17 industries (36.2%), and conductivity for 31 industries (66%) continued to be higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively.

A total of 104 water samples were collected from 52 rivers and streams in the Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions for analysis. The result of the analysis showed high contamination of bacteria, suspended particles and metals in the selected rivers and streams and therefore make them unsuitable for drinking. The crosscutting pollutants observed to be affecting the water quality of the affected rivers and streams were waste discharges and non-point source discharges of agricultural run-offs and sediment.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) trained technicians on how to check leakages in oil/LPG transporting and storage vessels, and 116 gas oil storage tanks examined and certified countrywide;
- To control fishing efforts by aligning vessels to available fish stock, 10,207 out of 12,728 marine canoes were registered, of which 7,302 were embossed;
- A national sensitization campaign on vessel registration and embossment was carried out along the coastal fishing communities of Ghana to enhance voluntary compliance in reducing fishing efforts;
- A functional data centre was established at the MOFAD to promote research and provide information on the entire aquatic environment including fish stock levels, water quality and fish disease;
- A functional vessel registry and licensing database was established in 2015;
- To enforce Fisheries Laws and Regulations to protect aquatic resources, 18 additional Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) were installed on industrial trawlers, thereby bringing the total to 97 in 2015;
- The Fisheries Law Enforcement Unit carried out 360 and 240 hours of sea and land Patrol/Surveillance exercises respectively, and 60 arrests were made regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;
- Seventeen judicial officers were trained in maritime law and fisheries adjudication including Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

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 the 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:

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. The Wildlife Division of FC in collaboration with some NGOs planted 72,475 seedlings of mangrove and other species on degraded lands in Ankasa Resource Reserve, Songor and Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Sites.

Meanwhile, the per capita share of raw water resources is estimated at 1,928 m³/person in 2015. This represents 0.72% decrease in value compared to the 2014 level of 1,942 m³/person.

The total number of major raw water users with valid permits increased from 245 in 2014 to 323 in 2015, which led to total raw water abstractions (both surface and ground water) of 594 million m³/yr in 2015, representing a 23.75% increase over the 2014 abstractions of 480 million m³/yr (Table 4.24)

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2015. Compared to the situation in 2014, the number of basin offices and management boards established increased from six to seven in 2015. The existing ones continued to be strengthened and made to operate efficiently.

Table 4.24: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Per capita share of raw water resources	1976 m ³ /person	1942 m ³ /person	1930 m ³ /person	1928 m ³ /person	Target not achieved
3. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	480 million m ³ /yr	540 million m ³ /yr	594 million m ³ /yr	Target exceeded
4. Number of water use permits	203	266	350	323	Target not achieved
5. Number of water use permits monitored and compliant	NA	NA	60	47	Target not achieved
6. Number of water quality stations assessed	40	40	40	41	Target exceeded
7. Number of monitoring boreholes assessed	34	34	35	37	Target exceeded
8. Hectares of river banks protected (buffer zone)	NA	NA	8 ha	10.3 ha	Target exceeded
9. Number of basin management structures established	6	6	8	7	Target not achieved

Source: MWRWH/WRC, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- Programmes continued to be initiated by the Water Resources Commission (WRC) 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, hydropower generation, irrigation, aquaculture, ecosystems, mining and industrial consumption. In 2015, WRC created new buffer zones at Pwalugu, Djentiga 1 & 2, and Yarigungu, and extended the buffer zones at Mognori and Bazua in the Upper East Region. This represents a buffer area of 10.3 hectares instead of the targeted 8 hectares on both sides of the White Volta River;
- Routine measures continued to be carried out, especially in the identification and permitting of water users, as well as monitoring of water use activities of existing permit holders;
- Public awareness and education campaigns were undertaken to sensitize the public on the proper use of water resources. In 2015 two documentaries on water resources management of the Pra and Tano River Basins were developed and used for media campaign; and

- The final batch of 25 police prosecutors in the Volta Region and 59 media personnel in the Volta and Central Regions were trained to assist in enforcement of compliance with water use regulations, educating the public and improving on media reportage. So far, a total of 211 police prosecutors and investigators, and 289 media personnel have benefited from such training throughout the country.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

Government's policy objective in the medium-term in this focus area is to promote effective waste management and reduce 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:

Comprehensive data on the national capacity for effective solid waste disposal continued not to be available; however, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) continued to support the respective MMDAs to develop the necessary capacity for effective solid disposal. The number of engineered landfill sites remains at four and at least 78% of the solid waste generated in major towns and cities in Ghana is properly disposed of. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to strengthen its capacity for effective monitoring and enforcement of regulations. The number of companies complying with EA and EMP permits continued to increase from 3,422 in 2014 to 4,784 in 2015, and exceeded the target set for 2015 (Table 4.25).

Table 4.25: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%)	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of (major towns/cities) = 70%	NA	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of (major towns/cities) = 78%	Slow progress
2. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	3,600	4,784	Target exceeded
3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/Kasoa = Min: 140 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: 141 µg/m ³ /Max: 227 µg/m ³	EPA approved levels = 70µg/m ³	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Annual Mean = 154.5 µg/m ³ 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Annual Mean = 151 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Annual Mean = 71 µg/m ³	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI, 2015

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 continued to monitor the ambient air quality stations for particle pollution, also known as Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) in Accra. The analysis of the results from the monitoring stations shows pollution levels remain high in 2015. Almost all stations monitored showed PM₁₀ levels higher than the EPA-approved level of 70µg/m³ and the WHO-approved level of 70µg/m³. Electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken on 727 telecommunication and radio station masts, as well as 333 sites of base stations across the country. The monitoring results showed absence of radiation warning signs at some of the sites as well as lack of adequate security measures in some cases.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) continued the national sanitation campaigns and strengthened the regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences;
- The EPA implemented a project on the elimination of Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in collaboration with the ECG, VRA, GRIDCo and NEDCo to gather stocks of PCBs for disposal abroad. One hundred and sixty metric tonnes of PCBs and obsolete pesticides were packaged and shipped to Europe for environmentally sound disposal;
- An initiative was launched by MESTI and other private sector institutions to assess actual vehicle emissions on the road and air pollution impacts in Accra and other cities with the view to building real world data for Ghana on vehicle emissions and air pollution;
- 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 the need to ensure proper waste disposal;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) launched the motor vehicle emission-testing programme in Ghana in 2015.
- Draft standards have been developed for point source and vehicular emissions, sector specific effluent quality and ambient air quality;
- Under the Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure (Akoben) Programme, the EPA enlisted 28 new manufacturing companies in the rating to increase the number to 178 companies and held training programmes for them. Site audits and internal disclosures were done for 150 manufacturing industries. Akoben site audits were conducted for 19 mining companies; and
- Field verification and compliance enforcement visits were undertaken to 70 mining companies.

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 to effective natural resource management. Addressing this challenge entails enhancing the capacity of communities to effectively participate in the management of natural resources. The strategies implemented in 2015 in this focus area were aimed at achieving this 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:

Under the policy objective of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, the gains recorded in timber production continued to be sustained in 2015. The ratio of revenue sharing for on-reserve timber royalties 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 at 60% of revenue, remained unchanged since 2013 (Table 4.26). The signing of benefit sharing agreements on plantations were completed for three (3) private/commercial developer and 24 Modified Taungya System (MTS) farmers; and 264 Property Marks for timber exploitation.

Table 4.26: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of Social Responsibility Contracts (Agreement) signed	NA	82	63	60 (Most timber companies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Target achieved
3. Amount of royalties paid to resource owners	NA	GH¢7.0 million	GH¢9.87 million	GH¢9.96 million	Target achieved
4. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes	91 communities (On-Reserve communities = 91; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (On-Reserve communities = 0; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	120 communities (On-Reserve communities = 120; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (on-reserve communities = 0; off-reserve communities = 0)	Target not achieve

Source: MLNR/FC, 2015

Sixty Social Responsibility Contracts/Agreements (SRC/A) were signed in the forestry sub-sector in 2015 compared with 48 in 2014 but fell short of the target of 63. Royalty disbursements to stakeholders by the Forestry Commission in 2015 amounted to GH¢9.89 million, with a balance of GH¢4.78 million yet to settled.

For the second consecutive year, no community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 2015 under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme as a result of lack of funds to undertake the activity even though the FC had planned to undertake sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 120 off-reserve communities and 120 on-reserve communities. This contrasts with the situation in 2013 when 91 communities were involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities, of which 91 communities and no community were respectively involved in plantation development activities in on-reserve and off-reserve areas

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- As part of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the Government of Ghana and the European Union (EU) to ensure that only legally produced timber is exported to the EU market, over 92% of the Wood Tracking System was completed and rolled out in the Western, parts of Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions;
- The FC enhanced community participation in environmental and natural resource management through awareness creation as well as promoting governance in decision making;
- The National, ten (10) Regional and District Forest Fora established by FC to strengthen forest governance at the local level, held meetings to strengthen participation in forest management discussions and decision-making;
- A number of activities were undertaken under the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) initiative, including organising 49 CREMA/CRMC meetings in three (3) Protected Areas;
- The Third Party Independent Monitoring audit system became fully operational; and
- Under the FC Alternative Livelihood Scheme, 350 beehives and snail pens were constructed and distributed to fringe communities around Bia National Park and Gbele Resource Reserve.

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 2015, six more MDAs compared with five in 2014 and four in 2013, integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective sector strategies.

Data on the Global Green Economy index remained unavailable. However, the recorded level of greenhouse gases emissions continued to rise from 33.7 million metric tonnes in 2013 to 39.3 million metric tonnes in 2014 and further to 44.9 million metric tonnes in 2015. This notwithstanding, Government continued to show its commitment to the climate change agenda by participating in the global dialogue and negotiations, whilst making significant progress in

the implementation of REDD+ readiness activities in Ghana which is being supported by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank. REDD+ denotes a suite of interventions that are undertaken by forest-rich tropical developing countries targeted at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation whilst incorporating other forest management measures including sustainable forest management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Table 4.27: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	4 Sectors	5 sectors	NA	6 sectors	Steady progress
2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions (million tonnes)	33.7 MT	39.3MT	NA	44.9MT	Slow progress
3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	44.5 (46 th out of 60 countries)	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	NA	13	Steady progress

Source: MEST, 2015

Ghana's national REDD+ strategy outlines three priority REDD+ programmes to be implemented over the next five years. These are: (i) the emissions reduction programme for the cocoa forest mosaic landscape of the high forest zone; (ii) emissions reduction programme for the shea landscape of the Northern Savanna Woodland; and (iii) programme for policy and legislative reforms on tree tenure and carbon rights.

The National REDD+ strategy also outlines additional three (3) interventions which could be further explored for potential implementation as sub-national REDD+ programmes, namely: (i) emissions reduction programme for the transitional forest landscape; (ii) emissions reduction programme for coastal mangroves; and (iii) emissions reduction programme for the Togo plateau.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2015 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- The implementation of readiness activities for REDD+ in Ghana under the Forest Carbon Partnership Agreement continued during the year. The activities covered the following:
 - Development of Ghana's cocoa-forest REDD+ programme in the High Forest Zone. The programme targets the cocoa-forest mosaic landscape of Ghana's High Forest Zone with an objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions driven by unsustainable agricultural practices and other drivers;
 - Extensive capacity building programmes for key stakeholders: Under this activity over thirty (30) staff from FC, IUCN, CERSGIS, COCOBOD, NGOs and the private sector have benefitted from several REDD+-related training programmes, including technical field training on estimating carbon emissions for REDD, training on REDD+ safeguards amongst others;
 - Development of the National REDD+ Strategy was completed after extensive public consultation;

- Community Stakeholder consultation on REDD+: Series of community stakeholder consultations were organized in Enchi, Asamankese, Bibiani, Goaso, Nyinahini and Assin-Fosu for sensitization and capacity building of forest fringe communities within the High Forest Zone;
- The “REDD EYE” campaign: The REDD EYE campaign targeted at enhancing awareness amongst the youth on the need to address deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana as part of national efforts aimed at addressing climate change was launched in November 2015. About 1,000 students from second cycle institutions were sensitised on climate change and REDD+;
- The MOFA continued to promote activities aimed at reducing the negative effects of climate change on the farm family, including the promotion of dry season farming, and procuring and distributing tree seedlings to 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. In 2015, a total of 6,139 farmers were sensitized (3,192 males and 2,947 females) on climate change and sustainable land management technologies; and
- As part of efforts to mainstream Climate Smart Agriculture, six learning sites were established in six different districts for cassava, cocoyam and sweet potato. The learning sites were used to create awareness on issues relating to Climate Smart Agriculture and improve climate knowledge among farmers.

4.4.10 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

The implementation of medium-term priority policies in this focus area is aimed 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:

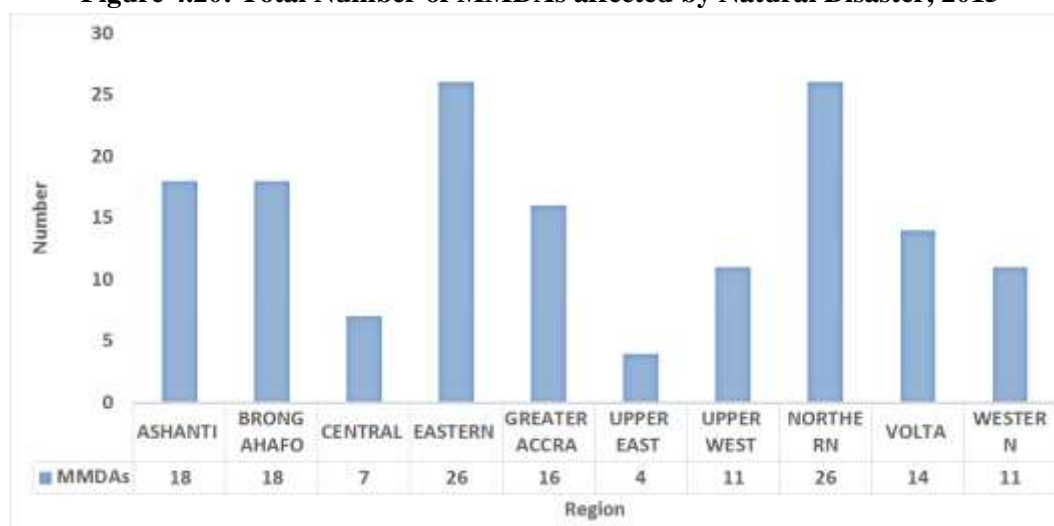
- Number of Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs) affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding); and
- Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding).

Status of Selected Indicators:

A number of rural communities continued to record external shocks with negative consequences on their lives and economic activities, especially agriculture. The main such shocks monitored in 2015 included bush fires, occurrence of droughts, conflicts and occurrence of floods.

The total number of MMDAs affected by natural disaster in 2015, especially flooding and bush fire was estimated at 151 (Figure 4.20). The bulk of these incidents occurred in the Eastern and Northern Regions. In total, 182,905 persons were affected by floods, rainstorms and windstorms nationwide, with 212 injured and 163 dead (Table 4.28). In the Ashanti Region alone, NADMO estimated 276 people who were affected by bush fire with one death and destruction of properties worth GH¢5,566,850.00. NADMO continued to undertake disaster and emergency operations in 2015.

Figure 4.20: Total Number of MMDAs affected by Natural Disaster, 2015



Source: NADMO, 2015

Table 4.28: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	37	NA	<37	151	Slow progress
2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA (125 participants attended various capacity-building courses in disaster management)	NA	350 (3,203 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) formed with a total national membership of 56,275)	Significant progress

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- NADMO helped reduce the number of flood disaster victims through desilting of drains in major flood prone areas and provided public education on disaster prevention and mitigation;
- In the agricultural sector, early warning systems and emergency preparedness initiatives continued to be instituted 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 continued to operate the disaster management committees;
- To minimize the shocks and impacts of disasters on farm families, various disaster prevention and mitigation initiatives were undertaken in communities, including formation of fire volunteer groups; and
- Under the on-going Community Resilience through Early Warning (CREW) Project, a National Level Flood and Drought Risk Assessment and Mapping Technical Report was prepared and launched.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 37.5% of the 72 indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 9.7% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 52.8% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

All staple crops, except maize and groundnut recorded increases over the previous year's output because of improvements in yields in 2015 rather than land expansion. This therefore strengthened Ghana's food self-sufficiency position as the total food production for human consumption increased by 2.7% and far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs in 2015. The volume of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, increased significantly in 2015 following a marginal improvement in 2014 and two consecutive years of decline in 2012 and 2013. Estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock slowed down in 2015 following three consecutive years of major improvements. The total annual domestic fish production continued to increase and contributed about 1.1% to the GDP in 2015 compared to 1.2% in 2014.

The performance of the minerals sub-sector in terms of production recorded a decline in 2015, largely on account of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold, leading to significant job losses as mining companies resorted to job-cutting measures. Meanwhile environmental degradation continued to be high, in spite of the effort at halting the loss of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing the protected area system, restoring degraded environment, and ensuring efficient land management.

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

4.5.1 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization

Improved Agricultural Productivity

The production of foundation seeds for selected staple crops declined again in 2015, and fell short of the target for 2015. This constitutes a major setback in the efforts at improving the overall agriculture productivity and ultimately improving the incomes of farming households as envisaged under the GSGDA II. Farmers continued to depend largely on farmer-saved seeds, which have relatively poor germination rates and yields. It is therefore imperative to review the situation and ensure that appropriate measures are introduced to reverse the trend, including aggressively promoting the development and introduction of climate resilient and high-yielding crop varieties, as well as supporting the production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops as outlined under the GSGDA II.

Following the decline in importation of fertilizer in 2014 as a result of the inability of Government to implement the fertilizer subsidy programme in that year, total fertilizer imports doubled in 2015 due to the effort to restructure the fertilizer subsidy programme. Also the importation and use of agro-chemicals including insecticides, herbicides and fungicides continued to increase. However, the fertilizer application rate fell short of the target of 50kg/ha projected for 2015 while a significant number of unregistered agro-input dealers existed and mobile sales of agro-inputs persisted in contravention of the Pesticide and Fertilizer laws. The initiative to establish a fertiliser production plant in the Western Region to boost local supply of fertilizer has not witnessed significant progress, while the

recommendation in the 2014 report to intensify efforts at enforcing the Pesticide and Fertilizer laws received limited attention. It is therefore recommended that activities related to enforcing the pesticide and fertilizer laws be prioritised for the necessary attention, while the intervention introduced to improve fertilizer accessibility in 2015 be intensified in order to put the country on track to achieving the fertilizer application rate commensurate with peer countries.

Efforts to improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanisation services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2015. Innovative approaches for providing mechanized services to farmers were pursued, including promoting machinery hire purchase and lease schemes. However, the total number of farm mechanisation centres in operation across the country declined significantly in 2015, leading to about 55% decline in total farm area serviced by farm mechanisation centres. This represents the third consecutive year of decline in farm area serviced by farm mechanisation centres. It is therefore recommended that the underlying cause of this trend be investigated and the necessary interventions made to reverse the situation. The recommendation under the 2014 report to explore the possibility of supporting the private sector to manufacture and assemble appropriate and affordable agriculture machinery, tools, and other equipment locally has not received much attention.

Efforts continued to be made in 2015 to improve farmer access to improved technology. The total number of improved technologies disseminated increased in 2015, while the DAES facilitated the establishment of more community field demonstrations, thereby contributing to improved access to various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies by farmers. However, the capacity of AEAs to provide extension services to farmers remains weak due to inadequate staff and logistics. No new recruitments were made in 2015 to augment the capacity of the extension services. In this regard, AEAs continued to resort to the use of FBOs approach and e-agriculture in order to reach more farmers. Whilst these approaches are useful, it is important to purposefully build the capacity of AEAs to effectively coordinate the implementation of these interventions. The recommendation in the 2014 report to explore the possibility of promoting private sector led extension services by creating space for the private sector to effectively participate in extension service delivery is still relevant and must be pursued.

Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Significant reductions in post-harvest losses were recorded in 2015 among cereals, roots and tubers, and fish. Programmes continued to be implemented to improve the management of grain quality, in addition to construction of pack houses. It is therefore recommended that interventions necessary to bring about these results be intensified. Also other innovative ways of reducing post-harvest losses should be given the necessary attention including: promoting cottage level agro-processing industries; providing incentives for the development of post-harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships; improving supply chain management for developing product clusters; and developing effective postharvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels.

Efforts continued to be made to improve domestic marketing of farm products in 2015, including enhancing food distribution outlets; strengthening grading and standardization

systems; and the development of new products for the market. These efforts continued to make positive impact with various new products developed, including the development of cassava beer and High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF). It is therefore recommended that these efforts be strengthened and sustained.

The implementation of interventions to improve volume and value of agriculture products exported continued to yield positive results in 2015. The volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, recorded significant improvements, whilst total volume of processed agricultural products exported continued to decline in 2015. It is therefore recommended that the interventions implemented to improve agriculture exports be sustained, while developing effective interventions to reverse the continued decline in volumes of processed agricultural products exported.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture

The total area cropped under irrigation increased in 2015, thereby reversing the declining trend reported in 2014. Accordingly, land intensification ratio increased under both formal and informal irrigation. The improvement in overall cropped area under irrigation resulted from the increases in both formal and informal areas under irrigation with corresponding improvements in land intensification ratio. To sustain this trend, it is important to intensify the interventions that impacted positively on crop area under irrigation, including rehabilitation of a number of formal schemes, dams and dugouts, and construction of new ones.

The share of credit to agriculture, excluding cocoa by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) recorded some improvement in 2015, however it still ranks low in the priority areas of lending by DMBs. This trend continued to pose significant challenge to the long-term national development objective of attracting private capital to the agriculture sector as well as reducing the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture modernization including infrastructure. Although the Export Development and Agriculture Investment (Amendment) Act, 2011 was passed by Parliament to create the opportunity for financial resources to be channelled to the agricultural sector on long-term basis this has not significantly impacted on access to long-term financing for the sector. It is therefore important to initiate a national dialogue aimed at identifying 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, and the introduction of special pension scheme for farmers, have still not been given the necessary attention.

Promote Selected Crops Development

All selected staple crops recorded improvement in yield in 2015. Consequently, all selected staple crops recorded increases in total output, except maize and groundnuts because of reduction in area under cultivation. The average yield of all staple crops increased marginally in 2015 after stagnation in 2014, while total land area under cultivation of various staple crops declined by 0.5%. It is therefore recommended that the interventions implemented to reverse the declining trend in yield be intensified and sustained.

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals. Cassava and plantain recorded the largest improvements resulting in surplus, while the deficit in rice demand narrowed significantly. For the first time in several years, maize recorded a deficit in demand, while for the second consecutive year the deficit in millet demand widened.

It is therefore important to deepen and sustain the interventions implemented to halt and reverse the widening gap in rice production, while the underlying causes of the deficit recorded in maize production are investigated for immediate action.

The total volume of cocoa beans purchased declined in 2015 despite an increase in area under cultivation of about 9%. Though the proportion of actual cocoa production processed locally improved in 2015, the installed domestic cocoa processing capacity continued to be under-utilized. Effort aimed at actualizing the medium-term objective of processing 60% of domestic cocoa production continued to be slow. It is therefore important to investigate the underlying cause of the current trend with the view to introducing the necessary measures to accelerate the pace of interventions towards 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 slowed in 2015 following three consecutive years of major improvements, while total imports of meat and other livestock products increased marginally compared to the significant decline recorded in 2014. Poultry production remains dominant in livestock production and continued to lead the growth in the production of livestock. To reverse the declining trend, it is important to investigate the underlying causes with the view to introducing the necessary remedial measures.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

Total domestic fish production increased following a decline in 2014. The major source of improvement was in marine fisheries production, which benefited from significant direct support for the acquisition of fishing inputs. Production from aquaculture continued to increase, however the rate of growth was not significant enough to drastically reduce the country's over-dependence on capture fisheries resources. To significantly transform aquaculture development and enhance domestic fish production, the implementation of the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan aimed at increasing aquaculture production to 100,000 metric tonnes by 2017 should be given appropriate attention.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the 8,505 activities approved for implementation in 2015, about 6,074 were implemented at an implementation efficiency ratio of 0.55. Following the peak in 2011, the implementation ratio in the sector has recorded persistent decline, arising primarily out of non-release and late release of funds for planned activities as well as increasing cost of goods and services, which often reduces the number of activities the same amount of budgetary resources is able to finance. To achieve the necessary transformation, envisaged under the GSGDA II in the sector, this persistent problem of late release of funds for planned activities need to be addressed by the Ministry of Finance. The existing processes under the GIFMIS should 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 minerals sub-sector continued to record a generally unfavourable outcome, largely on the account of the downturn in global prices of these minerals, especially gold. The exploration

companies were unable to raise the necessary resources to undertake and complete their respective work plan for 2015 and the downsizing of companies continued with significant job losses. Overall investment in the sub-sector, total employment generated by the sector, and the contribution of minerals production to total merchandise exports continued to decline in 2015. However direct fiscal benefits from minerals production, including royalties, taxes, and corporate social responsibility increased marginally. This highlights the growing vulnerability of the sector and the need to diversify the sector away from the export of the minerals resources in their raw forms into value-added products. So far, the effort at adding value to the minerals resources has been minimal and the need to prioritise this area for policy intervention has become even more urgent. This will ultimately ensure that the sector is effectively linked to the rest of the economy and reduce the sector's vulnerability to slumps on the world market.

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; and poor community participation in the management of minerals resources pose significant challenges for the effective development of the sector. Current efforts have been insufficient in addressing these concerns that have been raised in earlier reports and it is important to find innovative ways to address the concerns.

Biodiversity

Though data on the rate of loss of biodiversity are not available, efforts continued to be made to halt further loss of biodiversity and ensure rich biodiversity. Routine day and night patrols were undertaken to safeguard the nation's protected areas, while a number of projects were implemented in response to Ghana's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). However limited progress has been made in strengthening inter-agency coordination in the implementation of planned interventions, as well as in the provision of timely and comprehensive data to monitor progress and impact of biodiversity interventions. It is therefore important to accelerate the implementation of the mechanisms instituted to help monitor the implementation of the NBSAP, including the CHM. In addition, the capacity of FC and MESTI, which are given the mandate to coordinate biodiversity interventions, should be strengthened in order to implement planned interventions and programmes, including the prescriptions for the 30 approved integrated forest reserves and 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAS) plans.

Protected Areas

Comprehensive data continued to be unavailable on the extent of degradation in protected areas, but the number of infractions recorded continued to increase. These infractions include illegal farming, canoe/mortar carving; illegal harvesting of natural forest and plantation timber; forest fires; illegal mining and sand winning; illegal chain sawing; squatting; illegal charcoal production; and harvesting of firewood. This situation has come about as a result of inadequate protected area staff and lack of logistics to maintain the forest reserve boundaries; control illegal offences in forest reserves; and regulate the harvesting of natural forest timber. It is therefore recommended that more effort is invested in enhancing the capacity of the protected areas staff to effectively discharge their duty. In addition, the sanctions regime for offenders of protected area laws and regulations should be strengthened to serve as deterrent.

Restoration of degraded Forest and Land Management

Available estimates show increasing degradation of the country's forest estate, whilst the rate of replacement through afforestation remains slow despite the adoption of the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy. For the second consecutive year, FC was unable to establish any plantation, but instead resorted to maintaining the previously established ones. The new plantations established in 2015 were through private sector efforts, within the framework of private sector engagement in plantation development. The challenge of inadequate financial resources for new plantations development reported in 2014 persist, and the Forest Investment Programme initiated by the FC to address this problem has not received significant attention. The FC should make the necessary effort at developing innovative approaches for mobilization of funds, both internally and externally, for the implementation of the 25-year Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy. Meanwhile total mining area under rehabilitation increased and exceeded its target. The interventions implemented to achieve this result should therefore be intensified and sustained.

Efforts continued to be made to improve land administration and management. The focus of policy interventions in 2015 were: strengthening of the legislative framework for land administration; strengthening customary land administration; decentralizing and improving business and land service delivery processes. The initiative to consolidate all the existing 66 land laws into one, as well as facilitate the formulation and enforcement of appropriate regulations to operationalise the various laws resulted in a preparation of a draft land bill, which was subjected to stakeholder review. For the first time in the history of land administration in Ghana, a One-Stop-Shop for land administration was established in Accra, Koforidua, Sekondi, Tamale and Bolgatanga. These efforts, when completed, will help address persistent land administration problems including legal and institutional weaknesses; countless procedures; unregulated systems; and indeterminate traditional land boundaries.

Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

The marine ecosystems and coastal zone in Ghana continued to be affected by coastal erosion, fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove degradation; industrial water pollution; and domestic sanitation. Economic activities, lives, and properties of coastal communities continue to be endangered by tidal waves. The interventions initiated in 2011 to restore the economic and social life of communities in affected areas continued in 2015, including construction of control structures and the construction of landing beaches.

The increase in the pace of implementation of the construction of control structures was sustained in 2015 following a slow start of the initiative in 2011. A significant number of these projects are expected to be completed by 2016 to bring relief to communities in affected areas. Whilst these communities are benefiting from this relief, an increasing number of communities are also coming under the threat of sea erosion arising out of rising sea levels. It is therefore appropriate to develop a long-term national strategy for coastal protection in order to address the problem on a more systematic and sustainable basis.

Although comprehensive data to assess the extent of lagoon pollution are still not available, lagoons in Ghana are estimated to be grossly polluted. Latest data on lagoon pollution date back to 1994, and the recommendations made in the 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 APRs for the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovations (MESTI) to undertake comprehensive assessment studies on a 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 of wetlands are still not available. Efforts continued to be made to ensure that wetlands are effectively managed through the enactment of appropriate legislation, development of appropriate institutions and investment in replanting of degraded wetlands. The recommendation made in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 for the Wildlife Division and MESTI to institute efficient mechanisms to ensure that there is regular data on this important indicator for effective decision making is yet to be acted upon. It is therefore recommended that these relevant institutions prioritize this issue for the necessary attention in their work programme. Meanwhile Ghana's raw water resources continued to dwindle, though at a slower rate, arising out of the poor management of water resources. Progress in the implementation of the policy to decentralize water resources management by establishing basin offices and management boards remains slow, whilst the existing ones are poorly resourced. To reverse this trend and ensure effective management of water resources the water basin offices and management board should be adequately resourced and appropriately equipped to enforce the water resource management laws.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

Comprehensive data on the national capacity for effective solid waste disposal are still not available in 2015. However, available data show that 78% of the solid waste generated in major towns and cities in Ghana is properly disposed of. The lack of adequate engineered landfill sites continued to be a major challenge for solid waste disposal across the country. The seven temporary dumping grounds continued to be used for disposal of solid waste in the Accra area, while nearly all recycling in Ghana continued to be undertaken by the informal recycling sector. An initiative was developed in 2015 to develop the framework for attracting new investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and should be sustained.

Meanwhile, analysis of the air quality along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra continued to show high levels of pollution. Air quality guidelines exist, however, enforcement of compliance to these guidelines remain weak. It is therefore recommended that EPA accelerates work on conversion of air quality guidelines into standards for ease of enforcement. In addition, the proposal under the National Environmental Policy (2014) to develop a comprehensive National Air Quality Policy to provide a framework for coordinating activities related to air quality should be given the necessary attention.

Community Participation in the management of natural resources

Under the policy objective of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, the gains recorded in timber production continued to be sustained in 2015. The amount of royalties paid to resource owners continued to improve, whilst the revenue sharing arrangement agreed with resource owners continued to be enforced. However, communities' involvement in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes remains low. For the second consecutive year, no community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes. It is therefore recommended that the

programme be reviewed by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources with a view to restructuring it for effective implementation.

Climate Variability and Change

Efforts continued to be made to mainstream climate change interventions into the planning processes at the national, regional and district levels. Additional MDAs and MMDAs integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective strategies, and at the global level, Ghana effectively participated in the discussions on COP 21 and the SDGs. The challenge of lack of effective monitoring framework and inadequate data on key climate change indicators for tracking progress identified in the 2014 report persist with little progress made in this regard. It is therefore recommended that the necessary arrangements be instituted to ensure that 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 the number of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD+ concepts based on research. The ongoing discussion at the global level under the statistics for development initiative should be used as a platform to leverage necessary resources to build the national capacity to produce the relevant data for reporting on the indicators.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

A number of rural communities continued to record external shocks with negative consequences on their lives and economic activities, especially agriculture. These shocks included bush fires, occurrence of droughts, conflicts and occurrence of floods. The national capacity to manage such shocks continued to improve through a number of government interventions such as establishment of early warning systems and community based response mechanisms. However, capacity and resource challenges identified in the 2014 report persist for the key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of these shocks. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, places significant responsibility on the country by way of disaster risk reduction, building resilient communities, developing the relevant early warning systems and a disaster risk information and assessments system. It is therefore imperative for NDPC to initiate a national dialogue aimed at strategically positioning these key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of these shocks, within the framework of the current discussion on institutional modernization under the proposed long-term national development plan. In addition, the current efforts at shifting the focus of operations of these institutions from mitigation to preventive measures should be accelerated.

CHAPTER FIVE

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities and their subsequent exploitation provided Ghana with the opportunity for accelerated economic growth and structural transformation. In order for it not to suffer the same fate as the other extractives and become an enclave for resource exploitation, the GSGDA II outlined policies and strategies that will ensure that the oil and gas industry is integrated into the rest of the economy, and serve as a catalyst for economic diversification and transformation. The key policy interventions to be pursued over the medium term were expected to focus on the following:

- 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 2015

To assess progress towards the attainment of the policy objectives in this thematic area, the following section analyses 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

The overall objective in this policy area was to use the opportunities arising from the oil and gas endowment as a catalyst for diversifying the economy, especially the agriculture and industrial sectors. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objective in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion);
- Number of barrels of oil production and cubic feet of gas production per year;
- Share of oil and gas activities in GDP; and
- Proportion of oil and gas processed within country.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Oil Development and Production

Twenty-three additional discoveries have been made since Jubilee was discovered in 2007 and are at various stages of appraisal and development by GNPC and its partners. Table 5.1 outlines the blocks, operators, the discoveries, the hydrocarbon type and the stage of appraisal and development. The SGN project development activities commenced in 2015. The TEN field falls within the disputed area with Côte d'Ivoire, and the drilling of new wells is

subjected to the moratorium by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). The 10 wells drilled before the moratorium are sufficient to keep the TEN project on schedule.

Table 5.1: Additional Discoveries made since Jubilee in 2007

Block/Operator	Hydrocarbon Type	Stage of appraisal and development
1. GNPC		
- <i>Ebony</i>	<i>Condensate/Gas</i>	<i>Marginal</i>
2. DWT/TULLOW OIL		
- <i>Tweneboa-1</i>	<i>Gas Condensate</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Tweneboa-2</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Owo/Enyenra-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Ntomme</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Wawa</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
3. WCTP/KOSMOS ENERGY		
- <i>Odum-1</i>	<i>Heavy Oil</i>	<i>Marginal</i>
- <i>Teak-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Teak-2</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Banda-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Marginal</i>
- <i>Mahogany Deep</i>	<i>Light Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Akasa-1</i>	<i>Light Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
4. OCTP/ENI		
- <i>Sankofa-1</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal Completed</i>
- <i>Gye Nyame-1</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal Completed</i>
- <i>Sankofa East</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
5. DWTCTP/HESS		
- <i>Paradise-1</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>Hickory North</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>Almond</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>Beech</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>Pecan</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>PN-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
- <i>Cob</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Exploration</i>
6. DWCTP/LUKOIL		
- <i>Dzata-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>

Source: 2015 Annual Petroleum Funds Report, GNPC

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee field in 2015 amounted to 37,411,661 barrels compared with the 2015 Budget estimate of 37,242,186 and the 2014 actual production of 37,201,991 barrels (Table 5.2). Total production from Saltpond field was 49,353 barrels as against 95,092.57 barrels in 2014, and represented 59% of the annual target. The decline was due to a shutdown in production from May to September 2015. The average Jubilee crude oil price for 2015 was US\$55.33 per barrel. This is below the average price of US\$103.5 per barrel in 2014. The amount of new investment in oil and gas exploration in 2015 was US\$2.469 billion, which was below the target of US\$3.0 billion but greater than investments achieved in 2014.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

The contribution of the oil and gas sub-sector to the overall economy is measured using its share in overall GDP. In 2015, the total value of oil and gas activities, in real terms, was estimated at GH¢8,091 million, representing a 2.2% increase over the value in 2014. This was

lower than the increase of 4.5% recorded in 2014. Its relative importance in GDP continued to decline in 2015, representing 6% of GDP compared to the 7.2% recorded in 2014 and the target of 7.89% set under the GSGDA II. The shortfall in its relative share in GDP has been attributed in part to slump in global oil prices, and reduction in gas export by 12% because of challenges encountered in the onshore gas compression system.

Table 5.2: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Baseline data (2014)	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	US\$ 1.63 billion	US\$2.35 billion	US\$3.8 billion*	US\$2.469 billion	Target not achieved
2. No. of barrels of oil 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: 37,201,991 bbls Jubilee Gas: 55.8 Bcf SOPCL: 95,092.57bbls Total Oil: 37,297,083.57 bbls Total Gas: 55.8 Bcf Gas Exports: 1.9 Bcf	Estimates Jubilee Oil: 36.8 million barrels (MMBbls) Jubilee Gas: 46 Bcf SPOCL: 83,950 bbls Total Oil: 36.9MMbbls Total Gas: 46 Bcf Gas Exports: 27.4 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 37,411,661 barrels (MMBbls) Jubilee Gas: 52.5 Bcf SPOCL: 49,353 bbls Total Oil: 37,461,014MMbbls Total Gas: 52.5 Bcf Gas Export: 24.2 Bcf	Steady progress - Actual gas volume exported during 2015 was 24.2 BCF compared to the target of 27.4 BCF. The reduction in gas export volumes by 12% was because of challenges encountered in the onshore gas compression system.
3. The share of oil and gas activities in GDP	8.2%* NA	7.2%* (Contribution of petroleum to GDP growth of industry sector = 27.1%)	7.89% NA	6.0% (Contribution of petroleum to GDP growth of industry sector = 23.6%)	Target not achieved
4. Percent of oil and gas processed within country: - % used in power generation - Percentage of crude refined locally - Others (incl. fertilizer and petrochemical industry)	0%	108 mmscfd NA NA	90% 0% 0%	100% of 24.2 bcf 0% 0%	Target achieved

Source: Ministry of Petroleum/GNPC, 2015

NB: *=Revised

mmscfd=million metric standard cubic feet of gas per day

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. Total natural gas produced in 2015 amounted to 52.5bcf, of which 24.2 bcf were exported and the remainder re-injected to maintain reservoir pressure. Actual gas volumes exported represented a shortfall of about 12% of the target of 27.4bcf set for 2015. This shortfall was occasioned by the challenges encountered at the onshore gas compression system between 4 July and 2 August 2015.

The Atuabo Gas Processing Plant, which commenced operation in 2014 under a temporary permit issued by the Petroleum Commission, began commercial operations in 2015. The Ghana National Gas Company Limited (GNGC) completed the commissioning phase of the Western Corridor Gas Infrastructure Project (WCGIP) in April 2015, and in 2015 about

15,789.81 mmscf of raw gas supplied by the Jubilee Partners was processed at the Atuabo Gas Processing Plant (GPP) and transported to the Volta River Authority for power generation. The plant delivered about 100mmscf/day to thermal plants at Aboadze for power generation, and was on track to producing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) of more than 180,000 metric tonnes per year, which is equivalent to more than 50% of the estimated annual LPG national demand of 360,000 metric tonnes.

The work on the Gas Master Plan, which commenced in 2014 continued in 2015. The final draft is due for Cabinet for approval, and when approved a Gas policy and a Gas bill will be developed to provide broad guidance on the utilisation of gas in the power and non-power sectors.

Regulations

As part of the effort to strengthen and ensure the efficient management of the oil and gas sector, Parliament continued to deliberate on the Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill which was laid before it for approval. Drafting of upstream regulations to ensure efficient conduct of petroleum activities in accordance with international best practices was initiated. These regulations include fiscal metering; data management; and health, safety, security and environment. The regulations and guidelines on fiscal metering have been completed and forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department, while petroleum upstream regulations on fiscal metering, data management, health safety security and environment was still in preparation.

The Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893), was passed by Parliament and assented to by President Mahama on July 31, 2015. Among other things, the amendments established a constant transfer of petroleum revenue (not less than 30% of the net Government receipts) into the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs), irrespective of the amount. It also affords the Minister for Finance the window to revise the benchmark revenue when there is material evidence that price and/or output projections will not be attained.

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote the oil and gas industry in 2015 were as follows:

- The Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) Project was negotiated and concluded. The agreements include fiscal support agreement, heads of agreement, gas sales agreement, multi-party agreement, and security package agreement. The project has recoverable reserves of 162mmbbls of oil and 1.07 TCF of gas. Two development wells were drilled as at the end of September 2015, and production of first oil projected to commence in 2017 and gas in 2018;
- The on-going Rural LPG Promotion Programme (RLPGPP) which distributed 13,000 cylinders and cook stoves in 2014 were scaled up to 40,000 cylinders and cook stoves in 2015;
- The PC monitored the development and production activities in the Jubilee, the TEN and SGN Fields and also the appraisal works of Hess, Kosmos in respect of the Akasa oil discovery, and Tullow in respect of the Wawa discovery;
- To address the issue of government's indebtedness to the Bulk Distribution Companies (BDCs) in respect of accumulated under recoveries and forex losses, which often resulted

in product shortages, Cabinet approved the Petroleum price liberalization in June and it became operational in July 2015; and

- The implementation of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation's (GNPC) accelerated growth strategy continued in 2015 to enable it assume a leadership role in Ghana's oil and gas industry pursuant to its mandate.

5.2.2 Local Content Development and Employment Creation

To ensure that Ghanaians effectively participate and benefit from the opportunities in 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 contracts awarded to indigenous companies;
- Percentage 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 254 companies were granted permits by the Petroleum Commission (PC) to operate in the upstream petroleum sector in 2015 out of 310 companies that applied. A total of 85 companies out of the 415 registered companies submitted their Local Content Report to the Petroleum Commission (PC) in accordance with the requirements of the local content legislation in 2015. Analysis of the reports show that almost all the 85 companies met the employment targets set in the first schedule of the LI 2204, with 80% exceeding their targets. A total of 413 Ghanaians were estimated to have been employed by the 32 major oil companies in Ghana, of whom 10% were in management positions, 56% in technical positions and 34% in other positions (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.1).

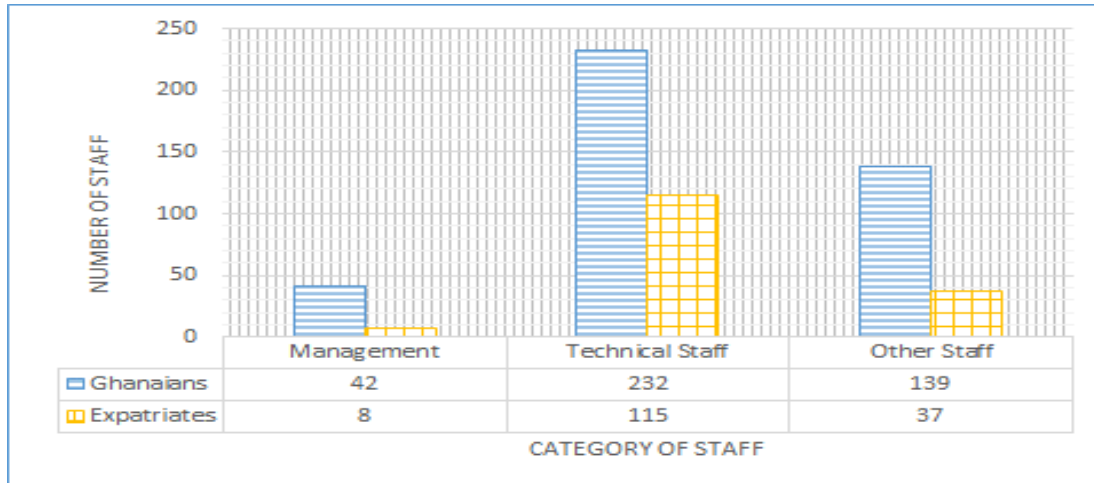
Table 5.3: Local Content Development and Employment Creation

Indicator	Baseline data 2013	Indicator status 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	47% (944 contracts)	NA	38% (851 contracts)	Slow progress
2. Percent share and value of service contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	38.14% (US\$ 223,875, 879.19)	NA	22% (US\$364,903,233.46)	Slow progress
3. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	NA	71% (1,331 persons)	NA	72.1% (413 persons)	Steady progress
4. No. of Ghanaians in: - management, - technical and - other positions	NA	58 (4.4%) 760 (57.1%) 513 (38.5%)	30% 20% 80% As per first schedule of LI 2204	42 (10%) 232 (56%) 139 (34%)	Target achieved

Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2015

This constitutes improvements over the 2014 situation where 4.4% were in management positions, 57.1% in technical positions and 38.5% in other positions. The proportion of Ghanaians employed in the sector in 2015 was 72.1% compared with 71% in 2014.

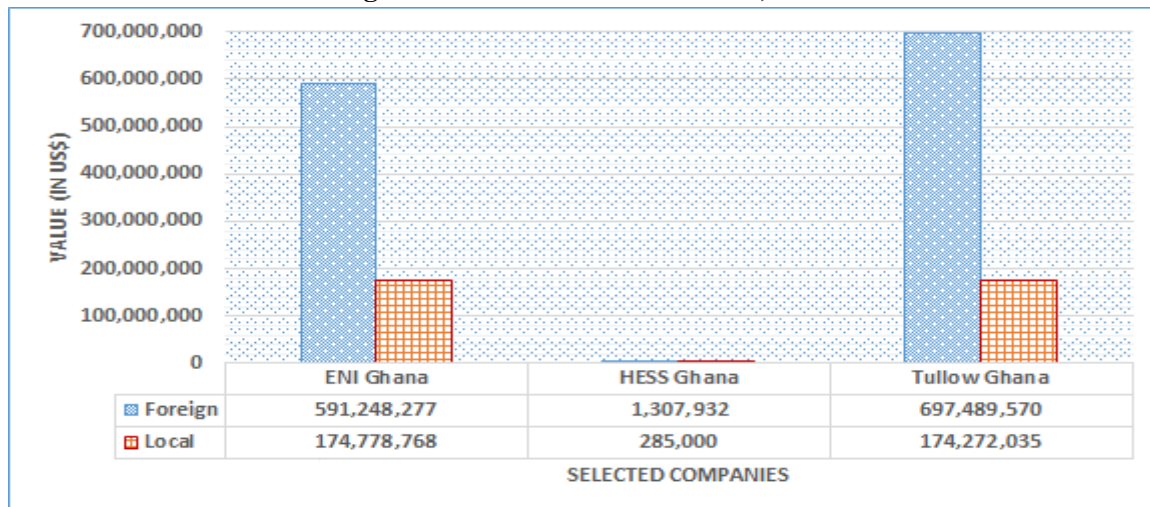
Figure 5.1: Analysis of Ghanaian Employment in 32 Companies, 2015



Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2015

On the other hand, the total POs and contracts issued in 2015 by 10 key oil and gas producing companies were 2,202, and were valued at US\$1,665,112,868.12. Out of this, 851, representing 38%, were awarded to Ghanaian companies, totaling US\$364,903,233.46. The performance in this respect falls below the situation in 2014 when 47% of the total POs and contracts were awarded to Ghanaian companies, representing 38.14% of the total value of contracts for 2014 compared with 22% in 2015.

Figure 5.2: Total Value of Service, 2015



Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented in 2015 to promote local content included the following:

- The eight member Local Content Committee inaugurated and mandated to oversee the effective implementation of LI 2204 continued its work. In order to facilitate the reporting process, the Committee developed templates, which were rolled out to registered companies for their reporting. In September 2015, the Committee organized a 5-day compliance workshop to educate registered service companies on their local content reporting obligations;

- The Local Content Committee initiated regular engagements with IOCs and stakeholders in the financial sector in order to develop the Financial Services Guidelines to address the financial services requirements in LI.2204;
- A graduate internship programme was introduced in 2015 in which 10 graduates were seconded to Tullow Ghana Limited for a 2-year period. The focus of the internship programme is to address the acute skills shortage in the oil and gas industry by seconding graduates to IOCs and service companies to gain relevant industry experience;
- The Local Content Committee reviewed and influenced the contracting strategies of 47 tenders, which resulted in the unbundling of some of the contracts to ensure greater local participation and others earmarked as ‘indigenous only tenders’. The Committee ensured that all contracts had at least 10% local participation; and
- To ensure effective monitoring of the activities of upstream companies, the Committee continues to maintain a database of local content commitments and achievements of upstream companies.

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:

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) conducts an Environmental Assessment (EA) of all companies and inspects all companies to ascertain whether they were complying with the conditions under their Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits. In 2015, the result of the Jubilee field audit showed that there was 95% compliance, thereby falling short of the 100% target set for 2015. Two companies were guilty of fully complying with their conditions under their EMP, with one of them not compliant with two conditions (Table 5.4). EPA issued 14 environmental permits to cover various oil and gas projects to ensure compliance with Act 490 thereby protecting the environment.

Table 5.4 Protecting the Environment

Indicator	Baseline Data 2013	Baseline Data 2014	Targets in 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of companies complying with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits	NA	100% [all companies are compliant with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits]	100% (new and existing companies to comply)	95%(One firm not compliant in two conditions after the Jubilee Field audit)	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/EPA, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the environment in 2015 included the following:

- Updating of the 2004 Coastal Sensitivity Atlas: In 2015, the EPA completed the process of updating the Coastal Sensitivity Atlas for the country. The main objective of the map is to strengthen the planning capabilities and support the EPA to perform sustainable coastal zone management. The Map is a GIS based environmental planning tool for planning and the implementation of oil spill response;
- Inspection of Sea Drill Westleo Drilling-Rig (Sea drills West Leo Drilling Rig): EPA visited the TEN development area oil rig to inspect their activities;
- Audit of the Jubilee oil field: An audit was conducted on the FPSO at the Jubilee field to assess whether the Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) routines worked satisfactorily. The audit exercise found two non-compliances as follows:
 - operators not resorting to the classification of production chemicals in the Harmonized Offshore Chemical Notification Format (HOCNF); and
 - monthly environmental monitoring reports sent to EPA do not reflect the amount of hazardous waste recorded in the waste manifest generated on the FPSO;
- National oil spill contingency plan (NOSCP): A draft NOSCP was prepared and expected to go through a review and eventually adopted. Memorandum of understanding (MOU) is expected to be signed with stakeholder institutions when the plan is finalized and published;
- Onshore oil and gas regulations: EPA conducted a stakeholder consultation to review the onshore oil and gas regulations; and
- Public hearings on ENI phases I & II: As part of the conditions for granting environmental permit for oil and gas field development, public hearings were organized for the phases I & II offshore of the Cape Three Points (OCTP) Development Project.

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 percentage 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 four oil liftings in 2015 (Table 5.5). This resulted in 6,689,483 barrels of crude oil and total receipts of US\$374,292,487.7. The substantially lower oil revenues were due to the significant drop in crude oil prices in 2015. Royalties, corporate taxes and rentals raised GOG receipts to US\$395.7 million compared with a 2014, total amount of US\$978.013 million. About 32% of the receipts compared with 18% in 2014 was transferred to GNPC for its operations, while the remaining was allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815). During the 2015 fiscal year, 60% of GOG net receipts was allocated to ABFA plus a withdrawal from the Ghana Stabilization Fund (GSF)

of US\$53.69 instead of the 70% stipulated by law. Only US\$21.67 million 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 2015

Item	Qtr1 (liftings)	Qtr2 (liftings)	Qtr3 (liftings)	Qtr4 (liftings)	Total
Total Volume of Lift (in Barrels)					
o/w GOG/GNPC (in Barrels)	2,893,787	1,936,299	911,343	948,054	6,689,483.00
o/w Partners (in Barrels)					
Date of GNPC Lift (in d/m/yy)	9-Dec-14 28-Dec-14 5-Feb-15	25-Mar-15 26-May-15	30-Jun-15	9-Sep-15	
Selling Price Per Barrel (in US\$)	61.486 54.503 50.632	53.056 64.748	60.802	47.243	
Gross Receipts from GOG/GNPC Lifting (in US\$ mn)	160,273,110.59	113,818,984.9	55,411,477.09	44,788,915.12	374,292,488.00
o/w Royalties (in US\$ 000)	44,622,461	31,688,929	15,427,394	12,469,912	104,208,697
o/w Carried and Participating Interest (in US\$ 000)	115,650,649	82,130,056	39,984,083	32,319,003	270,083,791
Transfer to GNPC (in US\$ 000)	52,296,139	34,314,993	11,689,093	28,558,500	126,858,725.00
o/w Equity Financing Cost (in US\$000)	25,144,248	13,822,823	(306,132)	26,946,856	65,607,795
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (US\$000)	27,151,891	20,492,170	11,995,225	1,611,644	61,250,930
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting (in US\$ 000)	108,873,807	79,851,357	55,343,082	16,900,070	260,968,316.00
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts (in US\$ mn)	28,146	347,366	11,620,698	9,464,824	21,880,421.00
o/w Corporate Income Taxes (in US\$ mn)	-	-	11,617,384	8,793,448	20,410,832.00
o/w Surface Rentals (in US\$)	17,797	338,997		109,126	465,920.00
o/w Others (in US\$)	10,349	8,369	3,314	981,637	1,003,669.00
Total GOG Net Receipts (in US\$ mn)	160,301,258	114,166,350	67,032,175	54,673,127	396,172,909

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2015

Table 5.6: Distribution of Oil Receipts to Allowable Sources in 2015(US\$)

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr1 (23 rd , 24 th and 25 th Lift)	Qtr2 (26 th and 27 th Lift)	Qtr3 (28 th Lift)	Qtr4 (29 th and 30 th Lift)	Total
Transfer to GNPC	52,296,139	34,314,993	11,689,093	28,558,500	126,858,725
o/w Equity Financing Cost	25,144,248	13,822,823	(306,132)	26,946,856	65,607,795
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	27,151,891	20,492,170	11,995,225	1,611,644	61,250,930
GOG Net Receipts from Lifting	108,873,807	79,851,357	55,343,082	16,900,070	260,968,316
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	108,873,807	79,851,357	38,740,158	11,830,049	239,295,371
o/w Stabilization Fund			11,622,047	3,549,015	15,171,884
o/w Heritage Fund			4,980,877	1,521,006	6,501,884
TOTAL Receipt	161,169,946	114,166,350	67,032,175	45,458,570	387,827,041

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2015

Allocation of ABFA to Four Priority Areas

Out of the Annual Budget Funding Amount of US\$292.98 million, comprising GOG receipts from oil, and an amount of US\$53.69 million withdrawn from the GSF, 43% was allocated to roads and other infrastructure development; 5.3% to agriculture modernization; 39.1% to expenditure and amortization of loans for oil and gas infrastructure; whilst 12.6% was allocated to capacity building (including in oil and gas). The main difference between the 2014 and 2015 utilization of ABFA was the huge decline in the allocation to agriculture from 31% to only 5.3% and the amount of 12.6% spent on capacity building (Table 5.7).

In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) all petroleum receipts for the 2015 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, on the MOF website and in the Gazette (Table 5.8).

Table 5.7: Utilization of Annual Budget Funding Amount on the Four Priority Areas, 2011-2015

Item	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Expenditure GH¢	% of Total	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	137.92	25.4	163.0	30.0	439.23	39.1
2. Road Infrastructure	227.64	87.0	232.4	45.0	372.0	68.4	215.7	39.0	483.35	43
3. Agriculture Modernization	13.147	5.0	72.7		13.60	2.5	170.6	31.0	59.54	5.3
4. Capacity Building (including Oil and Gas)	0.750	0.29		21.7	20.18	3.7	-		142.10	12.6
Total	261.537	99.9	516.8	100	543.7	100	549.4	100	1,124.20	100

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2015

Table 5.8: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	NA	Annual report to Parliament, Reconciliation Report, quarterly petroleum receipts published in gazette	As specified in the PRMA 815	Full compliance	Target achieved
2. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	NA	US\$186.14 million out of US\$409.07 million for priority areas	70% of GOG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	60% of GOG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	Target not achieved

Source: MOF, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure prudent management and utilisation of petroleum revenues, the following specific interventions were pursued in 2015:

- The Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893) was passed in 2015 to allow for a revision to the Benchmark Revenue (BR) price when there is material evidence that price and/or output projections may not be achieved;

- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) developed a roadmap for developing the PRMA Regulations to remove any ambiguities associated with the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (Act 815); and
- MOF and all other stakeholders in the petroleum sector continued publishing periodic reports to update Ghanaians on developments in the sector.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as 45.5% of the 11 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, whilst 54.5% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a less favourable situation than 2014 when about 54.6% of the indicators monitored exceeded/achieved their target, or reflected significant/steady progress.

A number of the recommendations were made in the 2014 APR but received limited attention and are therefore being raised again for necessary action:

1. 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;
2. Though the Ministry of Petroleum and the PC have commenced a process to engage 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, these interventions need to be intensified and made regular;
3. Government should increase its support to PC on the current effort 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;
4. As part of the effort to reduce the usage of imported goods in the execution of local content projects and encourage in-country value addition, PC should develop a mechanism for measuring in-country value additions in manufactured goods used in petroleum activities;
5. Contrary to the intent of Local Content LI.2204 to ensure that Joint Ventures (JVs) are used as vehicles to develop the capacities of local companies to effectively participate in the industry, evidence shows an emerging trend where local companies are fronting for foreign companies and other establishing pseudo JVs. It is therefore recommended that PC develops effective mechanism to stop this practice before it becomes entrenched;
6. Proliferation of small, poorly structured indigenous companies competing against experienced IOCs; information asymmetry in tendering process; inadequate technical certifications etc. constrain the ability of indigenous companies from bidding for high-value contracts. It is therefore recommended that the Government support the ongoing efforts of the PC of picking up champions and developing their capacity to effectively compete for high-value contracts. In addition, a long-term programme should be developed by the PC to systematically build the capacity of indigenous companies to operate efficiently and be cost competitive, especially in bidding for contracts; and
7. Emerging concerns for the effective participation of indigenous companies in the oil and gas industry is lack of access to credit, especially for SMEs. This appears to becoming a major constraint to them in bidding for medium-to-large-scale contracts in the industry. The on-going efforts by the PC to engage the financial sector to expose firms to the opportunities in the oil and gas industry should be intensified.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The 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 2015 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 2015 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:

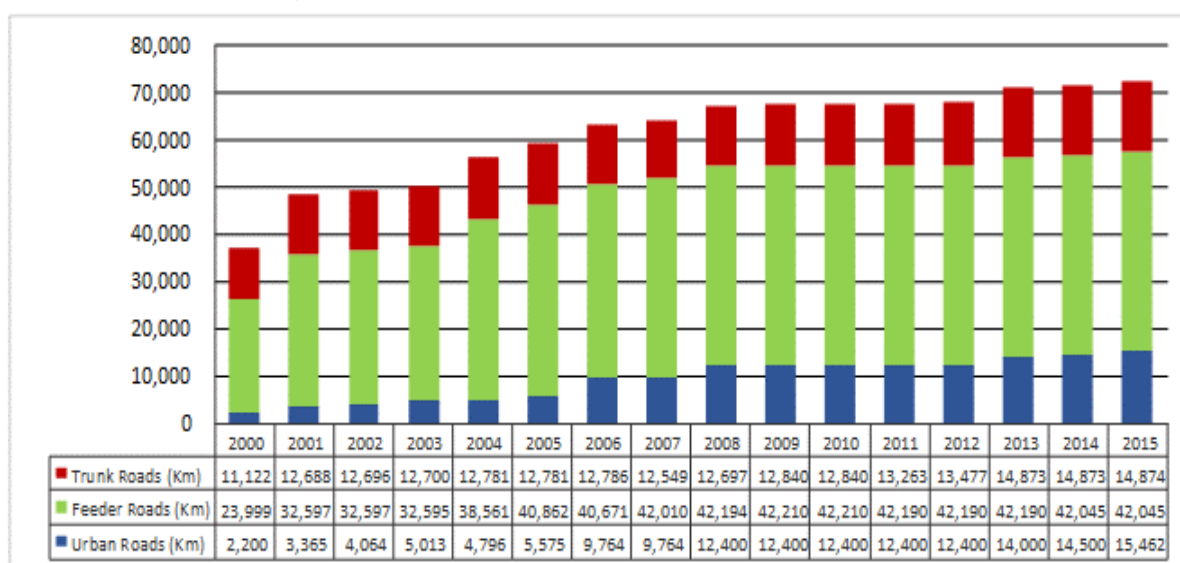
To monitor progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- 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; and
- Percentage change in turn-around time of vessel

6.2.1 Road Transport

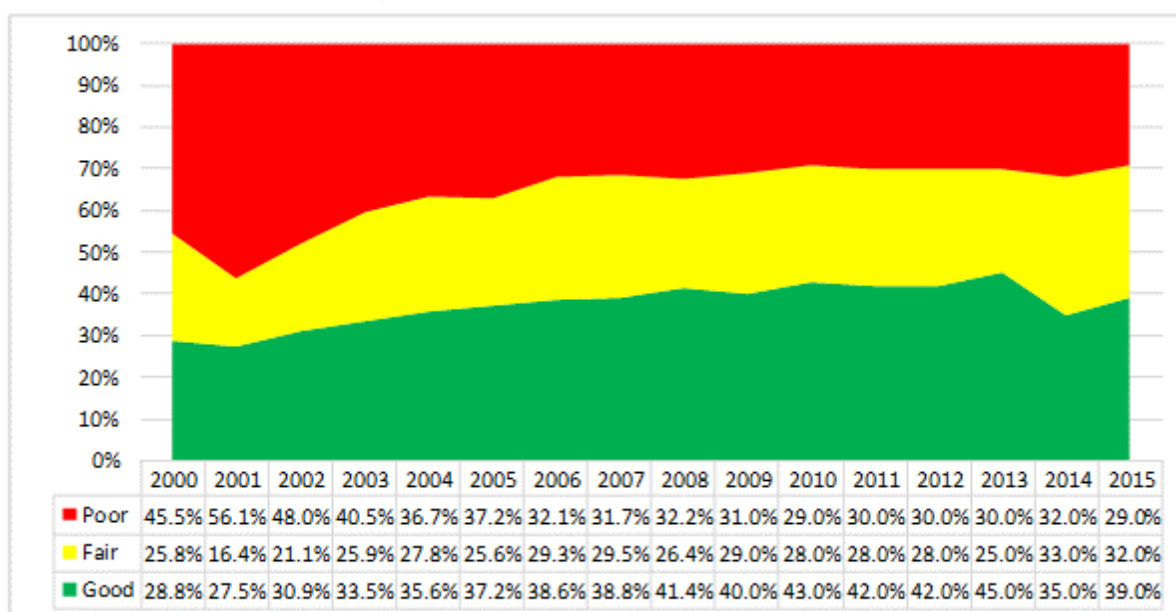
Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network size of roads in 2015 was estimated at 72,380.65 kms. This represents just about 1.9% increase over the 2014 network size of 71,418 kms and compares with the 1% increase recorded in 2014. Similar to the situation in 2014, the increase in network size is attributed mainly to an increase of 961.77 kms in urban roads. Feeder roads constituted 58.9% of the national roads, trunk roads 20.8% and urban roads 20.3% (Figure 6.1). The national road condition report indicated a road condition mix of 39% in good condition, 32% was fair and 29% poor (Figure 6.2). This shows improvement in the road condition from 2014 when about 35% of the roads was in good condition, 33% was fair and 32% was poor. The proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated increased from 33% in 2014 to 52% in 2015, but this was below the target of 55% set for 2015.

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size, 2000-2015 (kms)



Source: MRH, 2015

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix



Source: MRH, 2015

Estimates on annual road crashes indicate that road crashes increased for the second consecutive year from 9,152 in 2014 to 10,852 in 2015 after a significant decline in 2014. The total road crashes in 2015 represents 18.6% increased over the 2014 level and exceeded the target of 10,200 set for 2015 by 6.4%. The accident statistics for train derailment showed an increase of 34.3% over the 2014 level, following a decline of 25.5% from 2013 to 2014 (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.3).

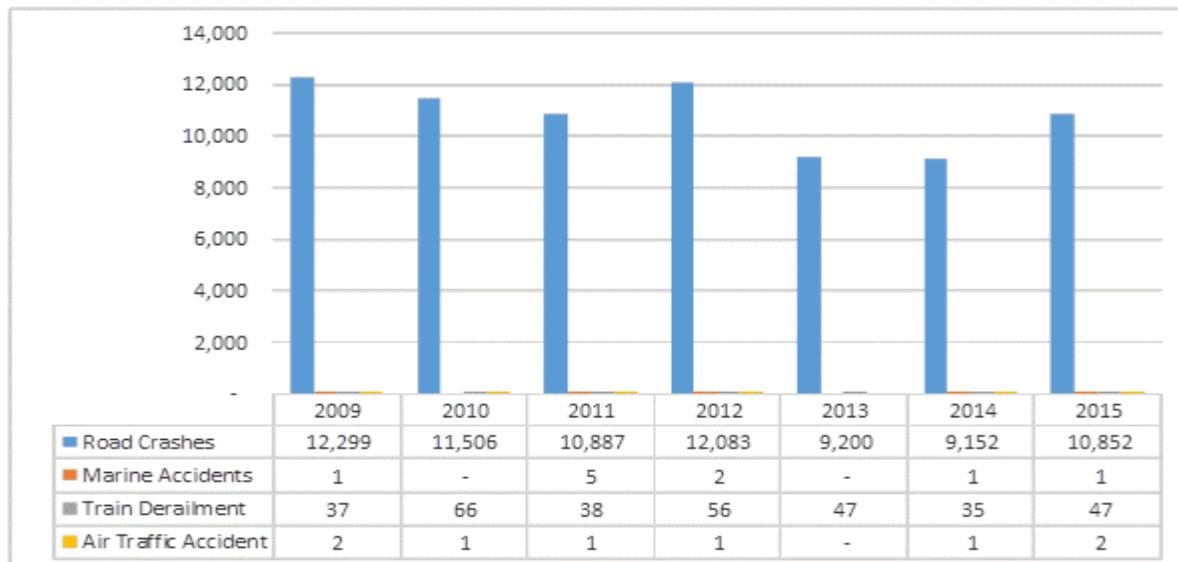
Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport Network (kms)

Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Total Road Network Size: - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873 km* 14,500 km* 42,045 km*	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873.70 km 15,461.77 km 42,045.18 km	Target achieved
2. Road condition mix	45% good 25% fair 30% poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	50% Good 26% Fair 24% Poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	33%	55%	52%	Target not achieved
4. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	14,390 2 47 1	9,152 1 35 1	10,200 NA NA NA	10,852 1 47 2	Target not achieved

Source: MRH & MOT, 2015

NB: *=Revised

Figure 6.3: Annual Accident Statistics, by Mode of Transport, 2009-2015



Source: MRH & MOT, 2015

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, but declined to 14,820 (thousand passenger-km) representing 30% below the 2015 target. Goods traffic by rail also declined by 12.5% from

35,658 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2014 to 31,187 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2015 and exceeded the 2015 target marginally (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Development of Rail Transport

Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:					
- Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km)	19,470	21,290	21,170	14,820	Steady progress
- Goods traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	65,046	35,658	31,000	31,187	

Source: MOT, 2015

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime traffic for both container and cargo increased in 2015. Container traffic increased from 793,737 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) in 2014 to 840,595 TEUs in 2015, representing an increase of 5.9%, whilst cargo increased by 6.1% from 15,876,268 tonnes in 2014 to 16,844,662 tonnes in 2015. The turn-around times for vessels improved at all ports. The Tema port recorded a 2.79% decline in turn-around time in 2015, exceeding its target of 151 hours, whilst the port turn-around time for Takoradi declined by 2.65% but fell short of the 2015 target of 58 hours due to the expansion works underway at the port (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Development of Marine and Inland Water Transport

Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Maritime traffic:					
- Container traffic (TEUs)	849,548	793,737	816,166	840,595	Steady progress
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	16,970,304	15,876,268	17,110,620	16,844,662	
2. Percentage change in turn-around time of vessels					Steady progress
• Tema	142.27	103.58(28.9)	151	100.69 (2.79%)	
• Takoradi	41.00	62.22(8.91%)	58.0	60 (2.65%)	
3. North/South Service					Target not achieved
- Freight (Tonnes)	NA	60,358	65,545.50	54,824.20	
- Passenger (No.)	NA	10,972	8,211	5,993	
4. Cross-Lake Ferry Service					Target not achieved
- Number of Vehicles(No.)	NA	44,514	43,858	48,403	
- Passengers (No.)	NA	555,275	736,558	549,937	

Source: MOT, 2015

The Volta Lake is the major inland water transport system for the movement of goods and people. The Volta Lake Transport Company manages the lake operations, through the north-south operations and the cross-lake ferry operations. The passenger traffic for both north-south and cross-lake ferry operations declined from 10,972 in 2014 to 8,211 in 2015 and 555,275 in 2014 to 549,937 in 2015 respectively. The volume of cargo transported through the north-south operations and cross-lake ferry operations also declined from 60,358 metric tonnes in 2014 to 54,824.20 metric tonnes in 2015 and 555,275 metric tonnes in 2014 to 549,937 metric tonnes in 2015 respectively. The decline recorded in cargo transport on the north-south operations was attributed to the under-performance in the haulage of solid cargo as a result of reduced speed of the push boats due to weakening engines coupled with inability of GHACEM to supply the expected quantities of cement for shipment.

6.2.4 Air Transport

Domestic aircraft movement recorded a 15.5% decline from 16,978 in 2014 to 14,354 in 2015, whilst international aircraft movement experienced a marginal decline from 24,871 in 2014 to 23,257 in 2015. Domestic passenger movements experienced a decline from 719,234 in 2014 to 525,503 in 2015, whilst international passenger movement increased marginally by 1.03%. The decline in domestic operations has been attributed to increased taxes and cost of aviation fuel and other operational costs and increased fares. Freight movements declined but exceeded the target (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Development of the Air Transport Sector

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	162,305	177,773	200,432	194,594	Target not achieved
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers:					Steady progress
- domestic aircraft movement	23,437	16,978	18,324	14,354	
- international aircraft movement	23,437	24,871	26,825	23,257	
- domestic passengers	778,466	719,234	870,690	525,503	
- international passengers	1,669,603	1,650,520	1,841,000	1,667,675	
- Freight Movement in (tonnes)	43,688	54,390	48,976	51,325	

Source: MOT, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To develop the transport infrastructure sector into a hub for regional and international trade and commerce, the following key policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 in the road, rail, maritime and air transport sub-sectors:

Road Transport Sector

Routine maintenance works were carried out on 7,228 km of trunk road, 7,471 km of feeder road, and 5,900 km of urban road networks. Periodic maintenance activities, comprising re-gravelling/spot improvement and resealing works were carried out on 18 km, 326 km and 2,450 km of the trunk, feeder and urban road networks, respectively. Minor rehabilitation works covering upgrading and construction of culverts and drainage structures were also carried out on 10 km, 404 km and 72 km of the trunk, feeder and urban road networks, respectively. The development activities undertaken included rehabilitation, reconstruction, construction and upgrading of bridges. In all, a total of 67 km and 25 km of development works were executed on the trunk and urban road networks, respectively.

To encourage private sector participation in the provision of road transport infrastructure the road sector Public Private Partnerships (PPP) programme commenced on the following three major road projects:

- *Accra-Takoradi*: Pre-feasibility studies was completed and selection of a Transaction Advisor to carry out feasibility studies and procurement of a concessionaire was undertaken;
- *Accra-Kumasi*: The Transaction Advisor submitted the draft final report on the project;
- *Accra-Tema Motorway*: Discussions on the project design concept and the draft agreement commenced.

The road sector continued the implementation of the law on axle load limit as stipulated in the Road Traffic Regulation LI 2180. In 2015, education campaigns were held in the Brong Ahafo and Greater Accra Regions, in addition to workshops organised for transporters and owners of warehouses, quarries and companies generating cargo. As a result, the incidence of overloading decreased significantly to less than 10%.

To improve road safety, the National Road Safety Commission (NRSC) produced and distributed 100,000 posters, 100,000 handbills and 150,000 stickers to improve public education on road safety. In addition, about 1,088 outreach programmes were undertaken to communities, market centres, lorry terminals, churches and mosques throughout the country.

To reduce counterfeiting in the issuing of vehicle road worthy certificates, the Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority (DVLA) continued the implementation of an electronic road worthy certification of vehicles to replace the manual system. In addition, Accra, Weija, Tema, Winneba, Kumasi and Takoradi stations automated this service. To improve the participation of the private sector in the delivery of transport services, 13 additional Private Vehicle Testing Stations (PVTS) were granted licenses to operate thereby bringing the total PVTS to 17. The garages, which are fully equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, have improved the standard of testing and road safety.

As part of government policy to improve public transportation in the country, 495 Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) buses installed with electronic ticketing devices were procured for use by Metro Mass Transit Company Limited and Intercity STC. The Ministry of Roads and Highways took delivery of 126 buses, out of which 10 were deployed for training of drivers for the BRT pilot programme.

Railway Transport

The Ghana Railway Development Authority continued 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. Additionally, the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) of the Western railway line was completed.

A PPP Transaction Advisor selected for the reconstruction of the Eastern railway line to link the Boankra inland port commenced work on a full feasibility study for the project. The project is to decongest the Tema port and bring import and export services closer to shippers in the northern part of the country as well as to the neighbouring land-locked countries.

Maritime and Inland Transport

As part of the upgrading and expansion of the Takoradi Port, works were completed on the 1.1km breakwater extension and the dredging of berths and basins to 14 meters. In addition, construction of the Takoradi logistics platform for warehousing of materials for the oil fields continued up to a 97% completion level. At the Tema Port, the construction of a jetty continued and a Memorandum of Understanding signed with an investor company, Meridian Port Services (MPS), to construct 4 container terminals, an access road from the port to the Tema motorway and expand the motorway from 4 lanes to 6 lanes. The three 50-seater, high-speed passenger ferries and one modular passenger/freight vessel which were procured to improve passenger and cargo transport services along the Volta Lake were assembled and underwent trials ready for deployment.

Air Transport

The expansion and refurbishment of the Arrival Hall at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) continued, whilst the construction of the southern apron at KIA for eight wide body aircrafts was 95% complete. The site for the commencement of the construction of Terminal 3 was handed over to the contractor for commencement of work.

The first phase of the upgrading of the Tamale airport as an alternative international airport to Kotoka International Airport continued with about 65% of works completed. Meanwhile as part of Government policy to have aerodromes/airstrips in all the 10 regions and create an efficient transport system to open up the country for socio-economic activities, continued with cutting of sod for the development of an aerodrome in Ho. A feasibility report for the establishment of a national carrier was completed and preparation of request for proposals for the selection of a Strategic Investor commenced.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is identified under the GSGDA II as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana's development agenda over the long-term. The policy objectives outlined under the GSGDA II in policy area include:

- Promoting the application of science, technology and innovation in all sectors of the economy; and
- Strengthening 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 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 a percentage 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 an improvement in 2015. The number of research findings adopted by industry significantly increased from 80 in 2014 to 105 in 2015. The rate of adoption of improved locally packaged technologies by MSMEs also improved from 20% in 2014 to 28% in 2015 (Table 6.5). This represents a better situation than in 2014 when all the indicators, except the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, recorded a decline.

Table 6.5: Science, Technology and Innovation

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	Target achieved
2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54	80	63	105	Target achieved
3. Rate of adoption of improved locally packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	20%	28%	28%	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2015

NB: Data for indicators 2 & 3 represent only research from CSIR and GAEC.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2015:

- Thirteen (13) supervisors and 30 artisans were trained on the use of burnt bricks and pavement slabs in the construction of affordable houses;
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) also established Guinea Fowl Resource Centres (GFRC) in Katamanso in Accra and Nyankpala for technology generation, demonstration and business incubation throughout the guinea fowl value chain;
- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) trained technicians on how to check leakages in oil/LPG transporting and storage vessels, in accordance with ISO 9712. Over 56 gas and oil storage tanks were examined and certified countrywide. In addition, feasibility studies were conducted towards the siting of a nuclear power plant in the country;
- The CSIR continued to promote the utilization of Biochar among farmers to improve soil fertility and crop productivity;
- Under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP), 3200 farmers were supported to adopt sustainable land and water management practices which cover an area of 1500 hectare; and
- The EPA implemented a project on the elimination of Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in collaboration with the ECG, VRA, GRIDCo and NEDCo to gather stocks of PCBs for disposal abroad. About 160 metric tonnes of PCBs and obsolete pesticides were transferred to the Tema Harbour ready to be shipped abroad for environmentally sound disposal.

6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The medium-term policy interventions in this policy 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 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. Although the sector grew by 14.2% compared with 38.4% growth in 2014, and has a GDP share of 2.1% and 7.2% in nominal and real terms respectively, it continued to attract investment and benefits from capacity improvements. Investments in the sector

improved from US\$3,085,650 in 2014 to US\$44,500,282.23 in 2015, whilst the broadband capacity increased by 12.8% to achieve its target of 15 terabytes per second in 2015. The penetration rate of mobile telephones continued to increase from 114.33% in 2014 to 128.62% in 2015, whilst penetration rate for fixed lines telephony increased marginally from 0.98% in 2014 to 1.01% in 2015. The number of subscribers of internet service increased from 17% in 2014 to 19.6% in 2015, even though the number of providers of internet services declined from 53% in 2014 to 50% in 2015 arising from continuous improvements in access to mobile broadband.

Table 6.6: Developing Information and Communication Technology

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	12.3 terabits per second	13.3 terabytes per second	15.0 terabytes per second	15.0 terabytes per second	Target achieved
2. Percentage change in the value of total investment in the ICT sector	NA	US\$3,085,650	NA	US\$44,500,282	Significant progress
3. Size of the ICT industry	24.7% (service sector) 1.68% (Overall GDP)	32% (service sector) 4.3% nominal 14.5% real 2.15% (nominal Overall GDP) 6.6% (real GDP)	35% (service sector)	36.3% (service sector) 4.1% of service sector (nominal) 14.5% real 2.1% (Overall nominal GDP) 7.2% real GDP	Target achieved
4. Teledensity/penetration rate: • Fixed • Mobile	1.0% 107.2%	0.98% 114.33%	1.0% 119.41%	1.01% 128.62%	Target achieved
5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	2.21	0.05	3.5	0.97	Target achieved
6. Internet penetration rate: • Subscribers • Providers	40.75% 67%	17% 53%	19% 53%	19.6% 50%	Steady progress

Source: MOC, 2015

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 after a decline from 2.21 in 2013 to 0.05 in 2014, increased to 0.97 in 2015 whilst broadband capacity availability for ICT development increased from 13.3 terabytes per second in 2014 to 15.0 terabytes per second in 2015.

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 2015:

- The telecommunications sector continued to register impressive growth rates in subscription as a result of favourable enabling environment and investment in infrastructure development. In 2015, the total telephone subscription for both cellular and fixed lines stood at 35,283,957 representing 8.09% growth whilst mobile data subscription was at 17,089,034, representing about 65% increase;
- The Ministry of Communications (MOC) through the National Communications Authority (NCA) continues to monitor and enforce Quality of Service (QoS) requirements by way of

measuring operators' performance in the delivery of services. The NCA undertook regular monitoring exercises to ensure that service providers comply with the licence conditions related to the assigned frequencies. These exercises led to greater customer responsiveness and satisfaction. The NCA also developed and adopted the use of monthly verification of operators' marketing activities, which reduced consumer complaints and enforced compliance;

- The analogue-to-digital broadcasting migration process was managed by MOC and a contract was signed for the implementation of the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) network project. The first phase of the project which covers the Headend and Digital Broadcast Service in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions was executed in 2015;
- As part of the transition arrangement, the procurement of Set-Top-Boxes (STBs) to enable analogue TVs to receive the digital signals was advertised. It commenced the process for the auctioning of the first Digital Dividend in 800MHz frequency band. The education and awareness campaign also commenced;
- The implementation of the e-Government infrastructure platform project to provide effective connectivity to MDAs and MMDAs continued in 2015. The construction of 75 out of the planned 90 Long Term Evolution (LTE) sites was completed. This improved internet connectivity for all MDAs/MMDAs, enhanced information flow and service delivery as well as increased revenue generation;
- The 808.35km Eastern Corridor fibre optic project linking Ho to Bawku and from Yendi to Tamale linking 120 communities along its route was completed and commissioned in 2015. The project is expected to improve coverage of telecom services, boost businesses and create employment;
- The construction of the Secondary Data Centre in Kumasi to serve as a redundancy to the Primary Data Centre in Accra was completed in 2015. Work on the construction of a National Primary Data Centre in Accra continued and was about 98% completed by December 2015;
- The e-Government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project were deployed in 2015. These include the One-Stop Service Centre, e-Immigration, e-Cabinet, e-Parliament, e-Justice, and e-Health. As part of the e-Health initiative seven out of 23 departments earmarked for the intervention at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital; eight out of the 16 earmarked departments at the Wa Regional Hospital and all 11 at Zebilla District Hospital went live;
- MOC in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) introduced measures to fight the menace of cybercrime within the country. In addition, the National Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-GH) continues to monitor threats and attacks in the Ghanaian cyberspace in real time;
- To bridge the digital gap between the served and unserved/underserved areas of the country, MOC completed the construction of 21 Enhanced Community Information Centres (e-CICs) throughout the 10 regions of Ghana. The selected areas were: Keta, Battor, Techiman-Krobo, Twifo Atti-Morkwa, Bodi, Effiduase, Glefe, Pantang, Amanfrom, Drobonso, Anum, Bekwai, Nandom, Welembelle, Sagnarigu, Pusiga, Gambaga, Kpetoe, Talensi, Ofoase, and Lassia-Tuolu;
- The Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT (KACE) trained 327 students in areas of software, security and networking. The Centre also organised sandwich programmes for tertiary students, executives and corporate entities;
- In recognition of the important role the internet is playing in the provision of quality education for children, the Ministry will continue to collaborate with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization

(CTO); the Ghana Police Service, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and the National Communications Authority (NCA) to pursue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness about child online safety issues;

- MOC entered into a partnership agreement with the Republic of Mauritius to invest over US\$200 million in the ICT Park at the Tema Free Zone Enclave which when completed will create several thousands of jobs for the youth;
- MOC initiated a programme to implement a tertiary institutions network programme in eight institutions to strengthen ICT capacity at the tertiary level. The programme consists of the provision of infrastructure, connectivity and applications to the following public institutions: University of Ghana; University of Cape Coast; Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST); St. Theresa Training College, Hohoe; OLA Training College, Cape Coast; University of Education, Winneba; University of Development Studies (UDS); and Sunyani Polytechnic.

6.5 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

The priority medium-term policies and strategies under GSGDA II in this policy 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 attainment of the objectives, 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 distribution 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 relative importance of hydroelectric power in overall power supply continued to decrease in 2015, while thermal power increased. In 2015, the share of hydroelectric power decreased from 64.98% in 2014 to 51.14%, while thermal power increased from 34.99% in 2014 to 48.83% in 2015. However, both could not achieve their target for 2015. Power supply from solar sources, remained unchanged at 0.03% in 2015. The proportion of the population with access to electricity continued to increase from 72% in 2013 to 76% in 2014 to 80.5 in 2015 (Table 6.7).

The average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year improved significantly in 2015 for customers in ECG and NEDCo areas. For customers in ECG coverage area, electricity outage decreased from 653.30 and 623 hours/customer/year in 2014 to 136.58 and 202.89 hours/customer/year in 2015 for urban and rural customers respectively. In NEDCo areas, electricity outages decreased from 170 and 173 hours/customer/year in 2014 to 79 and 90 hours/customer/year in 2015 among urban and rural customers respectively.

Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	ECG-72% NEDCo – 47.3%	ECG-76% NEDCo -	ECG-80% NEDCo- 56.7%	80.5%	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-170 Rural-173 ECG SAIDI: Urban- 653.30 Rural-623 CAIDI Urban – Rural -	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban: -NA Rural: NA ECG SAIDI: (hrs) Metro - 48 Urban - 72 Rural – 144 CAIDI (hrs) Metro - 32 Urban – 48 Rural - 96 SAIFI(No) Metro - 32 Urban – 48 Rural - 96	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban- Rural- ECG SAIDI: Metro – 162.27 Urban- 136.58 Rural- 202.89 CAIDI (hrs) Metro – 7.58 Urban -8.31 Rural – 7.66 SAIFI(No) Metro - 32 Urban – 48 Rural - 96	
3. Additional kms of transmission and distributional lines constructed	33kV Lines- 130.51km 11kV Lines-607.56Km LV Lines - 33,784.83Km NEDCo: 169	ECG -33kV- 835.22Km 11kV-344.59Km LV-10,703.47 VRA - 34.5kV- 131.6Km 11.5kV- 105.9Km LV- 474.3	ECG - NEDCo: 527 VRA -	ECG -33kV- 579.03Km 11kV- 348.75Km LV- 1933.49 km VRA -	
4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	85%	89.6% Supply from existing plants -76% Committed expansion – 13%	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	64.98 34.99 0.03	38.12 61.65 0.03	51.14 48.83 1,00	Target not achieved
6. Percentage in: - Distribution losses	ECG-23.37% NEDCo-21.2%	ECG-24.13% NEDCo-22.0%	ECG-21% NEDCo-21.5%	ECG-22.71% NEDCo-	Target not achieved

Source: ECG/VRA, 2015

NOTES: SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) - Total duration of interruption for the average customer = $[\sum \text{Customer Interruption Durations}] / [\text{Total number of customers served}]$

To reach under-served areas and guarantee quality power supply to consumers, ECG, NEDCo and GRIDCO continued to expand the transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks. In total ECG added 2,861.27 kms in 2015 compared with 11,883.38kms in 2014 of sub-transmission and distribution lines, consisting of 579.03km of 33kv, 348.75kms of 11kv and 1,933.49kms of LV to its existing network to improve the network system reliability. The

expansion of NEDCo amounted to 5,387.3 km, whilst GRIDCO expanded its transmission network by 440km.

There were improvements in distribution losses of ECG, with the losses from ECG declining from 24.13% in 2014 to 22.71% in 2015. The levels of losses are still higher than the PURC benchmark of 21%. The distribution losses of NEDCo worsened from 22% in 2014 to 23.1% in 2015, GRIDCO exceeded its transmission loss target of 4% by just 0.2%.

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 2015:

Generation, Transmission and Distribution Programme

- As part of the measures to address the power supply challenges work on the 110MW TICO expansion was accelerated and completed, whilst the mechanical work on the 220MW Kpone Thermal Power Project was completed and the plant ready for operation;
- Installation works on the 360MW Sunon Asogli expansion project continued, with the first phase of the project with an installed capacity of 180MW commissioned for operation;
- About 90% of the 38MW expansion work on the Volta River Authority's (VRA's) existing Siemens plant of 49.5MW was completed;
- As part of measures to address the power supply challenges, government introduced two fast-track projects, of the 250MW Ameri and the 225MW Karpower projects;
- In line with Government policy to create a non-congested transmission system, GRIDCO continued with the Substations Reliability Enhancement Project (SREP) to improve operational reliability, security and control, among others. Work on the Tumu-Han-Wa 161kV line was 95% complete, whilst the Wa and Tumu sub-stations were powered. The Prestea-Bogosu 161kV line was completed whilst the Kpandu-Kadjebi 161kV line was 50% complete. Design and survey works commenced under the Prestea-Kumasi 330kV Line Project;
- ECG undertook the following activities to improve supply reliability, reduce system losses and improve operational reliability in 2015:
 - one hundred and twenty medium/low voltage system improvement projects were completed;
 - seven new primary sub-stations, two bulk supply points, upgrade works at 12 existing primary sub-stations, 50 circuit km 33kV overhead network and 20km 33kV underground cable were completed;
 - the electrification and servicing of customers in Prestea Township were completed;
 - additional 560 communities were connected to the national grid under the on-going SHEP programme;
 - the reconstruction of networks in three major markets in Accra and Kumasi were completed;
 - the secondary automation project phases 3 and 4 were completed;
 - Special revenue protection exercise to check the integrity of all energy meters and service connection in order to reduce system losses from 24% to 21% was introduced;
 - installation of pre-payment meters for public tertiary institutions and hospitals non-sensitive accounts was introduced. The project was completed on Legon campus of the University of Ghana; and pre-payment meters were installed for a total of 2,938 MDA offices and bungalows;

- Implementation of Ghana Energy Development and Access Project (GEDAP) 1 and 2 continued with outstanding activities of pre-payment metering projects and ECG Customer Services Management (CMS) system deployment 80% complete;
- In line with the goal to achieve universal access to electricity by 2020, 550 communities were connected to the national grid as at the end of September, 2015; and
- To improve quality of supply, the Tamale Airport sub-station was upgraded from 2.5MVA to 5.5MVA and Water plant sub-station from 6MVA to 16MVA. NEDCo completed and commissioned these two critical sub-stations in the Tamale Area.

Renewable Energy Development Programme

- A total of 272 solar systems were installed in public facilities, including schools and community centres located in remote communities without electricity. In addition, 375 solar systems in remote health facilities (CHP compounds) in 23 districts were rehabilitated;
- A total of 51,000 solar lanterns were procured, out of which 41,000 lanterns were distributed at subsidized rates to off-grid communities;
- Installation works commenced for the four pilot mini-grid electrification projects on the islands of Peditorkope, Aglakope, Atigagome and Kudorkope. Installation works were about 65% complete; and
- The draft final report of the feasibility study for the Pwalugu multi-purpose hydro project was submitted to review.

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; and
- Establishment of Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

To strengthen the policy and legal environment for human settlements development, urban and rural development policy and action plans, and spatial and land use planning law were expected to be developed. In addition, a Town and Country Planning Authority was expected to be established. The MMDAs were expected to be staffed with the required number of town and country planning officers.

In 2015 the Ghana National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2015-2035 was prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department. The NSDF embodies the human settlement policy of Ghana and provides the strategic vision for spatial development of Ghana over next 20 years. It outlines the specific spatial development policies for promoting the Accra capital region; discouraging the springing up of smaller settlements; promotion of urban settlements along major transport corridors; planning for integration of rural settlements into expanding urban areas; protecting agriculture lands and other sensitive ecological assets and improving efficiency of main expressway network. It also makes proposals for the creation of seven urban networks to include cities, towns and villages that are within reasonable distance of each other, designation and planning of the Accra and Kumasi City Regions, completion of the trunk road connectivity to remote rural areas; and positioning of Ghana as a preferred gateway to the Abidjan-Accra-Lagos coastal megaregion or urban corridor.

Following stagnation in 2014, work on the land use and spatial planning bill picked up again in 2015 and the bill received cabinet approval for onward transmission to Parliament. The bill when approved will transform the Town and Country Planning Department into the land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, with the power to ensure that planning of human settlements at the national, regional and metropolitan/municipal/district levels is effectively done and implemented. A concept note for the development of a rural development policy was also completed.

Meanwhile, the capacity of the MMDAs for spatial planning improved marginally with 37% of MMDAs having professional Town Planning Officers in place compared to 34% in 2014 and the target of 50% set under the GSGDA II. The required approvals, including financial clearance for recruitment of additional 300 new staff, could not be secured during the period under review (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Human Settlements Policy formulated and adopted	Baseline studies for policy formulation completed	Stakeholder consultations on NSDF completed	Baseline report validated and adopted	The NSDF which embodies national human settlement policies launched	Target achieved
2. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	34%	50%	37%	Target not achieved
3. Urban Development Policy formulated	NA	NA	Review of policy	No Action	Target not achieved
4. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	NA	Zero draft developed	Concept note developed	Target not achieved
5. Average number of rural service centres established per district to support agriculture and agro-based industries	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
6. Establishment of the TCPA	Comments from AG's Dept. on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	80% of process completed	TCPA established	Bill received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/CPD, 2015

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 2015:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to collaborate in development of national human settlement policy, NSDF and the Spatial and Land Use planning bill;
- The Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) continued to collect data from MMDAs on permitting indices and baseline data on the state of development and building permitting to ensure compliance with laid down development schemes;
- The capacity for spatial planning and land use management of MMDAs continued to be enhanced through new recruitments and re-distribution of personnel; and
- Logistical support was provided to MMDAs for them to intensify and complete the street naming and the addressing system.

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 progress towards the attainment of these objectives were:

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

With estimated annual housing demand of 100,000 units and housing delivery rate of about 40,000 by real estate companies, Ghana's housing deficit is estimated at 1.7 million units in 2015. Following the launch of the National Housing Policy in 2014, Government continued to engage the private sector on ways of operationalizing the two major instruments under the policy, namely establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority.

Meanwhile, Government collaborated with the private sector in completing the affordable housing units scattered across the country, as well as enter into partnership with others to construct more houses, especially for the poor. In 2015, the department of rural housing initiated a programme with Ghana Home Loans to develop an affordable housing scheme for middle income and lower income landowners

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in housing stock:					Lack of data
- National	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities)	NA	6,418,580	NA	6,873,580 (est.)	Lack of data

Source: MWRWH, 2015

The proportion of people living in slum areas, especially in the five largest cities, continued to increase. The total number of people living in slums, especially in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi, was estimated at 500,000 and 6,418,580 in 2001 and 2014 respectively. Based on projected annual increase of about 455,000, the number of slum dwellers in these cities was estimated at 6,873,580 in 2015.

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 2015:

- Phase II of the construction of 368 housing units for the security services continued, with the progress of work estimated at 38%. Also the construction of 5,000 affordable housing unit at Saglemi-Ningo Prampram continued in 2015;
- Government continued with the construction of the 4,720 affordable housing units in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Northern, Upper West and Eastern regions, which were at various stages of completion. Seventy-two units which were allocated to the State Housing Company Limited (SHCL) at Borteyman were completed;
- The Department of Rural Housing initiated a programme to construct over 100 housing units for rural and peri-urban households using improved locally manufactured building materials. This is expected to reduce construction cost of these houses by about 30%;
- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) commenced drainage improvement works to solve the perennial flooding and erosion problem and mitigate the disaster risk associated with flooding in various parts of the country; and
- Under the Ghana Land, Services and Citizenship (LSC) programme, which is a collaborative initiative between government, KNUST, and Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor, a 3-year project commenced aimed at improving living conditions of low-income households through schemes such as mobilisation of savings, and improvement of community infrastructure. Under phase I of the initiative, 18 slum settlements were mapped and profiled for improvement.

6.8 ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Improving access to safe drinking water in rural and urban communities continue 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 rural communities. The policy objectives of GSGDA II in the policy areas are to: (i) accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; and (ii) manage existing water resources efficiently.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

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

Assessment of progress in 2015 showed that, the percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water in the urban areas increased significantly from 55.9% in 2014 to 76% in

2015, and exceeded the target of 71% set under the GSGDA II. This was due to expansion and rehabilitation works in several project sites and locations. The percentage of rural population with access to safe drinking water increased rather marginally from 64% in 2014 to 65.04% in 2015, although it fell below the target of 76%. In terms of regional distribution, it was only Ashanti and Upper West that recorded more than 70% in access to safe drinking water in the rural communities, whilst the rest of the regions, excluding Eastern Region recorded access rate of between 60% and 70%. Percentage distribution losses of water worsened, from 49.04% in 2014 to 55% in 2015.

The percentage of districts benefiting from safe water services in the country improved from 88% in 2014 to 92% in 2015. Overall, the number of functional water systems including boreholes, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated, limited mechanised systems, hand-dug wells in 2015 was estimated at 1,721 compared with 759 in 2014.

Table 6.10: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban:58.90% Rural: 63.66%	Urban:55.90% Rural: 64%	Urban:71% Rural: 76%	Urban: 76% Rural: 65.04%	Steady progress
2. Percent distribution losses	50%	49.04%	46%	55%	Target not achieved
3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated					
- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	635	513	1,500	1,325	Steady progress
- boreholes with solar pumps (new)	25	139	157	35	
- hand-dug wells, with hand pumps (new)	NA	0	NA	NA	
- piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities):	66	10	40	27	
- Limited mechanized systems	0	3	1	4	
- hand dug wells rehabilitated	NA	0	NA	NA	
- boreholes rehabilitated	94	94	400	330	
4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181 (83.8%)	190 (88%)	200	200(92%)	Target achieved

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2015

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 2015:

- MWRWH acting through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) created new buffer zones at Pwalugu, Djentiga 1 and 2, and Yarigungu, and extended the buffer zones at Mognori and Bazua in the Upper East Region. A buffer area of about 4.3km out of the targeted 30.7km on both sides of the White Volta River was created;
- To regulate and coordinate the design, construction, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning of dams, MWRWH developed regulations on dam safety. The ultimate goal is to ensure uniform and adequate level of safety for all dams throughout the country;
- Two documentaries with respect to water resources management on the Pra and Tano River Basins were developed and used for media campaigns.
- The last batch of 25 police prosecutors in the Volta Region and 59 media personnel in the Volta and Central regions were trained to assist in enforcing compliance of water use regulations, educating the public and improving on media reportage. So far 211 police prosecutors and investigators, and 289 media personnel benefited from such training throughout the country;

- The Kpong water supply expansion and rehabilitation works were completed and handed over to GWCL and produced 20 million gallons per day (MGD) of water for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA). In addition, intake structure, dedicated powerline, 73km transmission pipelines, booster stations at Dodowa and Boi and reservoirs at Dodowa, Boi and Madina were completed;
- The Essakyir water supply project received parliamentary approval. Communities expected to benefit from the project include: Gomoa Maim, Ekumfi Otuam, Esuehyia, Akra, Asaafa, Etwaa, Nakwa, Asokwa, Abeka, Ekumfi Swedru, Essakyir, Ekroful, Otabenadze and Ataakwa;
- The Nsawam water supply expansion project was completed. The water treatment plant was expected to add 1.63 MGD of water to the supply system. The Kumawu and Konongo water supply project was 82% complete, whilst the rehabilitation works on the Winneba water supply system was estimated to be 39% complete. The construction works on Wa water supply project which is estimated to add 3.3 MGD of water to the Upper West water supply system and Akim Oda and Akwatia water supply project, which was expected to add 6.58MGD of water to the supply system, also progressed according to schedule. The Cape Coast water supply project, which links the Sekyere Heman water system and the Brimsu Water Treatment Plant, commenced and was 20% complete;
- 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 and small towns. In 2015, a total of 1,068 boreholes, out of the target of 1,200, were drilled in Central, Western, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. In addition, construction of 52 small towns' water systems was at various levels of completion;
- Five projects under the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) were completed and commissioned at Bunkpurugu – 1, Karaga – 1, Yendi – 2, Tatala-Sanguli – 1 and Nanumba North (Bincheratanga) – 1. Eight other projects were completed in Nanumba North (Makayili), Nanumba South (Lungni), Gushegu, Saboba, Kpandai -2 systems, Chereponi and West Mamprusi Districts; and
- Water supply rehabilitation and expansion works were undertaken at Akrokeri (Ashanti Region) and Nsawkaw-Nkona-Kwaja (Tain District in the Brong Ahafo Region). The Nsawkaw-Nkona-Kwaja system is completed whilst the Akrokeri system was in progress.

6.9 ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

Increased access to improved sanitation and hygiene education constitute critical components of policy to ensure a favourable state of health of the population. A healthy population is a pre-condition for 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 policies and programmes under the GSGDA II in this policy area were aimed at ensuring accelerated 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 remained the same at 15% in 2015 and fell short of the target of 18% set for the year. It was estimated that 79% of solid waste and 3% of liquid waste generated in major towns and cities were properly disposed of. The number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status improved significantly from 104 in 2014 to 406 in 2015, above the target of 400 set for 2015 (Table 6.11). The improvements can be attributed to the purchasing of equipment to support the MMDAs, construction of recycling plants and new dumpsites for solid waste disposal in Accra as well as the implementation of GAMA Water and Sanitation project.

Table 6.11: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Targets 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percent of population with access to improved sanitation services	14% (Source: JMP, 2014)	15%	18%	15%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities): - Solid - Liquid	75% >1%	78% NA	NA 3%	79% 3%	Steady progress
3. Percentage of communities or districts achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	2%	3.5%	5%	406	Target achieved

Source: MLGRD (EHSD), 2015

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

To improve sanitation in the country, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015:

- Under the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme, a total of 70,000 people gained access to improved household toilet facilities in seven regions excluding Greater Accra, Ashanti and Western regions;
- To further deepen access to improved sanitation, MWRWH engaged a number of private sector stakeholders through innovative financing mechanisms to roll out the bio-fill toilet technology as public toilets and toilets in some selected basic schools. A total of 12,503 improved latrines were provided. Also a total of 385 institutional latrines out of 450 were completed;
- A sewage dewatering plant was installed at Korle Gonno to reduce the amount of sewage that is discharged into the sea;
- The National Sanitation Day campaign sensitized Ghanaians to address sanitation challenges in cities and towns through clean up campaigns and public education activities. MLGRD successfully organised seven national sanitation day exercises throughout the country; and
- An initiative was launched to construct two Modern Anaerobic Digester Treatment facilities, under the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Water and Sanitation Project and four more final treatment and disposal sites for solid waste will be completed.

6.10 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as above average. About 57.5% of the 40 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 2.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, whilst 40% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents an improved situation from 2014 where 37.5% of the total number of 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, whilst 45% 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, associated by improved road condition mix. Although the proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated improved from the level in 2014, it still fell below the required target. The interventions introduced to improve the road condition mix and the proportion of resources devoted to road maintenance and rehabilitation, should be intensified. Significant amount of resources continued to be allocated to payment of arrears, thereby reducing resources available for current works. It is therefore important to review the existing arrangement to ensure that future inflows from the road fund is devoted to current works and not payment of arrears.

The rate of road accidents and associated fatalities worsened in 2015, after achieving a reduction in 2014. It is therefore important for the Road Safety Commission to review its existing programmes and interventions for their effectiveness in reducing road accidents and associated fatalities. The capacity for road crashes response remain weak. The recommendation in 2014 to improve road crashes response through the establishment of trauma centres along identified sections of the major roads and highways, has still not received the necessary attention.

The re-construction of some sections of existing railway network to provide sub-urban passenger rail transport is beginning to have positive impact on passenger traffic by rail. It is therefore important to expand and sustain this initiative, with the view to placing the country on the path of achieving its long-term objective of a modernized railway system integrated with the other mode of transport. Domestic aircraft movement continued its decline in 2015. Significant investments were made in 2015 to improve and modernize the existing air transport infrastructure. However high operational cost continued to impact negatively on domestic air transport. It is therefore important to continue to explore ways to improve the environment for efficient operations of domestic airlines, whilst sustaining the current efforts at modernizing the domestic air transport infrastructure.

The ongoing expansion works in the various ports continued to impact positively on cargo traffic and container traffic as well as turnaround time for vessels in 2015. It is therefore recommended that the current investments in ports infrastructure in Tema, Takoradi, and Boankra Inland Port, be sustained. The current concerns for the users of the port facilities, however, are long and duplicated operational procedures, which render the nation's ports uncompetitive. It is therefore important to constantly review the existing procedures with the view to making the necessary adjustments and modernizing them 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 improved significantly in 2015 in contrast to a decline in 2014. It is therefore important to sustain the interventions introduced to reverse the trend. The recommendation for the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to accelerate work on the proposed 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.

6.10.3 Developing Information and Communication Technology

Internet accessibility and connectivity remains a challenge in 2015, even though telephone penetration rate and the contribution of ICT to overall GDP continued to improve, internet accessibility remained relatively low. Significant investments were made in backbone infrastructure for internet access, but they are yet to impact significantly on access and quality of internet services. The quality of telephone services also remained poor. It is therefore recommended that a national strategy for expanding internet accessibility to the entire population be developed and systematically implemented. In addition, the current effort by NCA to enforce service standards in the provision of ICT services, especially telephone services, including monitoring of operators' performance and the monthly verification of operators' marking activities, should be intensified.

6.10.4 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Household

Though access to electricity for households continued to increase, the power generation capacity remained constrained. Though Government introduced measures to address the power supply challenges through some emergency programmes, the long-term risk of power outage persists. It is in this regard that the recommendation in the 2014 APR for government to develop a long-term power supply strategy to permanently resolve shortages in power supply and create a reserve margin, is still relevant. In addition, distribution losses, especially in the NEDCo area remains high, well above the PURC benchmark. It is therefore important for both ECG and NEDCo to intensify investments in loss reduction programmes to bring losses, at least below the PURC benchmark.

6.10.5 Human Settlements Development

Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations persist, arising out of inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use and spatial planning. Government in 2015 took an important step in addressing the important policy and legal gaps in implementing effective human settlement programme by preparing National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and the spatial and land use planning bill. The effective implementation of the NSDF and spatial and land use planning bill with provision for Spatial Planning Authority, when passed into law, will greatly improve human settlement situation in Ghana. In addition, the proposed intervention to equip the MMDAs with professional town planning officers continued to receive limited attention, and it is therefore recommended that it should be prioritized for budgetary allocation.

6.10.6 Housing and Slums Upgrading

Efforts continued to be made in creating the necessary environment to attract private sector investments into the housing sector. However, the housing deficit remains high due to the inability of the private sector to provide the required housing units. The cost of providing housing units remains high, making prices of houses relatively high. The national housing policy which was launched in 2014 and the Real Estate Bill submitted to Parliament for consideration has so far received limited attention. It is therefore recommended that the Government accelerate action on the implementation of the policy and the bill.

Assessment of the situation in 2015 shows that slum areas continued to grow in the five major cities in Ghana, namely Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi. This implies the current interventions have been inadequate in addressing the problem. The recommendation in the 2014 report to review the current programmes with the view to improving them has still not received the necessary attention.

6.10.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

The percentage of the population with access to safe water in urban and rural areas continued to improve, although the target for rural areas was not achieved. It is therefore important to sustain the interventions that led to significant improvements in rural water supply. The percentage of distribution losses of water produced by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) increased in 2015. This implies that the recommendation made in 2014 APR for GWCL to develop a long-term strategy to significantly reduce losses of treated water, has not been given the necessary attention. Meanwhile, progress in improving access to sanitation remain slow. Several interventions continued to be implemented but remain uncoordinated. It is therefore recommended that a strategy for coordinating the efforts be developed for effective impact of interventions.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The goal of the human development, productivity and employment policies under the 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 2015 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 2015

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 2015, 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).

Assessment of progress on these indicators, at each level of education, is as follows:

A. Access to Basic Education

The basic education sub-sector in Ghana comprises of Kindergarten (KG), Primary and Junior High School (JHS). The policy measures implemented in this sub-sector are all aimed at enhancing access to quality basic education for all Ghanaian children in order to achieve the overall objective of a Universal Basic Education.

i. Enrolment rates

Kindergarten (KG)

Total national enrolment in KG reached 1,766,715 in 2014/15 from 1,645,550 in 2013/14, indicating an increase of 7.3%. This is equivalent to gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 128.8% compared to 123.0% during the 2013/14 academic year. However, the net enrolment ratio (NER), which estimates the proportion of children entering KG at the right school going age, declined from 90.8% in 2013/14 to 82.7% in 2014/15. This shows that, a number of the children enrolled at the KG level in 2015 were not at the appropriate age. Similar trends were observed in deprived districts, However GER and NER in the deprived districts were relatively higher than the national average (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Enrolment Statistics for Kindergarten, 2012/13 to 2014/15

Indicator	Target 2014/2015	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Progress towards target
National					
Total enrolment	NA	1,604,505	1,645,550	1,766,715	Significant progress
GER	100.0%	113.8%	123.0%	128.8%	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	74.8%	90.8%	82.7%	Target not achieved
Deprived Districts					
Total enrolment	NA	468,412	501,307	560,691	Significant progress
GER	100.0%	111.6%	134.6%	148.8%	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	75.6%	100.8%	97.1%	Target achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Primary School

Total enrolment in Primary Schools increased by almost 5.5% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 to reach 4,342,315. As a result, the national GER grew during the year from 107.3% in 2013/14 to 110.4% in 2014/15. The NER improved from 89.3% to 91.0%, indicating that a greater proportion of 6-11 year old pupils were enrolled in primary school at the appropriate age during the 2014/15 academic year than during the 2013/14 academic year. A similar trend was observed in the Deprived Districts, where both the GER and NER increased and were above the national averages (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Enrolment Statistics for Primary, 2012/13 to 2014/15

Indicator	Target 2015	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Progress towards target
National					
Total enrolment	NA	4,105,913	4,117,152	4,342,315	Significant progress
GER	100.0%	105.0%	107.3%	110.4%	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	84.1%	89.3%	91.0%	Target achieved
Deprived Districts					
Total enrolment	NA	1,082,973	1,132,055	1,225,587	Significant progress
GER	100.0%	98.8%	103.9%	112.2%	Target achieved
NER	NA	81.1%	88.5%	93.5%	Target achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Junior High School (JHS)

Overall enrolment in JHS increased from 1.47 million during the 2013/14 academic year to 1.59 million during the 2014/15 academic year. A corresponding increase in GER was recorded, from 82.0% to 85.4%. However, the NER decreased marginally from 49.2% to 49.0%, showing a marginal decline in pupils who enrolled with the appropriate age. Deprived districts showed similar trend with the GER increasing from 67.6% in 2013/14 to 73.7% in 2014/15 and the NER remaining relatively stable at 38.5% compared with 38.4% over the same period. (Table 7.3). The decline in NER is a concern since it may compromise the country's goal of achieving universal basic education as pupils who do not enroll in school at the appropriate age are more likely to drop out of school.

Table 7.3: Enrolment Statistics for JHS, 2012/13 to 2014/15

Indicator	Target 2014/15	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Progress towards target
National					
Total enrolment	NA	1,452,585	1,473,921	1,591,279	Significant progress
GER	100.0%	82.2%	82.0%	85.4%	Target not achieved
NER	90.0%	47.8%	49.2%	49.0%	Target not achieved
Deprived Districts					
Total enrolment	NA	301,870	324,171	361,865	Significant progress
GER	NA	68.9%	67.6%	73.7%	Significant progress
NER	NA	34.8%	38.4%	38.5%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to Basic Education

The government's policy is to ensure equal participation in and opportunities for schooling for both girls and boys. Assessment of progress shows that parity has already been achieved at KG and Primary levels. However, at the JHS level, though parity is achieved, significant improvement was recorded in 2015. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the JHS level increased from 0.93 during the 2013/14 academic year to 0.96 during the 2014/15 academic year. A similar trend was observed in the deprived districts. Although the GPIs in the deprived districts lag behind the national averages, they improved considerably across all the three levels of basic education, with gender parity achieved at KG (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Gender Parity Index, Basic Education, 2012/13 to 2014/15

Level of Education	National			Deprived Districts		Progress towards Target
	Target 2014/2015	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Indicator Status 2013/14	Indicator Status 2014/15	
KG	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	Target achieved
Primary	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.94	0.96	Target achieved
JHS	1.00	0.93	0.96	0.88	0.90	Target not achieved

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

iii. Completion rate

The completion rate provides an indication of progress towards achieving universal basic education and overall efficiency in the education system. Between 2013/14 and 2014/15, the national completion rates at both Primary and JHS improved substantially; the completion rate increased from 69.0% to 73.5% for JHS – the highest rate since 2009/10. At the Primary level, the national completion rate almost reached 100%. While averages in deprived districts are lower than national averages, substantial improvements in completion rates were also recorded

at both the Primary and JHS levels with the former increasing by 8 percentage points and the latter increasing by 6.6 percentage points (Table 7.5). Despite these improvements in the deprived districts' completion rates, the figures suggest significant dropout rates in these areas.

Table 7.5: Completion Rates at Basic Education Level, 2012/13-2014/15

Level of Education	Target 2015	National Baseline 2012/13	National		Deprived district			Progress towards target
			2013/14	2014/15	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Primary	100.0%	112.2%	97.8%	99.6%	114.2%	86.9%	94.9%	Target achieved
JHS	100.0%	70.1%	69.0%	73.5%	59.9%	57.1%	63.7%	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

B. 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”.

Enrolment in Senior High Schools (SHS)

Total enrolment in SHS increased by 7.2% from 750,706 in 2013/14 to 804,974 in 2014/15. As a result, the GER increased from 43.9% to 45.6% over the same period. The NER also increased from 21.8% to 22.5%, indicating that more students of appropriate age were attending SHS (Table 7.6). Although, the percentage of female enrolled improved to reach 47.4% from 46.9% last year, the GPI stagnated at 0.91, showing that the challenge of achieving gender parity at this level remains.

Table 7.6: SHS Enrolment Statistics, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Indicator status 2014/15
Total enrolment	842,587	750,706	804,974
GER	36.8%	43.9%	45.6%
NER	23.6%	21.8%	22.5%
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.88	0.91	0.91
% female enrolment	45.9%	46.9%	47.4%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

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 767 in 2014/15 from 738 in 2013/14 (Table 7.7). The 112 Health Care Centres form the highest number of public TVET institutes, followed by Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (60), GES Technical Institutes (45) and then the National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI) (34). In 2014/15, enrolment levels in both public and private TVET institutes decreased by 34.6% from 71,158 in the 2013/14 academic year to 46,528 (Table 7.8).

Table 7.7: Distribution of TVET Institutes and Trainee Population, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

TYPE	No. of Institutions 2013/2014	No. of Institutions 2014/2015
Public Institutions		
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	34	34
Community Development Vocational Training Institute	24	23
Social Welfare Centres	15	6
GES Technical Institutions	45	45
GRATIS Foundation	9	-
Ministry of Roads & Transport	1	-
Health Care Institutes	112	112
Agricultural Training Centres	3	10
Youth Leadership Training Institutes	11	11
Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES)	60	60
Opportunity Industrialization Centres (OIC)	3	3
Sub - Total	317	304
Private Institutions		
Private Vocational Institutions	421	463
TOTAL	738	767

Source: GES, 2015; NVTI 2015

Table 7.8: Enrolment in TVET Institutions, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

Indicator	Target by 2015	Baseline 2013/14	Indicator Status 2014/15	Progress towards Target
Enrolment				
Public	NA	58,650	42,841	Slow progress
Private	NA	12,508	3,687	Slow progress
Total	> 70,000	71,158	46,528	Target not achieved

Source: GES, 2015; NVTI 2015

C. Access to 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 sector comprises of Universities (both Public and Private), Private University Colleges, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education (both Public and Private), Tutorial Colleges, Distance Learning Institutions, as well as other institutions of tertiary nature. During the 2014/15 academic year, the National Council for Tertiary Education recorded 141 tertiary institutions, an increase from 128 in 2013/14. The increase was due to increases in the number of Private Colleges of Education and Private Tertiary Institutions (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9: Number of Tertiary Institutions, 2011/12 to 2014/15

Institution	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Public Universities/university colleges	6	9	9	9
Public Specialized/Professional Colleges	9	8	8	8
Chartered Private Tertiary Institutions	3	3	3	3
Private Tertiary Institutions	55	51	60	65
Polytechnics	10	10	10	10
Public Colleges of Education	38	38	38	38
Private Colleges of Education	3	3	3	8
Total	124	119	128	141

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Total Tertiary Enrolment

The total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased by 2.2% from 313,846 during the 2013/14 academic year to 320,746 during the 2014/15 academic year. The increase was the result of increases in enrolments at public universities and public Colleges of Education. On the other hand, despite an increase in the number of private tertiary institutions, their corresponding total enrolment declined from 75,212 during the 2013/14 academic year to 72,239 during the 2014/15 academic year (Table 7.10).

Proportion of students in tertiary institutions enrolled in Science/Technical subjects

To promote science and technical education at the tertiary level, the Government long-term goal is to achieve 60% enrolment in Science/Technical education and 40% enrolment in Humanities/Arts. During the 2014/15 academic year, 41% of the student were estimated to be enrolled in Science/Technical education at the tertiary level. This is a marginal improvement over the 2013/14 situation of 40% (Table 7.10). This put the country on track to systematically achieve the long-term target.

Gender Parity in Tertiary Enrolment

In Ghana, the greatest disparities between males and females in access to and participation in education occur at the tertiary level, where female enrolment is low. During the 2014/15 academic year however, marginal improvement was recorded, with proportion of female students in public tertiary institutions increasing from 42.1% during the 2013/14 academic year to 44.0% during the 2014/15 academic year. The increase is attributed largely to the increase in proportion of females enrolled in public universities, which increased from 35% to 36%. The proportion of females enrolled in polytechnics declined marginally from 35% to 34.0%, while that for Public Colleges of Education remained unchanged at 44% (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10: Summary of Enrolment statistics for tertiary education, 2011/12 to 2013/14

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total Enrolments				
Public Universities	109,278	128,326	138,416	147,180
Polytechnics	47,294	53,078	54,857	53,978
Colleges of Education (Public)	27,580	27,906	33,526	36,563
Specialized/Professional institutions	14,951	7,716	11,735	10,786
Total Public Institutions	202,063	221,632	238,574	248,507
Total Private Institutions**	59,899	61,874	75,272	72,239
Total Tertiary enrolments	261,962	283,506	313,846	320,746
Percentage of females enrolled				
Public Universities	33.0%	34.0%	35.0%	36.0%
Polytechnics	31.0%	33.0%	35.0%	34.0%
Public Colleges of Education	42.0%	43.0%	43.0%	44.0%
Total	-	-	42.1%	44.0%
% enrolment in Science/Technical				
Public Universities	41.4%	39.1%	40.2%	40.0%
Polytechnics	33.8%	36.7%	39.4%	43.0%
Total	39.1%	38.4%	40.1%	41.0%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

N.B: ** includes private universities and private Colleges of Education

D. Inclusive and Special Education

The Education Strategic Plan has a strategic goal to provide education for excluded children ... by including them, wherever possible, within the mainstream formal system or, only when considered necessary, within special units or schools. This is informed by three guiding principles:

- The right to education;
- The right to equality of educational opportunities;
- The right and obligation to be included in and participate fully in the affairs of society.

To date over 2000 schools are practicing Inclusive Education in 48 districts across all the ten regions of Ghana. Children with severe and profound disabilities who are unable to enroll in the mainstream formal education system are enrolled in schools or units that specialize in providing education that caters to their needs. In 2014/15, there were 38 such special schools, of which five catered for more than one type of disability. The largest number of special schools cater for the hearing impaired (14) and intellectually impaired (14), followed by integrated senior high school (8), and the visually impaired (7). Enrolment increased across all school type during the year, resulting in an overall growth in enrolment of 7.3% in 2015.

Table 7.11: Enrolment in Special Schools by type of School, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Type of school	Total schools		Enrolment	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Education for hearing impaired	14	14	4,143	4,252
Education for visually impaired	6	7	720	750
Education for the intellectually impaired	15	14	1019	1,262
Integrated senior high school	10	8	503	589
Total (excluding duplicates)	40	38	6,385	6,853
Schools with more than one category	5	5		

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

ii. Improve quality of teaching and learning

Although Ghana continues to record significant growths in enrolments at all levels of education, challenges exist in the quality of education as reflected by 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 to trained teacher ratio (PTTR);
- Proficiency rates in Mathematics and English (Primary 3 and 6);
- Completion rate; and
- Teacher attendance rate.

A. Quality of Education at Basic School Level

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate

The BECE pass rate measures learning achievements of pupils at the end of basic education. 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.

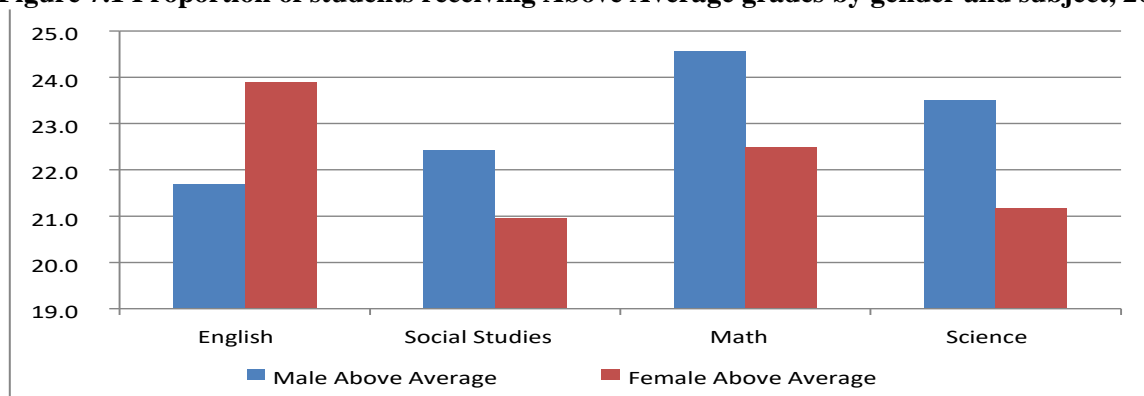
The available data for assessment show that 422,946 candidates, of which 47% were females, registered for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) in 2014 compared to 391,081 in 2013. More boys than girls received average grades in Maths, Science and Social Studies, except for English where girls out-performed boys (Figure 7.1). Girls were stronger in English, followed by Mathematics and Science, but relatively weak in Social studies. On the other hand, boys were stronger in Mathematics, followed by Science and Social sciences, but relatively weak in English. With the exception of social studies, the proportion of candidates who had average or above average score were same in 2014 as in 2013 for English, Mathematics and Science.

Table 7.12: Distribution of national BECE results by subject, 2014

	English		Maths		Science		Social Studies	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Above average	24%	23%	24%	24%	23%	22%	22%	22%
Average	53%	54%	54%	54%	52%	55%	54%	56%
Below average	24%	23%	23%	22%	25%	22%	24%	22%

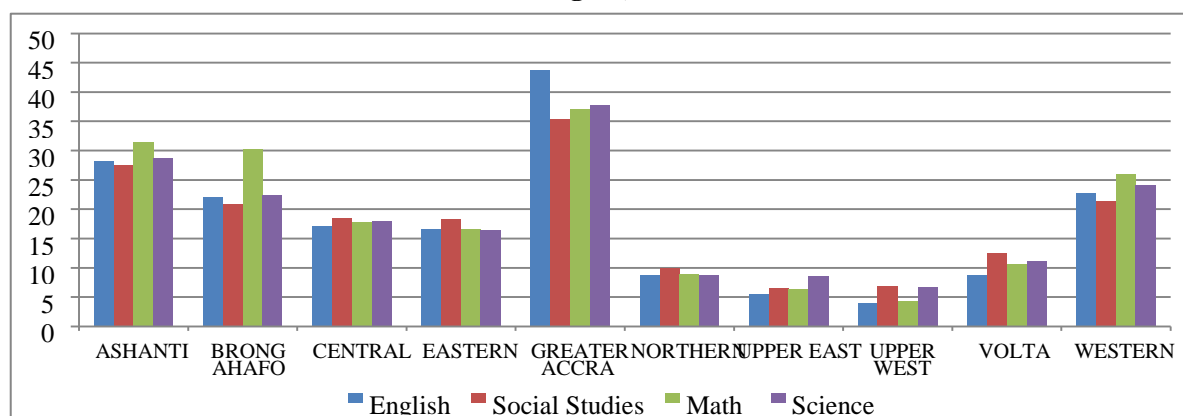
The highest proportion of above average scorers was in Greater Accra, whilst the lowest was in Upper West, followed by Upper East (Figure 7.2). Analysis of the distribution of the results across the four core subjects indicates that Greater Accra was the only region where performance was highest for English. Overall performances in Greater Accra, Ashanti, Western and Brong Ahafo regions were relatively better than other regions.

Figure 7.1 Proportion of students receiving Above Average grades by gender and subject, 2014



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Figure 7.2: Proportion of Students achieving above Average Grades in core BECE subjects by Region, 2014



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

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 still recording the best PTTR of 18 pupils on average per trained teacher, followed by primary (45 pupils on average per trained teacher) and KG (56 pupils on average per trained teacher) in that order (Table 7.13). The improvement in the PTTR across the country has been attributed, in part, to the introduction of Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Education (UTDBE) programme, which is a four-year distance-learning course for untrained teachers who are currently serving in public basic schools. The PTTR of the deprived district were relatively worse than the national averages, though improvements were recorded across all three levels of basic education in the deprived districts, similar to the trends in 2014.

Table 7.13: Trained Teacher indicators for Public Basic Schools

Indicator	National			Deprived Districts		
	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Indicator status 2014/15	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Indicator status 2014/15
Percent of trained teachers						
KG	52.0%	55.0%	61.7%	34.0%	37.0%	47.0%
Primary	69.0%	70.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	56.0%
JHS	84.0%	84.0%	87.8%	72.0%	72.0%	78.0%
PTTR						
KG	72	62	56	159	138	112
Primary	48	46	45	78	77	72
JHS	19	18	18	27	27	26

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Proficiency rates in English and Mathematics (P3 and P6)

The main aim of primary school education is to provide basic cognitive skills in language and mathematics. In Ghana, a National Education Assessment (NEA) 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%. The NEA has not been conducted since 2013 and the results of that assessment revealed low test scores in both English and mathematics at P3 and P6 (Table 7.14). The proportions of pupils who achieved proficiency in English and mathematics at P3 were 28.4% and 22.1% respectively. Similarly, only 39% of Primary 6 pupils achieved proficiency in English and 10.9% in mathematics. These results have implications for the education system and more broadly the socio-economic development of the country.

Table 7.14: Distribution of NEA scores, 2013

	<i>Below Minimum Competency</i>	<i>Minimum Competency</i>	<i>Proficiency</i>
P3 English	41.9%	29.7%	28.4%
P3 Mathematics	42.9%	35.0%	22.1%
P6 English	31.3%	29.8%	39.0%
P6 Mathematics	39.2%	50.0%	10.9%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2014

Teacher Attendance rate

Teacher absence in the classroom is a major impediment to effective delivery of education services at the school level. It means loss of teaching time, which translates ultimately into

poor learning outcomes. In 2014, the Ministry of Education established a committee to focus on increasing teacher time on task and ‘zero tolerance for teacher absenteeism’. The committee included representatives from MOE, GES, Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Ministry of Finance, universities and teacher unions. The committee has the mandate to review the status of teacher absenteeism and make proposals for mitigating measures. However, the indicator could not be assessed in 2015 due to lack of nationwide data on teacher attendance.

B. Quality of Senior High School (SHS) education

The indicators used to monitor progress towards improving teaching and learning in SHS include:

- Percentage of trained teachers;
- Student to trained teacher ratio; and
- West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WSSCE) pass rate

Trained Teachers in SHS

The availability of professionally trained teachers is an essential input to quality education at the SHS level. Assessment of progress shows that the percentage of trained teachers increased from 83% in 2013/14 to 84% in 2014/15 (Table 7.15). Despite the improvement in the proportion of trained teachers, the corresponding student to trained teacher ratio worsened during the year from 23 students per trained teacher to 24 students per trained. This suggests that the number of trained teachers in SHS is not keeping pace with increasing enrolment.

Table 7.15: Input for quality indicators for SHS, 2012/13 to 2014/15

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Indicator Status 2014/15
Percentage of trained teachers	87%	83%	84%
Student to trained teacher ratio	27	23	24

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE)

West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), conducted by West African Examinations Council (WAEC), is taken by all SHS students as the entry requirements into tertiary education. Grades between A1 and E8 are considered a pass, while a ‘credit’, which is the minimum qualification required to enter tertiary education, is defined as achieving a grade between A1 to C6. The current data for assessment are for 2014 and show that 242,157 candidates registered for the WASSCE. Out of the four core subjects, social studies had the highest pass rate, with 71% of candidates passing (Table 7.16). This was followed by English where 64% of candidates passed, and mathematics where 48% of students passed, Integrated Science recorded the lowest pass rate of 46%. More males than females had better grades in all subjects except English, with the largest disparity in mathematics where the average pass rate for females was 44% compared to 51% for males.

Table 7.16: WASSCE Pass Rates at credit level in Core Subjects, 2014

	Mathematics	English	Integrated Science	Social Studies
Male	51%	63%	48%	73%
Female	44%	65%	43%	69%
Total	48%	64%	46%	71%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

The regional distribution of the pass rates at credit level shows that Brong Ahafo Region outperformed all other regions in mathematics, integrated science and social Studies and exceeded the national averages, scoring 76%, 65%, and 86% respectively. In English, Brong Ahafo performed second best after Greater Accra with a score of 70%. Northern Region, on the other hand, had the lowest performance across all four core subjects with 33% for English, 23% for Mathematics 21% for Integrated Science, and 52% for Social Studies.

Table 7.17: WASSCE Pass Rates (%) at credit level in Core Subjects by Region, 2014

Region	English	Mathematics	Integrated Science	Social Studies
Ashanti	69	59	55	72
Brong Ahafo	70	76	65	86
Central	59	36	36	68
Eastern	70	47	45	73
Greater Accra	75	45	46	74
Northern	33	23	21	52
Upper East	47	28	34	66
Upper West	59	28	42	80
Volta	61	33	36	65
Western	63	54	47	71
Total	64	48	46	71

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

This section presents the policy measures and strategies implemented in 2015 to improve access to quality education across all levels of education.

A. Basic Education

Construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure:

The number of school infrastructure across all levels of basic education continued to increase in 2015 (Table 7.18). The number of KG schools increased by 4.2% from 20,100 to 20,960, while the number of primary schools increased by 3.9% from 20,502 to 21,309. The number of JHSs also increased by 5.8% from 13,082 in 2013/14 to 13,840. The increases recorded are attributed, largely, to expansion in infrastructure by the private sector.

Table 7.18: Number of basic schools by level of education, 2012/13 to 2013/15

Level of education	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change 2013/14 to 2014/15
<u>Kindergarten</u>				
Public	13,305	13,492	13,828	2.5%
Private	5,972	6,608	7,132	7.9%
Total	19,277	20,100	20,960	4.2%
<u>Primary</u>				
Public	14,112	14,142	14,405	1.9%
Private	5,742	6,560	6,904	5.2%
Total	19,854	20,502	21,309	3.9%
<u>JHS</u>				
Public	8,818	9,076	9,445	4.0%
Private	3,618	4,006	4,395	9.7%
Total	12,436	13,082	13,840	5.8%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Provision of Complementary Basic Education

As part of efforts to improve equitable access and reduce the number of out-of-school children, the provision of Complementary Basic Education programme continued in the 2014/15 academic year with continued with 2,189 classes established for out-of-school children in 1,798 communities. The programme enrolled 54,377 learners out of the expected 55,150, out of which 52.6% were boys and 47.4% were girls. The expected target of at least 50% girls' enrolment could not be achieved.

Implementation of the Ghana Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG)

The implementation of the Ghana Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG) aimed at improving the planning, monitoring and delivery of basic education services in the 75 most deprived districts in Ghana continued in 2014/2015 academic year. The programme provides District-level grants to each of the 75 deprived districts, as well as School-level grants to each basic school within the districts.

Implementation of the Schools under Trees Project

The Schools Under Trees Project is a Government initiative aimed at providing permanent physical structures to replace dilapidated school buildings in order to eliminate operation of schools under trees, particularly in the deprived areas. As at 2014/15, a total of 1,614 school projects out of targeted 2,578 were completed, with the rest at various stages of completion (Table 7.19).

Table 7.19: Completion of Schools under Trees Projects

Funding Source	Number initiated	Number completed to date	Number to be completed in 2015	Number to be completed in 2016
GOG	432	155	138	139
GETFUND	2146	1495	343	344
Total	2578	1614	481	483

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

Strengthening the Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant programme introduced in 2003 to increase enrolment and sustain attendance at the basic school level continued to be implemented with improved efficiency. In 2014/15, the capitation grant was released to all public basic schools, including the 75 deprived districts that received additional grants through the Global Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG). In addition, Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) subsidy was paid for 423,000 final year pupils. These interventions among others, contributed significantly towards Ghana's efforts at attain the MDG of universal basic education.

Coverage of the School Feeding Programme

Under the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), which was introduced in 2005 to increase enrolment, attendance and retention at the Kindergarten and in primary levels of basic education, 1,728,681 pupils benefitted from the programme during the 2014/15 academic year (Table 7.20). The Ashanti region had the highest proportion of beneficiary pupils (19.4%), followed by Northern region (11.8%) and Greater Accra region (11.2%). The Central Region recorded the lowest proportion of pupils benefiting from the programme (5.1%).

Table 7.20: Trends in the distribution of GSFP beneficiary pupils by region, 2008 to 2015

Regions	Academic Year							% of GSFP pupils in 2014/15
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/2015	
Ashanti	154598	186,132	181,474	310,347	317,079	335,293	335,293	19.39
Brong Ahafo	87632	105,845	114,964	183,653	184,191	194,074	194,074	11.23
Central	40198	42,409	44,248	89,047	89,192	88,229	88,229	5.10
Eastern	47547	50,316	53,580	114,719	114,719	118,388	118,388	6.85
Greater Accra	121301	140,501	130,714	189,144	189,171	193,439	193,439	11.19
Northern	33699	41,065	50,597	179,642	181,144	203,679	203,679	11.78
Upper West	11687	19,781	21,865	161,857	165,720	176,587	176,587	9.25
Upper East	19428	32,301	34,082	113,125	149,177	159,882	159,882	10.21
Volta	20483	29,213	29,685	115,977	116,295	125,345	125,345	7.25
Western	43452	49,853	52,111	134,877	135,583	133,765	133,765	7.74
All Regions	580,025	697,416	713,590	1,592,388	1,642,271	1,728,681	1,728,681	100

Source: MOGCSP/GNSFP Report, 2015

The Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success (PASS) programme

The Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success (PASS) programme is aimed at increasing the enrolment, retention, completion and performance of girls at Junior High School (JHS) level in the 75 deprived districts of Ghana. PASS provides a full access, needs-based material support package, for beneficiaries to attend JHS, including paying BECE examination fees, and increasing the capacity of the Girls Education Unit (GEU). A total of 45,000 girls were enrolled under the programme.

B. Senior Secondary School Education

Expanding Access and Capacity at SHS

To increase access to senior high school education, new SHS continued to be constructed. In 2014/15, an additional 23 new SHS were constructed, bringing the total number to 863 from 840 in 2014. The 23 additional SHS were made up of 6 new public SHS and 17 new private SHS (Table 7.21).

Table 7.21: Number of Senior High Schools, 2009/10 to 2014/15

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Public	496	511	515	535	556	562
Private	201	209	242	293	284	301
Total	697	720	757	828	840	863

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2015

The Progressively Free SHS Strategy

To realize the constitutional provision of implementing a progressively free SHS in Ghana, a progressively free SHS committee was established to review all forms of support and scholarships at the second-cycle level and provide concrete recommendations for necessary action. Meanwhile, to increase access to secondary education and to decongest many of the existing schools, 100 new community day SHS out of the planned 200 schools, were constructed under the new Community Senior High Schools Project (CSHSP).

C. Tertiary education

The following activities were undertaken in 2015 to expand access to public tertiary education:

- The University of Health and Allied Sciences in the Volta Region increased its intake from 155 students to 535, whilst the University of Energy and Natural Resources in the Brong Ahafo Region increased its initial intake of 150 students to 716 students, with a plan to establish satellite campuses in Dorma Ahenkro and Nsoatre;
- Construction of lecture halls: Special support was provided to five Polytechnics and five Universities to complete the construction of lecture halls which were at various stage of completion;
- Establishment of University of Environment and Sustainable Development: a Presidential Task Force was commissioned to develop a roadmap for establishing a University of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Eastern Region. Parliament passed a law for the establishment of the university in June, 2015 and land was secured at Donkorkrom and Somanya for its commencement;
- Establishment of new Colleges of Education: Following the decision to establish ten new Colleges of Education (CEOs), one in each region, to increase teacher supply, criteria for siting these CEOs was developed. In addition, an evaluation exercise was completed for five private COEs, namely St. Ambrose, Al Farouk, Gambaga, St. Vincent, and Bia Lamplighter, to be absorbed into the public sector;
- Converting Polytechnics to Technical Universities: The Bill to authorize the conversion of ten Polytechnics into Technical Universities was completed by the Attorney-General's Department. The criteria for selection was finalized and a taskforce to assess the potential polytechnics was established;
- National Research Fund: To improve funding for research and make the Book and Research Allowances for Universities, Polytechnics and Analogous Institutions more productive, policy was introduced to set up National Research Fund. A technical committee to develop the modalities for establishing the fund, and eligibility criteria was established; and
- Bridging the gap between education and industry: Following the 2014 conference on bridging the gap between education and industry, the polytechnics have commenced a process to develop their own strategy for meeting the needs of industry. The Kumasi Polytechnic, as part of the process, commenced work with 30 local industries to provide collaboration and a platform for knowledge, technology, and exchange of ideas.

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. The policy objectives outlined under the GSGDA II to improve access to quality health care 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; and
- Number of Community-based Health Planning Service (CHPS) zones.

The OPD attendance per capita is used as a proxy measure for patients' access to health care. Assessment of progress shows that the number of OPD visits per person continued to decline in 2015. OPD visits per person were estimated at 1.10 in 2015 compared with 1.15 in 2014 and 1.16 in 2013 (Table 7.22). This represents a declining trend over the past four years and constitutes a shortfall of about 10% against the target of 1.21 set for 2015. Regional disaggregation shows that per capita OPD attendance declined in Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper West, and Volta Regions whilst it stagnated in Central, Western, and Upper East Regions. The Eastern is the only region which recorded an increase in per capita OPD attendance, from 1.2 in 2014 to 1.3 in 2015 (Table 7.23). Factors that may account for the worsening OPD per capita include the inability of NHIS to reimburse its service providers on time and the introduction of unapproved utility fees at some health facilities leading to increase in out of pocket expenditure and thereby discouraging OPD attendance at these health facilities.

Table 7.22: OPD per capita, 2013 to 2015

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number of OPD (million)	30.8	31.4	NA	30.6	Target not achieved
2. Population (million)	26.6	27.3	NA	28.2	
Ratio	1.16	1.15	1.21	1.10	
3. Number of functional Community-based Health Planning Service (CHPS) compounds	2,315	2,943	2,959	3,951	Target achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Table 7.23: OPD per capita by region, 2013 to 2015

Region	2013	2014	2015
Ashanti	0.91	0.91	0.87
Brong Ahafo	1.7	1.8	1.6
Central	1.0	1.0	1.0
Eastern	1.3	1.2	1.3
Greater Accra	0.85	0.82	0.75
Northern	0.74	0.79	0.7
Upper East	2.1	1.8	1.8
Upper West	1.2	1.3	1.1
Volta	1.1	1.2	1.0
Western	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ghana	1.16	1.15	1.1

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

The Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) strategy is a community based approach to health care delivery, which seeks to provide health services through partnership between the health programme, community leaders and social groups. With about 70% of Ghanaians living more than 8km 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 CHPS zones continued to increase with additional 1,003 zones made functional in 2015. Analysis of the impact of implementation of CHPS on health care delivery showed that CHPS contributed 8.1% to total OPD attendance and 36% to immunization coverage in 2015.

As part of the efforts to strengthen the CHPS approach to delivery of health care services, the existing CHPS policy was revised during the year to address operational challenges as well as human resources and equipment issues. In addition, a standard CHPS compound was designed with clear costs for nationwide adoption.

ii. Ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established in 2003 to provide universal health 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 the achievements of the NHIS in 2015 focusing on the following coverage and equity 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 2015 the number of active NHIS members stood at 11.3 million, representing a 7.5% increase over the 2014 level of 10.5 million (Table 7.24). Its share of the population was estimated at 41%. This constitutes an improvement over the 2014 level and exceeded the target set for 2015. The Ashanti Region recorded the highest active membership of 18.8%, followed by the Greater Accra and Eastern regions with 14.1% and 11.9% respectively. The Upper West Region registered the lowest membership of 4.4% (Table 7.25).

Table 7.24: Number and proportion of population with active NHIS membership, 2013-2015

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Target 2015	Indicator Status 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number with active membership	10,144,527	10,545,428	NA	11,341,021	Significant progress
2. Proportion of population	38.0%	39.0%	>40.0%	41.0%	Target achieved

Source: NHIA, 2015

Table 7.25: Distribution of Active Membership by Region, 2015

Region	Active Members	% of Total
Ashanti	2,131,576	18.8%
Brong Ahafo	1,318,514	11.6%
Central	888,033	7.8%
Eastern	1,352,578	11.9%
Greater Accra	1,595,949	14.1%
Northern	1,107,824	9.8%
Upper East	653,294	5.8%
Upper West	498,299	4.4%
Volta	803,621	7.1%
Western	991,333	8.7%
Total	11,341,021	100.0%

Source: NHIA, 2015

Among the active membership categories of the NHIS, members in the informal category pay premium to access health services. The proportion of NHIS active members paying premium (informal category) has steadily declined from 33.6% in 2013 to 29.2% in 2015 (Table 7.26). This declining trend in the proportion of premium paying active members has implications for achieving universal coverage and the financial sustainability of the scheme.

Table 7.26: Proportion of NHIS active members paying premium, 2013-2015

Year	Total active members	Number paying premium	Proportion (%)
2013	10,144,527	3,408,999	33.6
2014	10,545,428	3,235,141	30.7
2015	11,341,021	3,317,157	29.2

Source: NHIA, 2015

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 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. The number of active members in the exempt categories was estimated at 7.6 million in 2015, representing an increase of 13.4% from the 2014 level of 6.7 million (Table 7.27). This represented 67% of all active members, and shows an improvement over the 2014 level of 66% and achieved the target of at least 66% set for 2015. On the other hand, the number of indigents exempted under the scheme remained unchanged at 1.5 million, but represented 5.4% of the total population. This falls below the outturn for 2014 and the target of, at least 55%, set for 2015, in spite of the implementation of the strategy of linking NHIS membership to the LEAP to increase inclusion.

Table 7.27: Number and proportion of NHIS members in the exempt categories, 2013 to 2015

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number in all exempt categories (millions)	6.4	6.7	NA	7.6	Significant progress
2. Proportion in exempt category	63.0%	66.0%	>66.0%	67.0%	Target achieved
3. Number of indigents (millions)	1.1	1.5	NA	1.5	Steady progress
4. Proportion of population covered by NHIS as indigents	4.1%	5.5%	>5.5%	5.4%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

In 2015, the Minister of Health inaugurated a 7-member Presidential Technical Committee to holistically review the NHIS and make appropriate recommendations for its improvement through: (i) establishing a sustainable, pro-poor and a more efficient NHIS, by re-designing, re-organizing and re-engineering the scheme; (ii) creating a solid ground for improved service delivery across the scheme, in order to facilitate better provision of services to residents; and (iii) creating a smart scheme based on knowledge and information.

iii. Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service delivery

The overall strategy for the provision of quality health care services and improving health outcomes 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 adopted:

- 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 by 4.8% from 3,016 in 2014 to 3,160 in 2015 and for the second consecutive year achieved the doctor to population ratio of one doctor to less than 10,000 persons. The doctor to population ratio improved from one doctor to 9,043 persons in 2014 to one doctor to 8,934 persons in 2015, although it fell short of the target of one doctor to 7,500 persons set under the GSGDA II (Table 7.28). Similar to the national trend, all regions experienced an improvement in the doctor to population ratio, with the exception of the Greater Accra Region and Western Region, which recorded worsening situation. Despite deterioration in the indicator in 2015, Greater Accra remains the region with the lowest doctor to population ratio of 1: 3,186 and Upper West Region the worse ratio of 1: 30,601 (Table 7.29). The overall improvement in doctor to population ratio in 8 out of the 10 regions may be due to the decentralized posting system introduced by the Ghana Health Service where regions are given ceilings and encouraged to make efforts to attract the various health professionals, including doctors. Further improvement may be recorded with the implementation of new staffing norms.

Table 7.28: Doctor to population ratio, 2013 to 2015

	Target 2015	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Progress towards target
Population (millions)		26.6	27.3	28.2	
Number of doctors		2,615	3,016	3,160	
Doctor to population ratio	1:7,500	1: 10,170	1:9,043	1:8,934	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Table 7.29: Doctor to population ratio by region, 2013 to 2015

Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2013	1:10,503	1:17,547	1:23,892	1:19,065	1:3,178	1:22,894	1:33,896	1:53,064	1:23,277	1:28,653	1:10,170
2014	1:9,830	1:17,455	1:21,823	1:16,733	1:2,744	1:23,759	1:32,285	1:36,048	1:20,510	1:23,814	1:9,043
2015	1:7,196	1:15,956	1:19,439	1:15,975	1:3,186	1:18,412	1:24,253	1:30,601	1:18,578	1:28,861	1:8,934

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Nurse to population ratio

The total number of nurses on government payroll was 38,228 in 2015, representing 34.4% increase over the 28,437 recorded in 2014. The corresponding nurse to population ratio improved from one nurse to 935 persons in 2014 to one nurse to 739 persons in 2015, achieving the year's target of one nurse to 1,500 persons (Table 7.30). Currently, Ghana has exceeded the WHO recommendation threshold of one nurse to 1,000 persons for developing countries. The indicator has also been improving across all the regions, though there are marked regional variations with the Upper East Region recording the best nurse population ratio of one nurse to 449 persons and the Northern Region recording the worst nurse population ratio of one nurse to 946 persons (Table 7.31). This general improvement in the nurse population ratio is due to the increasing number of nurses produced annually as well as implementation of policies leading to equitable distribution of nurses.

Table 7.30: Nurse to population ratio, 2013 to 2015

	Target 2015	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Progress towards target
Population (millions)		26.6	27.3	28.2	
Number of nurses		24,533	28,437	38,228	
Ratio	1:1500	1: 1,084	1:959	1:739	Achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Table 7.31: Nurse to population ratio by region, 2013 to 2015

Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2013	1:1,296	1:1,245	1:1,185	1:1,041	1:826	1:1,423	1:715	1:855	1:1,135	1:1,142	1:1,084
2014	1:1,088	1:1,132	1:996	1:900	1:764	1:1,255	1:669	1:813	1:925	1:1,077	1:959
2015	1:798	1:827	1:778	1:712	1:642	1:946	1:449	1:536	1:706	1:892	1:739

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Midwife to Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) ratio

The availability of a midwife during delivery is key to reducing maternal mortality, particularly in rural areas. Between 2014 and 2015, the national Midwife-to-Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) ratio improved from one midwife per 1,374 WIFA population to one midwife per 1,216 WIFA population. This performance exceeded the target of one midwife to 1,350 WIFA population for the year. The improvement is reflected in all the regions (Table 7.32).

In 2014, the Ministry of Health introduced measures to monitor the number of midwives per delivery to ensure that, at least, it conforms with the WHO standard workload for a midwife of 170 deliveries per year. The average national standard workload for a midwife improved by decreasing by 18% from 132 in 2014 to 112 in 2015, and thereby exceeding the WHO recommended threshold. At the regional level, the average annual number of deliveries per midwife ranges from a high of 156 deliveries per midwife in the Central Region to a low of 87 deliveries per midwife in the Upper West Region. The exclusion of private sector manpower data on midwives in the analysis of delivery data from all sources may partly explain the relatively low levels of midwife productivity.

Table 7.32: Midwife-to-WIFA Population ratio, 2013 to 2015

Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2013	1:1,454	1:1,554	1:1,943	1:1,404	1:1,199	1:2,375	1:1,122	1:1,486	1:1,601	1:1,868	1:1,487
2014	1:1,197	1:1,426	1:1,820	1:1,235	1:1,230	1:2,132	1:1,009	1:1,195	1:1,439	1:1,595	1:1,374
2015	1:1,029	1:1,319	1:1,661	1:1,169	1:1,153	1:1,668	1:861	1:838	1:1,237	1:1,452	1:1,216

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

N.B: The indicator includes only midwives on government payroll

Table 7.33: Average number of deliveries per midwife by region, 2014 and 2015

Region	2014			2015		
	Number of midwives	Total skill deliveries	Deliveries per year	Number of midwives	Total skill deliveries	Deliveries per year
Ashanti	1,066	115,162	108	1,274	91	91
Brong-Ahafo	426	66,409	156	482	135	135
Central	328	59,683	182	382	156	156
Eastern	556	62,094	112	600	100	100
Greater Accra	884	108,180	122	970	114	114
Northern	313	59,396	190	408	148	148
Upper East	261	32,289	124	311	106	106
Upper West	152	19,205	126	219	87	87
Volta	390	42,335	109	465	91	91
Western	387	61,767	160	458	131	131
Ghana	4,763	626,520	132	5,571	112	112

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Per capita expenditure on health

Total health expenditure per capita reflects the relative importance the Government attaches to maintaining and improving the health of the population. The World Health Organization recommends that countries should spend at least 5% of national income on health care. Following a decline in 2014, the total health expenditure increased from US\$895 million in 2014 to US\$1,060.3 million in 2015. This translates into per capita expenditure of US\$37.6 in 2015 compared to US\$32.8 in 2014. This implies that in real terms, health expenditure per capita improved in 2015 following a decline in 2014 but however fell short of the target of, at least US\$44.00, set for 2015 (Table 7.34).

Table 7.34: Per Capita Expenditure on Health (US\$)

	2013	2014	Target 2015	2015	Progress towards target
Expenditure (in US\$ million)	1,253	895	NA	1,060.3	Significant progress
Population	26.6	27.3	NA	28.2	
Per capita expenditure	47.1	32.8	> 44 USD	37.6	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2014

iv. Enhance national capacity for attainment of health-related MDGs

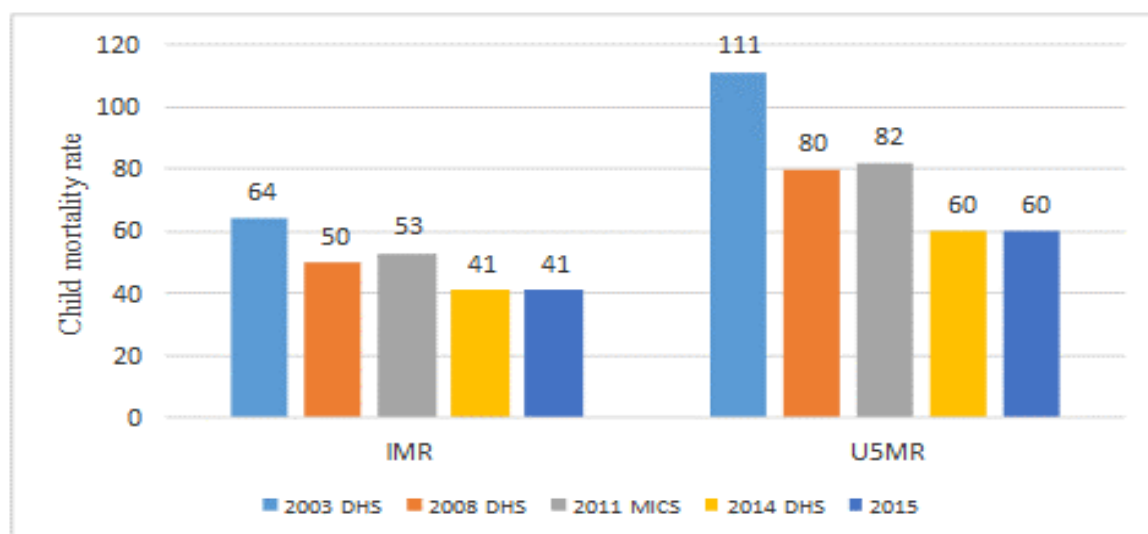
Improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare is central to Government strategy for the attainment of the lagging health MDGs. This section reports on progress made in improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare, as well as prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with priority on the following indicators:

- Infant mortality rate
- Percent of children immunized-Penta 3
- Maternal mortality rate
- Percent 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 the GSGDA II, and a major goal under the global development agenda (i.e. MDGs). Although Ghana was unable to achieve the MDG 4 target of reducing under-five mortality level by two-thirds by 2015, available evidence shows that the country is making significant progress towards reducing child mortality. Data from the last three Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS) conducted in 2003, 2008 and 2014 indicate significant declines in both infant mortality and under-five mortality rates over the past decade. The infant mortality rate reduced from 64 per 1,000 live births for the five-year period preceding the 2003 GDHS to 41 per 1,000 live births in 2014 GDHS (Figure 7.3). Similarly, the under-five mortality rate reduced from 111 per 1000 live births to 60 per 1,000 live births over the same period.

Figure 7.3: Trends in child mortality rates in Ghana, 2003-2015



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage)

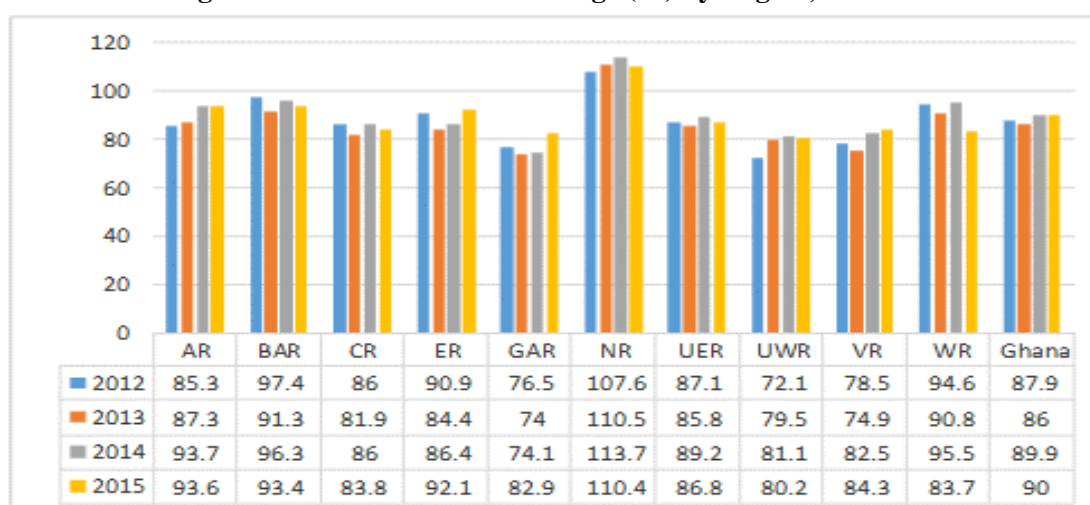
The proportion of children fully immunized is an indicator of child health and is used to track progress towards reducing child mortality. Assessment of progress shows that the proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 coverage) increased marginally from 89.9% in 2014 to 90% in 2015, but however fell short of the target of 95% set for 2015 (Table 7.26). Significant disparities exist in immunization coverage, with the Northern Region recording the highest Penta 3 coverage of 110.4%, while the Upper West Region recorded the lowest coverage of 80.2%. The Ashanti, Central, Brong Ahafo, Western, Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions recorded declines in the proportion of children immunized, while the Eastern, Greater Accra and Volta Regions recorded improvement (Figure 7.4).

Table 7.35: Proportion of Children fully Immunized (Penta 3 coverage), 2010-2014

Target 2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	Progress towards target
95%	88%	86%	89.9%	90.0%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Figure 7. 4: Immunization Coverage (%) by Region, 2012-2015



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Maternal Mortality (MDG5)

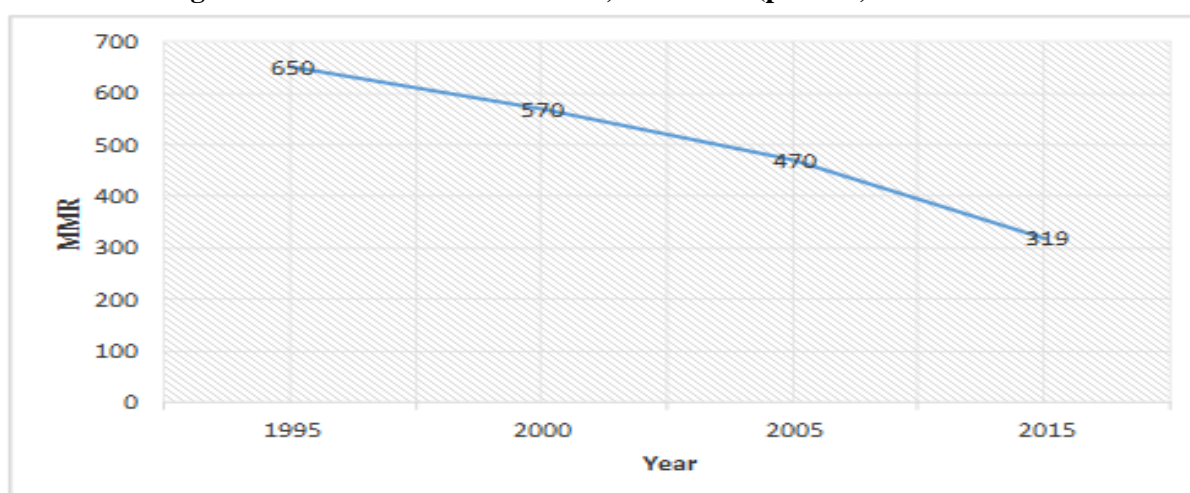
Maternal mortality in Ghana remains high in spite of several efforts and interventions by the government and development partners. A large number of women die annually, as a result of pregnancy-related complications, such as severe bleeding (hemorrhage), hypertensive diseases, sepsis infections and unsafe abortions. Available survey data estimate maternal mortality ratio in 2015 to be 319 per 100,000 live births for Ghana, representing a decline of 58% between 1990 and 2015 (Figure 7.5). The institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR), which measures maternal deaths in health facilities, and used as a proxy for survey data, shows that maternal death declined from 144 deaths per 100,000 live births to 142 per 100,000 live births between 2014 and 2015 (Table 7.36). These trends notwithstanding, Ghana is unable to achieve the MDG 5 targets for 2015 of 185 per 100,000 live births in the case of survey data and 132 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the case of institutional data.

Table 7.36: Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate, 2011 to 2015

	Target 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Progress towards target
Number of institutional deaths	NA	1067	889	1016	941	926	
Number of institutional live births (in hundred thousands)	NA	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.5	
Ratio	135	174	152	155	144	142	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

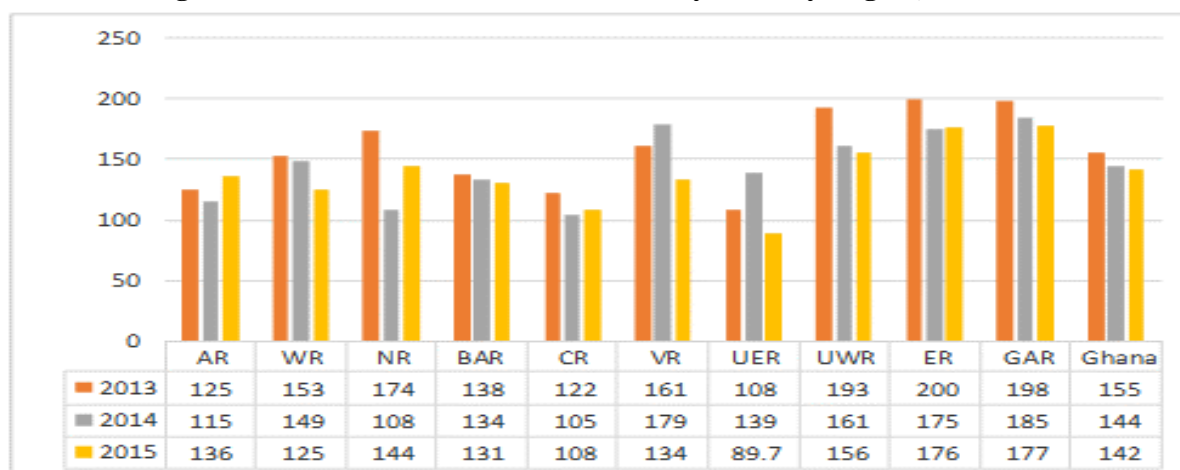
Figure 7.5: MMR Trends in Ghana, 1990-2015 (per 100,000 live births)



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Regional disaggregation of iMMR shows significant disparities across regions, with Ashanti, Northern, Central, and Eastern Regions recording a worsening situation, whilst Western, Brong Ahafo, Volta, Upper East, Upper West and Greater Accra recorded improvements. Greater Accra Region recorded the highest iMMR of 177, followed by Eastern Region (176) and Northern Region (144), whilst the Upper East Region recorded the lowest rate of 89.7 deaths per 100,000 live births (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7. 6: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio by Region, 2013-2015



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Supervised Delivery

Supervised deliveries are those attended by trained health workers. Delivery attended by skilled health personnel reduces the risks of pregnancy complications and thereby reduce maternal mortality. Following an increase of 3.8% in 2014, supervised delivery rate declined to 55.1% in 2015 as against 57.4% for 2014 (Table 7.37). It therefore fell short of the 65% set for 2015 under the GSGDA II. All the regions experienced a decline in skilled delivery during the year with the exception of the Upper East Region, which recorded marginal improvement. Volta Region (VR) was the worst performing region (Figure 7.7). The decline in supervised delivery in 2015 is attributed, in part, to poor reporting from private health facilities who are now receiving significant patronage from pregnant women for delivery services due to the free maternal delivery under the national health insurance scheme.

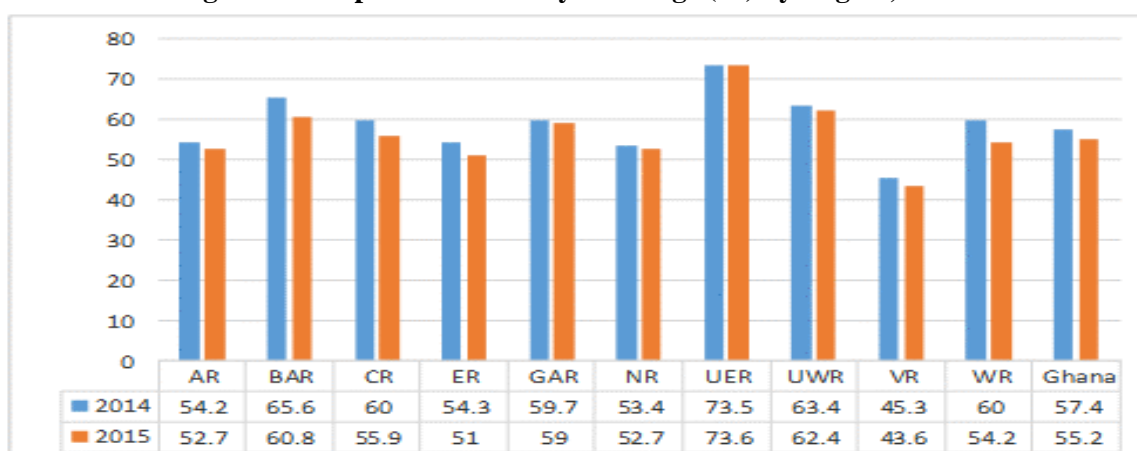
Table 7.37: Proportion of Supervised Deliveries, 2011-2015

Target 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Progress towards target
65%	49%	55%	55%	57%	55.2%	Target not achieved

Source: GSS: MICS 2011; DHS 2003, 2008; 2014; DHMIS 2015

N.B: Skilled health providers include doctors, nurses, nurse/midwives, community health officers

Figure 7.7: Supervised Delivery Coverage (%) by Region, 2014-2015



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Malaria under-five case fatality rate

Malaria remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among children under 5 years and pregnant women, and a leading cause of poverty and low productivity in Ghana. The goal of Malaria Control Programme, as spelt out in the National Strategic plan 2014-2020, is to reduce disease and death due to malaria by 75% by 2020, using 2012 as baseline. A key intervention of the Control Programme is prompt and effective case management of the disease to reduce deaths due to malaria. In 2015, the under-5 malaria case fatality rate (CFR), an indicator of malaria case management, declined from 0.53% in 2014 to 0.51% (Table 7.38). This represents improvement over the 2014 situation and sustained the declining trends since 2013 for the attainment of medium-term target of at least 0.57%.

Table 7.38: Institutional Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 2013-2015

Year	2013	2014	2015 target	2015	Progress towards target
Malaria under 5years CFR (in %)	0.67%	0.53%	< 0.57%	0.51%	Target achieved

Source: MOH/GHS/NMCP

To enhance access to and use of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) a number of strategies were introduced, including point mass distribution campaign, continuous distribution through schools and antenatal and child welfare clinics. In 2015 a total of 2,184,531 LLINs were distributed, and as a result of these multiple distribution channels, ownership and use of ITNs increased.

Meanwhile, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) was undertaken in the northern sector of the country noted for high parasite prevalence as well as selected areas of economic importance to Ghana. In 2015, a total of 994,451, representing 96.1% of the targeted structures were sprayed. In addition, seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) was also implemented in the northern part of the country where anti-malaria medication is administered at no cost to children. Out of the target of 125,081, a total of 118,205 were given four doses of the recommended medication, which led to significant reduction in anaemia and malaria parasite load.

TB treatment success rate

The treatment success rate for TB is obtained from cohort data as the proportion of new smear positive TB cases registered under Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) in a given year. The indicator is reported with a one-year lag. Available data indicate that the TB success rate has stagnated at 87% in the last two years (Table 7.39).

Table 7.39: TB treatment success rate

	2011	2012	2013	Target 2015	2015	Progress towards target
TB treatment success rate	85%	86%	87%	88%	87%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to improve access to quality health care:

- Expansion of community-based health service delivery through working with District Assemblies to increase the number of functional CHPS zones;

- Rolling out the bio-metric registration system to all the regions to improve the enrolment NHIS subscribers; and accrediting more health facilities under the scheme to increase utilization of health services;
- Sustaining the decoupling of children from their parents for NHIS coverage;
- Implementation of the Child Health Policy and Child Health Strategy;
- Sustaining the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) for children;
- Enhancing the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and improved malaria case management in health facilities;
- Scaling up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme;
- Implementation of free maternal health services and repositioning the delivery of family planning services;
- Linking the comprehensive Antenatal Clinic Programme to Child Welfare Clinics in many districts;
- Specific training of midwives in the use of a partograph which promotes confidence, reducing prolonged labour, caesarean sections and intra-partum stillbirths;
- Training of health workers including midwives in safe motherhood skills, abortion care, lactation management, and Jadelle insertion and removal;
- Strengthening the MDG Accelerated Framework (MAF) initiative to boost activities related to the reduction of maternal mortality;
- Implementation of the Ghana VAST Survival Programme, Prevention of Maternal Mortality Programme (PMMP), and Safe Motherhood Initiative, Making Pregnancy Safer Initiative, Prevention and Management of Safe Abortion Programme, Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme, Roll Back Malaria Programme, and Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT);
- Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) implemented in all 10 regions;
- Pregnant women were provided with chemoprophylaxis, using *Sulfadoxine pyrimethamine (SP)*, and 41.3% of pregnant women received three doses of SP;
- Development of a technical brief on malaria vaccine undergoing clinical trials in the country;
- Surveillances and monitoring and evaluation systems were instituted to effectively measure progress, ADR, insecticidal resistance, drug failure; and
- Promoting positive behaviour towards prevention and control of malaria in the country.

7.2.3 HIV & AIDS and STIs

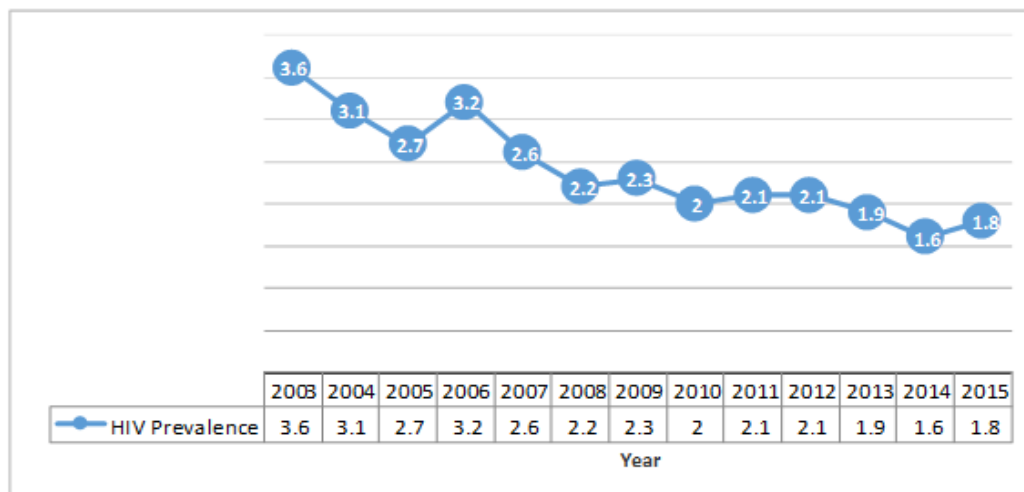
Ghana has made significant progress towards halting the spread of HIV and AIDS and is on track to reverse the spread of the disease. The policy interventions implemented in 2015 were aimed at sustaining the gains made in 2014 and achieving the medium-term objectives of: ensuring the reduction of new 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 AVR for PMTCT; and
- Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

HIV Prevalence

The national median HIV prevalence rate, which has shown a generally declining trend since 2008, recorded an increase from 1.6% in 2014 to 1.8% in 2015 (Figure 7.8). The increase in prevalence notwithstanding, this is the third year in a row where the prevalence has remained below 2%, sustaining an overall declining trend of the epidemic in Ghana.

Figure 7.8: Trends in Median HIV Prevalence (%), 2003-2015



Source: GAC/NACP, Annual Reports, 2015

Proportion of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retro-viral (AVRs) for Prevention of Mother-to- Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Antiretroviral treatment can reduce the likelihood of HIV passing from mother to child. The medium-term objective of the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2011-2015, is to reduce mother-to-child transmission to less than 5% by 2015. The proportion of positive pregnant women who received AVR to prevent mother-to-child transmission declined from 66% in 2014 to 64% in 2015 (Table 7.40). This is the second year of successive declines and the first time the proportion of positive pregnant women who received AVR to prevent mother-to-child transmission has fallen below the medium-term target of at least 66% in the last three years.

Table 7.40: PMTCT uptake among positive pregnant women, 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Target 2015	Indicator Status 2015	Progress towards target
Proportion of positive pregnant women who received ART for PMTCT	76%	66.0%	>66%	64.0%	Target not achieved

Source: GAC/NACP, 2015

Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy

The provision of ARVs to PLHIV is part of the strategy to reducing morbidity and mortality among the infected and to prolong life. Although data on this indicator were not available for 2015, information in 2014 indicated that 83,712 PLHIV, representing 65.6%, enrolled at 196 health facilities for ART treatment, care and support. These comprised 79,131 adults (47,084 females and 24,771 males) and 4,581 children (2,039 girls and 1,868 boys). In addition, 1,523 deaths among those on ARVs were recorded whilst 143 of those on ARVs stopped treatment due to adverse clinical events and 5,378 were declared as lost to follow ups (Table 7.42).

Table 7.41: Percentage of PLHIV who received ART, 2013-2015

	Target 2015	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Progress towards target
Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy	NA	61.7%	65.6%	NA	Lack of data

GAC, Status Reports, 2015

Table 7.42: ARV Clients by Age, 2014

Age	Number on ART as of December 2014	Number newly initiated in 2014	Number of deaths	Number lost to follow-up	Number who stopped treatment
Adult	79,131	13,809	1,431	4,968	134
Children	4,581	1,185	92	410	9
Total	83,712	14,994	1,523	5,378	143

Source: GAC, Status Reports, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015 to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS infections:

- HIV Counselling and Testing was undertaken to help identify those who are HIV positive and help them to access care and treatment services;
- HIV infected pregnant women were supplied with ARVs to PMTCT;
- 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; and
- Condom promotion and distribution activities were undertaken by various organizations, including National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP), Ministry of Education, and PPAG.

7.2.4 Nutrition

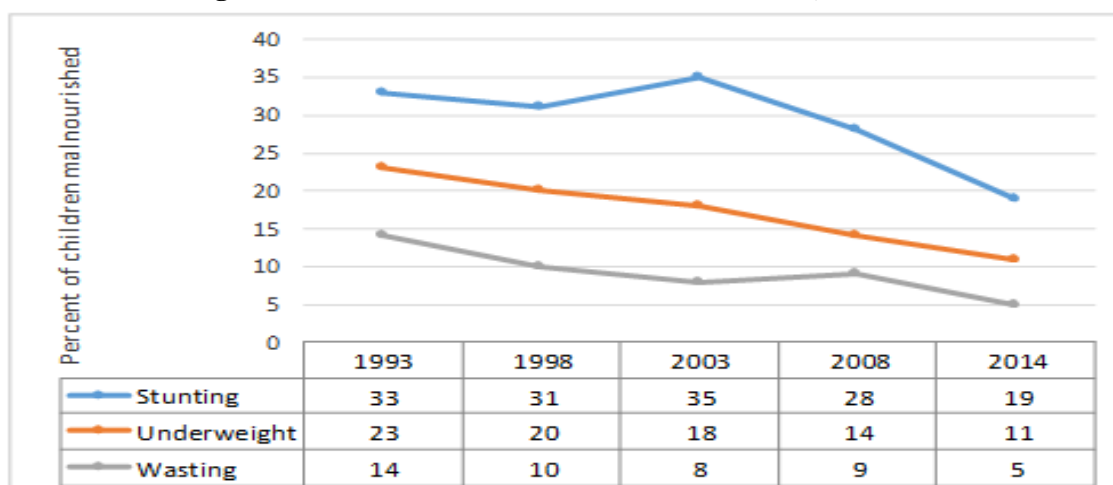
The policy interventions identified under GSGDA II to enhance the nutritional status of Ghanaians were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: reduce under nutrition and malnutrition-related disorders and deaths among infants, young children and women in their reproductive ages; ensure coordination, integration, and implementation of nutrition interventions in relevant sectors; and ensure improved nutrition among all segments of the population. The indicators used to monitor progress towards the achievement of the objectives were:

- Proportion of children under-5 malnourished;
- Obesity in adult population

Proportion of children under-five malnourished

Child malnutrition not only compromises the physical and cognitive development of the child but also accounts for nearly half of deaths to children under five years. Available data indicate that Ghana has made substantial progress towards reducing child malnutrition over the past decades. The country has managed to reduce the proportion of children suffering from stunting (chronic malnutrition) to 19% in 2014 after a peak level of 35% in 2003. Similarly, the incidence of underweight has consistently declined from its level of 23% in 1993 to 11% in 2014, while the prevalence of wasting has also declined significantly to 5% from 14% in 1993 (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9: Trends in child malnutrition in Ghana, 1993-2014



Source: MOH/GSS, 2015

Obesity in adult population

Obesity in adult population measures the proportion of the population with body mass index (BMI) of ≥ 30 and is an indicator of the risk of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and circulatory diseases such as heart diseases. The indicator could not be reported on for lack of data.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015 to reduce malnutrition:

- Strengthening the Safe Motherhood Programme to promote early breastfeeding, family planning, de-worming of children, and reducing micronutrient deficiencies;
- Establishing Child Welfare Clinics to monitor children at risk of malnutrition and provide nutrition education at the community level;
- Implementation of a Food Security and Emergency Preparedness Programme to reduce nutrition insecurity through modernized agriculture, management of national strategic stocks for emergencies and establishment of effective early warning systems;
- Stock management by the National Food Buffer Stock company (NAFCO) that holds food security buffer stocks and intervenes in the market to ensure competitive prices at all times;
- Scaling-up Nutrition interventions with a focus on children under 3;
- Expansion of the Ghana School Feeding Programme, especially in public basic schools; and
- Elimination of financial barrier to health care for children through the National Health Insurance Scheme; children are among the exempt group of NHIS who do not pay premium but receive services.

7.2.5 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

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 adopted to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives of this focus area

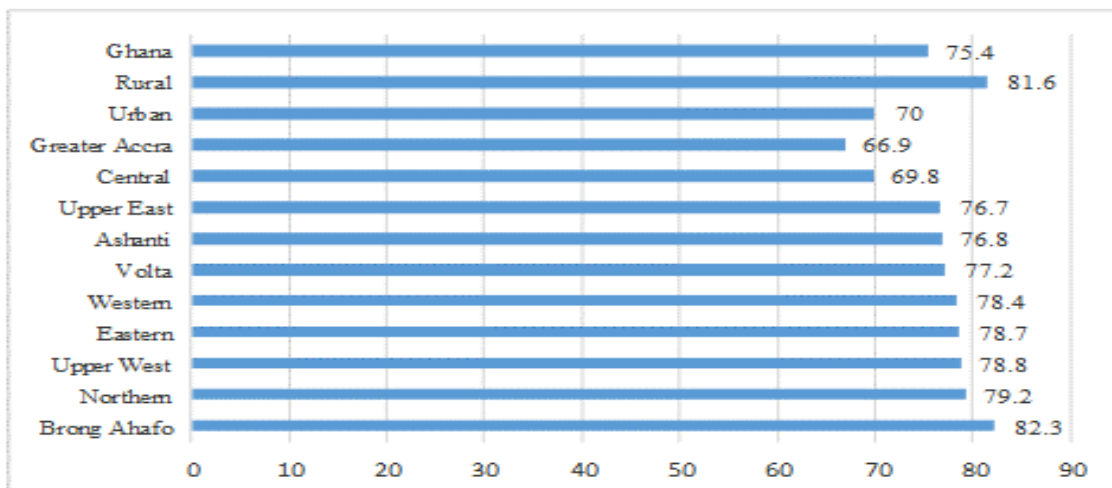
- Employment to population ratio;
- Unemployment rate;
- Share of workers in vulnerable employment;
- Number of new jobs created;
- Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country’s population that is employed. It measures the ability of the economy to provide jobs for the growing population. Available data based on the 2013/14 GLSS show that Ghana has a high employment to population ratio of 75.4%, implying a high job creation ability.

The rate is relatively lower for the urban areas (70%) compared to rural areas (81.6%) (Figure 7.10), indicating that a relatively large proportion of the urban population is without jobs. At the regional level, Brong Ahafo reported the highest proportion of employed population ration of 82.3%, followed by the Northern with 79.2% and Upper West with 78.8%. Greater Accra, which is largely an urban region, reported the lowest proportion of working population of 66.9%, implying unemployment is relatively higher in Greater Accra region than any other region in Ghana.

Figure 7.10: Employment-to-Population Ratio (%), by Locality and Region, 2013



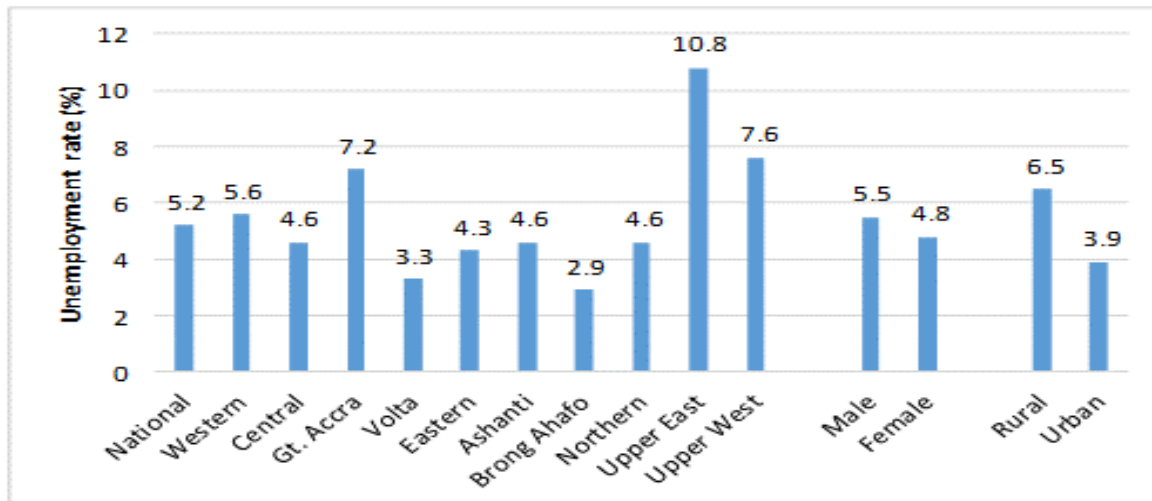
Source: GSS, GLSS6, 2014

Unemployment Rate

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) defines unemployed persons as those who are aged 15 years and above, and who are without jobs, and are ‘potentially’ available for jobs. By this definition, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 5.2% in 2013, with the rate higher among females (5.5%) than males (4.8%) and much higher in the urban areas (6.5%) than in

the rural areas (3.5%) (Figure 7.11). At the regional level, Brong Ahafo recorded the lowest unemployment rate of 2.9%, followed by Volta Region (3.3%) and Eastern Region (4.3%). The Upper East Region recorded the highest rate at 10.8%. It is noteworthy that these seemingly low unemployment rates mask substantial underemployment. According to the 2013/14 GLSS report, about 4.2 million persons aged 15 years and older, comprising of 1.8 million males and 2.4 million females, are estimated to be underemployed.

Figure 7.11: Unemployment Rate (%) by Region, Sex and Residence, 2013

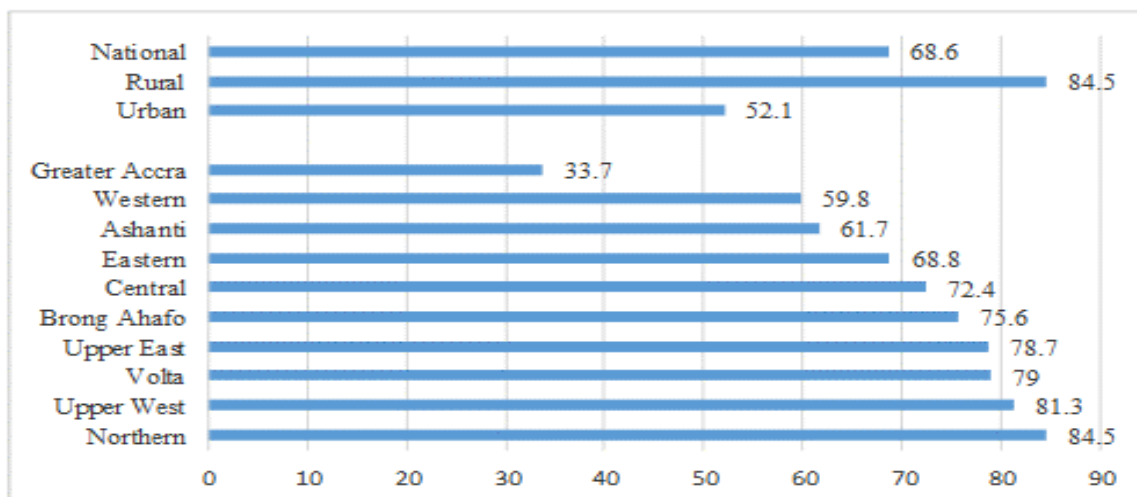


GSS, GLSS 6, 2014

Proportion of Workers in Vulnerable Employment

An important dimension of employment is the proportion of the employed population engaged in vulnerable employment. This by definition includes own account workers or contributing family workers, who usually have inadequate earnings and are often poor or risk falling into poverty. The 2013/2014 GLSS report estimated vulnerable employed persons to be about 68.7%. This implies that two out of three people in employment in the country are not engaged in decent work or are engaged in low-quality jobs (Figure 7.12). The rate is much higher in the rural areas (84.5%) than in urban areas (52.1%). It is also much higher in the three northern regions and the Volta Region than in the other six regions. The Greater Accra Region recorded the lowest rate of vulnerable employment of 33.7%, while the highest is in the Northern Region (84.5%).

Figure 7.12: Vulnerable Employment Rate (%) by Region and Residence, 2013



Source: GSS, GLSS 6, 2014

Number of New Jobs Created

Employment creation is a major developmental challenge in Ghana today. The government therefore considers job creation as a priority area in its development agenda. Lack of up-to-date labour market information makes it difficult to track the number, type and distribution of employment. However, data from the Labour Department and the various public sector job creation interventions indicated that 215,625 jobs were created in 2015 (Table 7.43).

Table 7.43: Number of Jobs Created by Public Sector Job Creation Interventions

Employment Programme/Agency:	Number of jobs
<u>Labor Department Placements</u>	
• Private employment Agencies	598
• Public Employment Centres	8,400
<u>Sub Total</u>	9,998
<u>Youth Employment Agency:</u>	
• Youth in security	5,000
• Youth in Sanitation	10,000
• Community Health Workers	15,500
• Community Education & Teaching Assistants	10,500
• Paid Internship	4,000
<u>Sub Total</u>	45,000
<u>Labour Intensive Public Works Employment</u>	160,627
Total	215,625

Source: MELR, 2015

Number and Proportion of Industrial Labour Disputes Settled

The number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled during the year provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of industrial harmony for enhanced productivity. In 2015, the number of recorded industrial labour disputes increased to 654 from 590 in 2014, while the proportion of disputes settled declined from 48.6% in 2014 to 46.8% in 2015 (Table 7.44).

Table 7.44: Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled, 2013 to 2015

	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015
Number of disputes	667	590	654
Number settled	303	287	306
Percent settled	45.4%	48.6%	46.8%

Source: National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015 to human capital development, employment and productivity:

- The National Employment Policy (NEP) was formally launched to provide the framework for harmonizing and coordinating employment activities across all sectors of the economy;
- To address the skills mismatch challenges to national development, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations collaborated with the Ministry of Education in rebranding TVET;
- The Skills Development Agencies namely, Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES) and Opportunity

Industrialization Centre, Ghana (OIC-G), trained 15,051 youth in various vocational trades;

- The Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) continued to train people in productivity and performance improvement techniques. In total 377 employees in both the private and public sectors were trained in management development skills to improve their productivity;
- A draft Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy Bill was revised and submitted to the Attorney General's Department for advice;
- A draft Labour-intensive Public Works (LiPW) Policy and Implementation Plan was also revised and submitted to Cabinet for approval;
- As part of the effort for establishing a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) district labour and research officers were trained in STATA analysis while a process commenced to procure a consultant to develop a framework for the LMIS and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan;
- The Labour Department conducted 196 establishment inspections to ensure the enforcement of the law on standards and regulations, in addition to facilitating the employment of 3,941 jobseekers, issuance of 15 collective bargaining certificates, and addressing 167 labour complaints;
- The Department of Factories Inspectorate inspected 1,633 registered factories, registered 345 new ones, conducted 67 safety and health talks and also conducted 42 industrial hygiene surveys;
- A Consultative Tripartite meeting organized as a follow up to the implementation of the recommendations of the Ho Forum on the Single Spine Pay Policy (SSPP); and
- The Fair Wages and Salaries Commission (FWSC) submitted migration report of the four remaining public institutions yet to be migrated onto the Single Spine Salary Structure (SSSS) to the Parliamentary Select Committees on Finance and Legal Affairs. The Commission negotiated and concluded agreement on Categories two and three allowances and the Base Pay on the SSSS for 2016.

7.2.6 Sports Development

Sports and recreation are increasingly becoming important national development tools for improving the health of the population, promoting the global image of the country, ensuring national integration and contributing to economic growth. The policy interventions outlined under the GSGDA II for sports development are 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 adopted for tracking progress towards the achievement of the stated objectives were:

- The contribution of sports to GDP;
- Number of local competitive sports events organized by Government;
- Number of competitive international sporting events attended; and
- Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed.

Though current data on the contribution of sports to the socio-economic development of the country are still not available, the impact of a number of sporting activities undertaken in 2015 is estimated to be high, through their direct and indirect (multiplier) effects. In 2015, the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with its partners organized 30 competitive local sporting events, five less than the previous year (35). At the international level, the Senior

National Football team (Black Stars) participated in the Orange African Cup of Nations Tournament held in Equatorial Guinea and placed second at the Tournament. The Black Satellites also placed third at the Under 20 Africa Cup of Nations Tournament held in Senegal. In addition to this, Ghana participated in the 2015 All Africa Games held in Congo Brazzaville. The total number of medals won from the various sporting events dropped from 75 in 2014 to 52 in 2015.

Ghana continues to have inadequate sports infrastructure across all the sporting disciplines and progress at addressing the issue has been slow. Assessment of progress shows that only five sports facilities were rehabilitated and one constructed in the past two years, including the rehabilitation of the Kpando sports stadium and the construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium which was 80% complete in 2015.

Table 7.45: Summary of Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2013-2014

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status 2015	Progress towards target
1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/ constructed	Construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued	4 (rehabilitated)	4	2 (1 rehabilitated and 1 constructed)	Target not achieved
2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Number of local competitions organized	38	35	>35	30	Target not achieved
4. Number of international competitions attended	23	20	>20	27	Target achieved
5. Number of medals won	74	75	40	52	Target achieved

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015 for sports development:

- the draft National Sports and College bills were completed and submitted to Cabinet and the Attorney-General's Department, for approval;
- The rehabilitation of Accra Sports Stadium, the National Sports College, and preparatory works for the construction of the Ho Sports Stadium commenced;
- The Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the private sector organised marathons in all the regional capitals except Greater Accra to promote and sensitize the public on the usefulness of mass sports and physical exercise;
- Prefeasibility studies commenced on the initiative to turn the National Sports College at Winneba into a centre of excellence by expanding the infrastructure stock through a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement; and
- The national teams participated in the badminton and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) Africa Zone III Championships in Nigeria, the cycling competitions in Togo and Benin, cricket championship in Benoni, South Africa, and judo championship in Côte d'Ivoire, among others, and won a total of eight trophies, two gold medals and one bronze.

7.2.7 Youth Development

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitutes 34.1% of Ghana's total population. The GSGDA II acknowledges the important role of the youth in national development and 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 2015 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. To monitor progress of implementation on youth-related interventions, the following indicators were adopted:

- The National Youth Policy fully implemented;
- Youth unemployment rate;
- Number of youth provided with employable skills;
- Number of youth benefiting from the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) Programme

National Youth Policy fully implemented

The National Youth Employment Policy was launched in 2010 to provide a framework for a youth development agenda. The implementation plan of the national youth policy was launched in January 2015 and spans the period 2014-2017. The plan was structured into four thematic areas, namely human development and technology, economic empowerment, youth participation in governance and leadership, and lastly culture, sports and national orientation. The implementation plan has nineteen priority areas arranged under the four thematic areas to bring policy focus to specific youth issue. A national policy oversight committee was constituted in August 2015 to bring coherence to the implementation of the national youth policy that is being implemented across different ministries and agencies.

Youth Unemployment rate

The 2013/14 GLSS report estimated the youth unemployment rate at 6.5% compared to the national average of 5.5% in 2013. The rate was higher in the urban areas (6.5%) than in the rural areas (4.3%) and higher for females (4.6%) than males (4.0%). It is noteworthy that these low rates do not take into account the large number of young people who are underemployed with a labour under-utilization rate of 42.6% recorded in the 2013/14 GLSS report.

Number of Youth provided with Employable Skills

One effective strategy for tackling youth unemployment in the country is to provide them with employable skills through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and informal apprenticeship training. In Ghana, the delivery of TVET is provided by over 767 institutions, including health care centres, Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills, GES technical institutes and National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI). In total, 46,528 persons were provided with technical and vocational training in 2015 by these institutions.

The National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP)

The National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP) was set up by the Government to give one-year apprenticeship training to the growing number of junior high school (JHS) graduates who could not access secondary or vocational technical education. The 2,000 apprentices were recruited and matched to master craft persons programmes under the supervision of COTVET. The objectives of NAP are to give employable skills to the youth, provide an alternative pathway leading to self-employment, and link informal sector apprenticeship to the formal TVET Institutions. During 2014/15, a database of Master Craft Persons (MCPs) was

developed with 600 MCPs and two thousand (2,000) apprentices were recruited and matched to master craft persons, representing 50% of the target set for year. In addition, data collection for purposes of restructuring the entire programme was initiated.

Number of youth benefitting from the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) programmes

The Youth Employment Agency was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower the youth to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. The Agency is mandated to support the youth (15-35 years) through skills training and internship modules to enable them acquire employment. In 2015, the Agency engaged 145,000 youth across the country under its youth employment modules.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2015 to youth development:

- The National Youth Policy and Action Plan which provides a framework for a systematic implementation of programmes and activities for youth development continued to be implemented in 2015;
- The draft National Youth Authority bill was completed and submitted to Cabinet for consideration;
- The National Youth Authority provided training for over 1,646 youth in the eleven Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes across the country; and
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development continued to provide technical and vocational training as well as equipment to unemployed youth for them to be self-employed.

7.2.8 Social development and social protection

Ghana has been implementing major social protection interventions to address poverty and vulnerability over the years. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme, the School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP). These interventions are complemented by broader programmes that have social protection elements such as education and health. However, certain population groups still suffer from multiple vulnerabilities due to chronic poverty.

The policy interventions in this policy area under GSGDA II were aimed at achieving the following: (i) developing a comprehensive social protection framework to harmonize the implementation of the various social protection initiatives; (ii) improving the targeting mechanism of social protection initiatives; (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:

- National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented;
- Single register for social protection activities established;
- Social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP;
- Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP; and
- Number of the aged with valid NHIS card.

A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented

The implementation of social protection initiatives in the country has been haphazard lacking a coherence framework for harmonization and leading to duplication of efforts. The development and implementation of a National Social Protection Policy were aimed at addressing these issues to ensure efficient utilization of available resources. In 2015, a draft national social protection policy, which was developed in 2014, was finally approved by Cabinet. In addition, a stakeholder consultation on a social protection bill was organized and the Bill was submitted to the Attorney-General for consideration.

Single register for Social Protection activities established

The availability of a single register for social protection activities in the country is key to improving the targeting of beneficiaries of social protection programmes. In 2015, progress was made in producing the single register with the establishment of a common targeting unit to be responsible for the collection and collating data on social protection activities and beneficiaries.

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 were not available in 2015, 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.

Table 7.46: Social Development and Social Protection, 2013-2015

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of Social Protection Policy	1. First Draft of Social Protection Policy has been developed and validated by consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs 2.Implementation Plan for SP developed	1.National Protection Policy 2.Social Protection Bill	1.Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet 2.Stakeholder consultation organized on Draft Bill and the Bill submitted to AG for consideration	Target achieved
2. Single register for social protection activities established	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	Cabinet approved a memo for National Targeting Unit to be established	National Targeting Unit established	A National Targeting Unit has been established and the Unit has started data collection.	Target achieved
3. Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP	90,000	89,919	150,000	146,074	Target not achieved
4. Social protection related expenditure as percentage of GDP	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. Number and percent of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card	381,511; 4.0%	380,157; 4.0%	NA	445,488; 4.0%	Significant progress

Source: MOGSP, Annual Report, 2015

Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP

The LEAP supports extremely poor households by providing cash transfers to them to cater for their basic needs. It also assists them to access other existing social services to help them leap out of extreme poverty and contribute to national development. In 2015, the number of extremely poor households that benefited from the programme almost doubled to 146,074 in 188 districts from 89,919 in 2014. However, the 2015 target of reaching 150,000 households was not achieved (Table 7.46). In addition, LEAP 1000 was launched to target poor households with pregnant women and children less than two years and recorded 6,124 beneficiary households in seven districts of the Northern and three districts in Upper East regions. An amount of GH¢3.9 million was also disbursed to support 10,274 households affected by the June 3, 2015 flood and fire disaster under the Emergency LEAP.

As a complement to LEAP, the Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) project provides temporary employment opportunities to poor, rural households during the agricultural off-season. The projects not only put cash in the hands of the poor, but also develop rural infrastructure such as feeder roads to lift the local economy. The LIPW project is operating in 49 districts across the country.

Number and proportion of the aged with active NHIS membership

To enhance their access to health care services, the aged (70 years and above) are exempted from paying premium under the NHIS. In 2015, the number of NHIS subscribers aged 70 years and over increased by 17.2% to 445,488 from 380,157 in 2014, while the proportion of their NHIS membership remained at 4%.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures were pursued in 2015 to address social development and social protection challenges:

- To ensure timely payment of benefits to LEAP beneficiary households, an electronic Leap Cash Transfer arrangement was introduced during the year;
- A draft Ghana School Feeding Programme Bill was completed and is ready for stakeholder consultation;
- To improve efficiency in the payment of catering services for the School Feeding Programme, E-Payment Service Providers were procured for Caterers; and
- To improve the general welfare of the aged, including the delivery of social services to the aged, the National Ageing Council was inaugurated and Ageing Bill drafted and finalized by the Attorney General's Department.

7.2.9 Child Development and Protection

The GSGDA II recognizes the importance of early childhood development as a critical factor in the long-term human capital formation of the country. It therefore outlined a number of interventions to be implemented to promote effective development of children and protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. The main indicators for monitoring progress in this policy area were:

- Incidence of child labour; and
- Reported cases of child abuse.

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. Data on incidence of child labour are currently not available, however data from the 2013/14 GLSS show that 21.8% of Ghanaian children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour. The proportion of male children in child labour was marginally higher (22.7%) than females (20.8%) and more prevalent in the rural areas (32.2%) compared to urban areas (12.4%). The rural savannah recorded the highest proportion of children (34.6%) engaged in child labour among the localities in Ghana.

Violence and abuse of children remains intractable problems in Ghana. Forms of violence/abuse include sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional/psychological abuse, neglect, forced labour and traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM). In Ghana, the Criminal Offences Act 1960 (Act 29) criminalizes all forms of child abuse with the Victim’s Support Units of the Police Service providing the focal points for complaints and counseling. In 2015, the number of reported cases of child abuse increased significantly by 34.4% to 15,252 from 11,345 in 2014. This result is worrying and efforts to reduce the incidence of child abuse needs to be strengthened in the coming years.

Table 7.47: Child Development and Protection

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour	NA	21.8%	NA	NA(Survey indicator)	Lack of data
2. Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged hazardous child labour	NA	11,345	< 11.345	15,252	Target not achieved

Source: MOGCSP, Annual Report, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to promote child development and protection:

- The Child and Family Welfare Policy and its Implementation Plan were completed and adopted during the year. The Policy is a landmark document that will promote the interest of children as well as addressing and preventing harm to them. It is founded on positive traditional values, principles and protective practices inherent in Ghanaian culture;
- A new National Steering Committee was inaugurated to coordinate implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy;
- A Justice for Children Policy submitted to Cabinet was approved;
- Shelter, care, counselling and education were provided by MOGCSP to 648 orphans and vulnerable children;
- About 70 managers of Residential Homes for children were trained in best practices for effective management of the children homes;
- Ghana’s 3rd, 4th and 5th Consolidated Reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which highlight strides made in addressing concerns of children in Ghana were submitted to the UN Committee in Geneva; and
- A draft Adoption and Foster Care Regulations was prepared and Central Adoption Authority established.

7.2.10 Disability

To accelerate the efforts towards integrating PWDs into the national development efforts, the policy interventions under the GSGDA II were aimed at achieving the following: 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 on the disability Act 715 and UNCRPD passed and implemented;
- Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs.

The persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 175) was passed in 2013 to improve the life of Persons with Disability (PWD) and enable them participate in national development. In 2015, drafting of a Legislative Instrument to support the Disability Act was completed. To complement the Legislative Instrument on Disability Act, the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) was also passed in 2015 and implementation commenced. The implementation of the UNCRPD is to promote, defend and reinforce the human rights of all persons with disability.

MMDAs are mandated by law to allocate 2% of their District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to support Persons with Disability (PWDs) to improve their living conditions and empower them to participate in national development. The National Council for Persons with Disability is responsible for the overall monitoring of the fund. Data on the amount of DAFC allocated to PWDs in 2015 are still not available for a comprehensive assessment to be made on this indicator. Concerted efforts should therefore be made to ensure availability of data on the indicator for subsequent APRs.

Table 7.48: Integrating PWDs in National Development, 2013-2015

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Legislative Instrument on the disability Act 715 and the UNCRPD passed and implemented	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 • Ratification of UNCRPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passage of Legislative Instrument (LI) • Implementation of UNCRPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 passed. • UNCRDP passes and implemented 	<p>Target achieved</p> <p>Target achieved</p>
2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOGCSP, Annual Report, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to promote the integration of PWDs in national development:

- MOGCSP in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority developed a draft Ghana Accessibility Standards in built environment with the objective of making the environment disability friendly;
- In line with the UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs, a proposal was developed for the amendment of the Persons with Disability Act (Act 715) 2006; and

- A draft Affirmative Action Plan on representation of PWDs in the district assemblies was developed and submitted to the Office of the President for consideration.

7.2.11 Population Management and Migration for Development

Proper Management of Ghana’s population, including migration is critical for ensuring and sustaining economic growth and overall national development. The policy objectives outlined in GSGDA II to drive population management and migration were aimed at: ensuring the integration of population variables into all aspects of development planning; reinforcing family planning as a priority in national development; promoting re-distribution of population between urban and rural areas; and optimizing the potential impact of migration.

The following indicators were used to monitor progress in this policy area:

- Population growth rate;
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods);
- Number and percentage of MDAs and Districts integrating population variables in their development plans; and
- Share of remittances in GDP

The estimated annual population growth rate of 2.5% falls short of the average annual growth rate target of 2.3% set for the medium term under GSGDA II (Table 7.46). The country’s current high population growth rate has been attributed, in part, to the relatively high fertility rate and declining mortality. Available data from the Performance Monitoring and Accountability Country Report recorded an improved Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in 2015 but still below the threshold for sustained fertility decline. The CPR increased from 22.4% in 2014 to 29.2% in 2015. Currently only 47% of the total demand for family planning is being met, with the highest demand among young women, rural women and those with primary or middle/JSS/JHS education. Meeting the unmet demand for family planning will not only improve the health and wellbeing of women, children and families but also increase CPR and ultimately support economic development.

A major objective under the GSGDA II is to ensure that, population variables are effectively integrated into the formulation, implementation and monitoring of all national and district development plans. Assessment of progress shows that, out of a sample of 75 District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP), 2014-2017 from MMDAs, 96% fully integrated population variables into their development plans (Table 7.49). However, there is the need for continuous training of the district planners to ensure better coverage.

Table 7.49: Population Management and Migration Indicators, 2013-2015

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Target 2015	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Population growth rate	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	Slow progress
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (any modern method)	20.7% (GDHS,2014)	22.4% (GFPCIP)	NA	29.2% (PMA2020, 2015)	Target achieved
3. Number of Districts and MDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	NA	96% of a sample of 75 DMTDPs integrated population variables	Lack of data
4. Share of remittances in GDP	3.8%	10.9%	NA	13.6% (BOG)	Significant progress

Source: GSS/NPC, 2015

NB: PMA 2020--Performance Monitoring Accountability (PMA) 2020, Country Reports 2015, BOG

Remittances compete with international aid as one of the largest financial inflows to developing countries. According to the *2016 World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook*, Ghana ranked second after Nigeria in the top 10 remittance receiving countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with total remittances of US\$2.0 billion and US\$2.8 billion respectively. The share of remittances in the country's GDP was estimated at 13.6% in 2015 compared with 10.9% in 2014.

7.2.12 Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

Generally, poverty is characterized by low income, malnutrition, ill health, illiteracy and insecurity, among others. The policies outlined under the GSGDA II to reduce poverty and income inequality were aimed at achieving the following: (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; and (vi) reducing poverty among women. The indicators prioritized to monitor progress in this policy area included:

- Incidence of poverty;
- Incidence of extreme poverty; and
- Income distribution index (Gini index)

Ghana achieved the MDG 1 goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in 2006, which made Ghana the first Sub-Saharan African country to achieve this MDG. Since then the country has continued to make significant progress in further reducing the incidence of poverty. Results of the 2013/14 GLSS6 showed that overall absolute poverty in Ghana reduced significantly from 31.9% in 2005/06 to 24.2% in 2013/14, whilst the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 16.5% to 8.4% over the same period. Although the recent gains in absolute and extreme poverty reductions extend to both rural and urban localities, gender of household head, and across all the regions, except Eastern Region, there is still a wide urban-rural poverty gap and the three northern regions (Northern, Upper West, and Upper East) remain the poorest areas in Ghana. The economic wellbeing of the female-headed households appears to have improved more than that of male-headed households (Table 7.47).

Despite improved economic growth, income inequality continued to increase. Gini Index, which is a measure of income inequality, has increased in the past seven years from 41.9 in 2005 to 42.3 in 2013/14 (Table 7.50). It has been observed that the gains in poverty reduction between 2005 and 2013 could have been even greater if the benefits of growth were distributed more equally.

Table 7.50: The Status of Poverty Indicators, by Region and Residence, 2005-2013

Indicator	2005	2013	% point Change 2006-2013
National	31.9	24.2	-7.7
Upper West	89.1	70.7	-18.4
Upper East	72.9	44.4	-28.5
Northern	55.7	50.4	-5.3
Western	22.9	20.9	-2.0
Central	23.4	18.8	-4.6
Gt. Accra	13.5	5.6	-7.9
Volta	37.3	33.8	-3.5
Eastern	17.8	21.7	3.9
Ashanti	24.0	14.8	-9.2
Brong Ahafo	34.0	27.8	-6.2
Male Head	34.9	25.9	-0.9
Female Head	22.1	19.1	-0.3

Indicator	2005	2013	% point Change 2006-2013		
	Rural	43.7	37.9	-5.8	
	Urban	12.4	10.6	-1.8	
Extreme poverty Incidence (%)	National	16.5	8.4	-8.1	
	Upper West	76.0	45.1	-30.9	
	Upper East	56.9	21.3	-35.6	
	Northern	36.1	22.1	-14.0	
	Western	6.8	5.5	-1.3	
	Central	7.6	6.8	-0.8	
	Gt. Accra	5.2	1.5	-3.7	
	Volta	13.3	9.0	-4.3	
	Eastern	5.8	6.0	0.2	
	Ashanti	9.8	2.9	-6.9	
	Brong Ahafo	13.7	6.6	-7.1	
		Rural	23.4	15.0	-8.4
	Urban	5.1	1.9	-3.2	
Income distribution index (Gini Index)	41.9	42.3	-		

Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

NB: 1. Extreme poverty is defined as those whose standard of living is insufficient to meet their daily nutritional requirement even if they devoted their entire consumption budget to food. The extreme poverty line was revised to GH¢792.02 in 2013.

2. The poverty line was defined as GH¢1,314 per adult per year in 2013.

3. 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

7.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 53.2% of the 62 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 19.4% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 27.4% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a more favourable situation than 2014, when 52.2% of the 62 indicators monitored in the thematic area either 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. Summary of specific policy recommendations based on the analysis of the performance of the indicators are as follows:

7.3.1 Education

- Although improving, the gap between national enrolment in basic schools and that of deprived districts persists. To improve the delivery of education in the deprived areas, efforts aimed at replacing dilapidated physical infrastructure with permanent ones need to be intensified.
- The report shows that gender parity has already been achieved at the KG and primary levels of basic education, while the national primary completion rate has almost reached 100%. At the JHS level, however, parity is yet to be achieved and the completion rate is currently 73.5%. There is therefore the need to focus interventions on achieving parity at this level as well as ensuring that students enrolled in JHS do not drop out. This is key to attaining universal basic education.
- An important finding of the assessment is the low proportions of primary school pupils achieving proficiency in mathematics and English. This highlights the urgent need to pay attention to issues of quality education as efforts are made to expand access.

- Gender disparity in educational achievements at both JHS (BECE) and SHS (WASSCE) were noted in the report. The various interventions currently being implemented to address the issue such as the Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success (PASS) need to be strengthened and accelerated.
- The report shows that only 2,000 schools are currently practicing inclusive education. There is therefore the need to develop and implement an inclusive education policy aimed at extending inclusive practices to progressively cover all schools in the country.

7.3.2 Health

- The utilization of health services as measured by OPD attendance per capita has been declining since 2013. The reasons for the falling OPD attendance are not clear and need to be investigated and appropriate measures implemented to address the issue.
- Deliveries by skilled personnel declined both nationally and in the regions except Upper West Region during this assessment period. There is therefore the need to deploy more midwives to CHPS zones where they are needed most. In addition, the regions should be provided with adequate resources to train and retain midwives.
- Although improving, variations in the regional distribution of doctors and nurses persist. Efforts at ensuring equitable distribution of these key health professionals need to be strengthened and accelerated.
- The proportion of premium paying active members (informal members) of the NHIS has been declining since 2013. The National Insurance Authority should develop strategies to increase the registration of new members to the scheme as well as maintaining exiting ones. This is to ensure the financial sustainability of the scheme.

7.3.3 HIV/AIDS

- The national median HIV prevalence, which has seen a relative decline over the past three years increased during the year. HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment interventions therefore need to be intensified in the coming years.

7.3.4 Nutrition

- Ghana continued to make considerable progress towards reducing child malnutrition. However, obesity among the adult population is becoming the new health sector concern. The interventions introduced to bring about improvements in nutritional status should be sustained. These include the establishment of child welfare clinics to monitor children at risk of malnutrition and provide nutrition education at the community level. Meanwhile a strategy should be developed to reverse the emerging trends in adult obesity.

7.3.5 Human Capital Development, Productivity and Employment

- The report indicated that majority of the employed population in Ghana is engaged in vulnerable employment. Given the link between vulnerable employment and poverty, there is the need to make the creation of decent jobs a key strategy in the country's poverty reduction agenda.
- There is lack of institutional capacity to measure and produce data on productivity in the economy. It is recommended that labour agencies and industry collaborate to produce guidelines for productivity measurement across all sectors of the economy.
- Lack of a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) has compromised the production of data to track the number of new jobs created in the economy. It is recommended that a National Labour and Employment Survey be conducted to provide baseline data as an input to the LMIS as soon as practicable.

7.3.6 Sports Development

- Lack of adequate and quality sports facilities continue to challenge the development of sports in Ghana. Efforts at the construction and rehabilitation of sports facilities across the country need to be accelerated.
- Information on the contribution of sports to GDP has not been available in the various rounds of the APR. The Ministry of Youth and Sports should collaborate with relevant MDAs such as the Ghana Statistical Service and the Ministry of Finance to provide an estimate of this important indicator.

7.3.7 Youth Development

- Youth unemployment continued to be a major threat to Ghana's development, with significant unemployment rate in urban centres and among women. It is therefore important to accelerate the implementation of interventions outlined under the youth employment programmes to reverse the current trends. Other complementary interventions to expand the growth of the economy should be given priority attention to create more jobs for the youth.

7.3.8 Social Development and Social Protection

- Efforts should be made to estimate the proportion of budgetary resources allocated to social intervention so that it can be reported on in subsequent APRs.

7.2.9 Child Development and Protection

- The report indicated that the number of reported cases of child abuse increased significantly during the assessment period. The implementation of the Child and Family Welfare Policy and other child protection interventions should be intensified in the coming years.

7.2.10 Disability

- Data on the amount of DAFC allocated to PWDs continued not to be available for effective assessment of progress. Concerted efforts should therefore be made to ensure availability of data on the indicator for subsequent APRs. In addition, the current effort initiated by MOGCSP to integrate PWDs in the district assembly process should be accelerated.

7.3.11 Population Management and Migration

- Although the contraceptive prevalence rate has improved, only 47% of the potential demand for family planning is currently being met. Efforts at promoting family planning uptake needs to be intensified so as to reduce the current high population growth rate to a level consistent with the pace of national development.
- It was noted in the report that the share of remittances to the country's GDP has been growing over the years. There is therefore a case for developing and implementing a coherent labor migration policy to maximize the benefits of remittances in nation building.

7.2.12 Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

- Although there has been a significant increase in economic growth and reduction in poverty over the past few years, income inequalities continued to increase. It has been estimated that the gains in poverty reduction between 2005 and 2013 could have been increased by 8.8 percentage points if the benefits of growth were distributed more equally. Efforts to arrest and reduce the widening income inequality therefore need to be strengthened to make the concept of shared growth a reality.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The return to representative government in 1992 has contributed significantly to the growth of democracy in Ghana. The Fourth Republic has proven to be the most stable and longest due largely to open administration, growing citizen confidence in the rule of law and accountable and responsive governance. GSGDA II has set a number of policy objectives that are aimed at sustaining these gains. In 2015, government implemented results-oriented programmes and projects in the following areas of policy focus:

- Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform;
- Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation;
- Reducing Inequality through Creation of Special Development Areas;
- Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management;
- Promoting Public Sector Reforms;
- Enhancing Development Communications;
- Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment;
- Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes;
- Enhancing Rule of Law and Access to Justice;
- Ensuring Public Safety and Security;
- Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements;
- Promoting National Culture for Development;
- Enhancing International Relations for Development; and
- Promoting Evidence-based Decision Making

8.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2015

The following section presents a review of the progress made in 2015 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 2015 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives:

- Improved balance among arms of government, governance institutions and their functioning;
- Enhanced platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improved responsiveness by governance institutions;
- Ensure inclusive and equitable political system;
- Improved 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 in budgetary resources to Parliament;
- Level of CSOs engagement in policy formulation and development process;
- National Economic Forum organised;
- Operational election fund established; and
- Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organized.

i. The Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution

The work of the Constitution Review Implementation Committee (CRIC) which 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 was further advanced in 2015.

In 2015, a seven-member panel of the Supreme Court, chaired by Chief Justice Georgina Wood, was constituted to adjudicate on the suit filed by a US-based Ghanaian professor seeking to nullify the constitution review process being undertaken by CRIC. The panel dismissed the case by a 5-2 decision paving way for Parliament to proceed with the revision of the constitutional provisions (both the entrenched and non-entrenched provisions) and subsequently approve them. The final stage of the amendment process is approval of the entrenched clauses by a referendum.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	Baseline data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Targets	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution	The Non-entrenched Bills were submitted to the Attorney General who was supposed to process and submit them to the speaker of Parliament	Speaker of Parliament transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill from the Executive	Revised constitutional provisions considered and approved by Parliament and entrenched provisions subjected to referendum	Entrenched constitutional provision revised and approved by Parliament	Target not achieved
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	Total no. of Sittings - 370 Bills passed into law - 4 L.I - 2 International agreements - 68 Committee reports - 144	NA	Total no. of Sittings - 310 Bills passed into law - 19 L.I. - NA International agreements - 11 Committee Reports - 183	Steady progress
3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation: GH¢109.29m Actual Release: 65%	Allocation: GH¢178.54 mn Actual Release: 44%	NA	Appropriation: GH¢189.2 mn Actual release: 85.9%	Steady progress

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2015

ii. Strengthening Parliament

The contribution of Parliament to deepening and sustaining the country's democratic growth in the Fourth Republic is realised through effective and efficient discharge of its mandate as defined in the 1992 Constitution. Its responsibilities are largely to make laws and exercise oversight of executive decisions and actions. The performance of Parliament is judged by how well it executes these functions and the ultimately impact on democratic governance. Most of the work of Parliament takes place in Committee and Plenary sittings. Though the number of sittings of the Standing Committees of Parliament were 16% fewer than in 2014, more reports were considered at the committee level in 2015 than in 2014. In total, 183 committee reports were issued and presented to the plenary for discussions, representing a 21.3% increase over the 2014 situation. There were also 106 Plenary Sittings in 2015 compared to 93 in 2014, which led to the passage of 19 bills into law compared to four in 2014, in addition to ratification of 11 international agreements (Table 8.2). In the exercise of its oversight function over the Executive, Parliament also passed the 2015 Budget Appropriation Bill for Government Business, and undertook six monitoring visits to ascertain progress of work on key programmes and projects it approved in the 2015 National Budget.

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business, 2014-2015

BILLS/PAPERS	No. of Parliamentary Activities	
	2014	2015
Bills passed	4	19
Legislative Instruments	2	-
International Agreements passed	68	11
Committee Reports	144	183
Other papers	-	-
Motions	-	-
Resolutions	-	-
Questions	183	181
Statements	61	
Committee Sittings	370	310
Plenary Sittings	93	106

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2015

In order to ensure resource parity among the different arms of Government, and to position Parliament to perform effectively its oversight function, budgetary resources allocated to Parliament continued to improve. In 2015, a total of GH¢189.1 million was appropriated to Parliament for its work, out of which 85.9% was released. The amount released was almost double the 44% released in 2014. It is important to note that the original appropriated budget for Parliament in 2015 was increased to GH¢189.1 million from GH¢185.2 million through budget revision, a demonstration of Executive commitment to assist Parliament discharge its functions.

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.

A review of the 2015 budgetary allocation to the IGIs shows that the EC received 100% of its approved budget, NCCE received an additional 3.2% over its approved budget and the rest recorded shortfalls in their approved budgets. Furthermore, with the exception of the NCCE which recorded a marginal increase of 1.2% in the 2015 allocation over that of 2014, the rest recorded shortfalls in their approved budget. The 63.5% decline in the allocation to the EC in 2015 is as a result of the exclusion of a one-off expenditure in 2014 related to the District Assemblies elections. The data show that NMC remains severely underfunded, as is the case of CHRAJ. The latter recorded a shortfall of almost a quarter of its approved budget release in 2015. This is however a better outturn than the almost 90% decline in budgetary releases in 2014.

Table 8.3: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2014-2015

IGIs	2014 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2014 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)	2015 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2015 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Variance in Budget approved (%)
EC	138.22	138.22	0	36.45	36.45	0
CHRAJ	24.43	2.58	-89.4	32.26	24.42	-24.3
JS	192.19	132.51	-31.1	199.58	144.29	-27.7
NCCE	26.98	28.03	3.75	27.49	28.36	3.2
NMC	4.11	1.11	-72.9	2.89	1.99	-31.1

Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE, 2015

iv. Establishment of Election Fund

The ability of an election management body to deliver successful, free and fair elections is determined to a large extent by its access to adequate and timely resources. To generate confidence in the electoral process, sufficient resources should be available for continuous enrolment of eligible voters, procurement or rehabilitation of registration and election equipment, purchase of vehicles and devices and building capacity of electoral officers.

A consensus has thus been built around the establishment of an election fund which, in addition to providing the Electoral Commission access to timely and adequate financial resources, could also serve as a source of funding for political parties. The agreement reached at the stakeholder's conference in 2012 among civil society organisations and state institutions advocating for the passage of a Public Financing of Political Parties Bill is yet to be concretised. The effort by the civil society, think tank, IEA to draft the bill has stalled. It was anticipated that the draft bill would be completed on time for passage by Parliament before the general elections in 2016, however the current fiscal challenges of the country has made it difficult to proceed as envisaged. The existing fiscal regime in Ghana is encumbered by a number of statutory funds and has led to the contraction of the fiscal space for effective public financial management. The proposal is to review all existing statutory funds, with the view to streamlining them for effective budgetary resource management.

Table 8.4: Funding for Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status 2015	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢000) %Chg</u> 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%	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢000) % Chg.</u> EC (GH¢138,220) 122% CHRAJ (GH¢12,580) 1.0% NCCE (GH¢28,030) 8.1% JS (GH¢132,510) -4.2% NMC (GH¢1,110) -0.5%	NA NA 33.6% 30% 70.0%	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢000) % Chg.</u> EC (GH¢36,450) -73.6% CHRAJ (GH¢24,420) 94% NCCE (GH¢28,360) 1.2% JS (GH¢144,290) 8.9% NMC (GH¢1,990) 7.9%	Target not achieved
2. Establishment of an Election Fund	Drafting of Bill commenced by IEA	Bill still under preparation	NA	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	Slow progress
3. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	3	NA	6	Steady progress

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC & EOCO, 2015

v. Inter-Party Advisory Committee

The Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) established by the Electoral Commission in 1994 to build a cordial working relationship with the registered political parties for purposes of achieving trust and confidence in the electoral process in Ghana continued to work in 2015. It served as a platform for EC to meet regularly with representatives of political parties as well as donors that support the electoral process, to decide jointly on major policy directions and electoral reform matters that enhance the conduct of free and fair elections. The IPAC meetings were conducted in an open and participatory manner and have led to several reforms over the years such as introduction of photo identity cards, provision of transparent ballot boxes, holding of presidential and parliamentary elections on the same day, introduction of the biometric registration of eligible voters and the cleaning of the voters' register. IPAC has also helped to bring about systematic 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. These reforms have been generally accepted by the Ghanaian electorate as key ingredients for promoting the growth of democratic practice.

In 2015, the EC set up a multi-stakeholder Electoral Reforms Committee to review and advise on the recommendations of the Supreme Court. The Committee submitted its report containing recommendations on extension of the period of notice for voter registration from 14 to 21 days, publication of the Electoral Calendar as a guide to political parties and other stakeholders in their preparations towards the 2016 elections, publication of the list of Polling Stations on EC's website, changing of the date for Presidential and Parliamentary elections in an election year from December 7 to November 7 to allow for sufficient time between elections and the handover for an outgoing executive government to properly wind up matters of state and requesting Parliament to amend Article 112 (4) of the Constitution to make the change possible.

The Commission also successfully addressed the petition submitted by the New Patriotic Party for the replacement of the Electoral Register used for the 2012 elections. The IPAC mechanism was instrumental in addressing those concerns. In all, there were six (6) IPAC meetings with the political parties to discuss emerging issues related to the electoral process.

vi. Enhance Platform for CSO Engagement in the Development Process

To promote inclusiveness and ownership of the policy formulation, implementation and monitoring process at the national level, opportunities continued to be 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 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)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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 and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs, think thanks, etc. participated in preparing annual progress reports	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and validation meetings for the preparation of 2014 Annual Progress Report	Target achieved
	GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	- Some CSOs participated in SWG meetings -CSOs participated in the MDDBS forum	CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDDBS review monitoring report on national development plans	CSOs continued to participate in the existing SWGs meetings. No MDDBS meetings were held in 2015.	Target achieved
2. National Economic Forum organised	NA	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	1	0	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC and Office of the President, 2015

The annual meetings of the government and its development partners to review progress towards the achievement of agreed set of targets under bilateral and multilateral agreements continue to provide opportunities for CSOs to engage with high-level policy making. The “Home-grown” policies that emerged from the Senchi Consensus in 2014 in which a wide range of civil society organisations participated, served as the framework for the implementation of the International Monetary Fund’s 3-Year Extended Credit Facility (ECF). 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. For instance, CSOs and private sector representatives served on the Eminent Persons Committee set up by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to operationalise the recommendations from the Forum on High Cost of Credit, as well as on the Technical Committee to develop the action plan for the National Export Strategy (NES). In addition, CSOs and private sector representatives

continued to serve on the various Ministerial Advisory Boards and statutory committees such as the Local Content Committee of the Petroleum Sector.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2015 to strengthen the practice of democracy:

Strengthening Parliament

- Parliament completed refurbishment and inaugurated the Job 600 facility, to provide Members of Parliament with offices and secretariats to facilitate their work;
- The Parliamentary Service Board approved the concept of establishing a Parliamentary Training Institute and set-up a Steering Committee; and
- To enable Members of Parliament, interact with their constituencies, Parliament created Technology Platforms that are being utilized by 105 MPs.

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions

National Media Commission (NMC):

- NMC developed a draft Constitutional Instrument on Content Authorization which seeks to regulate the content of the electronic media especially television when Ghana migrates onto the digital platform;
- NMC in consultation with the President reconstituted the governing boards of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), Graphic Communications Group Limited, the New Times Corporation and the Ghana News Agency (GNA);
- NMC contributed to the passage of the Broadcasting law, as well as to the passing into law of the subsidiary legislation which further clarified the operational strategies and approaches of the NMC's work; and
- Parliament of Ghana passed the Content Regulation Instrument, LI 2224 to aid the work of the National Media Commission. The implementation of the Act was suspended due to a court challenge by GIBA.

National Commission for Civil Education (NCCE):

- NCCE organised over 7,000 stakeholder meetings across the country and produced animations in two languages and a radio jingle in six languages among others, aimed at sensitizing the public;
- NCCE organized the second and third editions of the NCCE dialogue series and launched reports on "Assessing the Effectiveness of Ghana's Parliament" and "Assessing the effectiveness of District Assemblies in Ghana's Democracy";
- As part of the Annual Constitution Week, NCCE organised the 2015 Citizenship Week. The week was observed in 6,000 basic schools, 10 regional and the 216 MMDAs Offices nationwide; and
- NCCE organised 13,951 stakeholders' meetings, focus group discussions, cinema shows, radio & television discussions and community durbars across the country towards the 2016 general elections.

Electoral Commission (EC):

- EC conducted the District Assembly and Unit Committee elections in all 216 MMDAs as well as one by-election in Talensi, using the two Biometric Verification Devices (BVDs) per polling station policy;

- EC continued to expand and maintain its VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) Wide Area Network nationwide in preparation towards the Continuous Voters Registration exercise. The expansion of this VSAT equipment significantly enhanced the EC's voter management system; and
- EC conducted a 10-day limited voter registration exercise in all the 6,156 electoral areas across the country, as part of measures for updating the voter's register for the 2015 District Assembly Elections.

Judicial Service (JS)

- The construction of a 42 Court Complex located at the Victoriaborg was completed. All courts located at the Cocoa Affairs premises and other locations under poor conditions were relocated to the commercial and specialized court houses; and
- The Judicial Service under the ADR programme, mediated and settled successfully 1,047 out of a targeted 4,321 cases. Ten new courts were connected to ADR and training for 26 Mediators from selected circuit and district courts was conducted.

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

- CHRAJ conducted 719 public education programmes on human rights in communities and schools;
- CHRAJ conducted 379 public education programmes to enable citizens demand better service delivery from duty bearers and trained 125 members of staff on Ombudsman investigations (Panel Hearings);
- In compliance with the Conduct of Public Officers' Law, CHRAJ initiated a process to enforce the law and assist MDAs and MMDAs to develop internal Codes of Conduct for their staff;
- To strengthen CHRAJ's protection mechanisms of the vulnerable in the regions and districts, CHRAJ trained regional and district directors on the web-based discrimination reporting system and its privacy and confidentiality policy;
- As part of monitoring the "Obligation of the State" under international human rights, treaties and conventions, CHRAJ completed the mapping of institutions, agencies and organisations involved in child protection nationwide;
- In collaboration with the Public Services Commission, CHRAJ organised a training programme on ethics and integrity for Public Officers' from 35 selected MDAs; and
- Thirty-seven (37) Members of Parliament and selected staff of Parliament were engaged on the Code of Conduct of Public Officers' Bill, 2013.

8.2.2. Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The policy interventions implemented in this focus area were aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- 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 receipts;
- Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget; and

- Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government

Status of Selected Indicators

Promoting popular participation in the governance of the country, especially at the local level is at the heart of the decentralization programme in Ghana. The decentralised system designates MMDAs as the basic planning unit and put the responsibility of developing the country at the local level in their hands. To consolidate the gains made in administrative and political decentralisation, efforts continued to be made to improve transfer of fiscal resources to the local authorities within the framework of fiscal decentralisation. Assigning fiscal decision-making authority to local governments ensures effective and efficient utilisation of financial resources accruing to the MMDAs.

To assess improvements in fiscal decision-making authority of MMDAs, as well as their financial capacity to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level, changes in the share of MMDAs' total revenue in national revenue were monitored. The outturn shows that total revenue available to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 19.7% from GH¢1,009.33 million in 2014 to GH¢1,256.42 million in 2015. This constitutes 3.92% of total government receipts in 2015, compared to 4.08% in 2014. This implies that the relative share of resources available at the MMDAs level to implement their activities declined in 2015 compared to an increase in 2014 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,009.373 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢24,745.46 mn % Share: 4.08%	≥3.4%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,256.42 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢32,040.4 mn % Share: 3.92%	Target achieved
2. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢300.820 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: Gh¢18,732.1 mn - % Share: 1.6% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢521.208 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢23,931.32 mn - % Share: 2.8% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	≥1.6% 7.5%	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢656.9 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢29,351.65 mn - % Share: 2.24% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Target achieved
3. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	- Total # MMDA employees: 33,136 - Total # personnel on Govt payroll = 509,783 - MMDA share = 6.5	- Total no. MMDA employees: 36,057 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share: 7.3%	≥8.8%	- Total no. MMDA employees: 37,319 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 566,636 - MMDA share: 6.6%	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD, LGSS & MOF, 2015

The transfer of resources from the centre to the sub-national level continued to be relatively low as total Central Government transfers, including the DACF, DDF and GOG transfers as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants, constituted 2.24% in 2015 compared to 2.8% in 2014. 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 transfers of more personnel from decentralized agencies to the MMDAs. The total number of employees of MMDAs was estimated at 37,319 in 2015 compared to 36,057 in 2014. In relative terms however, it represents 6.6% of the total number of personnel on Government payroll compared to 7.3% in 2014 and the target of, at least 8.8% set in the GSGDA II for 2015. This

implies that the relative share of personnel at the MMDAs level declined in 2015 compared to an increase in 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 2015:

- The Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) continued to carry out their mandate to ensure peace, effective and efficient implementation of government policies and programmes. In collaboration with their respective Regional Security Councils (REGSEC), monthly and emergency meetings were held to address chieftaincy disputes, chain saw lumbering, armed robbery and the menace of Fulani herdsmen;
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) conducted the performance assessment of MMDAs and approved the results and allocation of 2013 funds under the Functional and Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT);
- The MLGRD developed guidelines for Assets Management and Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for MMDAs; and
- The MLGRD through the Department of Community Development trained about 2,900 youth in technical and vocational skills. In addition, 69 Community Educators were trained to provide technical backstopping to MMDAs in community and youth skills development programmes.

**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 potential of contiguous areas for long-term development of the country, new special purpose vehicles were proposed to be implemented under the 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 Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM) and Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), these special development areas are expected to contribute to equitable development of the country. In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established; and
- 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 the Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Progress made so far is limited to the initial phase of developing concept note and initial consultations with the traditional Authorities and people in affected region in 2014.

The existing special purpose vehicles including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA, continued to be strengthened. In 2015, Government completed negotiations for the release of funds under Compact II for MiDA. The prime focus of the facility is to make Ghana self-sufficient in energy generation. It is also envisaged to transform Ghana into a net exporter of energy to

neighbouring countries in the West Africa sub-region and beyond. An initiative commenced in 2015 to restructure the work of SADA to serve as a vehicle for leveraging private sector investment into the SADA zone. These included the development of a Master plan for the SADA zone; prepare a legislative instrument for SADA; and prepare an agriculture investment plan for the SADA zone. Similarly, a process was commenced in 2015 to restructure CEDECOM to position it to bring about socio-economic transformation in the Central Region.

Table 8.7: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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 (WCDA) is still on-going	0 Progress so far limited to preparation of concept note on WCDA and initial consultations with the traditional authority	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¢23.3mn (GoG) SADA = GH¢22.726 mn CEDECOM = GH¢7.419 mn	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA = NA CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	NA	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA = GH¢15.295.14mn CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	Steady progress

Source: SADA, OoP, MOF, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific activities were implemented in 2015 to ensure that the interventions under the special purpose development initiatives were effectively implemented:

- SADA initiated a process of remodelling Tamale metropolis and Buipe with the support of a Singaporean firm. The purpose is to make Tamale a model city and fit for its strategic location as a multi-modal international transport hub, the fastest growing city in the ECOWAS region and the gateway to the Sahel, North Africa and the Middle East;
- Buipe is being modelled as a major inland port and the final destination of bulk cargo transported through the Volta Lake for the landlocked countries. The modelling will position it as a port city, an industrial park and possibly a science park;
- SADA initiated an innovative Land Trust concept to aid the orderly acquisition of land for both urban and rural investments. The Land Trust Concept seeks to encourage communities and landowners to establish legally binding Trusts to oversee the disposal of land and secure multiple interests in land. It will also encourage voluntary ceding of land in exchange for equity and such measure;
- SADA collaborated with the MOH and MOE to map the gaps in infrastructure and human resources. SADA initiated a process of establishing a Development Finance institution to mobilise long-term capital to support investments in the difficult economic environment of the area;
- SADA initiated a process of preparing a Legislative Instrument (LI) to back the Act 2010, Act 805 establishing it;
- CEDECOM commenced work on the construction of a nursery as part of a Community market project at Bisease, refurbished Swedru SHS Assembly Hall and Library as well as completed Phase 1 of the rehabilitation works on the Agona Swedru Sports Stadium;

- CEDECOM continued work on 32 CHPS Compounds across the Region, and completed work on eight ICT Centres in selected districts in the Central Region;
- CEDECOM continue work on its social intervention programmes to facilitate the growth and development of the Central Region, including collaboration with Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) to train exporters in the Central Region in product development; and
- The implementation of the six projects under the Millennium Challenge Compact progressed steadily. Under the Ghana Power Compact, a Transaction Advisor was engaged to advise the Government on the ECG private sector participation activity.

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, completed the development of two LIs in 2014, to give effect to the NDPC Act 1994, Act 479 and the Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The LI on NDPC Act 1994, Act 480 was enacted by Parliament in 2015 with the NDPC Act 1994, Act 479, awaiting maturity for enactment (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Public Policy Development and Management

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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	Draft LIs revised	LI laid before Parliament and enacted	NDPC (System) Regulations (L.I. 2232) on Act 480 enacted	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	Concept note and roadmap approved by Commission Road map approved by the Commission	Launch of LTNDP at all levels	National launch and Regional Consultations held with stakeholders	Target achieved

Source: NDPC, 2015

The NDPC in response to the popular demand for a Long-Term National Development Plan which will be binding on successive governments, began extensive consultations in 2015 with former Presidents of Ghana, Parliament, Chiefs, Political Parties and other strategic institutions to explain the need, nature, duration and the mandate for the preparation of the Plan. The Commission formally launched the process for the preparation of the Long-Term National Development Plan on August 4, 2015, and organised stakeholder consultations in each region to solicit the views of citizens on the Plan.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2015 to ensure efficient public policy development and management:

- NDPC launched the Long-Term National Development Plan and undertook extensive consultations across the country on the future Ghanaians want;
- NDPC monitored the implementation of strategies to achieve the policy objectives in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II and reported progress on the core national indicators in the 2014 Annual Progress Report (APR). It further monitored and launched the final report of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended this year;
- NDPC carried out a citizens' assessment on the capitation grant. The final report was launched and disseminated in all regional capitals across the country;
- NDPC hosted the high level inter-Ministerial Committee meetings to coordinate Ghana's position on the inter-governmental negotiations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its subsequent adoption at the UN General Assembly in September, 2015; and
- NDPC reviewed 170 out of 216 MMDAs Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and all the Sector Medium Term Development Plans. It also collaborated with the Ministry of Finance in the preparation of a 2016-2018 Budget to ensure that MDAs budgets are linked to GSGDA II.

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 policy area in 2015 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 for the development of a comprehensive Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) of all public service employees continued in 2015. The aim for this initiative is to strengthen controls around entrance, exit, promotions and positions across the various service groups. In 2015, the HRMIS was activated with the human resource data of six out of the nine pilot MDAs, namely the Public Services Commission,

Office of the Head of Civil service, Local Government Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Prisons Service and Ghana Statistical Service. Meanwhile the Public Services Commission (PSC) completed work on the development of a comprehensive human resource management (HRM) policy framework and manual for the Public Services. The Commission conducted the first in the series of training on the HRM policy framework and manual for 55 human resource management practitioners in the Public Service, in addition to organizing sensitization and training programmes for the board and senior management personnel of the Ghana Revenue Authority, Ghana Education Service Council, and Nursing and Midwifery Council Board.

Data continued not to be available on public perception of service delivery and productivity. However, the PSC continued to introduce interventions aimed at enhancing the capacity of the public service to deliver effectively on their mandate, including conducting the first phase of the human resource (HR) audit of 10 selected public service organizations, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Controller and Accountant General’s Department. The HR audit is part of the on-going HRMIS initiative, and is aimed at providing accurate data for the determination of positions in the management module of the HRMIS. In addition, the OHCS as part of efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public services, conducted an evaluation of the performance of 26 Chief Directors who signed agreements in 2014.

Table 8.9: Public Sector Reform

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System established	- HRMIS Requirement Analysis - Selection of pilot MDAs - Sensitisation of pilot MDAs	70% of data of the nine pilot MDAs captured and validated in the HRMIS	100% of data of the nine pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	100% of data of six out of the nine pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	Target not achieved
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)	(Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	NA	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	Steady progress

Source: PSC & OHCS, 2015

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2015 to ensure public sector reforms:

- Following the approval of the human resource policy framework and manual by Cabinet, over 800 copies were distributed to public service organisations;
- PSC organized a training of trainers’ course in the new performance management system for 471 HRM directors, managers and staff from 10 agencies to enable them train other staff of their respective organisations in the use of the system;
- PSC conducted a User Acceptance Test (UAT) for the three HR functionalities, namely establishment management, employee profile and employee cost management;
- PSC initiated the process to produce the maiden edition of the State of the Public Service Report (SoPSR) to provide evidence-based and comprehensive information on the state of the public service to the Government and other relevant stakeholders;
- The Office of Head of Civil Service (OHCS) facilitated the signing of 204 performance agreements between Chief Directors and their key officers, and rolled out

the new staff performance appraisal instrument to all ministries to facilitate the achievement of sector goals. In addition, the 2014 edition of the Annual Performance Report (APR) was prepared and 200 copies distributed to the Office of the President, MDAs and other key stakeholders;

- In line with the training and development policy of the Ghana Civil Service, orientation programmes were organised for 120 newly appointed officers, whilst 843 civil servants were trained at the OHCS Training Schools;
- The Management Services Department (MSD) supported the restructuring of seven MDAs, revised organizational manuals for nine MDAs and developed schemes of service for six institutions to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of their mandates;
- The Public Records and Archives Department (PRAAD) restructured five records centres, decongested three records offices in MDAs and provided training for 80 officers of the records class to enhance effective records management;
- The Procurement and Supply Chain Management Department (PSCMD) trained 30 officers in procurement planning to provide relevant contemporary professional development and facilitate the adherence to ethical standards in procurement and supply chain management;
- The Internal Audit Agency reviewed 518 internal audit reports, in collaboration with the Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD), and conducted head counts of selected MDAs in the Greater Accra Region with 30,231 employees in 653 management units verified;
- The PSC trained 680 staff of 11 public service organizations (PSOs) in the use of the new performance management instrument; and
- In accordance with PSC's mandate to provide guidelines for effective recruitment, career development and progression, staff motivation and effective service delivery, the Commission facilitated workshops for the review and/or development of organisational structures and Schemes of Service for 13 PSOs. Four schemes of service were approved by the Commission for the Student Loans Trust Fund (SLTF), Law Reform Commission, Forestry Commission and the Fisheries Commission.

8.2.6 Enhancing Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2015 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 policy area the following indicators were adopted:

- Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index - PFI);
- Number of National Policy Dialogues; and
- Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system

Status of Selected Indicators:

Access to information plays an essential role in the development of democratic governance in Ghana. In this regard, Article 162 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

guarantees the freedom and independence of the media in Ghana. Consequently, media pluralism continued to thrive in Ghana and the media continued to execute its watchdog role over the three arms of government (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary). This is critical to ensure transparency and accountability in governance and bring about cohesion, national integration and development.

Ghana continued to record significant success in the promotion of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. It recorded improvement in the 2015 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 five places from 27 in 2014 to 22 in 2015 out of 180 countries. Ghana's position was better than the position of the United Kingdom (34), South Africa (39), France (38) and United States of America (49), which are perceived to have strong pro-freedom-of-information policies. Ghana, however, remained Africa's second-ranked media-friendly country after Namibia (17) (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Enhancing Development Communication

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Level of press Freedom (Press Freedom Index-PFI)	30 th	27 th	<30 th	22 nd	Target achieved
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	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 16 Press Conferences:19 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 10 National Policy Fair: 0	>21 >6 10 >45 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 13 Press Conferences: 85 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 2 National Policy Fair: 0	Steady progress
3. Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system	237	237	300	504	Target achieved

Source: NMC & MOC, 2015

Government continued to implement the policy of open government, through the sharing of information about the operations of MDAs and MMDAs and thereby keeping the citizens informed about development programmes and promote transparency and accountability. A key instrument for achieving this is the organisation of regular media interactions and policy fairs. In 2015, thirteen (13) out of the planned 21 'Meet-the-Press' series were organised to provide the public the opportunity to be updated on developments in MDAs and MMDAs and for them to seek clarifications on relevant policies, programmes and projects. In addition, two out of planned 45 "Government for the People" (G4P) town hall meetings were organized to disseminate government information to the public. Though these planned activities fell short of the planned target and the outturn for 2014, they were compensated for by increased number of press conferences, which increased by 77.6% from 19 in 2014 to 85 in 2015. The annual budget dissemination programme was organized in 2015, whilst the organisation of the national policy fair was deferred due to some operational difficulties.

The government as part of efforts to ensure efficient communication between government agencies, continued to deploy e-Government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project. In 2015, over 504 institutions had been integrated into the network, representing a 40.1% increase over the 2014 situation.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to enhance development communication:

- The Ministry of Communications continued to deploy e-Government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project. These included the one stop service centre, e-Immigration, e-Cabinet, e-Parliament, e-Justice, and e-Health;
- The National Media Commission (NMC) scaled up efforts towards media and peace building by improving policy and legislation on media regulation, as well as establishing effective monitoring systems to track and address professional deficits in the media;
- NMC continued to sensitize journalists and media owners across the country to deepen partnership and ensure professionalism in the media. It also held a series of dialogue with the Ghana Journalists' Association, Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association, Ghana Community Radio Network, Private Newspaper Publishers Association of Ghana and the political parties on national development and peace efforts;
- NMC commenced the process of decentralization by establishing media monitoring centres in all the regional capitals, commencing with Ashanti, Volta and Northern regions to ensure proper monitoring of the media. It also established Regional Media Advisory Committees in the regions to advise it on matters pertaining to media professional standards, language and broadcasting policy in the region, the dynamics of culture, politics and media in the regions; and
- NMC in close cooperation with the Regional Media Advisory Councils deployed members and officers to the regions to obtain first-hand knowledge of the media situation in the regions to aid the commission's policy decisions.

8.2.7 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

The strategies for gender equity and women empowerment implemented in 2015 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes; (ii) safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially the girl-child and women; (iii) promote women's equal access to economic opportunity and resources; and (iv) integrate gender considerations at all stages and in all dimensions of data production. To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives 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:

Following stagnation in 2013 and 2014, assessment of progress shows that, the overall participation of women in public life recorded improvement from 23% in 2014 to 25.3% in 2015. This puts the country back on track in achieving the medium-term target of at least 40%.

The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State increased from 21.6% and 21.7% in 2014 to 32% and 23.5% respectively in 2015. The percentage of women in Parliament remained unchanged in 2015 (Tables 8.11 & 8.12).

Table 8.11: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status 2015 Target in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target	
1. Percentage of women in public positions	- 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%	= 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) = 23%	40% >30% 10.5% 40% >30% 100% 40% 40% 40% 20% 40%	= 32% (9) = 23.5% (8) = 10.9% (30) = 10% (3) = 10.3% (20) = 100% (1) = 23% (3) = 24.3% (25) = NA = 10% = 25.3%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	<i>No. of persons benefitting from MASLOC:</i> Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Women = 6, 019 (88.56%) (Men + women) = 6,689	>90%	Women = 10,790 (87.2%) (Men + Women) = 12,378	Target not achieved

Source: MOGCSP/MASLOC, 2015

Table 8.12: Proportion of Women in Public Life

Sector	2014					2015				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Ministers	37	29	78.4	8	21.6	28	13	68	9	32
Dep. Ministers	69	54	78.3	15	21.7	34	22	76.5	8	23.5
Members of Parliament	275	245	89.1	30	10.9	275	245	89.1	30	10.9
MMDCEs						193	173	80	20	10.3
Chief Directors	24	22	91.7	2	8.3	27	27	90	4	10
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100	1	NA	NA	1	100
Supreme Court Judges	13	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	10	77	3	23
High Court Judges	103	79	76.7	24	23.3	103	78	75.7	25	24.3
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, 2015

The share of female Chief Directors of MDAs increased to 3% in 2015 from the 2014 level of 2%, whilst the proportion of female elected members of the District Assemblies increased from 7% in 2014 to 10.3% in 2015. The total number of female Judges remained at 28 in 2015, out of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 23% of a total 13 Supreme Court Judges) and 25 were High Court Judges (representing 24.3% of a total 103 High Court Judges). The number of females at the Supreme Court reduced by one following retirement, whilst female representation at the high court increased by one.

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 by 45.9% from 6,689 in 2014 to 12,378 in 2015. In total, GH¢7,304,073.18 was expended to support the various economic activities of women.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to ensure gender equity and women empowerment:

- The Affirmative Action Bill was finalised and submitted to Cabinet for approval;

- MOGCSP launched the celebration of 40 years of the Women’s National Machinery in Ghana and hosted a national gender dialogue;
- MOGCSP participated in the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women and presented the key achievements of Ghana 20 years after the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
- A seminar to commemorate the International Women’s Day was organised;
- To address gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and girls, the National Gender Policy was finalised and approved by Cabinet and launched;
- The Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) embarked on a number of programmes to empower the vulnerable including women;
- MOGCSP collaborated with a team of doctors and undertook fistula repairs for 112 women from the Upper East, Upper West, Volta and Central Regions; and
- MOGCSP commissioned two Gender-Based Response Centres in Agbogbloshie and Mallam Atta Market for kayayei.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Corruption and economic crimes constitute a major impediment to accelerated growth and development of the country. Ghana continued to institute measures to combat corruption and prevent economic crimes. In 2015, policy interventions implemented to fight corruption and economic crimes were aimed at achieving the following objectives: (i) promote transparency and accountability; and (ii) promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems. To monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives, 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 the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament and sanctioned.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The extent to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders recorded marginal deterioration in 2015 following an improvement in 2014. The 2015 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International, the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption, placed Ghana in a poorer position than in 2014. The Index showed that Ghana scored 47 points on the year's index on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), and ranked 56th out of 168 countries included in the survey. This indicates that Ghana's performance was a marginal deterioration from the 48 points scored in 2014 and ranking of 61 out of 177 countries.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, CHRAJ and the EOCO, continued to perform their constitutional functions in 2015. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased from 49 in 2014 to 57 in 2015 whilst those investigated increased from 18 to 27 during the same period. On the other hand, EOCO received 430 cases and investigated 397 in 2015, representing 92.3% rate of investigation (Table 8.13). Out of the 397 cases investigated, 130 were completed whilst the remaining 267 were at various stages of investigation. EOCO also recovered a total sum of GH¢32,636,487.87 as proceeds of crime from cases that were handled. With the active support and involvement of the Attorney-

General's Department, prosecutions were initiated with respect to 24 cases, out of which six convictions were secured, with the remaining 18 cases at various stages of prosecution.

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 2015, PAC held 32 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 13 recommendations involving retrieval of misappropriated public funds. This compares with 15 recommendations issued by the Committee in 2014.

Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Corruption perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	48 out of a clean score of 100	47 out of a clean score of 100	Target achieved
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 # of cases received = 11,035 Total # of cases investigated = 11,159	<p>CHRAJ</p> 9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921	9,240 9,500 59 25 450 393 NA NA	8,816 8,317 57 27 355 328 9,228 8,672	Steady progress
	<p>EOCO</p> Number of cases reported = 308 Number of cases investigated = NA Number of cases prosecuted = NA Number of convictions = NA	<p>EOCO</p> 250 197 22 1	400 250 25 10	430 397 24 6	
3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	15 recommendations	NA	13 recommendations	Slow progress

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to combat corruption and economic crime:

- The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) in collaboration with the Office of the President, rolled-out implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) by organizing sensitization workshops for the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and Heads of Decentralized Departments (MDAs and MMDAs). Also, to increase public awareness on the role of NACAP, CHRAJ developed and disseminated public education materials to MDAs, MMDAs, Private Sector and Civil Society and organized 251 outreach programmes via the media;
- CHRAJ organised round-table discussions on the Whistleblower's Act, 2006 (Act 720) for selected public service institutions and CHRAJ staff.
- The Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) developed and operationalised intranet facility to enhance effective communication;
- EOCO established a well-equipped library to support investigations and reference; and
- The Government Assurances Committee also held two public sittings for the first time to follow up on assurances made by Ministers of State on the Floor of Parliament.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Enhancing rule of law and justice is a major priority under the GSGDA II to bring about improved democratic governance and accountability. Major constraints to achieving this goal are delays in resolving cases and high cost of obtaining justice. In 2015, policy interventions implemented were aimed at: (i) improving access to affordable and timely justice; and (ii) enhancing public confidence in the justice delivery and administration system. To monitor progress towards the achievement of the objectives 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:

Efforts continued to be made in 2015 to improve the capacity of the Judiciary to effectively dispense justice and ensure rule of law. In 2015 a total of 254 lawyers were called to the Bar, compared to 226 recorded in 2014. Though this fell short of the projected target of 400 lawyers set under the GSGDA II for 2015, it represents an improvement over the 2014 situation (Table 8.14). In addition, 36 lawyers were appointed to the Bench compared to the 38 appointed in 2014, fell short of the target of 60 set for 2015.

Table 8.14: Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Called to the Bar: 221	226	400	254	Target not achieved
	No. of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 47	38	60	36	
2. Percentage of courts computerized	61.5%	92.0%	92.0%	95%	Target achieved
3. Number of days for resolving dispute	6 months	6 months	5 months	5 months	Target achieved
4. Number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	Judicial Service (JS): -Recorded: 6,668 -Settled: 2,806	7,016 2,583	7,076 4,953(70%)	JS: 3,318 1,432	Steady progress
	Legal Aid: -Recorded: 4,300 -Settled: 1,500	8,312 3,750	8,534 4,950	Legal Aid: 6,847 3,985	

Source: MOJAGD & Judicial Service, 2015

Meanwhile, significant progress continued to be made in the court computerization process, with the proportion of courts computerized increasing from 92% in 2014 to 95% in 2015, and thereby exceeding the target set for 2015 under GSGDA II. The current reforms in the justice system, including provision of court infrastructure, combined with the court computerization process, appear to be impacting positively on the number of days to resolve dispute, which reduced from 6 months in 2014 to 5 months in 2015. In total, the Judicial Services disposed of 98,635 cases against an annual target of 95,500 cases nationwide. The number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system under the court system reduced by 52.7% and 44.6% respectively in 2015. However, under the legal aid scheme, although the cases recorded reduced by 17.6%, the cases settled increased by 5.9%.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- The “Justice for all” programme was intensified. Out of seven prisons visited, 397 cases were reviewed, and was interspersed with training of Judges within those jurisdictions;
- The Council for Law Reporting reprinted 5 volumes of “Out of stock” Ghana Law Reports totalling 2,500 copies and sold out 749 copies;
- The Attorney-General’s Department successfully defended the Government of Ghana against a number of domestic and external claims of over US\$800 million and gained an award of US\$4 million in legal costs and other expenses in one instance;
- The Registrar-General’s Department registered over 42,000 businesses and over 2,200 marriages;
- The Copyright Office organized public education programmes on copyright and related rights in the print and electronic media. It also provided copyright education to three second cycle institutions; and
- The Law Reform Commission drafted three proposals on new laws, received two proposals for improvement in Law and reviewed one of the proposals.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Public safety and security is central for the peace and stability of the country. It is in this regard that the GSGDA II prioritized public safety and security as a critical element for peace, stability and social cohesion. Ghana is considered peaceful and is doing better in the field of public safety and security than many other countries in the sub-region. To maintain this status, the policy interventions implemented in 2015 were aimed at achieving the following: (i) improving internal security for human safety and protection; (ii) reducing recidivism and promote effective reintegration of ex-convicts; and (iii) enhancing peace and security. To assess the achievement of these objectives 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 residence/work permit;
- Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Arm Forces; and
- 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. Following an increase of 7.8%, the total number of police personnel declined by 9.9% from 34,608 in 2014 to 31,170 in 2015 on account of high attrition rate from personnel retirement relative to slow recruitment rate. Consequently, the Police-Population Ratio (PPR) increased from 1:781 in 2014 to 1:875 in 2015 and the target of 1:648 set under

GSGDA II for 2015 was not achieved. The situation has a negative impact on the police personnel deployed to frontline duties (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Police-citizen ratio	- Total # of police: 32,117 - Ratio: 1:747	-Total no. of police: 34,608 - Ratio: 1:781	NA 1:648	31,170 1:875	Target not achieved
2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	-Reported cases = 220,489 - % chg.: -3.6% (decrease)	-Reported cases = 210,499 % chg.: 4.5 (decrease)	174,920 10.0%	Reported cases = 186,434 % Chg: 11.43 (decrease)	Target not achieved

Source: MINT & GPS, 2015

ii. Change in Crime

Analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the crime situation in the country continued in 2015. In 2015, the Ghana Police Service received 186,434 complaints throughout the country. This represents a 11.4% decline in 2015 compared to 4.5% decline recorded in 2014. Out of this total, 176,091, representing 94.5% were registered as true cases; and 10,314 representing 5.5% were refused because they were trivial, civil in nature or false (Table 8.16).

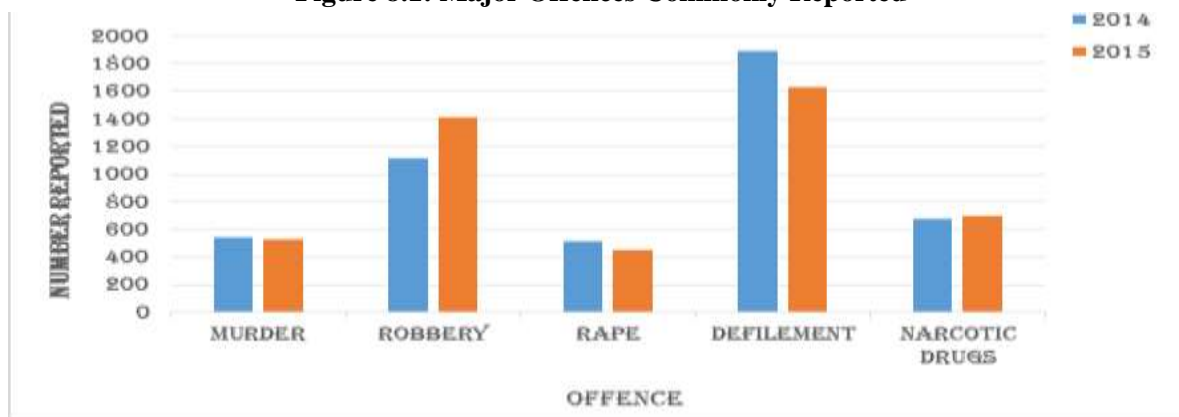
Table 8.16: Status of General Crime Management (2013-2015)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014-2015
Cases reported	228,653	220,489	210,499	186,434	-11.4
Total number of cases refused	9,129	9,610	12,597	10,314	-18.1
Total number of true cases	219,524	210,879	197,902	176,091	-11.0
Total number of cases sent to court	31,987	30,995	35,037	36,138	3.1
Total number of cases convicted	10,681	9,938	13,177	16,084	22.1
Total number of cases acquitted	1,164	835	935	829	-11.3
Total number of cases awaiting trial	20,142	20,222	20,925	19,225	-8.1
Total number of cases closed	21,804	23,911	31,097	37,262	19.8
Total number of cases under investigation	165,733	155,973	131,768	102,691	-22.0

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2015

Out of the true cases, 36,138 were taken to court for prosecution, of which 16,084 cases representing 44.5% gained conviction and 829 were acquitted. A total of 19,225 cases, representing 53.2% of the total number of cases taken to court for prosecutions, were awaiting trial. In addition, 37,362 cases were closed as undetected, whilst 102,691 cases, representing 55.1% of the total number of true cases were under investigation.

Figure 8.1: Major Offences Commonly Reported



Source: Ghana Police, 2015

iii. Narcotics Control

Marijuana (*cannabis sativa*), cocaine and heroin continued to be the three most commonly peddled and abused narcotic drugs in Ghana. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the Ghana Police Service increased from 676 in 2014 to 698 in 2015. This represents a 3.3% increase on the reported cases in 2014. The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded 44 drug trafficking cases in 2015, representing a 32.3% reduction from 2014. Out of the reported cases, 29 persons were convicted for drug offences (Table 8.17).

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Narcotics Control)

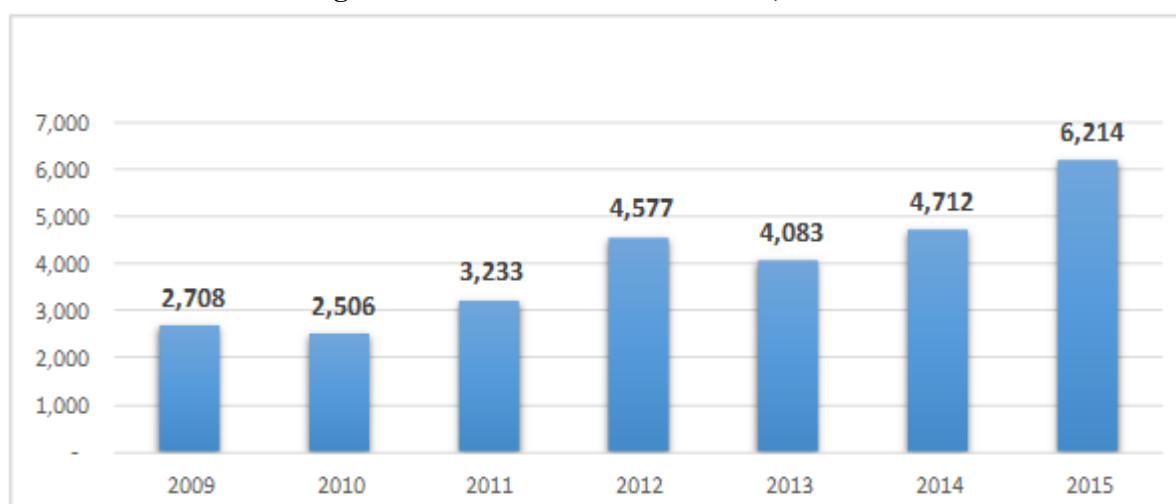
INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed = 37 Police = 371	NACOB Cases reported = 65 Cases disposed of = 21 Police = 676	NA	NACOB Cases reported 44 Cases disposed 29 % Chg.= - 66.67% Police= 698 % Chg.=3.3%	Steady progress

Source: NACOB, 2015

iv. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

An analysis of data on fire outbreaks shows that the number of recorded cases of fire outbreaks increased by 24.2% from 4,712 in 2014 to 6,214 in 2015 (Figure 8.2 and Table 8.18). This was attributed to use of poor quality electrical gadgets, 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, construction of high rise buildings without seeking proper advice from the Ghana National Fire Service, absence of code of practice for buildings and poor storage and transportation of chemicals. Domestic and bush fires dominated the fire outbreaks, recording 42.7% and 13.6% respectively. Most of the domestic fires occurred in slums and ghettos as a result of their non-adherence to fire safety advice and recalcitrant behaviours on the part of some members of the public. In total, 660 rescue operations were undertaken, representing 54.7% over the 2014 level, and compared with 51% decline recorded in 2014.

Figure 8.2: Recorded Fire Outbreaks, 2009-2015



Source: GNFS, 2015

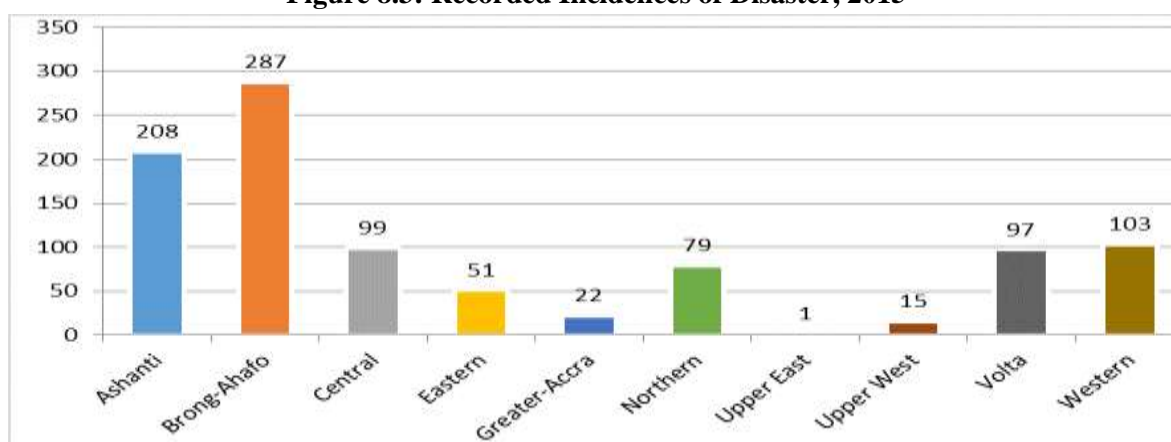
Table 8.18: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention)

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue Operations = 612	Outbreaks = 4,712 Rescue Operations = 300	NA	Out breaks =6,214 Rescue Operations = 660	Slow progress
2. Rate of recorded incidence of disaster across the country	100 occurrences of rainstorms and flooding; Northern region conflict (Bimobas and Konkombas)	- 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, Ahlu-Sunna and Tijaniyya Muslim sects in Afienya	NA	962 occurrences of fires, lightings, droughts, diseases and epidemics	Slow progress

Source: NADMO & GNFS, 2015

Recorded incidence of disaster across the country increased significantly from 300 in 2014 to 962 in 2015. The regional breakdown of the disasters shows that 29.8% occurred in the Brong-Ahafo Region, followed by 21.6% in the Ashanti Region, 10.7% in the Western Region and 10.3% in the Central Region (Figure 8.3). One hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and five (182,905) persons were affected by floods/rainstorms and windstorms nationwide, with 163 deaths recorded, while 212 persons sustained various degrees of injuries, and massive damage to infrastructure, including schools, roads, bridges, industries etc. Farmlands were also flooded particularly in the three northern regions.

Figure 8.3: Recorded Incidences of Disaster, 2015



Source: NADMO, 2015

vii. Enforcing Immigration Laws relating to the entry, residence, employment and exit of foreign nationals

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continued to enforce immigration laws relating to the entry and exit of foreign nationals. For the second consecutive year, the number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit declined from 303 in 2014 to 289 in 2015, representing 4.6% decline. In addition, GIS organized targeted and promotional courses for 77 officers and men in different disciplines and trained revenue collectors in the use of e-monitor machines. These resulted in the reduction of time spent in checking documents from 3 minutes in 2014 to 1 minute 45 seconds in 2015 and increased revenue generation by 14.6%. Meanwhile, the GIS issued a total of 112,395 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians compared to 103,980 in 2014, representing an increase of 8.1% compared to a decline of 23.81% in 2014. There was an increase in all

permits processed, except extension of visitors' permits, which recorded a decline of 16.87% (Table 8.20).

Table 8.19: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Enforcing Immigration Laws)

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/ work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	303	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by the end of the period under review	289 % Chg. = -4.62%	Target not achieved

Source: MINT & GIS, 2015

Table 8.20: Immigration Permits Processed, 2013-2015

TYPE OF PERMITS	2013	2014	2015	VARIANCE
Residence Permit	46,245	36,691	38,411	1,720
Re-Entry	5,987	2,903	3,453	550
Extension of Visitor's Permit	33,817	20,178	16,781	(3,397)
Emergency Entry/Transit Visa	40,466	35,860	41,935	6,075
Work Permit	5,917	6,846	10,095	3,249
Diplomatic Permit	1,564	1,502	1,720	218
TOTAL	136,471	103,980	112,395	8,415

Source: GIS, 2015

viii. 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. Following an improvement in 2014, the net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces deteriorated from 3.8% in 2014 to -13.11% in 2015, and did not achieve the target of -1.5% set for 2015. The level of attrition increased significantly in 2015, with about 13.6% of the personnel leaving the Armed Force for various reasons including retirements, as compared to the target of 8.5% and the outturn of 8.8% recorded in 2014. However, the recruitment rate of 0.52% fell short of the target of 10% and was inadequate to compensate for the attrition rate, leading to a significant shortfall in net recruitment rate.

Government continued to resource the GAF to perform effectively its duty of forestalling external aggression and participating in global peacekeeping efforts. Following a decline of about 25.7% in 2014, budgetary resources released to the GAF for their planned activities increased by 33.9% in 2015. The GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts, with the percentage of Armed Forces personnel deployed for peacekeeping estimated at 16.4% similar to the situation in 2014.

Table 8.21: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Strengthening Ghana Armed Forces)

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Net Recruitment Rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitmt rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitmt = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	-1.5% 10.0% 8.5%	-13.11% 0.52% 13.62%	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.70%	16.4%	20.9%	16.4%	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Defence, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2015 to ensure public safety and security:

Ghana Police Service (GPS)

- The Ghana Police Service expanded the Police Visibility and Accessibility to all regional capitals and selected urban areas. The GPS also created 309 police stations, 75 districts and 30 divisions across the country. About 1,900 personnel were deployed to 186 newly created duty points, with improved involvement in traffic management and public engagement;
- GPS expanded the highway patrol units through the establishment of 12 operational structures at major roads to fight armed robbery and intensified the operations of the marine police unit by procuring 33 boats for the Western, Greater and Eastern regions to secure our waters;
- GPS completed and commissioned the Intensive Care Unit at the police hospital;
- GPS inaugurated the national election security task force, and established a counter terrorism unit as part of its responsiveness to adapt to national needs.

Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)

- The Narcotic Control Board continued to effect arrest of narcotics drug cases and seized a total weight of 760.64kg postal;
- NACOB sensitized 80 communities and media houses, 281 schools nationwide with a total audience of 47,567 and 44 faith-based institutions with a total audience of 12,525 on narcotics and psychotropic substances under the community based sensitization programme; and
- NACOB counselled 450 drug addicts under the counselling, rehabilitation and social reintegration programme.

Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

- The Ghana National Fire Service continued to attend fire outbreaks, saving many lives and several properties as a result of improvement in time spent to respond to fire and other emergencies;
- GNFS carried out public education on fire safety and prevention on 104 Radio and Television programmes, five market and lorry parks, eight public institutions and other organizations;
- To ensure the compliance with building regulations, GNFS inspected and issued 600 fire certificates to various organizations and establishments nationwide and issued 1,200 Fire Certificates to public and commercial premises;
- GNFS conducted safety risk assessments in 821 fuel and gas stations across the country;
- GNFS conducted fire audits in 440 MDAs, MMDAs, and other equally important state owned facilities; and
- Simulation exercises were conducted on some high-rise buildings and some markets in major cities.

National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

- NADMO attended to various disasters (Domestic, Market, Industrial, Gas and chemical explosions and Bush fires) in Tema Central Medical Stores, Circle GOIL fuel filling station, Ablekuma North, Kokompe Industrial Spare Parts Shops, Okai Koi

North, New Achimota Market, Ablekuma North, Odorkor and other parts of the country; and

- NADMO responded to 15,000 victims of flood disasters because of desilting of drains in major flood prone areas and aggressive public education on disaster prevention and mitigation.

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

- GIS carried out intelligence-led operations, resulting in the arrest of 168 illegal immigrants of which 110 were repatriated;
- GIS organized educational campaigns to sensitize the public on the national migration policy approved by Cabinet in the three northern regions; and
- The Immigration Service Bill was passed into law, thereby allowing the usage of weapons and arms by officers and men of the immigration service.

National Commission on Small Arms (NACSA)

- The National Commission on Small Arms (NACSA) marked and recorded 10,000 weapons into the database system installed at the Ghana Armed Force and also installed another database system at the Ghana Police Service;
- NACSA continued with the public education and sensitization on the dangers and impact of illicit arms and gun violence using some selected radio stations in Accra; and
- NACSA facilitated the submission of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to Parliament for consideration and ratification.

Ghana Prisons Service

- The Ghana Prisons Service completed the special court project under the “Justice for all” programme at the Nsawam Medium Security Prisons, resulting in the release of 132 remand prisoners. This together with normal discharges reduced the overcrowding rate from 48.2% to 44.4% during the period under review; and
- The Ghana Prisons Service provided inmates with skills training and formal education, and prepared and presented 17 candidates for the BECE and 34 candidates for the NVTI Exams in fulfilment of its mandate to rehabilitate prisoners and successfully re-integrate them into society.

Ghana Refugee Board

- The Ghana Refugee Board completed the Draft National Policy on Refugee Management (Refugee Commission Bill);
- The Ghana Refugee Board granted refugee status determination to 74 asylum seekers from various countries; and
- The Ghana Refugee Board continued with the issuance of refugee identity card and completed local integration process for over 2000 former Liberian refugees.

Gaming Commission

- The Gaming Commission conducted an inventory of all gaming machines in use in the country resulting in the identification of 660 slots machines, 137 tables and 67 roulettes in use by gaming operators;
- The Gaming Commission licensed 18 casinos of good standing, 13 sports betting companies and five route operation facilities that are scattered in major cities, notably Accra, Kumasi, Tema, Sunyani, Aflao, Swedru, Tarkwa, Obuasi, Ho and Takoradi;
- The Gaming Commission facilitated the drafting of a Legislative Instrument to support the Gaming Act 2006, (Act 721).

Ghana Armed Forces

- The Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) successfully rescued a ship hijacked by pirates off the coast of Nigeria and arrested the eight heavily armed pirates;
- Naval Detachments operated along the Volta Lake from six boat landing and embarkation stations at Tapa Abotoase, Kete Krachi, Dambai, Yeji, Dzemeni and Kpando-Torkor to check overloading or improper loading, drunkenness of boat operators and to prevent boats sailing in bad weather and after sunset;
- GAF acquired diamond surveillance aircraft, the MI 171 helicopters, CASA 295 troop carrier aircraft, and new ultra-modern hangars were constructed in Accra and Takoradi. In addition, four Z-9 Helicopters were acquired, specifically to support the Ghana Gas Company (GGC) in the inspection of the gas pipelines;
- To enable GAF, operate the wet lease system, which is now a UN requirement for each troop contributing country, Government arranged financing for the procurement of new or complementary equipment for all the missions;
- The Ministry of Defence trained 120 officers from GAF, other security services and MDAs in conflict and crisis management (CCMC) and integrated peace support operations (IPSO), as well as Exclusive Economic Zone Management (EEZ);
- In line with the capacity training programmes of military personnel, 61 students from Ghana and nine African countries on the Senior Division Course successfully graduated from the Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFSC). In addition, 67 students completed their Master of Arts Degree training programme in Conflict, Peace and Security and Gender studies at Kofi Annan International Peace-keeping and Training Centre (KAIPTC). Also, 91 Police personnel in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Malawi in partnership with the respective government agencies responsible for police training in support of the UN and AU Missions in Darfur (UNAMID) and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) were trained at the Kofi Annan International Peace-keeping and Training Centre (KAIPTC); and
- The Government acquired personal weapons, troop-carrying vehicles (TCVs), and infantry fire-assault vehicles (IFAs) for the GAF.

National Peace Council (NPC)

- The National Peace Council (NPC) engaged all the political parties and other stakeholders on strategies to ensure peaceful general elections;
- To reduce chieftaincy related violence in the country, NPC engaged a select side of the Regional Houses of Chiefs in Northern, Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Upper West regions on ascension trends;
- NPC organized a forum that strengthened the capacity of women and youth in three conflict-affected areas. Also, training on conflict resolution was organized for Regional Peace Councils in nine regions;
- NPC intervened in the conflicts in the Alavanyo/Nkonya land dispute, Bimbilla, Bolgatanga, Tuobodom, Sankore and Kwapong conflicts in parts of the Volta, Northern, Upper East, Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions; and
- NPC conducted dialogue sessions with religious leaders, namely Muslims, Christians, African Traditional Religious Practitioners and the Ghana Education Service on inter-faith tolerance in educational institutions, in Accra, Cape Coast, Takoradi and Kumasi to facilitate a resolution of the religious impasse, in some educational institutions, that happened in 2015.

8.2.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The strategies implemented in this policy area were aimed at achieving the following: (i) promote equitable access to good quality and affordable social services; (ii) protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm; (iii) safeguard citizens' rights and entitlements and eliminate human trafficking; (iv) ensure effective integration of PWDs into society; and (v) promote efficient and effective land administration system. To monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives 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 38.1%, from 17,655 in 2014 to 10,935 in 2015 (Table 8.22). Among the reported cases of domestic violence were assault, non-maintenance, wife battery and threat of death/harm. The number of reported cases of child trafficking by DOVVSU rose from four in 2014 to 11 in 2015, whilst child abuse cases increased from four in 2014 to 14 in 2015. Out of the reported cases of child trafficking by DOVVSU, only one conviction had been secured, whilst six were under investigation. To address human trafficking issues, the Human Trafficking Legislative Instrument was submitted to Parliament for passage. In 2015, the reported cases of human trafficking increased by 60.9% from 36 to 92 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of public institutions reported to have disability-friendly structures in place were 25 in 2015 compared with 10 in 2014. This is more than double the situation in 2014, but falls short of the target of 30 set for 2015 under the GSGDA II.

Table 8.22: Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking=12 Child abuse= 7 Human trafficking =39	Child trafficking = 4 Child abuse= 4 Human trafficking =36	NA	Child trafficking =11 Child Abuse = 14 Human trafficking =92	Slow progress
2. Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of Reported cases of violence against women =19,171	Number of reported cases of violence against women= 17,655	NA	Number of reported cases=10,935	Steady progress
3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	10	30	25	Target not achieved

Source: MOGCSP/DOVVSU, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- MOGCSP provided shelter, care, counselling and education for 648 orphans and vulnerable children and trained 70 managers of Residential Homes for children, in best practices for effective management of the children's homes;
- The African Union (AU) Day of the African Child was celebrated nationwide;

- To address the concerns in respect of protection of victims, the Human Trafficking Legislative Instrument was submitted to Parliament;
- MOGCSP signed a Child Protection Compact Partnership Agreement with the USA State Department to support Ghana to fight Child Trafficking in the Greater Accra, Volta and Central Regions and proposals for implementation are being evaluated;
- The Domestic Violence Legislative Instrument was finalized and a national campaign to “End Early Marriage” was launched;
- Preparation of a new Human Trafficking National Plan of Action was initiated; and
- MOGCSP in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority developed a draft Ghana Accessibility Standards in built environment with the objective of making the environment disability-friendly.

8.2.12 Culture and Development

The strategies implemented under this focus area in 2015 were aimed at achieving the following objectives: (i) harness culture for development; and (ii) promote the role of the Chieftaincy institution in national development. To monitor progress towards the achievement of these 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, 329 culture for development programmes were organized across the country, including regional senior high school drama festivals, traditional food fairs, craft bazaars and cultural exchange programmes (Table 8.23).

Table 8.23: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture	NA	324	NA	329 Cultural Development= 109 Promotion of Arts and Culture= 191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	Steady progress
2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total # of disputes: 400 # resolved: 56 (14%) # unresolved: 344 (86%)	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. unresolved = 313	<400 At least 15% NA	Total number of disputes: 324 Number resolved: 36 Number unresolved: 327	Target achieved Target not achieved 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	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs with 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	NA	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs with 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	Slow progress

Source: Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, 2015

The traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes continued to be developed. In 2015 the number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country decreased by 3% from 333 in 2014 to 324. Out of the 324 disputes recorded, 11.1% were resolved, whilst 88.9% were still pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs. Meanwhile, work was completed on 11 draft Legislative Instruments (L.I.s) to codify the lines of succession to Stools and Skins, whilst 1,112 names of Chiefs were entered into the National Register of Chiefs as required by the Chieftaincy Act and the 1992 Constitution.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken to promote national culture for development:

- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) in collaboration with the MOGCSP, organised sensitization workshops on the Child and Juvenile Policy for Chiefs and Queen Mothers from the National House of Chiefs, as well as the Brong-Ahafo, Volta and Western Regional Houses of Chiefs;
- MOCTA adjudicated 20 cases by judicial process and three by Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR);
- The Upper East Regional House of Chiefs successfully admitted seven divisional Chiefs from the Bawku Traditional Council and five from the Sandema Traditional Council, bringing the current membership of the Regional House to 32;
- The draft report for the first phase of the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Project (EHTPP) was completed;
- MOCTA in collaboration with its Cultural Agencies undertook an art compilation and Exhibition programme for SHSs at the Volta Regional Museum, in pursuance of developing and promoting Ghana's culture and creative arts;
- MOCTA organised the 'International Mother Language Day' to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity; and
- A contemporary Arts and Science Exhibition dubbed "The Gown Must Go to Town" was organised in collaboration with KNUST College of Painting and Sculpture.

8.2.13 International Relations for Development

The foreign policy goal of Government's medium-term policies under the GSGDA II is to achieve good neighbourliness and pursue economic diplomacy. To this end, the policy interventions implemented in 2015 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 monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives the following indicators were adopted:

- Total number of Ghana's missions abroad;
- Number of international protocols and conventions ratified by Ghana; and
- Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in

Status of Selected Indicators:

The number of Ghana Missions abroad in 2015 was 58 compared to 57 in 2014. They include 51 missions and 7 consulates. The 51 missions consisted of 49 High Commissions and

Embassies and two Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York. Twenty-three (23) missions were in Africa, fourteen (14) in Europe, nine (9) in the Middle East and Asia and five (5) in the Americas and the Caribbean. The work of these missions was enhanced by 58 Honorary Consulates, which support in protecting and promoting the interests of Ghana around the world (Table 8.24).

Table 8.24: Strengthening International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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	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	NA	No. ratified = 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; • Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention; • Convention for the Safe-guarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; • Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions; • UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects; • The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); • Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; • Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; • Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage. 	Steady progress
2. Number of global, regional and sub-regional activities Ghana participated in	No. of Presidential Summits = 8 No. of Trade and Investment Negotiations = 2 No. of Conferences//Fora = 137 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 60	6 12 30 7	NA	12 3 34 16	Steady progress
3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of consulates = 6	51 6	51 6	51 7	Target achieved

Source: MOFARI, 2015

Ghana continued to sign on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratify them and incorporate them into domestic legislation, policies and programmes. In 2015, nine international protocols and conventions were ratified and incorporated into domestic legislation. They included: Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, With Regulations for the Execution of the Convention; Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions; and UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. The others were the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; Convention of Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; and Convention on Supplementary

Compensation for Nuclear Damage.

In 2015, Ghana participated in a number of high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. They included 12 presidential summits; 34 conferences/fora; 16 trade exhibitions; and 3 trade and investment negotiations.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to strengthen international relations/partnership for development:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MOFARI) facilitated Ghana's participation in ECOWAS meetings aimed at promoting peace and stability to accelerate economic integration of the sub-region;
- MOFARI registered 21 Ghanaian companies and 50 products under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS) and continued to sensitise the public on ECOWAS protocols and decisions;
- MOFARI coordinated the activities of various national stakeholders in the drafting of the pleadings for the merits stage of the on-going arbitration towards an amicable resolution of the maritime boundary dispute between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire;
- MOFARI coordinated efforts among key stakeholders to domesticate the first ten-year implementation plan of the agenda 2063 framework document;
- MOFARI through its missions abroad, continued to seek new external markets for Ghanaian products by facilitating the trade missions, trade fairs and exhibitions;
- MOFARI and its missions abroad provided consular services including assistance in repatriation, provision of passports, visa processing and registration and welfare of Ghanaians, as well as solicited for scholarships from India, Israel, China, South Korea and Russia, among others for the development of the country's human resources;
- In line with the diaspora engagement policy, MOFARI initiated a diaspora community survey to obtain reliable data and information on the size and characteristics of the Ghanaian diaspora to assist in national development planning;
- To facilitate the acquisition of biometric passports in Ghana, MOFARI began re-tooling of the existing passport application centres, including the software application for the entire biometric project in Ghana and its missions abroad;
- The Passport Office printed 115,177 passports including a backlog of 30,000 passports from 2014 and installed two new printers each with the capacity of printing a minimum of 1,000 passports a day to improve the delivery of passport services;
- To facilitate the establishment of the online passport application in Ghana, MOFARI set up a committee to engage prospective banks on how they can be deployed on its electronic platform;
- MOFARI successfully coordinated the organization of several permanent joint commissions for cooperation (PJCC) meetings and the signing of agreements, and memoranda of understanding (MoUs) in 2015. The PJCCs and MoUs were in the fields of education, agriculture, energy, tourism, defence, education, transport, communication, information and media; and
- MOFARI produced a draft Client Service Charter as required of all MDAs by the Head of the Office of Civil Service (OHCS).

8.2.14 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The production and management of statistical data and information is vital for evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation and development planning. To achieve improved evidence-based decision-making, policy interventions outlined under the GSGDA II are 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. To monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives 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:

In response to the growing demand for statistical data and information, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) produced and published a number of statistical reports in 2015, including: Ghana poverty mapping report; civil registration and vital statistics system report; crime statistics report; job creation report; integrated business establishment survey summary report; and 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings Report, Main and Summary Report. The monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI); monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) and quarterly newsletter and bulletin on GDP were also produced, in addition to the revision of annual GDP. GSS also produced Ghana’s international merchandise trade data; quarterly digest of external merchandise trade; digest of international merchandise statistics, and quarterly merchandise imports and exports at a glance, as well as the quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter, and quarterly agriculture statistics bulletin.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II in 2015, through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The publication of the 2014 APR was three months behind scheduled date of completion. The report was completed in December instead of the expected completion month of September 2015 (Table 8.25).

Table 8.25: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	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)	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)	NA	i. Issuance of 5,006 personalized Ghana cards ii. Enrolment of 5,137 new applicants ii. Processing of 2,548 requests for identity confirmation (verifications)	Steady progress

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards Target
2. Percentage of vital of events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	NA 463,409 (57%) 52,576 (19%)	NA 429,648 139,496	NA 226,744 (52.8%) 27,538 (19.7%)	Slow progress
3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Registered deaths: 33,944	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November, 2013	2013 National APR published in December 2014	2014 National APR published in July 2015	2014 National APR published in December 2015	Target not achieved
5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	a) 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports b) National Census Analytical Report c) Ten Regional Census Analytical Report (One for each region) d) Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana e) Millennium Development Goals in Ghana f) Women and Men in Ghana g) The Elderly in Ghana h) Education and Literacy i) Children Adolescent and Youth j) Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics k) Census Atlas l) Statistical Compendium	a) 2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) published b) GLSS-6 main report published c) Child Labour Report published d) Communities Facilities Report published e) Poverty Profile of Ghana published f) Labour Force Report published g) Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) h) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) i) Revised 2014 Annual GDP	NA	a) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System Report b) Crime Statistics Report c) Job Creation Report d) Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report e) Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin f) Monthly CPI Statistical Newsletter g) Quarterly GDP Newsletter h) Quarterly GDP Bulletin i) Ghana's International Merchandise Trade data, 2014 j) Quarterly Digest of External Merchandise Trade, 2014 k) Digest of International Merchandise Statistics, 2014 l) Quarterly Merchandise Imports and Exports at a Glance, 2014 m) Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) newsletter n) Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) bulletin o) Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter p) Quarterly Agriculture Statistics Bulletin, 2014 q) 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings report r) 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Main and Summary Reports s) Ghana Poverty Mapping Report t) 2010 PHC Gazetteer and Special Report (5 Regions)	Steady progress

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2015

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, enrolled 5,137 new applicants and processed 2,548 requests for identification confirmation. It also issued 5,006 personalised Ghana cards in 2015. Meanwhile 226,744 births, representing 52.8% of the

expected target of 429,648 births, were registered, whilst only 19.7% of the expected deaths registration of 139,496 was actually registered.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2015 to promote evidence-based decision making:

National Development Planning Commission:

- The 2014 APR on the implementation of GSGDA II was prepared by NDPC, whilst 16 MDAs and 137 MMDAs also prepared their respective APRs on the implementation of their medium-term development plans;
- NDPC initiated the process of preparing a policy guideline, to help guide the development of policies in the country;
- NDPC completed the preparation of the harmonisation guidelines to guide the harmonisation of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) plans into regionally harmonised reports;
- NDPC reviewed and provided feedback to MDAs and MMDAs on their sector and district annual progress reports (APRs);
- NDPC prepared and disseminated the 2014 Citizens' Assessment Report on the implementation of the Capitation Grant as well as trained a selection of CSOs to disseminate at the community level;
- NDPC in collaboration with Ghana M&E Forum, organised the International Day for Statistics; and
- NDPC jointly organised Parliamentary hearings on the 2012 and 2013 APRs for MDAs.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):

- GSS commenced the process of re-basing the country's Consumer Price Indices (CPI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- GSS conducted the second phase of the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES II) on a sample of economic units;
- GSS produced a disaggregated consumption-based poverty estimates for the 216 districts and 29 sub-metropolitan areas in Ghana;
- GSS reviewed its population projections to accommodate single year population estimates for all the 216 MMDAs. A total of 347 tables were produced for the national, regional and district single age population from 2011-2020;
- GSS completed the comprehensive assessment of the civil registration and vital statistics system report;
- GSS initiated the annual Labour Force Survey. Activities implemented were the development of survey instruments, sample design, pilot survey, training of field personnel and the commencement of the main field data-collection exercise using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique. Preparatory activities for the implementation of the Census of Agriculture were also carried out;
- GSS undertook household listing and pre-testing of the Child Learning (7-14 years) questionnaire, which is expected to be part of the 2017 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS7);
- GSS collaborated with ICF International to pilot the non-communicable diseases questionnaire as part of an international exercise to estimate the occurrence of non-communicable diseases; and

- GSS focused on the implementation of the outstanding post 2010 Population and Housing Census activities; specifically, finalising the 2010 Census Gazetteer and updating and digitizing all the Enumeration Area (EA) maps of Ghana.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- NIA in conjunction with the Ministry of Communication initiated a process to establish an Integrated Population Registration and National Identification System (IPRNIS). PPA approved the engagement of a collaborative institution and Cabinet approval is being awaited to sign off the project; and
- NIA continued to register applicants, as well as distribute Ghana cards to eligible cardholders through the Client Services Unit at head office on a limited scale.

Births and Deaths Registry

- The Department of Births and Deaths established additional registration centres in 56 rural communities and undertook mobile registration in Eastern, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions, with 6,715 infant births registered in 96 communities.

8.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 51.8% of the 56 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 3.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 44.6% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Following two consecutive years of decline, the performance in 2015 represents a decline below the 2014 situation, when 68.6% of the total number of indicators monitored in the thematic area either exceeded/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. The recommendations made below are aimed at improving the discharge of the mandate of all the MDAs that are part of this thematic area. Summary of specific recommendations for the various policy areas are as follows:

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

To deepen the practice of democratic governance and sustain the gains made in institutional reforms the following recommendations are made:

- The increasing trend in budgetary allocations and releases to the IGIs must be sustained;
- A long-term strategy to systematically build the capacities of the IGIs with appropriate human resource personnel should be developed and effectively implemented; and
- Efforts should be made to appoint immediately a substantive Commissioner for the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice since the lack of a substantive head of the institution is negatively affecting smooth operations.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The establishment of the Local Government Service has led to better coordination of governance at the local level. It has also partially resolved the long-standing issue of quality of administrative and technical human resource challenge that have characterized the work the

Metropolitan, Municipal and District assemblies. To sustain the gains and improve of the existing situation the following recommendations requires necessary attention:

- The appropriate pieces of legislation should be enacted to ensure that all relevant MDAs are made part of the decentralized administrative system;
- Efforts should continue to be made for more resources to be transferred from national government sources to local government areas to ensure that programmes are effectively implemented. MMDAs have continued to complain about lack of adequate resources to effectively implement planned activities under their respective medium-term plans. The capacity of the local governments to mobilize internally generated funds should be enhanced through special training in revenue generation strategies; and
- More institutional opportunities should be created for citizen participation in decision making at the local level.

8.3.3 Reducing Inequality through Special Development Areas

Government objective to reduce spatial and income disparities among regions and socio-economic groups by the establishment of special purpose institutions such as SADA, MIDA and CEDECOM continued to face significant operational challenges. SADA has been severely under-funded, MIDA continued to face domestic opposition to some of the agreed programme under the Compact II, whilst inadequate funding continued to stall the implementation of CEDECOM's programmes. It is therefore important to review these institutions with the view to positioning them for effective operations and delivery.

8.3.4 Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

With the launch of the preparation of a long-term national development plan, the NDPC has responded to one of the biggest development challenges of Ghana. The approach of involving a diversity of interest groups, experts, political parties, former leaders and traditional authorities among others, greatly reduces the risk of the eventual plan being abandoned by successive governments. In view of the limited time available for the completion for the eventual implementation to commence in 2018, the necessary resources, both human and funding, should be made available to NDPC.

8.3.5 Public Sector Reforms

The process to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Public Sector was further enhanced in the year under review. The Public Services Commission continued to roll out the HRMIS programme in six MDAs on pilot basis. It is recommended that work be accelerated on this initiative.

8.3.6 Enhancing Development Communication

The Government for the People (G4P) approach adopted by Ghana has improved plurality and freedom in the media. Government accountability to citizens through the 'Meet the Press Series', town hall meetings and accountability tours have all contributed to the country's continuing improvement in the Press Freedom Index. It is therefore recommended that this open governance system be deepened and sustained to improve citizen participation in the administration of the country at all levels.

8.3.7 Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Progress continued to be recorded in women's participation in public life. However, Ghana is still far from its medium-term target of at least 40% women representation in public life. It is therefore recommended that more opportunity be created for women to be nominated to public office. The national gender policy and the affirmative action bill prepared by MOGCSP should be given the necessary attention for eventual implementation. Also the efforts at ensuring gender budgeting should be given a renewed attention in order to ensure that programmes and projects implemented by MDAs and MMDAs are given the necessary gender emphasis. The structural causes of the weak economic empowerment of women, including high dropout rate for girls and inadequate access to economic resource, should be investigated by the MOGCSP with the view to developing a long-term programme to systematically address them.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The degree to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders continued to be high and in 2015, Ghana's rankings on the corruption perception index (CPI) report of the Transparency International worsened. CHRAJ should intensify its efforts at implementing the National anti-corruption plan (NACAP) and enforce the code of conduct of public office holders. The EOCO should intensify its efforts at investigating and prosecuting corruption cases, since its performance in 2015 in prosecuting cases was very poor.

8.3.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Though the number of days to get judgement on cases improved in 2015, there is still high perception among the general public of the high cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgement. It is therefore recommended that the current effort at strengthening the judicial system through the provision of more court infrastructure, accelerating the court computerization process, a reduction in the turn-around time for resolution of cases, and promoting the settlement of cases by the ADR process, should be intensified, so that their impact can be felt significantly on the justice administration system.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The rolling out of Police visibility and accessibility patrols which begun in February 2013 continued to make impact on the security of Ghanaians. The project, which is made up of Static Patrol Men & Vehicles, Mobile Motor Bike Patrols as well as Mobile Covert Patrols, has had a significant deterrent effect, as far as crime is concerned. Analysis of crime data for 2015 shows 11.4% drop of reported cases over that of the previous year and a continuation of a decreasing trend in reported crime cases in the country. However, available data also show that the police-citizen ratio remains high, armed robbery cases increased by 26.4%, and a comparatively high numbers of defilement cases were reported. It is therefore recommended the necessary attention is paid to increase the strength of the Ghana police to commensurate with the UN benchmark in order to reduce the work burden on the police. In addition, action should be taken to reverse the increasing trends in arm robbery and defilement cases. The Ghana Police Service should introduce new policy initiatives that will enhance crime reporting and increase intelligence gathering to prevent major crimes as well as improve response time to crime scenes.

The number of fire outbreaks reduced due to the increased awareness creation and the vigilance mounted by the Ghana National Fire Service. Logistical support should be provided to GNFS, NACOB and GIS to enhance the discharge of their respective mandates. The threat of terrorism has heightened in the West African Sub-region as evidenced by the incursions by terrorist groups into neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast. This calls for increased alert by all our security agencies including the Ghana Armed Forces. Ghana's economic progress and high value installations in the oil and gas industry are attractions for terrorists. The programme to enhance the ability of the GAF to avert attacks and protect strategic national installations should be sustained.

8.3.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

A number of practices and actions violate the rights and undermine the entitlement of vulnerable and excluded groups in Ghana. These abusive cultural practices include forced marriages, early marriages, *trokosi*, and female genital mutilation (FGM); discrimination against certain groups of children such as girls, children with disability, children infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS and street children; neglect and failure to provide maintenance for children; the sale, trafficking and abduction of humans and violence against women and children. There is need for continuous education, advocacy and reform of negative cultural practices, legislation and the provision of shelter for abused women and children. All state and non-state institutions involved in securing the rights of the vulnerable and excluded should be enabled to perform their functions. Prosecution of perpetrators of acts that violate the rights of the vulnerable should be intensified.

8.3.12 Promoting National Culture and Development

In spite of progress made in adjudicating on the outstanding chieftaincy disputes, there is still a backlog of cases awaiting resolution. Similarly, documentation of chieftaincy lines of succession remains slow, leading to fresh chieftaincy disputes with attendant negative consequences on affected areas. It is therefore recommended that the recommendations in the 2014 APR for speedy resolution of outstanding chieftaincy disputes, as well as documentation of line of successions, be given the due attention.

8.3.13 Enhancing International Relations for Development

Ghana's foreign policy objective of economic diplomacy and maintaining friendly relationship with its neighbours remains unchanged. It is in this regard that Ghana continues to strengthen international partnership and cooperation for development by encouraging its foreign missions, to participate in high profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. In 2015, Ghana continued the effort at training and deployment of the relevant trade and investment desk officers to promote trade and investment and culture and tourism in Ghana's missions abroad. These efforts need to be intensified and sustained.

8.3.14 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision-Making

The GSS continued its regular activity of conducting surveys and generating relevant data to enhance policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation and performance measurement. NDPC prepared the 2014 APR on the implementation of GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and began the preparation of the Long-Term National Development Plan, whilst the NIA undertook limited enrolment and the issuing of cards. Funding has remained the biggest constraint on the work of these key national institutions. Efforts should be made to improve the flow of resources to these institutions.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2015 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA II

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This section reviews the preparation of the 2015 national Budget and the extent to which its priorities and allocation of resources were aligned to the priorities of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017. Specifically, the section briefly outlines the annual budget preparation process and reviews the macroeconomic framework underlying the budget and its consistency with the macroeconomic objectives and assumptions outlined in the GSGDA II. It also reviews the distribution of discretionary expenditure, examines the alignment of the 2015 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the GSGDA II, and provides an analysis of the poverty reduction spending by GSGDA II thematic areas and by sector.

9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

To promote ownership of the national budget, citizens and civil society organizations were requested through the print media to submit memoranda on social and economic issues for consideration in the 2015 Budget. The process commenced with the preparation of a Budget Framework Paper for the consideration and approval of cabinet. The Budget Framework Paper outlined the underlying medium-term macroeconomic framework for the budget, the strategic focus and the priority areas for the allocation of resources.

The 2015 Budget was prepared based on the GSGDA II, 2014-2017, which is the medium-term national development policy framework. It has policy interventions and strategies outlined under the following seven (7) thematic areas:

- 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, Responsive and Accountable Governance.

Following the finalization of the GSGDA II, MDAs and MMDAs were provided with planning guidelines by NDPC to prepare their respective medium-term plans to operationalize the GSGDA II. The annual action plans in the various sector and district medium-term development plans form the basis for the respective MDAs and MMDAs annual budget submitted to MOF.

The 2015 national budget was prepared using the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) approach as against the Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) approach used in the past. The Programme Budget Working Groups (PBWGs) established by each MDA were responsible for preparation and submission of the MDAs' Programme Budget. The PBB approach links expenditures to results by introducing performance indicators and targets into the budget and shifting the emphasis from inputs and activities to results and performance.

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2014 BUDGET AND THE GSGDA II

In 2015, the macroeconomic objective of Government was based on the macroeconomic framework provided by the GSGDA II, 2014-2017, which was in its second year of implementation.

Overall, real GDP was projected to grow at 3.9% under the 2015 Budget presented to Parliament in November 2014, accompanied by an expected 11.5% end-year inflation rate and a budget deficit of 6.5% of GDP. The sources of the anticipated GDP growth rates were Agriculture (3.6%), Industry (1.2%) and Services (4.9%). However, because of a less favorable than anticipated economic conditions, the GDP growth target was revised downwards to 3.5% during the mid-year review in July 2015, with end-year inflation target of 13.7% and a revised budget deficit of 7.3% of GDP.

Actual outturn for 2015 shows an overall GDP growth rate of 3.9% and a corresponding sectoral growth rate of 2.4% for Agriculture, 1.3% for Industry, and 5.7% for Services. A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows worsening inflation, increased interest rates, and continuous weakening of the local currency. The performance of these indicators fell short of the targets set under the GSGDA II for 2015, as well as the targets set under the original budget prior to the mid-year review.

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework, 2013-2015

Key Macroeconomic Indicators	2013			2014			2015		
	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn
1.Real GDP Growth (%)	8.3	8.0	7.3	8.3	8.0	4.0	9.5	3.5	3.9
2.Inflation:									
- Annual Average (%)	<9.20	8.9	11.6	<10	N/A	14.0	<10	8.0±2.0	
- End of Period (%)	<8.8	9.0	13.5	<10	9.5(±2)	17	11	13.7	17.7
3.Stock Reserves (in months of import cover)	>3.0	>3.0	3.1	>6.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	>3.0	2.6
4.Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	10.10	9.0	10.1	8.5	8.5	10.2	7.5	7.3	6.3
5.Sectoral Growth Rates (%)									
- Agriculture	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	3.6	2.5
- Industry	12.0	8.7	6.6	8.6	9.1	-0.3	10.5	1.2	1.0
- Services	7.50	8.5	10	8.1	8.9	5.7	9.9	4.9	5.2
6.Domestic Revenue-to-GDP Ratio (%) (excluding Grants)	16	25.1	20.4	23.6	21.76	20.31	19.8	21.3	21.0

Source: GSGDA II, MOF (Budget Statements 2013-2015), GSS, BOG

9.4 GSGDA II COST PROJECTIONS AND 2015 BUDGET ESTIMATES

The total resource requirement under GSGDA II for the implementation of activities under the various thematic areas for 2015 was estimated at GH¢17,933.76 million, out of which 49.41% was planned to be spent on activities related to infrastructure and human settlements, 20.18% on activities related to human development, productivity and employment, whilst 14.44% was to be spent on activities related to transparent, responsive and accountable governance. The remaining 16% was to be allocated to activities related to the remaining four thematic areas, namely: ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability (1.22%), enhancing private sector

competitiveness (1.72%) agricultural modernization and natural resource management (3.28%), and oil and gas development (9.75%) (Table 9.2).

Under the 2015 annual national budget a total of GH¢16,312.14 million was approved for the implementation of activities related to GSGDA II by MDAs. The expenditures were mainly for capital, goods, services and administration activities, and exclude debt services and personnel emoluments. In contrast to 2014 when approved budget was about 41.1% more than the GSGDA II requirement, the approved budget for 2015 fell short of the GSGDA II requirement by 9.9%. The allocation of resources under the budget, continued to be prioritized in favour of the Infrastructure and Human Settlements (39.4%) and Human Development, Productivity and Employment (33.3%), with Transparent and Accountable Governance receiving 13.7% of the approved budget. Activities related to the development of the oil and gas industry were allocated 5.4% of the approved budget, whilst that for macroeconomic stability and agriculture modernisation received 4.8% and 2.9% respectively. Allocation to activities related to enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector constituted the least at 1.1% and fell short of the GSGDA II requirement of 1.7%.

Table 9.2: GSGDA II Resource Requirements, Approved Budget and Releases by Thematic Area, 2015 (GH¢ million)

GSGDA II Thematic Area	2015 GSGDA II Resource Requirement (GH¢ million)	Share of GSGDA II Resource Requirement (%)	2015 Approved Budget (GH¢ million)	Share of Approved Budget (%)	2015 Actual Releases (GH¢ million)	Share of Resources Released (%)
1. Macroeconomic Stability	219.739	1.22	787.10	4.83	978.01	5.27
2. Private Sector	308.274	1.72	181.2	1.11	131	0.71
3. Agriculture Modernisation	588.065	3.28	472.2	2.89	469	2.53
4. Oil and Gas	1,747.89	9.75	883.24	5.41	1,062.84	5.73
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	8,861.72	49.41	6,431.80	39.43	6,891.40	37.15
6. Human Development	3,618.29	20.18	5,425.70	33.26	6,207.30	33.46
7. Governance	2,589.78	14.44	2,230.90	13.68	2,809.50	15.15
TOTAL	17,933.76	100	16,312.14	100.00	18,549.05	100.00

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2015

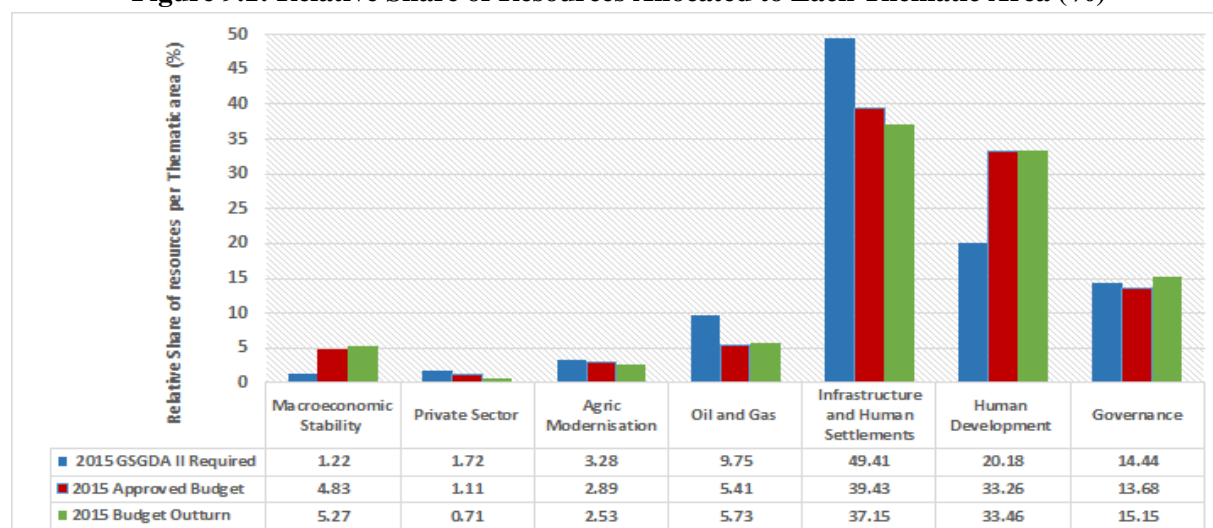
The outturn of expenditures, however, shows that a total of GH¢18,549.05 million was actually released for the implementation of activities. This represents a 13.7% increase over the budget initially approved and 3.4% higher than the GSGDA II resource requirement. About 37.2% of total releases were used on activities related to the Infrastructure and Human Settlements thematic area, whilst 33.5% was released for the implementation of activities related to Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic areas. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance thematic area received 15.2% of total releases, whilst oil and gas and macroeconomic stability thematic areas received 5.7% and 5.3% respectively. The remaining 3.24% of the total was released for the implementation of activities related to Agriculture modernisation and enhancing private sector competitiveness.

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2015

Consistent with the pattern observed in 2014 budgetary resource allocations and releases continued to show minor resource misalignment. Similar to 2014, budgetary resources were

prioritized in favour of activities related to Infrastructure and Human Resource Development, consistent with the requirements of the GSGDA II. However, the relative shares to each thematic area was inconsistent with the requirement of the GSGDA II. For instance, the GSGDA II has projected 59.2% of the resources in 2015 to be spent on activities related to oil and gas, infrastructure and human settlements development, but the outturn shows that only 42.9% was actually spent in those areas. The resources were prioritised in favour of activities related to human resource development (33.5%), transparent and accountable governance (15.2%) and ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability (5.3%) in contrast with the projected shares under the GSGDA II as well as the approved budget (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1: Relative Share of Resources Allocated to Each Thematic Area (%)



Source: Generated from GSGDA II, CAGD and MOF Database, 2015

The sources of this misalignment were both the Government of Ghana (GOG) and the development partners (DPs). Whilst GOG prioritized resources away from activities related to infrastructure and human settlements development, oil and gas, and transparent and accountable governance, in favour of activities related to human resource development, DPs prioritised activities in favour of infrastructure and human settlement development, transparent and accountable governance, and ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability. Agriculture modernisation and private sector development continued to receive less than the GSGDA II required resources.

Table 9.3: Resources Approved and Actual Releases, by Thematic Area and Source, 2015

Thematic Area	2015 GSGDA II Allocation		2015 Budgetary Allocations						2015 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	219.739	1.22	417.90	3.35	369.20	9.7	787.10	4.8	426.91	3.2	551.10	10.7	978.01	5.3
Private Sector	308.274	1.72	177.30	1.42	3.9	0.1	181.20	1.1	49.60	0.4	81.4	1.6	131.00	0.7
Agric modernisation	588.065	3.28	209.30	1.68	262.9	6.9	472.20	2.9	187.20	1.4	281.8	5.5	469.00	2.5
Oil and Gas	1,747.89	9.75	883.24	7.07	0	0.0	883.24	5.4	883.74	6.6	179.1	3.5	1,062.84	5.7
Infrastr. and Human Settlements	8,861.72	49.41	4,523.90	36.22	1907.9	49.9	6431.80	39.4	4,720.40	35.2	2,171.00	42.2	6,891.40	37.2
Human Devt	3,618.29	20.18	4,548.80	36.42	876.9	22.9	5425.70	33.3	5,434.00	40.5	773.3	15.0	6,207.30	33.5
Governance	2,589.78	14.44	1,829.30	14.65	401.6	10.5	2230.90	13.7	1,704.60	12.7	1,104.90	21.5	2,809.50	15.1
Grand Total	17,933.76	100	12,489.74	100.00	3,822.40	100.0	16,312.14	100.0	13,406.45	100.0	5,142.60	100.0	18,549.05	100.0

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2015

9.6 POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING

9.6.1 Introduction

The GSGDA II (2014-2017) was prepared within the context that Ghana attained lower middle-income status in 2010 and recorded significant expansion in the economy during the implementation of the GSGDA, 2010-2013. It, however, recognises that the expansion in the economy has not been sufficient in creating adequate jobs and decent work, and poverty levels remain relatively high, especially in the three northern regions and among some socio-economic groups.

Poverty reduction interventions continued to be implemented, with a steady rise in pro-poor spending. Accelerated growth rates, debt relief and budget support, provided the necessary fiscal space for the implementation of interventions aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empower women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and ensuring environmental sustainability, all within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

However, challenges still exist. The targeting mechanism for poverty reduction interventions continues to be weak, leading to growing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas. Lack of adequate poverty data for mapping, planning and decision-making adversely affects the effective implementation of policies and programmes. Poverty among women continues to be high due to lower literacy rates, heavier time burdens, lower access to productive resources, and weaker implementation strategies of policies on women's economic empowerment.

Poverty-related expenditure is Government of Ghana (GOG) spending on activities of MDAs and MMDAs considered as pro-poor. These expenditures go to support the provision of basic education, primary health care, poverty-focused agriculture, rural water, feeder roads and rural electrification. The assessment of performance on poverty reduction related expenditure is a way to measure government's commitment in reducing poverty.

9.6.2 Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2013-2015

Total Actual Poverty Reduction Expenditure: Total actual poverty reduction expenditure in 2015, excluding tax refunds and foreign financed capital expenditures amounted to GH¢8,494.24 million, representing 28.01% of total government expenditure and 6.07% of GDP. This represents about an 11.8% increase over the planned expenditure of about GH¢7,594.34 million (i.e. 22.08% of total government expenditure or 5.66% of GDP), and a 23.8% increase over the 2014 total actual poverty reduction expenditure (Table 9.4).

Basic Education: Actual poverty-related expenditure on basic education in 2015, amounted to GH¢3,486.0 million, representing 52.27% of total actual education sector expenditure and 41.04% of total actual poverty reduction expenditure. This represents a shortfall of 1.6% of the planned expenditure of GH¢3,542.4 million, and an 11.2% increase over the 2014 actual poverty-related expenditure on basic education. In relative terms, actual poverty-related expenditure on basic education as a percentage of total education sector expenditure decreased from 53% in 2014 to 52.27% in 2015, whilst as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure it decreased from 45.69% in 2014 to 41.04% in 2015.

Table 9.4: Poverty Reduction Expenditure (GOG Only), by Sector (GH¢)

VARIABLES	2013		2014		2015	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP (GH¢ mn)	84,776.00	84,776.00	114,542.79	117,835.71	134,073.0	139,935.9
Total Government Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	23,241.70	22,778.54	26,343.49	25,914.0	34,402.4	30,326.9
Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure (GH¢mn)	5,366.35	5,643.62	6,315.18	6,863.3	7,594.3	8,494.2
Tot/Pov. Exp/Tot Govt Exp	23.09%	24.78%	23.97%	26.5%	22.08%	28.01%
Tot Pov Exp as % of GDP	6.33%	6.66%	5.51%	5.82%	5.66%	6.07%
Education Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	3,783.89	4,007.58	6,147.54	5,957.7	7,058.3	6,668.6
Basic Education expenditure(GH¢ mn)	1,975.46	2,496.95	2,781.67	3,136.1	3,542.4	3,486.0
Basic Ed. Exp. /Tot. Ed. Sec. Exp.	52.21%	62.31%	45.25%	52.6%	50.19%	52.27%
Basic Ed. Exp. As % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	36.81%	44.24%	44.05%	45.69%	46.65%	41.04%
Health Sector Expenditure(GH¢ mn)	1,010.03	2,260.44	2,288.67	2,090.70	2,749.2	3,362.7
Primary Health Care Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	733.55	713.46	778.39	1,426.0	1,439.8	1,897.2
PHC Exp. /Tot. Health Sec. Exp.	72.63%	31.66%	34.01%	68.2%	52.37%	56.42%
PHC Exp. As % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	13.67%	12.64%	12.33%	20.78%	4.19%	6.26%
Agriculture Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	184.05	219.17	226.3	134.1	395.2	175.7
Poverty Focused Agric. Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	173.42	139.34	214.9	132.1	347.2	159.4
Pov. Agric. Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp.	94.23%	63.58%	94.96%	98.55%	87.85%	90.73%
Pov Agric Exp as % of Tot. Pov. Exp	3.23%	2.47%	0.82%	0.51%	1.01%	0.53%
Water Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	143.19	167.67	90.95	76.1	230.5	141.9
Rural Water Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	28.29	5.82	20.76	28.5	92.2	45.9
Rural Water Exp./Tot W/Housing Exp	19.76%	3.47%	22.83%	37.45%	40.01%	32.37%
Rural Water Exp as % of Tot Pov. Exp	0.63%	0.10%	0.57%	0.42%	0.27%	0.15%
Roads Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	139.47	938.51	503.68	454.60	697.2	704.7
Feeder Roads Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	69.27	211.34	104.17	88.4	255.0	292.4
Feeder Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Trans Exp.	49.67%	22.52%	20.68%	19.5%	36.58%	41.50%
Feeder Rds. Exp as % of Tot Pov Exp	1.29%	3.74%	2.88%	1.29%	0.74%	0.96%
Energy Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	170.08	1,016.95	604.35	611.0	697.2	704.7
Rural Electrification Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	111.38	530.38	303.72	89.5	255.0	292.4
Rural Elec. Exp/Tpt Energy Sect Exp.	65.48%	52.15%	50.25%	14.65%	36.58%	41.50%
Rural Elec. Exp as % of Tot Pov. Exp.	2.08%	9.40%	8.40%	1.30%	0.74%	0.96%
Other Poverty* Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	2,274.97	1,546.33	2,111.54	1,455.1	1,670.2	1,889.1
Other Pov. Exp/Tot. Govt Exp.	9.79%	6.79%	8.02%	5.6%	4.85%	6.23%
Other Pov. Exp. As % of Tot Pov. Exp.	42.39%	27.40%	58.41	21.20%	1.25%	1.35%

*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 Govt Support Unit, Environmental Protection and Disaster Management

Source: MOF, 2015

Primary Health Care: Actual poverty-related expenditure on primary health care in 2015 amounted to GH¢1,897.2 million, representing 56.42% of total health sector expenditure and 6.26% of total actual poverty reduction expenditure. This represents a 31.8% increase over the planned expenditure of GH¢1,439.79 million, and a 33% increase over the 2014 actual poverty related expenditure on primary health care. In relative terms, however, actual poverty-related expenditure on primary health care as a percentage of total health sector expenditure

declined from 68.2% in 2014 to 56.42% in 2015, whilst as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure it declined from 20.78% in 2014 to 6.26% in 2015.

Poverty-Focused Agriculture: In 2015, actual poverty-focused agriculture expenditure amounted to GH¢159.4 million, representing 90.73% of total actual agriculture sector expenditure and 0.53% of total actual poverty reduction expenditure. This represents 45.9% of the planned expenditure of GH¢347.2 million for 2015, but a 20.7% increase over the 2014 actual poverty-focused agriculture expenditure. In relative terms, however, actual poverty-focused agriculture expenditure as a percentage of total actual agriculture sector expenditure declined from 98.55% in 2014 to 90.73% in 2015, but as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, it represents a marginal improvement, from 0.51% in 2014 to 0.53% in 2015. Resources were expended mainly on fertilizer subsidy and the establishment of Agriculture Mechanisation Service Centres to boost agricultural production.

Rural Water: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in 2015 amounted to GH¢45.9 million compared to the planned expenditure of GH¢92.2 million and the 2014 outturn of GH¢28.5 million. This represents 32.37% of the actual water sector expenditure and 0.15% of the total actual poverty reduction expenditure. In relative terms, the actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water as a percentage of total actual water sector expenditure declined from 37.45% in 2014 to 32.37% in 2015, whilst as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure it declined from 0.42% in 2014 to 0.15% in 2015. The resources were mainly spent on improving access of rural dwellers to potable water, promoting good health and promoting economic usage of water in rural areas.

Feeder Roads: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for feeder roads in 2015 amounted to GH¢292.4 million compared to the planned expenditure of GH¢255.0 million and the 2014 outturn of GH¢88.4 million. This represents 41.50% of the actual road sector expenditure and 0.96% of the total actual poverty reduction expenditure. In relative terms, the actual poverty reduction expenditure for feeder roads as a percentage of total actual road sector expenditure increased from 19.5% in 2014 to 41.50% in 2015, but as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, it represents a marginal decline from 1.29% in 2014 to 0.96% in 2015.

Rural Electrification: Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural electrification in 2015 amounted to GH¢292.4 million compared to the planned expenditure of GH¢255.0 million and the 2014 outturn of GH¢89.5 million. This represents 41.50% of the actual energy sector expenditure and 0.96% of the total actual poverty reduction expenditure. In relative terms, the actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural electrification as a percentage of total actual energy sector expenditure increased from 14.65% in 2014 to 41.50% in 2015, but as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, it represents a marginal decline from 1.30% in 2014 to 0.96% in 2015.

Other Poverty Interventions: Actual expenditure on “other poverty reduction” interventions in 2015 amounted to GH¢1,889.1 million compared to the planned expenditure of GH¢1,670.2 million and the 2014 outturn of GH¢1,455.1 million. This represents 6.23% of the total government actual expenditure and 1.35% of the total actual poverty reduction expenditure. In relative terms, the actual expenditure on “other poverty reduction” interventions as a percentage of total government expenditure increased from 5.6% in 2014 to 6.23% in 2015, whilst as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure, it rather declined from 21.20% in 2014 to 1.35% in 2015. The “Other Poverty” expenditure includes spending on social

welfare, public safety, drainage, human rights, environmental protection, rural housing, legal aid, decentralisation among others.

9.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to ensure proper tracking of expenditures and alignment of resources:

1. There is a need for an improvement in the mechanism for capturing releases and actual expenditures by MOF and CAGD along the GSGDA II thematic areas by ensuring that data are constantly reconciled between the two agencies;
2. The development and implementation of a complete common coding system for GIFMIS and the MTEF should be accelerated, to allow all expenditures to be classified under, at least, one of the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II;
3. To ensure transparency and accountability in the management of donor resources it is important that donor resources are aligned to Government budget priority areas. There is also the need to ensure that the flow of donor support is predictable to allow for government to adequately factor it in their resource flow analysis; and
4. Total poverty reduction expenditures continued to rise toward their targets in 2015, in nominal terms, as a percentage of total government expenditure, and as a percentage of GDP. However, allocation to the agriculture sector where the bulk of the poor are, as well as to the feeder roads sectors remain low. It is therefore recommended that appropriate attention be paid to allocations to these sectors, which are critical for propelling accelerated growth and poverty reduction within the medium to long term.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING GSGDA II 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 their development programmes and projects outlined in their DMTDPs. This chapter thus reviews the progress made by the MMDAs in the implementation of GSGDA II at the 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 the 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 results;
- 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

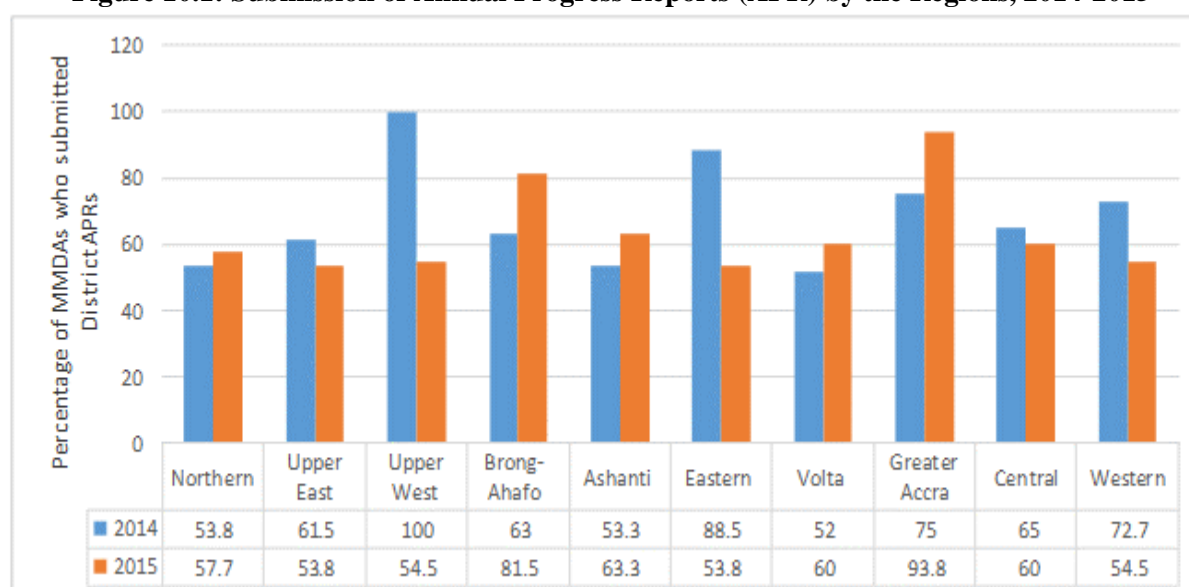
The 2015 district APRs are the second to be prepared by MMDAs under the GSGDA II. A total of 137 MMDAs (63% of the total number of MMDAs) submitted their 2015 APRs to NDPC for review in line with the requirements of the M&E guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents a decline from the 2014 situation when 66% of the 216 MMDAs submitted their APRs (Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1). The highest number of APRs was received from the Greater Accra Region (93.8%), followed by Brong Ahafo Region (81.5%), Ashanti Region (63.3%), Western Region (54.5%) and Upper West Region (54.5%) in that order. The lowest number of APRs was received from Upper East Region where only 7 out of the 13 MMDAs submitted their APRs in 2015.

Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports, 2013-2015

Regions	No. of Districts in Region	2013		2014		2015	
		No. of District APRs submitted		No. of District APRs submitted		No. of District APRs submitted	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Northern	26	10	38.5	14	53.8	15	57.7
2. Upper East	13	5	38.5	8	61.5	7	53.8
3. Upper West	11	7	63.6	11	100.0	6	54.5
4. Brong-Ahafo	27	19	70.4	17	63.0	22	81.5
5. Ashanti	30	29	96.7	16	53.3	19	63.3
6. Eastern	26	25	96.2	23	88.5	14	53.8
7. Volta	25	15	60	13	52	15	60
8. Greater Accra	16	9	56.3	12	75.0	15	93.8
9. Central	20	13	65	13	65	12	60
10. Western	22	16	72.7	16	72.7	12	54.5
TOTAL	216	148	68.5	143	66.2	137	63.4

Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2015

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports (APR) by the Regions, 2014-2015



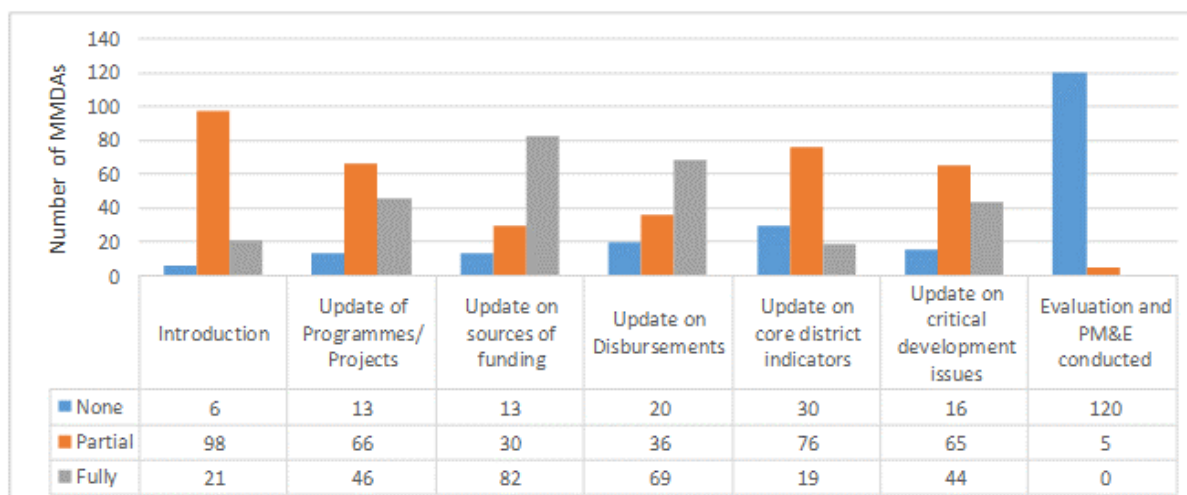
Source: Compiled from MMDA Reports, 2015

10.2.2 Quality of District APRs

Review of all MMDAs APRs shows weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format. On the average 25% of MMDAs did not comply with, at least one of the seven prescribed sections of the APR reporting format, whilst about 68% either fully or partially complied with at least one of the seven sections of the reporting format (Figure 10.2).

In 2015, only five MMDAs indicated they partially conducted evaluations and participatory M&E on their programmes and projects, whilst 120 MMDAs conducted none. This is in contrast with 2014 when about 10 MMDAs either partly or fully conducted evaluations and participatory M&E on their programmes and projects, whilst 122 MMDAs conducted none.

Figure 10.2: Compliance of MMDAs to the Prescribed APR Reporting Format in 2015



Source: Compiled from 2015 District APRs

10.3 POVERTY-REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

The existing poverty reduction interventions in health, education and general well-being continued to be implemented in 2015. 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 National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) in 2015 implemented the provider payment reforms, which included the implementation of the capitation payment method, review of the benefit package, and review of service tariffs and medicine prices. In 2015, NHIA enrolled 97% of the active members in the Ashanti Region and 60% in the Upper East, Upper West and the Volta Regions onto their Preferred Primary Providers (PPP) as part of nation-wide capitation payment implementation. Out of 11,341,021 registered members (both renewals and new members) in 2015, about 56.4% were in the Ashanti, Greater Accra, Brong Ahafo and Eastern Regions. The region with the least population on the NHIS is Upper West Region (4.4%) (Table 10.2).

The NHIS subscribers are categorised into informal, SSNIT contributors and pensioners, under 18 years, those aged 70 years and above, indigents, 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 67% of the membership at the national level as at the end of 2015. The lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members was in the Upper West Region (4.7%), whilst Ashanti Region accounts for the highest exempt category of 19.1%.

A number of activities, including the formation of Regional Steering committees, District capitation implementation committees, community sensitization, training of health care providers and NHIA staff were also conducted during the year. In addition, the NHIA conducted stakeholder sensitization on capitation in the Western Region, while health facility mapping covering 1,490 health facilities was also carried out in the Ashanti Region. A

successful review of the service tariffs was carried out with an average increase in tariff by 27.5%. Approval was given for the use of 518 medicine formulations by health care providers while five were deleted.

Table 10.2: NHIS Subscribers, by Region, 2015

Region	Informal	Exempt	SSNIT Contributors	Total	% Share of total
Ashanti	610,085	1,444,760	76,731	2,131,576	18.8
Brong Ahafo	381,627	896,716	40,171	1,318,514	11.6
Central	247,845	604,039	36,149	888,033	7.8
Eastern	425,030	867,474	60,074	1,352,578	11.9
Greater Accra	581,060	892,991	121,898	1,595,949	14.1
Northern	226,995	863,426	17,403	1,107,824	9.8
Upper East	152,587	486,224	14,483	653,294	5.8
Upper West	130,833	356,959	10,507	498,299	4.4
Volta	235,110	535,990	32,521	803,621	7.1
Western	325,985	628,702	36,646	991,333	8.7
National	3,317,157	7,577,281	446,583	11,341,021	100.0

Source: NHIA 2015

NB: Informal includes 0.2% of security services. Exempt excludes SSNIT contributors

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

During the 2014/15 academic year, the Capitation Grant remained fixed at GH¢4.50 per pupil as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. Overall, a total amount of GH¢24,609,704 was disbursed to cover 5,785,074 pupils. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment of 17%, followed by the Northern (14%) and Brong Ahafo (11%) regions (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Capitation Grant Disbursement for the 2014/15 Academic Year

REGION	BENEFICIARIES			Amount (GH¢)
	Females	Males	Total	
Ashanti	475,657	493,087	968,744	4,131,024.73
Brong Ahafo	314,381	333,591	647,972	2,763,153.48
Central	261,387	274,687	536,074	2,285,985.72
Western	308,921	323,782	632,703	2,698,041.73
Greater Accra	234,969	217,719	452,688	1,930,401.97
Eastern	248,353	340,814	589,167	2,512,390.73
Volta	260,208	282,343	542,551	2,313,605.65
Northern	367,798	421,491	789,289	3,365,772.98
Upper East	176,785	184,688	361,473	1,541,432.93
Upper West	123,802	126,438	250,240	1,067,100.93
TOTAL	2,772,261	2,998,640	5,770,901	24,608,910.84

Source: GES, 2015

10.3.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP, which has been in place since 2005, was reorganised 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 162.63% increase in the number of beneficiary pupils from 658,219 during the 2009/2010 academic year to 1,728,681 during the 2014/2015 academic year. At the regional level, the proportion of pupils who benefited from the

programme ranged from a high of 19.39% in the Ashanti Region to a low of 5.1% in the Central Region. This compares with the situation in 2013/14 academic year when Ashanti Region had the largest share of all children benefiting from the programme (17.6%), followed by the Northern Region (11.8%) (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Number of Pupils Benefiting from School Feeding Programme, 2011/2012-2014/2015

Region	2011/12	National Percentage (%)	2012/13	National Percentage (%)	2013/14	National Percentage (%)	2014/15	National Percentage (%)
Ashanti	294,084	19	317,079	19.3	297,961	17.6	335,293	19.39
Brong Ahafo	185,725	12	184,191	11.2	194,941	11.5	194,074	11.23
Central	89,047	6	89,192	5.4	88,562	5.2	88,229	5.10
Eastern	114,719	7	114,719	6.9	116,530	6.9	118,388	6.85
Greater Accra	187,466	12	189,171	11.5	194,106	11.4	193,439	11.19
Northern	175,610	11	181,144	11	200,853	11.8	203,679	11.78
Upper West	159,447	10	165,720	10	183,869	10.8	176,587	9.25
Upper East	108,186	7	149,177	9	160,928	9.5	159,882	10.21
Volta	117,610	8	116,295	7	125,867	7.4	125,345	7.25
Western	134,415	9	135,583	8.3	133,407	7.9	133,765	7.74
Total	1,566,309	100	1,642,271	100	1,697,024	100	1,728,681	100.00

Source: GSFP, April 2015

10.3.4 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children

The Metro Mass Transit (MMT), as part of its mandate, is to provide free bus ride for schoolchildren in uniform (Primary School and Junior High School). The services of MMT cover about 155 districts in the 10 regions of the country. The total number of schoolchildren 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 an increase of 59% was recorded, arising out of the increase in intra-city bus services rendered by the company. In 2015. However, 7,623 schoolchildren benefited from the services, representing a 72% decline.

Table 10.5: Free Mass Transit for School Children in some Major Towns, 2009-2015

Major Towns and Cities	Performance						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kumasi	29,211	10,819	4,001	449	97	0	1,086
Takoradi	237,796	69,399	42,850	12,838	0	0	0
Sunyani	102,452	55,137	31,739	17,694	1,159	6,029	2,295
Kaneshie	34,305	34,461	14,843	1,891	5,662	10,189	277
Tamale	2,749	534	0	0	0	0	0
Bolgatanga	20	1,098	123	0	5	1,190	1,403
Swedru	4,886	1,833	1,203	140	0	0	0
Laterbikorshie	0	5,875	3,453	3,640	1,550	1,104	115
Tema	9,428	6,414	122	60	0	0	0
Wa	8,306	2,008	0	0	0	0	0
Koforidua	28,433	0	35	0	0	728	0
Ho	3,557	2,229	535	341	513	3,649	728
Adenta	15,509	21,383	14,140	1,479	1,930	4,140	1,719
Cape Coast	285	332	0	0	25	0	0
Akim Oda	15,103	30,921	14,755	50	55	0	0
Total	492,038	242,443	127,799	38,582	10,996	27,023	7,623

Source: MMT, 2015

NB: Areas with zero schoolchildren imply MMT does not operate intra-city bus services.

10.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme introduced in 2008 for poor households continued to be implemented in 2015. The programme initially covered 1,654 beneficiary households in 21 districts during the pilot phase, with a subsistence grant of GH¢8.00 to GH¢15.0 per month. As at the end of December 2014, the number of poor households benefiting from the programme stood at 89,919 and increased to 146,074 in 2015 in 88 districts, though it fell short of the target of 150,000 beneficiaries set for 2015 under the GSGDA II. In addition, LEAP 1000 was launched to target poor households with pregnant women and children less than 2 years old and covered 6,124 beneficiary households in seven districts of the Northern and three districts of the Upper East regions.

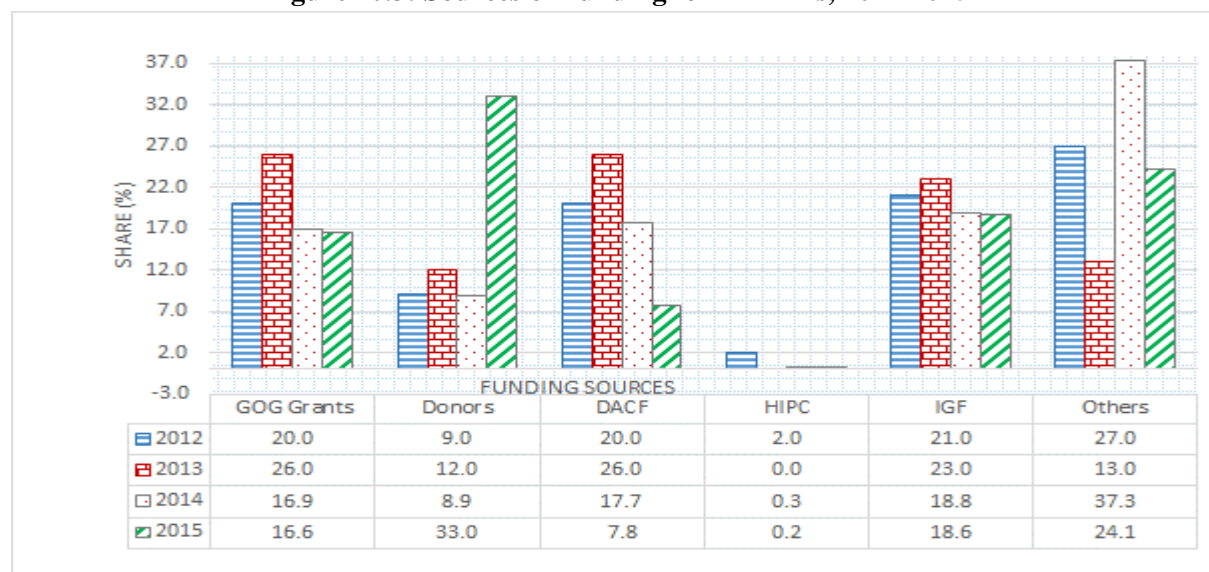
10.4 FINANCING DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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 continued to decrease. In 2011 the DACF constituted 46% of the overall resource envelop of MMDAs. This however declined to 26% in 2013, then to 17.7% in 2014 and in 2015, it constituted only 7.8%. This was because of a 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 2015 was grants from Donors support (33%), followed by other sources including the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Urban Development Grant (UDG) (24.1%), IGF (18.6%) and GOG transfers (16.6%). HIPC transfer was 0.2% and contributed the least to the overall resource envelope of MMDAs in 2015 (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2012-2015



Source: MLGRD, 2015

10.4.1 District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)

The DACF is a statutory fund set up to ensure direct transfer of resources from central government tax revenue to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for the implementation of approved programmes and projects at the local government level. The DACF is funded by 7.5% of total government tax revenue and is released on quarterly basis. The total amount of funds received into the DACF in 2015 amounted to GH¢957,980,411. About 47% of this amount was transferred to MMDAs for implementation of their respective programmes, whilst the remaining 53% 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 National sanitation programme and Government counterpart funding of the District Development Facility (DDF).

Trends since 2007 shows that releases from the DACF to the MMDAs 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 a further decline of 1.9% in 2013. In 2015, the DACF release amounted to GH¢446.432 million, which represents 29.2%, increase over the 2014 level.

Table 10.6: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2015

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
2015	446,432,175.50	29.2

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2015

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2015 remained the same as that of the 2014. The indicators continued to be based on Equality, Need, Responsiveness, and Service Pressure. The “Equality” share of the DACF in 2015 was reduced to 45% after an increase from 45% in 2013 to 50% in 2014.

Following the increase from 40% in 2011 to 45% in 2012, the share of “Need” was maintained at the same level from 2013 to 2015, but the composition remained different in all the three successive years. Under “Need”, the component allocated to health remained at 17% similar to 2014; however, the share of allocation to education was reduced marginally from 20% in 2014 to 18% in 2015. The share of allocations to both roads and water was increased from 4% in 2014 to 5% in 2015.

The share for “Responsiveness” or improvement in IGF was increased from 3% in 2014 to 6% in 2015, whilst the share for “Service Pressure” was also increased from 2% in 2014 to 4% in 2015 (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2010-2015

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Equality	40%	50%	50%	45%	50%	45%
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>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	<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>Roads:</u> Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	<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 teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (6%)	<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 (8%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)	<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%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (4%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (9%) Health Professional/pop. ratio (8%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility/pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (5%)
Responsiveness: Revenue Improvement	10%	4%	3%	6%	3%	6%
Service Pressure: Pop. Density	10%	6%	2%	4%	2%	4%

Source: DACF, 2015

DACF Regional Allocations

Four quarters of funds were released by the DACF Secretariat to the various MMDAs in 2015, amounting to GH¢446.432 million (Table 10.8). The analysis of the regional allocations showed that Ashanti Region still had the highest allocation of 13.7% same as in 2014, whilst the Upper West Region received the lowest allocation of 4.7% similar to the situation in 2014. Allocations to the Central, Volta, Upper East, Upper West, and the Northern regions increased in 2015.

Table 10.8: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2015

	1ST QRT 2015	2ND QRT 2015	3RD QRT 2015	4TH QRT 2015	Total	% share in 2014	% share in 2015
Western	11,544,125.66	11,905,026.66	11,502,572.10	11,747,978.89	46,699,703.31	10.9	10.5
Central	10,363,592.84	10,687,587.19	10,326,288.69	10,546,599.52	41,924,068.24	9.0	9.4
Gt. Accra	10,257,151.03	10,577,817.67	10,220,229.96	10,438,278.10	41,493,476.76	9.5	9.3
Eastern	12,164,791.69	12,545,096.43	12,121,004.02	12,379,605.04	49,210,497.18	11.5	11.0
Volta	12,707,096.17	13,104,354.84	12,661,356.48	12,931,485.88	51,404,293.37	11.1	11.5
Ashanti	15,144,642.89	15,618,105.98	15,090,129.15	15,412,076.31	61,264,954.33	14.0	13.7
Brong Ahafo	12,950,694.15	13,355,568.35	12,904,077.61	13,179,385.48	52,389,725.59	12.0	11.7
Northern	13,550,085.62	13,973,698.45	13,501,311.53	13,789,361.36	54,814,456.96	11.8	12.3
Upper West	5,165,596.48	5,327,087.21	5,147,002.74	5,256,813.77	20,896,500.20	4.6	4.7
Upper East	6,509,865.18	6,713,381.42	6,486,432.66	6,624,820.30	26,334,499.56	5.7	5.9
Grand total	110,357,641.71	113,807,724.20	109,960,404.94	112,306,404.65	446,432,175.50	100.0	100.0

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2015

Table 10.9: Main Sources and Levels of Funding Received by MMDAs, by Region, 2010-2015

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev %	DACF	DACF/Rev %
		Assembly	MPs								
Northern											
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	6.2	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	23.6
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	6.0	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
2015	13,632,087.45	45,970,462.74	5,652,432.62	37,525,356.03	200,000.00	131,870,200.42	7,137,094.17	139,007,294.59	5.1	51,622,895.36	37.1
Upper East											
2010	6,742,886.67	8,409,307.02	478,367.31	4,687,834.57	620,773.65	26,200,372.74	2,496,614.57	28,696,987.31	8.7	8,887,674.33	31.0
2011	1,475,029.31	7,986,876.86	868,191.02	2,049,525.92	159,000.00	13,440,317.68	1,207,328.57	14,647,646.25	8.2	8,855,067.88	60.5
2012	3,930,067.71	6,309,315.07	296,801.90	3,851,998.04	465,360.54	24,693,459.60	2,100,160.58	26,793,620.18	7.8	6,606,116.97	24.7
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	22.0
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
2015	6,159,521.94	24,347,071.87	3,729,053.48	10,984,346.46	35,646.90	58,274,972.85	5,584,423.33	63,859,396.18	8.7	28,076,125.35	44.0
Upper West											
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	17.1	18,688,677.00	63.7
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	6.7	9,492,108.86	50.1
2012	16,411,093.53	5,625,896.58	540,317.79	4,632,646.84	548,859.83	37,259,081.87	1,173,228.08	38,432,309.95	3.1	6,166,214.37	16.0
2013	4,138,218.18	6,794,322.14	1,020,498.94	5,415,592.91	-	39,015,935.33	1,999,121.95	41,015,057.28	4.9	7,814,821.08	19.1
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
2015	22,934,659.28	20,121,399.42	3,159,959.70	10,257,572.92	100,000.00	74,146,098.58	2,395,268.19	76,541,366.77	3.1	23,281,359.12	30.4
Brong-Ahafo											
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	10.3	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	18.4
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
2015	26,329,221.44	51,612,003.33	6,714,395.72	9,162,661.04	417,054.82	121,017,599.16	13,988,483.63	135,006,082.79	10.4	58,326,399.05	43.2
Ashanti											
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	41,364,538.93	45.6
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
2015	31,485,971.51	60,143,822.43	7,496,590.82	735,533.69	850,000.00	139,263,370.01	42,918,459.91	182,181,829.92	23.6	67,640,413.25	37.1
Eastern											
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	26,257,165.28	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	21.4
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

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
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
2015	39,224,046.82	42,431,774.90	6,515,728.60	1,439,907.90	150,341.42	108,515,336.62	17,771,905.48	126,287,242.10	14.1	48,947,503.50	38.8
Volta											
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	14,252,616.86	37.6
2011	5,067,339.99	20,257,926.35	1,918,030.35	6,985,935.09	705,951.43	37,014,974.40	4,108,283.01	41,123,257.41	10.0	22,175,956.70	53.9
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	9.8	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
2015	16,777,068.51	48,404,851.50	6,900,714.02	1,699,553.12	25,000.00	92,190,870.57	8,088,085.57	100,278,956.14	8.1	55,305,565.52	55.2
Greater Accra											
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	66.3	8,170,533.84	7.0
2011	8,325,379.59	24,516,363.86	663,820.86	12,454,365.04	537,241.94	50,150,571.44	39,023,576.79	89,174,148.23	43.8	25,180,184.72	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
2015	24,204,305.33	34,905,468.27	4,221,513.37	4,988,497.53	40,302.75	120,453,390.18	101,553,988.25	222,007,378.43	45.7	39,126,981.64	17.6
Central											
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	11.8	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
2015	12,334,190.68	40,266,244.62	4,292,540.52	9,193,599.69	415,005.95	84,202,502.82	11,568,639.61	95,771,142.43	12.1	44,558,785.14	46.5
Western											
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	24.7	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	19.4	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
2015	15,007,946.73	45,238,272.90	5,442,816.37	11,451,703.19	130395.34	94,002,084.16	21,474,139.20	115,476,223.36	18.6	50,681,089.27	43.9
Total: All Regions 2015	208,089,019.69	413,441,371.98	54,125,745.22	97,438,731.57	2,363,747.18	1,023,936,425.37	232,480,487.34	1,256,416,912.71	149.49	467,567,117.20	393.80

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2015

10.4.2 Internally Generated Funds

The share of IGF in total revenue continued to be used as a key indicator for assessing the performance and continued viability of the MMDAs. Assessing the revenue generating capacities of MMDAs based on their share of IGF in total revenue, the 20 best performing MMDAs out of 216 MMDAs in 2015 were identified in six regions in contrast to 2014 when they were in five regions. Eleven out of these 20 best performing MMDAs, and the first three best MMDAs were in the Greater Accra Region. This is in contrast to the situation in 2014 when the 12 best performing MMDAs and the top four best performing MMDAs were in the Greater Accra Region (Table 10.10).

Three of the 20 best performing MMDAs in 2015 were in the Eastern Region compared with two in 2014, whilst two were located in Western Region compared with three in 2014. The Ashanti Region had two best performing MMDAs, similar to 2014, whilst one was in the Brong Ahafo region, compared with none in 2014. The list of 20 best performing districts including old MMDAs such as New Juaben, Ledzokuku, Adenta, as well as new MMDAs such as Kpone Kantamanso, La Dade-Kotopon, Yilo Krobo, and Awutu Senya East. None of the MMDAs in the Volta, Upper West, Upper East, and Northern Regions were identified among the 20 best performing districts. About 15 of MMDAs in the top 20 best performing MMDAs were also included in the list of the 20 best performing in 2014.

Table 10.10: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2015*

MMDAs	Region	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACT.	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
LA DADE-KOTOPON	GAR	4359638	5986795	10346433	58%
ACCRA METRO.	GAR	29483875	40081021	69564895	58%
TEMA METRO	GAR	14419850	19079887	33499737	57%
OBUASI MUN	AR	2283166	2777834	5061000	55%
LA NKWANTANMANG MEDINA	GAR	3561604	3117058	6678662	47%
ADENTAN	GAR	5363386	4661318	10024705	46%
GA WEST	GAR	5165173	4393407	9558581	46%
KUMASI METRO.	AR	29600000	24127201	53727201	45%
NINGO PRAMPAM	GAR	2671441	2054749	4726190	43%
KPONE-KANTAMANSO	GAR	4894231	3634189	8528420	43%
SHAI OSODUKU	GAR	2825375	2052726	4878101	42%
BIBIANI ANHW. BEKWAI	WR	3524279	2266573	5790852	39%
GA EAST	GAR	7669001	4616689	12285690	38%
LEDZOKUKU KROWOR	GAR	7363937	4307207	11671144	37%
ASUTIFI NORTH	BA	2976015	1580326	4556341	35%
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI	ER	1831805	967409.2	2799214	35%
AWUTU SENYA EAST	CR	3777189	1901716	5678905	33%
NEW JUABEN	ER	7140139	3525316	10665455	33%
TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL	WR	6865517	3346839	10212356	33%
YILO KROBO	ER	2238150	1069811	3307961	32%

Source: MLGRD, 2015

*Calculation for 214 district, since two district had to be dropped for incomplete data.

Similar to the situation in 2014, the 20 worst performing districts in 2015 had less than 3% of their total revenue from IGF. Northern Region continue to dominate in 2015 on the list of the 20 worst performing districts, representing 55% compared to 65% in 2014. The rest on the list were found in the Upper West (25%), Upper East (10%), Central (5%) and Volta (5%) Regions. The number of districts in Northern and Upper East regions which were included in the 20 worst performing districts decreased from the 2014 situation, whilst the total number for the Upper West Region increased (Table 10.11).

Table 10.11: The 20 Worst Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF in 2015*

MMDAs	Region	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACT.	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
AKATSI NORTH	VR	3723597	87929.74	3811527	2%
EKUMFI	CR	3053865	70781.6	3124647	2%
EAST GONJA	NR	6237975	138379.8	6376355	2%
NANUMBA NORTH	NR	8794477	192909.1	8987386	2%
TATALE SANGULI	NR	3004011	61286	3065297	2%
NABDAM	UER	2892166	56545.1	2948711	2%
WA EAST	UWR	17013367	323980.9	17337348	2%
KARAGA	NR	3369840	61228.3	3431069	2%
NADOWLI-KALEO	UWR	7289522	124544.8	7414067	2%
NANUMBA SOUTH	NR	6495516	101062.5	6596578	2%
NANDOM	UWR	4069174	62264	4131438	2%
LAMBUSSIE KANI	UWR	5849933	89481.47	5939415	2%
EAST MAMPRUSI	NR	6643936	98909.49	6742846	1%
SABOBA	NR	5380900	79332.8	5460233	1%
BUNKPURUGU - YUNYOO	NR	4496922	64331.92	4561254	1%
KPANDAI	NR	5037625	69351.12	5106976	1%
BINDURI	UER	3836871	43351.3	3880222	1%
WA WEST	UWR	9816909	106368.9	9923277	1%
TOLON	NR	4929068	50065.3	4979133	1%
KUMBUGU	NR	2755601	26125.97	2781727	1%

Source: MLGRD, 2015

*Calculation for 214 district, since two districts had to be dropped because of incomplete data.

Significant variances were observed among the regions with respect to their estimated IGF and the actual outturns between 2011 and 2015 on annual basis (Table 10.12). In 2015, the Brong Ahafo was the only region, that was able to exceed its IGF target, compared to the situation in 2014 when the Greater Accra Region, Northern and Upper East Regions were able to exceed their IGF targets. Significant shortfalls were also observed in the actual IGF collected in the various MMDAs in the other seven regions with the Western Region recording the highest shortfall of -12.3% and the Volta Region recording the lowest of -1.9%. Some of the key factors affecting the ability of MMDAs to realize their IGF targets continued to be: 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, 2011-2015

Region	IGF in 2015		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2015	% 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					
Northern	8,091,322.18	7,137,094.2	-11.8%	1.00%	-22.80%	-39.77	-17.6
Upper West	2,689,732.03	2,395,268.2	-10.9%	3.90%	-3.40%	-5.52	-4.5
Upper East	6,257,952.47	5,584,423.3	-10.8%	-47.70%	-79.20%	-5.91	-7.5
Brong Ahafo	13,884,105.1	13,988,484	0.8%	-9.2	-30.90%	-8.71	1-6.3
Ashanti	44,994,466.8	42,918,460	-4.6%	-5.90%	-19.20%	-28.26	1-4.0
Eastern	18,471,531.5	17,771,905	-3.8%	-10.00%	-30.60%	-15.63	-1.5
Volta	8,246,379.1	8,088,085.6	-1.9%	-3.10%	-26.50%	-21.83	-32.2
Greater Accra	108,462,524	101,553,988	-6.4%	15.00%	9.50%	-7.92	14.1
Central	12,351,025.5	11,568,640	-6.3%	-4.40%	-13.60%	-21.06	-13.1
Western	24,474,397.1	21,474,139	-12.3%	-9.30%	-45.20%	24.64	-16.1

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2015

10.5 OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR MMDAs

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Facility (DDF) Inflow

In collaboration with development partners (DPs), the Government of Ghana in 2007 introduced a performance-based grant system 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 respective annual action plans based on their DMTDPs. The DDF has three components, namely: (i) basic tranche, (ii) performance tranche, and (iii) capacity building tranche. The basic tranche 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 2015, a total amount of GH¢173,353,801 was disbursed to 216 MMDAs. Allocations was based on FOAT VI assessment. An amount of GH¢13,132,800 was transferred to ILGS 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). Some challenges so far encountered with the implementation of the DDF include:

- Late submission and inadequate financial report by CAGD;
- Irregular and non-submission of quarterly progress reports by RPCUs;
- Late release of GOG contributions affecting the predictability and implementation cycle;

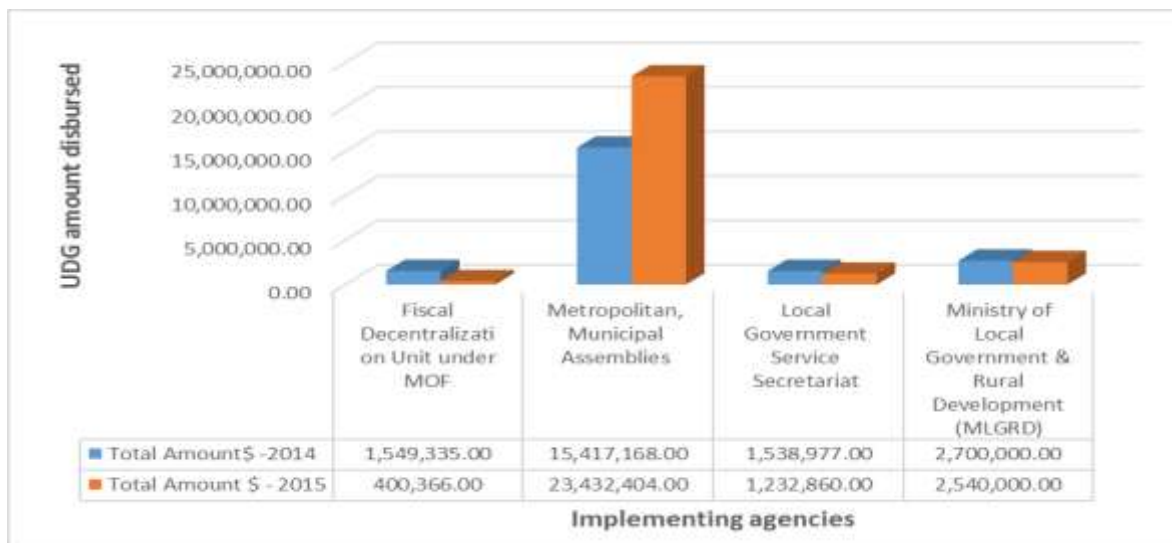
- Inadequate reporting on the utilization of the Demand Driven Capacity Building component by the MMDAs;
- High cost and disparities in project cost within the same MMDA for different sources of funding;
- FOAT high scores suggest less incentives; and
- Weak correlation between FOAT scores and capacity gaps identified

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 five-year World Bank Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP). The 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 implementation of the UDG is largely aligned to the rules and regulations of the DDF, and is only available to the 46 MMAs that 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. In 2015 a total of US\$27,605,630 were disbursed under the grant for implementation of activities, representing 30.2% increase over the amount of US\$21,205,408 disbursed in 2014 (Figure 10.4). The implementing agencies are the MMAs, LGSS, MLGRD, and the Fiscal Decentralization unit of the Ministry of Finance.

Figure 10.4: Disbursement of Urban Development Grants to Implementing Agencies in 2014 & 2015



Source: MLGRD, 2015

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Actions Taken on Policy Recommendations in 2014

2014 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTIONS TAKEN in 2015
1.	Build the required structures to make information flow from the district to the national level effective, especially for newly created districts	No specific action taken yet.
2.	Implement the provider payment reforms in the NHIS, aimed at improving efficiency and quality of care for patients	In 2015, the NHIA enrolled 97% of its active members in Ashanti Region and 60% in the Upper East, Upper West and Volta Regions onto their Preferred Primary Providers (PPP) as part of nationwide capitation payment implementation, NHIA continues to enrol members.
3.	Implement a 50% discounted fare for the aged 65 and above under the MMT	A memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the MMT and the Government.
4.	Train caterers and farmers on the ration design tool for the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	There has been training of trainers at the regional level

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2015

1. MMDAs should be given capacity training on how to prepare and report on the 20 core indicators of the GSGDA II for the MMDAs;
2. Since the DDF is facing a lot of challenges, strategies should be developed to help sustain it;
3. Develop mechanism/guidelines on how districts should report on their FOAT assessment;
4. Since MMDAs differ in resources endowment, it is recommended that the issue of equality in the DACF formula should be reviewed to focus on equity instead of equality;
5. LI 961 should be effectively implemented at the district level; and
6. Since over the years most MMDAs have not been following the recommended reporting format, it is recommended that the indicator on district APRs in the FOAT assessment should be reviewed to include the element of quality of the APR.

APPENDIX I: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA II INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2015

Appendix Table 1.1: Summary of Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability thematic area, 2013-2015

	Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Target	2015 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Inflation Rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	13.7%	17.7%	Target not achieved
	Percentage change in Exchange Rate	14.5%	31.2%	4%	16.11%	Target not achieved
	Interest Rate (91- day T-Bills)	18.8% (91-day T-bill)	25.8%	20%	23.1%	Target not achieved
	Official international reserves	US\$171.14mil (3.1months of import cover)	US\$3,199.48 mil (worth 3.0 months of imports cover)	>3.0 months of imports cover	US\$3,093.71 mil (worth 2.6 months of imports cover)	Target not achieved
	Market Capitalisation	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	NA	GH¢57,116.87	Slow progress
	Lending Rate	26% (Lending)	29.0%	25%	27.50%	Target not achieved
	Credit to the private sector as a percentage of DMB (Deposit Money Banks) total credit (also to GDP)	40.73% (16.5%)	42.0% (19.6%)	NA	30.8%	Slow progress
FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP:	16%	21.1%	21.3%	21%	Target not achieved
	Grants	(0.5)	(0.7%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	Target achieved
	Tax revenue	14.2%	17.0%	17.3%	17.3%	Target achieved
	Non-tax revenue	1.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	Target not achieved
	Wage Bill as percentage of tax revenue	65.2%	49.1%	44.5%	43.7%	Target achieved
	Budget deficit as a share of GDP	10.10%	10.2%	7.3%	6.3%	Target achieved
	The number of MDAs and MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor funds transactions	MDAs 241	MDAs 556	MDAs 556	MDAs 556	Target achieved
		MMDAs 7	MMDAs 7	MMDAs 53	MMDAs 7	Target not achieved
	Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programmes	16.9% (4.5%)	19.3% (5.4%)	18.7 (5.2)	15.5% (5.1%)	Target not achieved
	Total Public Debt as % of GDP	55.8% Dom: 29.2% Ext: 26.6%	70.7% 31.1% 39.6%	69.6%	71.63%	Target not achieved
Debt Service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	28.9% (4.6%) 24.9% 4.0%	35.2% (6.2%) 30.5% 4.7%	49.0%	40.2%	Target achieved	
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	The percentage of budget targets achieved	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2. External trade cost:					
	No. of documents to export/import	6	6	NA	NA	Lack of data
	Time in days to export and import	19	19	NA	NA	
	Cost to export and import) cost =(US\$/container)	US\$875	US\$875	NA	NA	
3. Trade Balance (in millions of US\$)	US\$-3,848.1m	US\$-1,387.0m	US\$- -2,767	US\$-3,928.90 million	Target not achieved	

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Target	2015 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
	(7.9%)	(3.6%)			
4. Total Merchandise exports (in millions of US\$)	13,752	12,983	NA	US\$10,438.10 million	Slow progress
Regional trade as a percentage of total trade	9.748%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
Percentage change in exports to and imports from the EU and the USA	EU share of exports: 45.6% (US\$6,059.82m), % chg: 2.2% EU share of imports: 26% (US\$5,885.57) % chg: 1.7%	EU share of exports: (US\$3,412.83 mn), % chg: -78% EU share of imports: (US\$3,804) % chg: -55%	NA	EU share of exports: 30% (US\$3,186 million), % chg: -6.6% EU share of imports: 23.8% (US\$2,898.70 million) % chg: -31%	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.2: Summary of Status of Indicators for Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Indicators, 2013-2015

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business rank	67 th out of 189 countries	70 th out of 189 countries	70 th out of 189 countries	112 th out of 189 countries	Target not achieved
	2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 th out of 144 countries	111 th out of 144 countries	97 th out of 144 countries	119 th out of 140 countries	Target not achieved
	3. Private fixed investment as percentage of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	NA	57%	NA	Lack of data
	4. Domestic credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP	15.2% (GH¢11,478.20 Million)	18%	22%	22%	Target achieved
	5. Change in the number of non-traditional export destinations	140 countries	138 Countries	143 Countries	137 Countries	Target not achieved
	6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports (and US\$)	3.04% US\$2,436 million	3.20% US\$2,514 million	5%	0.32% US\$2,522 million	Target not achieved
	7. Share of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	19.02%	20%	20.20%	Target achieved
	8. Total merchandise exports	US\$13,751.92 mn	US\$13,216 mn	US\$18,000 mn	US\$12,484 mn	Target not achieved
2. PROMOTE GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	48	90	45	Target not achieved
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	1. Size of the informal sector	NA	NA	NA	90.5% of all establishments	
	2. Share of MSME output in total manufacturing	NA	8%	10%	4.8%	Target not achieved
	3. Share of private sector credit to SMEs from deposit money banks	79.89%	NA	85%	81.30%	Target not achieved
4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	8%	10%	5.1%	Target not achieved
	2. Share of manufacturing in total exports:					
	- Manufacturing exports	GH¢4,800.4 million	GH¢5,341.8 mn	NA	GH¢7,736.26 mn	Steady progress
	- % share of manufacturing exports in GDP	17.9%	13.8%	NA	5.6%	Slow progress
5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	1. Change in tourist arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,093,000)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,202,200)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,202,200)	Target achieved
	2. Change in tourism receipts	8.3%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
	(US\$ mn)	(2,312)	(2,066)	(2,275.2)	(2,275.2)	
	3. Percentage change of accommodation establishment (hotels, guesthouses, lodges, etc.)	2,312	11.3% (2,574)	12% (2,883)	5.91% (2,726)	Target not achieved
	4. No. of domestic tourists	7.58% 1,168,990, for 25 sites	5% 1,227,440 (for 25 sites)	4.8% 1,286,357 (for 25 sites)	5% 1,288,812 (for 25 sites)	Target achieved
	5. Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 for 22 sites)	32.8% 2,801,871 (for 25 sites)	3% 2,885,927.13 (for 25 sites)	4.17% 2,918,695 (for 22 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 establishment of the Council for the Creative Arts	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Draft Creative Arts Bill Produced •Draft Creative Arts Bill to receive Cabinet approval 	Draft Bill approved by Cabinet for stakeholder consultation	Target achieved
	2. Number of jobs created by the industry	Employment generated by music industry alone ranged from 27,000 to 30,000 in 2012	NA	948,820	948,820	Target achieved
	3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% (US\$2.46 mn)	0.14% (US\$3,475,51)	US\$5,654,000	0.17% (US\$4,211,289)	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.3: Summary of Status of Indicators for Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2013-2015

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (Mt):					
	- Maize	21.0	16.1*	30.0	10.8	Target not achieved
	- Sorghum	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	
	- Rice	15.0	0.0*	10.0	0.0	
	- Cowpea	1.5	0.7	10.0	1.5	
	- Soybean	1.0	0.0*	5.0	1.2	
	- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
	2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	NA	NA	16.1%	Steady progress
	3. Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	10	10.0*	50.0	12.0	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports:					Slow progress
- Insecticides	45.9% 183.4%	24.6% NA	NA NA	5.2% (Liquid) -43.3% (Solid)		
- Herbicides	152.9% 99.5%	-0.25% NA	NA NA	-19.9% (Liquid) 3626.8% (Solid)		
- Fungicides	-65.57% 161.45%	-24.5% NA	NA NA	-54.3% (Liquid) 121.2% (Solid)		
5. Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	Target achieved	
6. Number of agricultural mechanisation services centres established	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	89	New = 1 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	Target not achieved	
7. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling farm machinery	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	180 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	NA	(7 tractor operators trained)	Slow progress	
8. Number of improved technology demonstrated to farmers:					Target achieved	
- Livestock	375 NA	349 NA	400 NA	418 160		
- Fisheries	NA	NA	NA	50		
- Crop	NA	NA	NA	165		
- Others	NA	NA	NA	43		
9. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	Target achieved	
10. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,800,000	1,363,820	Target not achieved	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	technologies					
	11. Level of participation in Research Extension Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	26%	40%	19%	Target not achieved
	12. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	6,679	6,800	4,956	Target not achieved
2. INCREASE AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	1. Percentage change in Post-Harvest Losses:					
	- Maize	28.10	NA	24.60	2.49	Target not achieved
	- Rice	5.46	NA	4.50	2.52	
	- Sorghum	3.01	NA	2.35	2.43	
	- Cassava	24.88	NA	20.02	2.51	One out of the six selected crops achieved the target
	- Yam	16.28	NA	12.22	2.49	
	- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					Steady progress
	- Maize (white)	12,200	13,184	NA	13,184	NAFCO could not make purchases locally but rather imported a total 15,000 metric tonnes of maize, of which 67% was white maize, to stabilize prices
	- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	NA	1,433.00	
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	NA	3,317.40		
	3. The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	Food outlets increased by 10%	NA	Food outlets increased by 3.7%	Slow progress
	4. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported:					
	- Cashew	271,536.79	192,376.00	NA	232,835.35	Significant progress (Seven out of the 11 selected crops recorded increases over 2014 levels)
	- Coffee	4,317.21	112.30	NA	174.47	
	- Sheanut	37,517.89	59,909.20	NA	83,182.24	
	- Maize	1,535	198.00	NA	1,716	
	- Yam Products	28,200.67	35,825.50	NA	28,295.79	
	- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,315.70	NA	1,526.01	
	- Pineapple	40,095.39	33,633.50	NA	43,460.83	
	- Mango	1,790.65	1,275.60	NA	2,218.54	
	- Pawpaw	1119.498	1,295.00	NA	664.22	
	- Banana	8,656.08	56,075.40	NA	95,179.52	
	- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	33,261.20	NA	17,240.33	
3. REDUCE PRODUCTION	1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed					Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	for irrigation/ha):	0.76%	0.72%	2.70%	0.67%	
	- Total area (formal and informal)	(30,588.84 ha)	(29,507.7 ha)	(46,600 ha)	(40,420.4 ha)	
	- Formal area	(11,112.5 ha)	(10,687.9 ha)	(11,000 ha)	(9,484 ha)	
	- Non-formal area	(19,476.3 ha)	(18,819.8 ha)	(35,600 ha)	(30,936 ha*)	
	- Total land intensification ratio	1.04	1.21	-	(1.66)	
	2. Share of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	≥10%	3.9% GH¢1,020.7 mn	Target not achieved
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops:					
	- Maize	-9.5	0.2	6.40	-4.4	Target not achieved (All staples except rice fell short of the targeted growth rate. However, all staples except maize and groundnut recorded increases in output over previous year output)
	- Rice (milled)	82.2	6.1	0.95	6.2	
	- Millet	-13.7	0.1	NA	1.3	
	- Sorghum	-8.3	0.9	NA	1.4	
	- Cassava	9.9	3.3	52.40	4.2	
	- Yam	6.6	0.6	22.80	2.5	
	- Cocoyam	-0.7	3.0	NA	0.2	
	- Plantain	3.3	4.2	12.20	3.3	
	- Groundnut	-13.9	4.4	NA	-2.2	
	- Cowpea	-10.2	0.4	NA	1.0	
	- Soyabean	-8.6	2.0	NA	0.6	
	- Cocoa	-	NA	6.40	NA	
2. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (Mt/ha):						
- Maize	-8.02	0.58	10	10.98	Target not achieved (With exception of maize and yam all crops fell short of their respective targets)	
- Rice (milled)	3.94	1.89	10	2.23		
- Millet	-6.73	-1.37	NA	1.04		
- Sorghum	-5.79	0.12	10	0.88		
- Cassava	9.07	1.75	10	1.02		
- Yam	7.77	-0.89	1	1.98		
- Cocoyam	0.46	-0.28	NA	0.15		
- Plantain	2.56	-1.79	NA	1.49		
- Groundnut	-10.14	3.23	NA	0.00		
- Cowpea	-30.34	-2.42	5	3.3		
- Soyabean	24.24	-0.61	NA	1.23		
3. Total volume of selected cash crops						

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	produced (metric tonnes):					
	- Cocoa	835,466.15	896,916.5	850,000	740,254	Target not achieved
	- Shea butter	249,567	59,909.22	200,000	134,651.18	
	- Oil Palm	2,334.40	2,451.13	NA	3,169.069	
	- Cotton	NA	NA	NA	1,500	
	4. Share of Cocoa output processed locally	27.06%	28.2%	40%	32%	Target not achieved
	5. Quantity of Shea nut exported annually (Mt)	37,510	59,910	65,000	83,182.24	Target exceeded
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5.3%	5.3%	6%	5.3%	Target not achieved
	2. Rate of growth in the production of livestock and poultry (%):					Slow progress
	- Cattle	3.1	4.2	NA	4.2	
	- Sheep	3.3	4.4	NA	4.3	
	- Goat	5.9	5.0	NA	5.1	
	- Pig	6.2	6.9	NA	5.0	
- Poultry	10.0	7.5	NA	4.5		
	3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Steady progress (Four out of the eight imported meat and livestock products recorded continued decline)
	- Beef	27.2%	-42.59	NA	-26.02	
	- Chicken	109.1%	-80.79	NA	19.34	
	- Buffalo	-39.5%	-43.15	NA	-88.92	
	- Duck	-26.8%	0.00	NA	-	
	- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.3%	-48.91	NA	3.11	
	- Pork	15.7%	-56.19	NA	29.01	
	- Turkey	38.2%	-49.79	NA	-13.94	
	- Milk Product	54.4%	-9.80	NA	-6.43	
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	19.9 kg	18.6 kg	20.5 kg	20.6 kg	Target achieved
	2. Total Fish Supply (mt):					Target not achieved
	- Marine	314,867.57	289,147.23	314,041.56	320,221.35	
	- Inland Capture fisheries	86,740.75	83,383	87,370.60	86,268.00	
	- Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	38,547	52,000.00	44,515.00	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	434,120.32	413,077.23	453,412.16	451,004.35		
Import	150,700.61	145,910.35	144,232.00	180,801.76		
	3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/	3.11	3.35	3.20	2.96	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	ha/yr)					
	4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.05 ha	4804.01/711.75 ha	785	815	Target exceeded
7. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to Agriculture Sector	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)	≥10%	NA (GH¢155.25 mn)	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of Agriculture Sector Budget released to support extension services	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.73	0.64	0.80	0.55	Target not achieved
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	1. Statistical Overview of the Minerals Sector					
	a. Minerals Production:					
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,396,987.00	4,148,410	3,741,191	3,623,741	Target not achieved
	- Diamonds (carat)	160,821.00	241,235	246,060	174,364	Target not achieved
	- Bauxite (mt)	908,586.00	961,157	980,380	1,014,605	Target achieved
	- Manganese (mt)	1,724,417	1,531,394	1,562,022	1,562,769	Target achieved
	b. Labour:					
	- Large Scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	25,500	25,000	22,500	Target not achieved
	- Small Scale (legal and illegal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 590,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	Target achieved
	c. Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ million)	1,200.00	950	960	645.29	Target not achieved
	d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					
	- Royalties	364.67	470.37	479.77	485.6	Target achieved
	- Taxes	739.37	722.33	736.77	799.94	Target achieved
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$)	12.2	20.850	NA	17.82	Slow progress	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5,910	4,516	4,606.62	3,322.61	Target not achieved	
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue						
- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and Commercial Banks)	68	75	55	85	Target achieved	
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	37.1%	47%	38.8%	Target not achieved	
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting,	302	142	145	419		

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)					Target achieved
	2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to, District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢)	NA	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 - Fishes - Birds - Mammals - Species of amphibians and reptiles	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	Steady progress The status of biodiversity in the country should be assessed every five years.
10. PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	32% (About 32% of current forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation)	NA	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	567.73ha 1,509 trees 937 trees 77 cases 23 cases 353 trees 15 cases 9 cases 5 cases 7 cases	361.53 ha 1,726 trees 903 trees 90 cases 89 cases 427 trees 8 cases NA NA NA	Infractions must reduce by 20% of previous years	422.74 ha 800 trees 2,117 trees 6 cases NA 355 trees NA 6 cases NA NA	Target not achieved (Overall average infraction reduced by 2.5% instead of target of 20%)
	3. Total number of protected area staff	3,123	3,029	3,000	2,977	Target not achieved
11. SUSTAINABLE FOREST	1. Percentage of compliance with the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	865,098 m ³ (43% of AAC)	1,056,125 m ³ (53% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	1,004,065.08 m ³ (50.2% of AAC)	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
MANAGEMENT AND EXPORT		549,734 m ³ (110% of on-reserve AAC)	651,257 m ³ (131% of on-reserve AAC)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	572,746.19 m ³ (115% of on-reserve AAC)	
		284,863 m ³ (19% of off-reserve AAC)	404,867 m ³ (27% of off-reserve AAC)	≤ 1.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	431,318.89 m ³ (29% of off-reserve AAC)	
	2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products	NA	356,036m ³ / €138,215,618	450,000m ³ / €150,000,000	367,060m ³ /€187,624,643 (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	Target exceeded
3. Volume and value of wood and timber products per Regional Market	NA	i) 68,670m ³ /€34,520,000 ii) 82,690m ³ /€28,610,000 iii) 177,290m ³ / €60,720,000	i) 65,000m ³ / €35,000,000 ii) 55,000m ³ / €29,000,000 iii) 180,000m ³ / €36,000,000	i) 55,000m ³ /€29,600,000 ii) 68,000m ³ / €27,000,000 iii) 215,301m ³ / €107,801,000	Target not achieved (Exclude export destinations of America, Middle East and Oceania)	
12. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:					
	- Forest	3,497 ha*1	2,119 ha*2	20,000 ha	4,693ha	Target not achieved
	- Mining	NA	3,619ha	3,800 ha	3,850 ha	Target achieved
	- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	NA	NA	Lack of data	
4. Number of days to register lands:	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months; Kumasi 2.5 months)	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months)	7 months	7.9 months	Target not achieved	
- Land title certificate						
- Land registry (Deeds)	4.7 months	8 months	4 months	4.7 months		
13. MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	74.5% (US\$212,016,042.40)	NA	94.4% (US\$268,786,109.35)	Significant progress
	2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Proportion of investment in fisheries management	GH¢10,062.632	GH¢18,074,641	GH¢35,956,517.00	GH¢11,851,901.60	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	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 (61.2%), 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 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	NA EPA- recommended guideline levels of BOD ₅ , turbidity and conductivity are 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	NA Concentrations of BOD ₅ (97.9%), turbidity (36.2%), and conductivity (66%) of 47 industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA- recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	Target not achieved
14. 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	8	7	Target not achieved
	3. Per capita share of raw water resources	1976 m ³ /person	1942 m ³ /person	1930 m ³ /person	1928 m ³ /person	Target not achieved
	4. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	480 million m ³ /yr	540 million m ³ /yr	594 million m ³ /yr	Target exceeded
15. WASTE, POLLUTION AND NOISE	1. National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%)	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/cities) = 70%	NA	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/cities) = 78%	Slow progress
	2. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	3,600	4,784	Target exceeded
	3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140 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	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 =	EPA approved levels = 70µg/m ³	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Annual Mean = 154.5 µg/m ³ 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Annual Mean = 151 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
		Industrial Area/ Odorkor = Nil	Min: 141µg/m ³ / Max: 227 µg/m ³		= Annual Mean = 71 µg/m ³	
16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	1. Level of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	NA	82	63	60 (Most timber compnies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Target achieved
	3. Amount of royalties paid to resource owners	NA	GH¢7.0 million	GH¢9.87 million	GH¢9.96 million	Target achieved
	4. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforested programmes	91 communities (On-Reserve communities = 91; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (On-Reserve communities = 0; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	120 communities (On-Reserve communities = 120; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	0 communities (on-reserve communities = 0; off-reserve communities = 0)	Target not achieved
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	1. Number of sectors with integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities	4 Sectors	5 sectors	NA	6 sectors	Steady progress
	2. Level of greenhouse gases emissions	33.7 MT	39.3MT	NA	44.9MT	Slow progress
	3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	44.5 (46 th out of 60 countries)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	NA	13	Steady progress
18. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Number of Districts affected by natural disasters (especially bush fire and flooding)	37	NA	<37	151	Target not achieved
	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fire and flooding)	NA	NA (125 participants attended various capacity building courses in disaster management)	NA	350 (3,203 Disaster Volunteer Groups formed with a total national membership of 56,275)	Significant progress

Appendix Table 1.4: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development thematic area, 2013-2015

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	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\$ 2.35 billion	US\$3.8 billion*	US\$2.469 billion	Target not achieved
	2. No. of barrels of oil and cubic feet of gas produced per year	Jubilee: 585 mmbbl (oil) 702 bcf (gas) TEN: 245 mmbbl (oil) 353 bcf (gas) Sankofa/GyeNyame 116 mmbbl (oil)	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	Estimates Jubilee Oil: 36.8 million barrels (mmbbls) Jubilee Gas: 46 Bcf SPOCL: 83,950 bbls Total Oil: 36.9 mmbbls Total Gas: 46 Bcf Gas Export: 27.4 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 37,411,691 barrels (MMBbls) Jubilee Gas: 52.5 Bcf SPOCL: 49,353 bbls Total Oil: 37,461,014 mmbbls Total Gas: 52.5 Bcf Gas Export: 24.2 Bcf	Steady progress
	3. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	6.3%	6.9%	7.89%	6.1%	Target not 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%	108 mmscfd NA NA	90% 0% 0%	100% 0% 0%	Target achieved
2. LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION	1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	47% (944 contracts)	NA	38.6% of 2202 (851 contracts) (10 companies only)	Slow progress
	2. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	NA	38.14% (US\$223,875,879.19)	NA	22% of \$1,66 billion (USD\$364,903,233.46) (10 companies only)	Slow progress
	3. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	NA	71% (1,331 persons)	NA	72.1% (413 persons)	Steady progress
	4. No. of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions	NA	Management - 58 persons Technical - 760 persons Others - 513 persons	30% 20% 80% (As per First Schedule of LI 2204)	42 232 139	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	1. Percentage of companies complying with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	NA	100% [all companies are compliant with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit]	100% (new and existing companies to comply)	95%(One firm not compliant in two conditions after the Jubilee Field audit)	Target not achieved
4. OIL AND GAS REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	1. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	Local Content Legislation (L.I 2204) was approved in November	Annual report to Parliament, Reconciliation Report, quarterly petroleum receipts published in Gazette	As specified in the PRMA 815	Full compliance	Target achieved
	2. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	NA	\$186.14 million out of \$409.07 million for priority areas	70% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	60% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.5: Summary of Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Thematic Area, 2013-2015

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
1. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT)	1. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	NA	194,594	200,432	194,594	Target not achieved
	2. Total road network size: - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873 km* 14,500 km* 42, 045 km*	14,873 km 14,000 km 42, 190 km	14,873.70 km 15,461.77 km 42, 045.18 km	Target achieved
	3. Road condition mix	45% good 25% fair 30% poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	50% Good 26% Fair 24% Poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	Target not achieved
	4. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	33%	55%	52%	Target not achieved
	5. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	9,200 0 47 0	9,152 1 35 1	10,200 NA NA NA	10,852 1 47 2	Target not achieved
	6. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers - Domestic aircraft movement - International aircraft movement - Domestic passengers - International passengers - Freight movement (tonnes)	18,497 23,437 778,446 1,669,603 43,668	16,978 24,871 719,234 1,650,520 54,390	18,324 26,825 870,690 1,841,000 48,976	14,354 23,257 525,503 1,667,675 51,325	Steady progress
	7. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail: - Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	19,470 65,046	21,290 35,658	21,170 31,000	14,820 31,187	Steady progress
	8. Maritime traffic: - Container traffic (TEUs) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	894,362 17,632,640	793,737 15,876,268	816,166 17,110,620	840,595 16,844,662	Steady progress
	9. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessel: • Tema • Takoradi	145.69 (5.4%) 57.13 (6.6%)	103.58(28.9%) 62.22(8.91%)	151.5 58.0	100.69 (2.79%) 60 (2.65%)	Steady progress
2. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND	1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
INNOVATION TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54	80	63	105	Target achieved
	3. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	20%	28%	28%	Target achieved
3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) DEVELOPMENT	1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	National submarine cable capacity is 12.3 terabits	13.3 terabytes per second	15.0 terabytes per second	15.0 terabytes per second	Target achieved
	2. Percentage change in the value of total investment in the ICT sector	NA	US\$3,085,650	NA	US\$44,500,282	Significant progress
	3. Size of the ICT Industry	24.7% (service sector)	32% of service sector 4.3% nominal 14.5% real 2.15% (nominal Overall GDP) 6.6% (real GDP)		36.3% service sector 4.1% of service sector (nominal) 14.5% real 2.1% (Overall nominal GDP) 7.2% real GDP	Target achieved
	4. Teledensity/Penetration Rate • Fixed • Mobile	1.03% 107.19%	0.98% 114.33%	1.0% 119.41%	1.01% 128.62%	Target achieved
	5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	NA	0.05	3.5	0.97	Target achieved
	6. Internet penetration rate: • Subscribers • Providers	9.68% NA	17% 53%	19% 53%	19.6% 50%	Steady progress
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	72%	76%	80%	80.5%	Steady progress
	2. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	NEDCo Urban – 95 Rural – 146 ECG Urban – 173.76 Rural – 142.62	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban- 170 Rural-173 ECG SAIDI: Urban - 653.30 Rural - 623	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban: - 173 Rural: 170 ECG SAIDI: Urban - 72 Rural – 144	NEDCo SAIDI: Urban- 79 Rural- 90 ECG SAIDI: Urban- 136.58 Rural- 202.89	Steady progress
	3. Additional kilometres of transmission and distributional lines constructed	ECG – 34,524 NEDCo – 169	ECG - 33kV- 835.22Km 11kV- 344.59Km LV- 10,703.47		ECG 33kV-579.03Km 11kV- 348.75Km LV-1933.49 km	Steady progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
			NEDCo - 34.5kV-131.6Km 11.5kV-105.9Km LV-474.3	NEDCo: 527	NEDCo 34.5kv – 313.7 11.5kv – 371.9 LV – 4701.7 GRIDCO 161kv – 298.8 330kv - 142	
	4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	85%	89.6% Supply from existing plants -76% Committed expansion – 13%	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	64.98 34.99 0.03	38.12 61.65 0.03	51.14 48.83 0.03	Target not achieved
	6. Percentage change in: - Distribution losses - Transmission losses	ECG 23.37% NEDCo 20.1%	ECG-24.13% NEDCo-22.0%	ECG-21% NEDCo-21.5% GRIDCO – 4%	ECG-22.71% NEDCo- 23.1 GRIDCO – 4.2%	Target not achieved
5. SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	34%	50%	37%	Target not achieved
6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Urban Development Policy formulated	Unspecified number of Urban Development policy document distributed	NA	Review of policy	No Action	Target not achieved
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	NA	Zero draft developed	Concept note developed	Target not achieved
8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Establishment of the Town and Country Planning Authority	Comments from AG's Department on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	80% of process completed	TCPA established	Bill received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament	Target not achieved
9. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	1. Percentage change in housing stock: - National	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Targets 2015	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress Towards Target
	- Urban - Rural	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
	2. Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities)	2.2% of the Ghanaian population lives in improvised homes	6,418,580	6,950,124	6,873,580(Est.)	Target not achieved
10. 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:55.90% Rural: 64%	Urban:71% Rural: 76%	Urban: 76% Rural: 65.04%	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of distribution losses	NA	49.04%	46%	55%	Target not achieved
	3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated					Steady progress
	- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	635	513	1,500	1,325	
	- boreholes with solar pumps (new)	-	139	157	35	
	- hand-dug wells, with hand pumps (new)	25	0	NA	-	
	- piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities):	66	10	40	27	
	- Limited mechanized systems	-	3	1	4	
- hand dug wells rehabilitated	0	0	Na	-		
- boreholes rehabilitated	94	94	400	330		
4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181 (83%)	190 (88%)	200	200(92%)	Target achieved	
5. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14%	15%	18%	15%	Target not achieved	
6. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities):					Steady progress	
- Solid	70%	78%	80%	79%		
- Liquid	NA	3%	3%	3%		
7. Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA	104	400	406	Target achieved	

NB: *=Revised

Appendix Table 1.6: Summary of Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area, 2013-2015

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. EDUCATION	1. Gross enrolment ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	113.8%	123.0%	100.0%	128.8%	Target achieved
	- Primary	105.0%	107.3%	100.0%	110.4%	Target achieved
	- JHS,	82.2%	82.0%	90.0%	85.4%	Target not achieved
	- SHS	36.8%	43.9%	NA	45.6%	Steady progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:					
	- kindergarten	74.8%	90.8%	90.0%	82.7%	Target not achieved
	- primary	84.1%	89.3%	90.0%	91.0%	Target achieved
	- JHS	47.8%	49.2%	90.0%	49.0%	Target not achieved
	Total enrolment in Special Schools	6,180	6,385	>6,385	6,853	Target achieved
	Total enrolment TVET institutions	69,140	71,158	> 72,000	NA	Lack of data
	Total enrolment in tertiary education	203,586	313,846	NA	320,746	Steady progress
	3. Completion rate					
	Primary 6	112.2%	97.8%	100%	99.9%	Target achieved
	JHS 3	70.1%	69.0%	100%	73.5%	Target not achieved
	4. Gender Parity Index					
	-KG	1.03	1.01	1.0	1.00	Target achieved
	-Primary	0.99	0.99	1.0	0.96	Target achieved
	-JHS	0.93	0.95	1.0	0.90	Target not achieved
	-SHS	0.86	0.91	1.0	0.91	Steady progress
	Percent of SHS female enrolment (%)	45.9%	46.9%	50%	47.4%	Target not achieved
	Percent females enrolled in public tertiary institutions (%)	34.0%	35.0%	NA	36.0%	Steady progress
	5. Pupil to trained teacher ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	72:1	1:62	NA	1:56	Significant progress
	- Primary	48:1	1:46	NA	1:45	Significant progress
- JHS	19:1	1:18	NA	1:18	Steady progress	
6. Proportion of pupils achieving proficiency in:						
- P3 English	24.2% in 2011	28.4% in 2013	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P3 Maths	18.2% in 2011	22.1% in 2013	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P6 English	35.3% in 2011	39% in 2013	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P6 Maths	18.2% in 2011	10.9% in 2013	NA	NA	Lack of data	
2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	1. OPD Attendance	1.16	1.15	1.21	1.10	Target not achieved
	2. Number of CHPS zones	2,580	2,943	2,250	3,951	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of population with active NHIS membership	38.0%	39.0%	>40.0%	41.0%	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target	
	4. Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category	63.0%	66.0%	NA	66.9%	Steady progress	
	5. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	86%	89.9%	>95%	90%	Target not achieved	
	6. Supervised Deliveries	55%	57%	> 65%	55.2%	Target not achieved	
	7. Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births)	82 (2011 MICS)	60 (2014DHS)	NA	60 (2014DHS)	Significant progress	
	8. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	53 (2011 MICS)	41 (2014 DHS)	NA	41 (2014 DHS)	Significant progress	
	9. Under-five malnutrition (stunted)	22.7% (2011 MICS)	19.0% (2014 DHS)	NA	19.0% (2014 DHS)	Significant progress	
	10. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) per 100,000 live births	115	144	135	142		
	11. Nurse: population ratio	1: 1,084	1: 959	1:1,500	1:739	Target achieved	
	12. Doctor: population ratio	1:10,700	1: 9,043	1:7,500	1:8,934	Target not achieved	
	13. Midwife: WIFA population	1: 1,487	1:1,374	1:1,350	1:1,216	Target achieved	
	14. Per capita expenditure on health (USD)	47.1	32.8	> 44	37.6	Target not achieved	
	15. Malaria case fatality rate	0.67	0.54	0.57	0.51	Target achieved	
	16. TB success rate	86%	87%	88%	87%	Target not achieved	
	3. HIV/AIDS	1. Median HIV prevalence rate	1.9%	1.6%	<1.6%	1.8%	Target not achieved
		2. Percent of young people (15-24) infected with HIV	1.2%	1.8%	<1.0%	1.1%	Target not achieved
		3. Proportion of infected pregnant women who received AVR for PMTCT	76%	66%	>66%	64.0%	Target not achieved
4. Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)		61.7%	63.0%	NA	NA	Lack of data	
4. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/ constructed	Construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued	4 (rehabilitated)	4	2 (1 rehabilitated and 1 constructed)	Target not achieved	
	2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	
	3. Number of local competitions organized	38	35	>35	30	Target not achieved	
	4. Number of international competitions attended	23	20	>20	27	Target achieved	
5. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	1. Youth unemployment rate	5.7% (GLSS 6)	NA	>5.7%	6.5%	Target not achieved	
	2. Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES) and Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	NA	NA	NA	145,000	Lack of data	
	3. Number of youth provided with employable skills	NA	71,158	NA	46,528	Slow progress	
6. SOCIAL	1. Social protection expenditure as	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator Status in 2015	Progress towards target
DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	percentage of GDP					
	2. A National Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of Social Protection Policy	1. First Draft of SP Policy has been developed and validated in consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs. 2.Implementation Plan for SP developed	Draft National Protection Policy (SP) developed	1.Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet 2.Stakeholder consultation organized on Draft Bill and the Bill submitted to AG for consideration	Target achieved
	3. Single Register for social protection activities published	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	National Targeting Unit yet to be established	National Targeting Unit established	A National Targeting Unit has been established and the Unit has started data collection	Target achieved
	4. Number of extremely poor households benefiting LEAP	90,000	73, 134	150,000	146,074	Target not achieved
	5. Number and proportion of the of the aged (70years and older) with active NHIS membership	381,511;4.0%	380,157; 4.0%	NA	445,488; 3.9%	Significant progress
7. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION	1. Proportion of children (5-17) engaged in child labour	NA	21.8%	NA	21.8	Steady progress
	2. Number of reported child abuse cases	NA	11,345	NA	15,252	Slow progress
8. DISABILITY	1. A legislative instrument of disability Act 715 and UNCRPD passed and implemented	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	a. Draft Legislature instrument on Disability Act 715 b. Ratification of UNCRPD	Lack of Legislative Instrument of Disability Act 715	a. Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 passed. b. UNCRDP passed and implemented	Target achieved
	2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs in GHC	8,113,387	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
9. POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Population growth rate	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	Target not achieved
	2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	23.4% (MICS 2011)	22.4% (GFPCIP)	> 24.0%	29.2% (PMA2020, 2015)	Target achieved
	3. Number and percentage of MDAs and Districts integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	NA	96% of a sample of 75 out of 216 DMTDP has integrated population variables	Lack of data
	4. Share of remittances to GDP	3.8%	10.9%	NA	13.6%	Significant progress
11. POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY	1. Incidence of poverty	31.9% (2005/06)	24.2% (2012/13)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Incidence of extreme poverty	8.4(2005/06)	8.4 (2005/06)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Income distribution index (Gini index)	41.9% (2005/06)	42.3% (2005/06)	NA	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.7: Summary of Status of Indicators for Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Thematic Area, 2013-2015

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
1. DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	1. Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution	The non-entrenched bills were submitted to the Attorney General who was supposed to process and submit them to the Speaker of Parliament.	Speaker of Parliament transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill to the Executive	Revised constitutional provisions considered and approved by Parliament and entrenched provisions subjected to referendum	Entrenched constitutional provision revised and approved by Parliament	Target not achieved
	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	Total no. of Sittings – 370 Bills passed into law – 4 L.I. – 2 International agreements– 68 Committee reports – 144	NA	Total no. of Sittings – 310 Bills passed into law – 19 L.I - NA International agreements 11 Committee Reports - 183	Steady progress
	3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation: GH¢109.29m Actual Release: 65%	Allocation: GH¢178.54 mn Actual Release: 44%	NA	Appropriation:GH¢189.2 mn Actual release: 85.9%	Steady progress
	4. The percentage change of budgetary resources to Independent Governance Institutions	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢000) % Chg</u> 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%	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢ '000) % Chg.</u> 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%	NA NA 33.6% 30% 70.0%	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢ '000) % Chg.</u> EC (GH¢36,450) -73.6% CHRAJ (GH¢24,420) 94% NCCE (GH¢28,360) 1.2% JS (GH¢144,290)8.9% NMC (GH¢1,990) 7.9%	Target not achieved
	5. Establishment of an Election Fund	Still in preparation	Bill still under preparation	NA	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	Slow progress
	6. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	3	NA	6	Steady progress
	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 and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs, think thanks, etc. participated in preparing annual progress reports	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and validation meetings for the preparation of 2014 Annual Progress Report	Target achieved
		GOG-DPs Dialogues: CSOs represented in the SWG under the MDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	-Some CSOs participated in SWG meetings -CSOs participated in the MDBS forum	CSOs representation in the CG meetings and the annual MDBS review monitoring report on national development plans	CSOs continued to participate in the existing SWGs meetings. No MDBS meeting were held in 2015	
8. National Economic Forum organised	NA	1 - CSOs and private sector participated in the Senchi Forum organised to prepare	1	0	Target not achieved	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
			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			
2. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION	1. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipt	Total MMDAs' Revenue: Gh¢651.986 mil Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢19,471.6 mn % Share: 3.35%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,009.373mil Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢24,745.46 mn % Share: 4.08%	≥3.4%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,256.42 mn Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢32,040.4 mn % Share: 3.92%	Target achieved
	2. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	- Total Central Govt transfers: Gh¢300.820 mil - Total national revenue, excluding grant: Gh¢18,732.1mil - % Share: 1.6% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢ 521.208mil - Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢23,931.32 mil - % Share: 2.8% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	≥1.6% 7.5%	- Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢ 656.9mil - Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢29,351.65mil - % Share: 2.24% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Target achieved
	3. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	- Total # MMDAs' employees: 33,136 - Total personnel on Govt payroll = 509,783 - MMDA share = 6.5	- Total no. MMDA employees: 36,057 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share: 7.3%	≥8.8%	- Total no. MMDA employees: 37,319 - Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 566,636 - MMDA share: 6.6%	Target not achieved
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 is still on-going	0 Progress so far limited to preparation of concept note on WCDA and initial consultations with the traditional authority	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 mil (Donor); Gh¢23.3mil (GoG) SADA = Gh¢22.726 mil CEDECOM= Gh¢7.419 mil	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA= NA CEDECOM=GH¢21.634 mn	NA	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA=GH¢ 15,295.14mn CEDECOM=GH¢21.634mn	Steady 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	Draft LIs revised	LI laid before Parliament and enacted	NDPC (System) Regulations (L.I. 2232) on Act 480 enacted	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
	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	Concept note and roadmap approved by Commission Road map approved by the Commission	Launch of LTNDP at all levels	National launch and Regional Consultations held with stakeholders	Target achieved
5. PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM	1. Integrated public service- wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) established	- HRMIS Requirement Analysis - Selection of Pilot MDAs - Sensitisation of the Pilot MDAs	70% data of the nine pilot MDAs captured and validated in the HRMIS	100% data of the nine pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	100% data of 6 out of the nine pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	Target not achieved
	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 commenced)	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	NA	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	Steady progress
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index)	30 th	27 th	<30 th	22 nd	Target achieved
	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	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 16 Press Conferences: 19 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 10 National Policy Fair: 0	>21 >6 10 >45 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 13 Press Conferences: 85 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 2 National Policy Fair: 0	Steady progress
	3. Number of public service integrated into NITA system	237	300	300	504	Target achieved
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 =2(8.3%) 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%	= 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) = 23%	40% >30% 10.5% 40% >30% 100% 40% 40% 40% 20% 40%	= 32% (9) = 23.5% (8) = 10.9% (30) = 10% (3) = 10.3% (20) = 100% (1) =23%(3) = 24.3% (25) = NA = 10% = 25.3%	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Women: 6,019 (88.56%) (Men + women) 6,689	>90%	Women = 10,790 (87.2%) (Men + Women) = 12,378	Target not achieved
8. FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND	1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	48 out of a clean score of 100	47 out of a clean score of 100	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
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 # of cases received = 11,035 Total # of cases investigated = 11,159 EOCO Number of cases reported = 308 Number of cases investigated =NA Number of cases prosecuted = NA Number of convictions = NA	CHRAJ 9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921 EOCO 250 197 22 1	9,240 9,500 59 25 450 393 NA NA 400 250 25 10	8,816 8,317 57 27 355 328 9228 8672 430 397 24 6	Steady progress
	3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	15 recommendations	NA	13 recommendations	Slow 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	226 38	400 60	254 36	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of courts computerized	61.5%	92%	92%	95%	Target achieved
	3. Number of days for resolving dispute	6 months	6 months	5 months	5 months	Target achieved
	4. Number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	Judicial Service (JS) Recorded: 6,668 Settled: 2,806 Legal Aid Recorded: 6,750 Settled: Na	Judicial Service (JS) -Recorded: 7,016 -Settled: 2,583 Legal Aid -Recorded: 8,312 -Settled: 3,750	7,076 4,950(70%) 8,534 4,950	3,318 1,432 6,847 3,985	Steady progress
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY	1. Police-citizen ratio	- Total # of police: 32,117 - Ratio: 1:747	- Total no. of police: 34,608 - Ratio: 1:781	NA 1:648	Total no. of police: 31,170 Police Ratio: - 1:875	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
AND SECURITY	2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	-Reported cases = 220,489 - % chg.: -3.6 (decrease)	- Reported cases =210,499 - % chg.: -4.5(decrease)	174,920 10.0%	Reported case: 186, 434 % chg.: 11.43% (decrease)	Target not achieved
	3. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed = 37 Police =371	NACOB Cases reported = 65 Cases disposed = 21 Police = 676	NA	NACOB Cases reported 44 Cases disposed 29 % Chg.= - 66.67% Police= 698 % Chg.=3.3%	Steady progress
	4. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue Operations = 612	Outbreaks = 4,712 Rescue Operations = 300	NA	Outbreaks =6,214 Rescue Operations = 660	Slow progress
	5. Rate of recorded incidence of disaster across the country	100 occurrences of rainstorms and flooding Northern region conflict (Bimobas and Konkombas)	- 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	NA	962 occurrences of fires, lightings, droughts, diseases and epidemics	Slow progress
	6. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/ work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	303	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by the end of the period under review	289 % Chg = -4.62%	Target not achieved
	7. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitment rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitment = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	-1.5% 10.0% 8.5%	-13.11% 0.52% 13.62%	Target not achieved
	8. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.7%	16.4%	20.9%	16.4%	Target not achieved
	11. IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking =12 Child abuse = 7 Human trafficking = 39	Child trafficking = 4 Child abuse = 4 Human trafficking = 36	NA	Child trafficking =11 Child Abuse = 14 Human trafficking = 92
2. Reported cases of domestic violence		Number of Reported cases of violence against women = 19,171	Number of reported cases of violence against women = 17,655	NA	Number of reported cases = 10,935	Steady progress
3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures		NA	10	30	25	Target not achieved
12. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL	1. Number of Culture for Development	NA	324	NA	329 Cultural Development=109	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	programmes staged at Centres of National Culture				Promotion of Arts and Culture=191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	
	2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total # of disputes: 400 # resolved: 56 (14%) # unresolved: 344 (86%)	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. unresolved = 313	<400 At least 15% NA	Total number of disputes: 324 Number resolved: 36 Number unresolved: 327	Target achieved Target not achieved 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	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	NA	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs with 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	Slow progress
13. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT	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)	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	NA	No. ratified = 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; • Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention; • Convention for the Safe-guarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; • Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions; • UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects; • The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); • Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident of Radiological Emergency; • Convention of Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; • Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage. 	Steady progress
	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 Conference//Fora = 137	No. of Presidential Summits = 6 No. of Trade and Investment negotiations = 12	NA	No. of Presidential Summit = 12 No. of Trade and Investment negotiations = 3 No. of Conferences/ Fora = 34	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
		No. of Trade Exhibitions = 60	No. of Conferences/Fora = 30 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 7		No. of Trade Exhibitions = 16	
	3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of Consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	Number of missions = 51 Number of consulates = 6	Number of Missions = 51 Number of Consulates = 7	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)	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)	NA	i. Issuance of 5,006 personalized Ghana cards ii. Enrolment of 5,137 new applicants iii. Processing of 2,548 requests for identity confirmation (verifications)	Steady progress
	2. Percentage vital of events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	NA Registered births: 463,409 (57%) Registered deaths: 52,576 (19%)	NA 429,648 139,496	NA 226,744 (52.8%) 27,538 (19.7%)	Slow progress
	3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Registered deaths: 33,944	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November, 2013	2013 National APR published in December 2014	2014 National APR published in July 2015	2014 National APR published in December 2015	Target not achieved
	5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	a) 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports b) National Census Analytical Report c) Ten Regional Census Analytical Report (One for each region) d) Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana e) Millennium Development Goals in Ghana f) Women and Men in Ghana g) The Elderly in Ghana h) Education and Literacy i) Children Adolescent and Youth j) Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics k) Census Atlas l) Statistical Compendium	a) 2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) published b) GLSS-6 main report published c) Child Labour Report published d) Communities Facilities Report published e) Poverty Profile of Ghana published f) Labour Force Report published g) Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) h) Newsletter Quarterly	NA	a) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System Report b) Crime Statistics Report c) Job Creation Report d) Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report e) Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin f) Monthly CPI Statistical Newsletter g) Quarterly GDP Newsletter h) Quarterly GDP Bulletin i) Ghana's International Merchandise Trade data, 2014 j) Quarterly Digest of External Merchandise Trade, 2014 k) Digest of International Merchandise Statistics, 2014	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	2015 Target	Indicator status in 2015	Progress towards target
			GDP (4) i) Revised 2014 Annual GDP		l) Quarterly Merchandise Imports and Exports at a Glance, 2014 m) Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) newsletter n) Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) bulletin o) Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter p) Quarterly Agriculture Statistics Bulletin, 2014 q) 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings report r) 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Main and Summary Reports s) Ghana Poverty Mapping Report t) 2010 PHC Gazetteer and Special Report (5 Regions)	