



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

**2016
ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION
(NDPC)





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December, 2017



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAAG	African American Association of Ghana
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
AMR	Automated Meter Reading
AMSECs	Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARAP	Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Programme
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASWAG	Agricultural Sector Working Group
ATIC	Accra Tourist Information Centre
ATK	Aviation Turbine Kerosene
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
AU	African Union
AWOL	Absent Without Leave
BACs	Business Advisory Centres
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BENCI	Biodiversity Ecosystems and Natural Capital Investment
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BOST	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BSP	Bulk Supply Point
BVDs	Biometric Verification Devices
CAGD	Controller and Accountant-General's Department
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBE	Complementary Basic Education
CBM	Conventional Buoy Mooring
CBT	Competency Basic Training
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CET	Common External Tariff
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLS	Customary Land Secretariats
CODAPEC	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme
COP	Communication on Progress
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET)
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRC	Constitution Review Commission
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area

CREW	Community Resilience through Early Warning
CRIC	Constitutional Review Implementation Committee
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CRMC	Community Resource Management Committee
CSAUs	Customer Service and Access Units
CSF	Capacity Support Fund
CSHSP	Community Day Senior High School Project
CSIR	Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSPGs	Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups
CSSPS	Computerised School Selection and Placement System
CTO	Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DAES	Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCR	Dropped-Call Rate
DDF	District Development Fund
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DMCs	District Mining Committees
DMTDPs	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DSD	Department of Social Development
DSIP	Development of Skills for Industry Project
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DV	Domestic Violence
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
EHSD	Environment, Health and Sanitation Department
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMP	Environmental Management Plans
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
E-SPV	Electronic Salary Payment Voucher
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FBOs	Farmer-Based Organisations
FC	Forestry Commission
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education

FEED	Front-End Engineering Design
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FOAT	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FRs	Forest Reserves
G4P	Government for the People
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GACL	Ghana Airport Company Limited
GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GASIP	Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
GATA	Ghana Aviation Training Academy
GATRA	Ghana Agricultural Transformation Agenda
GAX	Ghana Alternative Exchange
GC	Ghana Club
GCAP	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCNET	Ghana Community Network Services Limited
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
GEPARI	Ghana Economic Policy Analysis and Research Institute
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GES	Ghana Export School
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFPCIP	Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan
GFRC	Guinea Fowl Resource Centres
GHACCO	Ghana Alliance for Clean Cooking
GHEITI	Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GII	Ghana Integrity Initiative
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIRSAL	Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLDB	Grains and Legumes Development Board
GLSS 6	Ghana Living Standards Survey (Round 6)
GMP	Gas Master Plan
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPF	Ghana Petroleum Funds
GPHA	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPP	Gas Processing Plant
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GPS	Ghana Prisons Service

GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRAF	Gaming Regulators African Forum
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company
GRN	Geodetic Reference Network
GSBAS	Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas
GSDI	Ghana Skills Development Initiative
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSE-CI	Ghana Stock Exchange Composite Index
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GUSIP	Ghana Upstream Sector Internship Programme
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HFZ	High Forest Zone
HH	Household
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOTCATT	Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute
HQ	Headquarters
HQCF	High Quality Cassava Flour
HRM/U	Human Resource Management/Units
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
HTMB	Human Trafficking Management Board
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
ICC	International Coordinating Committee
ICCESS	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICM	International Capital Market
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDF	Import Declaration Form
IE	Inclusive and Special Education
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IER	Implementation Efficiency Ratio
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IHF	International Handball Federation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAC	Inter-Party Advisory Committee
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IRC	International Resource Centre
ISD	Information Services Department
ISP	Internet Service Provider
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
KACE	Kofi Annan Centre for Excellence in ICT
KG	Kindergarten
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology

KTPP	Kpone Thermal Power Project
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pits
LAN	Local Area Network
LAP	Land Administration Project
LCO	Light Crude Oil
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGCSF	Local Government Capacity Support Project
LGSS	Local Government Service Secretariat
LI	Legislative Instrument
LIPW	Labour-Intensive Public Works
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTE	Long-Term Evolution
LTNDP	Long-Term National Development Plan
LV	Low Voltage
MAF	MDG Accelerated Framework
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	Minerals Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi-Donor Budget Support
MDF	Mineral Development Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
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 Indicator Cluster Survey
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MIG	Made in Ghana
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 Transport
MOC	Ministry of Communications
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MOGCSF	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
MOP	Ministry of Power
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPS	Meridian Port Services
MRH	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDF	Medium-Term Development Framework
MTDS	Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

MTS	Modified Taungya System
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
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders' Association
NAP	National Apprenticeship Programme
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NCA	National Communications Authority
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NCTE	National Council for Tertiary Education
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NDF	Net Domestic Financing
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDT	Non-Destructive Testing
NEA	National Education Assessment
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFOT	NEDCo Financial and Operational Turnaround
NFSL	National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHF	National Health Fund
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
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
NPC	National Population Council
NPC	National Peace Council
NPRA	National Pensions Regulation Authority
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
NRA	Nuclear Regulatory Network
NRGP	Northern Rural Growth Project
NSA	National Sports Authority
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
OCTP	Offshore Cape Three Points
ODF	Open-Defecation Free
OFSP	Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato
OGSC	Oil and Gas Service Companies
OHCS	Office of Head of Civil Service
OIC-G	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre-Ghana
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OVCF	Outgrower Value Chain Fund
PAARS	Pre-Arrival Assessment Reporting System

PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PACs	Passport Application Centres
PASS	Participatory Approaches to Student 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
PESU	Professional Ethical and Standards Unit
PFI	Press Freedom Index
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Project
PFMRS	Public Financial Management Reform Strategy
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIAC	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
PIPs	Priority Intervention Programmes
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMA	Performance Monitoring Accountability
PMMP	Prevention of Maternal Mortality Programme
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPI	Producer Price Indices
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Police-Population Ratio
PPRC	Producer Price Review Committee
PRM	Petroleum Revenue Management
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PTTR	Pupil-to-Trained Teacher Ratio
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PWD	Persons with Disability
R&D	Research and Development
RCC	Regional Coordinating Councils
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REEWARG	Regional Election Early Warning and Response Group
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
RRU	Rapid Response Unit
RSSP	Rice Sector Support Project
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
RTI	Right to Information
RTIMP	Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SEIP	Secondary Education Improvement Project
SGN	Sankofa-Gye Nyame
SHEDS	Shea Development Strategy
SHEP	School Health and Education Programme

SHS	Senior High School
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLWMP	Sustainable Land and Water Management Project
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SOPCL	Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited
SP	Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine
SPM	Single-Point Mooring
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SRCs	Social Responsibility Contracts
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SSSCE	Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination
STC	State Transport Company
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCPD/A	Town and Country Planning Department/Authority
TCVs	Troop-Carrying Vehicles
TEN	Tweneboa, Enyenra, Ntomme
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOR	Tema Oil Refinery
TSRP	Transmission System Rehabilitation Project
TVC	Timber Validation Committee
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UBA	United Bank of Africa
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHQ	United Nations Headquarters
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company
VMS	Vessel Monitoring Systems
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRA	Volta River Authority
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WAGP	West African Gas Pipeline
WAPCO	West African Gas Pipeline Company
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WCDA	Western Corridor Development Authority
WCTP	West Cape Three Points
WFP	World Food Programme
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 2016 Annual Progress Report (APR) assesses the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017 in 2016. It is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the fifteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

The overall goal of GSGDA II is to accelerate the growth of the economy with a view to creating more jobs, generating more income, and reducing poverty. Policy measures implemented for the attainment of this goal are prioritised 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 2016 APR presents results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2016. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during that year which brought about the expected changes in these indicators.

Out of 305 indicators assessed, about 26.9% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 31% in 2015, while 12.5% showed steady progress compared to 14.8% in 2015. The number of indicators for which targets were not achieved or recorded slow progress, as well as those that lacked data increased from 45.2% in 2015 to 45.6% and 9% in 2015 to 15.1% in 2016 respectively.

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, to attain a per capita GDP of at least US\$2,400 by 2017.

Assessment of progress shows an overall real GDP growth rate of 3.5% compared with the 11.4% target set under GSGDA II, 4.1% under the revised 2016 national budget and 3.8% outturn of the previous year. The tight monetary and fiscal policy stance in 2016, together with challenges in oil production and prices and the lingering effects of the power sector crisis affected domestic growth conditions. GDP growth continued to be driven mainly by the services and agriculture sectors, which recorded average growth rates of 5.7% and 3.0% respectively. The services sector continued to dominate the economy with a share of 56.9%, followed by industry (24.2%) and agriculture (18.9%). Although Ghana's overall GDP growth

in 2016 fell short of the GSGDA II target and the outturn for 2015, it exceeded the global and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average economic growth rates of 3.1% and 1.6% respectively.

The outturn in consumer inflation showed a decrease in year-on-year inflation from 17.7% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2016. This was higher than the revised end-year target of 10.1%, thereby risking the medium-term target of $8.0\% \pm 2.0\%$. The Ghana cedi remained relatively stable against the major currencies on account of tight monetary policy and improved foreign exchange inflows. On the inter-bank market, the Ghana cedi depreciated by 9.6% and 5.3% against the US dollar and the euro respectively, but appreciated by 10.0% against the pound sterling. This compares with depreciation rates of 15.7%, 11.5% and 6.2% against the dollar, pound sterling and euro respectively in 2015.

During the year under review, the monetary policy rate (MPR) was maintained at 26.0% at the January, March, May, July and September meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee but was reduced by 50 basis points to 25.5% in November. The benchmark 91-day Treasury bill rate declined to 16.81% in 2016 from 22.50% in 2015. Similarly, the 182-day Treasury bill rate declined to 18.50% in 2016 from 24.40% in 2015. The 1-year note and the 2-year fixed note also fell to 21.50% and 22.50% in 2016, from 22.75% and 23.30% respectively in 2015.

The overall fiscal balance on commitment basis amounted to GH¢18,205.39 million, equivalent to 10.9% of GDP. However, the deficit on cash basis amounted to GH¢15,507.92 million, equivalent to 9.3% of GDP, against a deficit target of GH¢8,407.7 million (5.0% of GDP). The primary balance for the period, recorded a deficit of GH¢2,374.5 million (1.4% of GDP) against a targeted surplus of GH¢2,082.6 million (1.2% of GDP). As a result of the larger than expected fiscal deficit and financing requirements in 2016, total public debt stock as a ratio of GDP increased from 72.2% at end-2015 to about 73.1% of GDP at end-2016.

The year witnessed a higher turnout in exports and a lower turnout in imports than in 2015. The provisional trade balance for the year recorded a deficit of US\$1,773.33 million (4.2% of GDP), an improvement of US\$1,370.54 million when compared to a deficit of US\$3,143.87 million (8.3% of GDP) recorded for the same period in 2015.

3.0 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The policy interventions outlined in 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; developing the tourism industry; and promoting the 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 23 indicators monitored in this thematic area, only 26.1% either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 47.8% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest could not be assessed due to lack of data. Overall performance in 2016 was worse than in 2015, where only 36.4% of the indicators achieved their target or made significant/steady progress and 59.1% either made slow progress or did not achieve their target. Progress in the respective focus areas was as follows:

Private Sector Development

The development of the private sector and enhancement of private investment remain major objectives of GSGDA II. In 2016, policies and programmes implemented resulted in some improvements. Ghana's ranking on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business improved to 108th out of 190 countries, from 111th out of 189 countries in 2015. Ghana's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) also improved by five positions from 119th out of 140 countries in 2015 to 114th out of 138 countries in 2016. The Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) identified the challenges facing private sector competitiveness in Ghana to include access to financing, corruption, tax rates and foreign currency regulations.

Promoting Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is central to the growth and development of any country. However, this policy area continues to receive limited attention in Ghana. One key 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, which foster the growth of larger businesses. Regulatory frameworks for monitoring behaviour and practices in the private sector should be strengthened. Adequate investment in monitoring and evaluation will improve the transparency and accountability of corporate entities.

Developing Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The size of the informal sector in 2016 remained at the 2015 level of 90.5% of all business establishments in the country. The share of MSME output of total manufacturing was estimated at 30.93% in 2016 compared with 4.8% recorded in 2015. One of the structural problems of the MSME sector is the low capital base of the enterprises and the corresponding low productivity. In addition, these enterprises also face a number of problems in accessing credit. Systematic removal of structural bottlenecks associated with the development of MSMEs including poor access to quality long-term financing, weak capacity and competencies among MSMEs and uncoordinated public policy interventions, would contribute to stimulating the growth and development of the sector. The improvement of industry specific skills through training should aim at delivering sector-specific knowledge and skills conducive for the growth of MSMEs.

Accelerating Industrial Development

The contribution of the industry sector to GDP declined to 25.6% in 2016. The manufacturing sub-sector's contribution to GDP increased from 5.1% in 2015 to 6% in 2016. The Association of Ghana Industries identified three main challenges facing the manufacturing sector as the high cost of utilities (electricity/water), the multiplicity of taxes, and cedi depreciation and exchange rate volatility. Policies have to be implemented to boost investment in industrial development and to increase local processing of natural resources and value addition.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

The tourism sector maintained its 2015 rating of being the 120th competitive tourist destination globally out of 136 countries on the travel and tourism competitiveness index of the World Economic Forum. International tourist arrivals increased by 10%, resulting in a 10.1% increase in tourist receipts. However, the number of tourists visiting domestic tourist sites and revenue from entrance fees fell by 60% and 46% respectively. Government policy should focus on improving tourism-related infrastructure such as good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation, and quality hotels and restaurants. There should also be a focus on developing a good quality souvenir market and improved access to information.

Promoting the Creative Industry for Economic Development

The medium-term policy objective of GSGDA II in this policy area is to develop a competitive creative arts industry. In 2016, a Creative Arts Council was inaugurated by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts to support the development of the creative industry. Handicraft exports as a share of non-traditional exports – a proxy for assessing the performance of the industry, continue to rise, from 0.17% in 2015 to 0.21% in 2016, although total non-traditional exports declined by 2.3% in 2016. However, the sub-sector remains underdeveloped and its expansion will depend on quality control, higher standards and effective marketing both at domestic and international levels. Large numbers of handicrafts produced in Ghana are of low quality standards. Specific interventions are needed for skills upgrading, monitoring of standards and better access to markets.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as a significant improvement over 2015 performance when only 37.5% of the indicators monitored either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress compared with 45.2% in 2016. Similarly, the proportion of indicators which did not achieve their targets or made slow progress declined from 52.8% in 2015 to 41.7% in 2016, while 13.1% of the indicators could not be assessed due to lack of data, compared with 9.7% in 2015.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation

The agriculture sector growth rate after declining from 4.6% in 2014 to 2.4% in 2015, slightly increased to 3.0% in 2016. However, the share of agriculture in total GDP declined from 20.3% to 18.9% in 2016. The fisheries and livestock sub-sectors recorded the largest growth rate of 5.7% and 5.3% respectively, with the crops sub-sector remaining the largest activity with a share of 14.6% of GDP. All staple crops, except sorghum, recorded increases in output on account of improvements in yield in 2016. Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, and in 2016, cassava, yam and cocoyam recorded improvements in output, with a surplus of 4%, 1.5% and 11.5% respectively. Plantain also recorded surplus in output but at a declined rate of 1.3% over 2015 situation. The volume of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, declined in 2016 after recovery in 2014 and 2015 from successive years of decline. Total annual domestic fish production in 2016 increased by about 5% over the 2015 level of 443,318.20 metric tonnes but fell short of the target of 467,634.22 metric tonnes.

Out of the 8,211 activities approved for implementation in the agriculture sector in 2016, a total of 5,210 were implemented and completed as scheduled, giving an implementation efficiency ratio of 63%, compared with 55% in 2015 and the target of 80% set for 2016.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The mineral sub-sector recorded a turnaround in 2016 following a generally unfavourable outturn in 2014 and 2015 largely on account of the downturn in global prices of these minerals, especially gold. All the major minerals except diamonds recorded significant increases, which led to a 30.3% increase in total mineral fiscal revenue mobilized by the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), a 13.4% increase in royalties and a 52.3% rise in total value of mineral exports. The major drawback of the sector, however, was the menace of illegal miners who constitute a major threat to the environment, peace and security, and social development. Efforts to address the issues remain ineffective and the existing framework for managing artisanal and small-scale mining, especially galamsey, remains relatively weak.

The Forestry Commission continued to implement programmed activities to manage, develop and protect the forest resources of the country. However, illegal activities in forest reserves and protected area continued to increase with the number of illegalities estimated to have increased by 6% in 2016 compared with a 2.5% increase in 2015. Estimates show that less than 20% of forest reserve areas have acceptable levels of integrity, and are under further threat from illegal logging and clearing for agriculture.

Resource constraints in 2016 continued to affect the smooth implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2016-2040, which is aimed at improving the forest cover. To help address this challenge, the FC introduced innovative approaches, including creating space for private sector involvement in plantation development. It continued to strengthen its internal capacity to protect and manage forest reserves and wild life, in addition to expanding programmes for local community involvement in the management of natural resources. Efforts continued to be made in 2016 to improve land administration and management with the implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP-II), which is aimed at consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. The “one-stop-shop” land service delivery units remained operational in five major centres and have significantly reduced the backlog of land title applications. The average time taken to acquire a land title certificate fell by about 68%, while that for deeds registration fell by 69%.

Analysis of air quality in selected residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra continued to show high levels of pollution, while the effluent quality of sampled manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema areas continued to show effluent concentration levels higher than EPA recommended guideline levels. Although data on the level of greenhouse gases emissions are not available, the government continued to show commitment to the climate change agenda by signing onto the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Accession Programme to safeguard the country in the event of drought or flood, and launching the national REDD+ strategy (2016-2035) for implementation in 2016. 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 the opportunity for accelerated economic growth and structural transformation. The medium-term objective for this sector under the GSGDA II is to ensure its effective integration into the rest of the economy to catalyse the diversification of the economy. The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 63.6% of the 13 indicators monitored either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress; 9.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data; while 27.3% 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 2016 was 26,981,640 barrels compared with 2015 production of 37,411,661 barrels. This represented a 27.9% decline in production. The decline was largely due to technical challenges from the failure of the turret bearing of the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah. The TEN field started production in 2016, contributing 5.32 million barrels of oil using only 10 wells due to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) moratorium on the drilling of new wells in the area contested by Côte d'Ivoire. Thus, total oil production in 2016 was 32.3 million barrels.

To enhance the operations of the national oil company, US\$88,497,092 of petroleum revenue was allocated to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) to undertake its activities. From GOG net receipts, 70% was allocated to the ABFA as stipulated by law. Out of the amount allocated to ABFA, 64.1% was allocated to road and other infrastructure development; 8.9% to agricultural modernisation; 26.7% to capacity building (including oil and gas); while 0.3% was transferred to the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC). 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 2016 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 inspected all companies to ascertain whether they were complying with the conditions stated in their Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits. All companies assessed were deemed to have complied with regulations. To promote local content and local participation in petroleum activities, a total of 440 registration applications were processed for companies in the sector. In addition, 11,332 Ghanaians were employed, representing growth of 130.8% over the 4,905 local employment in 2015. Out of those employed, 10% were in management positions, 20% in technical positions and 70% 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: availability of quality transport networks; accessibility and reliability of water supply; resilient sanitation services; reliable and cost-effective of energy; availability of communication services; and efficiently planned human settlements. Overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average. About 48.7% of the 39 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made

significant/steady progress, while 51.3% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas is as follows:

Infrastructure: Road, Railway, Maritime and Air

The national network size of roads in 2016 was estimated at 72,381 km, representing a significant increase in network size. Feeder roads constituted 58.1% of national roads, trunk roads 20.5% and urban roads 21.4%. 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 52% in 2015 to 57% in 2016, but this was below the target of 60%.

Passenger traffic continued to decline after achieving high levels in both 2013 and 2014. Goods traffic on the other hand increased by 29.7% over the 2015 status. Maritime traffic for both container and cargo recorded increases. The turnaround times for vessels worsened slightly for Tema but significantly for Takoradi port. Domestic air passenger movement and aircraft movement saw a decline while international air passenger movement and aircraft movement saw a slight increase.

Estimates indicate that road crashes increased from 9,796 in 2015 to 12,510 in 2016, representing a 27.7% increase over the 2015 recorded incidence. There were six accidents in maritime transport. Train derailments worsened in 2016 from 47 to 54, while air traffic accidents declined from 2 to 1.

Science and Technology

The share of research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained the same at 0.05%. The number of research findings adopted by industry significantly declined from 105 to 70. The rate of adoption of improved, locally packaged technologies by MSMEs improved from 30% in 2015 to 35% in 2016.

Developing Information and Communication Technology

The share of the ICT sub-sector in the overall services sector increased from 13.4% in 2015 to 14.4% in 2016. The number of cut-off calls as a percentage of all calls increased from a rate of 0.97% in 2015 to 1.07% in 2016. The penetration rate of mobile telephony increased from 127% in 2015 to 136.34% in 2016, while fixed lines recorded a marginal decrease from 1.01% in 2015 to 0.9% in 2016. The number of subscribers of internet services increased from 66.3% in 2015 to 70.6% in 2016. The number of internet service providers decreased from 50 in 2015 to 24 in 2016, largely due to the high cost of electricity and frequent power outages in 2015 and most of 2016.

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 2016, the share of hydroelectric power in installed capacity decreased from 51.14% in 2015 to 39.41%. Power supply from solar sources, remained unchanged at a meagre 0.03% while thermal power increased from 48.83% in 2015 to 60.03% in 2016. The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 80.5% in 2015 to 82.3% in 2016.

The average number of hours of electricity outage per customer per year continued to worsen for customers in Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) areas. For customers in ECG coverage areas, electricity outages increased from 136.58 hours/customer/year and 202.89 hours/customer/year in 2015 to 145.54 hours/customer/year and 158.47 hours/customer/year in 2016 for urban and rural customers respectively. In NEDCo areas, electricity outages increased from 79 hours/customer/year and 90 hours/customer/year in 2015 to 126.5 hours/customer/year and 162.2 hours/customer/year in 2016 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 424.1km of sub-transmission and distribution lines to its network to improve system reliability. The expansion of NEDCo exceeded that of ECG; it consisted of 1,441.3 km of 34.5 kv, 79 km of 11.5 kv and 787.2 km of low voltage (LV) line. GRIDCO expanded its transmission network by 177 km. There was an increase in distribution losses of ECG, from 22.71% in 2015 to 23.88% in 2016. The distribution losses of NEDCo also worsened, from 23.1% in 2015 to 27.3% in 2016. The levels of losses exceed 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 and passed as well as shore up the town and country planning officers at the MMDAs. In 2016, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) was enacted, while the Urban Policy was being implemented to guide urban development. The rural development policy was still in the formulation phase in 2016 and could not meet the target of Cabinet approval. About 65% of the 216 MMDAs were without the required town planning staff and only about half of the MMDAs had physical planning departments.

Housing Development

Though current data are not available to determine the housing stock and housing deficit, using the 2000 and 2010 housing census data with a 4.4% annual growth rate, the housing deficit in 2016 was estimated at 4,392,929. The government continued to support the delivery of adequate housing by the private sector. The National Housing Policy, which was launched in 2015, proposed among other things the establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority, however as of 2016, none of these had 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 and 6,418,580 in 2014. Assuming the annual growth rate of 7%, the number of slum dwellers in these cities was estimated to reach 7.3 million in 2016.

Water and Sanitation

The proportion of the population with access to safe water in urban areas increased in 2016, from 52.80% to 76%. However, there was a decline in the proportion of rural population with

access to safe drinking water, from 65.04% in 2015 to 62.03% in 2016. Distribution losses of water improved from 52.8% in 2015 to 51.1% in 2016. The proportion of districts benefiting from safe water services in the country improved from 88% to 97.2%. Overall, the number of functional water systems – including boreholes, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated, limited mechanised systems and hand-dug wells declined in 2016.

The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation services remained the same at 15%. The proportion of solid waste properly disposed of declined from 79% to 70% in 2016. The number of communities/districts achieving open-defecation free (ODF) status decreased from 406 in 2015 to 400 in 2016.

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 below average, as 36.4% of the 77 indicators monitored either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, 28.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 35.1% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress towards the achievement of this goal is as follows:

Education

In contrast to the situation in 2015, there were mixed results in enrolment at basic education level. While the gross enrolment and net enrolment rates increased for primary and junior high, that for KG declined. The continuous rise in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as compared to Net Enrolment Rate (NER) suggests that more children are not entering school at the statutory school going age. The implications are that such children are more likely to drop out from school to enter the labour market with limited qualifications.

A key strategic objective in the education sector is to ensure equal access of boys and girls to education. Gender parity in access to education continued to be achieved at KG and primary levels, while at the JHS level, it improved marginally.

To improve the quality of education, 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 2016 to improve the availability of trained teachers across all three levels of basic education. The proportion of trained teachers at KG, primary and JHS level increased by 8.4%, 4.3% and 4.5% respectively during the 2015/16 academic year. Accordingly, the pupil-trained teacher ratio (PTTR) improved at KG, primary and JHS levels. National completion rates at primary and JHS level improved marginally, with the JHS completion rate of 76.1% in 2016 the highest since 2009/10. However, in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the proportion of students who achieved average scores in all the core subjects except English deteriorated significantly.

As part of the efforts to enhance the delivery of inclusive education, the government launched the Inclusive Education Policy. During the 2015/16 academic year, there were 6,874 students

enrolled in 35 special schools providing education for children with severe and profound disabilities who are unable to enroll in mainstream schools.

Enrolment in second-cycle education continued to record increases with both the GER and NER, demonstrating government's commitment to expanding access at this level. The GER recorded an increase of four percentage points from 45.6% to 49.6%, while the corresponding increase for the NER was 2.7 percentage points from 22.5% to 25.2%. The proportion of female enrolment was nearly equal to that of males, while the GPI also improved from 0.91 in 2014/15 to 0.94, demonstrating that girls' enrolment at this level is improving relative to that of boys. The completion rate grew by two percentage points from 44% to 46% during the period. In the West Africa Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), improved performance was recorded across all the core subjects as compared to 2015.

Available data from the National Council for Tertiary Education indicate a 4.9% increase in the number of tertiary institutions during the 2015/2016 academic year. Accordingly, total enrolment increased by 25.5% from 320,746 to 402,474 of which 81.4% was public and 18.6% was private. Although the proportion is improving, females still make up less than 50% of total enrolment in public tertiary institutions. The proportion of students enrolled in science and technical disciplines was 43% in public universities and 41% in polytechnics. These figures remain far below the government's long-term goal of promoting 60% enrolment in science/technical subjects and 40% enrolment in humanities/arts.

Human Capital Development, Productivity and Employment

High unemployment, underemployment and lack of decent jobs, particularly among the youth, are some of the key challenges facing Ghana today. The government continued to implement interventions aimed at providing opportunities for job creation across all sectors, ensuring labour productivity and promoting harmonious labour relations.

Ghana's national unemployment rate stands at 5.2%, however, it masks substantial underemployment, especially among the youth. Majority of the employed population (68%) is engaged in vulnerable employment, which is characterised by low pay and poor working conditions. Although data on the total number of new jobs created in the economy were not available for 2016, employment-focused public interventions generated 276,502 jobs, representing a 32.5% increase over the previous year. Labour disputes continued to be on the rise, despite the government's continuous efforts at ensuring a harmonious labour environment. In 2016, the number of industrial labour disputes increased by 22%, of which about 60% remained unsettled.

Health and Nutrition

Overall assessment of progress towards improving access to quality health care showed mixed results. Although the number of health facilities including CHPS zones increased across the country during the year, outpatient attendance per capita declined and has done so in the past four years.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is the intervention designed to remove financial barriers to health care services. In 2016, the proportion of the population with active NHIS membership declined from 40% in 2015 to 38.4%, while the proportion enrolled as indigent stagnated at 5.3%. On the other hand, the proportion of active NHIS members in the exempt

categories grew significantly from 67% in 2015 to 71.6% in 2016. The coverage of immunisation (Penta 3) improved, whereas the proportion of births delivered with the assistance of a professional health worker stagnated. The malaria under-5 years case fatality rate, an indicator of malaria case management, declined by 37.3%.

Efficient delivery of quality health care depends on availability of essential health service personnel. In 2016, the doctor-to-population ratio improved by 7.1% from one doctor per 8,934 individuals to one doctor per 8,301 individuals in 2016. Similarly, the nurse-to-population ratio improved from one nurse per 865 individuals to one nurse per 834 individuals in the same period. However, there are still wide regional variations in the distribution of these critical health professionals. The Greater Accra and Ashanti regions recorded the best doctor-to-population ratios, while the ratio was worst for the Upper East and Western regions. The Upper East Region recorded the best nurse-to-population ratio, while the Northern Region recorded the worst ratio. Although the number of midwives available to women in the fertility age improved significantly, there are still problems of unbalanced distribution in some districts and sub-districts in the regions.

Progress in reducing maternal mortality in Ghana continued to be slow in spite of the efforts by government and development partners. Although survey data is unavailable, the institutional maternal mortality ratio, which measures maternal deaths in health facilities, indicates an increase of 5.6% from 142/100,000 live births in 2015 to 150/100,000 live births in 2016.

The estimated national HIV prevalence rate increased from 1.8% in 2015 to 2.4% in 2016, after a similar upsurge in 2015. Prevalence among the young population (15-24 years), which is a proxy for new infections, remained unchanged at 1.1%. The proportion of pregnant women with HIV who received ARVs to prevent mother-to-child transmission declined from 64% in 2015 to 53.7% in 2016, while only 47% of 203,700 HIV-positive clients who needed treatment, received treatment with anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

Sports Development

As part of efforts to improve sports infrastructure in the country for sports development, work commenced in 2016 on a new sports stadium at New Edubiase. Ghana organised and participated in 55 competitive sporting events at local and international level. These include: the participation of the senior national soccer team, Black Stars, in the 31st edition of the African Cup of Nations Tournament held in Gabon; the Black Queens in the African Women's Championship held in Cameroon; the Black Princesses in the U-20 Women's World Cup in Papua New Guinea; and the Black Maidens in the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup Tournament in Jordan. A total of 35 medals were won from 27 international sporting competitions attended. Although the total contribution of sports to GDP was not available, proceeds from six international matches yielded a total of GH¢443,301 in 2016.

Youth Development

The youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitute 34.1% of Ghana's population. A key challenge for the youth in Ghana is the high unemployment rate. The Sixth Round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6) estimated youth unemployment rate at 5.5%, with the rate higher for females than males and higher in urban areas than in rural areas. These rates do not take into account the large number of young people who are underemployed, as indicated by their high labour underutilization rate of 42%.

A number of interventions were implemented during the year to address youth unemployment, including the provision of marketable skills and entrepreneurship training. The various technical and vocational training institutions together provided training for 53,171 youths in a variety of trades. In addition, over 5,000 JHS leavers received apprenticeship training in garment making, cosmetology, welding and fabrication, auto mechanics and electronics. The National Youth Employment Agency (YEA) engaged 62,635 youths in various modules across the country. The National Youth Scheme Bill was passed by Parliament to give the necessary legal backing to youth development efforts.

Social Development and Social Protection

Social policy and social protection measures implemented in 2016 were aimed at supporting the poor and vulnerable. The number of extremely poor households that benefited from the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme increased significantly by about 46%. In addition, 14,755 persons affected by various disasters across the country benefitted from the Emergency LEAP. The proportion of aged persons with NHIS active membership also grew from 4.0% to 4.4% during the same period.

To improve the delivery and targeting of social protection programmes, the National Social Protection Policy was launched with copies of the policy distributed to relevant stakeholders. The National Targeting Unit of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection completed the registration of 137,561 households in the Upper West Region for the Ghana National Household Registry (Single Register) database.

Child labour and child abuse continues to pose a challenge to the development of some children in Ghana. According to GSS about 21% of Ghanaian children were estimated to be engaged in child labour in 2014, with the rate relatively higher for males than for females and more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas. The number of reported cases of child abuse decreased by 26.6%. Majority of the cases were as a result of non-maintenance (75%), child defilement (11.6%) and child abduction (5.4%).

The Legislative Instrument (LI) to operationalise the Persons with Disability (PWD) Act, 2006 (Act 175) was passed in 2015 together with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD). In 2016, preparatory work was undertaken to commence the full implementation of both the Act and UNCRPD. The share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) for PWDs was increased to 3%.

Population Management and Migration for Development

High population growth rate may serve as a constraint to the national development efforts. Ghana's current annual population growth rate of 2.5% falls short of the average annual growth rate target of 2.3% in the medium term and far behind the long-term target of 1.5% by 2020. The country's current population growth rate is being driven by high fertility and declining mortality. Promotion of family planning is therefore a strategic measure in Ghana's population management. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), an indicator of family planning uptake for fertility regulation, increased from 17% to 22% between 2008 and 2014. However, there are challenges to meeting the 30% unmet need for family planning, to further increase the CPR and also improve the health and wellbeing of women and children.

To enhance population management for sustainable national development, MMDAs were required to integrate population variables into the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their sector development plans. In 2016, an assessment indicated that population variables had fully been integrated into 96% of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP). However, there is a need for continuous training of district planning and budget officers in the Population Integration System (PIPS) developed by the NPC to build their capacity to ensure effective integration of population variables into development plans.

Rapid urbanisation due mainly to rural-urban migration is an issue of concern in population management. Estimates based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census shows 50.9% of Ghanaians lived in urban areas. The 2012 Urban Policy Framework has projected that Ghana's urban population may reach 65% by 2030. The trend poses a major challenge to urban development in the areas of provision of housing, basic social services and environmental sanitation.

Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

According to the 2013 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6), the proportion of Ghanaians who are poor and live below GH¢1,314 per adult per year fell significantly to 24.2% in 2013 from 31.9% in 2005, while the proportion who cannot adequately feed themselves and live in extreme poverty (i.e. below GH¢792 per adult per year) declined from 16.5% to 8.4% over the same period. 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 wide urban-rural poverty gap, with deep poverty more prevalent in rural areas and in the three northern regions (Northern, Upper West, and Upper East) – continue to be the poorest areas in Ghana.

Income inequality in Ghana, as measured by the Gini Index, has increased in the past seven years to 42.3 from 41.9 in 2005. One implication of growing income inequality is that it reduces the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction. The 7.7% gain in poverty reduction due to economic growth could have been better should the benefits of growth had been more equally distributed.

8.0 TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The priority interventions implemented in this thematic area were aimed at 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's 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. Overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 35.3% of the 51 indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 5.9% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 58.8% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. Progress in the respective focus areas is as follows:

Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reforms

As part of efforts to deepen the practice of democracy and promote good governance, Parliament continued to discharge its legislative, oversight and regulatory mandate. Overall, there were a total of 98 plenary sittings, 281 committee sittings and 39 bills passed into law compared with 19 in 2015. Parliament also ratified 111 International Agreements, passed the 2016 Budget Appropriation Bill and undertook 12 monitoring visits to ascertain progress of work on approved programmes and projects. The government continued to strengthen independent governance institutions (IGIs) through improved budgetary allocations and capacity development for effective performance of their functions. In addition, government continued to create opportunity in the policy space for the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in public policy processes such as the preparatory of and the debate on the 2017 national budget; and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development agenda.

The Electoral Commission continued with the implementation of its reform programmes in 2016. It organized 10 Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings with political parties to discuss emerging issues related to the election process, and extended the IPAC concept to regional and district levels to deepen transparency and fairness in the delivery of the EC's mandate. These contributed to the peaceful elections the country experienced in 2016.

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

To assess MMDA financial capacity to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level, changes in the share of MMDA total revenue (including IGF, DACF, GOG transfer, HIPC transfer and donors) in national revenue was analysed. Total revenue allocated to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 15.1% and constituted 4.29% of total government receipts in 2016, compared to 3.92% in 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, District Development Fund (DDF) and GOG transfers as a proportion of annual national total revenue, excluding grants, constituted 3.23% in 2016. The human resource capacity of MMDAs continued to be enhanced with transfer of more personnel. The total number of employees of MMDAs was estimated at 39,519 in 2016 compared to 37,319 in 2015. In relative terms however, it represents a 5.95% decline in the total number of MMDA personnel on government payroll in 2016 compared to 6.6% in 2015.

Reducing Inequality through Creation of Special Development Areas

In line with the strategy to address geographical disparities in development, as well as explore the potential of contiguous areas for long-term national development, special purpose vehicles were proposed for implementation under GSGDA II (Western Corridor Authority, Eastern Corridor Authority, Forest Zone Authority and Capital City Development Authority). Together with effective implementation of interventions such as the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) and Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), these special development authorities were expected to contribute to equitable development of the country. The first of the special development areas to be operationalised was the Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Since the development of the concept note in 2014 and subsequent consultation meeting with traditional authorities and people in the affected areas, no further

action has been taken on the establishment of these special development authorities. Existing special purpose vehicles including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA, continued to be strengthened. In 2016, the government continued with the restructuring of SADA to ensure it serves as a vehicle for leveraging private sector investment into the SADA zone.

Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

For a more efficient discharge of the responsibilities of NDPC, Parliament in 2015 enacted the LI on the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480). In 2016, NDPC used the LI to prepare planning guidelines and the determination of timeliness for submission of plans and reports. NDPC and the Delivery Unit at the Office of the President collaborated to implement the first phase of an IT-Enabled Policy and Legislative Almanac. The platform will allow policy influencers and other stakeholders to access policies and related documents with ease, as well as promote evidence-based decision making. NDPC continued with the process of formulating a long-term national development plan for the country, in response to the demand by Ghanaians for a blue print to guide the development of the country on long-term basis. The process, which began in 2014, continued with stakeholder consultations held on draft reports.

Promoting Public Sector Reforms

Among measures to ensure the establishment of an accurate, reliable and centralised 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) now known as the Public Financial Management Reform Project (PFMRP). As at 2016, seven MDAs (i.e. Public Service Commission, Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Local Government Service, and Ghana Health Service) had joined the system.

Enhancing Development Communications

Ghana has achieved many successes in the area of press freedom and is considered as one of the freest countries in Africa. Ghana dropped four places from 22nd in 2015 to 26th in 2016 out of 180 countries on the World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters without Borders. Ghana's position was better than that of the United Kingdom (38), South Africa (39), United States of America (41) and France (45), which are generally perceived to have strong pro-freedom-of-information policies. Ghana, however, remained Africa's second-ranked, media-friendly country after Namibia (17).

The government continued the policy of open government by organising 19 "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 number of press conferences decreased from 85 in 2015 to 13 in 2016. There were nine town hall meetings and one budget dissemination programme. The government continued to deploy e-government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project.

Promoting Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

The share of female Chief Directors of MDAs remained at 4% in 2016, while the proportion of female elected members of Districts Assemblies declined from 10% in 2015 to 5% in 2016. The total number of female Judges in the superior courts was 35 in 2016, of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 25% of total 12 Supreme Court Judges) and 32 High Court Judges (representing 30.2%). Through the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. The number of women supported increased by 138.7% from 10,790 in 2015 to 25,758 in 2016. In total, GH¢28,53,339.27 was expended to support various economic activities of women.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The 2016 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International placed Ghana in a poorer position than in 2015. The Index showed that Ghana scored 43 out of 100 points (cleanest), and ranked 70th out of 176 countries included in the survey.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), continued to perform their statutory functions in 2016. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased from 57 to 59 while those investigated were 31, whereas EOCO received and investigated 218 cases. This represented a 100% rate of investigation. Out of the 218 cases investigated, 89 were completed while the remaining 124 were at various stages of investigation. EOCO also recovered a total sum of GH¢12,989,917.00 as proceeds from crime cases that were handled. With the active support and involvement of the Attorney-General's Department, prosecutions were initiated with respect to 13 cases out of which two convictions were secured.

Parliament continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of ensuring effective use of state resources and checking corrupt practices of public officers through the work of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). In 2016, the Public Accounts Committee held seven sittings to consider the Auditor-General's Reports, in line with Article 187 of the Constitution.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Efforts continued in 2016 to improve the capacity of the Judiciary to dispense justice effectively and ensure the rule of law. In 2016, a total of 309 lawyers were called to the Bar, compared with 254 in 2015. Though this fell short of the target of 500 lawyers set in GSGDA II for 2016, it represents an improvement over the 2015 situation. In addition, 21 lawyers were appointed to the Bench compared to the 36 appointed in 2015. The number of cases recorded and settled through the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system under the court system fell by 58.6% and 57.8% respectively in 2016. However, under the legal aid scheme, cases recorded and settled increased by 4.1% and 25.1% respectively.

Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The Ghana Police Service (GPS) continued to discharge its obligations of providing and maintaining internal peace, law, order and safety in the country. The capacity of the GPS continued to be enhanced to meet the United Nation's recommended police-population ratio (PPR) of 1:500. The total number of police personnel increased by 6.6% from 31,170 in 2015

to 33,213 in 2016. Nonetheless, Ghana's PPR stands at 1:833, a slight improvement from 1:847 in 2015. The proportion of police in frontline duties including highway patrol, visibility and accessibility and community police activities increased by 15%. Though crime statistics indicate that reported cases of crime declined by 4.9% in 2016, the number of cases prosecuted significantly declined by 17.6%. The number of fire outbreaks across the country continued to rise despite efforts to reverse the trend. The number increased by 12.1% from 6,214 in 2015 to 6,972 in 2016, with domestic and bush fire (34.47%) constituting the largest sources. The abnormal increase in bush fire incidents was as a result of long drought and severe harmattan. Recorded incidents of disaster across the country increased significantly from 962 in 2015 to 1,099 in 2016. The increase in disaster resulted in 114,090 persons injured, 89 deaths, 1,205 communities affected, 2,844 houses destroyed, 65 schools affected and 3,685 farmlands destroyed. The overall estimated cost of damage (i.e. damage of properties) amounted to GH¢97,126,072.40.

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continued to improve vigilance and rigidly enforced immigration laws relating to the entry and exit of foreign nationals. There was a decline in the number of cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit, from 289 in 2015 to 120 in 2016. The number of permits processed by the GIS increased by 16.4% from 112,395 in 2015 to 130,820 in 2016.

The capacity of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) continued to be enhanced to forestall external aggression, safeguard territorial integrity, ensure the protection of life and property and contribute to international peacekeeping efforts. In 2016, the net recruitment rate into the GAF improved from -13.1% to 2.57% due to a significant increase in the rate of recruitment and a reduction in the attrition rate. The GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts, with the proportion of personnel deployed for peacekeeping estimated at 16.4%.

Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The effort to improve the capacity of national institutions to combat child trafficking, child abuse and domestic violence continued in 2016. The number of reported cases of domestic violence declined by 21.4% from 15,749 to 12,377 in 2016. The incidence of domestic violence was generally lower among men than women. Among the reported cases of domestic violence were non-maintenance, assault, threat of death or harm and offensive conduct. The number of reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse declined significantly by 63.6% and 35.7% respectively. However, the number of reported cases of human trafficking increased from 92 in 2015 to 121 in 2016. This represents a 31.5% increase over the 2015 figure. The majority of human trafficking cases were labour (112) and sex (9) related.

Promoting National Culture for Development

Efforts to promote culture and creative arts, as well as harness our culture for the development of the country continued in 2016, with the organisation of 105 culture-for-development programmes across the country. The traditional institutional mechanisms for settling chieftaincy disputes continued to be deployed in 2016. However, the number of chieftaincy disputes increase by 9.9% from 324 to 356 in 2016. Out of the 356 disputes recorded, 3.7% were resolved, while 96.3% were still pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs.

Enhancing International Relations for Development

The number of Ghana Missions abroad in 2016 remained at 58. 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 in New York). Among these missions, 23 were 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 was complemented by 58 Honorary Consulates.

Promoting Evidence-based Decision Making

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 2016, including Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey; User Satisfaction Survey; Monthly CPI newsletter and Bulletin. Other reports were Quarterly GDP Newsletter and Bulletin; Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI); Labour Force Report; Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) Reports; Domestic Violence Report and; Domestic Violence Summary Report.

As part of the process of creating a national database to help implement the national identification system in the country, the National Identification Authority (NIA) registered 2,775 new applicants and 14,027 foreign nationals. It also issued 3,658 personalised Ghana cards and renewed 20,180 foreign national cards. Meanwhile, a total of 532,440 births (representing 63% of the expected target of 851,630 births) were registered while only 18% of the expected death registrations of 285,967 were actually registered.

9.0 LINKING THE 2016 BUDGET TO GSGDA II

The estimated resource requirement for implementing GSGDA II in 2016 was GH¢18,009.93 million, however a total of GH¢20,574.16 million was approved in the 2016 budget, representing about 14% more than the GSGDA II resource requirement for 2016. The outturn of expenditures, however, shows that a total of GH¢19,353.47 million was actually released, a 5.9% decrease of the budget approved. About 23.02% of total releases were used on activities related to the infrastructure and human settlements thematic area, while 33.34% was for the implementation of activities related to human development.

Consistent with the situation in 2015, budgetary resource allocations and releases continued to show minor resource misalignment. Priority in budgetary resource allocations was given to activities related to infrastructure and human resource development, consistent with the requirements of GSGDA II. Nevertheless, the relative shares to each thematic area was inconsistent with the requirement of the GSGDA II.

Total actual poverty reduction expenditure for basic services in 2016, excluding tax refunds and foreign-financed capital expenditure, amounted to GH¢8,842.34 million, representing 19.44% of total government expenditure and 5.34% of GDP. This represented 1.01% increase over planned expenditure and 4.09% over actual poverty expenditure for 2015. The bulk of poverty reduction expenditure was allocated to the education sector (especially basic education), while the water sector received the lowest share of poverty reduction expenditure.

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 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. All 216 MMDAs submitted their 2016 APRs to NDPC for review and feedback in line with the requirements of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. This was the first time all MMDAs submitted their APRs for review.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Free Metro Mass Transit, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme continued to be implemented by MMDAs in 2016. The subscriber base for the NHIS in 2016 fell by 311,682 members, while there was a marked decrease (51%) in the number of schoolchildren enjoying free rides on MMT buses. Reasons include the high breakdown of buses plying those routes and the fact that many schools have buses which pick up their students.

The traditional funding sources for the implementation of the DMTDPs at MMDA level remained the same, namely the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF), Urban Development Grant (UDG), donors (both bilateral and multilateral), and internally generated funds (IGF). In contrast to 2015 where donor partners were the major sources of funding of programmes and activities for most MMDAs, in 2016 the major source of financing for MMDA activities was grants from the DACF (31%) followed by other sources including the DDF and the UDG (20%), IGF (18.6%) and GOG transfers (18.6%). The 20 best performing MMDAs were able to generate funds internally to the level of about 67% of their total revenue, while the 20 worst performing MMDAs had less than 1% of their total revenue coming from IGF.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2016 Annual Progress Report (APR) is 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 2016. It is the third assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the fifteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

GSGDA II is the fourth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks implemented over the past 15 years. It outlines policies and strategies to achieve the objectives of the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 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 development plans prepared by 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 summarised in table 1.1

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 GSGDA II implementation. 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 2016 APR has 10 chapters. Chapter One provides the background to the report, as well as an overview of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities undertaken in 2016, including the dissemination of the 2015 APR and the Parliamentary Special Committee on Poverty Reduction hearings on the APRs. Chapters Two to Eight give the status of selected indicators and outline the

actions taken to implement policies, programmes and projects in 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 and issues relating to implementation of 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 2015 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2015 APR were distributed to all key stakeholders including the Presidency, Parliament, development partners (DPs), MDAs and MMDAs. The objectives for distributing the 2015 APR to key stakeholders include:

- Informing the implementing agencies, especially the MDAs and MMDAs, on the progress they have made in achieving GSGDA II targets, in order to take remedial actions when necessary;
- Providing needed information to institutions exercising oversight on implementation of policies, especially Office of the President and Parliament, to perform their mandate;
- Promoting awareness of the content of the 2015 APR;
- Obtaining feedback from stakeholders to strengthen the preparation of the 2016 APR; and
- Maintaining stakeholder ownership of development results.

Additionally, as part of the process of improving dissemination, the 2015 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

1.3 OVERSIGHT FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GSGDA II

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

The 2015 APR was laid on the floor of Parliament in April 2016 and was referred to Parliament's Special Committee for Poverty Reduction for its consideration and subsequent report to the plenary for debate. In September 2016, NDPC was invited by the Committee to discuss the findings of the report with the view to assisting the Committee to highlight the key issues to be raised with the various ministries. Due to the electioneering campaign, the Committee hearings on the 2015 APR with the MDAs were deferred to first quarter 2017.

1.4 PREPARING THE 2016 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)

1.4.1 The Process

The process for preparing the 2016 APR was participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. The involvement of MDAs in the preparation of the APR is essential to ensure ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects actual progress in GSGDA II implementation at sector and district levels.

The preparation of the APR was led by NDPC within the framework of the Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs). The process involved the engagement of technical experts with the relevant background and knowledge to review, analyse, and report on progress in the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes using agreed sets of national indicators. Technical staff of NDPC

provided support to the technical experts and 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 stakeholders to review the data requirements for the 2016 APR, as well as the data collection instruments. This was followed by actual data collection from the relevant stakeholders. Based on the data received from stakeholders, draft reports were prepared for each thematic area. These draft reports were shared with stakeholders and a meeting organised 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 MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, think tanks, private sector and academia. The final Annual Progress Report (APR) was submitted to the Commissioners of NDPC for approval. Throughout the APR preparation process, weekly review meetings were held by the drafting team to address emerging issues promptly 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 2016 APR remained the same as previous years. Availability of up-to-date and accurate data continued to pose a challenge. Other challenges identified during the collection of data include:

- Lack of data on a number of proposed new indicators;
- Inconsistencies in data collected from 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, particularly among MDAs, which make 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 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 – STATUS OF CORE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2016

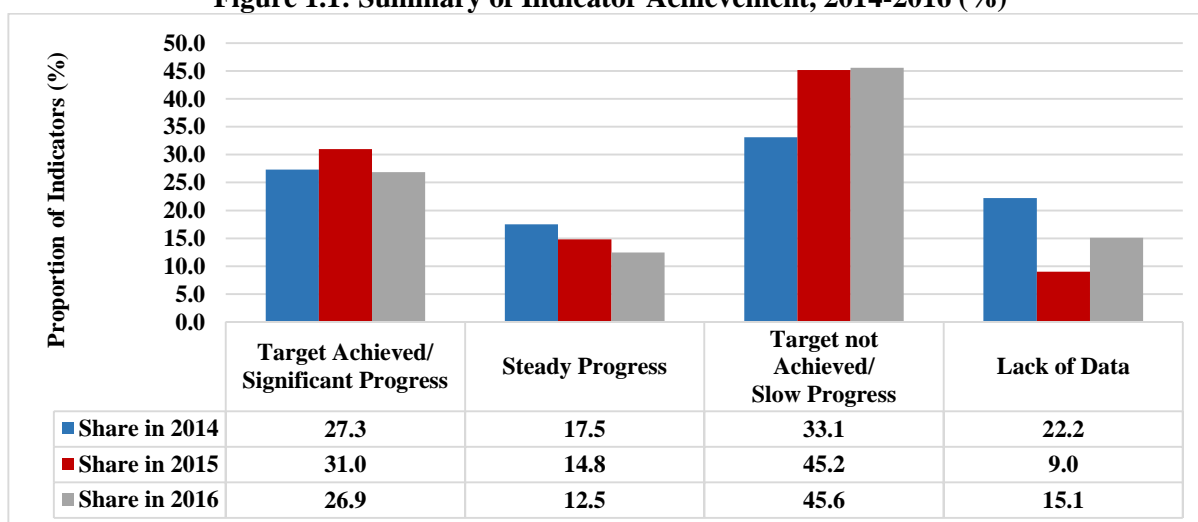
Assessment of progress in the implementation of GSGDA II is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing key interventions outlined in GSGDA II. In situations where indicators fail to achieve their targets, assessment of underlying reforms in the intervention 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 target is achieved or exceeds the target, while “significant progress” is used when an indicator does not have a target but current status represents a marked improvement over the preceding year. “Target not achieved” is used when an indicator has a target but was not achieved, while “slow progress” is used when that indicator is without a target, but its current status is worse than in the

preceding year. “Steady progress” is used 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.

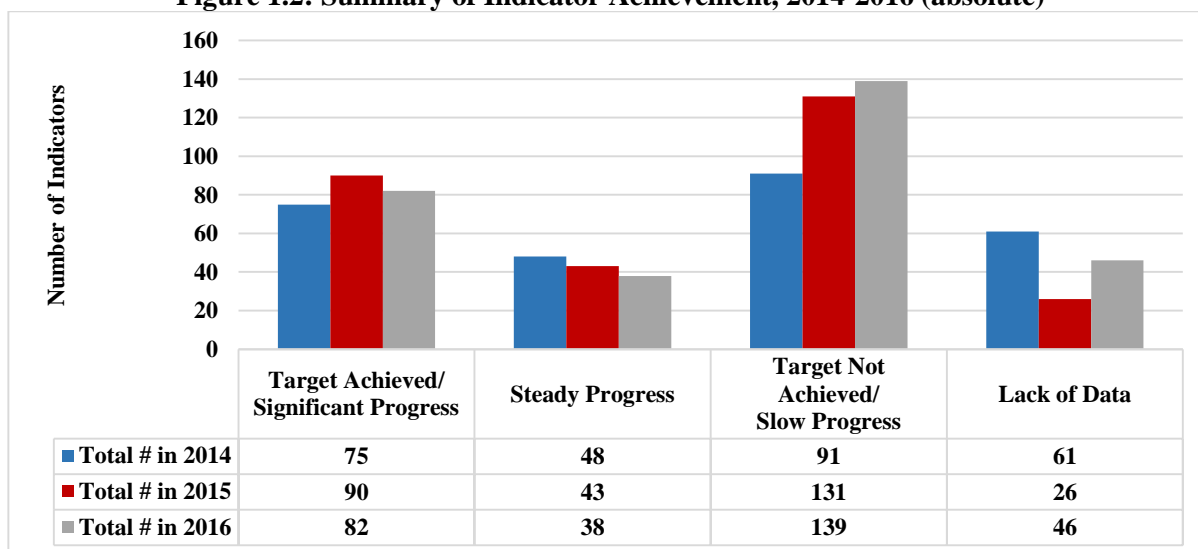
A total of 305 indicators were assessed in 2016, of which about 26.9% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 31% in 2015, while 12.5% made steady progress compared to 14.8% in 2015. The number of indicators whose targets were not achieved or recorded slow progress as well as those that lacked data both increased, from 45.2% in 2015 to 45.6% in 2016 and from 9% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2016 respectively (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2016 (%)



Source: Computed by NDPC based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2016)

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2016 (absolute)



Source: Computed, by NDPC based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2016)

Overall progress made in 2016 based on assessment of the indicators could therefore be characterised as below average. Gains in performance in 2016 are attributed to the improvement in the indicators in the agriculture modernisation and oil and gas development thematic areas. The performance of the indicators in the macroeconomic, private sector competitiveness, infrastructure and human settlements, human development and transparent and accountable governance thematic areas was better in 2015 than in 2016. 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 2016

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2016	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2015	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
							2015	2016
Macroeconomic Stability	3	0	14	3	20	20	35.0	15.0
Private Sector Competitiveness	6	0	11	6	23	22	36.4	34.8
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Mgt	32	7	34	11	84	79	35.1	46.4
Oil and Gas Development	4	3	3	1	11	11	45.5	63.6
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	8	11	20	-	39	40	57.5	48.7
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16	12	27	22	77	62	53.2	36.4
Transparent and Accountable Governance	13	5	30	3	51	56	51.8	35.3
TOTAL	82	38	139	46	305	290	45.0	38.8

Source: Computed, by NDPC, based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2016)

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 per capita income of at least US\$2,400 by 2017. The aim is to create the appropriate macroeconomic environment to support poverty reduction through a pro-poor, export-led growth strategy based on modernising agriculture linked to industry, in an emerging oil and gas economy.

The government continued to implement the “Economic and Financial Policies for the Medium Term, 2015-2017” (also known as the *Home Grown Policies*) in 2016 to address economic challenges, in line with the three-year Extended Credit Facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The *Home-Grown Policies* anchor the macroeconomic policies of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2014-2020 as well as GSGDA II and the medium-term development plans prepared by MDAs and MMDAs.

The 2016 national budget which was anchored on the *Home Grown Policies* and the IMF programme, was aimed at achieving fiscal consolidation; addressing short-term vulnerabilities; reducing the high budget deficit that has been particularly harmful to the private sector; as well as stabilising and reversing the rise in public debt.

The priority budget interventions in 2016, which also happened to be an election year, were aimed at attaining and sustaining macroeconomic stability and strong economic growth while creating decent jobs and protecting social spending. Key macroeconomic interventions to achieve these objectives included:

- Building up foreign reserves from three months to a minimum of four months’ import cover in the medium term and improving stability in the foreign exchange market;
- Ensuring fiscal prudence, managing volatilities for a smooth near term, and debt sustainability through improved revenue mobilisation and rationalisation, and enhancing the efficiency of public expenditures; and
- Refinancing and extending tenure of debt.

These were consistent with the broad objectives of GSGDA II macroeconomic policies, 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 2016

The long-term objective of government’s economic development strategy under the CPESDP, 2014-2020, and GSGDA II is to achieve per capita income of at least US\$3,000 by 2020, accompanied by the necessary infrastructural and socio-economic transformation. Over the medium term, 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 2016, per capita GDP was projected to reach at least US\$2,048.79 (GH¢6,084.9) in the GSGDA II with a projected real GDP growth rate (oil inclusive) of at least 11.4%. The key sector expected to drive the overall real GDP growth rate in 2016 was industry, which was projected to grow at 10.8%, followed by services at 14% and agriculture at 6.6%. However, due to short-term shocks to the economy, adjustments were made to the macroeconomic targets in the 2016 Budget as follows:

- Overall real GDP (including oil) growth of 5.4%;
- Non-oil real GDP growth of 5.2%;
- An end-year inflation target of 10.1%;
- Overall budget deficit equivalent to 5.3% of GDP; and
- Gross international reserves of not less than 3 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 2016 Budget during the mid-year review of the budget, as follows:

- Overall real GDP growth was revised from 5.4% to 4.1%;
- Non-oil real GDP growth was revised from 5.2% to 4.6%;
- End-year inflation remained the same at 10.1%;
- Overall budget deficit remained the same at 5.3% of GDP; and
- Gross international reserves were to remain at not less than 3 months of import cover.

Assessment of progress in 2016 shows overall real GDP growth rate of 3.5% compared with the 11.4% target set in GSGDA II and the 4.1% in the revised 2016 Budget. The challenges in oil production and prices, and the lingering effects of the power sector crisis affected domestic growth.

Although this represents an increase in nominal GDP from GH¢136,957 million (US\$36,264 million) in 2015 to GH¢167,315 million (US\$42,676 million) in 2016, and translates to about 15.6% increase in the per capita GDP from US\$1,311 in 2015 to US\$1,515.60 in 2016, it fell short of the GSGDA II target of at least US\$2,048.79 in 2016. However, it exceeded the budget target of US\$1,467 by about 3%.

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2012-2016

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 GSGDA II Target	2016 Budget Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,841	1,426	1,310.60	2,048.8	1,467	1,515.60	Target not achieved
2. Nominal GDP (US\$ mn)	48,654	38,552	36,264	58,198.02	40,838.15	42,676	Target not achieved
3. Nominal GDP (GH¢ mn)	93,416	112,611	136,957	172,734.5	134,073	167,315	Target not achieved
4. Population (millions)	26.43	27.04	27.67	28.406	27.67	28.31	Target not achieved
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	7.3	4.0	3.8	11.4	4.1	3.5	Target not achieved
6. Real sectoral growth rate (%)							
- Broad Agriculture	5.7	4.6	2.8	6.6	3.6	3.0	Target not achieved
- Broad Industry	6.6	-0.3	-0.3	14.0	0.8	-1.4	Target not achieved
- Broad Services	10	5.7	6.3	10.8	5.9	5.7	Target not achieved
7. Percentage contribution to GDP (%)							
- Broad Agriculture	22.4	21.5	20.3	18.5	21.5	18.9	Steady progress
- Broad Industry	27.8	26.6	25.1	30.4	25.9	24.2	Steady progress
- Broad Services	49.8	50.1	54.6	51.1	52.6	56.9	Steady progress

Source: MOF/GSS, 2016

NB: *=Revised

2.2.2 Sector Growth Projections

i. Agriculture

The medium-term GSGDA II objective in this sector was to accelerate the transformation of agriculture to boost productivity and output, create jobs, increase incomes, and ensure food security. The sector was projected to grow at 6.6% in 2016.

Assessment of progress in 2016 shows an overall growth rate of 3.0%. This falls short of the 6.6% target set in the GSGDA II and the 3.6% set in the 2016 budget statement. However, it was marginally higher than the 2015 outturn of 2.8%. The performance in agriculture is attributed largely to the poor performance of the cocoa sub-sector which recorded 7% decline in 2016 (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Real Sector Growth Rates, 2012-2016 (%)

	Economic Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
1.	AGRICULTURE	2.3	5.7	4.6	2.8	3.0
1.1	Crops	0.8	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.5
	<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	-9.5	2.6	4.3	-8.0	-7.0
1.2	Livestock	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.8	4.6	3.8	1.4	2.5
1.4	Fishing	9.1	5.7	-5.6	4.3	5.7
2.	INDUSTRY	11.0	6.6	0.8	-0.3	-1.4
2.1	Mining and Quarrying	16.4	11.6	3.2	-6.1	-10.7
	<i>o.w. Oil***</i>	21.6	18.0	4.5	0.9	-16.9
2.2	Manufacturing	2.0	-0.5	-0.8	2.2	2.7
2.3	Electricity	11.1	16.3	0.3	-10.2	11.7
2.4	Water and Sewerage	2.2	-1.6	-1.1	20.0	-3.2
2.5	Construction	16.4	8.6	0.0	2.2	2.9
3.	SERVICES	12.1	10.0	5.6	6.3	5.7
3.1	Trade, Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	11.3	14.5	1.6	9.7	3.1
3.2	Hotels and Restaurants	5.7	24.6	-1.2	1.5	0.9
3.3	Transport and Storage	9.2	-0.5	0.3	3.0	2.2
3.4	Information and Communications	41.5	24.3	38.4	21.6	21.7
3.5	Financial and Insurance Activities	21.9	23.2	22.9	3.5	3.6
3.6	Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	18.3	-17.5	-1.5	7.7	3.8
3.7	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	8.4	-4.7	1.4	2.2
3.8	Education	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.3
3.9	Health and Social Work	10.9	7.8	-1.7	15.7	16.8
3.10	Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	4.2	36.5	-1.6	-6.4	-5.2
4.	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at basic prices	9.3	7.3	4.0	3.8	3.5

Source: GSS, 2016

ii. Industry

Industry was projected to play a pivotal role in the attainment of the accelerated job creation and economic transformation envisaged under the GSGDA II. The sector was projected to grow at 14% in

2016, driven largely by improved agro-processing, including a rising share of cocoa processed locally and oil palm processing; an 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; greater 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 high utility costs, electricity challenges, and oil and gas production challenges, the target for the sector was revised significantly downward to 7% in the 2016 national budget and further to 0.8% in the revised budget.

Assessment of progress in 2016 shows industry sector growth rate of negative 1.4%, worse than the negative 0.3% recorded in 2015. This fell short of the target of 14% set under the GSGDA II and 0.8% under the revised 2016 Budget. The main drivers of the growth are electricity (11.7%), water and sewerage (3.2%), construction (2.9%), and manufacturing (2.7%). The oil and gas and mining sub-sectors declined by 17% and 10.7% 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.

iii. Services

The growth of the services sector was envisaged to lead overall economic growth under the GSGDA II. The main drivers in this sector were identified as international travel and tourism, information and communications, financial intermediation, business and real estate development, especially on account of increasing demand by the growing middle class. The GSGDA II and the 2016 Budget projected the sector to grow at 10.8% and 5.9% in 2016 respectively.

The assessment of progress shows services sector growth of 5.7%, lower than the outturn of 6.3% in 2015 and short of the target set by GSGDA II and the revised 2016 Budget. The major sources of growth in this sector include information and communications (21.7%), health and social work (16.8%), and education (8.3%). Financial and insurance services, recorded an improved outturn of 3.6%, compared with 3.5% in 2015.

2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

Over the GSGDA II period, the structure of the economy is projected to be composed of a significantly expanded industry sector that will contribute about 30% to national output. A services sector that will produce about 51% of national output, and a more productive agriculture sector that will contribute about 19% to 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, are projected to have great prospect for the long-term industrial transformation of the economy. The outturn in 2016 shows that the services sector continued to dominate the economy with its contribution to GDP increasing from 54.7% in 2015 to 56.9% in 2016 (Figure 2.1).

The share of agriculture continued to reduce from 20.3% to 18.9%, while the share of industrial sector declined slightly from 25.1% in 2015 to 24.2% in 2016. Although the pattern of changes in the services and agriculture sectors is consistent with what was envisaged in GSGDA II, the anticipated levels of high productivity in agriculture and of expansion in industry driven by manufacturing are not being attained.

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2009-2016



Source: GSS, 2016

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall goal of macroeconomic stability, policies and strategies to be pursued in 2016 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 2016 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 objectives to be pursued in this focus area were: (i) ensuring price and exchange rate stability; (ii) deepening the capital market; and (iii) improving access to financial services.

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

2.3.1.1 Ensure Price and Exchange Rate Stability

To measure progress towards the attainment of this objective, the following indicators of progress were adopted: inflation rate; percentage change in exchange rate; and interest rates, particularly the 91-day Treasury bills rate.

Trends in Inflation

The medium-term target for inflation under GSGDA II was to attain a single-digit rate over a reasonable length of time, to support the attainment of the medium-term per capita GDP target. Consequently, the objective of monetary policy in 2016 was to ensure further reduction in the rate of inflation and sustain it in single digits 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 a set of fiscal and monetary policies to reduce inflation. The BOG's framework for conducting monetary policy is inflation targeting, using the monetary policy rate (MPR) as the primary policy tool for anchoring inflation expectations. The expectation of a tight fiscal stance, sustained stability in the foreign exchange market, tight credit conditions, and continued improvement in electricity supply, was projected to drive down inflation to the 2016 target of 10.1%.

The outturn in consumer inflation in 2016, however, shows a decrease in year-on-year inflation from 17.7% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2016, falling short of the 10.1% target and thereby putting at risk the chance of attaining the BOG medium-term target of $8.0\% \pm 2.0\%$. Consumer price inflation increased from 17.7% in December 2015 to 19% in January 2016, peaked at a 7-year high of 19.2% in March before gradually trending down to 15.4% in December 2016. The sharp increase in inflation, especially in the first half of the year, was induced by the pass-through upward adjustments of petroleum product prices, utility tariffs and higher transport costs. The gradual decline in inflation during the second half year was attributed to lower non-food inflation.

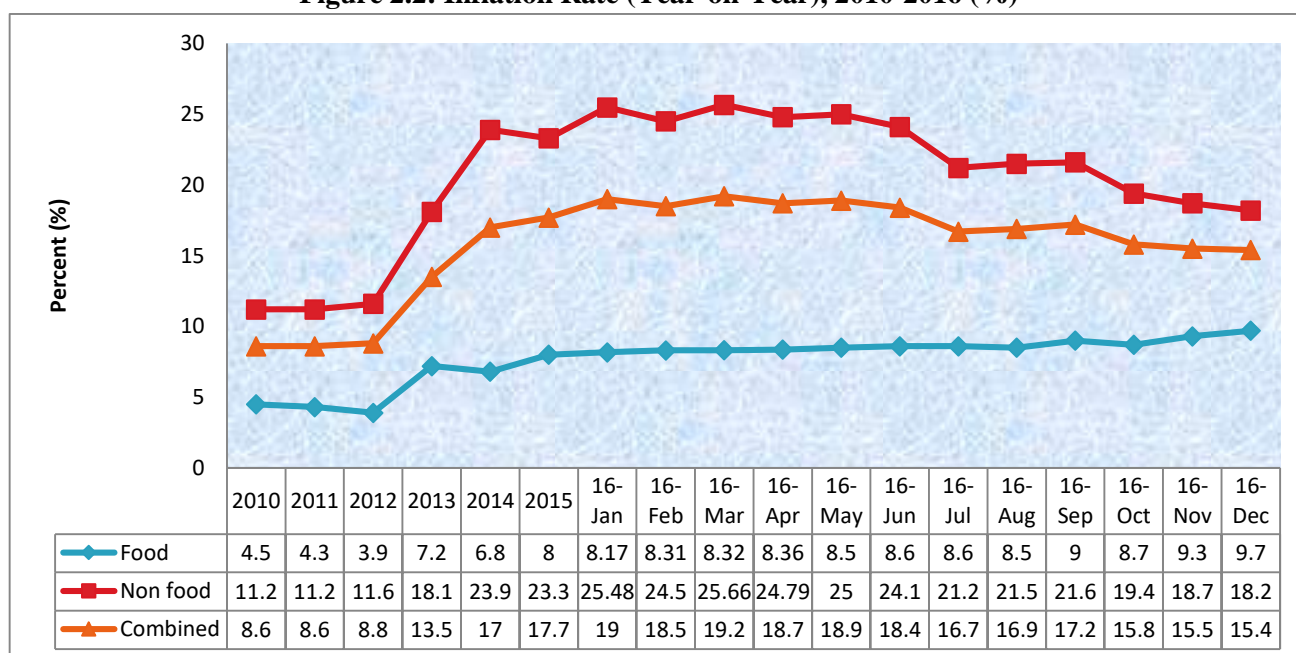
Box 1: Drivers of Inflation in 2016

The increase in inflation in first quarter was mainly due to the following:

- i. upward adjustments in ex-pump prices and utility tariffs;
- ii. increased transport costs and
- iii. the exchange rate pass-through to domestic prices.

Supported by exchange rate stability and favourable base effects, non-food inflation declined to 18.2% in December 2016 from 23.3% in December 2015. In contrast, food inflation rose to 9.7% in December 2016 from 8% in December 2015, driven largely by higher prices in domestic food components.

Figure 2.2: Inflation Rate (Year-on-Year), 2010-2016 (%)



Source: GSS, 2016

Meanwhile, broad money supply, including foreign currency deposits (M2+), stood at GH¢59,692.1 million at the end of December 2016, indicating year-on-year growth of 22%, compared with 26.1% in 2015. The growth in M2+ was mainly driven by expansion in net domestic assets (NDA), which recorded year-on-year growth of 19.5% in 2016 against 25.5% in December 2015. Net foreign assets (NFA) growth was 29.8% in December 2016 compared with 28.1% in December 2015. The slower growth in total liquidity in 2016 reflected in all the components, with the exception of demand deposits, which increased by 27.3% in 2016 compared to 20.8% in 2015. Foreign currency deposits declined by 14.2% compared with 24.5% on the back of slower depreciation of the Ghana cedi.

Table 2.3: Status of Selected Macroeconomic Indicators (2013-2016)

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	2014	2015	2016 Target*	2016 Outturn	Progress
Inflation rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	17.7%	10.0%	15.4%	Target not achieved
Change in exchange rate (US\$/Ghana cedi) (%)	14.5%	31.2%	15.66%	6.0%	9.6%	Target not achieved
Interest Rate (91-day T-bills)	18.8%	25.8%	23.1%	NA	16.8%	Significant progress
Market capitalisation (GH¢ million)	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	GH¢57,116.87	NA	GH¢52,690.99	Slow progress
Lending rates	26%	29.0%	27.50%	NA	31.7%	Slow progress
Growth of credit to the private sector from deposit money banks (DMBs)	13.3%	42.2%	24.5%	NA	12.6%	Slow progress

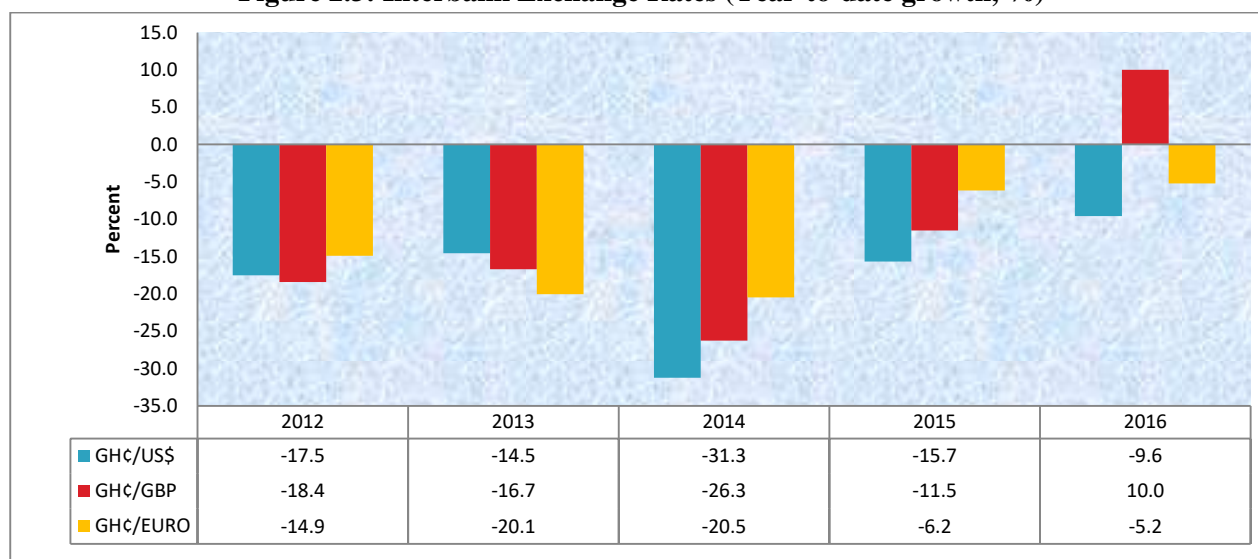
Source: BOG, 2016 and GSE, 2016

*NB: Targets here are those set by the GSGDA II Results Framework

Changes in Exchange Rates

The current market-based exchange rate strategy is consistent with the inflation targeting framework of BOG and the 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 in 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.

Figure 2.3: Interbank Exchange Rates (Year-to-date growth, %)

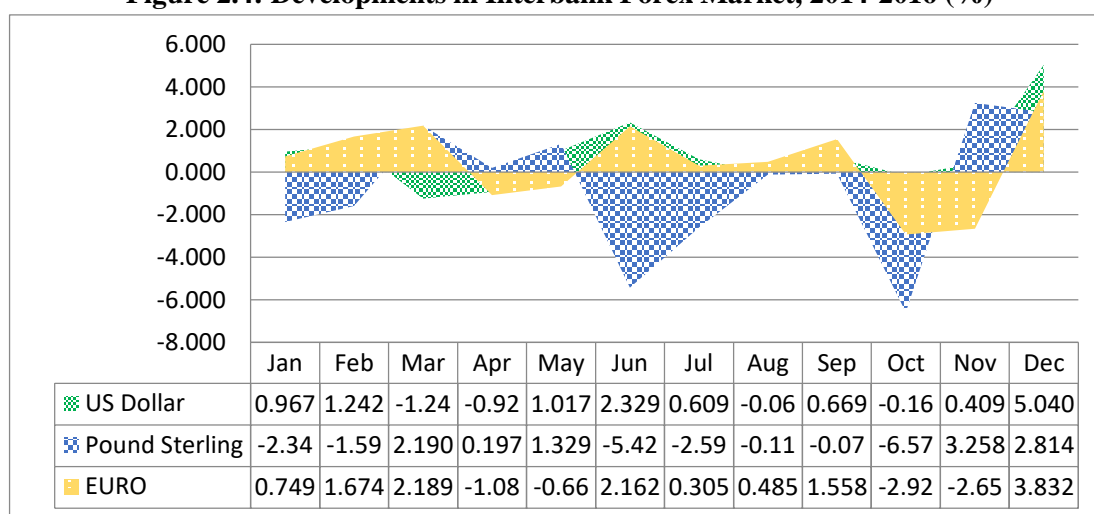


Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

The Ghana cedi remained relatively stable against the major currencies in 2016, due to tight monetary policy and improved foreign exchange inflows. On the inter-bank market, the Ghana cedi depreciated by 9.6% and 5.3% against the US dollar and the euro respectively, but appreciated by 10% against the pound sterling. This compares with depreciation rates of 15.7%, 11.5% and 6.2% against the dollar, the pound and the euro respectively in 2015.

Developments in the forex bureau market were similar to those in the interbank market. The Ghana cedi cumulatively depreciated by 9.5% and 5.4% against the dollar and the euro respectively, but appreciated by 10% against the pound. Compared to 2015, the cedi weakened by 16.1%, 12.6% and 5.1% against the dollar, the pound and the euro respectively. The relative stability was on account of tighter monetary policy and improved foreign exchange inflows.

Figure 2.4: Developments in Interbank Forex Market, 2014-2016 (%)



Source: BOG, Statistical Bulletin, 2016

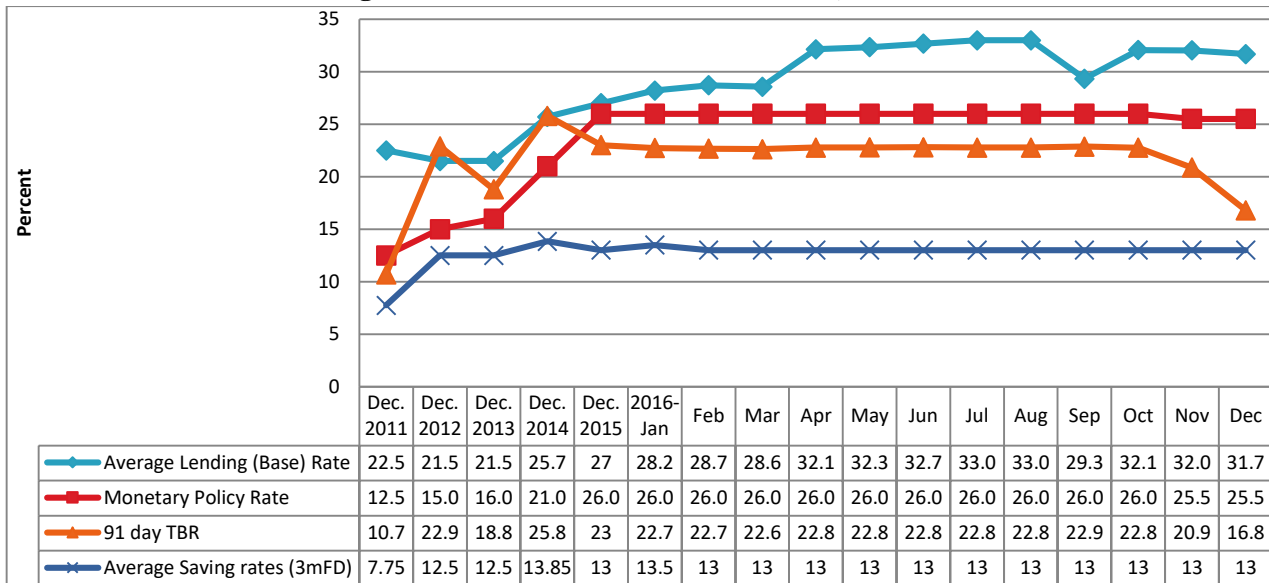
Note: - = depreciation; + = appreciation

Interest Rate Developments

The priority interventions in GSGDA II in this policy area are aimed at ensuring reduction in interest rate spreads to enable the private sector to access funds at competitive rates for investment while encouraging savings. During the year under review, the Monetary Policy Committee maintained the policy rate (MPR) at 26% in January, March, May, July and September but reduced it by 50 basis points to 25.5% in November. The monetary policy stance was influenced by several factors including upward adjustments in ex-pump prices and utility tariffs and increased transport costs and the pass-through to domestic prices. All these factors heightened inflationary expectations, especially in the first half of the year, posing significant risks to price stability.

In response to the policy rate remaining unchanged throughout most of the year, interest rates on the auction market reflected a downward trend. The benchmark 91-day Treasury bill rate declined to 16.81% in 2016 from 22.5% in 2015 (Figure 2.5). The 182-day Treasury bill rate similarly declined to 18.5% in 2016 from 24.4% in 2015. The 1-year note and the 2-year fixed note also fell to 21.5% and 22.5% in 2016, from 22.75% and 23.3% respectively in 2015. However, the rates on 3-year, and 5-year securities increased respectively to 24% and 24.7%, compared with 23.4%, and 24% in 2015. The 7-year bond and a new 10-year bond (issued in November 2016) remained unchanged at 18% and 19% respectively in December 2016.

Figure 2.5: Trends in Interest Rates (%), 2010-2016



Source: BOG, 2016

Deposit Money Bank (DMB) rates followed the general declining trend in interest rates, although with a lag. The average 3-month time deposit rate was unchanged at 13% while the savings rate declined by 3 basis points to 6.1% in 2016. The average lending rate moved up to 31.7% in December 2016 from 27.5% in December 2015 due to a rising volume of non-performing loans and the tight monetary policy stance.

Table 2.4: Trends in Interest Rates, 2011-2016 (%)

Indicator	Type	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Jun. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jun. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jun. 2015	Dec. 2015	Dec. 2016
Average Lending Rate	Nominal	25.9	25.7	27.13	25.56	27.9	29	26.25	27.5	31.7
	Real	17.3	16.86	15.53	12.06	12.9	12	9.2	9.8	16.3
Policy Rate	Nominal	12.5	15.0	16	16	21	21	22	26	25.5
	Real	3.9	6.16	4.4	2.5	6	5	4.9	8.3	10.1
Treasury Bill Rate (91-Day)	Nominal	10.3	22.9	22.9	18.8	24.1	25.8	25.17	23.1	16.8
	Real	1.7	14.06	11.35	5.3	9.1	10.8	8.0	5.4	1.4
Savings Rate	Nominal	7.8	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.0	13
	Real	-0.8	3.7	0.7	-1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-3.65	-4.7	-2.4
Interest Rate Spreads (Average Lending Rate – Savings Rate)	Nominal	18.1	13.2	14.83	13.06	15.4	15.1	12.8	14.5	18.7
Average Lending Rate – Policy Rate	Nominal	13.43	10.7	11.13	9.56	6.9	8	4.25	1.5	6.2
Average Lending Rate – T-Bill Rate	Nominal	15.63	2.8	4.18	6.76	3.8	3.2	1.08	4.4	14.9

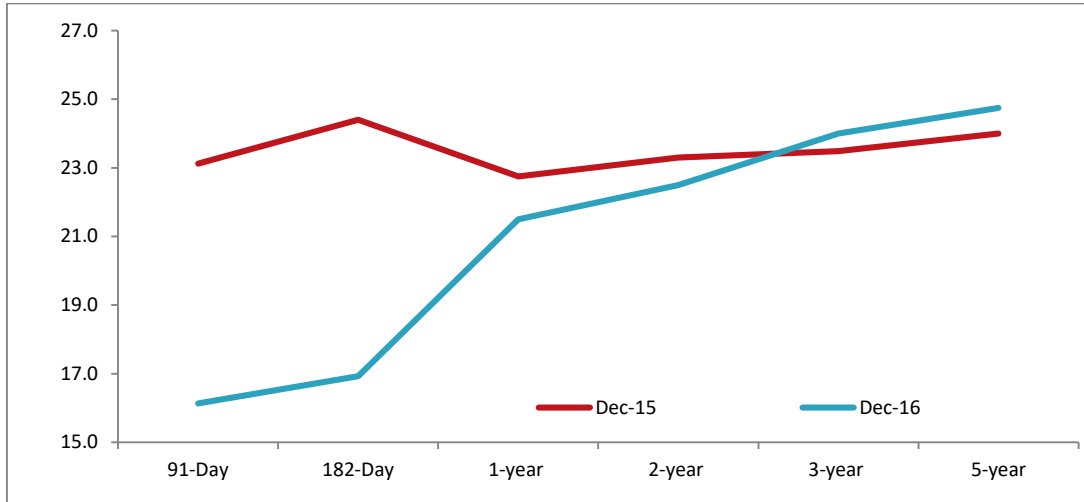
Source: BOG, 2016

Meanwhile the spread between the average lending rate and savings rate is rising, recording 18.7% in December 2016 compared to 14.5% in the same period in 2015. Similarly, the spreads between the average lending rates and MPR on one hand, and between the average lending rate and T-Bill rate on the other also increased significantly in 2016, recording 6.2% and 14.9% respectively as against 1.5% and 4.4% respectively in 2015.

Lower government borrowing on the short end of the market pushed interest rates on the 91-day and 182-day Treasury bills downwards as compared to 2015. To compensate for the reduction, government issued longer dated securities in 2016 at relatively attractive rates. The longer dated securities were oversubscribed, especially by foreign investors in search of high yields. Yields on short-term securities decreased, while those of medium- to long-term GOG bonds increased. This is consistent

with government policy to properly align the yield curve and extend the maturity profile. The yield on short-dated treasury securities declined significantly in December 2016 (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Yield Curve (%)

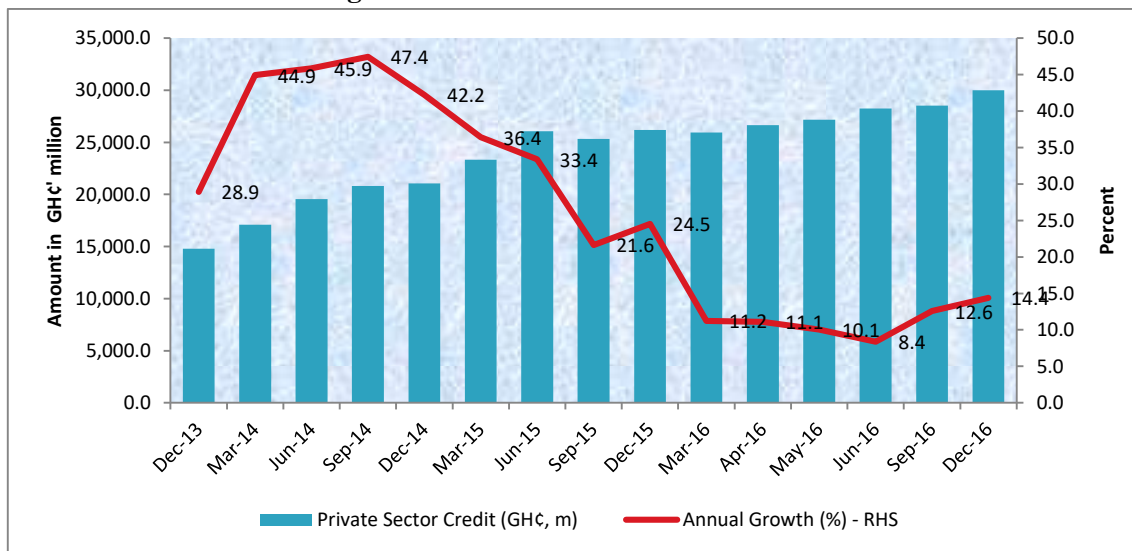


Source: BOG, 2016

2.2.1.2 Improve Access to Financial Services

Credit to the private sector as a percentage of deposit money bank (DMB) total credit is the key indicator of progress for improved access to financial services. The growth in outstanding credit to the public and private institutions in 2016 showed a continued downward trend, on year-on-year basis (Figure 2.7). This is attributed in part to the decision of some DMBs to slow down on granting new loans but rather improve on loan recovery.

Figure 2.7: DMB Credit to the Private Sector



Source: BOG, 2017

In response to continued tight monetary policy, the volume of bank credit to the private sector moderated. In total, DMB credit increased to GH¢35,409.0 million, representing 17.6% year-on-year growth in 2016, compared with 24.9% in 2015. Similarly, annual growth in private sector credit fell to 14.4% in 2016, against 24.5% in 2015. In real terms, private sector credit contracted by 0.8% in 2016, compared with annual growth of 5.8% in 2015.

The distribution of credit remained broad-based but tilted towards three main sectors, namely: commerce and finance (19.8%), services (15.8%) and electricity, gas and water (9.7%). By type of holder, indigenous enterprises accounted for the dominant share of 61.2% of total outstanding credit, followed by the household and foreign enterprises sectors with 13.4% and 9% respectively.

The major beneficiary sectors of annual flows of private sector credit were commerce and finance (23.5%), services (18.6%), electricity, gas and water (11.5%), construction (10.5%) and manufacturing (8.6%), which collectively accounted for 89.4% of private sector credit at the end of December 2015 compared with 66.6% in December 2014 (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Sectoral Trends in Business Credit, 2012-2016 (%)

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	12.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.3
Commerce & Finance	15.9	16.4	14.6	16.6	23.4
Services	25.2	25.3	22.4	22.4	18.6
Export Trade	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.3
Agric., For. & Fisheries	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.8
Trans., Stor., & Comm.	5.4	4.6	6.0	4.5	4.2
Elect., Gas & Water	6.0	8.1	9.7	12.6	11.5
Import Trade	8.8	10.3	8.7	8.2	6.8
Construction	9.2	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Miscellaneous	9.0	7.8	10.4	9.7	9.8

Source: BOG, 2016

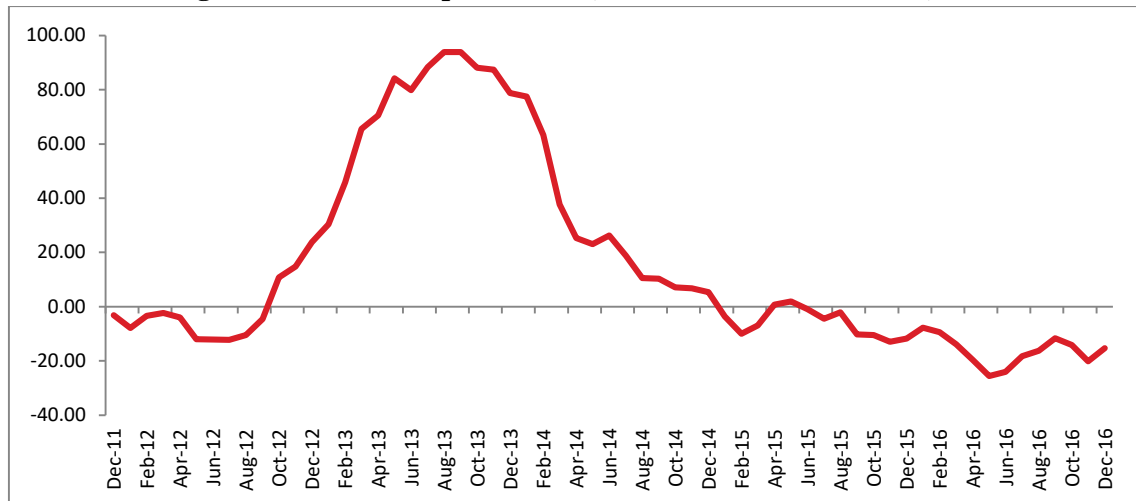
2.2.1.3 Deepen the Capital Markets

To deepen the capital market, strategies proposed in 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 consolidating the implementation of Basel II approach to risk-based supervision. To monitor progress towards deepening the capital market the following section analyses growth of Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) and market capitalisation as a proxy.

Capital Market Developments

Stock market activities continued on a low key for two consecutive years, reflecting the macroeconomic challenges characterised by rising inflation in the first half of the year, which shifted investor preference towards high-yielding money market instruments. Market trading was therefore subdued and the Ghana Stock Exchange Composite Index (GSE-CI) remained in negative territory in the face of declining equity prices. At the end of 2016, the GSE-CI lost 15.3% to close at 1,689.09 points compared with a gain of 1.1% in 2015.

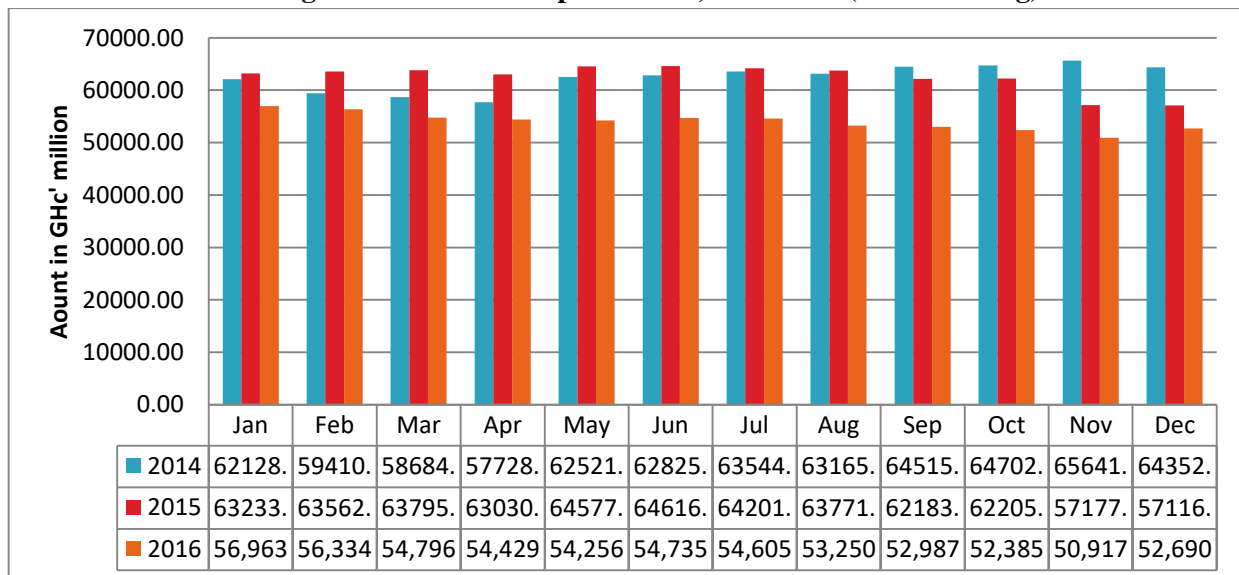
Figure 2.8: GSE Composite Index, 2011-2016 (Year-on-Year, %)



Source: Ghana Stock Exchange, 2017

Total market capitalisation declined to GH¢52,690.99 million in 2016, from GH¢57,116.8 million in 2015, down by 7.7%, particularly due to general decline in equity prices.

Figure 2.9: Market Capitalisation, 2014-2016 (month ending)

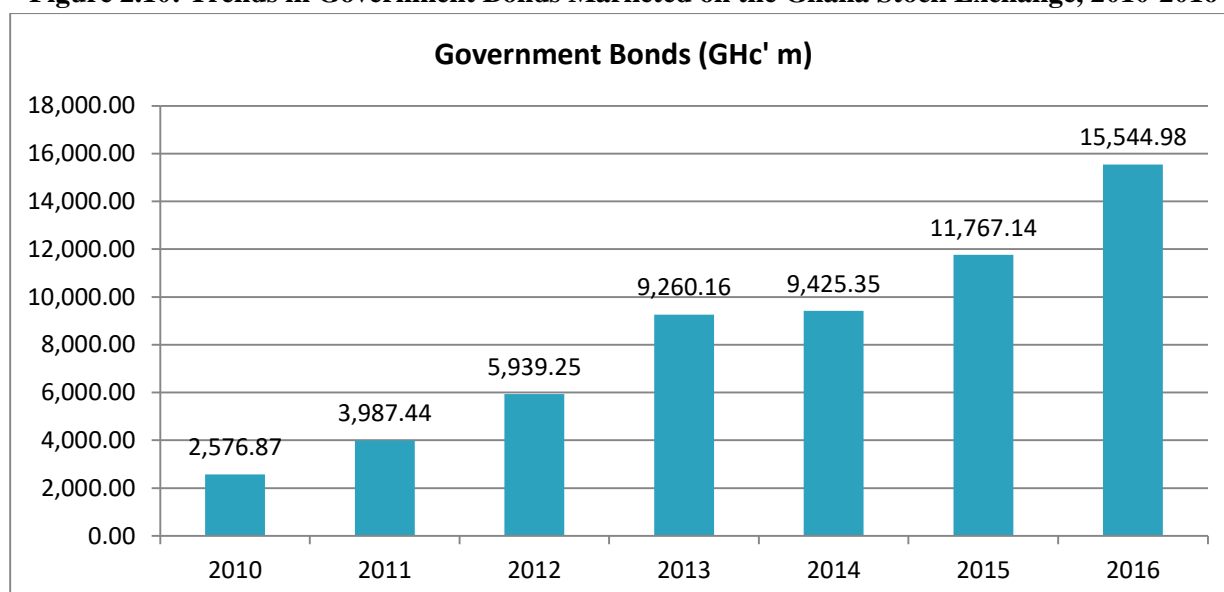


Source: Ghana Stock Exchange

Government Bond Market

Over the last few years, government bonds traded on the GSE have increased significantly, implying deepening of the secondary market for long-term finance. In 2016, an amount of GH¢15,544.98 million of government bonds were traded, an increase of about 32% over the previous year's amount of GH¢11,767.14 million.

Figure 2.10: Trends in Government Bonds Marketed on the Ghana Stock Exchange, 2010-2016



Source: Ghana Stock Exchange 2016 Annual Report

Eurobond Issue

In October 2016, Ghana issued a dollar-denominated debt instrument on the local market for the first time. The issue targeted resident Ghanaians who had excess forex holdings. The government raised US\$94.64 million from the two-year fixed-rate dollar bond at a coupon rate of 6%. The interest rate was 325 bps lower than the yield on the Eurobond issued by the government a month earlier.

In the 2016 Budget Statement, approval was given to issue up to US\$1.0 billion sovereign bond on the International Capital Market (ICM). This was Ghana's fifth Eurobond floatation on the ICM. The bond had a face value of US\$750 million that was accepted at a yield of 9.25%. The bond was a back-end amortising maturity with a weighted average tenor of 5 years. In October 2016, the government issued its maiden, domestic, US-dollar denominated bond. The bond had a 2-year tenor and yielded US\$94.64 million at a coupon rate of 6%. In November 2016, the government issued its first 10-year domestic bond which yielded an amount of GH¢438 million at a cost of 19% that matures in 2026.

Corporate Bond market

Bond issues by corporations and enterprises have also increased on the GSE over the last couple of years. According to the 2016 GSE Annual Report, the value of corporate bonds traded in the market increased from GH¢107.37 million in 2015 to GH¢398.39 million in 2016. Three entities, namely, Bayport Financial Services, Edendale Properties PLC, and Izwe Loans, issued corporate notes that were listed on the Ghana Alternative Exchange (GAX). Over the past three years, corporate bonds have enabled companies to raise debt capital for expansion. This has further diversified the Ghanaian capital market even though many investors tend to hold corporate notes until maturity due to higher yields relative to other fixed-income debt securities on the market. As a result, corporate bonds do not trade frequently on the secondary market.

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2016

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016:

- Parliament passed the Ghana Deposit Protection Act, 2016 (Act 931) to protect small depositors. The Act made provision for the establishment of a Deposit Protection Fund and Deposit Protection Corporation to manage the scheme.
- The Ministry of Finance commenced the development of a National Financial Inclusion Strategy to address issues relating to access, usage and quality of financial services and products; and
- As part of measures to boost lending to export-intensive and import-substituting products, the Bank of Ghana launched the Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (GIRSAL).

2.2.2 Fiscal Policy Management

The medium-term policy interventions to effectively and efficiently manage fiscal policies focused on improving fiscal resource mobilisation and management; improving public expenditure management; and improving the capacity for effective public sector debt management. These entailed maintaining the wage bill within globally accepted levels; improving revenue mobilisation to levels commensurate with Ghana's lower middle-income status; instituting mechanisms to ensure rapid disbursements of loans and grants; and instituting efficient expenditure control measures. The indicators to assess 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 fund transactions;
- Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth-induced programmes;
- Total public debt as percentage of GDP;
- Debt service as percentage of total domestic revenue.

Table 2.6: Summary of Selected Revenue and Expenditure Indicators

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	2014	2015 Indicator Status	2016 Budget Target	2016 GSGDA II Target	2016 Indicator Status	Progress
1. Total revenue as a percentage of GDP	20.10%	21.1%	20.98%	22.99%	18.4%	19.45%	Target achieved
<i>Grants</i>	<i>0.80%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>1.92%</i>	<i>1.01%</i>		<i>0.68%</i>	
<i>Domestic- Tax Revenue</i>	<i>15.30%</i>	<i>17.0%</i>	<i>17.25%</i>	<i>18.22%</i>		<i>15.38%</i>	
<i>- Non-tax revenue</i>	<i>4.60%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>3.52%</i>	<i>4.55%</i>		<i>2.92%</i>	
2. Wage bill as percentage of tax revenue	57.61%	49.1%	43.73%	40.61%	43.9	47.07%	Target not achieved
3. Number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and donor funds	-	7	7	54	216	17	Target not achieved
4. Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth-induced programme (CAPEX)	17.45%	19.3%	18.49%	15.13%	19.7%	15.02%	Target not achieved
5. Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	27.86%	35.15%	40.23%	38.85%	33.1%	47.25%	Target not achieved
6. Budget deficit as a share of GDP	10.10%	10.20%	6.30%	5.30%	5.1%	9.30%	Target not achieved
7. Total public debt as percentage of GDP	56.82%	70.20%	71.63%		67.5%	73.10%	Target not achieved

Source: MOF, 2016

NB: *= % of GDP

i. Overview of Performance of Key Indicators

2.2.2.1 Domestic Revenue

Total government revenue and grants increased to GH¢33,678.17 million (20.0% of GDP) in 2016 compared with GH¢32,040.41 million (22.9% of GDP) in 2015. This represents a shortfall of about 11% of the revenue budgeted for the year. The shortfall was due to lower tax revenue, oil revenue and grants. Tax revenue collections amounted to GH¢25,728.68 million (15.2% of GDP), which was 10.8% lower than targeted, due to slower growth.

Domestic revenue, of which 79.1% is tax revenue, amounted to GH¢32,537.45 million (equivalent to 18.3% of GDP) in 2016. This represents a shortfall of 10.7% of the target of GH¢36,300 million set in the revised 2016 Budget. Total tax revenue increased by 6.6% from GH¢24,140.92 million in 2015 to GH¢25,728.66 million in 2016, however, it fell short of the 2016 Budget target of GH¢29,129.04 million by 11.7%. This is in contrast with the situation in 2015 where tax revenue increased by 6.4%. The shortfall in total revenue was broadly attributed to the impact of energy challenges on households and firms, lower than anticipated decline in petroleum receipts as a result of both lower than programmed benchmark crude oil prices and production as well as the non-realisation of proceeds from both tax and non-tax categories. In addition, tax compliance was relatively weak.

Non-tax revenues for the period amounted to GH¢4,882.4 million. This represents 28.4% shortfall of the target of GH¢6,818.2 million, mainly on account of the non-realisation of projected non-tax petroleum receipts; the result of the decline in crude oil prices and lower production; and lower internally generated funds.

Table 2.7: Government Revenue and Grants, 2015-2016 (GH¢ million)

Item	2015 Provisional Outturn	2016		2016 Provisional Outturn	2016 Outturn as ratio of		2016 Provisional as ratio of 2015 Provisional
		Budget Estimate	Revised Budget		Budget Estimate	Revised Budget	
TAX REVENUE	24,140.92	28,868.45	29,129.04	25,728.66	-10.9%	-11.7%	6.6%
TAXES ON INCOME AND PROPERTY	8,706.50	12,071.99	11,358.93	9,106.90	-24.6%	-19.8%	4.6%
Personal	3,309.86	4,229.35	4,136.41	3,465.56	-18.1%	-16.2%	4.7%
Self employed	260.39	344.82	346.16	236.84	-31.3%	-31.6%	-9.0%
Companies	3,619.86	5,501.19	5,201.18	4,052.25	-26.3%	-22.1%	11.9%
Company taxes on oil	44.85	111.49	42.02	42.02	-62.3%	0.0%	-6.3%
Others	1,471.55	1,885.15	1,633.16	1,310.24	-30.5%	-19.8%	-11.0%
Other direct taxes	1,064.96	1,397.90	1,167.91	902.25	-35.5%	-22.7%	-15.3%
o/w Royalties from Oil	383.72	446.87	306.28	175.54	-60.7%	-42.7%	-54.3%
o/w Mineral Royalties	518.35	709.48	649.48	578.35	-18.5%	-11.0%	11.6%
NRL (Arrears)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NFLS	172.05	213.01	191.01	139.15	-34.7%	-27.1%	-19.1%
Airport tax	234.54	274.24	274.24	268.84	-2.0%	-2.0%	14.6%
	0.00						
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	9,926.83	11,323.88	12,116.54	12,231.32	8.0%	0.9%	23.2%
Excises	2,401.94	2,893.54	3,333.63	3,643.33	25.9%	9.3%	51.7%
Excise Duty	238.55	250.33	290.86	297.25	18.7%	2.2%	24.6%
Petroleum tax	2,163.39	2,643.21	3,042.77	3,346.08	26.6%	10.0%	54.7%
o/w Debt recovery levy	0.00	0.00	1,092.68	1,026.71			
VAT	6,254.38	6,971.54	7,347.65	7,129.73	2.3%	-3.0%	14.0%
Domestic	2,765.51	2,959.87	3,185.93	3,021.94	2.1%	-5.1%	9.3%
External	3,488.87	4,011.67	4,161.72	4,107.80	2.4%	-1.3%	17.7%
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	1,018.67	1,145.25	1,124.88	1,119.47	-2.3%	-0.5%	9.9%
Customs Collection	557.75	613.20	580.24	613.00	0.0%	5.6%	9.9%
Domestic Collection	460.92	532.05	544.64	506.47	-4.8%	-7.0%	9.9%
Communication Service Tax	251.85	313.55	310.38	338.79	8.0%	9.2%	34.5%

Item	2015 Provisional Outturn	2016		2016 Provisional Outturn	2016 Outturn as ratio of		2016 Provisional as ratio of 2015 Provisional
		Budget Estimate	Revised Budget		Budget Estimate	Revised Budget	
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	5,507.58	5,472.58	5,653.57	4,390.44	-19.8%	-22.3%	-20.3%
Imports	3,078.35	4,752.58	4,899.57	4,121.92	-13.3%	-15.9%	33.9%
Import Duty	3,078.35	4,752.58	4,899.57	4,121.92	-13.3%	-15.9%	33.9%
Special Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Other Taxes /2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Exports	370.58	720.00	754.00	268.53	-62.7%	-64.4%	-27.5%
Cocoa	370.58	720.00	754.00	268.53	-62.7%	-64.4%	-27.5%
Import Exemptions	2,058.65	998.04	998.04	2,262.17	126.7%	126.7%	9.9%
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	289.32	352.03	352.83	280.35	-20.4%	-20.5%	-3.1%
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	289.32	352.03	352.83	280.35	-20.4%	-20.5%	-3.1%
NON-TAX REVENUE	4,921.42	7,209.71	6,818.22	4,882.44	-32.3%	-28.4%	-0.8%
Retention	2,530.65	3,532.37	3,532.37	3,367.80	-4.7%	-4.7%	33.1%
Lodgment	2,390.77	3,677.34	3,285.84	1,514.65	-58.8%	-53.9%	-36.6%
Fees and Charges	662.66	606.33	612.33	465.59	-23.2%	-24.0%	-29.7%
Dividend/Interest and Profits from Oil	994.51	1,172.11	1,048.44	490.51	-58.2%	-53.2%	-50.7%
Surface Rentals from Oil	5.88	4.21	4.10	2.90	-31.0%	-29.2%	-50.6%
Gas Receipts	2.08	273.72	0.00	0.10	-100.0%		-95.4%
Dividend/Interest and Profits (Others)	725.64	950.97	950.97	555.55	-41.6%	-41.6%	-23.4%
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
DOMESTIC REVENUE	29,351.65	36,430.19	36,300.09	32,537.45	-10.7%	-10.4%	10.9%
GRANTS	2,688.76	1,607.87	1,589.26	1,140.73	-29.1%	-28.2%	-57.6%
Project Grants	1,743.51	1,474.67	1,463.15	1,034.34	-29.9%	-29.3%	-40.7%
Programme Grants	945.25	133.20	126.11	106.39	-20.1%	-15.6%	-88.7%
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	32,040.41	38,038.05	37,889.35	33,678.17	-11.5%	-11.1%	5.1%

Source: MOF, 2016

2.2.2.2 Public Expenditure

Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

Total government expenditure increased to GH¢51,125.04 million (30.3% of GDP) in 2016 from GH¢38,589.91 million (24.1% of GDP) in 2015. This was against the revised target of GH¢43,983.84 million, indicating an expenditure overrun of 16.2%. Recurrent expenditure continued to exert pressure on government finances, totaling GH¢43,446.95 million in 2016, compared with GH¢31,456.36 million in 2015. Out of the total recurrent expenditure, interest payments constitute 24.8% (GH¢10,770.44 million), while compensation of employees constitutes 32.6% (GH¢14,165.0 million), representing 43.5% of domestic revenue. The higher than estimated expenditure for the period was mainly result of a 21% and 51.4% overrun in capital expenditure and goods and services expenditure respectively.

Wage Bill as Percentage of Tax Revenue

Expenditure on wages and salaries for 2016 amounted to GH¢12,109.9 million. This represents 3.3% higher than the budget target of GH¢11,722.8 million, and 14.7% higher than the outturn for 2015. The 2016 outturn constitutes 47.0% of total tax revenue for the year, thereby exceeding the target of 40.2% set for the year and the outturn of 43.7% for 2015. Additionally, an amount of GH¢458.0 million was spent on the clearance of wage arrears. In effect, a total of GH¢12,567.9 million was expended on wages and salaries in 2016.

Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth-induced programmes

Total capital expenditure for the year amounted to GH¢7,678.1 million (4.5% of GDP), and represents 20.1% higher than the budget target of GH¢6,393.0 million. The higher outturn was driven partly by higher foreign-financed capital expenditure, which was on account of higher project loan disbursements than anticipated. Domestically financed capital expenditure amounted to GH¢2,048.5 million, against a target of GH¢1,605.5 million.

Table 2.8: Government Expenditure, 2015-2016 (GH¢ million)

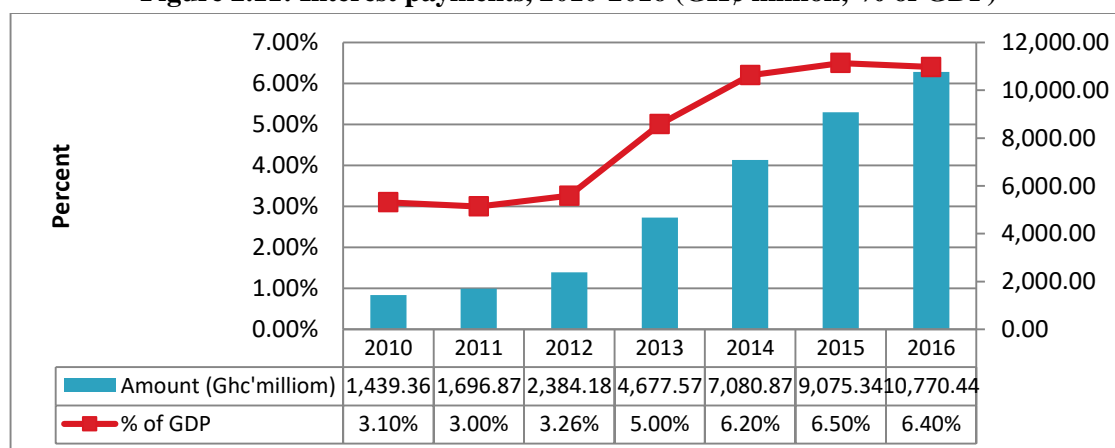
Item	2015	2016		2016	2016 Outturn as ratio of		2016
	Provisional Outturn	Budget Estimate	Revised Budget	Provisional Outturn	Budget Estimate	Revised Budget	Provisional as ratio of 2015 Provisional
Compensation of Employees	12,111.18	14,023.99	13,730.92	14,164.79	1.0%	3.2%	17.0%
Wages and Salaries	10,555.93	11,722.81	11,722.81	12,109.85	3.3%	3.3%	14.7%
o/w Social Contributions	1,555.24	2,301.19	2,008.12	2,054.94	-10.7%	2.3%	32.1%
Pensions	676.63	788.94	788.94	637.29	-19.2%	-19.2%	-5.8%
Gratuities	159.74	222.73	222.73	354.15	59.0%	59.0%	121.7%
Social Security	718.88	1,289.51	996.44	1,063.50	-17.5%	6.7%	47.9%
Use of Goods and Services	1,388.22	2,536.78	2,126.87	3,220.76	27.0%	51.4%	132.0%
o/w Recurrent Expenditure Share of ABFA from Oil (30% of ABFA)	182.02	302.70	184.04	57.00	-81.2%	-69.0%	-68.7%
Interest Payments	9,075.34	10,490.60	10,490.27	11,528.96	2.7%	2.7%	18.7%
Domestic	7,312.91	8,317.23	8,317.23	9,224.89	1.8%	1.8%	15.8%
External (Due)	1,762.43	2,173.37	2,173.04	2,304.07	6.0%	6.0%	30.7%
Subsidies	25.00	50.00	50.00	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Subsidies to Utility Companies	0	0	0	0			
Subsidies on Petroleum products	25.00	50.00	50.00	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Grants to Other Government Units	6,797.97	9,651.42	10,489.86	8,607.30	-10.8%	-17.9%	26.6%
National Health Fund (NHF)	1,132.05	1,497.28	1,477.71	1,101.85	-26.4%	-25.4%	-2.7%
Ghana Education Trust Fund	923.19	1,021.53	1,082.09	762.46	-25.4%	-29.5%	-17.4%
Road Fund	267.85	277.49	1,061.82	1,040.68	275.0%	-2.0%	288.5%
Petroleum-Related Fund	5.42	5.94	30.86	25.04	321.9%	-18.9%	361.9%
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	1,470.44	2,013.91	2,048.15	1,171.17	-41.8%	-42.8%	-20.4%
Retention of Internally-Generated Funds (IGF)	2,530.65	3,532.37	3,532.37	3,367.80	-4.7%	-4.7%	33.1%
Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue	468.38	566.95	524.47	264.72	-53.3%	-49.5%	-43.5%
Social Benefits	60.75	75.43	75.43	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Lifeline consumers of Electricity	60.75	75.43	75.43	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Other Expenditure	2,058.65	0	0	202.90			-90.1%
Reserve Expenditure Vote	0	0	0	0			
Tax Expenditure (Exemptions)	2,058.65	0	0	0			-100.0%
Capital Expenditure	7,133.56	6,676.88	6,393.05	7,678.10	15.0%	20.1%	7.6%
Domestic financed	1,215.06	1,783.21	1,605.54	2,048.53	14.9%	27.6%	68.6%
o/w ABFA from Oil	0	529.73	322.07	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	
o/w Capital Market Borrowing	0	1,198.10	1,189.44	0	-100.0%	-100.0%	
Foreign financed	5,918.50	4,893.66	4,787.51	5,629.57	15.0%	17.6%	-4.9%
HIPC-financed expenditure	0	0	0	0			
MDRI-financed expenditure	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL EXP. and NET LENDING	38,650.67	44,132.54	43,983.84	51,883.60	15.8%	16.2%	32.3%

Source: MOF, 2016

Interest payments as percentage of GDP

Total interest payments for the period amounted to GH¢10,770.4 million, against the budget target of GH¢10,490.3 million, and 18.7% higher than the outturn for 2015. Out of this amount, domestic interest payments amounted to GH¢8,466.4 million, and represented 1.8% higher than the budget target. The slippage resulted mainly from increased domestic borrowing. Interest payments as a percentage of domestic revenue were 47.3% as against 30.9% in 2015.

Figure 2.11: Interest payments, 2010-2016 (GH¢ million; % of GDP)



Source: Ministry of Finance, 2016

2.2.2.3 Overall Budget Deficit

The overall fiscal balance on commitment basis amounted to GH¢18,205.39 million or equivalent to 10.9% of GDP. However, the deficit on cash basis amounted to GH¢15,507.92 million (equivalent to 9.3% of GDP) against a deficit target of GH¢8,407.7 million (equivalent to 5.0% of GDP). The primary balance for the period recorded a deficit of GH¢2,374.5 million (equivalent to 1.4% of GDP), against a targeted surplus of GH¢2,082.6 million (equivalent to 1.2% of GDP).

The overall cash deficit amounted to GH¢13,144.9 million and was financed from both domestic and foreign sources, including proceeds from the 2016 Eurobond. Total net domestic financing (NDF), including the Petroleum, Sinking and Contingency funds, accounted for 77.5% of total financing and amounted to GH¢10,184.6 million, thereby exceeding the budgeted target by 65.0%. Net foreign financing amounted to GH¢2,960.3 million against a target of GH¢2,237.0 million and accounted for the remaining 22.5% of total financing.

Table 2.9: Overall Budget Deficit 2016 (GH¢ million)

	2013 Outturn	2014 Budget	2014 Outturn	2015 Budget	2015 Outturn	2016 Budget	2016 Revised	2016 Outturn
REVENUE and GRANTS	19,471.55	26,230.28	24,745.46	30,526.23	32,040.41	38,038.05	37,889.35	33,678.17
EXPENDITURE	27,463.04	33,783.01	31,962.21	37,930.28	38,650.67	44,132.54	43,983.84	51,883.60
OVERALL BALANCE (Commitment)	-7,991.49	-7,552.73	-7,216.75	-7,404.06	-6,610.26	-6,094.49	-6,094.49	-18,205.39
% of GDP	-8.6	-6.6	-6.4	-5.5	-4.7	-3.8	-3.7	10.9
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash)	-10,343.95	-10,128.07	-11,453.97	-9,727.42	-9,646.83	-8407.66	-8407.66	-15507.92
% of GDP	-11.1	-8.8	-10.1	-7.3	-6.9	-5.3	-5.0	9.3
OVERALL BALANCE (Cash and Divestiture)	-9,454.65	-10,128.07	-11,550.62	-9,727.42	-8,821.09	-8407.66	-8407.66	-13922.20
% of GDP	-10.1	-8.8	-10.2	-7.3	-6.3	-5.3	-5.0	-8.3

Source: MOF, 2016

2.2.2.4 MMDAs using GIFMIS to Process GOG, IGF and Donor Fund Transactions

As part of efforts to strengthen expenditure controls and ensure fiscal discipline, the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) continued to be extended to more state institutions. So far, all MDAs use GIFMIS to conduct GoG transactions, while 50 MDAs use GIFMIS for IGF transactions and four MDAs use it for donor fund (DF) transactions. Targets were revised downwards due to the unstable nature of the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) network at most MDA sites. An alternative network solution is recommended for effective and successful use of the system by more MDAs to transact business on IGF and DF.

Fifty-four MMDA sites were scheduled to go live on GIFMIS at the end of 2016, but due to network challenges, the system was deployed at only 17 sites. The 17 MMDAs that went live were, however, unable to process transactions on the system effectively due to the same network difficulties. Full implementation was therefore suspended until an alternative network solution was developed to address the challenges associated with the NITA network. A virtual private network (VPN) has since been set up and GIFMIS implementation has resumed with the 54 MMDAs scheduled to go live at the end of July 2017, with the remaining 155 MMDAs scheduled to go live at the end of 2017.

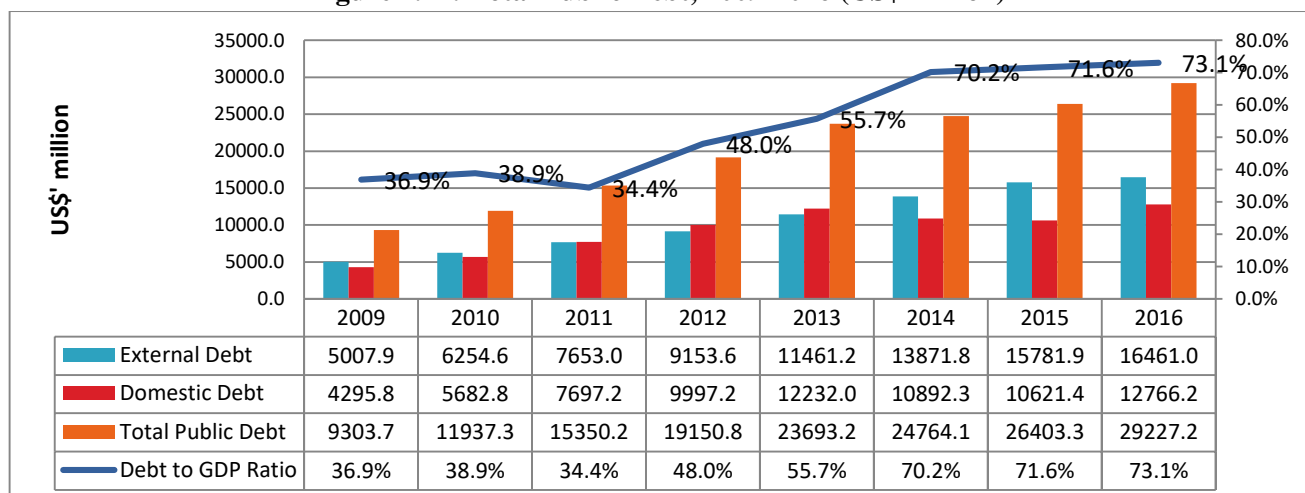
2.2.2.5 Effective Public Sector Debt Management

The medium-term objective of GSGDA II is to improve capacity for effective public sector debt management. It aims to ensure that public debt ratios remain within sustainable levels; employ appropriate instruments to reduce market and refinancing risks associated with the large 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 medium-term government objectives.

Total Debt Stock

As a result of the larger than expected fiscal deficit and financing requirements in 2016, total public debt stock as a ratio of GDP increased from 72.2% at the end of 2015 to about 73.1% of GDP at the end of 2016. Domestic and external debt stood at 32.7% and 40.8% of GDP respectively (Figure 2.12). In nominal terms, public debt stock at the end of December 2016 stood at GH¢122,263.00 million (US\$29,227.15 million), comprising external and domestic debt of GH¢67,737.8 million (US\$16,460.99 million) and GH¢54,525.2 million (US\$12,766.16 million) respectively.

Figure 2.12: Total Public Debt, 2009-2016 (US\$ million)



Source: MOF, 2016

Composition of Domestic Debt

The stock of domestic debt at the end of December 2016 stood at GH¢52,915.4 million (31.4% of GDP), compared with GH¢38,828.1 million (29.1% of GDP) at the end of 2015. The rise in the stock of domestic debt emanated from increases in short-, medium- and long-term securities by GH¢2,033.7 million, GH¢9,093.4 million and GH¢4,570.0 million respectively.

Disaggregation of the short-term components of domestic debt stock indicated that 91-day Treasury-bills rose by GH¢1,159.7 million and the 1-year Treasury note was up by GH¢1,738.7 million while outstanding 180-day bills fell by GH¢959.2 million to GH¢7,190.4 million. For medium-term instruments, the 2-year and 3-year Fixed Treasury Notes increased by GH¢2,140.7 million and GH¢1,595.8 million respectively, while the 5-year bond increased by GH¢2,971.4 million.

Table 2.10: Composition of Domestic Debt (GH¢ million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Short Term					
91-Day Treasury Bill	3,573.9	4,620.4	7,939.4	9,317.9	10,477.6
182-Day Treasury Bill	1,134.4	2,028.7	4,493.4	8,149.6	7,112.4
1-Year Treasury Note	1,026.6	2,157.3	1,253.3	776.6	2,515.3
Short-Term Advance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total (A)	5,734.9	8,806.4	13,686.1	18,244.1	20,105.2
B. Medium Term					
2-Year Fixed Treasury Note	1,715.5	3,643.5	2,746.2	2,086.3	4,227.0
2-Year USD Domestic Bond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	395.9
3-Year Fixed Treasury Note	4,963.7	4,817.2	5,061.4	5,062.8	6,658.6
3-Year Stock (SBG)	29.9	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-Year Stock (SSNIT)	370.1	529.4	1,281.8	1,073.6	1,137.0
3-Year Floating Treasury Note (SADA-UBA)	202.5	202.5	202.5	0.0	0.0
5-Year GOG Bond	1,667.9	2,317.9	2,790.2	3,508.6	6,480.0
5-year Golden Jubilee Bond	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7-Year GOG Bond	0.0	201.7	201.7	201.7	201.7
10-Year GOG Bond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599.0
GOG Petroleum Finance Bond	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
TOR Bonds	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	572.0
NPRA Stocks	0.0	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total (B)	9,752.7	12,576.8	13,045.9	12,695.1	20,351.3
C. Long Term					
Long-Term Government Stocks	2,377.2	4,811.0	7,417.4	7,417.4	11,987.4
Telekom Malaysia Stocks	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
Revaluation Stock	455.7	361.1	361.1	361.1	361.1
Others Government Stocks	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sub-Total (C)	2,943.3	5,282.5	7,888.9	7,888.9	12,458.9
Total(A+B+C)	18,431.0	26,665.8	34,620.9	38,828.1	52,915.4

Source: MOF and BOG, 2016

Holdings of Domestic Debt

Bank of Ghana's holdings of domestic debt stood at GH¢13,056.2 million, representing 24.7% of total domestic debt in 2016, while DMBs held GH¢14,778.2 million, representing 24.9% of total domestic debt in 2016 (Table 2.11). The proportion of Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) holdings decreased from GH¢1,502.6 million (3.7%) in 2015 to GH¢1,463.4 million (2.8%) in 2016, while insurance companies held GH¢179.0 million (0.3%), and 'Other' holders comprising individuals, firms and institutions – held GH¢1,844.1 million (22.2%). Non-resident holders accounted for GH¢11,514.4 million (21.9%).

Table 2.11: Holdings of Domestic Debt (GH¢ million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Banking Sector	8,961.6	13,967.5	18,745.5	19,280.4	27,834.4
Bank of Ghana	3,769.7	6,280.2	9,293.5	8,851.2	13,056.2
Deposit Money Banks	5,191.8	7,687.3	9,452.0	10,429.1	14,778.2
B. Non-Bank Sector	4,530.0	6,941.5	9,900.7	12,830.3	13,486.6
SSNIT	668.5	707.5	1,563.6	1,502.6	1,463.4
Insurance Companies	46.2	48.5	63.3	80.9	179.0
NPRA	0.0	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others Holders	3,815.4	6,112.9	8,273.8	11,246.8	11,844.1
Rural Banks	424.6	456.0	494.1	567.5	633.3
Firms and Institutions	2,037.4	3,592.9	5,093.3	6,602.3	7,864.1
Individuals	1,353.4	2,064.0	2,686.4	4,077.1	3,346.8
C. Foreign Sector (Non-Residents)	4,939.4	5,756.7	5,974.7	6,717.4	11,594.4
TOTAL(A+B+C)	18,431.0	26,665.8	34,620.9	38,828.1	52,915.4

Source: MOF and BOG, 2016

External Debt Stock and Debt Service

Ghana's external debt stock as of December 2016 was estimated at US\$16,461.0 million, showing an increase of 4.3% over the 2015 level. Debt sustainability indicators showed that external debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 40.8%, which is within the policy threshold of 50% of GDP. Debt from multilateral sources constituted 13.8%, followed by debt from international capital markets (8.8%), commercial creditors (6.9%), export credits (3.3%), bilateral creditors (2.8%), and other concessional (4.3%).

Table 2.12: Selected External Debt Indicators (US\$ million)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Policy Threshold
External Debt (US\$ million)	8,835.6	11,461.7	12,968.2	15,242.0	16,461.0	
External Debt Stock/ GDP (%)	21.7	27.0	33.4	43.3	40.8	50
External Debt Service/ Export of Goods and Services (%)	3.2	2.2	5.2	11.6	11.9	25
External Debt Service/ Domestic Revenue (%)	7.4	6.8	10.9	15.5	16.1	22
External Debt Service/ GDP (%)	1.4	0.8	2.0	3.4	3.3	

Source: BOG, 2016 Annual Report

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented

To consolidate the gains made in the implementation of previous policy initiatives and to enable the government to deliver on its transformation agenda, a number of broad policy initiatives were implemented in 2016. These include:

- Implementation of the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF). Three programme reviews were conducted and performance was adjudged broadly satisfactory;
- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) established the Ghana Economic Policy Analysis and Research Institute (GEPARI) to build the capacity of both state and non-state actors in public policy analysis and promote policy-relevant and evidence-based research to inform policy;
- MOF worked to finalise the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Bill for submission to Parliament;
- MOF set up a Single Entity for the management of SOE assets and liabilities, and collaborated with SOEs to implement measures to improve their performance;
- MOF began working on a National Financial Inclusion Strategy to improve access, usage and quality of financial services and products;
- The Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI) won an award in 2016 at the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Global Conference in Lima, Peru, for using the recommendations in the GHEITI reports;
- The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) conducted the User Satisfaction Survey and commenced activities for the rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

- The roll out of the Programmed-Based Budgeting (PBB) to all 216 MMDAs was completed. A regional integrated budget was introduced in the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) to strengthen the administrative integration of decentralised departments;
- To ensure the prudent management of public funds, MOF developed the Public Financial Management Strategy (PFMRS) and Action Plan and facilitated the passage of the PFM Act;
- To provide comprehensive legislation to guide MMDAs to access private capital for development, MOF initiated activities to review the draft Local Government Borrowing Bill;
- The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) collaborated with the Ministry of Communications to carry out a two-year pilot implementation of e-procurement in Ghana;
- MOF developed the government's Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) for the period 2016-2018 to guide gross financing requirements and related risks;
- MOF developed draft credit risk guidelines and methodology documents for issuance of guarantees of loans of state-owned enterprises and on-lending;
- MOF drafted a Credit Scorecard for the utilities sector and piloted it in the Volta River Authority (VRA); and
- The Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) launched the National Risk Assessment Blueprint and Action Plan. To enhance the investigative skills of the law enforcement agencies, the FIC organised training on financial investigation techniques (including anti-money laundering) for the Ghana Police Service.

2.2.3 International Trade Management and ECOWAS Community Development

The medium-term objective of external sector policy under GSGDA II is to intensify 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 of progress in this policy area are:

- Trade Balance;
- External Trade Cost;
- Growth in Total Merchandise Exports;
- Number of New Products Exported;
- Trade Competitiveness Index;
- Number of New Markets Accessed;
- Regional Trade as a Percentage of Total Trade; and
- Percentage change in exports to and imports from the EU and the USA

i. Status of International Trade in 2016

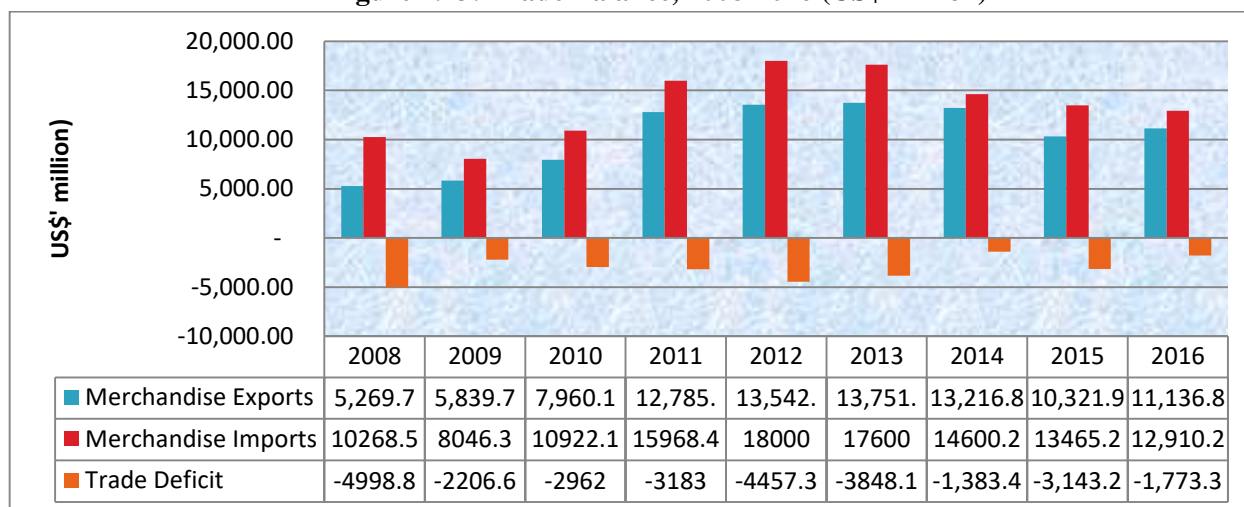
The overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of US\$247.43 million at the end of 2016 compared with a deficit of US\$15.89 million in 2015. The current account worsened by US\$8.41 million to a deficit of US\$2,832.05 million (6.6% of GDP) in 2016 compared with a deficit of US\$2,823.64 million (7.5% of GDP) in 2015. This development in the current account was the net result of a worsening in the services, income and current account transfers, which overshadowed a significant improvement in the trade balance.

Trade Balance

The year recorded a higher merchandise imports than export, however, improved outturn in exports and a lower outturn in imports compared to 2015. The provisional trade balance for the year recorded

a deficit of US\$1,773.33 million (4.2% of GDP), showing an improvement of US\$1,370.54 million when compared to a deficit of US\$3,143.87 million (8.3% of GDP) recorded for 2015.

Figure 2.13: Trade Balance, 2008-2016 (US\$ million)



Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2016 NB: *=Revised **=Provisional

Merchandise Exports

The value of merchandise exports for the period was provisionally estimated at US\$11,136.88 million (26.1% of GDP), indicating an increase of 7.9% compared with the outturn of US\$10,321.19 million recorded in 2015. Gold exports during the period amounted to US\$4,919.46 million compared with US\$3,212.59 million recorded in 2015. The rise in receipts was due to both price and volume effects. The average realised price increased by 10% to settle at US\$1,279.96 per fine ounce, while the volume exported also increased by 39.2% to 3,843,446 fine ounces.

The value of crude oil exported was estimated at US\$1,345.21 million in 2016 compared to US\$1,931.28 million exported in 2015. The decrease in value was as a result of fallouts in both price and volume. Volume exported decreased by 19.9% from 37,167,225 barrels in 2015 to 29,769,048 barrels in 2016. The average realised price of oil also decreased by 13% to US\$45.19 per barrel compared to US\$51.96 per barrel the previous year. Earnings from cocoa beans and products exports amounted to US\$2,572.17 million in 2016 compared to US\$2,720.79 million for 2015, showing a decline of 5.5%. Prices of cocoa beans and cocoa products exports increased by 2.6% and 7.4% respectively, however both exports recorded 4.9% and 13.5% decline in volumes respectively.

Earnings from timber product exports increased from US\$208.75 million in 2015 to a provisional estimate of US\$254.25 million in 2016, reflecting a 21.8% increase. The average realised price of timber increased from US\$568.70 per cubic meter to US\$643.96 per cubic metre the volume exported increased from 367,059 cubic metres to 394,829 cubic metres. The value of 'other' exports, comprising of non-traditional exports and other minerals (i.e. bauxite, diamonds and manganese), declined by 9% to US\$2,045.78 million.

Merchandise Imports

Total imports for 2016 amounted to US\$12,910.20 million (30.3% of GDP), showing a decline of 4.1%. The source of the decline is attributed to decrease in the importation of both oil and non-oil goods. The value of oil imports (including gas) fell by 10.8% from US\$2,046.71 million in 2015 to US\$1,824.99 million in 2016. Total crude oil imported by VRA, Tema Oil Refinery, Bulk Oil Storage

and Transportation Company (BOST), CENIT and PLATON amounted to 10,306,647 barrels, and valued at US\$479.67 million. This compares to 3,322,951 barrels of imports in 2015, worth at US\$181.07 million. Total non-oil merchandise imports (including electricity) for 2016 were provisionally estimated at US\$11,085.22 million compared to an outturn of US\$11,418.34 million recorded in 2015. The decline was as a result of decreases in imports of consumption and intermediate goods. Imports of capital and other goods however increased marginally.

Ghana's Balance of Payments, 2013 - 2016				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>Amount in millions of USD</i>			
Current account	-5,704.06	-3,694.49	-2,823.64	-2,832.05
Trade balance	-3,848.35	-1,383.31	-3,143.87	-1,773.33
Exports, f.o.b.	13,751.92	13,216.78	10,321.19	11,136.88
<i>of which;</i>				
Cocoa & products	2,267.29	2,612.88	2,720.79	2,572.17
Gold	4,965.71	4,388.06	3,212.59	4,919.46
Crude oil	3,885.07	3,724.98	1,931.28	1,345.21
Imports, f.o.b.	-17,600.26	-14,600.08	-13,465.05	-12,910.20
Non-oil	-14,049.82	-10,906.13	-11,418.34	-11,085.22
Oil & gas	-3,550.45	-3,693.95	-2,046.71	-1,824.99
Services (net)	-2,443.77	-2,602.25	-1,166.60	-1,293.28
Inflows	2,454.04	2,044.77	6,142.19	6,332.98
outflows	-4,897.81	-4,647.02	-7,308.79	-7,626.26
Investment income (net)	-1,351.39	-1,717.40	-1,110.90	-1,222.07
Inflows	284.53	110.76	394.42	237.96
outflows	-1,635.92	-1,828.15	-1,505.32	-1,460.03
<i>of which; interest on Public debt</i>	<i>-416.48</i>	<i>-487.16</i>	<i>-712.95</i>	<i>-1,001.39</i>
Transfers (net)	1,939.44	2,008.46	2,597.73	1,456.62
Official transfers (net)	80.29	9.57	222.39	25.60
Private transfers (net)	1,859.15	1,998.89	2,375.34	1,431.02
Capital & financial account	5,368.17	3,752.82	3,123.24	2,767.80
Capital account (net)	349.25	0.00	473.88	274.31
Financial account (net)	5,018.92	3,752.82	2,649.36	2,493.49
Foreign direct investments (net)	3,226.33	3,356.99	2,970.89	3,470.67
Portfolio investments (net)	658.93	835.93	900.00	553.70
Other investments (net)	1,133.65	-440.10	-1,221.53	-1,530.88
Medium & long term (net)	337.98	-285.38	-756.98	-1,531.67
Official capital (net)	1,068.05	795.61	697.93	-31.11
Government oil investments (net)	-380.89	-145.26	37.63	-28.93
Loans (net)	1,448.94	940.88	660.30	-2.18
Disbursements	1,765.37	1,377.30	1,390.59	1,175.31
Amortization	-316.43	-436.42	-730.29	-1,177.49
Private capital (net)	-730.07	-1,080.99	-1,454.91	-1,500.56
Short-term capital (net)	795.67	-154.72	-464.55	0.79
Non-monetary (net)	68.71	38.42	-258.54	271.71
Monetary (net)	726.96	-193.14	-206.01	-270.92
Net errors & omissions	-363.30	-144.43	-315.49	311.68
Overall balance	-699.20	-86.10	-15.89	247.43
Financing	699.20	86.10	15.89	-247.43
changes in net reserves (-, incr.) 1/ 5/	699.20	86.10	15.89	-247.43

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

Services, Income and Current Transfers

The services, income and transfers account recorded a deficit of US\$1,058.72 million, compared with a surplus of US\$320.23 million recorded in 2015. The period witnessed an increase in net outflows (payments) in the services and income accounts, while the current transfers account recorded lower

inflows. The services account registered net outflows (payments) of US\$1,293.28 million in 2016 as against US\$1,166.60 million in 2015, while the income account recorded a net outflow of US\$1,222.07 million in 2016 as against US\$1,110.90 in 2015. In the current transfers account, private remittances fell by 39.8% to US\$1,431.02 million while official grants also fell, from US\$222.39 million to US\$25.60 million.

Capital and Financial Account

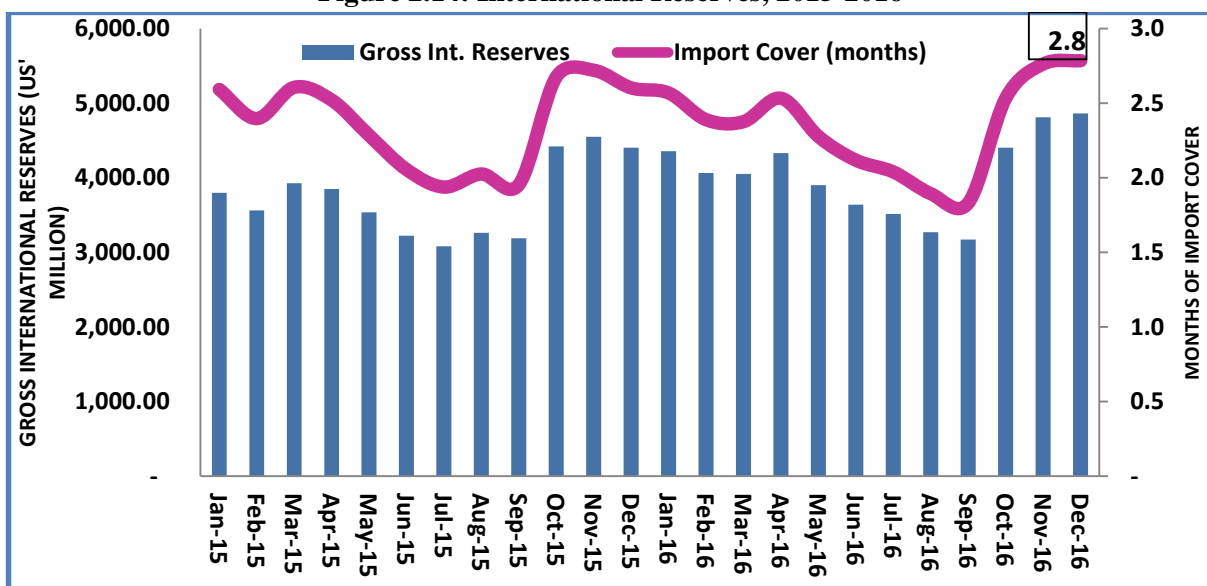
The capital and financial account recorded an inflow of US\$2,767.80 million, representing a decrease of 11.4% from the outturn for 2015. The capital account received an inflow of US\$274.31 million in 2016 compared with an inflow of US\$473.88 million in 2015. Transactions in the financial account recorded a net inflow of US\$2,493.49 million compared with an inflow of US\$2,649.36 million in 2015. This was the combined effect of a decline in portfolio investments (net) and increased amortisation of medium- and long-term loans, partially moderated by improvements in short-term capital (net).

2.2.3.2 International Reserves

External sector policy continues to aim at building up foreign reserves to more comfortable levels beyond 3-4 months of import cover in the medium term. The stock of net international reserves (NIR) at the end of December 2016 was estimated at US\$3,431.0 million, indicating a build-up of US\$247.4 million from a stock position of US\$3,183.6 million at the end of December 2015. Ghana's gross international reserves also increased by US\$459.0 million to US\$4,862.1 million from US\$4,403.1 million at end-December 2015. This was sufficient to provide 2.8 months of import cover compared to 2.6 months of import cover as of December 2015.

Gross foreign assets increased by US\$277.07 million to US\$6,161.80 million from a stock position of US\$5,884.73 million at the end of December 2015. This was sufficient to provide for 3.5 months of import cover compared to 3.8 months of imports cover as of December 2015.

Figure 2.14: International Reserves, 2015-2016



Source: BOG, 2016

2.2.3.3 Trade Competitiveness

GSGDA II recognises that effective trade facilitation increases export competitiveness. However, if trade policies, procedures and practices are cumbersome or applied inefficiently, they become barriers to the free movement of goods from export departure to import arrival.

The World Bank's global trade competitiveness index shows that Ghana's trade competitiveness index improved from 171 to 154, out of 189 countries (Table 2.13). Further assessment showed that it takes 108 hours and US\$490 to comply with export procedures at the border, while the time and cost of documentary compliance to export are 89 hours and US\$155 respectively. These indicators for exporting did not improve in 2015. However, marked improvements were made with regard to imports. An importer had to spend 89 hours and US\$553 in 2016 compared to 282 hours and US\$725 in 2015 to comply with border procedures. Again, the time for documentary compliance in importing reduced from 282 hours in 2015 to 76 hours in 2016, although the cost of compliance increased over the same period from US\$302 to US\$475.

Table 2.13: Trading Across Borders Indicators and Scores for Ghana, 2016

Indicators	2015	2016
Trading Across Borders rank (189 countries)	171	154
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	108	108
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	490	490
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	89	89
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	155	155
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	282	89
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	725	553
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	282	76
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	302	475

Source: World Bank, Doing Business Database, 2016

2.2.3.4 Regional Trade

Destination of Merchandise Exports

In contrast to 2015, the major destination of Ghanaian merchandise exports in 2016 were United Arab Emirates (16.7%) and Switzerland (15.3%). India, which emerged as the first major destination in 2015, dropped to third position. Other countries that received most of Ghana's exports were China (8.7%), Netherlands (6.1%), South Africa (4.4%), United States (3.3%), United Kingdom (2.8%), France (2.3%), and Italy (2.3%). Overall, these countries received about 71% of Ghanaian merchandise export in 2016 compared with 73% in 2015.

Indicators for measuring trade competitiveness are:

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

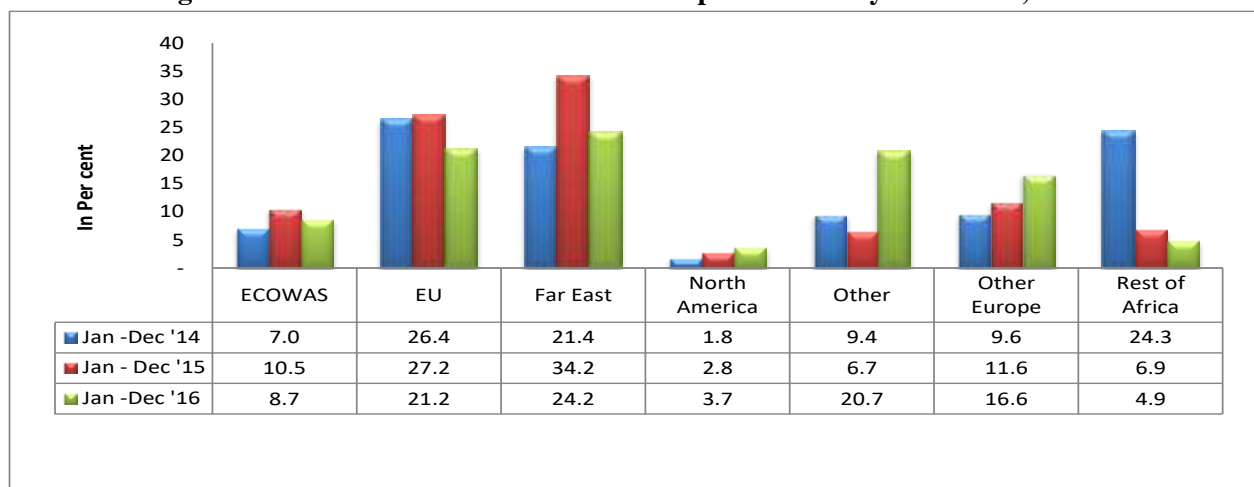
Table 2.14: Destination Countries for Ghana's Exports

Destination Countries (Exports)			
Jan - Dec '15		Jan - Dec '16	
Country Name	% share	Country Name	% share
INDIA	19.38	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	16.73
SWITZERLAND	9.75	SWITZERLAND	15.25
CHINA	9.30	INDIA	8.76
NETHERLANDS	7.70	CHINA	8.67
SOUTH AFRICA	6.18	NETHERLANDS	6.10
FRANCE	5.22	SOUTH AFRICA	4.44
ITALY	5.10	UNITED STATES	3.30
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4.42	UNITED KINGDOM	2.80
MALI	3.05	FRANCE	2.32
UNITED STATES	2.52	ITALY	2.30
TOTAL	72.63	TOTAL	70.70

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

The ECOWAS and the Rest of Africa remain less significant market for Ghanaian merchandise export as they constitute only 8.7% and 4.9% respectively. The Far East remains the largest recipient of Ghana's exports (24.2%), followed by European Union (21.2%) and other Countries (20.7%) (Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15: Destination of Merchandise Exports: January-December, 2014-2016



Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

Source of Merchandise Imports

China maintained its position as the leading source of Ghana's imports with a share of 16.3%. Other major sources of imports were United States (7.1%), Belgium (4.9%), United Kingdom (4.5%), India (4.2%), South Africa (3.3%), Netherlands (3.2%), France (3.1%), Germany (2.9%), and Canada (2.6%).

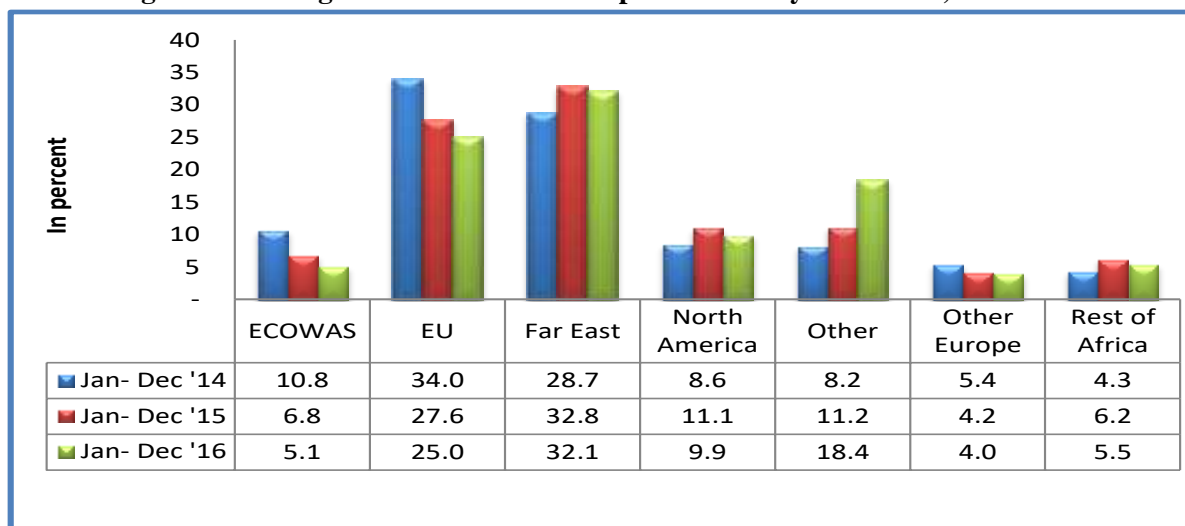
Table 2.15: Source Countries for Ghana's Imports

Source Countries (Imports)			
Jan - Dec '15		Jan - Dec '16	
Country Name	% share	Country Name	% share
CHINA	17.2	CHINA	16.3
UNITED STATES	8.7	UNITED STATES	7.1
NETHERLANDS	5.7	BELGIUM	4.9
BELGIUM	4.7	UNITED KINGDOM	4.5
UNITED KINGDOM	4.1	INDIA	4.2
INDIA	4.1	SOUTH AFRICA	3.3
SOUTH AFRICA	3.8	NETHERLANDS	3.2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2.4	FRANCE	3.1
CANADA	2.2	GERMANY	2.9
GERMANY	2.2	CANADA	2.6
TOTAL	55.13	TOTAL	52.03

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

In terms of geographical distribution, the Far East emerged as the leading source of imports, accounting for 32.1% of total imports. The EU followed with a share of 25%, then Other Economies (18.4%), North America (9.9%), Rest of Africa (5.5%), ECOWAS (5.1%) and Other Europe (4.0%).

Figure 2.16: Origin of Merchandised Imports: January-December, 2014-2016

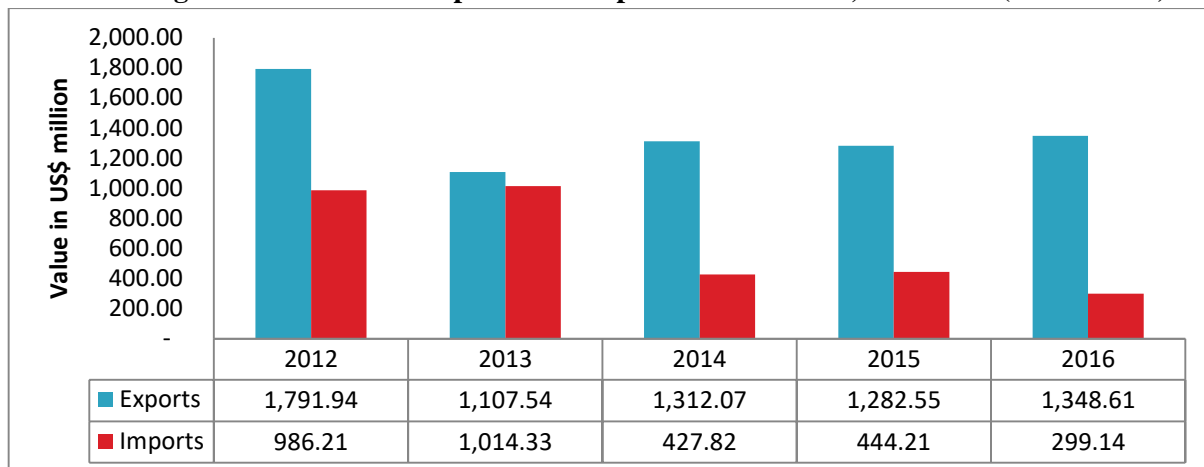


Source: Bank of Ghana, 2016

Trade with ECOWAS

Trade within ECOWAS remains relatively small, with wide disparities among countries. In 2016, Ghana's exports to the ECOWAS region fell to 8.7% from 10.5% of total exports in 2015. At the same time, imports from the sub-region fell from 6.8% in 2015 to 5.1% in 2016. Mali remains Ghana's leading export destination while Nigeria was Ghana's leading sub-regional source of imports in 2016. The value of exports to ECOWAS increased marginally from US\$1,282.5 million in 2015 to US\$1,348.6 million in 2016. However, the value of imports fell by about 40%, from US\$444.2 million in 2015 to US\$299.1 million in 2016 (Figure 2.17).

Figure 2.17: Value of Exports and Imports to ECOWAS, 2012-2016 (US\$ million)



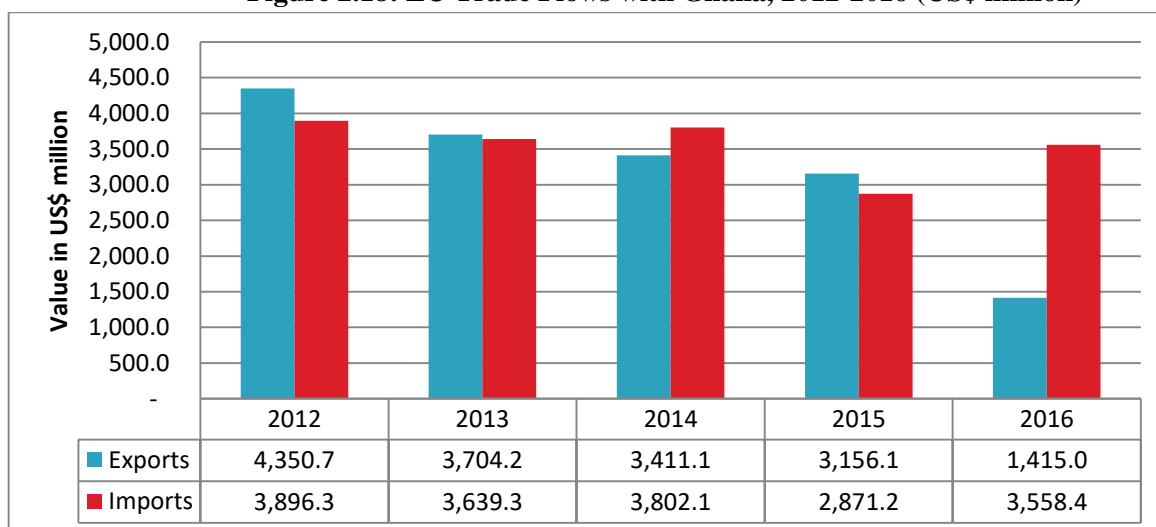
Source: GSS, 2016

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

Trade with the EU and the USA

Ghana's trade with EU, especially in the area of exports, is in consistent decline since 2012, recording an annual average decline of about 17%. In 2015 exports to EU declined by 55.2%, while in 2016 the decline moderated to 21% (Figure 2.18). Imports from the EU on the other hand increased from US\$2,871.2 million in 2015 to US\$3,558.4 million in 2016, representing an increase of 24% and constituting 25% of the total imports in the year.

Figure 2.18: EU Trade Flows with Ghana, 2012-2016 (US\$ million)

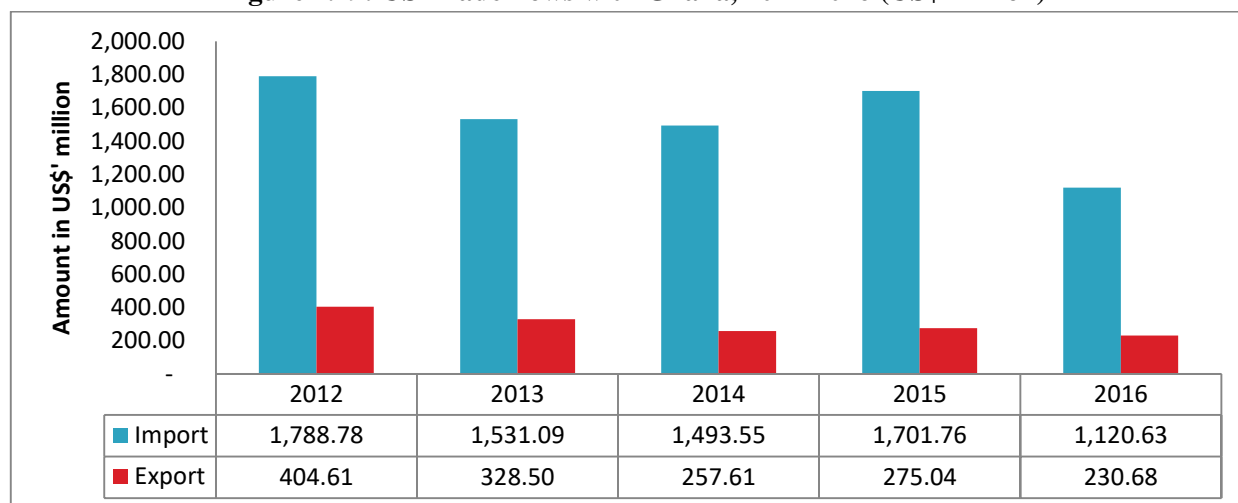


Source: GSS, 2016

Ghana's trade with the USA appears to be on the decline since 2012 despite the opening that the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) presents to Ghanaian exporters. Exports to the USA

declined from US\$404.61 million in 2012 to US\$230.68 million in 2016. Similarly, imports from the USA recorded a decline from US\$1788.78 million in 2012 to US\$1,120.63 million in 2016 (Figure 2.19).

Figure 2.19: US Trade flows with Ghana, 2012-2016 (US\$ million)

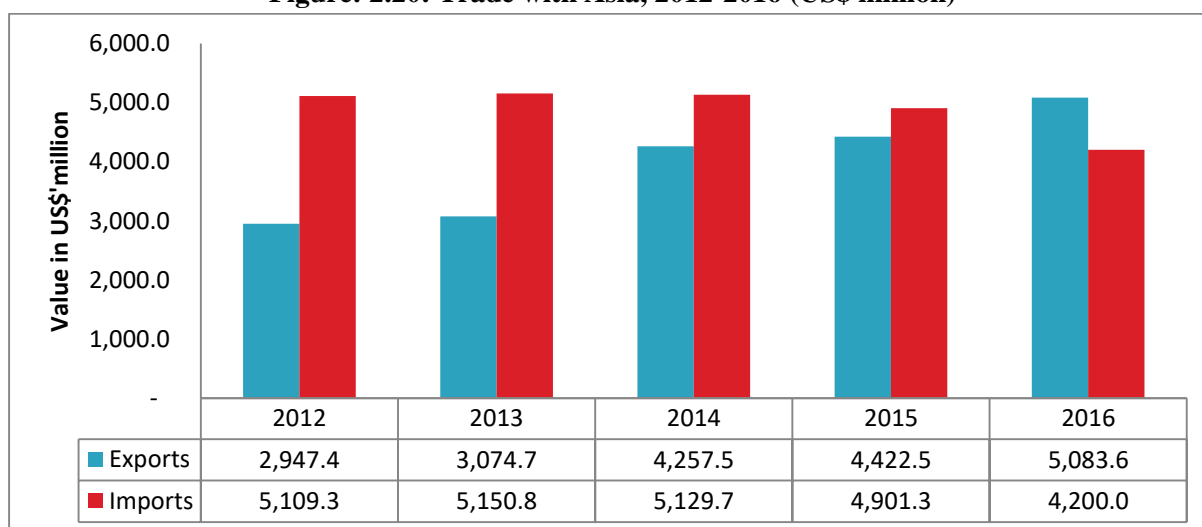


Source: GSS, 2016

Trade with Asian Partners

Ghana's trade with Asia continues to grow significantly in recent years, particularly with respect to exports. Exports from Ghana increased from US\$4,422.5 million in 2015 to US\$5,083.6 million in 2016, constituting about 47% of the country's total exports. With regard to imports, the Asia region is the highest source of Ghana's imports, with China and India in leading positions. Asia's share of total imports is about 37%, in the value of US\$4,200 million.

Figure 2.20: Trade with Asia, 2012-2016 (US\$ million)



Source: GSS, 2016

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2016

- Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) collaborated with the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), and the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) to promote exports of traditional and non-traditional products;
- MOTI helped MDAs meet the phytosanitary standards of overseas markets, and search for new markets for Ghanaian exports;

- MOTI ensured the ratification by Parliament of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between Ghana and the European Union (EU);
- Under the new United States (US) Trade Africa initiative, an MOU was signed with the US government to expand bilateral trade and investment cooperation to support Ghana in four broad areas: implementation of Category C measures of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; setting up of the Ghana International Trade Commission; Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures;
- To address unfair trade practices in line with WTO rules, Parliament passed the Ghana International Trade Commission Bill into law which turned the Tariff Advisory Board into the Ghana International Trade Commission, to enable the country to institute countervailing and anti-dumping measures;
- To strengthen the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI), increase exports and ensure the supply of quality products and services at competitive prices, a National Quality Policy was developed; and
- The government also signed an agreement with Meridian Port Services (MPS) to develop a new container terminal at Tema Port. The project will increase container-handling capacity as well as provide additional berths to reduce waiting time at anchorage, and provide quick access out of the port.

2.4 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 15% of the 20 indicators monitored either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 70% did not achieve their respective targets or recorded slow progress towards target while 15% could not be assessed due to lack of data.

Despite efforts by the government to ensure macroeconomic stability through the IMF-supported fiscal consolidation and monetary tightening programme, Ghana still recorded one of the highest fiscal deficits in recent times. Inflation remained substantially above BOG targets, the cedi depreciation was moderate, but the level of public debt and debt service obligations increased considerably, amidst lower-than-expected domestic tax revenue performance and poor export performance. In this light, the following recommendations are made to correct the current situation:

- i. The Bank of Ghana should accelerate both demand- and supply-driven macroeconomic policy interventions proposed in the 2015 APR in order to achieve low and stable inflation, exchange and interest rates.
- ii. 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, while enforcing the expenditure control measures especially in the area of the wage bill. Given the extension of the IMF ECF programme by one more year, it is recommended that government 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 and make it possible to achieve the programme targets.
- iii. The ongoing financial management reforms, including the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), PBB and HRMIS should be accelerated. The challenges associated with NITA network connectivity to all the MMDAs should be sustainably addressed to ensure effective roll-out of the GIFMIS.
- iv. Efforts to reduce domestic borrowing, particularly through short-dated bills, should be sustained in order to free up financial resources for private sector development and restructure the debt profile. A reduction in domestic borrowing will help bring down interest rates, and

eventually make it possible and easy for the private sector to access funds for business expansion. While non-resident participation in domestic debt is innovative, it has to be controlled in order not to excessively expose the economy to global financial shocks.

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 the relevant state agencies for implementation. The strategy should indicate measures 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 selected agricultural exports through land acquisition and subsidies for purchasing 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 making them readily available to farmers;
- Providing reliable utility services such as energy and water supply, particularly to firms within EPZs and free zones for competitive export products;
- Providing reliable transport services. Private investors and government should invest in cold vans and stores at all vantage points. The development of railway transport should be prioritised for accelerated action to reduce transportation time and cost, especially for bulk haulage; and
- Measures should be instituted to ensure that the recently established Ghana EXIM bank is efficiently managed so that it does not suffer the same fate as similar funding mechanisms established by government in the past.

CHAPTER THREE

ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The transformation of Ghana's economy 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 envisaged to drive the modernisation of the agriculture sector and partner the public sector in the production and delivery of infrastructure and public services. In addition, the private sector is to take a leading role in diversification of exports and expand access to both domestic and international 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 2016

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2016 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 growth of private investment remain major objectives of 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.

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

- Ease of Doing Business rank;
- Business Competitiveness index;

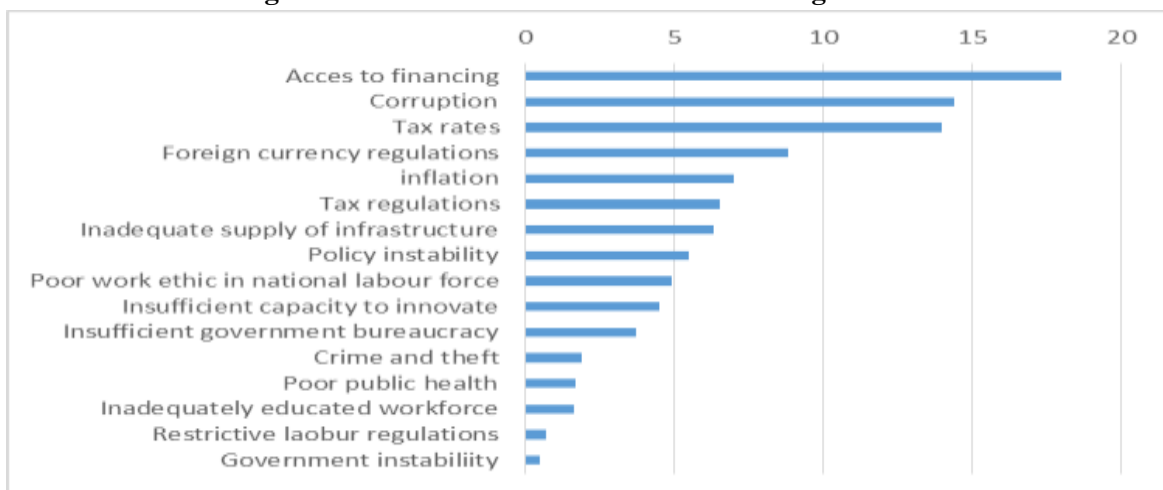
- Private fixed investment (as a percentage of gross domestic fixed investment);
- Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP;
- Change in the number of non-traditional export (NTE) destinations;
- Share of NTEs by destination category;
- Percentage change in non-traditional exports (value 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 indicate how easy, or otherwise it is to establish and operate a 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 improved in 2016 after a consistent decline since 2012. Out of 190 countries assessed, Ghana ranked 108th in 2016, showing an improvement from 111th position (out of 189 countries) in 2015. Despite the improvement, Ghana was from attaining its medium-term target of 55th out of 190 countries set under the GSGDA II for 2016 (Table 3.1). Out of the 10 indicators, the rating on three (getting electricity, trading across borders and resolving insolvency) improved. The rating that worsened the most was on starting a business, which became costlier due to the upward adjustments in registration and authentication fees. Ghana’s ranking on the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) improved from 119th out of 140 countries in 2015 to 114th out of 138 countries in 2016. The greatest constraint to competitiveness of the private sector was largely due to the macroeconomic environment, which ranked 132nd out of the 138 countries assessed. Ghana recorded an improvement in three pillars of the index in 2016 compared with four in 2015, namely health and primary education, higher education and training and technological readiness. The four most problematic factors of the private sector were access to financing, corruption, tax rates and foreign currency regulations (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business

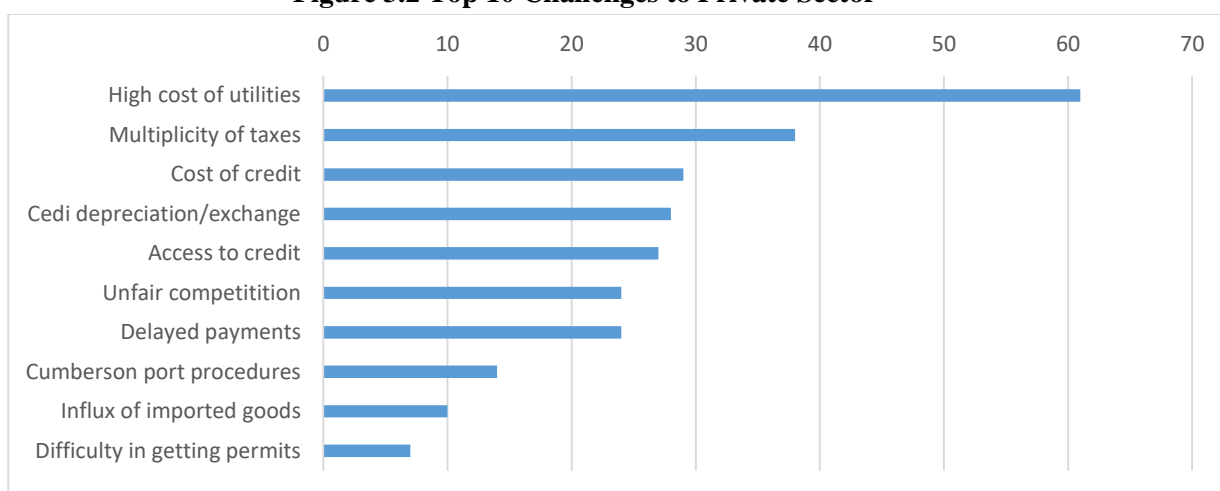


Source: World Economic Forum, 2016

According to the 2016 Business Barometer survey undertaken by the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), business confidence improved significantly during the fourth quarter of 2016 to an index level of 101.6 points compared with 93.12 for the same period in 2015. The improvements were as a result

of increased economic activity associated with the Christmas and New Year festivities, and the boost in consumer and business confidence engendered by the anticipation of the new government. The top three challenges to the business environment reported by the survey in 2016 were the high cost of utilities, multiplicity of taxes and cost of credit (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Top 10 Challenges to Private Sector



Source: AGI, 2016

Access to capital by the private sector worsened from its level in 2015. Domestic credit to the private sector in real terms decreased from 22% of GDP in 2015 to 18% of GDP in 2016. The slowdown was largely due to the tightened monetary policy stance. Commerce and finance dominated access to domestic credit in 2016, accounting for 24.7% of outstanding credit balances. However, the sub-sector's share of total domestic credit declined in 2016. In addition, the share of credit to the mining and quarrying sub-sector, as well as to manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and services also declined in 2016.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

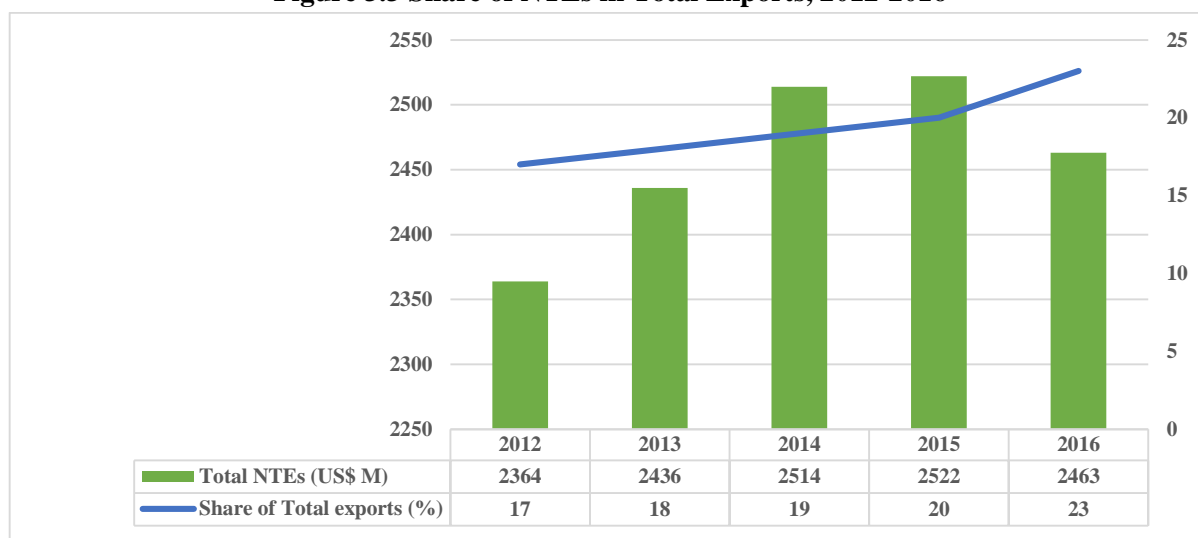
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Ease of Doing Business Rank	67 th out of 189 Countries	112 th out of 189 Countries	55 th out of 190	108 th out of 190	Target not achieved
2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 th out of 148 Countries	119 th out of 140 Countries	92 nd out of 138 countries	114 th out of 138 countries	Target not achieved
3. Private fixed investment as % of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. Domestic credit to the private sector as a proportion of GDP	15.2% (GH¢11,478.20 million)	22%	25%	18%	Target not achieved
5. Change in the number of non-traditional export destinations	140 Countries	137 Countries	145 Countries	130 Countries	Target not achieved
6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports	3.04% (US\$2,436 million)	0.32% (US\$2,522 million)	11.25% (US\$2,806 million)	-2.3% (US\$246.3 million)	Target not achieved
7. Share of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	20.20%	22%	23%	Target achieved
8. Total merchandise exports (US\$ million)	13,751.92	10,321	19,500	11,136.8	Target not achieved

Source: MOTI/BOG 2016

Merchandise export value reached US\$11,136.8 million in 2016, an improvement of 7.9% over the previous year's performance of US\$10,321 million. The increase was attributed to higher earnings from gold, timber and aluminium alloy exports. In the NTEs sub-sector, however, earnings from

exports decreased by 2.3% from US\$2,521.7 million in 2015 to US\$2,462.8 million (see Figure 3.3). The decline in NTEs was due to the decline in cocoa products exported as well as the decline of purchases by the leading foreign market for non-traditional products. In terms of sub-sector performance, handicraft exports gained in share among NTEs by 22.3% over 2015 while agriculture and processed/semi-processed exports declined by 6.49% and 1.60% respectively.

Figure 3.3 Share of NTEs in Total Exports, 2012-2016



Source: GEPA, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To support private sector development, the following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016:

Improve Private Sector Productivity and Competitiveness Domestically and Globally

- A new Import Declaration Form (IDF) on Pre-Arrival Assessment Reporting System (PAARS) linked with the banking system to help reduce under-invoicing and capital flight was introduced. The system allows an IDF used for establishing Letters of Credit at the banks to be used for Customs declaration; and
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) completed revision of all the seven Acts of the Intellectual Property Rights Laws. These are the Trademarks Act, 2004 (Act 664); Industrial Designs Act, 2003 (Act 660); Patents Act; 2003 (Act 657); Geographical Indications Act, 2003 (Act 659); Plant Breeders Rights (Plant Varieties Protection) Act; Copyrights, Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits Act, 2005 (Act 690); and Trade Secrets (Evidence Act - 1975 (NRCD 323)).

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

- Digital channel platforms provided the opportunity for banks and other financial sector players to introduce innovative products thereby promoting access to financial services; and
- A total of 40,000 MSMEs were trained in financial literacy.

Expand Access to Domestic and International Markets

- The Ghana Export School (GES) trained 240 farmers and 24 Agriculture Extension Officers in six districts in good agricultural practices with special emphasis on pest control under the Global G.A.P. Certification System;
- MOTI in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture organised a training programme for 125 prospective vegetable and fruit farmers in Adeiso, Kraboa Coaltar and Asuboi in the Eastern Region to enhance the quality of their products for the export market;
- GEPA assisted Geolircraft Company Limited to set up a modern artisanal centre at Dodowa;
- MOTI completed a National Quality Policy aimed at strengthening the national quality infrastructure in order to achieve accelerated economic growth through increased exports;
- MOTI in collaboration with the GEPA continued to implement the National Export Development Programme.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) issued 3,244 Export Certificates, inspected 823 Export Consignments and certified 562 locally manufactured products to improve their competitiveness. In addition, 18 training programmes were organised for industrial operators to build their capacity in industrial production. The Authority also verified 85,952 weighing and measuring devices used for trading purposes to ensure consumer safety;
- In order to safeguard the health, safety and economic interest of consumers, MOTI through the GSA inspected 74,118 imported high-risk goods at the ports of entry, conducted 17 market surveillance operations throughout the country and also tested and analysed 19,705 samples to ascertain their conformance to applicable standards.

Expand Opportunities for Accelerated Job Creation

- As part of implementing the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (EDAIF) Graduate Entrepreneurial Development Initiative, the Ghana Exim Bank procured the services of a technical implementation partner.

3.2.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

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

- Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though data on number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact were not available for 2016, assessment of the corporate landscape shows that Ghana has not made significant progress in transforming local systems of economic and political governance from highly personalised, relationship-based structures to effective rules-based systems capable of fostering growth and development of businesses. The Bank of Ghana (BOG) commenced a process to introduce corporate governance guidelines in the banking sector to promote financial soundness and improve economic efficiency and growth. The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) continues to recognise successful enterprises with improved corporate practices and performance through the Ghana Club 100 initiative to serve as role models for the private sector.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	45	135	NA	Lack of data

Source: UN Global Compact Network Ghana/ MOTI, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to create the appropriate environment for good corporate governance:

- The Bank of Ghana (BOG) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group launched a process to strengthen corporate governance practices within the financial sector;
- The IFC, in collaboration with the University of Ghana Business School and under the Ghana Corporate Governance Programme, educated the next generation of business leaders on the value of corporate governance radio highlighting newsworthy governance topics;
- Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) in collaboration with the BOG introduced public campaigns to heighten awareness on good corporate governance; and
- Partnerships with local organisations including the Ghana Institute of Directors and ACCA Ghana have led to successful sessions in which secretaries of listed companies and board directors learned more about their roles and responsibilities.

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, the following indicators were adopted:

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

Status of Selected Indicators

The share of MSME output of total manufacturing was estimated at 30.93% in 2016 compared with 4.8% recorded in 2015. MSMEs continued to be challenged by low capital base of the enterprises, low productivity and poor access to credit for routine capital operations and for investment. According to the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) conducted in 2015 by the Ghana Statistical Service, more than three-quarters (79.8%) of the establishments are micro-sized, while the rest are medium- and large-sized firms.

To enhance the capacity of MSMEs to operate efficiently and become competitive, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) through the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) assisted 268 micro and small enterprises (MSEs) (comprising of 88 males and 180 females) to access institutional credit, while 48,081 MSEs (16,022 males and 32,059 females) were provided with Business Development Service support. In addition, 37 operators in the MSME sector were also assisted to access institutional credit.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Size of the informal sector	NA	90.5% of all establishments	NA	90.5% of all establishments	Slow progress
2. Share of MSME output in total manufacturing	NA	4.8%	NA	30.93% (Gh¢761.86 mn)	Significant progress
3. Share of private sector credit to SMEs by deposit money banks (DMBs)	79.89%	81.30%	88%	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs:

- Cabinet approved the Made-in-Ghana (MiG) policy in March 2016. Coverage in terms of products on the online marketing platform was expanded to 935 local SMEs;
- The NBSSI, with EDAIF support, approved and disbursed loans totalling GH¢342,382 to 55 clients across the country made up of 28 males and 27 females;
- NBSSI monitored the activities of 161 Business Advisory Committees (BACs). In addition, 576 tailor-made businesses improvement programmes were organised for 16,014 MSEs (involving 5,256 males and 10,780 females);
- The Rural Enterprises Programme (REP), in collaboration with the NBSSI, supported 1,215 MSEs (involving 454 males and 761 females) to participate in three exhibition and trade shows; and
- The MOTI initiated the preparation of an SME policy framework and direction.

3.2.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

The medium-term objective for industrial development envisaged in GSGDA II is to accelerate technology-based industrialisation with strong linkages to agriculture and natural resource exploitation. 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 shows that the industry share of GDP declined to 25.6% in 2016, after stagnating at 26.6% in 2014 and 2015. This was mainly due to weak performance in the mining and quarrying sub-sector. The manufacturing sub-sector's contribution to GDP increased from 5.1% in 2015 to 6% in 2016. The high cost of utilities (electricity and water), the multiplicity of taxes and cedi depreciation/exchange rate volatility continue to have a negative impact on manufacturing output. Available data in 2015 shows that though the total value of manufacturing export has increased from GH¢4,800.4 million in 2013 to GH¢7,736.26 in 2015, its share of GDP has declined from 17.9% to 5.6% over the same period (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Accelerated Industrial Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	5.1%	20%	6%	Target not achieved
2. Share of manufacturing in total exports:					
- Manufacturing exports (GH¢ mn.)	GH¢ 4,800.4 million	GH¢ 7,736.26 million	NA	NA	Lack of data
- % share of manufacturing exports in GDP	17.9%	5.6%	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

To accelerate industrial development, the following policies, strategies and activities were implemented in 2016:

- The Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) designed, developed and manufactured vegetable and fruit washing machine with a conveyor system for the Northern Rural Growth Project (NRGP);
- Training was provided for 446 apprentices in metal machining and welding and fabrication;
- About 400 technical apprentices were trained in mechanical craft practice, welding, fabrication, and motor vehicle technology. Another 233 students from engineering institutions went on attachment at GRATIS Foundation;
- MOTI initiated the preparation of local content policy, aimed at building the capacity of local businesses and facilitating sub-contracting arrangements with the larger companies;
- MOTI, as part of efforts to attract investment into the sugar industry and reduce dependence on imported sugar, developed a comprehensive sugar policy; and
- MOTI initiated stakeholder consultation to review the implementation of Industrial Sector Support Programme and explore emerging issues in the industry sector.

3.2.5 Development of the Tourism Industry

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators

Tourism in Ghana continued to improve and in 2016, it was adjudged the fourth largest foreign exchange earner. In addition, its rating on the travel and tourism competitiveness index of the World Economic Forum remains positive. International tourist arrivals grew by 10% from 1,202,200 in 2015 to 1,322,500 in 2016 and recorded a total tourist receipts of US\$2,505 billion in 2016 compared with US\$2.275 billion in 2015 (Table 3.5). However, domestic tourism declined significantly with the number of tourist who visited the 33 domestic tourist sites declining by 60% from 1,288,812 in 2015

to 520,590.00 in 2016. This resulted in a 46% decline in revenue from GH¢2,918,695 to GH¢1,567,837.

The total number of jobs generated by the sector, in both formal and informal tourism enterprises and establishments, was estimated at 438,000 compared with 392,000 in 2015, out of which 125,000 were direct employment.

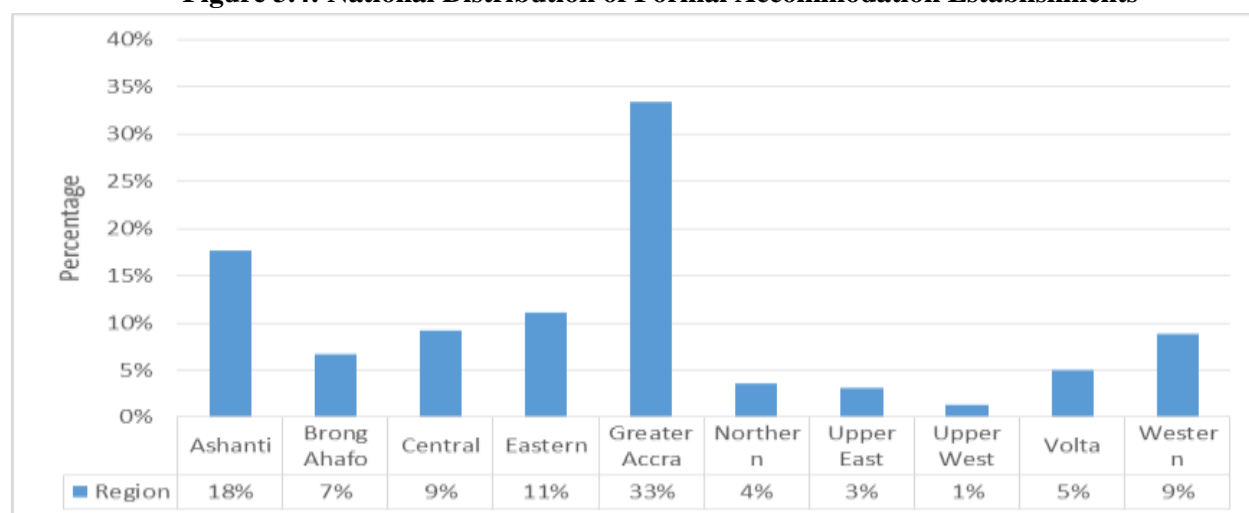
Table: 3.5: Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 993,600)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,202,200)	10%	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,322,500)	Target achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (2,312)	10.1% (2,275.2)	10.1% US\$2,505 mn	10.1% US\$2,505 mn	Target achieved
3. Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.) (%)	2,312	5.91% [2,726]	15% [3,135]	9% [2,969]	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in Domestic Tourism (%): - No. of domestic tourists	7.58% 1,168,990, [for 25 sites]	5% 1,288,812 [for 25 sites]	5.0% 1,353,253 [for 25 sites]	-62% 520,590.00 [for 33 sites]	Target achieved
- Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 [for 22 sites]	4.17% 2,918,695 [for 22 sites]	10% 3,210,565 [for at least 22 sites]	-46% 1,567,837 [27 sites]	Target achieved

Source: MOTCCA, 2016

The number of formal accommodation establishments, which were inspected and licenced, increased by 9% from 2,726 in 2015 to 2,969 in 2016, but fell short of the target of 15% growth set for 2016 under the GSGDA II. More than half of all these accommodation establishments were in the Greater Accra (33%) and Ashanti (18%) Regions (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: National Distribution of Formal Accommodation Establishments



Source: MOTCCA, 2016

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 2016 included the following:

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA) participated in six international tourism fairs including the 28th edition of GHANAFEST in Chicago, and the African Handicraft Market and the House of Culture in Ankara, Turkey; and
- MOTCCA obtained an Executive Instrument for over 240 acres of the beachfront of Accra between Christianborg Castle and the Accra Arts Centre for tourism purposes.

Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

- To boost domestic tourism, MOTCCA organised the Chocolate Day; Hang/Paragliding Festival; third Ghana Carnival Emancipation/PANAFEST Day with diaspora and local communities; and the third Homogeneous Festival (HOMOFEST) in partnership with the Ga-Dangme traditional authorities and MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region;
- MOTCCA completed and commissioned the Accra Tourist Information Centre (ATIC) to serve tourists and investors; and
- The Ghana Museums and Monuments Board undertook the following activities to create awareness of the historical and cultural heritage of the nation:
 - Organised the International Museums Day;
 - Undertook archaeological excavation at the aluminium site in Axim, to salvage the archaeological remains;
 - Organised an exhibition under the theme “The Corn Fields of Accra” at the Museum of Science and Technology to sensitise the public on contemporary art and science.

Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism

- Ghana Tourism Authority inspected and licensed 7,116 tourism enterprises including restaurants and nightclubs, drinking and chop bars, travel and tours as well as car rental firms;
- The Hotel Catering Tourism Training Institute (HOTCATT) organised capacity building workshops nationwide for 8,000 hospitality service providers to improve service delivery in the industry; and
- MOTCCA organised the 3rd Ghana Carnival to promote international appreciation of Ghanaian culture and increase tourist visits to other attractions.

3.2.6 Culture and Creative Arts Industry

The medium-term objective in the GSGDA II in this policy area is to develop a competitive creative arts industry. To monitor 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 effort to provide the necessary institutional framework for promoting the Creative Arts sector, the GSGDA II envisaged the establishment of a Creative Arts Council as an interface between the government and industry players. Ten workshops were organised to sensitise stakeholders on the legal and regulatory framework for the industry (Table 3.6). The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and

Creative Arts inaugurated an interim Creative Arts Council to support and regulate the industry and fashion out appropriate policies and administrative structures that can propel the growth of the industry as a major pillar for socio-economic advancement.

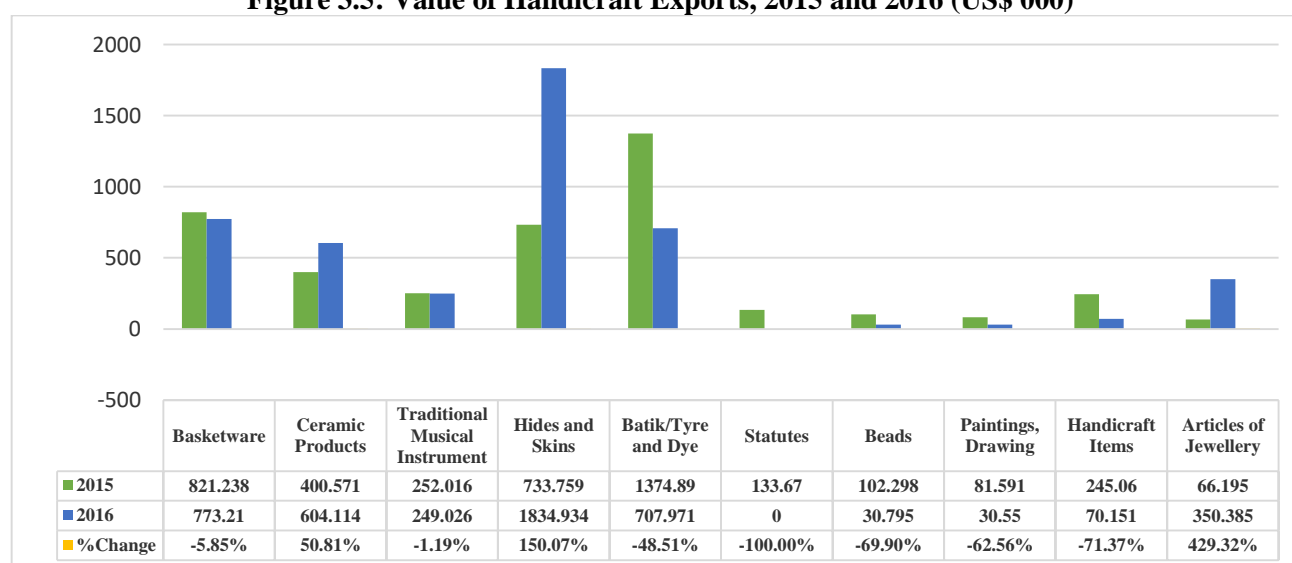
Table 3.6: Culture and Creative Arts Performance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Target in 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the establishment of the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Bill approved by Cabinet Stakeholder consultations organised 	Organize 10 regional stakeholder sensitisation workshops on the legal and regulatory framework for the industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten workshops organised Interim Creative Arts Council inaugurated 	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	948,820	NA	1,043,702	Steady progress
3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% [US\$2.46 mn]	0.17% [US\$4.21 mn]	0.17% [US\$4.22 mn]	0.21% (US\$ 5.22 mn)	Target achieved

Source: MOTCCA, 2016

Available data indicate that 1,043,702 jobs were created by the creative arts industry in 2016. 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 a proxy for performance of the industry, increased from US\$4.27 million in 2015 to US\$5.22 million, representing an increase of 22.3%. The sub-sector's contribution to total non-traditional exports increased from 0.17% in 2015 to 0.21% in 2016. Three export products, compared to five in 2015, accounted for the increase in value of the sub-sector in 2016 (Figure 3.5). The performance of the handicrafts exports in 2016 amounts to a consistent annual rate of increase of 6% from 2012. However, Ghana handicrafts products continue to suffer from limited modern designs, finishing and functionality resulting in shift of major buyers to other countries with better products.

Figure 3.5: Value of Handicraft Exports, 2015 and 2016 (US\$ 000)



Source: GEPA, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to develop a competitive creative arts industry:

- MOTCCA in collaboration with the Bureau of Ghana Languages celebrated the International Mother Language Day to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity;
- The National Commission on Culture fostered institutional collaboration and synergies for the development of culture in 35 MDAs;
- The National Commission on Culture organised the following to develop culture:
 - Ten SHS Drama Festivals to rejuvenate student interest in and appreciation of drama;
 - One hundred and eight Cultural Exchange Programmes to promote Ghanaian culture and the creative industry for increased investments and job creation;
 - Capacity building/training programmes for 3,000 key stakeholders and the youth in traditional art and handicrafts production. The training areas were; woodwork, traditional pottery and ceramics, traditional textiles, fashion design and leather goods, basketry, jewelry and bead making;
 - Black History Month to educate visitors/tourists on the legacy of Dr. Du Bois and the Civil Rights Movement;
 - Collaborated with the African-American Association of Ghana (AAAG) to further educate the public on the history, events and people of the African Diaspora;
 - Collaborated with the Colombian Embassy of Ghana to educate and share the history and culture of black Colombia.
 - Celebrated W.E.B Du Bois' birthday with alumna of Fisk University and the general public.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall progress in this thematic area in 2016 may be considered as below average. Only 26.1% of the 23 indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress; 47.8% either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets while 26.1% 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

Ghana's performance in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business assessment improved in 2016 after a consistent decline since 2012. Despite the improvement, the country was very far from attaining its medium-term target of 55th out of 190 countries set under the GSGDA II for 2016. The indicator area that worsened the most was "starting a business", which became costlier due to the increase in registration and authentication fees.

Similarly, Ghana's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) improved from 119th out of 140 countries in 2015 to 114th out of 138 countries in 2016. The greatest constraints to competitiveness of the private sector in Ghana during 2016 were access to financing, corruption, tax rates and foreign currency regulations.

There is a need to look at the tax and social protection structures in Ghana and embark on the necessary reforms to reduce the cost of doing business. This will require reforms in several critical areas such as

access to cheap and longer-term financing, corruption or the perception of it and the overall improvement and stability of the macroeconomy.

The following additional recommendations are still relevant for developing the private sector:

1. A vibrant, competitive, and efficient financial sector that reaches the majority of the economy's population is a prerequisite for private sector development. The government must strengthen capital and financial markets to improve private sector access to funds. The high cost of borrowing continues to be an impediment to the growth of the private sector.
2. Policy reforms should be instituted to improve the competitiveness of Ghana's products; promote economic diversification and thereby strengthening growth prospects;
3. 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;
4. Intensifying the development of energy and transport infrastructure to address infrastructure bottlenecks;
5. There is an urgent need to maximise the use of local productive capacities and inputs, processing locally and adding value to the abundant natural resources of the country to serve as the basis for revamping the manufacturing sector in Ghana; and
6. Efforts at developing the human resource base of the economy, particularly through training in information and communications technologies and skills training at all levels must be given priority attention.

Promote Good Corporate Governance

The promotion of good corporate governance among Ghanaian businesses remain poor. A number of the interventions outlined in the GSGDA II has received limited attention. Efforts should therefore be intensified to address current corporate governance concerns, including the entrenched local systems of economic and political governance. Also, there is a need to institute a Ghanaian Code of 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. The Ghana network of the UN Global Compact should also 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 Ministry of Trade and Industry, through the NBSSI, continued to provide business development services to enhance MSME competitiveness, as well as assist them to access institutional credit. In addition, staff of selected institutions and several individuals received training to improve their productivity. This notwithstanding, the sector remains under-developed, with poor regulation and poor management skills, challenges with location of businesses, uncoordinated public interventions, and lack of appropriate financing continue to impede the growth and development of the sector. A number of recommendations were provided in the 2015 APR but have received limited attention. They include the following:

1. Instituting credit facilitation schemes such as a credit guarantee system to allow MSMEs to borrow with little or no collateral, while credit guarantee agencies provide the guarantees required by DMBs. This will consolidate the gains from the increase in credit accessibility and ultimately improve financial inclusion;
2. Pursuing strategies that reduces the risk of borrowing such as setting up a credit rating system and reference bureaux as part of a broad range of measures to improve access to credit;
3. Accelerate the provision of tailore made physical and soft infrastructure that support the growth of MSMEs. These should include the simplification of taxation, investment, and trade

procedures 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

Industrial output and manufactured exports still account for limited shares of total output and exports. The economy is still heavily dependent on the production and export of primary products and consequently suffers from the associated risks. The contribution of industry to GDP declined mainly due to weak performance in the mining and quarrying sub-sector. It is however positive trend to see the manufacturing sub-sector's contribution to GDP improving. The three most notable challenges confronting the manufacturing sector were the high cost of utilities (electricity/water), the multiplicity of taxes and the depreciation of the cedi/exchange rate volatility. It is therefore important to intensify the efforts at addressing these underlying challenges on a sustainable basis.

Development of the Tourism Industry

The tourism sector remains an important contributor to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, job creation and poverty alleviation. Ghana continues to record growth in international tourist arrivals, with an estimated 10% annual growth rate since 2013. However, the potential of tourism sector remains largely under-exploited. The provision of tourism infrastructure such as good road networks, safe and cheaper transportation, quality hotels and restaurants and tourism-related facilities remain slow. Ghana remains one of the high cost destination countries for tourist, especially in the area of accommodation. To address these challenges on a sustainable basis and ensure holistic development of the sector, the National Tourism Development Plan, 2013-2027, as well as the Marine Drive Tourism Development Plan, should be given priority attention. The recommendation in the 2015 APR to sustain the efforts at attracting private investment into tourism infrastructure development, as well as ensuring that Ghanaian cities are clean should be given priority attention.

Promote Culture and Creative Arts for Economic Development

As part of the effort to provide the necessary institutional framework for promoting the creative arts, the GSGDA II envisaged setting up a Creative Arts Council as an interface between the government and industry players. The preparation and approval by Cabinet of the Creative Arts Council Bill in 2015 and the setting up of the interim creative council in 2016 represented significant progress in addressing a major legal and institutional constraint in developing the creative arts industry. The eventual passage of the Bill into law by Parliament and the eventual establishment of the council as envisaged in the law will complete the process of creating the needed coordinating framework, and bring the necessary impetus for the development of the industry. It is recommended that efforts be accelerated to ensure that the Bill is submitted to Parliament for consideration and enactment.

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 industry and services sectors. It employs 41.3% of the active population and is dominated by women.

The focus of agricultural development strategy in the GSGDA II is to sustain the effort of modernising agriculture and positioning it as a major vehicle for the structural transformation of the economy through effective linkage to industry. Modernisation entails promoting the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties; mechanisation services; improved extension services; upgrading skills of operators; and access to inputs, markets and finance. The priority areas for targeted interventions under 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 development; and
- Improving institutional coordination.

Effective implementation of the strategic interventions is expected to lead to an annual average agriculture growth rate of at least 6.4%, and contribute to rural development and a reduction in unemployment and poverty.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2016

The following section presents an assessment of progress made in 2016 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 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 Farmer-Based Organisations (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 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (tonnes):					Target not achieved
- Maize	21.0	10.8	30.0	5.9	
- Sorghum	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	
- Rice	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	
- Cowpea	1.5	1.5	10.0	0.0	
- Soybean	1.0	1.2	5.0	0.0	
- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	16.1% (Total #: 1,928)	NA	7.16%	Slow progress
3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	10.0	12.0	50	12.0	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports:					Slow progress
- Insecticides	45.9% 183.4%	5.2% (Liquid) -43.3% (Solid)	NA NA	55.4% (Liquid) -45.75% (Solid)	
- Herbicides	152.9% 99.5%	-19.9% (Liquid) 3,626.8% (Solid)	NA NA	-88.79% (Liquid) 141.04% (Solid)	
- Fungicides	-65.57% 161.45%	-54.3% (Liquid) 121.2% (Solid)	NA NA	254.44% (Liquid) -18.92% (Solid)	

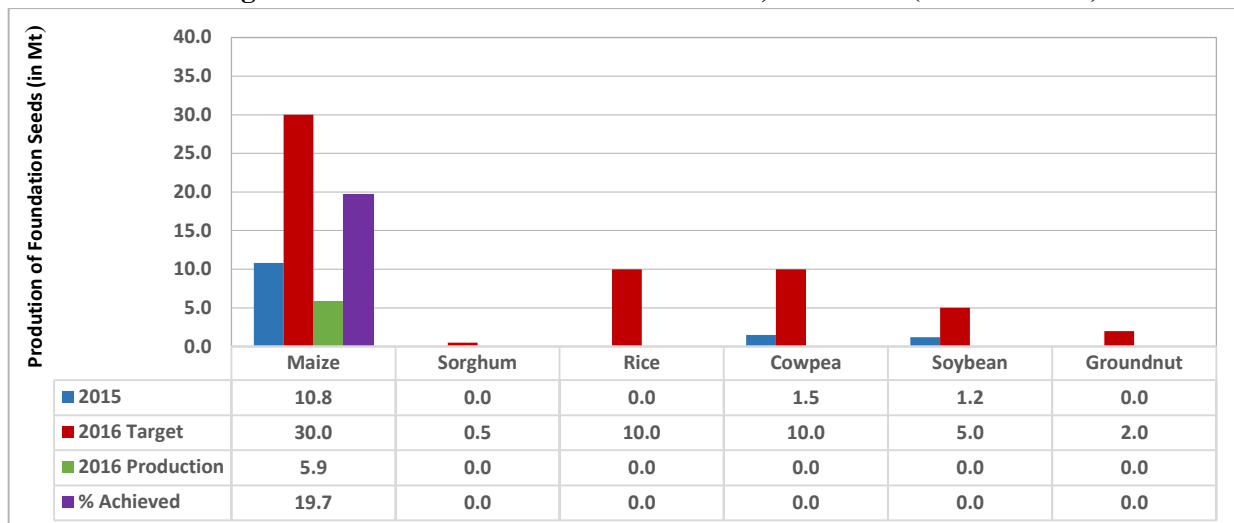
Source: MOFA, 2016

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The downward trend in the production of foundation seeds of selected staple crops continued in 2016. Indeed, there has not been production of foundation seeds for rice, sorghum and groundnut since 2013 (Table 4.1). In 2016, the quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) amounted to 5.9 metric tonnes, compared to 13.5 metric tonnes in 2015 (Table 4.1). This constitutes a shortfall of 89.7% of the target for 2016.

The production of maize foundation seeds amounted to 5.9 metric tonnes in 2016 as compared to 10.8 metric tonnes in 2015. This could plant an area of 295.0 hectares with estimated certified seed generation of 442.5 metric tonnes. This limited production of foundation seeds was attributed to inadequate resource allocation and poor rainfall during the minor season when a greater part of seed production activities is carried out.

Figure 4.1: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2014-2016 (metric tonnes)

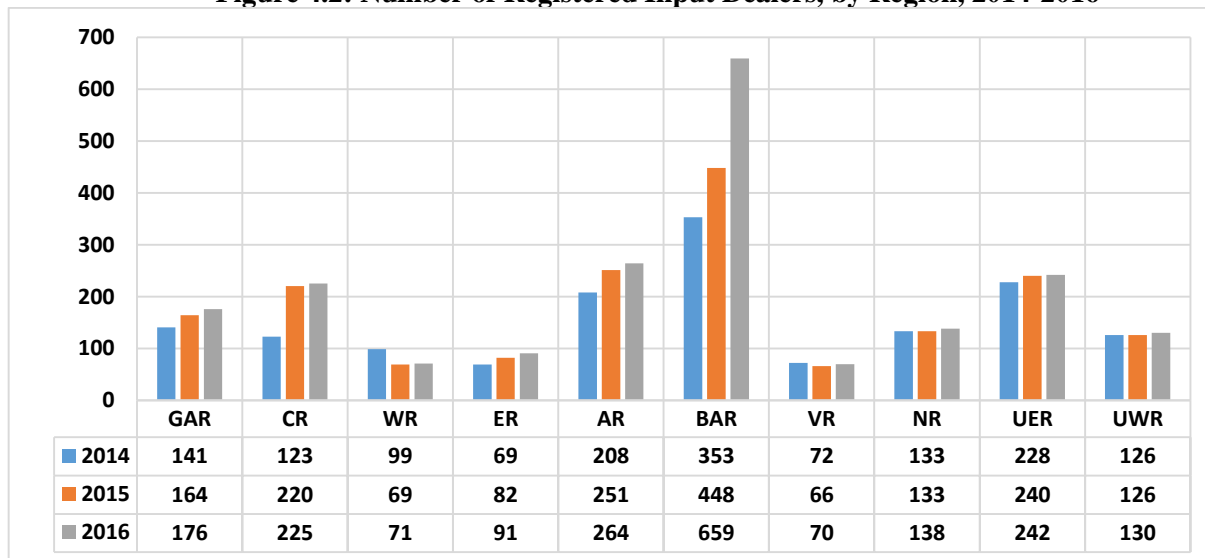


Source: MOFA, 2016

Input outlets and sale points:

Available data indicate that the total number of input outlet points across the country increased from 1,928 in 2015 to 2,066. This represents a 7.2% increase in 2016 compared with 16.1% recorded in 2015. Out of this total number of outlets, 67% were in four regions, namely the Brong Ahafo Region (32%), Ashanti Region (13%), Upper East Region (12%) and Central Region (11%). The Volta Region remained the region with the lowest number of registered input dealers in 2016, with only 3% of the total number of input outlet points across the country compared with 3.7% in 2015 (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Number of Registered Input Dealers, by Region, 2014-2016



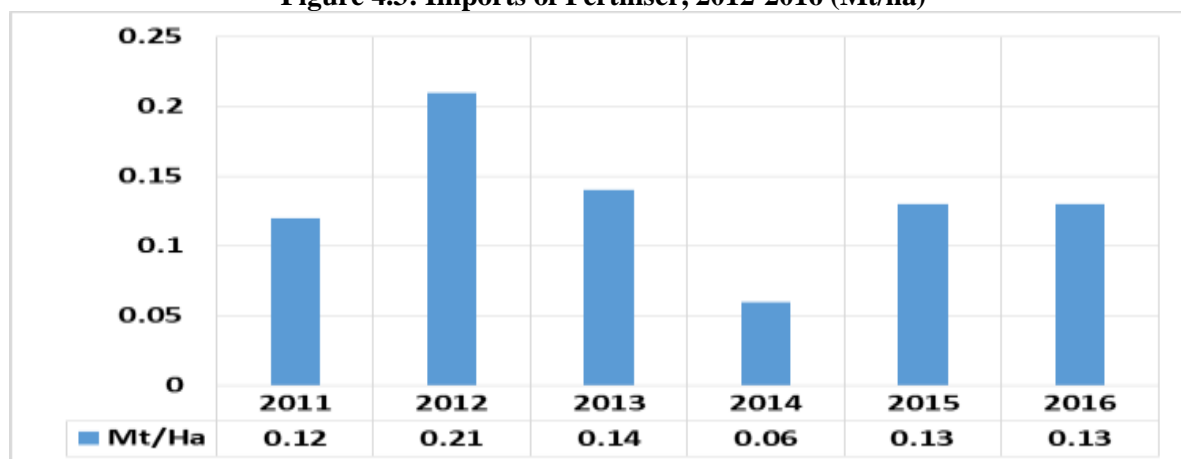
Source: MOFA, 2016

Fertiliser Imports

The fertiliser subsidy programme introduced by the government in 2008 to improve yields and productivity of agriculture continued in 2016. The programme continued to have a positive impact on the fertiliser application rate, which was estimated at 12 kg/ha. Although this remained the same as the situation in 2015 and fell short of the target of 50 kg/ha set for 2016, the downward trend in the fertiliser application rate before the introduction of the programme has been halted and reversed.

In compliance with the provisions in the Plants and Fertiliser Act, 2010 (Act 803), 33 fertiliser companies, 61 fertiliser products, 52 distributors and 319 fertiliser retailers were registered. This compares with the situation in 2015 when 14 fertiliser companies, 34 fertiliser products, 19 distributors and 249 fertiliser retailers were registered. Total fertiliser imports in 2016 increased moderately by 2.31% to 0.133 metric tonnes per hectare from 0.130 metric tonnes per hectare in 2015 (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Imports of Fertiliser, 2012-2016 (Mt/ha)



Source: MOFA, 2016

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 and fungicides increased by 55.4% and 254.4% respectively, while imports of liquid herbicides declined by 88.79%. Solid formulations of herbicides imported in 2016 increased by 141%, while solid formulations of insecticides and fungicides declined by 45.8% and 18.9% respectively.

Table 4.2: Agro-chemical Imports, 2014-2016 (metric tonnes and litres)

Year	Insecticides		Herbicides		Fungicide		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	-
2016	2,005	12,502,959	708,679	2,489,631	1,077	779,357	-	-	0.17	-

Source: MOFA, 2016

The Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture continued to inspect agro-input dealers to ensure only certified agro-inputs are retailed to farmers. In total, 144 agro-input dealers' shops were inspected in 20 districts in five regions across the country (Volta, Eastern, Northern, Upper West and Upper East). Evidence was found of the existence of unregistered agro-input dealers in the market, with some involved in mobile sales of agro-inputs from market to market in contravention of the pesticide and fertiliser laws.

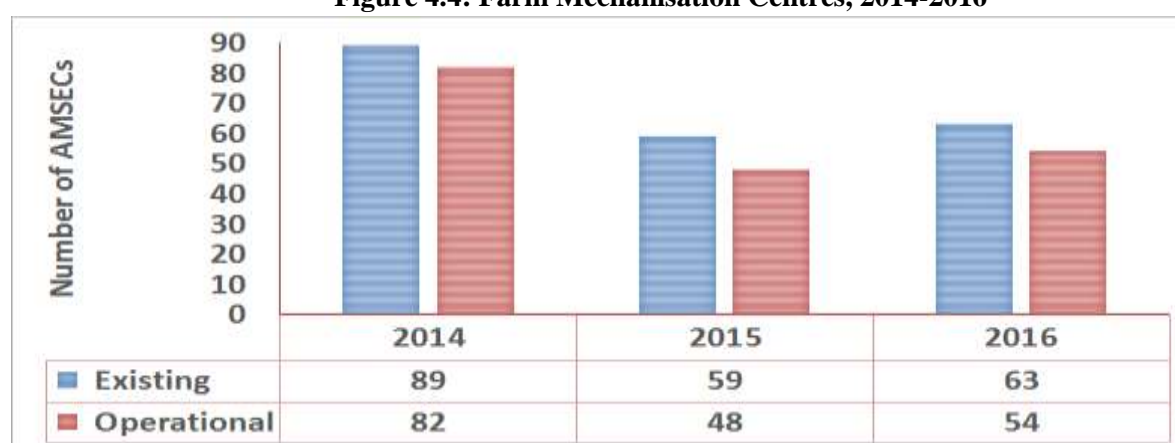
In a related development, the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD), in collaboration with its partners, facilitated the ratification of the Seed Regulation and Plant Fertiliser Regulation 2012, (LI 2194) with the ECOWAS Seed and Fertiliser Regulations. This was to ensure smooth trade relations and quality control of seeds and fertilisers in the West African sub-region.

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

As part of government strategy to modernise agriculture and reduce drudgery in agriculture production, the Agricultural Mechanisation Services Centres (AMSECs) were introduced in 2007 in all 10 regions in Ghana. In 2016, the total number of farm mechanisation centres across the country increased from 59 to 63 due to the introduction of a new concept, requiring one AMSEC to have a minimum of two tractors with other implements such as planters, boom sprayers and shellers. Out of the 63 centres, 54 were operational in 2016 (Figure 4.4).

Assessment of the regional distribution of AMSECs in operation shows that nearly 86% of the total were in the Northern Region (17%), Upper West (17%), Greater Accra (15%), Ashanti Region (13%), Volta Region (13%) and Upper East (11%). This compares with the situation in 2015 where 87% were in these same regions, with the distribution as Northern Region (19%), Upper West (19%), Greater Accra (17%), Ashanti Region (4%), Volta Region (15%) and Upper East (13%).

Figure 4.4: Farm Mechanisation Centres, 2014-2016



Source: MOFA, 2016

In addition to the AMSECs, a total of 1,430 agricultural machines and equipment including 288 tractors, 224 maize shellers and 102 trailers, 102 ploughs and 102 harrows were procured and distributed on hire purchase to beneficiaries in all 10 regions in 2016. To complement these interventions, farmers and tractor operators continued to be trained in proper operation, handling and maintenance techniques of tractors, combine harvesters and agro-chemical equipment across the country. In all, 53 operators and 5 AMSEC managers were trained to ensure the efficient and effective use of farm machinery and reduction in rate of breakdown of machinery/equipment. These interventions had a positive impact on the tractor-farmer ratio, which improved from 1:1,500 in 2015 to 1:1,230 in 2016, thereby exceeding the target of 1:1,300 set for 2016 (Table 4.3).

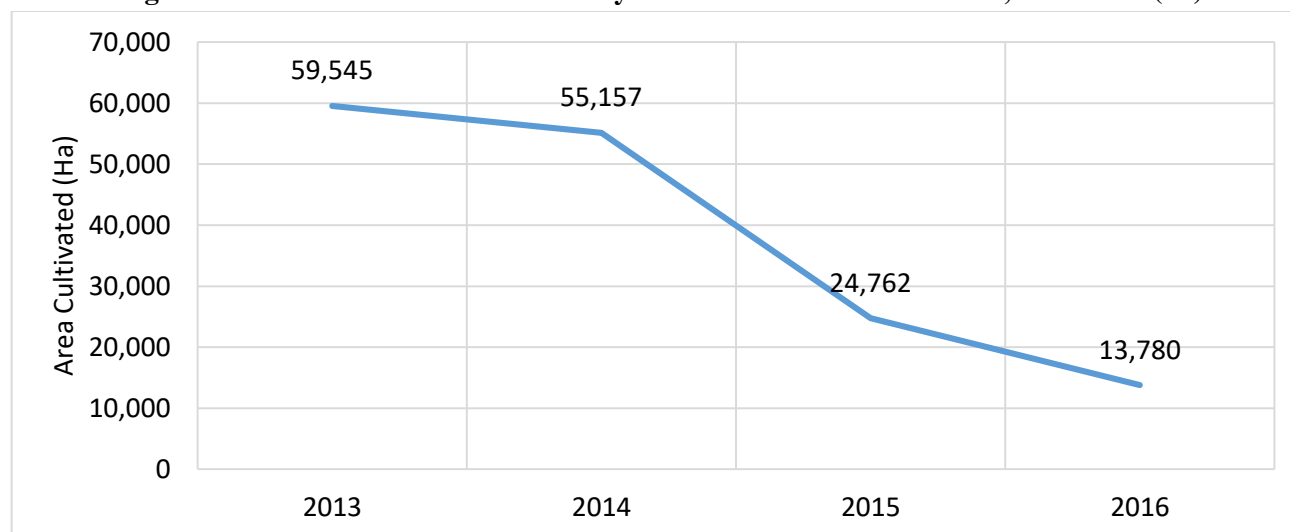
Table 4.3: Agricultural Mechanisation, 2016

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Tractor-Farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,300	1:1,230	Target achieved
2. Number of agricultural mechanisation service centres established	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 1 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	115	New = 79 Existing = 59 Cumulative = 138	Target achieved
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	(7 tractor operators trained)	NA	53 operators and 5 AMSEC managers trained	Significant progress

Source: MOFA, 2016

This improvement in availability of mechanised services notwithstanding, the total farm area serviced by farm mechanisation centres across the country continued to decline, from 59,545 hectares in 2013 to 13,780 hectares in 2016 (Figure 4.6). This situation requires appropriate policy response to reverse the current trend.

Figure 4.5: Total Farm Area Serviced by Farm Mechanisation Centres, 2014-2016 (ha)



Source: MOFA, 2016

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 2016, a total of 392 technologies, covering improved technologies in crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing were disseminated compared to 418 technologies in 2015. The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) also established 172 acres of community field demonstrations farms in 97 districts. Improved technologies were displayed to 48,656 beneficiary farmers. A total of 1,975,690 participants (farmers, processors, and marketers of agricultural commodities) accessed various technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-related technologies in 2016, compared with 1,363,820 participants in 2015 (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	375	418	400	392	Target not achieved
- Livestock	NA	160	NA	135	
- Fisheries	NA	50	NA	41	
- Crop	NA	165	NA	122	
- Others	NA	43	NA	95	
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:1,300	1:3,374	Target not achieved
3. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,708,558	1,363,820	1,800,000	1,975,690	Target achieved
4. Participation rate in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	19%	40%	23%	Target not achieved
5. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	4,956	7,000 (existing active FBOs =4,374)	2,540	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2016

The extension officer-farmer ratio worsened from 1:1,500 in 2015 to 1: 3,374. The situation is as a result of Agricultural Extension Agent (AEA) retirements and resignations without replacements. 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 2,540 functional FBOs in the country were trained in extension services delivery, representing 48.7% decline from the number in 2015.

Similar to 2015, ten Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings were held throughout the country in 2016 involving 408 participants. The meetings prioritised nine researchable farmer constraints and 11 policy issues for consideration by the government. This compares to the situation in 2015 when 20 recommendations were made and these are still under researched. The number of functional agricultural information centres in place in 2016 was estimated at 44, compared with 39 in 2015. About 59% of these centres are located in the Ashanti Region with none in the Greater Accra Region. The number of farmer visits to the agricultural information centres increased from 5,245 in 2015 to 9,452 in 2016.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

i. Access to Production Inputs

- As part of improving access, efforts were centred on the production of cassava, seed yam, cocoyam, sweet potato, maize, rice, cowpea, soya beans and groundnuts resulting in the supply of over seven million cassava cuttings of different varieties (Ampong, Sikabankye, Bankyehemaa, Doku Duade, Nkabom, Essambankye and Cape Vars) to farmers across the country. In addition, 149,985 vine cuttings of the Ligri, Otoo and Apomuden varieties were distributed to farmers in the Central and Upper West regions, with the capacity to cultivate a total area of 15 hectares of certified planting materials;
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) established foundation seed fields at the Babile Agricultural Station (in the savannah agro-ecological zone) for production of certified seeds. Total output amounted to 8,918 kgs of foundation seeds, enough to cultivate about 3,840 hectares of certified seeds;
- The government established three hectares of sweet potato planting material multiplication fields at Asuansi and Babile agricultural stations in the transitional and guinea savannah agro-ecological zones. In addition, a Cassava Museum was established at Wenchi in the Brong Ahafo Region to serve as a source of different planting materials for different consumer needs and also as a learning and exhibition reference point;
- Under the Cowpea Improvement Programme of the West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP), breeder seeds of four released varieties namely Songotra, Zaayura, Padi-tuya and Apagbaala were developed to make enough seeds available for foundation seed production;
- Under the Pearl Millet Programme, a total seed stock of 355.7 kg was produced and all five released early-maturing varieties (Kaanati, Akad-kom, Naad-kohblug, Afribeh-Naara and WAAPP-Naara) were processed and stored at Manga Station in the Upper East Region;
- To sustain progress made in seed development, the capacities of 102 selected breeders, seed growers and inspectors were built through sponsored training. This was expected to result in improved quality of research and enhance the capacity of MOFA technical staff; and
- MOFA procured and distributed 90,000 metric tonnes of subsidised fertiliser to 650,000 crop farmers nationwide.

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

- MOFA and its partners equipped two training centres (Wenchi and Adidome farm institutes) to train agricultural machinery/equipment operators. One hundred beneficiaries, including tractor operators, AMSEC managers and students, were trained by machinery suppliers' agents; and
- To reduce drudgery and increase efficiency of processing for the predominantly female labour force, WAAPP in collaboration with WIAD funded the manufacture of 5,000 hand peelers and 20 mechanical peelers that were distributed to cassava processors in the Eastern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central, Greater Accra, Northern and Volta regions.

iii. Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

- MOFA in collaboration with CSIR continued to implement programmes and projects to strengthen the Research and Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) system;
- Under the Competitive Agriculture Research Grant Scheme (CARGS), selected researchers were supported to investigate 13 identified constraints through the RELC system;
- The E-Agriculture and E-Extension Portals system of MOFA provided 2,000 smart phones to extension officers to access and disseminate good agricultural information to farmers; and
- MOFA refurbished its Information Resource (MOFAIR) centre in Accra and two other centres at its regional offices in Kumasi and Tamale.

4.2.2 Increase Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration in 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 markets and expanding opportunities for agriculture exports. In order to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives, 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

Post-harvest losses serve as a major constraint to optimising agricultural production in Ghana. Programmes continued to be implemented to improve post-production management, especially the management of grain quality. In 2016, MOFA completed the construction of three warehouses and one pack house in four districts in the Upper West Region. In addition, two pack houses with a capacity of 1,600 metric tonnes were completed with support from the NRGF, while the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) and the NRGF also completed six warehouses with total capacity of 3,800 metric tonnes in the Upper East Region. MOFA also initiated the construction of 2,500 metric tonnes capacity warehouses at Wa Municipal (2,000 metric tonnes) and Tumu District (500 metric tonnes) with support from GCAP.

The Warehouse Receipt System operated by the Ghana Grains Council (GGC) continued in 2016. The system allows members to deposit their grain in the certified warehouse and use it as collateral for borrowing funds from member lending institutions. The number of private warehouses certified to store grain under the system increased from five in 2015 to 11 in 2016, and stored 54,600 metric tonnes of grain in 2016 compared with 47,295 metric tonnes of grain in 2015. Between 2011 and 2016, a total

of 145,345 tonnes of grain have been stored under the initiative, thereby allowing smallholder farmers to avoid selling their grain immediately after harvest when prices are generally low. It has also helped address the problem of price volatility and lack of quality standards usually attributed to market liberalisation in the Ghana grain industry.

Table 4.5: Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in post-harvest losses:					Lack of data
- Maize	28.10	2.49	22.85	NA	
- Rice	5.46	2.52	4.02	NA	
- Sorghum	3.01	2.43	2.02	NA	
- Cassava	24.88	2.51	17.59	NA	
- Yam	16.28	2.49	10.19	NA	
- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					Slow progress
- Maize(white)	12,200	13,184	NA	NA	
- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	NA	2,820	
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	NA	NA	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2016

The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) continued to purchase, store grains for food security, and to intervene in the market to ensure competitive prices at all times. In 2016, a total of 2,820 metric tonnes of yellow maize purchased in the previous year was released onto the market, however the quantity was not sufficient to stabilise general market prices.

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce in Domestic Markets

Estimates from MOFA show that 95% of vegetables and 35% of fruit produced in Ghana are absorbed in the domestic market. Thus, improving the marketing of Ghanaian produce will enhance physical access to food, improve food security, create opportunities for farmers to dispose of their produce, and generate income.

Data from 3,526 food distribution outlets monitored in 2016 by MOFA showed that food distribution was generally satisfactory across the country. There was an average of 392 market centres per region in 2016 compared to 371 in 2015. Most of these markets operated either daily or weekly, and thus made foodstuffs readily available for sale in the regions. The Ashanti Region had the largest number of market outlets, with Greater Accra having the least. The Techiman market is one of the biggest food markets in Ghana and serves as a major transit point for maize produced both from the northern and middle belts of Ghana. However, it remains extremely congested, with no proper infrastructure to support trading activities.

As part of the process to improve the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets, 28 agricultural standards were developed to streamline measures and standards to make locally produced products competitive. Interpretation handbooks for rice, maize and soybean standards were developed. Additionally, rice and soybean pectoral standards were developed.

The effort to develop new products using maize, cassava, rice, wheat and millet continued in 2016. This continued to impact positively on domestic and industrial demand for cassava, sorghum, maize and rice. Between 2013 and 2016, about 68,209.17 metric tonnes of cassava, sorghum, maize and rice have been purchased by Accra Brewery Limited and Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited for beer and malt production (Table 4.8).

Table 4.6: Local Raw Materials Purchased, 2013-2016

Year	Commodity	Accra Brewery		Guinness Ghana Breweries	
		Quantity (Mt)	Value (GH¢)	Quantity (Mt)	Value (GH¢)
2013	Cassava	1,214	NA	3,527.00	NA
2014	Cassava	794.6	488,431.77	7,368.32	1,105,248.00
	Red Sorghum	161.1	233,196.40		
	Maize Grits	2,994.5	4,299,936.10		
	Whole Grain	270.35	279,348.96		
2015	Cassava Flour	85	192,256.00	6,409.70	1,153,747.00
	Red Sorghum	584	884,400.00	4,885.00	NA
	Paddy Rice	825	1,155,000.00	4,813.00	NA
	Whole Maize	25,900.00	36,460,000.00		
2016	Maize Grits	7,204.95	20,332,263.28	2,014.00	NA
	Whole Maize	171.60	292,462.01		
	Red Sorghum	93.45	185,427.32		
	Cassava Flour	107.60	243,581.02		
Total		39,192.15	65,046,302.86	29,017.02	2,258,995.00

Source: MOFA, 2016

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on the International Market

Total earnings of non-traditional exports (NTE) come from three main sub-sectors, namely: agriculture, processed and semi-processed products, and handicrafts. The processed and semi-processed constitute the bulk of NTEs accounting for 84.7%, followed by agriculture with 15.1% and handicrafts with 0.2%. The broad categories of agricultural NTE exports are cereals, coffee/tea/spices, fish and seafood, game and wildlife, horticultural products, and oil seeds and nuts. The products which continued to dominate the agriculture export basket were oil seeds and nuts (66.8%), horticultural products (22.3%), and fish and sea foods (9.9%).

Table 4.7: Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration to Domestic and International Markets

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	Total markets = 3,342 Avg/region = 371 Avg/district = 15.5	NA	Total markets = 3,526 Avg/region = 392 Avg/district = 16.3	Steady progress
2. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported (Mt):					Slow progress (Only three out of 11 commodities exceeded the volume exported in 2015)
- Cashew	271,536.79	232,835.35	NA	231,554,897	
- Coffee	4,317.21	174.47	NA	537.6	
- Sheanut	37,517.89	83,182.24	NA	78,268,001	
- Maize	1,535	1,716	NA	0.286	
- Yam Products	28,200.67	28,295.79	NA	24,105,015	
- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,526.01	NA	294.270	
- Pineapple	40,095.39	43,460.83	10,171.4	27,148.338	
- Mango	1,790.65	2,218.54	3,964.5	2,121.934	
- Pawpaw	1119.498	664.22	252,831	520.227	
- Banana	8,656.08	95,179.52	8,006.4	108,472.812	
- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	17,240.33	NA	40,018.841	

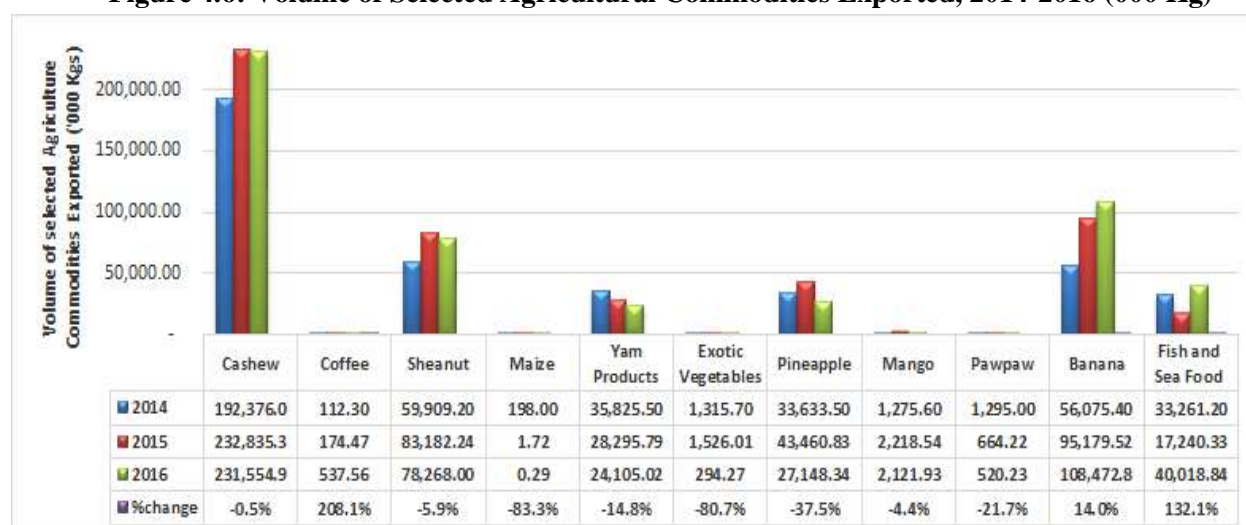
Source: MOFA, 2016

Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The assessment of volume of selected agricultural commodities exported shows that only three out of 11 commodities recorded an improvement in export volume in 2016 compared with 2015 when seven

recorded improvements. The products, which recorded increases in 2016, were coffee (208.1%), fish and seafoods (132.2%) and banana (14%). The remaining eight commodities recorded declines in export, with maize recording the largest decline, at 83.3% (Figure 4.6).

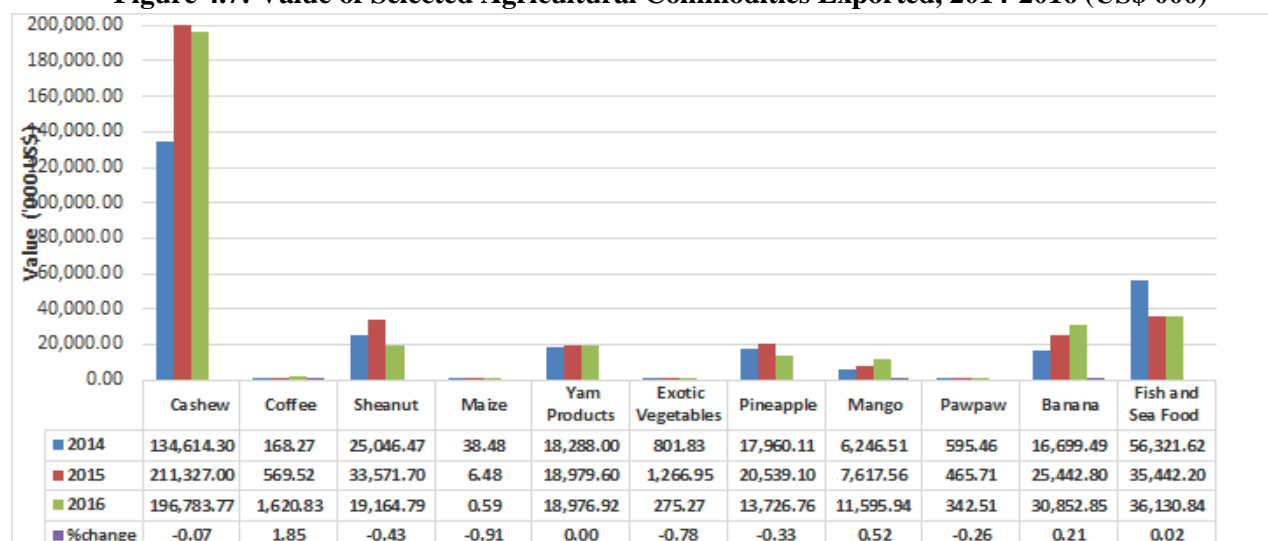
Figure 4.6: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2016 (000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/GEPA, 2016

The total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported in 2016 (excluding cocoa) amounted to US\$331,487.06 million in 2016, representing a decline of 7.2% from the total value of the same commodities exported in 2015 (Figure 4.7). Commodities that recorded the largest improvements in export value were coffee (1.85%), mango (0.52%), banana (0.21%), and fish and seafood (0.02%). Six commodities recorded a decline in export value, with maize recording the greatest decline of 0.91%.

Figure 4.7: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2016 (US\$ 000)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2016

Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported

The total volume of processed agricultural products exported in 2016 declined by 8.8% from 668,800 metric tonnes in 2015 to 610,210 metric tonnes. This resulted in a total export value of GH¢1,431.422 million, representing about 1.4% decline from the GH¢1,452.042 million recorded in 2015 (Table 4.8).

The share of processed agricultural exports in NTEs which stood at 16% in 2015 declined marginally to 15% in 2016.

Table 4.8: Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported, 2015-2016

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 mt)			Value (GH¢)		
	2015	2016	% Chg.	2015	2016	% Chg.
Cereals	0.57	2.257	296.0	1,302,967.00	4,186,368	221.3
Coffee/Tea/spices	1.337	1.264	-5.5	8,265,921.00	11,216,737	35.70
Fish and Sea food	17.24	40.019	132.1	128,607,607	141,538,139	10.05
Game and Wildlife	0.053	0.011	-79.2	201,834	52,369	-74.05
Horticultural Products	215.124	216.836	0.8	286,560,948	318,539,443	8.83
Oils Seeds and Nuts	434.474	349.820	-19.5	1,027,103,047	955,889,034	-7.43
Total	668.8	610.21	-8.8	1,452,042,324.00	1,431,422,090.00	-1.4%

Source: MOTI/ GEPA, 2016

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration in domestic and international markets:

i. Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- To reduce post-harvest losses with minimal investment, GrainPro cocoons were introduced and used by some individuals and companies including NAFCO;
- MoFA, in collaboration with private companies, introduced and promoted the Super grain bag technology through demonstrations to farmers, traders and households at strategic maize producing areas;
- To reduce post-harvest losses, a solar bubble drying technology which uses renewable energy (i.e. solar radiation) was introduced to farmers on pilot basis; and
- Through the public-private partnership (PPP) approach, the Ghana Grains Council (GGC) trained 981 (574 males and 407 females) private sector operators in grain processing and storage processes.

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on Domestic Markets

- To promote development of the local market, increase income of smallholders and ensure quality control and food safety, a local standard certification scheme known as the Green Label was launched. The scheme, which guarantees the quality and safety of produce, will enable farmers who adhere to Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs) to sell their produce at selected sales points at higher prices;
- The Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) and the Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) introduced into the market the Obaasima Seal to be placed on products that are fortified with 18 vitamins and minerals necessary for reducing malnutrition among women of reproductive ages and children; and
- Selected producers from the Brong-Ahafo Region acquired skills to process mango into juice for domestic use.

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on the International Market

- To make certification in the horticultural value chains such as mango and pineapple more affordable to producers, a local certification body known as SmartCert was established.

SmartCert provides facilitation services for Global G.A.P. certification to producers at 10% lower the cost of certification;

- As part of streamlined measures and standards to make local products competitive, 28 agricultural standards were developed;
- As part of the effort to eliminate the risk of bans on Ghanaian agricultural exports, especially into the EU market, phytosanitary inspectors were trained on the European Commission Council Directives 200/29/EC, risk-based inspection and certification, and field pest recognition. In addition, 240 producers from the Keta, Nsawam, Ga South, Gomoa East, Ga Central and Fantekwa districts were trained in GAPs in order to teach them export certification processes;
- To enhance export certification, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for export certification were introduced and new inspection facilities installed at the main exit points;
- With support from EDAIF, the government established a new plant health diagnostic laboratory. In addition to reviewing the national pests lists for pathogens and insects, guidelines for phytosanitary inspection of specific commodities were developed; and
- To improve standardisation of local products, 81 representatives of local processing companies were trained in ISO 22000, ISO 9001:2008 standards, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) for pack houses, sanitation and hygiene for citrus and pineapple processors.

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

In 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 these policy objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Cultivated area under irrigation; and
- Share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fisheries by deposit money banks (DMBs) (excluding cocoa).

i. Cultivated area under irrigation

In Ghana, irrigation may be classified as formal, when public funds are used and facilities are permanent, while informal irrigation refers to individuals/groups cultivating areas through the use of simple or sophisticated semi-permanent or permanent structures and equipment for water storage, conveyance and distribution. Under informal irrigation, funding sources are largely private sector. Both formal and informal irrigation are practiced in all regions of the country.

The combined area under both formal and informal irrigation in 2016 was estimated at 48,083.48 hectares, representing an increase of 15% over the 2015 area. The increase in combined developed area under irrigation is attributed largely to a 19.3% increase in developed area under informal irrigation. Total food production increased from 220,102.50 metric tonnes in 2015 to 357,828.09 metric tonnes in 2016, of which 52.3% were vegetables and 47.7% were cereals.

Total area developed under formal irrigation increased marginally by 2.9% from 10,867.90 hectares in 2015 to 11,182.14 hectares in 2016. The increase was as a result of improvement in monitoring of the schemes. On the other hand, the area developed under informal irrigation increased from 30,936 hectares in 2015 to 36,901.34 hectares in 2016. The area cropped under informal irrigation however increased from 30,935.68 hectares in 2015 to 49,687.75 hectares in 2016, representing an increase of 60.6% and an increase in land intensification ratio from 1.34 in 2015 to 1.75 in 2016.

Table 4.9: Cultivated Area under Irrigation

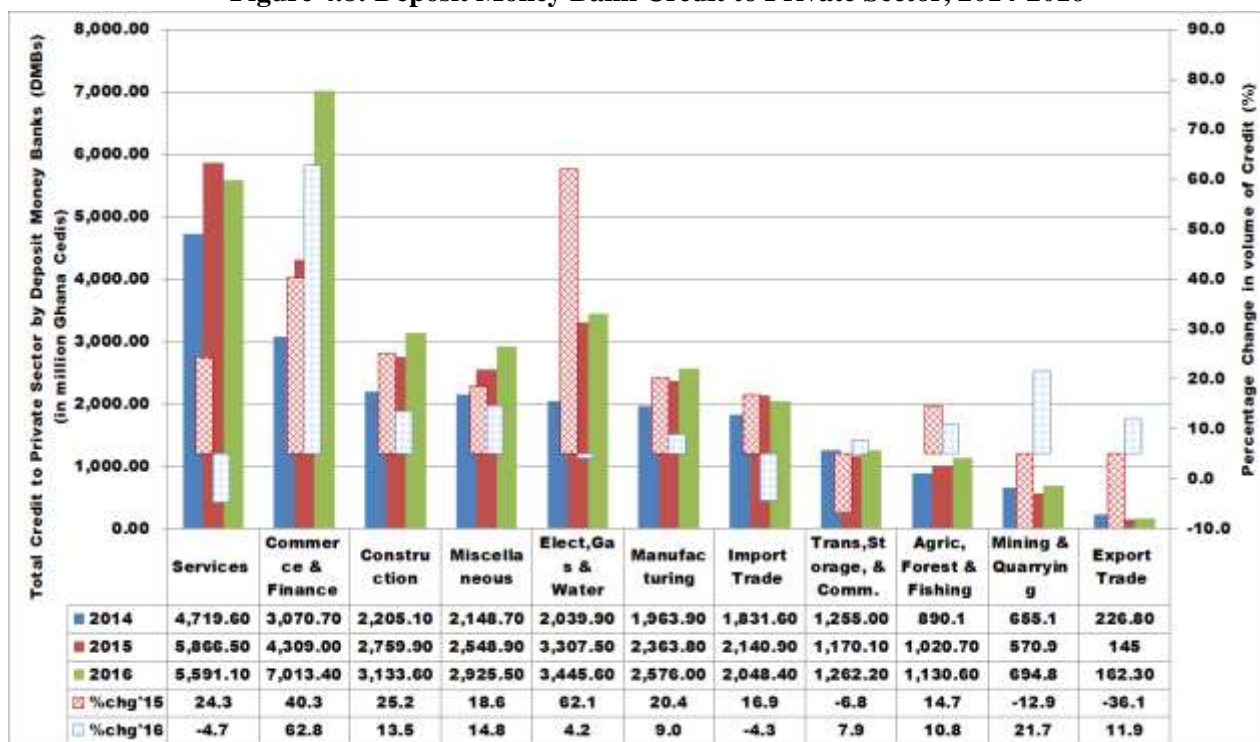
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):	0.76%	0.67%	NA	0.75%	Significant progress
- Total area (formal and informal)	30,588.84 ha	41,803.90 ha	121, 500 ha	48,083.48 ha	Target not achieved
- Formal area	11,112.5 ha	10,867.90 ha	44,139.3 ha	11,182.14 ha	
- Informal area	19,476.3 ha	30,936 ha*	77,360.7 ha	36,901.34 ha	
- Total land intensification ratio	1.04	1.66	NA	1.57	

Source: MOFA, 2016; 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 2016 amounted to GH¢29,983.5 million, compared with GH¢26,203.1 million in 2015. About 4.1% was allocated to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector. This represents an increase over the 2015 share of 3.7% after a decline from 4.2% in 2014 (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.10). This falls short of the medium-term target of at least 10% envisaged in GSGDA II, and constitutes a major constraint to the medium-term agenda of accelerated agricultural modernisation, as it reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agriculture, including infrastructure.

Figure 4.8: Deposit Money Bank Credit to Private Sector, 2014-2016



Source: BOG, 2016

Table 4.10: Access to Credit

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Share of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agriculture (excluding Cocoa), Forestry and Fisheries	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	3.7% GH¢1,020.7 mn	≥10%	4.1% GH¢1,130.6	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA/BOG, 2016

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

Activities undertaken in this policy area in 2016 were focused on development of a system that promotes sustainable use and management of agricultural land, and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agricultural activities. To promote sustainable land and water management (SLWM), soil conservation practices were implemented in 46 communities in 10 districts in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. Forty-six community watershed management plans were also implemented in 10 Sustainable Land and Water Management Programme (SLWMP) districts in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions.

Relevant extension information on climate smart agriculture (CSA) was developed and packaged for the e-agriculture platform and WAAPP website to support e-extension dissemination activities. Information made available include the use of scientific and indigenous knowledge in predicting the weather, the need for soil testing and analysis to recommend the right fertiliser application and the use of participatory scenario planning (PSP) in climate smart activities. As part of the efforts to enhance the capacity for mainstreaming climate change into district plans, MOFA organised a participatory scenario planning (PSP) workshop for stakeholders in Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions. Training activities were also organised for 20 extension staff from selected districts on CSA using the PSP tool, with the aim of addressing current challenges in the extension service delivery for effective mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in programmed activities.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 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 112 dams and dugouts in the three northern regions;
- To promote establishment of Water User Associations (WUAs) on public and community-managed irrigation schemes and dams nationwide, Parliament enacted the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2230. This is part of the effort to promote private sector participation in irrigation development, management and utilisation;
- GIDA embarked on groundwater and surface water development to promote cost-effective irrigated agriculture around the country;
- MOFA initiated the construction of 10 irrigation schemes to promote agricultural exports. This includes construction of the Mprumem and Tamne Irrigation Projects (30% complete). Construction work was completed on the Kiape and Mandari projects and were handed over to farmers. Pre-feasibility studies were also completed at Kpli, Ho-Keta Plains and Sabare while studies at Kamba continued. Studies and draft designs were also completed on the Amate Irrigation Project while review of designs was completed at Nasia-Libga;
- NRGF, in collaboration with GIDA, provided technical support in the rehabilitation of 11 irrigation schemes. In addition, a total of 285 prospective irrigation farmers (including 40 farmers in Dordoekope, 23 in Tordzinu, 39 in Tokpo, 33 in Volo, and 30 each in Afaode, Agorveme, Sogo, Dipali and Dinga) were trained under the re-organisation and sensitisation of Water Use Associations (WUAs); and
- MOFA organised training for farmers on forming WUAs, land allocation and determination, collection and use of irrigation service charges (ISC). Other training areas included farm business management and marketing, water management, record keeping, agricultural finance and credit and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure.

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

- MOFA, in collaboration with the Bank of Ghana and other stakeholders in the financial sector, launched the Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (GIRSAL) project. This was aimed at reducing overall risk in agricultural financing to boost agricultural production, productivity and export;
- To facilitate the flow of credit to SMEs through the provision of credit guarantees and general financial risk management solutions, Parliament passed the Ghana Export-Import (EXIM) Bank Act, 2016 (Act 911);
- EXIM Bank disbursed a total of GH¢52,832,857.04 to cover grants for agro-processing and export, credit for agro-processing and export and poultry production. In addition, the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) approved and disbursed a total of GH¢110.5 million to finance activities in agriculture, out of which 58.3% was allocated to support production, 13.7% for agro-processing, and 28.1% for agro-marketing; and
- The Outgrower and Value Chain Fund (OVCF) project provided an amount of GH¢3.695 million in medium- and long-term financing to rubber, oil palm, rice, pineapple, maize, sorghum, soya bean and cassava value chains.

iii. Promoting Sustainable Management of Land and the Environment

- GCAP initiated the preparation of a Land Bank Strategy document to serve as a repository of critical information on land for commercial agriculture, including information on the ownership of lands, coordinates and soil profiles;
- The Lands Commission finalised new policy guidelines for acquisition of large tracts of land in order to address specific challenges that investors, landowners and affected communities often encounter in commercial agricultural land transactions in Ghana; and
- To aid in the integration and mainstreaming of climate change interventions in district-level activities, a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop was organised for 10 district departments of agriculture. In addition, 25 extension staff and their supervisors were trained in the use of soil-testing kits as well as use of mini-rain gauges and thermometers.

4.2.4 Promote Selected Crop Development

i. Promote Development of Selected Staple and Horticultural Crops

The overall objective in this focus area is to ensure the diversification of agriculture 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.

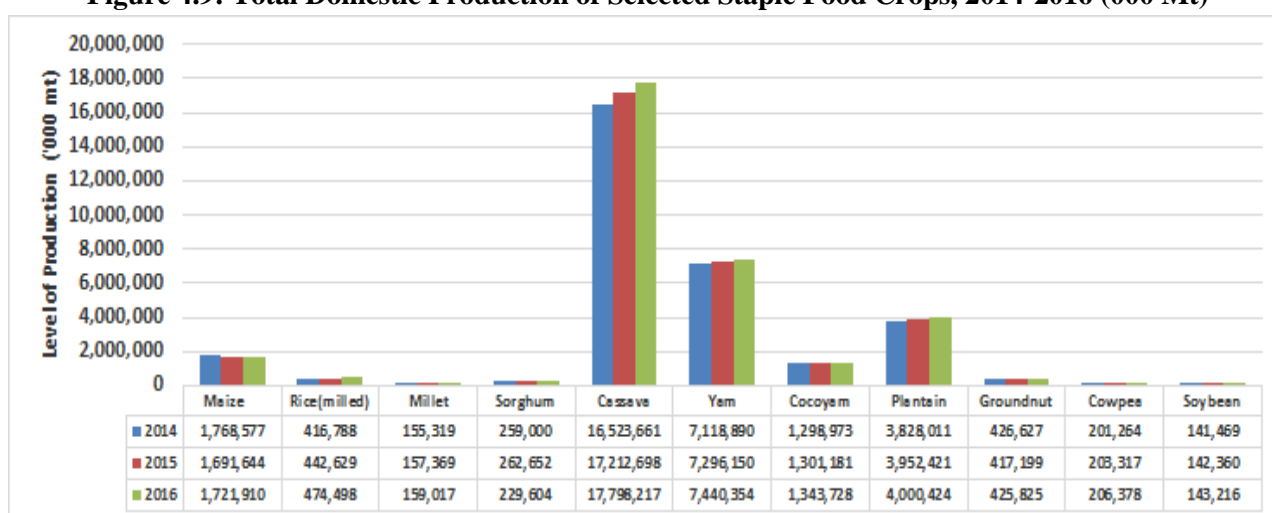
Status of Selected Indicators:

Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agricultural sector was 3.0% in 2016 compared with 2.4% in 2015. This fell short of the target of 6% set for 2016. The share of the agricultural sector in total GDP continued to decline, from 20.3% in 2015 to 18.9% in 2016. The declining trend in the production of cocoa continued in 2016 with an average decline of 7% in 2016 compared with 8% in 2015. The highest growth rate of 5.7% was recorded by the fisheries sub-sector, followed by livestock with 5.3%. This contrasts with the trend in 2015 when the livestock sub-sector recorded the highest growth rate (5.3%) followed by forestry and logging (3.8%). The crops sub-sector remains the largest activity with a share of 14.6% of GDP.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 33,278,483 metric tonnes in 2015 to 33,945,187 metric tonnes in 2016, representing 2.6% increase compared to about 2.9% in 2015 (Figure 4.9). All staple crops except sorghum recorded increases over previous year output (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.12). The increases in all staple crops were largely due to improved yields. The 12.6% decline in production of sorghum was as a result of a reduction in area under cultivation instead of yield.

Figure 4.9: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2014-2016 (000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2016

Table 4.11: Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

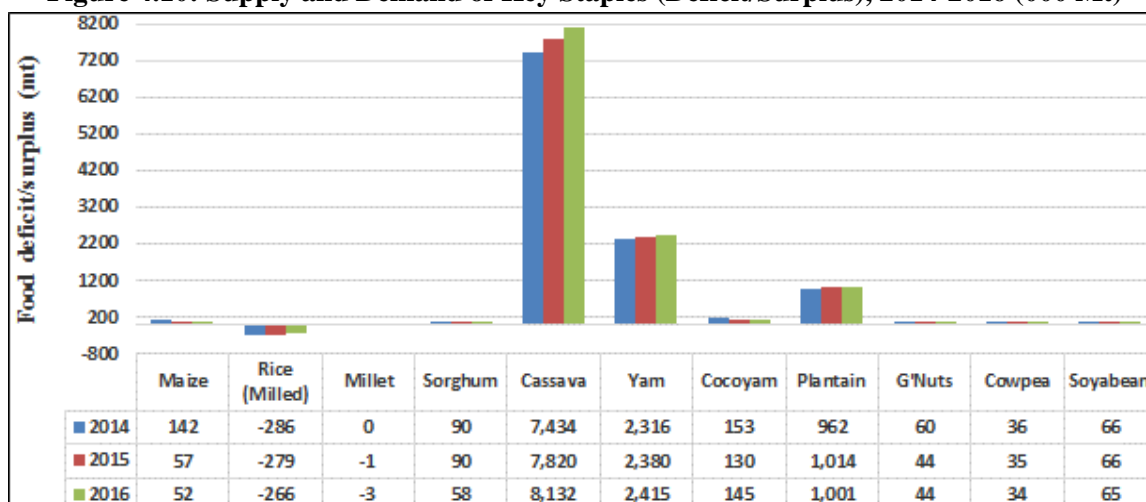
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage change of output of production of selected staple crops (%):					Significant progress (All staple crops, except sorghum recorded increases)
- Maize	-9.5	-4.4	7.91	1.79	
- Rice (Milled)	82.2	6.2	1.03	7.20	
- Millet	-13.7	1.3	NA	1.05	
- Sorghum	-8.3	1.4	NA	-12.58	
- Cassava	9.9	4.2	52.55	3.40	
- Yam	6.6	2.5	23.12	1.98	
- Cocoyam	-0.7	0.2	NA	3.27	
- Plantain	3.3	3.3	12.36	1.21	
- Groundnut	-13.9	-2.2	NA	2.07	
- Cowpea	-10.2	1.0	NA	1.51	
- Soybean	-8.6	0.6	NA	0.60	
- Cocoa	-	NA	NA	5.10	

Source: MOFA, 2016

National Food Sufficiency

Ghana's food self-sufficiency position was reinforced as total food production for human consumption increased by 3.2% from 25,005,000 metric tonnes in 2015 to 25,810,000 metric tonnes in 2016. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs of 14,132,000 metric tonnes in 2016. The net surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 11,677,000 metric tonnes compared with 11,047,000 metric tonnes in 2015 (Figure 4.10).

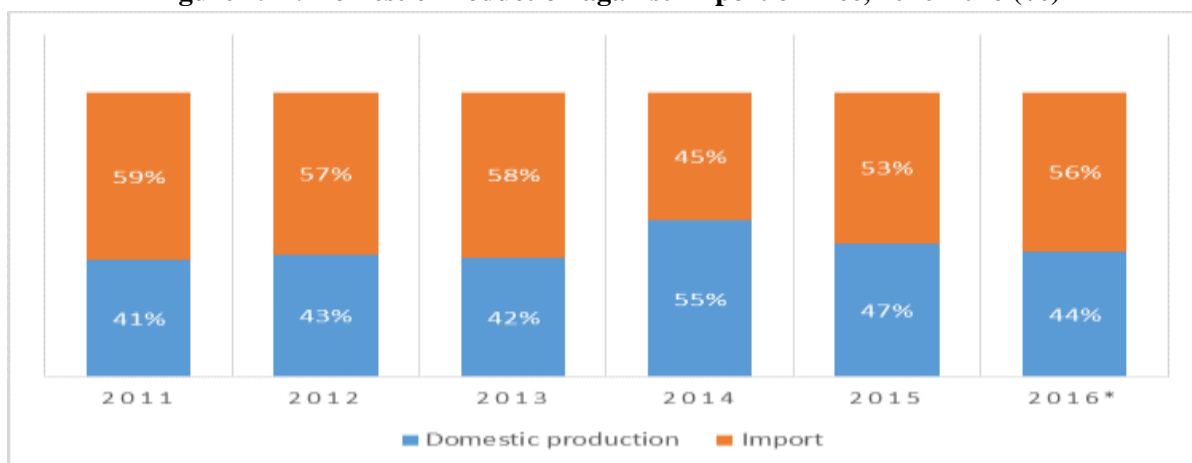
Figure 4.10: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus), 2014-2016 (000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2016

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, and in 2016, cassava, yam and cocoyam recorded improvements in output with a surplus of 4%, 1.5% and 11.5% respectively. Plantain also recorded a surplus in output but at a lower rate of 1.3% over the 2015 figure. The deficit in demand for millet increased from 1,377 metric tonnes in 2015 to 3,132 metric tonnes in 2016, representing an increase of 127.5%. The deficit in rice demand continued to decline steadily from 278,696 metric tonnes in 2015 to 266,278 metric tonnes in 2016. The deficit was largely due to some flooding in northern Ghana. The Upper East Region was hit by floods which affected farmlands and destroyed about 957.3 hectares of rice fields. A significant proportion of the rice requirement for consumption was met through imports. Out of the total of 679,000 metric tonnes of rice required, 56% was met through imports in 2016, an increase of 3 percentage points over the 2015 level. Significant opportunity still exists for increasing domestic rice production.

Figure 4.11: Domestic Production against Import of Rice, 2010-2016 (%)



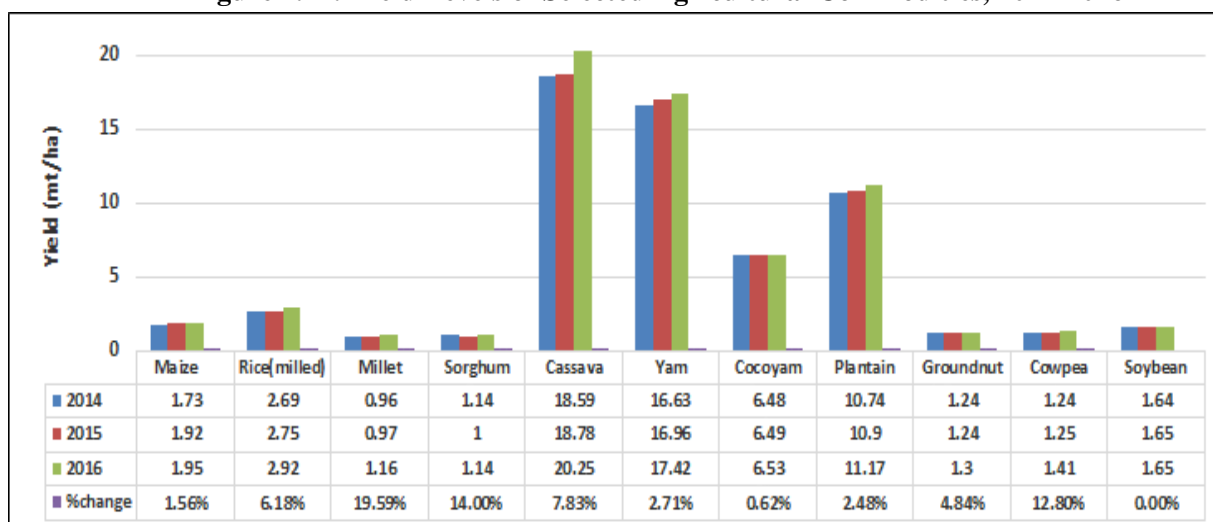
Source: MOFA, 2016

NB: * = Provisional

Yields of Selected Food Crops

Similar to the situation in 2015, all 11 selected staple crops under consideration recorded improvements in yield in 2016, compared with the situation in 2014 where six recorded decline. However, only sorghum, yam and cassava, achieved their respective target set for 2016. Millet recorded the highest improvement in yield of about 19.7% followed by sorghum with 14.1%, yield of soybean virtually stagnated (Table 4.12). The improvement in yields was due to the use of improved technologies, the fertiliser subsidy programme and provision of technical support programmes as well as better distribution of rainfall.

Figure 4.12: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2014-2016



Source: MOFA, 2016

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 6.08 metric tonnes/ha in 2016, compared with 5.8 metric tonnes/hectare in 2015. Cassava continued to record the highest yield (20.25 metric tonnes/hectare) while the lowest yield of 1.14 metric tonnes/hectare was recorded by sorghum (Figure 4.12). The average yield of roots and tubers in 2016 was estimated at 14.7 metric tonnes/hectare compared to 14.1 metric tonnes/hectare in 2015, while that for cereals was estimated at 1.80 metric tonnes/hectare in 2016 compared to 1.70 metric tonnes/hectare in 2015. The high-yielding and drought-tolerant varieties introduced by WAAPP and the Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) continue to improve yields.

Table 4.12: Change in Yield per Unit Area of Land Cultivated (%)

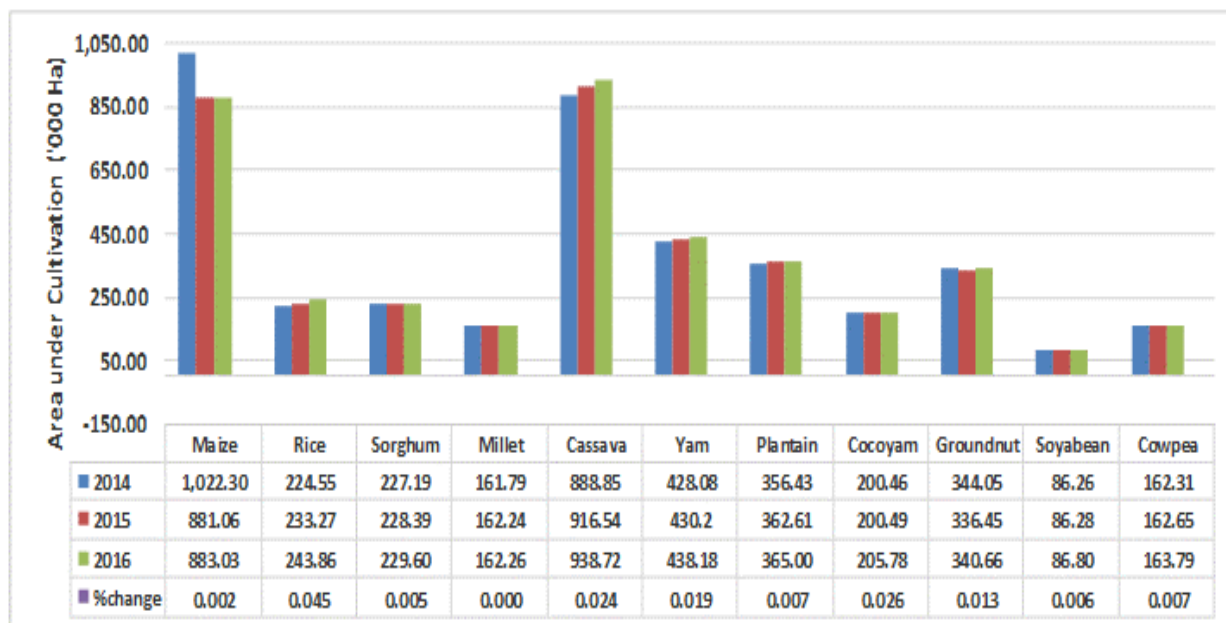
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (%):					Significant progress (All 11 selected staple crops under consideration recorded improvements in yield)
- Maize	-8.02	10.98	10	1.56	
- Rice (paddy)	3.94	2.23	10	6.18	
- Millet	-6.73	1.04	NA	19.73	
- Sorghum	-5.79	0.88	10	14.14	
- Cassava	9.07	1.02	10	7.81	
- Yam	7.77	1.98	1	2.69	
- Cocoyam	0.46	0.15	NA	0.58	
- Plantain	2.56	1.49	NA	2.46	
- Groundnut	-10.14	0.00	NA	4.90	
- Cowpea	-30.34	3.3	5	12.58	
- Soybean	24.24	1.23	NA	-0.10	

Source: MOFA, 2016

Total Area under Cultivation

Total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased marginally by 0.01% in 2016 after a decline of 1.7% in 2015. The area under all crops increased (Figure 4.13). Rice recorded the highest increase in area under cultivation (0.045%), followed by cocoyam with 0.026%. Similar to 2015, the increase in overall food production observed in 2016 could largely be attributed to improvements in yields rather than land expansion.

Figure 4.13: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops, 2014-2016 (000 Ha)



Source: MOFA, 2016

ii. Promote Development of Selected Cash Crops

During the 2015/2016 crop season, a total of 778,043 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared as purchased, representing a 5.1% increase from the 2014/2015 level of 740,245 metric tonnes. The total area under cocoa production is estimated at 1,863,198 hectares compared with the target of 1,850,000 hectares, while total number of farmers engaged in cocoa production amounted to 900,000.

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 11.8% from GH¢6,800.00 per metric tonne to GH¢7,600.00 per metric tonne during the 2016/17 cocoa season. This represented 77.45% of the net FOB price during the crop year. In addition, the government and COCOBOD maintained the bonus paid per bag of 64 kg gross weight to cocoa farmers at GH¢80.00.

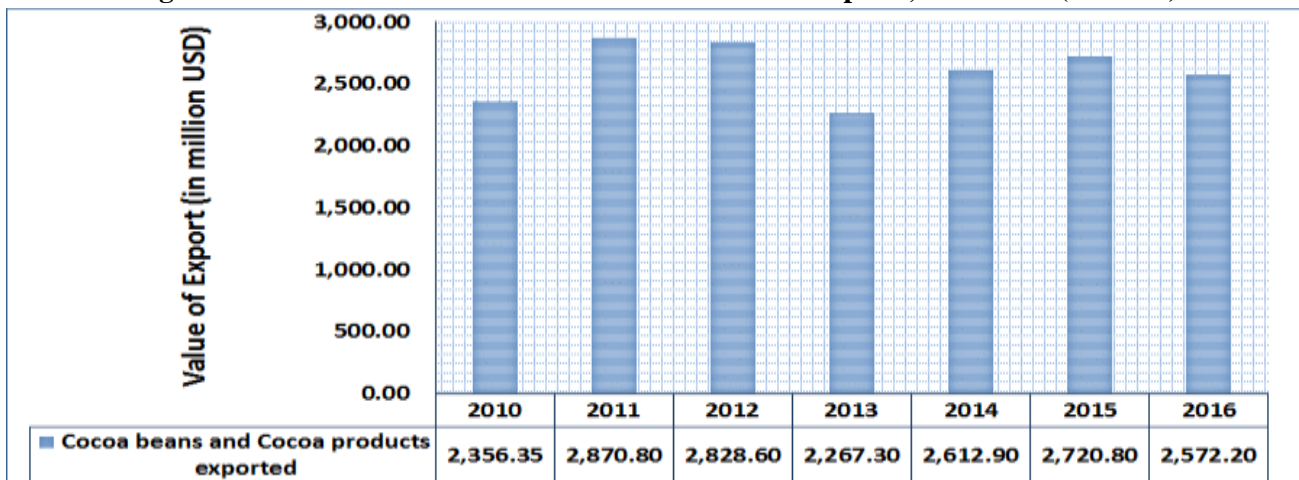
Installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa remained at 461,500 metric tonnes in 2016, representing about 55% of local cocoa production. During the 2015/2016 crop year, the share of cocoa output processed locally declined to 26% following an increase from 28.2% in 2014 to 32% in 2015. The decline can be attributed, in part, to financial difficulties of the processing companies, especially Ghana's Cocoa Processing Company. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2015/2016 was estimated at US\$2,572.20 million, representing a 5.5% decline from the 2014/15 inflow of US\$2,720.80 million (Figure 4.14).

Table 4.13: Selected Cash Crop Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (Mt):					Slow progress
- Cocoa	835,466.15	740,254	850,000	778,043	
- Shea nut	249,567	134,651.18	150,000	83,182*	
- Oil palm	2,334.40	3,169.069	NA	NA	
- Cotton	NA	1,500	NA	NA	
2. Share of cocoa output processed locally	27.06%	32%	40%	25.95%	Slow progress
3. Quantity of shea nut exported (Mt)	37,510	83,182.24	84,200	134,651	Significant progress

Source: MOFA, 2016

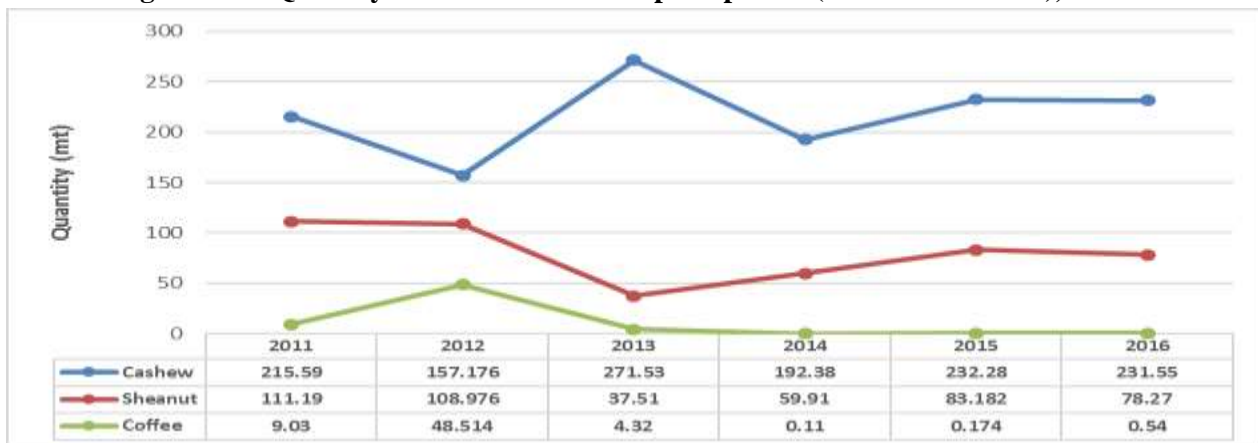
Figure 4.14: Total Value of Cocoa Beans and Product Exports, 2010-2016 (US\$ mn)



Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2016

The development and export of sheanut, cashew and coffee continued to receive the necessary attention in 2016, with the replanting and rehabilitation of coffee farms and continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops. In 2016, about 231,554.8 metric tonnes and 78,268 metric tonnes of cashew and sheanut respectively were exported. This represented a decline of 0.3% and 6% respectively over the quantities exported in 2015. Coffee exports on the other hand recorded increases of 210% in 2016 (Figure 4.15). Total export earnings from these cash crops, however, declined from US\$245.468 million in 2015 to US\$217.57 million in 2016.

Figure 4.15: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (000 metric tonnes), 2012-2016



Source: GEPA & COCOBOD, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 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

- MOFA, under the Rice Sector Support Project, completed the development of water regulatory structures covering 715.1 hectares in 27 valleys in the Volta Region for rice production;
- Under GCAP, 700 hectares of land were developed in the Nasia-Nabogo valleys in the Northern Region for commercial investors to produce rain-fed rice. In addition, work was completed on a 1,003 hectare flood recession scheme in the three northern regions for rain-fed rice and high-value vegetable production;
- To improve local rice production, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) trained 3,150 farmers in 20 communities in the three northern regions in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP). In addition, over 3,000 smallholder rice farmers were introduced to the “Sawah” technology to enhance local and commercial rice production; and
- CSIR established a tomato nursery in a greenhouse for research and demonstration to farmers to develop high-yielding, disease- and pest-tolerant varieties of vegetables, fruits, certified seeds and improved planting materials for the local and export markets.

ii. Promote development of selected cash crops

- COCOBOD continued to implement the programme to rehabilitate existing farms, replant old and moribund cocoa farms as well as cut and replant diseased cocoa trees;
- COCOBOD implemented the Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control Programme (CODAPEC) and the Hi-Tech fertiliser application programme which made available to farmers high-quality fertiliser to boost and sustain production;
- To support the development of the coffee sector, an initiative was introduced to raise five million improved coffee-planting materials for distribution to farmers. In addition, coffee farmers were supported with fertilisers and extension services to improve their productivity;
- As part of its operational activities to revamp the shea industry, COCOBOD continue to fund the Shea Unit; and
- COCOBOD commenced the implementation of the Shea Development Strategy (SHEDS), which is aimed at providing a long-term development perspective for the shea sector.

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 goat 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.

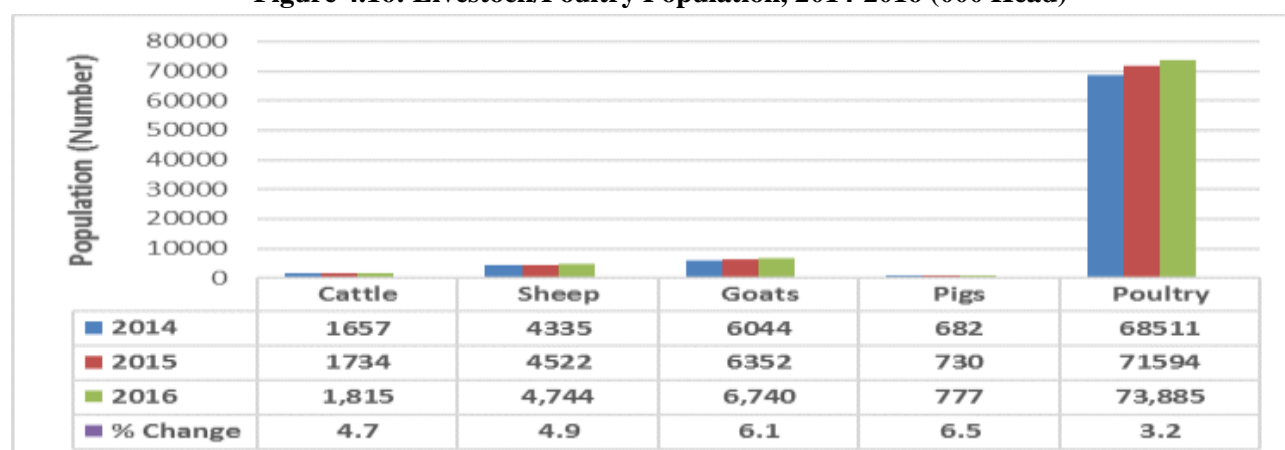
In order to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

The contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP in 2016 remained at 1.2%, the same as in 2015, thereby falling short of the target of 6% set for 2016 (Table 4.14). Estimates show that, with the exception of poultry, the rate of growth in the production of the remaining species of livestock improved, reversing the slowdown in 2015. The estimated rates of growth in 2016 were cattle (4.7% compared with 4.2% in 2015), sheep (4.9% compared with 4.3% in 2015), goat (6.1% compared with 5.1% in 2015), pigs (6.5% compared with 5.0% in 2015) and poultry (3.2% compared with 4.5% in 2015) (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16: Livestock/Poultry Population, 2014-2016 (000 Head)



Source: MOFA, 2016

Based on these estimated growth rates, the cattle population stood at 1,815,000, sheep at 4,744,000, goats at 6,740,000, pigs at 777,000 and poultry at 73,885,000 for 2016. Meat imports declined significantly, by 56%, due to exchange rate volatility, challenges of electricity supply and the ban on frozen chicken imports from the European market due to avian influenza outbreaks. Overall, meat and other livestock imports accounted for 12% of the national meat requirement in 2016 compared with 24% in 2015.

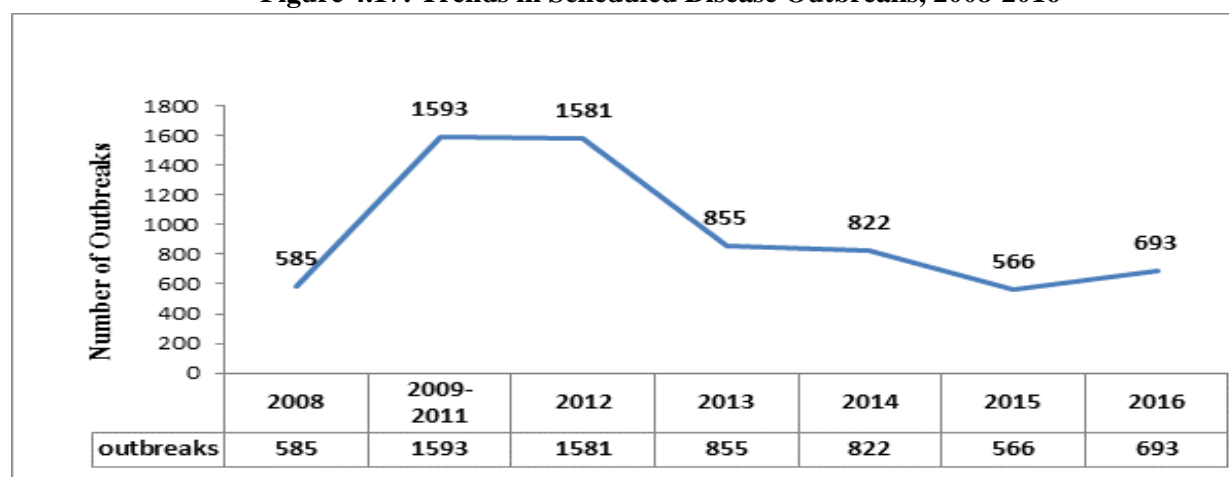
Table 4.14: Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target		Progress towards Target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	1.4%	1.2%	6%	1.2%	Target not achieved
2. The rate of growth in the production of livestock and poultry (%):					Significant progress (Four out of the five species recorded improved rates of growth)
- Cattle	3.1	4.2	NA	4.7	
- Sheep	3.3	4.3	NA	4.9	
- Goats	5.9	5.1	NA	6.1	
- Pigs	6.2	5.0	NA	6.4	
- Poultry	10.0	4.5	NA	3.2	
3. Change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):					Steady progress
- Beef	27.2	-26.02	NA	-353	
- Chicken	109.1	19.34	NA	-64.5	
- Buffalo	-39.5	-88.92	NA	-100	
- Duck	-26.8	-	-	-	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.3	3.11	NA	0	
- Pork	15.7	29.01	NA	-16	
- Turkey	38.2	-13.94	NA	-53	
- Milk Products	54.4	-6.43	NA	NA	

Source: MOFA, 2016

Meanwhile the Ministry of Food and Agriculture continued to monitor the incidence of scheduled disease outbreaks across the countries. Out of the 28 scheduled diseases monitored, 18 were recorded. The total number of these recorded incidences increased from 566 in 2015 to 693 in 2016. The increase was because of increased passive disease surveillance occasioned by the sensitisation of farmers to report any disease condition in their poultry in the wake of the avian influenza outbreak. This has led to the diagnosis and confirmation of other disease outbreaks in the country. In total, 75,129 animals were lost through mortality, at an estimated value of GH¢6.1 million as compared to about GH¢3.5 million in 2015.

Figure 4.17: Trends in Scheduled Disease Outbreaks, 2008-2016



Source: MOFA, 2016

Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to promote livestock development:

- MOFA continued to carry out activities to promote livestock production, including breed improvement, improved husbandry practices and the “pass on the gift” (credit in kind) as well as training for both farmers and extension staff for better service delivery. The ministry also launched the Ghana Livestock Development Policy and Strategy;
- As part of measures to improve the performance of local livestock breeds, a total of 2,584 livestock were supplied to farmers at subsidised rates;
- Under the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP), 90 farmers were supported with 450 small ruminants of superior breed quality;
- The World Animal Health Organisation, in collaboration with MOFA, undertook a performance review of veterinary services (PVS) in 2016. The assessment revealed that no provisions were made in the Animal Act, 1961 (Act 83) in the areas of hatchery inspection, meat inspection, veterinary pharmacy and biologicals inspection;
- MOFA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General’s Department, organised a multi-stakeholder workshop on the Veterinary Services and Animal Production Bill;
- As part of efforts to prevent the introduction of disease into the country from movement of livestock from neighbouring countries, MOFA rehabilitated the Paga Livestock Quarantine Station; and
- Under the guinea fowl project of WAAPP 2A, 20 farmers were provided with solar panels to enhance electricity supply to the hatcheries to incubate guinea fowl eggs for better performance.

4.2.6 Promotion of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Fish remains one of the major sources of protein in the diet of a Ghanaian. To promote fisheries and aquaculture development, the strategies being pursued under the GSGDA II 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; (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 (metric 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:

The total annual fish requirement for Ghana, based on a recommended per capita consumption of 40 kg/annum, was estimated at 1,106,800 metric tonnes in 2016, while the annual domestic production was estimated at 465,356 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 641,444 metric tonnes, out of which 192,131 metric tonnes was met through fish imports. The fisheries sub-sector accounted for 1.1% of GDP compared with 1.2% 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 21.43 kg in 2016.

Total annual domestic fish production in 2016 increased by about 5% over the 2015 level of 443,318.20 metric tonnes. However, it fell marginally short of the target of 467,634.22 metric tonnes. Out of this quantity, 70.6% was accounted for by marine fisheries, while 18.1% was from inland fisheries. Production from aquaculture accounted for 11.3% of overall fish production.

Table 4.15: Fisheries Development

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Contribution of fish to protein intake (kg/person/annum)	19.9 kg	20.6kg	22.3 kg	21.43 kg	Target not achieved
2. Total fish supply (tonnes):					Significant progress
a. Marine	314,867.57	312,535.20	308,933.66	328,541	
b. Inland capture fisheries	86,740.75	86,268.00	90,200.56	84,345	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	44,515.00	68,500	52,470	
Total domestic production (tonnes)	434,120.32	443,318.20	467, 634.22	465,356	
d. Imports	150,700.61	180,801.76	139,082	192,131	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/ ha/yr)	3.11	2.96	3.2	3.5	Target achieved
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.05 ha	815	NA	828	Significant progress

Source: MOFAD, 2016

Marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish supply, increased by 5% in 2016, arising mainly from semi-industrial, industrial and tuna fishing. The artisanal fisheries sub-sector recorded a 1% decline in output. Although marine fisheries continued to face threats from climate change, use of light attractants and other unorthodox methods, environmental parameters favoured fish

production. On the other hand, inland fish production recorded a decline of 2.2% from 86,268 metric tonnes in 2015 to 84,345 metric tonnes in 2016, after reversing three consecutive years of decline in 2015. Aquaculture production continued to increase from 44,515 metric tonnes in 2015 to 52,470 metric tonnes in 2016.

Aquaculture is produced in cages, ponds/tanks and dams/reservoirs/dugouts. Productivity of fishponds, which recorded a decline from 3.35 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2014 to 2.96 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2015, increased to 3.5 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2016. This improvement exceeded the 2016 target by 9%. The increase in productivity was due to enhanced extension services and training of fish farmers in best practices.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 to promote fisheries development:

- The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) facilitated the establishment of an additional fish feed mill at Asutsuare and also provided extension services to 1,400 aquaculture establishments throughout the country;
- To boost fingerling production, MOFAD rehabilitated three public hatcheries at Ashaiman, Akosombo and Kona-Odumase;
- MOFAD supported 2,600 artisanal fishers with outboard motors to reduce time spent at sea;
- The Ghana Aquatic Animal Health Policy was developed to enhance the production of safe and good quality fish and fishery products for domestic consumption and export;
- MOFAD collaborated with relevant institutions to contain the outbreak of emerging fish diseases on the Volta Lake that nearly wiped out a number of aquaculture establishments;
- The turnkey fish processing plant situated at Elmina was 100% completed; and
- To facilitate fish disease detection, diagnosis, prevention and control, 12 fish surgeons were trained in Norway.

4.2.7 Improved Institutional Coordination

Effective institutional coordination creates the appropriate environment for the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. In this focus area, the policy objective is to promote enhanced partnerships and the harmonisation of efforts that will create the right synergy for maximum impact. 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 diverse stakeholders in the sector.

The key indicators adopted to monitor progress include:

- Percentage of GoG budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector;
- Percentage of agricultural sector budget allocated to support extension services; and
- Implementation efficiency ratio.

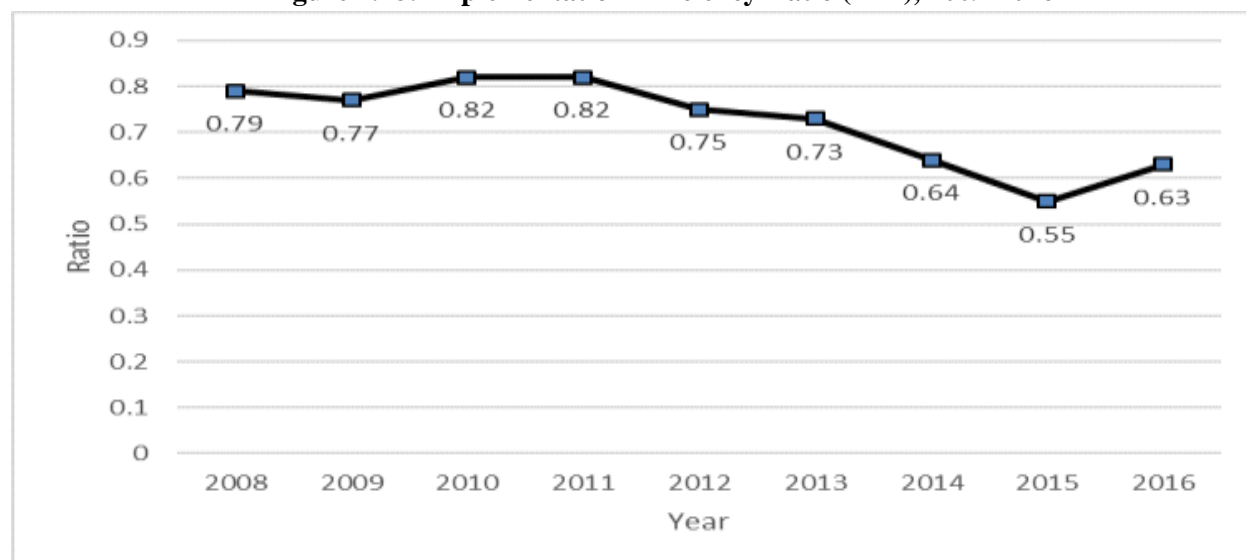
Status of Selected Indicators:

The total amount of resources approved for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector in 2016 amounted to GH¢501.502 million. Out of this amount, GH¢414.468 million was released, of which 56.6% was from GOG sources and 43.4% from development partner sources.

The GOG resources included direct budget transfers of GH¢56.982 million, Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) of GH¢138.132 million, internally generated funds (IGF) of GH¢2.456 million, Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF) of GH¢34.172 million and others (unspecified) of GH¢3.002 million. The release of discretionary budget amounting to GH¢195.114 million, which constituted 60.6% of the approved budget, represents an improvement of about 25.7% over the actual releases for 2015 as well as the 1.9% increase recorded in 2015.

A total of 10,674 activities were planned for 2016, however, 8,211 activities were approved in the budget. Out of the number of activities approved, 5,210 were implemented and completed as scheduled, giving an implementation efficiency ratio (IER) of 0.63, compared with 0.55 in 2015 and the target of 0.80 set for 2016. The low performance in IER has been attributed in part to the non-release of funds, especially from GOG, for 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. In 2016, about 39.4% of resources from GOG were not released compared with 100% releases from donor sources.

Figure 4.18: Implementation Efficiency Ratio (IER), 2009-2016



Source: MOFA, 2016

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 collaboration. They include the Medium-term Sector Investment Programme Steering Committee (METASIPSC), Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS), Joint Sector Review (JSR), Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG) and business meetings. These platforms mainly reduce duplication of roles; harness the available human and other resources for effective support and implementation of sector plans; and enhance efficiency and monitoring of progress.

Table 4.16: Improved Institutional Coordination

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agricultural sector	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	NA (GH¢155.25 mn)	10%	NA (GH¢195.114 mn)	Significant progress
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	0.55	0.8	0.63	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2016

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

- As part of efforts to ensure effective coordination and synergy among all agricultural sector projects and programmes, MOFA established the projects coordinating unit (PCU) to undertake this task to ensure effective collaboration among projects. In the three regions of the north, the Northern Sector Agricultural Investment Coordination Unit (NSAICU) was mandated to effectively harmonise projects operation in the zone;
- A committee on Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) was established to ensure coordination of METASIP implementation by a full complement of members. SAKSS commissioned studies on research issues, provided six grant awards to researchers to conduct research on relevant researchable issues and supported the institutionalisation of Agriculture Public Expenditure Reporting;
- The Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG) met twice to review inputs in the subsidy programmes for their sustainability, relevance and impact; plan and undertake an agricultural census; study the impact of decentralisation on agricultural performance; and finalise a study relevant to NAFCO;
- MOFA developed and reviewed a number of policies, bills, plans, strategies and programmes for various sub-sectors and commodities within the sector. In addition, MOFA produced position papers as input to the preparation of the 40-year national development framework;
- MOFA initiated an Agriculture Public Expenditure Review (2012-2016);
- MOFA developed a five-year Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme to serve as a framework for providing financial support to the development of the sector over the period 2017-2021; and
- MOFA in collaboration with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Technical Support Services (METSS) continued to update the database on interventions in the sector. This involves the use of ArcGIS software to help in analysing the location of interventions, and guide the design of future interventions to avoid duplication.

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. However, due to the over-exploitation of some of these natural resources to meet legitimate socio-economic needs, extensive damage has been done to productive land and the environment through deforestation, air and water pollution, desertification, overgrazing, and the destruction of biodiversity.

Efforts continue to be made to address environmental issues and manage 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 2016 were aimed at achieving results in the following key areas:

- Mineral Exploration and Extraction (including oil and gas);
- Biodiversity;
- Protected Areas;

- Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management;
- Marine and Coastal Ecosystems;
- Wetlands and Water Resources;
- Waste, Pollution and Noise;
- Community Participation in Natural Resource Management;
- Climate Variability and Change; and
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2016

4.4.1 Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The major mineral exports from Ghana include gold, bauxite, manganese, and diamonds. Gold constitutes the bulk of mineral production in Ghana, accounting for about 95% of total mineral exports. The contribution of the mining sector to GDP, excluding petroleum, was estimated at 2.1% and constituted 16% of government revenue (domestic taxes) in 2016.

Given the relevance of the sub-sector to the growth of the economy, especially following the production of oil in commercial quantities, the objective of government medium-term policy in GSGDA II was to use Ghana's natural resource endowment as a catalyst for agricultural and industrial transformation of the economy. The key indicators adopted to monitor progress include:

- Mineral production and employment generated;
- Foreign direct investment (in US\$);
- Benefits from mineral revenue, including taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility, and contribution to total merchandise exports;
- Repatriation of mineral revenue;
- Mineral rights granted;
- 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

For the past two and a half decades, Ghana has attracted significant mining sector investment amounting to about US\$17 billion. Currently Ghana has 14 large-scale operating mines, comprising 12 gold mines and one each for bauxite and manganese. Following a decline in production in 2015, largely on account of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold, the production of key mineral resources increased significantly and contributed positively to economic growth. Gold production increased by 17% in 2016 and exceeded the target of 3,840,155 ounces set for 2016. Manganese and bauxite production also increased by 30.2% and 26% respectively in 2016 and exceeded their respective targets, while diamond production recorded a marginal decline of 0.3%. The rise in production led to a 30.3% increase in total mineral fiscal revenue mobilised by the GRA, a 13.4% increase in royalties and a 52.3% increase in the total value of mineral exports. In addition, the proportion of mineral revenue spent on local goods rose from 38.8% in 2015 to 48% in 2016.

These positive trends notwithstanding, the proportion of mineral revenues repatriated into the economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks declined from 85% in 2015 to 67.4% in 2016,

while the returns accruing to mining communities through corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities remained unchanged at the 2015 level of US\$17.82 million.

Overall investment in the sub-sector in 2016 improved, with estimated foreign direct investment (FDI) increasing by 50.6% from US\$645.29 million in 2015 to US\$971.71 million in 2016. The significant increase in investment was largely due to Asanko Gold, Goldfields and Newmont Ahafo mines. There was significant investment in exploration in the Bolgatanga area by Cardinal Resources (which has delineated a maiden resource of 4 million ounces). The minerals rights granted in terms of mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica declined from 419 in 2015 to 256 in 2016, although this exceeded the 2016 target of 150.

Total employment generated by the sector declined by 0.05% from 1,022,500 in 2015 to 1,022,000 in 2016. Job cuts in large-scale mining companies accounted for the decline. Total employment in small-scale minerals production remain unchanged at 1,000,000, however the number of people engaged in illegal mining increased by 12.5% from 400,000 in 2015 to 450,000 in 2016.

Table 4.17: Minerals Extraction, 2013-2016

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Indicator Target	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Statistical Overview of the Minerals Sector					
a. Minerals Production:					
- Gold (ounces)	4,396,987.00	3,623,741	3,840,155	4,241,202	Significant progress (Production of three out of four minerals exceeded their targets)
- Diamonds (carat)	160,821.00	174,364	190,980.89	173,863	
- Bauxite (mt)	908,586.00	1,014,605	999,987.74	1,278,561	
- Manganese (mt)	1,724,417	1,562,769	1,593,262.32	2,034,560	
b. Labour:					
- Large Scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	22,500	25,000	22,000	Target not achieved (persons engaged in illegal mining increased)
- Small Scale (legal and illegal)	1,000,000 (o/w 450,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000	
c. Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ million)	1,200.00	645.29	1,000	971.71	Target not achieved
d. Benefits of Mining – Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)					
- Royalties	364.67	485.6	489.4	550.74	Target achieved
- Taxes	739.37	799.94	751.5	1,042.59	Target achieved
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$)	12.2	17.82	NA	17.82	Steady progress
- Contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ 000)	5,910	3,322.61	4,698.76	5,060.44	Target achieved
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue					
- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	68	85	55	67.41	Target achieved
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	38.8%	48%	48%	Target achieved
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	302	419	150	256	Target achieved
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 to promote sustainable extraction and use of minerals resources:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) developed the Minerals and Mining Policy of Ghana to promote diversification into lesser known minerals, and linkages between the mining sector and other sectors of the economy;
- The Ghana Geological Survey Authority Act, 2016 (Act 928) was passed by Parliament to enhance new mineral discoveries throughout the country and diversify the country's mineral resource base from the traditional minerals;
- To mitigate the socio-economic impact of mining on host communities, 23,000 and 12,000 acres of oil palm plantation were established at the Prestea Huni Valley and Ayanfuri-Dunkwa area in the Western and Central regions respectively, under the Alternative Livelihood Programmes (ALP);
- In accordance with the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703), 1,414 routine inspections were conducted during the year. This afforded the Minerals Commission the opportunity to monitor all mining and related activities to ensure they are within the confines of the law;
- In collaboration with the Chamber of Mines, Association of Ghana Industries and other stakeholders, the Minerals Commission identified and added 11 products (goods/services) to the existing local procurement list. The updated list comprises 19 goods/products which shall be procured in Ghana;
- In accordance with the Minerals and Mining (Health, Safety and Technical) Regulations, 2012 (LI 2182), mineral right holders, whose operations are found to be in breach of the law during inspections were sanctioned;
- The Minerals Commission, in line with Sections 50 and 105 (2) of the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703) and Regulation 1 of the Minerals and Mining (General) Regulations, 2012 (LI 2173) received Localisation Plans of mining companies for the recruitment and training of Ghanaian personnel who will ultimately take over from some expatriate staff;
- The Minerals Commission registered 11 new mine support service companies while 69 existing ones had their registration renewed;
- The government supported the establishment of the first large-scale commercial gold refinery (Gold Coast Refinery) in the country, with capacity to refine up to 180 metric tonnes per annum of raw (dore), dust and scrap gold and other precious metals, in single-shift production;
- The Mineral Development Fund Bill to help address developmental issues in mining communities was passed into law (i.e. Mineral Development Fund Act, 2016 (Act 912));
- The government established a reference laboratory within the precincts of Kotoka International Airport (KIA) in Accra for the assay of locally produced gold bullion prior to export. The laboratory was expected to be operated by the Precious Minerals Marketing Company (PMMC) of Ghana; and
- In line with the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703), 30 District Mining Committees (DMCs) were formed, of which 24 were inaugurated and started functioning.

4.4.2 Biodiversity

The overall aim of Ghana's biodiversity policy is effectively halt the loss of biodiversity 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 adopted to monitor progress include:

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

Status of Selected Indicators

Though data on rate of loss of biodiversity are not available, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016 indicated that there was pressure on Ghana's forests stemming from various aspects of land use. Many forest reserves are degraded due to wildfires, excessive extraction of timber and non-timber resources and human encroachment for agricultural purposes. Within the high forest zone (HFZ), cocoa farms, subsistence crops and fallow lands are dominant land use types. Off-reserve forests have roughly 6.5 million hectares distributed as trees and forest patches in agricultural lands, forest fallows, riparian forests, sacred groves etc. According to the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the stock of biological diversity in 2016 comprised 221 species of amphibians and reptiles, 748 species of birds and 225 mammalian species (with 93 observed to inhabit the savannah ecological zone). Four species of marine turtles and three species of crocodiles were reported to be threatened species. There were seven threatened species of birds, including four species endemic to the Upper Guinea forest block, and seven near-threatened species. Keystone species such as hornbills, parrots and birds of prey are also documented in the country.

Ghana continued to put in place systems, technologies and legislative instruments that will ensure that biodiversity is mainstreamed in national development efforts. Following the finalisation of the NBSAP, stakeholder engagement continued to be organised to ensure that local institutions effectively implement the plan. Public education and awareness programme have been organised to enhance the understanding of stakeholders on the dynamics in biodiversity loss, its implications on livelihood nationally and the need to support the implementation of interventions outlined in the NBSAP. In 2016, the Forestry Commission implemented the 30 approved integrated forest reserve and 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAS) plans. In addition, 30 integrated forest reserve management plans were being reviewed for implementation.

Table 4.18: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	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 (Stringent protection measures and strategies are being implemented).
- Indigenous flowering plant species	2,974	2,974	2,974	2,974	
- Fishes	504	504	504	504	
- Birds	728	728	728	728	
- Mammals	225	225	225	225	New species are being found in the protected areas across the country)
- Species of amphibians and reptiles	221	221	221	221	

Source: MESTI & FC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reverse the loss of biodiversity:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) continued to operate the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) to provide relevant information on Ghana's biodiversity status and progress towards the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- As part of measures to make wildlife laws and management more effective and efficient across the country, a Consolidated Wildlife Bill was submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval;

- As part of measures to transform the Achimota Forest Reserve into a state-of-the-art ecotourism destination under the Accra Eco-Park Development Strategy, contracts were signed with private sector partner;
- The Forestry Commission (FC) continued its operations to protect the nation's protected areas (PAs) with routine day and night patrols. During the year, 185 poachers and other offenders were arrested, of whom 103 were successfully prosecuted. Additionally, 51 shot guns, 10 chainsaw machines and two motor bikes were confiscated in various Protected Areas; and
- Under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project being implemented by the Forestry Commission (Forest Services and Wildlife Divisions), a work plan with funding of US\$3.750 million was approved, and a project implementation manual written to protect, manage and develop land and water resources.

4.4.3 Protected Areas Management

Ghana has a land area of approximately 23.9 million hectares, with about a third of the area being 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 savannah 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 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:

Available data shows that 31% of all areas within forest reserves, amounting to 0.7 million hectares, were degraded in 2016, compared to a 32% degradation of forest reserves in 2013. Between 2013 and 2016, about 1% of degraded forest reserves were reclaimed. However, the overall level of illegalities in forest reserves and protected area is increasing annually. Out of the 10 infractions on which data are available in 2016, five recorded increases in infractions; two recorded a decline in infractions, while three could not be determined due to inadequate data. Overall, there was a 6% average increase in the number of infractions committed compared with a target of about 25% decline set for 2016 and an increase of 2.5% recorded in 2015 (Table 4.19).

Under protection of forest reserves, a distance of 17,283 km of forest reserve boundaries were cleared and 19,670 km 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, and prevent illegal chain sawing.

To strengthen the capacity for the protection of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas across the country, a total of 2,970 staff were deployed compared to 2,977 staff in 2015. Some of the key activities

of the protected areas staff included: maintaining forest reserve and wildlife protected area boundaries; controlling illegal activities in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas; regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber; controlling poaching in wildlife protected areas and collaborating with other stakeholder institutions in managing and protecting the forest and wildlife estate.

Table 4.19: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	32% (About 32% of forest reserves are degraded and need either rehabilitation or reforestation)	NA	NA	31% of the area within FR	Steady progress
2. Number of recorded infractions in Ghana's protected areas:					Target not achieved
- Destroy illegal farming	361.53 ha	422.74 ha	Reduce by 25%	667.313 ha in 94 cases	
- Control illegal harvesting of plantation timber	1,726 trees	800 trees	Reduce by 25%	229 trees in 74 cases	
- Control illegal harvesting of natural forest timber	903 trees	2,117 trees	Reduce by 25%	3,281 trees in 112 cases	
- Control forest fires	90 cases	6 cases	Reduce by 25%	484 ha in 40 cases	
- Prevent illegal mining and sand winning	89 cases	NA	Reduce by 25%	11.50 ha in 33 cases	
- Prevent illegal chain sawing	427 trees	355 trees	Reduce by 25%	1,139 trees in 199 cases	
- Prevent squatting	8 cases	NA	Reduce by 25%	17 cases	
- Control illegal charcoal production	NA	6 cases	Reduce by 25%	84 trees in 9 cases	
- Control illegal harvesting of firewood	NA	6 cases	Reduce by 25%	2 trees in 1 case	
- Control canoe/mortar carving	NA	NA	Reduce by 25%	45 trees in 7 cases	
3. Total number of Protected Area staff	3,029	2,977	3,000	2,970	Target not achieved
4. Number of visits to ecotourism destinations (PAs and Zoos)	255,446 visitors	209,054 visitors	250,000 visitors	217,452 visitors	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2016

The Forestry Commission developed programmes and projects to manage, develop and protect the forest resources of the country in 2016. In 2016, the total quantity of timber harvested decreased from 1,004,065 m³ (on-reserve 572,746 m³ and off-reserve 431,319 m³) in 2015 to 746,745 m³ (on-reserve 507,813 m³ and off-reserve 238,933 m³) in 2016, representing a 37.3% of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). The decrease in timber harvested was recorded in both on-reserve and off-reserve. The harvest of on-reserve timber maintained a declining rate of 6% while off-reserve harvest recorded a 29% decrease in 2016. The total volume of all timber and wood products exported increased by 8.2% in 2016, from 367,060 m³ in 2015 to 396,992 m³ in 2016, despite decreased total quantity of timber harvested. The value of wood products exported to African, Asian and European destinations yielded €224.96 million in 2016, representing an increase of 19.9% over exports in 2015.

The number of visitors to ecotourism sites and zoological gardens (zoos) continues to increase annually throughout the country. Total visits for 2016 were 217,452 compared with 209,054 for 2015. For 2016, the four protected areas, Kakum National Park (133,100), Shai Hills Resource Reserve (13,800), Mole National Park (16,868) and Ankasa Conservation Area (810), which are the major tourist destinations, received about 76% (164,658) of all tourists. The Accra Zoo recorded 14,587

visitors, while the Kumasi Zoo recorded 36,591 visitors. The two zoos contributed 23.5% to total visits.

Table 4.20: Sustainable Forest Management and Export

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	865,098 m ³ (43% of AAC)	1,004,065.08 m ³ (50.2% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	746,745.08 m ³ (26%)	Target achieved
	549,734 m ³ (110% of on-reserve AAC)	572,746.19 m ³ (115% of on-reserve AAC)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	507,812.71 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (102%)	
	284,863 m ³ (19% of off-reserve AAC)	431,318.89 m ³ (29% of off-reserve AAC)	≤ 1.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	238,933.09 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (16%)	
2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products	NA	367,060m ³ / €187,624,643 (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	450,000m ³ / €150.0 mn.	396,991.530m ³ / €224.96 mn.	Target not achieved
3. Volume and value of wood and timber products per regional market	NA	Africa - 68,000m ³ / €27.0 mn. Europe - 55,000m ³ / €29.6 mn. Asia/Far East - 215,301 m ³ / €107.8 mn.	Africa - 55,000m ³ / €29.0 mn Europe - 65,000m ³ / €35.0 mn. Asia/Far East - 180,000 m ³ / €36.0 mn.	Africa - 42,000m ³ / €16.18 mn Europe -44,000m ³ / €26.2 mn. Asia/Far East - 290,494m ³ / €166.0 mn.	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- The Forestry Commission continued to strengthen its capacity to deal with the menace of illegal logging, mining, farming and use of chainsaws in forest reserves;
- The 14 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) were deployed to combat illegal activities in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas. During the operations of the RRTs, an estimated 657.5 hectares of illegal farms were destroyed in some forest reserves, 196 chainsaws were seized, 171 “galamseyers” were evicted from Fure River and Bonsa River FRs, 199 “chanfan” machines and 52 pumping machine were seized and destroyed;
- The roll-out of Ghana Wood Tracking System (GWTS), Legality Assurance System (LAS), Verification Protocols (VP) and Independent Monitoring (IM) activities continued. On the GWTS, the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) Independent Monitoring (IM) conducted a witness audit and an office audit. A nation-wide legality audit was conducted and a compliance report submitted. In all, 44 forestry offices and 54 timber companies were audited. In addition, towards the issuance of the European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Licence, trial shipment to selected EU destinations, as well as training for high-level staff of the FC on trade promotion toward launching of the license were conducted; and
- As part of EPA biosphere conservation strategy, a management plan was prepared for Songhor Ramsar site (a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve). In addition, the EPA facilitated the inauguration of Lake Bosomtwe as Ghana’s third official biosphere reserve.

4.4.4 Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Efficient natural resource management and the restoration of a 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 2016 continued to aim 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 required to register land.

Status of Selected Indicators

The total forest land in Ghana is estimated at 9.337 million hectares in 2016, of which 1.556 million hectares and 7.781 million hectares are closed and open forest respectively. The forest degradation rate in Ghana is estimated at 45,931.03 hectares, representing 2% per annum since 1990, according to the Forest Preservation Programme Report of 2013. On the basis of this projected deforestation rate, Ghana risks losing all its forest in 26 years, and will be compelled to import timber.

Assessment of the forest shows that less than 20% of forest reserve areas have acceptable levels of integrity. Only 2% are considered to be in “excellent” condition and another 14% in “good” condition. Currently, the survival of the remaining reserves is at risk of depletion from continued illegal logging and agricultural clearing. This notwithstanding, there are increases in populations of some forest species, and generally, there has been an increase in forest cover, but forest quality has declined. A number of initiatives continued to be implemented to improve forest cover, but with mixed results. Resource constraints continued to affect the smooth implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2016-2040. In 2016, due to inadequate resources, the Forestry Commission was unable to establish any plantations in forest reserve areas, but instead resorted to applying resources to maintaining previously established plantations. However, in the framework of private sector engagement in plantation development, 4,872.64 hectares of degraded forest reserves were established by the private sector. Also, 4,000 hectares of degraded mining land and 47 hectares of wetlands and mangrove areas were rehabilitated and restored (Table 4.21).

Data on the number of MMDAs implementing land use plans continued not to be available, however the Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill was passed into law in 2016. The Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), seeks to consolidate the operational laws which regulate planning practices and functions in the country, including the Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap 84) of 1945, Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1960, Town and Country Regulations, 1959, the Local Government Act (Act 462), 1993 and the National Building Regulations (LI 1630), 1996. Implementation of the law is expected to ensure sustainable development of land and human settlements through a decentralised planning system; judicious use of land; and ultimately improve the quality of life, and promote health and safety in human settlements.

As part of its mandate, the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) developed and launched a master plan for 64 districts in its coverage area. The plan consisted of the SADA Regional Concept Plan and the Tamale City and Buiepe City Master Plans. The Tamale City and Buiepe City Master Plans included zoning plans and urban design proposals, environment plans, transport, utilities and ICT infrastructure proposals, and an online and GIS-based land management and property tax system.

Table 4.21: Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	2%	2%	2%	Target achieved
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:					
- Forest*	3,497 ha* ¹	4,693ha	20,000 ha	4,873 ha	Target not achieved
- Mining	NA	3,850 ha	3,900ha	4,000 ha	Target achieved
- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	65 ha	NA	47 ha	Slow progress
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	NA (The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) completed)	NA	NA (SADA zone Master Plan completed and the Spatial and Land Use Planning Bill passed into law)	Lack of data
4. Number of days to register land:	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months; Kumasi 2.5 months)	7.9 months	4.9 months	2.5 months	Targets Achieved
- Land title certificate					
- Land Registry (Deeds)	4.7 months	4.7 months	3 months	1.5 months	

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2016

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

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2016 with the implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP-II), which is aimed at consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. In 2016, the integrated and re-engineered business process piloted in all the four Divisions of the Lands Commission in the Greater Accra, Eastern, Western, Northern and Upper East Regions was completed. The Client Service Access Units (CSAU) established in Bolgatanga, Tamale, Sekondi, Koforidua and Accra to provide one-stop-shop land service delivery continued to operate effectively and significantly reduced the backlog of land title applications. To ease pressure at regional offices, two new land administration district offices were established in Bibiani and Tarkwa in the Western Region, in addition to the establishment of 30 new Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs) by the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands, bringing the total number to 83 to improve land management and administration at the customary level.

On average, the time taken to acquire a land title certificate was estimated at 2.5 months in 2016 compared with 7.9 months in 2015 and the target of 4.9 months set for 2016, while that for deeds registration was estimated at 1.5 months compared to 4.7 months in 2015 and the target of 3 months set for 2016.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) engaged the private sector in forest fringe communities to plant 5,028 hectares of degraded forest reserves under a public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement;
- MLNR, through the Land Administration Project (LAP II), developed the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS), to transform the manual records into digital format to improve land title registration and assure security of tenure for land owners;

- The Rapid Response Units established by the MLNR destroyed illegal farms, *galamsey* huts, “chanfan” machines for illegal mining, and seized gold detector machines used for illegal mining within forest reserves;
- The Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), in collaboration with the Department of Urban Roads, planned and demarcated a 94-km outer ring road for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area; and
- TCPD completed reforms aimed at reducing the turnaround time for granting permits from 90 to 30 working days. A business process manual was produced to facilitate the process of approving building permits.

4.4.5 Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

The government’s medium-term policies 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 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 efforts to restore economic activities, protect life and property of people affected by tidal waves, the government continued to invest in relocation programmes and construction of control structures. The Sakumon and Ngyiresia coastal protection works were completed, while works at Aboadze, Nkontompo, and New Takoradi were at 70%, 50%, and 30% stages of completion respectively. The Adjoa, Blekusu and Dansoman sea defence projects were at 70%, 50% and 40% stages of completion respectively. The other coastal protection projects prioritised for 2016 were at Adjoa (70%), Blekusu (50%), Aboadze (90%) and Nkontompo (85%).

Data on proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded continued to be unavailable, but the total amount of resources invested in fisheries management in 2016 was estimated at GH¢17,154,879.83 compared to GH¢11,851,901.60 in 2015. 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, and purchase of communication vans.

Comprehensive data on the level of pollution of the country’s main lagoons remained unavailable, however, an analysis of the effluent quality of 80 manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema undertaken in 2016 showed that the concentrations of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) turbidity and the conductivity of industrial effluent sampled continued to be higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively.

Table 4.22: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	94.4% (US\$268,786,109.35)	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Amount of investment in fisheries management	GH¢10,062.63	GH¢11,851,901.60	GH¢ 20,585,855.80	GH¢ 17,154,879.83	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)	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	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	70 industries to be monitored	80 industries were monitored for effluent quality, 3 companies had BOD measurements meeting the EPA guideline of 50mg/l. Also, out of the 80 companies 45 companies were compliant with the EPA guideline level of 50mg/l for total suspended solids	Steady progress

Source: MWRWH, MOFAD & MESTI/EPA, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture collaborated with the security agencies to enforce fisheries laws and regulations pertaining to the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of Ghana's aquatic resources;
- Monitoring and surveillance of marine and inland waters was intensified to reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by both Ghanaian and foreign vessels in Ghanaian waters;
- Under the Environmental Performance Rating and Disclosure (*Akobon*) Programme, the EPA enlisted 50 new manufacturing companies in the rating programme and held training programmes for them. Site audits were for 68 industries rolled over from 2015. Under the *Akobon* programme for the mining sector, field audits were undertaken for 22 mining companies; and
- Twenty-nine field verification and compliance enforcement visits were undertaken for selected large and medium-scale mining companies

4.4.6 Wetlands and Water Resources

The medium-term policies under GSGDA II in this focus area 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:

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

Status of Selected Indicators

Ghana has five Ramsar sites of international importance, which have been duly gazetted as protected areas. They are Densu Delta, Songhor, 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. Ghana also abounds in water resources, comprising the Volta River system basin, the south-western river system, and the coastal river system watershed. The Volta River system basin comprising the Oti, Daka, Pru, Sene and Afram rivers (of which the White and Black Volta rivers are part), constitute 70% of Ghana's water resources, while the south-western river system watershed, comprising the Bia, Tano, Ankobra and Pra rivers constitutes 22%. The remaining 8% consists of the coastal river system watershed, which includes Ochi-Nawuka, Ochi Amissah, Ayensu, Densu and Tordzie rivers.

Although comprehensive data on degraded wetland and mangrove areas are not readily available, information from the 2016 State of Ghana's Environment Report shows that nearly all wetlands in Ghana are under threat, leading to loss of international status of some wetlands and drastic declines in lagoon fisheries in terms of species diversity and productivity. The report shows that while the total coverage of the five known protected coastal wetland sites, namely Keta, Songhor, Sakumo, Muni Lagoons and Densu delta, and the two inland sites, namely Owabi and Lake Bosomtwe remain unchanged, there has been considerable degradation and change in the habitat composition. All sites suffered encroachment due to urban sprawl, industrial development and farming, pollution from domestic sources, as well as over-exploitation of wetland resources. These have resulted in an increase in coverage of built-up areas. On the other hand, the quality of groundwater resources in Ghana continued to be within standards for abstraction and use, however analysis of quality of surface water between 2004 and 2014 has shown declining standards over the period, mainly as a result of discharge of untreated waste materials into water bodies, farming along water systems and illegal artisanal mining (*galamsey*).

Table 4.23: Wetlands and Water Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	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	1928 m ³ /person	1924 m ³ /person	1927 m ³ /person	Target achieved
3. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	594 million m ³ /yr	734 million m ³ /yr	602 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
4. Number of water use permits	203	323	392	362	Target not achieved
5. Number of water use permits monitored and compliant	NA	47	71	69	Target not achieved
6. Number of water quality stations assessed	40	41	41	41	Target achieved
7. Number of monitoring boreholes assessed	34	37	37	37	Target achieved
8. Hectares of river banks protected (buffer zone)	NA	10.3 ha	12	15	Target achieved
9. Number of basin management structures established	6	7	8	7	Target not achieved

Source: MWRWH/WRC, 2016

The per capita share of raw water resources declined to 1,927 m³/person in 2016, compared to the 2015 level of 1,928 m³/person. On the other hand, pressure on raw water resources continued to increase, with the total number of major raw water users with valid permits rising from 323 in 2015 to

362 in 2016. This led to total raw water abstraction (both surface and groundwater) of 602 million m³/yr in 2016, representing a 1.35% increase over 2015 abstractions of 594 million m³/yr (Table 4.24)

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralize water resources management continued in 2016. Compared to the situation in 2015, the number of basin offices and management boards established remained at seven in 2016, with the effort targeted at strengthening the existing ones to make them operate efficiently.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- The national Wetlands Action Plan, 2007-2016, focusing on nine priority issues, including participation in wetland management, legal framework, wetland inventory and monitoring, and wetland rehabilitation and restoration, continued to be implemented;
- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), through the Water Resources Commission (WRC), created new buffer zones in Pwalugu, Djentiga 1 and 2, and Yarigungu, while extending the buffer zones in Mognori and Bazua in the Upper East Region. A buffer area of about 4.3 km on both sides of the White Volta River out of the targeted 30.7 km was created with the active participation of local people;
- Public awareness and education campaigns were undertaken to sensitise the public on the proper use of water resources. In 2016, two documentaries on water resource management of the Pra and Tano River basins were made and used for media campaigns;
- In order to enforce relevant provisions of the buffer zone policy, a legislative instrument was drafted and disseminated among stakeholders for inputs;
- Public awareness and education campaigns were intensified in the Densu, Pra, Ankobra, and Tano basins on the protection and proper use of water resources. Ten durbars were organised for fringe communities in the Atewa Forest Reserve, as well as two community durbars at Nadowli-Kaleo District and Elubo; three special durbars at Nsawam; two training seminars for security personnel protecting Weija Dam; and over 15 TV, radio and press conference programmes on drilling license regulations, water security, and tackling illegal mining;
- One hundred and seventy water managers and practitioners in 18 districts in five regions (Central, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, and Volta) were trained on water conservation and protection for sustainable water supply. Senior high schools in the Pra, Densu and Tano basins were also involved in practical water monitoring exercises;
- The review of the existing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plans for the Ankobra and White Volta basins progressed with the completion of stakeholder workshops, while an investment plan for the White Volta Basin was finalised;
- Two nationwide water quality monitoring exercises (dry and wet seasons) were undertaken in 40 rivers and one reservoir/lake site nationwide. Results showed that the quality of most of the waters had deteriorated; and
- A review of the raw water quality guidelines and criteria for key uses was initiated and technical guidelines on water spillage were developed.

4.4.7 Waste, Pollution and Noise

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

- National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%);

- Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions; and
- PM₁₀ (Particulate Matter) pollution level.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Comprehensive data on national capacity for effective solid waste disposal are not available, however estimates from the 2016 Ghana State of the Environment report show that about 0.5 kg of solid waste are generated per person per day in Ghana, of which 60%-80% is food waste and less than a third is properly disposed of. There are five engineered landfill sites, in addition to about 172 official dumpsites operated by Zoomlion company. The Accra Composting and Recycling Plant remains the only functioning, large-scale, municipal solid waste composting and recycling plant in Ghana with the capacity to process about 600 metric tonnes of solid waste daily. Several unengineered disposal sites continue to emerge, with some of them leaking leachate into water resources and the general surroundings, resulting in health and environmental problems.

Table 4.24: Waste, Pollution and Noise

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	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%	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/cities) = 78%	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites =5 (located in Tema, Takoradi, Kumasi, New Abirem, and Tamale, as well as 172 official dumpsites)	Steady progress
2. Number of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	2,644	4,784	4,000	3434	Target achieved
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 = 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	EPA approved levels = 70µg/m ³	1.East Legon= annual mean =63µg/m ³ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =76µg/m ³ 3. North Industrial Area= annual mean =102µg/m ³ 4.Odorkor= annual mean =119µg/m ³ 5.First light = annual mean =173µg/m ³ 6.Shangri La= annual mean =155µg/m ³ 7.Achimota= annual mean =131µg/m ³ 8.La Palm= annual mean =157µg/m ³ 9.Mallam Market= annual mean =161µg/m ³ 10.Graphic Road=annual mean =178µg/m ³ 11.Weija= annual mean =244µg/m ³ 12.Kasoa= annual mean =204µg/m ³ 13.Tantra Hill= annual mean =106µg/m ³ 14.Amasaman= annual mean =117µg/m ³	Slow progress

Source: MESTI, 2016

While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued its efforts to strengthen its capacity for effective monitoring and enforcement of regulations, the number of companies complying with EA and EMP permits decreased from 4,784 in 2015 to 3,434 in 2016, below the 2016 target. Monitoring and analysis of air quality by EPA at 14 selected air quality monitoring stations along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra indicated particulate matter (PM₁₀) levels higher than the EPA PM₁₀ guideline of 70µg/m³ at most of the sites (Table 4.25). Electromagnetic hazard assessment was undertaken on 604 telecommunications masts and base stations across the country for the telecommunications industry and radio stations, representing about 77.23% of the expected total exercise.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 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;
- To ensure environmental compliance, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued 2,233 permits to various sectors including 23 for oil and gas exploration. A further 42,437 clearance permits were issued through the Ghana Community Network (GCNET) for various chemicals and other products while 46 were issued for refrigerants, as part of the process to reduce the use of ozone-depleting substances;
- EPA conducted a field audit as part of the AKOBEN Performance rating for 22 mining companies;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) through EPA continued to implement a ministerial directive on the use of oxo-biodegradable additives and 21 out of 25 factories using biodegradable additives were monitored;
- EPA initiated action on the drafting of the Ghana Flexible Plastics and Oxo-biodegradable Additives Standards;
- EPA in collaboration with relevant MDAs continued public education on the effects of noise pollution and improper waste disposal on the health of citizens; and
- EPA confirmed the implementation of the source waste segregation programme and extended it to 40 additional schools in the Greater Accra Region.

4.4.8 Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

The limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management at local level poses a challenge to effective natural resource management. Addressing this challenge entails enhancing the capacity of communities to participate effectively in the management of natural resources. The strategies implemented in 2016 in this focus area were aimed at achieving this above policy objective. The indicators adopted to monitor progress towards 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 reforestation programmes.

Status of Selected Indicators

The gains recorded in timber production under the policy objective of ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, were sustained in 2016. The ratio of revenue sharing for on-reserve timber royalties remains at 50% for the Forestry Commission and

50% for other stakeholders, while the revenue sharing formula for off-reserve royalties, which was revised in 2010 in favour of other stakeholders at 60% of revenue, remained unchanged (Table 4.25). The signing of benefit-sharing agreements on plantations were completed for six private/commercial developers and 23 modified taungya system (MTS) farmers; and 632 property marks for timber exploitation.

Similar to 2015, seventy-four Social Responsibility Contracts/Agreements (SRC/A) were signed in the forestry sub-sector in 2016 but fell short of the target of 65. Royalty disbursements to stakeholders by the Forestry Commission in 2016 amounted to GH¢8.5 million. No community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 2016 under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme due to 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.

Table 4.25: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of Social Responsibility Contracts (Agreement) signed	NA	60 (Most timber companies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	65	74	Target 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 reserves)	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¢9.96 million	GH¢9.87 million	GH¢8.5 million	Target not 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 on-reserve communities and; 120 off-reserve communities	0 on-reserve communities and; 0 off-reserve communities	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- As part of public education campaigns, 107 communities and 105 schools were educated on wildlife conservation in various wildlife stations;
- Bia National Park in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributed 52 sets of honey harvesting equipment to selected communities;
- Ankasa Conservation Area in collaboration with the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) and the Forestry Commission supported 129 farmers to plant 8,766 trees in six Community Resources Management Areas (CREMAs). In addition, Murugu-Mognori CREMA by-laws in Mole National Park was gazetted;
- The Forestry Commission collaborated with Microsfere (an NGO) to provide a micro-finance loan facility to six communities as well as to distribute improved stoves to five communities at Kakum Conservation Area;

- The Forestry Commission facilitated the formation of three Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs) in Kalakpa Resource Reserve with support from Development Institute (an NGO);
- The Alternative Livelihood Programmes under UNESCO Man and Biosphere Project in 2016 benefitted 68 people from fringe communities of Bia Conservation area; and
- Forestry royalties were distributed to beneficiaries as dictated by the 1992 Constitution of Ghana.

4.4.9 Climate Variability and Change

The impact of increased greenhouse gas emissions 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 gas 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 national, regional and district levels. In 2016, six more MDAs, the same number as in 2015, integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy in their respective sector strategies.

Data on the Global Green Economy index remained unavailable. However, the recorded level of greenhouse gas emissions increased from 44.9 million metric tonnes in 2015 to 50.5 million metric tonnes in 2016. The steady rise in the emission of greenhouse gases is attributable to increased use of light crude oil in thermal plants to meet the increased demand for energy, land degradation through burning of biomass and the conversion of cropland to grassland, and forestland to cropland. The increase is also because of the rising number of vehicles nationwide. This notwithstanding, the government continued to show its commitment to the climate change agenda by signing onto the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Accession Programme to insure the country in the event of drought or flood as part of measures towards combating climate change.

Table 4.26: Climate Variability and Change

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	4 Sectors	6 sectors	7 sectors	6 sectors	Target not achieved
2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions (million tonnes)	33.7 MT	44.9MT	50.5MT	50.5MT(Projected)	Target achieved
3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MEST, 2016

Though data on the number of industries using REDD+ concepts based on research methods to assess carbon stocks are not available, implementation of readiness activities for REDD+ in Ghana under the Forest Carbon Partnership Agreement continued. Ghana's national REDD+ strategy (2016-2035) was launched for implementation in 2016. The strategy has been designed to meet the requirements of the Warsaw Framework on REDD+ and other decisions of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In developing the national REDD+ strategy, significant attention was paid to national circumstances and development aspirations and the process took due cognisance of major national policies including the national climate change policy (2013) and the revised Forest and Wildlife Policy of Ghana (2012). This strategy outlines three priority REDD+ programmes to be implemented, namely (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 savannah woodland; and (iii) a programme for policy and legislative reforms on tree tenure and carbon rights.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2016 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- A National Designated Authority (NDA) operations manual and a project prioritisation tool were developed to prioritise climate change programmes and projects. In addition, a climate finance tracking tool was developed to assist the tracking of climate-relevant expenditure to ensure transparency and accountability by MDAs;
- Implementation of readiness activities for REDD+ in Ghana under the Forest Carbon Partnership Agreement continued during the year. Activities included the following:
 - Significant progress was made by the Forestry Commission in developing the Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD). A final draft was submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Work began on Ghana's cocoa-forest REDD+ programme in the high forest zone to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and also contribute to efforts towards carbon stock enhancement, conservation and sustainable forest management
 - Thirty participants from FC, IUCN, CERSGIS and COCOBOD staff were offered technical field training on estimating carbon emissions for REDD+;
 - A series of information sharing and consultative programmes were undertaken to enhance awareness of the REDD+ programme and ensure that there is shared understanding of the critical roles of key stakeholders such as cocoa private sector actors, policy makers, legislators, MMDAs and traditional authorities;
 - The Regional “REDD EYE” campaign was successfully launched by the Forestry Commission on 1st November 2016. The REDD EYE campaign is targeted at enhancing awareness among the youth of the need to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana as part of national efforts to mitigate climate change. Over 1,000 participants from second-cycle institutions and the public were sensitised on climate change and REDD+; and
 - MOFA continued to promote activities aimed at reducing the negative effects of climate change on the farm family. Activities conducted to improve the adaptability of farmers to climate change included sensitisation and training of 25 extension staff and their supervisors on the use of soil-testing kits as well as the use of mini-rain gauges and thermometers. Another 20 extension staff and their supervisors from selected districts were trained on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) using the participatory scenario planning (PSP) tool.

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 District 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).

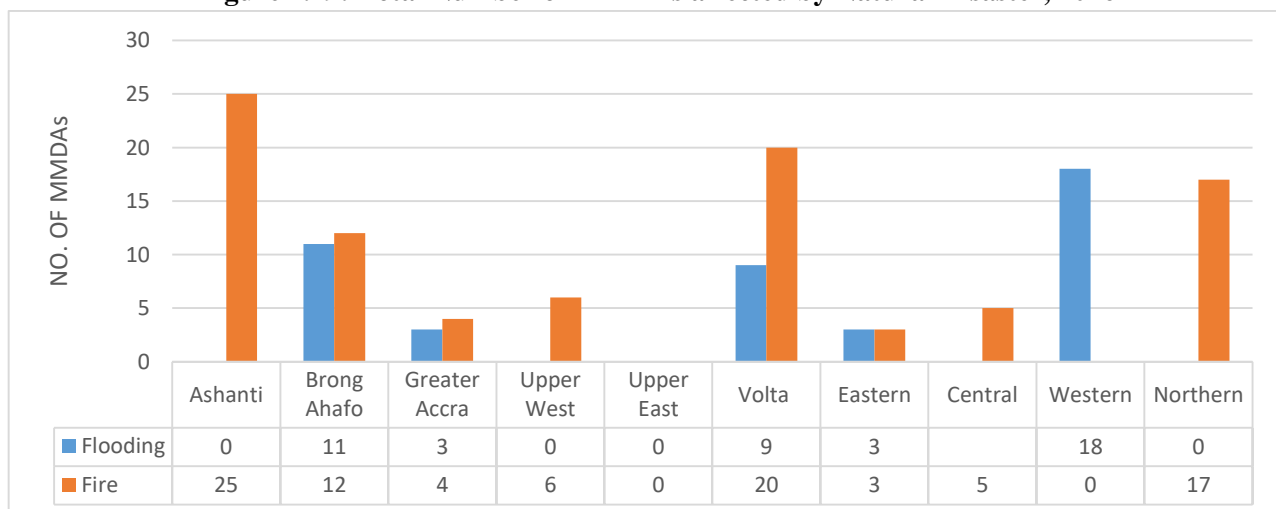
Status of Selected Indicators

A number of rural communities experienced external shocks with negative consequences for lives and economic activities, especially agriculture. The main shocks monitored in 2016 were bushfires, occurrence of drought, conflict and floods.

The total number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters in 2016, especially flooding and bushfire, was estimated at 136. Out of this, 44 were from floods while 92 were from bushfires (Figure 4.19). The bulk of the flooding occurred in the Western and Brong-Ahafo regions while bushfires occurred predominantly in the Ashanti and Volta regions. In total, 108,050 persons were affected by natural disasters nationwide.

The dry weather with its accompanying harmattan increased the incidence of bushfire in the Upper West, Upper East, Brong Ahafo, Northern, and Western Regions. In the Western Region, fire outbreaks were reported from Juabeso, Jomoro, Bodi and Bia West districts that mainly destroyed food crops. Part of the Sui Forest Reserves, Krokosue Forest Reserves and some cocoa farms were also destroyed as a result of the bush fires. Some flooding was reported in the Ga West Municipal area of the Greater Accra Region where some vegetable farms in low-lying areas were destroyed, especially along the Nsaki and also at Teshie Rasta and the Military Camp in the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipality destroying maize farms. Similarly, floods in the Upper East Region affected farmlands and destroyed about 2,330 hectares of various crops, including 957 hectares of rice, 935.2 hectares of maize, 293.4 hectares of sorghum, 92 hectares of millet, and 52.4 hectares of groundnuts. Reports indicate that Builsa North District was the most affected by the floods, and about 248 hectares of rice fields could not be seeded.

Figure 4.19: Total Number of MMDAs affected by Natural Disaster, 2016



Source: NADMO, 2016

Table 4.27: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	37	151	NA	Flood = 44 Fire = 92	Significant progress
2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	350 (3,203 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) formed with a total national membership of 56,275)	NA	NA (NADMO trained 94 participants in disaster management)	Lack of data

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) trained 94 participants in disaster management and organised public awareness programmes in flood-prone areas;
- Under the Northern Rural Growth Programme of MOFA, 1,003 hectares of flood-recession schemes were developed in the three northern regions;
- MOFA strengthened flood management in the White Volta Basin with the improvement of the initial early-warning system for more accurate flood forecasting information; and
- MOFA invested in the establishment of early-warning systems (EWS) to help better identify and address potential failures and disasters before they occur. Among such investments were the establishment of four agro-meteorological stations for real-time climatic data collection at Bongo, Mankessim, Weija and Wenchi.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area may be considered as below average. About 45.2% of the indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 13.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 41.7% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress.

After declining from 4.6% in 2014 to 2.5% in 2015, the GDP growth rate increased to 3.6% in 2016. The growth of the crops sub-sector improved from 2% to 3.3%, with all staple crops, except sorghum, recording increases in output on account of improvements in yields in 2016. Ghana's food self-sufficiency position therefore continued to be strengthened, with Ghana comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers than in cereals. Meanwhile, the volume of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, declined in 2016 after recovering in 2014 and 2015 from successive years of decline. The GDP growth rate of the forestry and logging sub-sector increased marginally from 3.9% in 2015 to 4.1% in 2016, while that of the fisheries sub-sector increased from 1.4% to 4.4% during the same period. The growth of the livestock sub-sector remained the same as the 2015 level of 5.3%.

Following a decline in production in 2015, largely because of the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold, the production of key mineral resources increased significantly and contributed positively to the growth of the economy. Meanwhile environmental degradation remains

high, in spite of the continued 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 downward trend in the production of foundation seeds of selected staple crops continued in 2016, and remained a major impediment to efforts at improving overall agriculture productivity and ultimately improving the incomes of farming households. Farmers continued to depend largely on farmer-saved seeds which have relatively poor germination and yields. This limited production of foundation seed was attributed to inadequate resource allocation and poor rainfall during the minor season when the greater part of seed production activities is carried out. It is therefore important to address these constraints effectively in order to reverse the trends permanently.

The fertiliser subsidy programme introduced in 2008 continued to be implemented in 2016 with a positive impact on yields and productivity. Although the fertiliser application rate remained at the same level as in 2015, compliance with the provisions of the Plants and Fertiliser Act, 2010 (Act 803) continued to improve, with more fertiliser companies, products, distributors and retailers registered under the law in 2016. Also the importation and use of agro-chemicals including insecticides, herbicides and fungicides continued to increase, and more agro-input dealers continued to be inspected by Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to ensure only certified agro-inputs are retailed to farmers. In order to keep the country on track for achieving the fertiliser application rate commensurate with peer countries as well as ensuring only certified agro-inputs are retailed to farmers, these interventions should be intensified and sustained.

Efforts to improve farmers' access to agricultural mechanisation services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2016. Following the reduction in the number of Agricultural Mechanisation Services Centres (AMSECs) in 2015 and the associated challenges in the management of these sectors, new concept and approach were introduced in 2016, which led to the injection of more resources, increased in AMSEC and increased farmers access to agricultural mechanisation services. The farmer-to-tractor ratio ultimately improved by 54%. This improvement in the availability of mechanised services notwithstanding, the total farm area serviced by farm mechanisation centres across the country continued to decline. This situation requires an appropriate policy response to reverse the current trend.

Efforts continued to be made in 2016 to improve farmer access to research technology and extension services. The number of improved technologies disseminated continued to increase in 2016; however, the capacity of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) to provide extension services to farmers remains weak as the extension officer-farmer ratio worsened in 2016. This has resulted from retirements and resignations of (AEAs) without replacements. It is therefore important to take steps to reverse the current trends, including aggressively promoting innovative approaches such as the use of FBOs and e-agriculture in the provision of extension services. Also, the recommendation in the 2014 and 2015 APRs to explore the possibility of promoting private sector-led extension services by creating space for the private sector to participate effectively in extension service delivery is still relevant and must be pursued.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Data are not available to assess progress made in reducing post-harvest losses in 2016. However, interventions continued to be implemented to improve post-harvest management, including construction of warehouses and pack houses; introduction of the warehouse receipt system; and operating a national buffer stock system. These interventions have to be intensified so that the progress recorded in 2015 in post-harvest losses can be sustained. Meanwhile, food distribution across the country was deemed generally good, with the average number of food distribution outlets per district increasing by 6%. Most of these outlets operated either daily or weekly, thus making foodstuffs readily available for sale in the regions. Also, efforts continued towards improving the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets by developing agricultural standards, as well as developing new products out of the existing staple crops.

A key objective of 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. Assessment of progress in 2016 shows that the volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, recorded a decline. It is therefore recommended to review the underlying cause of this trend with the view to reversing the situation.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture

The total area cropped under irrigation continued to increase in 2016, after reversing the declining trends reported in 2014. Similarly, the land intensification ratio increased under both formal and informal irrigation, and food production increased accordingly. The improvement in overall cropped area under irrigation resulted from the increases in both formal and informal areas under irrigation. The interventions that led to these positive outcomes need to be sustained.

Following a decline in 2015, the share of deposit money bank (DMB) credit to agriculture, excluding cocoa, recorded an improvement in 2016, though it still ranks low in the priority areas of lending. This trend continued to pose a significant challenge to the long-term national development objective of attracting private capital to the agriculture sector. It also reduces the opportunities for increased investment in agricultural modernisation, including infrastructure. Although the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (Amendment) Act, 2011 (Act 823) was passed by Parliament to create the opportunity for financial resources to be channelled to the agricultural sector on a long-term basis, this has not had a significant impact on access to long-term financing for the sector. It is therefore recommended that aggressive interventions be introduced to permanently address this structural problem relating to long-term financing of agriculture. The proposal made in the 2015 APR to initiate a national dialogue aimed at identifying an appropriate framework for long-term financing of agriculture and aquaculture, with particular attention to smallholder farmers, for policy action is still relevant.

Promote Selected Crop Development

Similar to 2015 all selected staple crops recorded improvements in yields in 2016. Consequently, all selected staple crops recorded increases in total output. The average yield of all staple crops increased for the second consecutive year after stagnation in 2014, while total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased marginally. It is therefore recommended that the interventions implemented to sustain the progress be deepened. Meanwhile, Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals. Cassava, yam and plantain recorded the

largest improvements in surplus, while the deficit in rice demand narrowed marginally. For the third consecutive year, the deficit in millet demand widened. It is therefore recommended that the underlying causes of the persistent deficit recorded in millet be investigated for immediate response.

Although the total volume of cocoa beans declared purchased increased in 2016 compared with a decline in 2015, it fell short of the target set for 2016. Following an increase in 2015 in the proportion of actual cocoa production processed locally, an assessment in 2016 showed a decline, with installed domestic cocoa processing capacity still under-utilised. The objective of processing 60% of domestic cocoa production remains unattainable. The recommendation in the 2015 APR for a study to be undertaken on the underlying causes of the trend with a view to introducing the necessary measures to accelerate the pace of interventions towards the attainment of this medium-term objective is still relevant.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The slowdown in the rate of growth in the production of the various species of livestock recorded in 2015 was reversed in 2016, while total imports of meat and other livestock products declined compared to marginal increase recorded in 2015. To sustain the positive trend, the implementation of the major interventions to promote livestock production, including breed improvement, improved husbandry practices and the “credit in kind” programme, as well as training for both farmers and extension staff for better service delivery programme, should be strengthened.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

For the second consecutive year, total domestic fish production increased, though it fell short of the target for 2016. The major sources of improvement remained marine fisheries and aquaculture production. Over a quarter of the nation’s fish consumption is through imports. To significantly enhance domestic fish production, the recommendation in the 2015 report to strengthen the implementation of the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan should be given the needed attention.

Improved Institutional Coordination

Out of the 8,211 activities approved for implementation in 2016, a total of 5,210 were implemented and completed as scheduled, giving an implementation efficiency rate of 63%, compared with 55% in 2015 and the target of 80% set for 2016. Following the peak in 2011, implementation ratio in the sector declined to the lowest in 2015 and was reversed in 2016. The decline has arisen primarily out of non-release and late release of funds for planned activities, as well as the rising cost of goods and services, which often reduces the number of activities that can be financed. The implementation of the PFM Act 2016 (Act 921) and the budgetary reforms introduced under GIFMIS by the Ministry of Finance will help address some of these structural problems characterising implementation of programmes in most MDAs. The exercise of strong oversight by Parliament, especially the Select Committee on Agriculture and Government Assurance Committee, will in turn serve as a useful instrument of accountability and programme implementation.

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

The mineral sub-sector recorded a turnaround in 2016 following a generally unfavourable outcome in 2014 and 2015 largely on the account of the downturn in global prices, especially of gold. All the major minerals, except diamonds, recorded significant production gains, which led to a 30.3% increase in total minerals fiscal revenue mobilised by the GRA, a 13.4% increase in royalties and a 52.3% in total value of mineral exports. Overall investment in the sub-sector in 2016 improved with estimated foreign direct investment increasing by 50.6%. These positive trends notwithstanding, the proportion of mineral revenues repatriated into the economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks declined. This is indicative of some vulnerability in the sector and of the need to diversify from the export of raw minerals into value-added products. So far, the effort to add value to mineral resources has not received the much-needed attention and the need to prioritise this issue for urgent action cannot be overemphasised.

Another negative situation in the sector is the menace of illegal mining (*galamsey*) which constitutes a major drawback on the development of the sector. Current efforts to address the issue effectively remain inadequate. As indicated in previous APRs, the framework for managing artisanal and small-scale mining, especially *galamsey*, remains relatively weak; inter-agency collaboration on issues involving environmental management in the mining industry remain weak; and community participation in the management of mineral resources is limited. It is therefore important that urgent and innovative actions are taken to address these issues on a sustainable basis.

Biodiversity

Although data on the rate of loss of biodiversity are still not available, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016 indicated that there is pressure on Ghana's forests, stemming from various aspects of land use. To ensure comprehensive reporting on progress in reversing the loss of biodiversity, the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the Forestry Commission (FC) should institute effective reporting mechanisms that will ensure that data are made available in a regular manner. In addition, the capacity of MESTI and the FC should be strengthened to coordinate effectively the implementation of and reporting on the NBSAP across all sectors and in all ecological zones.

Protected Areas

Available data show that 31% of all areas within forest reserves were degraded in 2016, compared to 32% in 2013. Overall, the level of illegal activities in forest reserves and protected areas continued to increase annually, with number of illegalities estimated to have increased by 6% in 2016 compared with 2.5% in 2015. These illegalities include farming, canoe/mortar carving; harvesting of natural forest and plantation timber; forest fires; mining and sand winning; chain sawing; squatting; charcoal production; and harvesting of firewood. The major challenges for maintaining protected areas identified in previous reports, including inadequate protected area staff; lack of logistics; and the relatively weak sanctions regime, have still not received the necessary attention. The capacity of the protected area staff should be strengthened, in addition to ensuring that the sanctions regime for offenders of protected area laws and regulations is strengthened to serve as deterrent.

Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Estimates show that less than 20% of forest reserve areas have acceptable levels of integrity, however their survival are at risk from continued illegal logging and agricultural clearing. A number of interventions continued to be implemented to improve forest cover, with marginal improvement in forest cover, however, overall quality has declined. Resource constraints continued to affect the smooth implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2016-2040, and the challenge of inadequate financial resources for new plantation development reported in 2014 and 2015 persists. To help address this challenge, the FC introduced innovative approaches including creating space for private sector involvement in plantation development. Within the framework of private sector engagement in plantation development, 4,872.64 hectares of degraded forest reserves were established by the private sector, which constitutes about 25% of the planned plantation development. This partnership is therefore required to be strengthened and an appropriate environment created for private resources and expertise to be harnessed for plantation development. Meanwhile, the total mining area under rehabilitation continued to increase and exceeded its target. The interventions implemented to achieve this result should continue to be deepened and sustained.

Efforts continued to be made in 2016 to improve land administration and management with the implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP-II), which is aimed at consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. The one-stop-shop land service delivery units in Bolgatanga, Tamale, Sekondi, Koforidua and Accra continued to operate effectively and have significantly reduced the backlog of land title applications. The average time taken to acquire a land title certificate reduced by about 68%, while that for deeds registration reduced by 69%. These efforts should be sustained to address permanently persistent land administration problems such as legal and institutional weaknesses; countless procedures; unregulated systems; and indeterminate traditional land boundaries.

Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

Marine ecosystems and the coastal zone in Ghana continued to be affected by coastal erosion; fisheries degradation; wetland and mangrove degradation; industrial water pollution; and poor domestic sanitation. The economic activities, life, and property of coastal communities continued to be endangered by tidal waves, resulting in serious sea erosion. The interventions initiated in 2011 to restore the economic and social life of communities in affected areas continued in 2016, including construction of control structures and construction of landing beaches. So far, two of the projects were completed, five of them were over 70% complete, and the remaining five were about 50% complete. Although considerable progress was recorded in these projects to bring some relief to the affected communities, an increasing number of communities are also coming under the threat of erosion caused by rising sea levels. It is therefore important that the development of a long-term national strategy for coastal protection, proposed in the 2015 APR, should be given the necessary and prompt attention.

According to the 2016 Ghana State of the Environment report, lagoons and estuaries in the country are severe polluted from heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds, with Korle Lagoon in Accra cited as one of the most polluted water bodies. The interventions and institutional arrangement in place have so far not been effective in arresting and reversing the situation. It is therefore recommended that MESTI should institute effective mechanisms for preventing lagoon and estuary pollution. Current policies and programmes should be reviewed to assess their effectiveness in addressing the current situation.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Comprehensive data on degraded wetland and mangrove areas continued to be unavailable, however information from the 2016 State of Ghana's Environment Report shows that nearly all wetlands in Ghana are under threat, leading to loss of international status of some wetlands and drastic declines in lagoon fisheries in terms of species diversity and productivity. Meanwhile, the quality of groundwater resources in Ghana continued to be within standards for abstraction and use, although quality has shown some decline, mainly as a result of discharge of untreated waste materials into water bodies, farming along water systems and *galamsey*. Urgent action is therefore required by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, MESTI, and the Ministry of Water and Sanitation to reverse the declining trends in wetlands and surface water quality.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

Comprehensive data on the national capacity for effective solid waste disposal remain unavailable, however information from the 2016 State of Ghana's Environment Report shows an increasing trend in generation of solid waste, however, the national capacity for proper solid disposal remains weak. Several unengineered disposal sites continue to emerge, with some of them leaking leachate into water resources and the general surroundings, resulting in health and environmental problems. The initiative developed in 2015 to prepare a framework for attracting new investment in infrastructure for waste management through public-private partnerships (PPPs) has so far not received the necessary attention. With the establishment of the new Ministry of Water and Sanitation, it is hoped that the necessary attention will be paid to this initiative.

Meanwhile, analysis of the air quality along 14 selected air quality monitoring stations along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route, some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra indicated continued high levels of pollution. Though air quality guidelines have been developed, enforcement remains weak. The initiative by the EPA to convert the air quality guidelines into standards for ease of enforcement has so far not received the desired attention and the proposal under the National Environmental Policy (2014) to develop a comprehensive National Air Quality Policy to provide framework for coordinating activities related to air quality is yet to fully materialise. It is therefore recommended that urgent attention be paid to these initiatives to ensure deaths from exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollution are significantly reduced.

Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

The gains recorded in timber production under the policy objective of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, continued to be sustained in 2016. The amount of royalties paid to resource owners continued to improve, while the revenue sharing arrangement agreed with resource owners continued to be enforced. However, community involvement in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes remained low. For the third consecutive year, no community was engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 2016 under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme because of lack of funds to undertake the activity even though the FC had plans for such activities in 120 off-reserve communities and 120 on-reserve communities. The recommendation in the 2015 APR to review the programme by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources with a view to restructuring it has not received the necessary attention.

Climate Variability and Change

Efforts continued to be made to mainstream climate change interventions into the planning processes at national, regional and district levels. The government continued to show its commitment to the climate change agenda by signing on for the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Accession Programme to ensure the country in the event of drought or flood as part of measures towards combating climate change, while MDAs and MMDAs continued to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy into their respective strategies. Also, a national REDD+ strategy (2016-2035) was launched for implementation in 2016. However, the current challenge is the weak monitoring framework and inadequate data on key climate change indicators for tracking progress. The recommendation made on this issue in the 2015 report should therefore be given the appropriate attention.

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 bushfires, drought, conflicts and floods. In addition, capacity and resource challenges persist for the key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of these shocks, with negative consequences on the implementation of programmes. In response to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted by UN member states on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference, NDPC initiated a national dialogue on disaster risk reduction, as part of the development of a long-term national development plan. The disaster management strategies developed under the plan are expected to outline the long-term interventions aimed at strategically positioning the key national institutions responsible for preventing and mitigating the impact of disasters, building resilient communities and developing the relevant early-warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments systems.

CHAPTER FIVE

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The production of oil and gas in commercial quantities has provided Ghana the opportunity to accelerate economic growth and development. The main objective under the GSGDA II in this regard, was to ensure that the oil and gas industry is integrated to 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 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 2016

To assess progress towards the attainment of the policy objectives in this thematic area, the following section analyses the performance of specific indicators as well as the key policy measures and strategies implemented.

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

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

Oil Development and Production

Since Jubilee was discovered in 2007, there have been 25 additional discoveries that are at various stages of re-evaluation, appraisal and development by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and its partners. In 2016, three new operators (Springfield, Swiss African and ENI Ghana) were licenced to carry out exploration activities, bringing the number of operators to 13. However, the Ebony, Akasa I and Dzata I fields were relinquished. The Sankofa-Gye Nyame (SGN) project, which commenced in 2015, was 63% complete in 2016. Physical completion of the SGN FPSO was 94.8% complete and work on the subsea production system was 85.6% complete.

Table 5.1: Status of Oil and Gas Discoveries made since Jubilee, 2007

Block/Operator	Hydrocarbon Type	Status
1. GNPC		
- <i>Ebony</i>	<i>Condensate/Gas</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
2. DWT/TULLOW OIL		
- <i>Tweneboa-1</i>	<i>Gas Condensate</i>	<i>Development</i>
- <i>Tweneboa-2</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Development</i>
- <i>Owo/Enyenra-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Production</i>
- <i>Ntomme</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Production</i>
- <i>Wawa</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
3. WCTP/KOSMOS ENERGY		
- <i>Odum-1</i>	<i>Heavy Oil</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
- <i>Teak-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Teak-2</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Banda-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
- <i>Mahogany Deep</i>	<i>Light Oil</i>	<i>PoD</i>
- <i>Akasa-1</i>	<i>Light Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Development on hold</i>
4. OCTP/ENI		
- <i>Sankofa-1</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Development</i>
- <i>Gye Nyame-1</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Development</i>
- <i>Sankofa East</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Production</i>
5. DWTCTP/HESS		
- <i>Paradise-1</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Hickory North</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Almond</i>	<i>Oil & Condensate</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Beech</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Pecan</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>PN-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
- <i>Cob</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
6. DWCTP/LUKOIL		
- <i>Dzata-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
7. EXPANDED SHALLOW WATER TANO		
- <i>North and South Tano</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Re-evaluation</i>
- <i>West Tano</i>	<i>Heavy Oil</i>	<i>Re-evaluation</i>

Source: 2016 Annual Petroleum Funds Report, GNPC

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee field in 2016 was 26,981,640 barrels, a 27.9% decline from the production of 37,411,661 barrels in 2015 (Table 5.2). The decline was largely due to technical challenges associated with the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah which experienced turret-bearing failure. Total production from the TEN field, which commenced in August 2016, was 5,316,140 barrels. The production was limited to 10 wells due to the ITLOS moratorium on the drilling of new wells. The Saltpond Field (SOPCL), which produced 49,353 barrels in 2015, was shut down and the field earmarked for decommissioning. The average Jubilee crude oil price for 2016 was US\$46.07 per barrel, compared with average price of US\$55.33 per barrel in 2015 and the revised benchmark revenue price of US\$45.35 per barrel.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

The share of the petroleum in overall GDP is used as proxy for measuring the contribution of the oil and gas sub-sector to the overall economy. The total value of the petroleum sub-sector in real terms was estimated at Gh¢1,724.917 million in 2016, compared with Gh¢2,076.644 million in 2015. This

represents 16.9% decline on account of 16.7% decline global crude oil price. However, the relative share of oil and gas in GDP increased marginally to 6.3% but fell short of the target of 9.7% set for 2016 under the GSGDA II.

Table 5. 2: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector	US\$1.63 billion	US\$2.469 billion	US\$3.3 billion	NA	Lack of data
2. Number 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)	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	Estimates Jubilee Oil: 38.9 mmbbls Jubilee Gas:48.6 bcf TEN Oil: 10.6 mmbbls TEN Gas: 5.1 bcf SOPCL: 65,700 bbls Total Oil: 49.5 mmbbls Total Gas: 53.7 bcf Gas Export: 32.94 bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 26.98 mmbbls Jubilee Gas: 38.42 bcf TEN Oil: 5.32 mmbbls TEN Gas: 6.53 mmbbls SOPCL: 0 Total Oil: 32.30 mmbbls Total Gas: 44.96 bcf Gas Export: 21.58 bcf (Jubilee Field only)	Steady progress
3. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP	6.3%	6.1%	9.67%	6.26%	Steady progress
4. Percentage of oil and gas processed within country: - Percentage used in power generation - Percentage of crude oil refined locally - Others (incl. fertiliser and petrochemicals industry)	0%	100% 0% 0%	90% 0% 0%	56.2% (Jubilee only) 0% 0%	Slow progress

Source: Ministry of Energy/Petroleum Commission/GNPC, 2016

Gas and Oil Processing and Utilisation

A key objective of GSGDA II is to prioritise oil and gas production for domestic utilisation, including electricity generation and domestic industrial value creation. Total natural gas produced in 2016 amounted to 38.42 bcf, of which 56% was exported to the Gas Processing Plant (GPP) at Atuabo and the remainder partly re-injected to maintain reservoir pressure as well as utilised in the FPSO for power generation. TEN produced 6.53 bcf of gas, of which 367 mmcf was re-injected. The remaining gas was used for power generation in the FPSO and the rest flared due to the unavailability of the gas export system.

Regulations

As part of the effort to ensure greater transparency and prudent management of Ghana's oil and gas resources, Parliament passed the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919) to replace the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) PNDC Law, 1984, Act 84. Furthermore, the draft Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Health, Safety and Environmental Regulations and the draft Data Management Regulation were completed and submitted to the Attorney General.

The Petroleum Commission, in collaboration with representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum, GNPC and the Ghana Standards Authority, drafted the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Measurement Regulations, 2016 and the corresponding guidelines to ensure that accurate measurements form the

basis for determining revenue accruing to Ghana from the production of petroleum. The Regulations became effective in November 2016.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote the oil and gas industry in 2016 were as follows:

- Cabinet approved the Gas Master Plan (GMP) that addresses infrastructure requirements, funding and institutional mandates for gas sector agencies and gas pricing policy;
- Cabinet approved the reverse flow to facilitate the interconnection of the Ghana Transmission System with the West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP) to enable the flow of excess indigenous gas from Takoradi to Tema;
- The Single Point Mooring (SPM) and Conventional Buoy Mooring (CBM) facility constructed on build, operate and transfer (BOT) arrangements was handed over to the government at the expiration of the 10-year concession;
- Under the Rural Liquefied Petroleum Gas (RLPG) Promotion Programme, 53,000 cylinders with stoves and related accessories were distributed to 43 constituencies and institutions;
- The Ghana National Gas Company completed the extension of its pipeline to the battery limit of the West Africa Gas Pipeline Company (WAPCo) Regulatory and Metering Station at Aboadze;
- The Energy Commission (EC) and the Ghana Alliance for Clean Cooking (GHACCO) launched an awareness campaign on improved stoves for households and agro-processing;
- To support sustainable energy for cooking and productive use, the Energizing Development Programme was implemented; and
- GNPC continued the exploration of the Volta Basin.

5.2.2 Local Content Development and Employment Creation

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

A total of 440 registration applications were received from both foreign and indigenous local companies seeking to undertake upstream petroleum business in Ghana. However, only 422 permits were issued for operation by these companies, consisting of 220 initial permits and 202 renewals. This represents an increase of 4.7% over the number of permits issued in 2015. A total of 11,332 Ghanaians were estimated to have been employed by the 32 major oil companies in Ghana, of whom 10% were in management positions, 20% in technical positions and 70% in other positions (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.1).

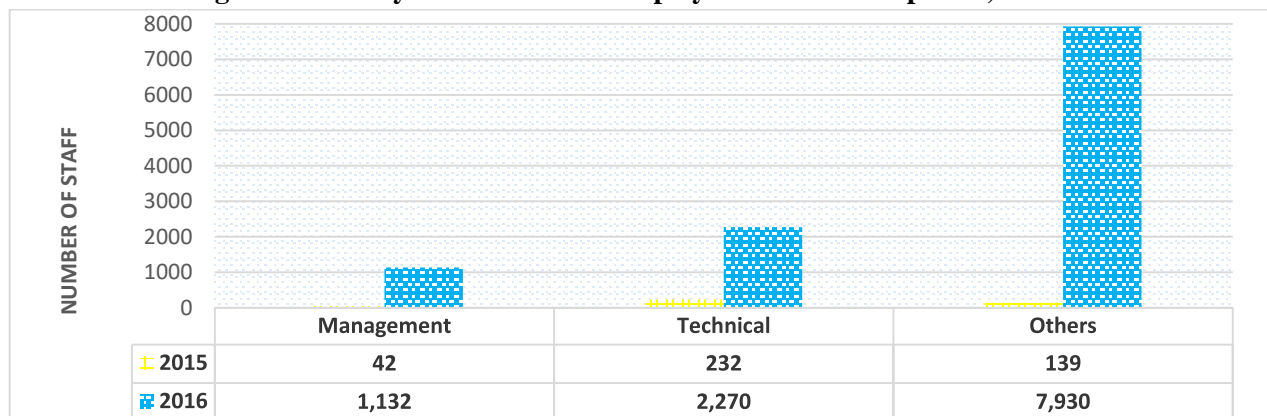
This constitutes an improvement over the 2015 situation where 10% were in management positions, 56% in technical positions and 34% in other positions. The proportion of Ghanaians employed in the sector in 2016 constituted 93% compared with 72.1% in 2015.

Table 5.3: Local Content Development and Employment Creation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to companies	NA	38.6% of 2,202 (851 contracts) (10 companies only)	NA	31.9% of 1152 (368 contracts)	Slow progress
2. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	NA	22% of \$1.66 billion (USD\$364,903,233.46) (10 companies only)	NA	13.5% of \$671,422,232.15	Slow progress
3. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	NA	72.1% (413 persons)	NA	93% (11,332)	Significant progress
4. Number of Ghanaians in: - Management - Technical - Other positions	NA NA NA	42 232 139	30% 20% 80% (As per first schedule of L.I 2204)	1,132 (10%) 2,270 (20%) 7,930 (70%)	Significant progress

Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2016

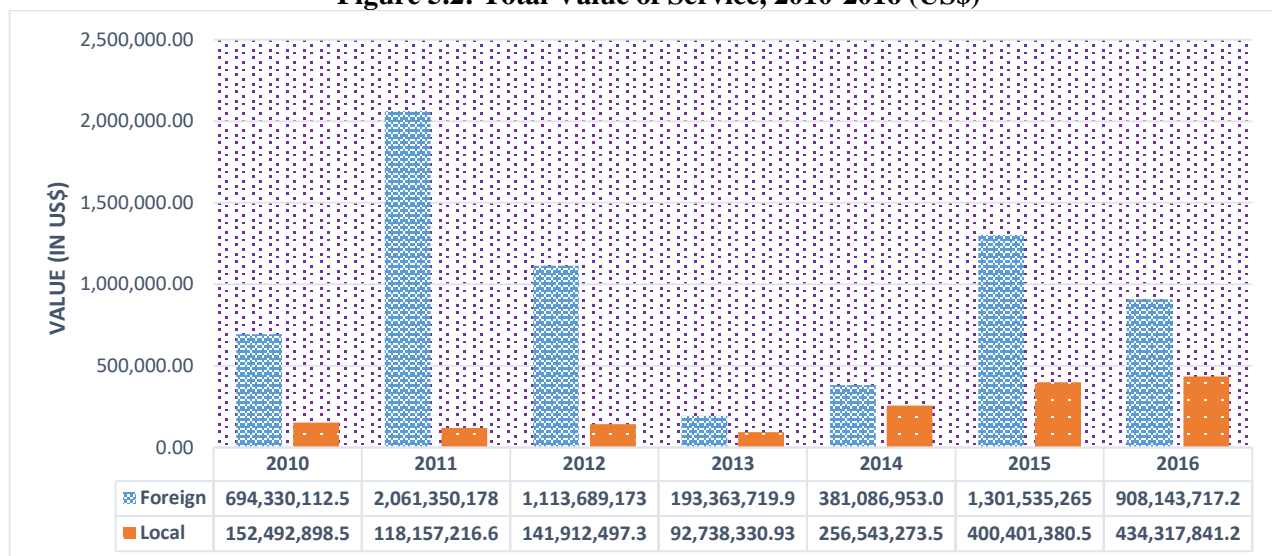
Figure 5.1: Analysis of Ghanaian Employment in 32 Companies, 2015-2016



Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2016

On the other hand, the total number of purchase orders (POs) and contracts issued in 2016 were valued at US\$1,342.462 million, of which US\$434.318 million was awarded to Ghanaian companies, representing 32.4%. This represents improvement over 2015 when Ghanaian companies executed 22% of the total value of contracts.

Figure 5.2: Total Value of Service, 2010-2016 (US\$)



Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented in 2016 to promote local content included the following:

- As part of the implementation of the Petroleum Local Content and Local Participation Regulations, 2013 (LI 2204), the industry registered an increase in capital investments, local sourcing and subcontracting;
- The Petroleum Commission received and reviewed 94 local content and procurement plans and reports to assess their level of compliance;
- To promote local content development, the Petroleum Commission organised a Local Content Conference to provide a platform to share upcoming opportunities among industry players and update registered companies on activities within the industry;
- In line with supporting institutions to train students interested in working in the upstream industry and provide information on career opportunities in the industry; the Petroleum Commission participated in a number of career fairs; and
- The Petroleum Commission, under its Ghana Upstream Sector Internship Programme (GUSIP) involved 600 shortlisted candidates in examinations in six areas, namely Geoscience; Health, Safety and Environment (HSE); Computer/IT; Business Projects and Contract Management; Engineering - BSc/MSc; and Engineering - HND/Technician.

5.2.3 Protecting the Environment

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

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

Status of Selected Indicator:

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) conducts an Environmental Assessment (EA) of all companies and also inspects all companies to ascertain whether they are complying with the conditions under their Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permits. In 2016, the result of the audit showed that all companies complied (Table 5.4). The EPA issued 23 environmental permits to regulate activities in the oil and gas sector. One permit was for production and operations, four permits for seismic activities, one permit for drilling wells and 17 permits for oil and gas service companies (OGSC).

Table 5.4 Protecting the Environment

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Percentage of companies complying with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	NA	95%(One firm not compliant in two conditions after the Jubilee Field audit)	100% (new companies to comply)	100% compliance	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/EPA, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to protect the environment in 2016 included the following:

- As part of measures to protect marine resources, Parliament passed the Maritime Pollution Act 2016, Act 932;
- An MoU on National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) was signed by some stakeholders, and working groups formed and inaugurated. The terms of reference (ToR) for each of the working groups has been developed;
- To ensure environmental compliance, the EPA issued 2,555 permits to various sectors including five permits to ENI and one to Tullow Ghana for oil and gas exploration; and
- As part of the process of conducting Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) on the Voltaian Basin for oil and gas exploration, a stakeholder’s workshop was organised, leading to the production of a scoping report for SEA of the Onshore Voltaian Basin.

5.2.4 Revenue Management and Transparency

A major objective in the GSGDA II in this policy 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:

- Percentage compliance with the provisions of 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, made six oil liftings in 2016 (Table 5.5). This resulted in 4,824,417 barrels of crude oil and total receipts of US\$207.788 million. The lower oil revenues were due in part to the drop in crude oil prices, decline in Jubilee output, and lower than anticipated TEN production. Royalties, corporate taxes, carried and participating interest, Petroleum Holding Fund (PHF) income and rentals raised GOG receipts to US\$247.175 million compared with US\$395.7 million in 2015. About 35.8% of the receipts were transferred to GNPC for its operations compared with 32% in 2015, while the remainder was allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management (PRM) Act, 2011 (Act 815). During the 2016 fiscal year, 70% of GOG net receipts were allocated to ABFA (US\$98.38 million), with US\$29.5 million allocated to the Stabilisation Fund and US\$12.65 million allocated to the Heritage Fund. Though there was a budget shortfall in 2016, no withdrawals were made from the Stabilisation Fund to cushion the deficit.

Table 5.5: GOG Crude Oil Lifting and Sources of Petroleum Receipts by End-December 2016

Item	Qtr1 (liftings)	Qtr2 (liftings)	Qtr3 (liftings)	Qtr4 (liftings)	Total
Total Volume of Lift (in Barrels)					
o/w GOG/GNPC (in Barrels)	1,896,098	995,152	983,847	949,320	4,824,417
o/w Partners (in Barrels)					
Date of GNPC Lift (in d/m/yy)	30 th Lift: 8-Dec-15 31 st Lift: 2-Feb-16	32 nd Lift: 14-May-16	33 rd Lift: 10-Aug-16	34 th Lift: 23-Oct-16	
Selling Price Per Barrel (in US\$)	37.692 32.164	48.408	47.250	49.404	
Transfer to GNPC (in US\$)	22,769,032.85	24,145,013.22	26,922,105.64	14,660,940.31	88,497,092.02
o/w Equity Financing Cost (in US\$)	12,046,356.39	15,543,329.62	24,084,086.71	6,440,281.34	58,114,054.06
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (US\$)	10,722,676.46	5,765,342.15	2,838,018.93	8,220,658.97	27,546,696.51
o/w Gas Net Carried and Participation Interest (in US\$)	-	2,836,341.45	-	-	2,836,341.45

Item	Qtr1 (liftings)	Qtr2 (liftings)	Qtr3 (liftings)	Qtr4 (liftings)	Total
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting (in US\$)	66,227,292.38	48,173,318.02	46,486,770.75	46,900,205.28	207,787,586.43
o/w Royalties from Jubilee (in US\$)	18,438,681.11	13,412,181.25	12,942,620.95	13,057,727.38	57,851,210.69
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (in US\$)	47,788,611.27	34,761,136.77	33,544,149.80	33,842,477.90	149,936,375.74
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts (in US\$)	11,706,638.79	291,549.19	24,079.01	27,365,540.84	39,387,807.83
o/w Corporate Income Taxes (in US\$)	2,027,780.00	204,770.00	-	27,314,273.00	29,546,823
o/w Surface Rentals (in US\$)	356,844.24	78,250.00	-	29,935.50	465,029.74
PHF Income	19,208.20	8,529.19	24,079.01	21,332.34	73,148.74
Gas Royalties	379,554.50	-	-	-	379,554.50
Gas Carried and Participating Interest	8,923,251.85	-	-	-	8,923,251.85
Total GOG Net Receipts(in US\$)	77,933,931.17	48,464,867.21	46,510,849.76	74,265,746.12	247,175,394.26

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2016

Table 5.6: Distribution of Oil Receipts to Allowable Sources in 2016

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	Qtr1 (30 th & 31 st Lift)	Qtr2 (32 nd Lift)	Qtr3 (33 rd Lift)	Qtr4 (34 th Lift)	Total
Transfer to GNPC	22,769,032.85	24,145,013.22	26,922,105.64	14,660,940.31	88,497,092.02
o/w Equity Financing Cost	12,046,356.39	15,543,329.62	24,084,086.71	6,440,281.34	58,114,054.06
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	10,722,676.46	5,765,342.15	2,838,018.93	8,220,658.97	27,546,696.51
o/w Gas Net Carried and Participation Interest (in US\$)	-	2,836,341.45	-	-	2,836,341.45
Transfer to ABFA & GPFs	64,379,455.15	24,319,854	19,588,744.13	32,248,254.98	140,536,308.25
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	45,065,618.61	17,023,897.80	13,712,120.89	22,573,778.49	98,375,415.77
o/w Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	7,886,483.26	2,979,182.11	2,399,621.15	3,950,411.24	17,215,697.76
o/w Ghana Petroleum Funds	19,313,836.54	7,295,956.20	5,876,623.24	9,674,476.49	42,160,892.47
o/w Stabilization Fund	13,519,685.58	5,107,169.34	4,113,636.27	6,772,133.55	29,512,624.73
o/w Heritage Fund	5,794,150.97	2,188,786.86	1,762,986.97	2,902,342.95	12,648,267.74
Total Payment	87,148,488	48,464,867.21	46,510,849.76	46,909,195.29	229,033,400.27

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2016

Allocation of ABFA to Four Priority Areas

Out of the Annual Budget Funding Amount of US\$98.38 million, 64% was allocated to road and other infrastructure development; 8.9% to agricultural modernisation; 26.7% to capacity building (including oil and gas); while 0.3% was transferred to Public Interest Accountability Committee (PIAC). In contrast to 2015, no ABFA was allocated to amortisation of loans in 2016, while for the first time allocation was made to PIAC for its operation. Also significant allocation was made to road infrastructure, which increased from 43% in 2015 to 64.1% in 2016 (Table 5.7).

In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) all petroleum receipts for the 2016 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, 2012-2016

Item	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Expenditure GH¢ (mn)	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢ (mn)	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢ (mn)	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢ (mn)	% of Total	Expenditure GH¢ (mn)	% of Total
1. Expenditure and Amortisation of Loans for Oil and Gas	100.0	19.3	137.92	25.4	163.0	30.0	439.23	39.1	-	-
2. Road Infrastructure	232.4	45.0	372.0	68.4	215.7	39.0	483.35	43	199.45	64.1
3. Agricultural Modernisation	72.7		13.60	2.5	170.6	31.0	59.54	5.3	27.67	8.9
4. Capacity Building (including Oil and Gas)		21.7	20.18	3.7	-	-	142.10	12.6	83.04	26.7
5. Transfer to PIAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.3
Total	516.8	100	543.7	100	549.4	100	1,124.20	100	311.12	100

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2016

Table 5.8: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards target
1. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	Local Content Legislation (L.I 2204) was approved in November	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Target achieved
2. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	NA	60% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 70% of \$140.5 Stabilisation Fund - 21% Heritage Fund – 9%	Target achieved

Source: MOF, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure prudent management and utilisation of petroleum revenues, the following specific interventions were pursued in 2016:

- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) finalised the PRMA Regulations and submitted them to Attorney-General's Department for drafting; and
- MOF published the 2016 Annual Petroleum Report and submitted it to Parliament as required by the PRMA Act.
- PIAC organised its 9th and 10th regional public fora in the Upper East and Upper West Regions to educate people on its work;
- PIAC carried out physical monitoring of ABFA funded projects in selected districts in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions in collaboration with representatives of the Institute of Financial and Economic Journalists (IFEJ); and
- PIAC held interactive meeting with Finance Committee of Parliament and the Public Account Committee to discuss findings of the 2014 PIAC's report.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as above average, as 63.6% of the 11 indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 9.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 27.3% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a more favourable situation than in 2015 when only about 45.5% of the indicators monitored achieved their target, or reflected significant/steady progress.

The following recommendations are made for the necessary action:

1. Significant volumes of raw gas produced from the TEN Field was flared in 2016, while there is urgent need for lean gas and other derivatives on shore. According to the 2016 PIAC's report about 71% of the gas produced in 2016 was flared. To avert future occurrences and create opportunity for additional revenue; whiles minimising the adverse environmental effects associated with the flaring of gas, it is recommended that the construction of the 30 kilometre 12-inch bi-directional gas import/export subsea pipeline is fast-tracked;
2. The Ministry of Petroleum should expand its efforts 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;
3. The Ministry of Petroleum and the Petroleum Commission (PC) should continue engaging local industry in dialogue and initiating capacity-building initiatives that will ensure greater preparedness of local industry for the requirements of the oil and gas sector;
4. The government should support the PC to develop a comprehensive monitoring and database system for assessing the compliance of international oil exploration and production companies and their sub-contractors with the local content provisions;
5. The PC should continue to monitor and investigate the local content of firms in the sector;
6. The PC should study the oil and gas value chain and come out with areas of contracts that can be unbundled and reserved for indigenous Ghanaian companies only;
7. The PC should institute penalties for companies that do not comply in terms of the submission of Local Content Plans, while at the same time continuing to educate the companies on how to complete the Plan templates;
8. The draft Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Health, Safety and Environment Regulations which were submitted to the Attorney-General's Department in 2016 should be submitted to Parliament and passed into law;
9. The Data Management Regulations which were forwarded to the Ministry of Petroleum by the PC for onward submission to the Attorney-General's Department should be processed and submitted to Parliament; and
10. The Ministry of Energy, in collaboration with the relevant sector agencies, should develop an effective mechanism for ensuring that data on all the agreed indicators are made available for future assessment of progress of implementation of key interventions in the oil and gas development thematic area.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

GSGDA II recognises the important role that efficient infrastructure and quality human settlements play in bringing about accelerated socio-economic development. Although, Ghana has achieved middle income status, its infrastructure and human settlements are not commensurate with its status. The GSGDA II therefore outlines policy interventions in the following key areas to bring about accelerated infrastructure and human settlements development:

- Transport infrastructure including road, railways, air transport and water;
- Science, technology and innovation to support productivity and development;
- Information and communications 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, RAILWAYS, WATER AND AIR

Ghana's central location in the West African sub-region serves as an important basis for the development of transport hub for regional and international trade and commerce. To take advantage of this potential, the policies and programmes implemented in 2016 were aimed at: 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; establishing Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region; creating an appropriate environment for private sector participation in the delivery of transport infrastructure; developing 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:

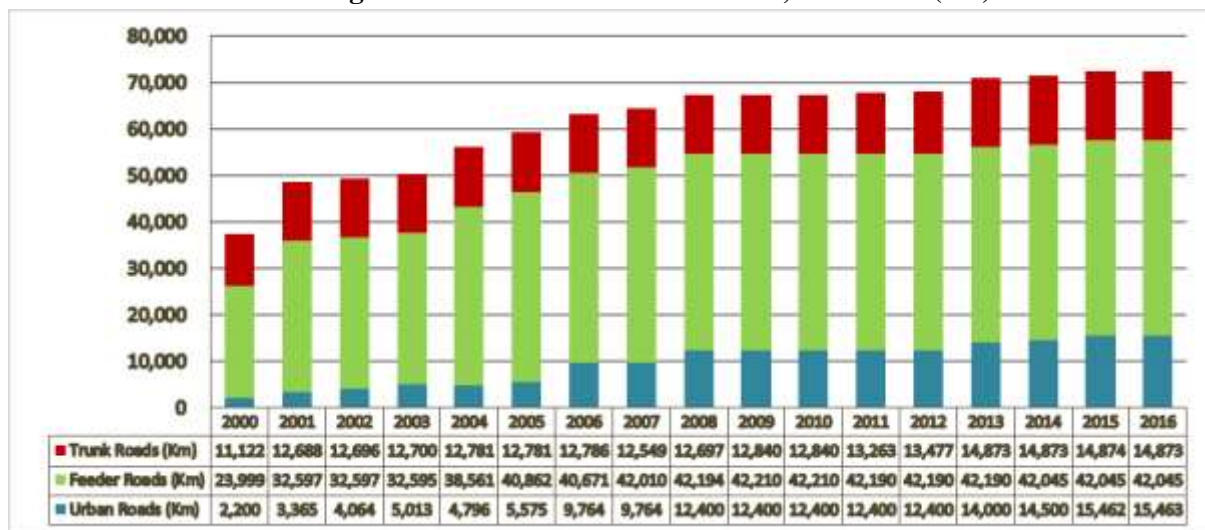
To monitor progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Volume of goods passing 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 rails;
- Maritime traffic; and
- Percentage change in turn-around time of vessels

6.2.1 Road Transport

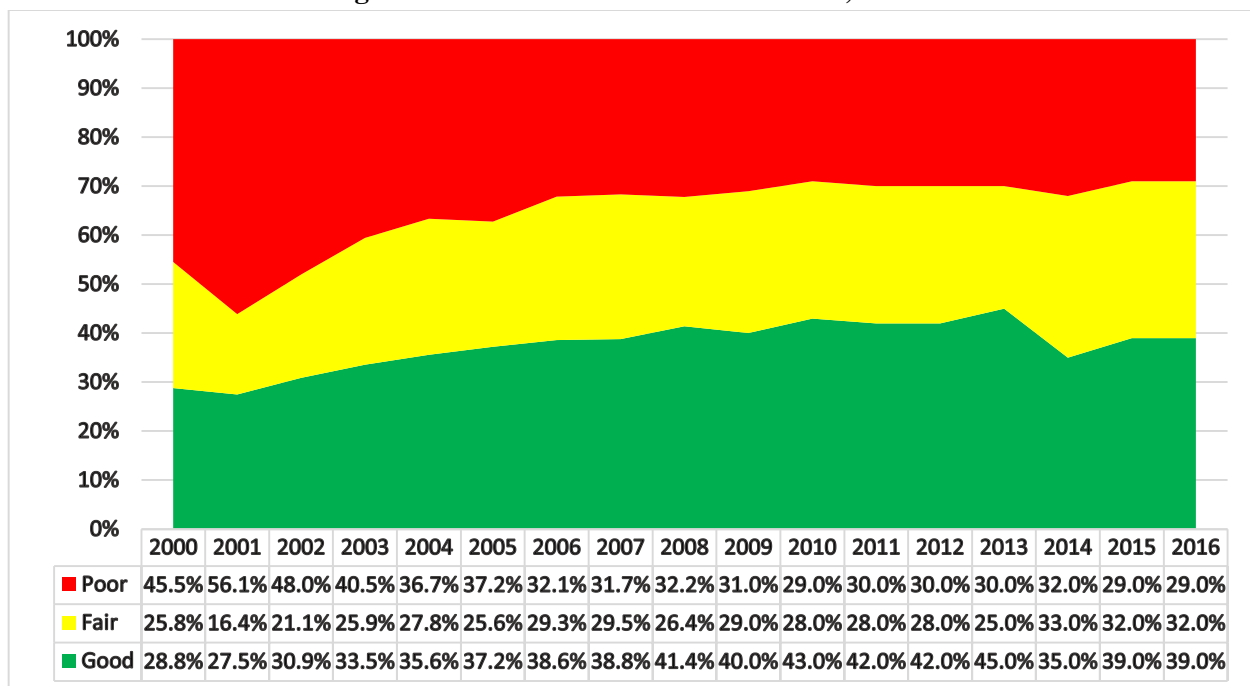
Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network of roads in 2016 was estimated at 72,381 km. Feeder roads constituted 58.1% of national roads, trunk roads 20.5% and urban roads 21.4% (Figure 6.1). The national road condition report indicated a road condition mix of 39% in good condition, 32% fair and 29% poor (Figure 6.2). This shows no improvement from 2015. The proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated increased from 52% in 2015 to 57% in 2016; but this was below the target of 60% set for 2016. The improvement in rehabilitation was mainly attributed to an increase in funding from the Ghana Road Fund for maintenance activity. In 2016, routine maintenance activities were undertaken on 10,723.49 km of the trunk road network; 16,183 km on the feeder road network; and 9,384 km on the urban road network.

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size, 2000-2016 (km)



Source: MRH, 2016

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix, 2000-2016



Source: MRH, 2016

Annual road crashes increased from 9,796 in 2015 to 12,510 in 2016, representing a 27.7% increase over the 2015 recorded incidence and 26.4% above the target set. The accident statistics for train derailment and maritime accidents showed an increase of 14.9% and 500% over the 2015 level (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.3).

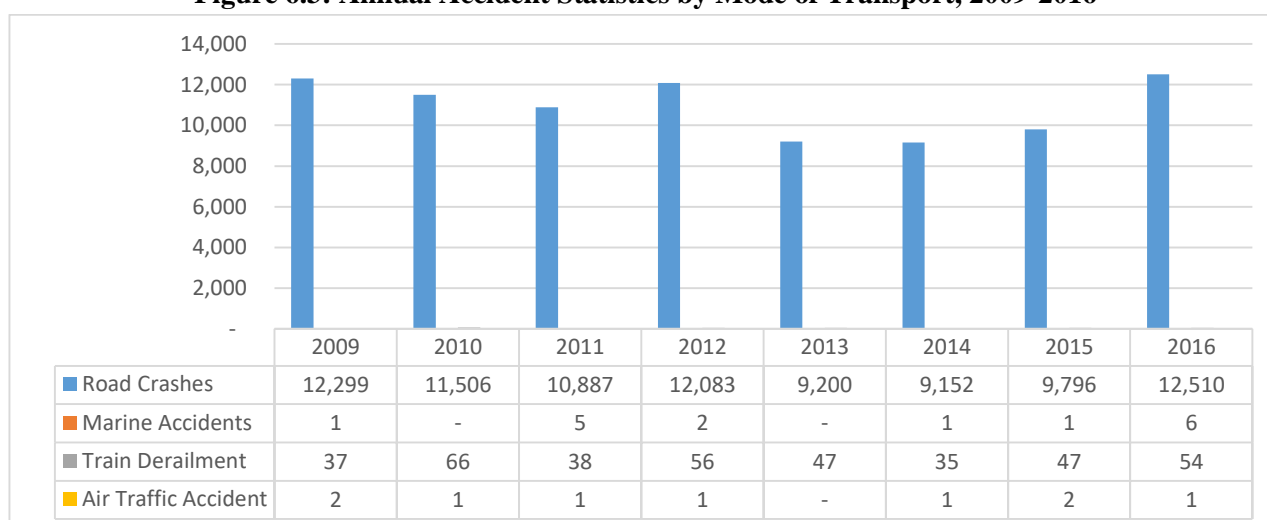
Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport Network

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Total road network size: - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873.70 km 15,461.77 km 42,045.18 km	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,874 km* 15,462 km* 42,045 km*	Target achieved
2. Road condition mix	45% Good 25% Fair 30% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	55% Good 23% Fair 22% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	52%	60%	57%	Target not achieved
4. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	9,200 0 47 0	9,796 1 47 2	9,900 NA NA NA	12,510* 6 54 1	Slow progress

Source: MRH and MOT, 2016

NB: *= Provisional

Figure 6.3: Annual Accident Statistics by Mode of Transport, 2009-2016



Source: MRH and MOT, 2016

6.2.2 Railways

Passenger traffic by rail declined significantly by 38.3% from 14,820,000 passengers-km in 2015 to 9,138,000 passengers-km in 2016. Goods traffic by rail on the other hand increased by 29.7% from 31,187,000 tonnes-km in 2015 to 41,080,000 tonnes-km in 2016.

Table 6.2: Development of Rail Transport

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail: - Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km) - Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	19,470 65,046	14,820 31,187	32,739 99,099	9,138 40,441	Steady progress

Source: MOT, 2016

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Both container and cargo maritime traffic recorded increases in 2016. Container traffic rose from 840,595 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2015 to 942,463 TEUs in 2016, representing an increase of 12.1%, while cargo rose by 15.5% from 16,844,662 tonnes in 2015 to 19,459,834 tonnes in 2016. The turnaround times for vessels worsened slightly for Tema but significantly for Takoradi port. Tema port recorded a 2.95% increase in turnaround time in 2016, while in Takoradi, the turnaround time increased significantly by 30.4% from 60 hrs to 78.25 hrs in 2016. The decline was due to the expansion works underway at the port.

The Volta Lake is the major inland water transport system for goods and people. The Volta Lake Transport Company manages the north-south operations and the cross-lake ferry operations. The passenger traffic for both north-south and cross-lake ferry operations declined from 5,993 in 2015 to 5,054 in 2016 and 549,937 in 2015 to 491,798 in 2016 respectively. The volume of cargo transported through north-south operations and cross-lake ferry operations also declined from 54,824.20 tonnes in 2015 to 44,476.10 tonnes in 2016 and 62,993 tonnes in 2015 to 61,911 tonnes in 2016 respectively

Table 6.3: Development of Marine and Inland Water Transport

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Maritime traffic:					Target not achieved
- Container traffic (TEUs)	894,362	840,595	1,215,000	942,463	
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	17,632,640	16,844,662	20,007,000	19,459,834	
2. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessels:					Slow progress
• Tema	145.69(5.4%)	100.69(2.79%)	110	103.66(2.95%)	
• Takoradi	57.13 (6.6%)	60.57 (2.65%)	35	78.25(29.19%)	
3. North/South Service					Slow progress
- Freight (Tonnes) -	NA	54,824.20	NA	44,476.10	
Passengers	NA	5,993	NA	5,054	
4. Cross-Lake Ferry Service					Slow progress
- Number of Vehicles	NA	62,993*	NA	61,911	
- Passengers	NA	549,937	NA	491,798	

Source: MOT, 2016

6.2.4 Air Transport

Domestic aircraft movement declined from 14,354 in 2015 to 12,102 in 2016, while international aircraft movement experienced a marginal increase from 23,257 in 2015 to 24,252 in 2016. The increase in international aircraft movement was attributable to Arik Air's resumption of flight operations on the Accra-Freetown route, Kenya Airways operating daily flights instead of four flights a week from Accra to Freetown through Monrovia, and Royal Air Maroc introducing a new route from Accra to Monrovia. The decrease in domestic aircraft movement can be attributed to increased VAT, which has been passed onto airfares and the withdrawal of three domestic operators as a result of high operational costs, leaving only two in operation.

Similarly, domestic passenger movements experienced a decline from 525,503 in 2015 to 421,986 in 2016, while international passenger movement increased by 4.7%. The increase can be attributed to more Kenya Airways flights; the introduction of promotional fares by KLM and TAP Portugal; the stability of the exchange rate in the first quarter of 2016; the Episcopal West African Catholic Bishops' Conference held in Accra; intensified marketing by Ethiopian Airlines; and special summer packages by British Airways and Emirates Airlines. Freight movements declined by 7.1% in 2016 due to a drop in non-traditional exports in the European and North American markets as well as a ban on exports of vegetables from Ghana to the European Union (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Development of the Air Transport Sector

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1.Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	162,305	157,003	222,079	213,232	Target not achieved
2.Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers					Slow progress
- Domestic aircraft movement	18,497	14,354	28,454	12,102	
- International aircraft movement	23,437	23,257	21,269	24,252	
- Domestic passenger throughput	778,446	525,400	1,176,595	421,986	
- International passenger throughput	1,669,603	1,667,675	1,962,689	1,746,699	
- Freight movement (tonnes)	43,668	51,325	50,837	47,678	

Source: MOT, 2016

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 2016 in the road, rail, maritime and air transport sub-sectors:

Road Transport Sector

Rehabilitation, reconstruction, construction of bridges and upgrading works were undertaken during the year. In all, a total of 98 km of development works (representing 49% of the approved programme) and 35 km (representing 88% of approved programme) were executed on the trunk and urban road networks respectively. Three bridges were completed on the trunk road network, while one interchange and three footbridges were completed on the urban road network. Seventy-five bridges were at various stages of completion on the feeder road network.

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*: Transaction advisory services by Messrs FEEDBACK/GIBB was ongoing for feasibility studies and the procurement of a Concessionaire for the road project.
- *Accra-Tema Motorway*: The contract for transaction advisory services was signed with Roughton International and an inception report has been submitted. In another development, works are ongoing to construct additional lanes at the Tema Roundabout and slip roads to improve capacity and ease traffic congestion during the Accra-Tema Motorway expansion project.

The road sector continued to implement the law on axle load limit as stipulated in the Road Traffic Regulation LI 2180. To control overloading on the newly constructed Assin Praso-Bekwai Road and the Fufulso-Sawla Road, three new weighbridge stations located at Adansi Asokwa, Sawla and Damango commenced operations.

To improve road safety, 596 traffic signals were installed and maintained. Furthermore, 60 road safety hazard sites were treated. In addition, the National Road Safety Commission launched a “National Campaign against Over-Speeding”.

To ensure that unsafe vehicles are eliminated from the country's road network, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) instituted private vehicle test centres under PPP arrangements. In all, 10 test centres located in Weija, Spintex, Tema, Kuntunse, Achimota, Somanya, Oyibi, Kpone Barrier, Koforidua and Kumasi are fully operational. Furthermore, to reduce the incidence of malpractices in the acquisition of driving licenses and to ensure safer drivers on our roads, the DVLA expanded its Computer-Based Theory Test systems to all its 27 offices.

As part of government policy to improve service provision, especially for intra-city operations, 200 new buses were procured for the Metro Mass Transport (MMT) company to augment its current fleet. A total of 116 Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) buses were delivered and deployed into operations. In addition, the Intercity STC Coaches Limited took delivery of 50 luxury coaches to improve inter-city and regional transport services.

To promote road-based mass transportation system, the Ministry of Transport took delivery of all the 245 Scania Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) buses procured for the service. Thirty-eight of the buses were installed with an electronic ticketing system and pilot operations commenced on the Amasaman-Accra corridor. A total of 85 buses are expected to be deployed on the Amasaman-Tudu route.

Railway Transport

As part of government efforts to revamp the railway system, reconstruction of the railway line from Sekondi to Takoradi via Kojokrom, consisting of 10.1 km double-track railway line from Takoradi to Kojokrom and a 4.5 km single-track line to Sekondi, were partially completed. In addition, two sets of diesel multiple units (DMUs) procured as part of the project were commissioned. Furthermore, feasibility studies and front-end engineering design (FEED) were undertaken on the Western Line.

To facilitate the transfer of containerised cargo to and from rail, a contract was signed for the commencement of construction works for a railway line from Tema to Akosombo, stretching over a distance of 85 km as part of a multi-modal transport system linking Tema Port to the Buipe Port and neighbouring countries via Akosombo.

Maritime and Inland Transport

As part of efforts to facilitate bulk cargo handling facility at the Tema Port and provide additional berths to reduce waiting time of vessels, the construction of Bulk Cargo Handling Jetty with a length of 450 metres was completed and operationalised. In addition, government signed an agreement with Meridian Port Services (MPS) to develop a new container terminal at the Tema Port. Furthermore, government approved and handed over the Tema Shipyard to the Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA).

To improve facilities and competitiveness of the Takoradi port, the first phase of the major facelift, which involves the expansion of the existing breakwater by 1.1 km, dredging and reclamation work was nearing completion.

A one-unit multipurpose Modular Ferry (Damen ferry 3612) and three units 50-seater water buses were procured for the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) to improve lake transportation services. In addition, MV Senchi and Akrade Ferries which were procured to facilitate travel by commuters across the Volta River between Senchi and Akrade following the closure of the Adomi bridge were redeployed for operations in Yeji and Dambai.

Air Transport

The expansion and refurbishment of the Arrival Hall at Kotoka International Airport (KIA) were completed, while the first phase of Greenfield aerodrome in Ho involving construction of a 1,600-metres runway was launched. The Ghana Airports Company also commenced the construction of Terminal 3 as part of measures to position Ghana as the preferred aviation gateway and leader in airport business in the West Africa sub-region.

The first phase of work on Tamale Airport, which included the runway extension from 2,480 metres to 3,940 metres to accommodate bigger aircraft was completed. In addition, funding for the second phase to cover the construction of an airport terminal building (the approximately 5,000 m² Hajj Terminal), air traffic control tower and fire-fighting services was approved. Furthermore, the government secured funding for the second phase of work on Kumasi Airport to cover the construction of a new terminal building, extension of a new runway and other ancillary facilities. The Ghana Civil Aviation Authority in turn completed the modernisation of air navigation and air traffic management systems at Kumasi, Sunyani and Tamale airports.

As part of efforts to improve the sector, the Ghana Civil Aviation Amendment Bill was passed and a 7-storey Ghana Aviation Training Academy (GATA) completed and commissioned to support the development of the human resource capacity of the industry.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Science, technology and innovation (STI) is seen as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana's development agenda over the long term. The policy objectives to be achieved under this focus 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 the progress of implementation of the STI policies and programmes under GSGDA II, the following indicators were adopted:

- Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percent of GDP;
- Number of research findings adopted by industry; and
- Rate of adoption of improved, locally packaged technologies by MSMEs.

The assessment of the indicators shows that the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained unchanged at 0.05%, while the number of research findings adopted by industry significantly declined from 105 to 70. However, the rate of adoption of improved, locally packaged technologies by MSMEs improved from 28% in 2015 to 35% in 2016 (Table 6.5). This compares less favourably with the situation in 2015 when all the indicators, except the share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, recorded improvements.

Table 6.5: Science, Technology and Innovation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.50%	0.05%	Target not achieved
2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54	105	75	70	Target not achieved
3. Rate of adoption of improved locally- packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	28%	30%	35%	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2016

NB: Data for indicator 2 and 3 represents only research from the 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 2016 included the following:

- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) trained 3,150 farmers in 20 communities in the three northern regions in good agriculture practices (GAP) to improve local rice production. In addition, over 3,000 smallholder rice farmers were introduced to the “Sawah” technology to enhance local and commercial rice production;
- The CSIR established a tomato nursery in a greenhouse for research and demonstration to farmers to develop high-yielding disease- and pest-tolerant varieties of vegetables, fruits, certified seeds and improved planting materials for local and export markets;
- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) established a Welding and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) Training Institute to certify welders and NDT personnel as part of efforts to ensure the integrity of welds of pipes and storage tanks for oil and gas/mining industries;
- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) developed two draft regulations for the control of radiation. In addition, 100 radiation-emitting facilities were monitored to ensure compliance with regulation; and
- The National Biosafety Authority (NBA) acquired equipment and reagents for the establishment of a Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) detection laboratory, to ensure that GMOs are easily detected and their adventitious presence in shipments and consignments do not exceed acceptable limits.

6.4 DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

- Size of ICT industry;
- Broadband capacity availability for ICT development;
- Teledensity/penetration rate;
- Dropped-call rate (DCR); and
- Internet penetration rate

The ICT industry continued to contribute significantly to the overall growth and development of the country. The share of ICT in GDP increased in both nominal and real terms, from 2.1% and 7.2% to 2.6% and 8.75% respectively. The broadband capacity available for ICT development increased by 1.9% from 529.02 gigabytes in 2015 to 539.02 gigabytes in 2016 as a result of the landing of five submarine cables (SAT-3, GLO 1, MAIN ONE, ACE and WACS) on Ghana's shores. However, the utilisation of the broadband capacity for development remains low. Broadband capacity utilisation for ICT development was estimated at 94.02 gigabytes in 2016 compared to available capacity of 539.02 gigabytes in 2016. Although the number of providers of internet services declined from 50 in 2015 to 24 in 2016, the proportion of the population with access to internet increased significantly from 19.6% in 2015 to 70.6% in 2016, arising from continuous improvements in access to mobile broadband.

The penetration rate of mobile telephones rose from 114.33% in 2014 to 128.62% in 2015 to 136.34% in 2016, while the penetration rate for fixed-line telephony decreased marginally from 1.01% in 2015 to 0.9% in 2016. This notwithstanding, the quality of telephone services remains poor with high dropped-call rate (DCR). The number of calls cut off as a percentage of all calls increased from 0.97 in 2015 to 1.07% in 2016, well above the target rate of 0.05%

Table 6.6 Developing Information and Communication Technology

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	179.67 gigabytes	529.02 gigabytes	530.00 gigabytes	539.02 gigabytes	Target achieved
2. Broadband capacity utilised for ICT development	29.29 gigabytes	63.31 gigabytes	75.5 gigabytes	94.02 gigabytes	Target achieved
3. Size of the ICT industry	24.7% (service sector)	13.4 % service sector 4.1% of service sector (nominal) 14.5% real 2.1% of nominal GDP 7.2% real GDP	14.4% (service sector)	14.4% of service sector 5.01% of service sector (nominal) 17.4% real 2.6% of nominal GDP 8.75% real GDP	Steady progress
4. Teledensity/Penetration Rate					
• Fixed	1.03%	1.01%	1.0%	0.9%	Steady progress
• Mobile	107.19%	128.62%	120%	136.34%	
5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	NA	0.97	0.05	1.07%	Target achieved
6. Internet penetration rate:					Steady progress
• Subscribers	9.68%	66.3%	68.2%	70.6%	
• Providers (number)	NA	50	48	24	

Sources: Ministry of Communications/NCA, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote ICT development in 2016 included the following:

- The Ministry of Communications (MOC), through the Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission, licensed 13 new operators, improved monitoring in the courier services industry and boosted revenue mobilisation;
- As part of the migration from analogue to digital, the first and second phases of the Digital Terrestrial Television project, covering the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Volta, Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions were completed;

- The implementation of the e-Government infrastructure platform project to provide effective connectivity to MDAs and MMDAs was completed in 2016. The e-Parliament system, which will allow a paperless flow of information, within Parliament continued in 2016;
- The MOC, in collaboration with the Public Procurement Authority (PPA), developed an electronic system for government-wide procurement;
- To bridge the technological gap between the served and underserved areas, 20 enhanced Community Information Centres (eCICs) were constructed in selected areas in the northern part of Ghana. In addition, MOC completed and commissioned the refurbishment of the Public Works Department (PWD) warehouses into a world-class business process out-sourcing (BPO) facility;
- MOC continued to promote the “Girls-in-ICT” programme as part of its efforts to create a platform for girls and young women to interact with mentors in the ICT sector;
- In the interests of creating a safe and empowering experience for children and young people online, a National Steering Committee on Child Online Protection (COP) was set up to develop a framework for tackling the menace of cyber predators, online bullying, and sexual inducement;
- To improve the enabling environment for investment and development of the communications industry, MOC monitored the implementation of the Mobile Virtual Network Operating License; Interconnect Clearing House License; International Wholesale Carrier License and Unified Telecom License; and
- MOC, through the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), installed 13 automatic weather stations (AWS) and 20 automatic rain gauges in the northern and middle sectors of the country.

6.5 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

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

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 decreased while thermal power increased. In 2016, the share of hydroelectric power in installed capacity decreased from 51.14% in 2015 to 39.41%, while thermal power increased from 48.83% in 2015 to 60.03% in 2016. In terms of electric energy available for household and industry consumption, hydro provided 43% and thermal 57%, implying that the installed thermal capacity was underutilised, attributable to inadequate gas supply from WAGP and Ghana Gas. There were also financial challenges that made it difficult for VRA to purchase adequate and timely quantities of light crude oil (LCO) and diesel fuel oil (DFO) to run the thermal plants.

Power supply from solar sources remained unchanged at 0.03% in 2016. The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 80.5% in 2015 to 83.2% in 2016.

Total electric energy consumed in 2016 (including losses) was 13,700 GWh. This represents 17.7% increase over the 2015 consumption of 11,692 GWh, however it falls short of the target of 14,921 GWh for 2016. The unusually wide gap between 2015 and 2016 consumption is attributed largely to the severe load shedding carried out in 2015 due to insufficient generation. Domestic production of electricity by both hydro (5,561 GWh) and thermal plants (7,381 GWh) in 2016 was 12,942 GWh. The shortfall in supply was partly met by imports of 765 GWh from Côte d'Ivoire.

The average duration of interruption per customer per year worsened significantly in 2016 for customers in NEDCo areas and improved slightly for ECG customers in rural areas. For ECG customers in urban areas, electricity outages increased from 136.58 hours/customer/year in 2015 to 145.54 hours/customer/year in 2016, while customers in rural areas experienced a decrease in outages from 202.89 hours/customer/year in 2015 to 158.47 hours/customer/year in 2016. In NEDCo areas, electricity outages worsened from 79 hours/customer/year in urban areas in 2015 to 126.50 hours/customer/year in 2016, while in rural areas it worsened from 90 hours/customer/year in 2015 to 162.20 hours/customer/year in 2016. Generally, the interruptions were caused by planned maintenance, unplanned faults, load shedding and other emergencies.

Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of population with access to electricity	72%	80.5%	NA	83.24%	Steady progress
2. Average electricity interruptions: a. System per year (SAIDI) hrs	NEDCo Urban – 95 Rural – 146 ECG Urban –173.76 Rural – 142.62	NEDCo Urban- 79 Rural- 90 ECG Urban-136.58 Rural-202.89	NEDCo Urban- 90 Rural- 100 ECG Urban-72 Rural-144 Metro -48	NEDCo Urban- 126.5 Rural- 162.2 ECG Urban-145.54 Rural-158.47 Metro- 129.76	Slow progress
b. Number of outages per customer per year (SAIFI) hrs	NEDCo Urban – Rural – ECG Urban – Rural –	NEDCo Urban – Rural – ECG Metro 32 Urban – 48 Rural – 96	NEDCo Urban – Rural – ECG Metro - 6 Urban – 6 Rural – 6	NEDCo Urban – Rural – ECG Metro- 59.8 Urban – 89 Rural – 108.2	
		GRIDCO 25.16	GRIDCO 2.00	GRIDCO – 1.54	
		GRIDCO 10.88	GRIDCO 9.64	GRIDCO 10.16	
3. Additional kilometres of transmission and distributional lines constructed	ECG – 34,524 NEDCo – 169	ECG 33kV- 579.03km 11kV- 348.75Km LV-1933.49 km NEDCo 34.5kv – 313.7 11.5kv – 371.9 LV – 4701.7	NA NEDCo: 768	ECG 33KV - 61.32km 11KV - 362.79km NEDCo: 34.5kv – 1441.3 11.5kv – 79.0 LV – 787.2	Steady progress
		GRIDCO 161kv – 298.8	GRIDCO 161kv-177	GRIDCO 161kv-177	

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
		330kv - 142			
4. Power supply:	92%	85%	89.6% Supply from plants: existing - 76% and committed expansion- 13%. Candidate- 12%	Local production – 12,942 GWh Imports -765 GWh Domestic supply 13.707 GWh Target 14,921 GWh Deficit -13.3/8.1 GWh	Steady progress
a. Deficit					
b. Surplus					
5. Percentage of indigenous energy sources:	VRA, BUI, TICO, SAPP, CENIT				Steady progress
a. Installed Capacity	63.97	51.14	38.12	39.41	
- Hydro	36.01	48.83	61.65	60.03	
- Thermal	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.56	
- Renewable sources (i.e. solar)					
b. Available Capacity				43.0	
- Hydro				57.0	
- Thermal				0.00	
- Renewable sources (i.e. solar)					
6. Level of losses (%):					Target not achieved
- Distribution losses	ECG 23.37% NEDCo 20.1%	ECG-22.71% NEDCo- 23.1	ECG - 20% NEDCo - 21.0%	ECG - 23.88% NEDCo – 27.3%	
- Transmission losses	GRIDCo – 4.49%	GRIDCo – 3.85%	GRIDCo – 4.0%	GRIDCo – 4.43%	

Source: Ministry of Power/ECG/NEDCO/VRA, 2016

NOTES: SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) - Total duration (hrs) of interruption for the average customer = $[\sum \text{Customer Interruption Durations}] / [\text{Total number of customers served}]$
SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) - How often the average customer experiences a sustained interruption = $\sum \text{Total Number of Customers Interrupted} / [\text{Total number of customers served}]$

To reach underserved 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 424.11 kms of sub-transmission and distribution lines in 2016, consisting of 61.32 km of 33 kv, 362.79 km of 11 kv to its existing network to improve the network system reliability. The expansion of NEDCo amounted to 2,307.5 km, while GRIDCO expanded its transmission network by 177 km.

Distribution losses of both ECG and NEDCo worsened in 2016. ECG distribution losses increased from 22.71% in 2015 to 23.88% in 2016, while that of NEDCo increased from 23.1% to 27.3% during the same period. Both ECG and NEDCo losses were above the PURC benchmark of 21%. GRIDCO's transmission losses also worsened, from 3.79% in 2015 to 4.43% in 2016 which was higher than the target of 4%.

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 2016:

- The 200 MW Kpone Thermal Power Project (KTPP); 360 MW Asogli Project; 20 MW BXC Solar Project; 250 MW Ameri Project and 50 MW Trojan Project were completed to boost power supply;

- ECG intensified its revenue protection activities to identify all illegal connections and recover the units consumed as part of the measures to reduce system losses;
- A number of system upgrade and injections were completed, including the construction of 2 x 40 MVA and 2 x 60 MVA 33 KV double circuit tower lines to interconnect primary and switching stations in the Central, Eastern and Ashanti regions;
- In line with government policy to create a non-congested transmission system, GRIDCO completed the Tumu-Han-Wa 161 kV line and continued the Kpando-Kadjebi 161kV line project and Aboadze-Prestea 330 kV line under the Transmission System Rehabilitation Project (TSRP);
- ECG and NEDCo undertook the following activities to improve the power distribution system for efficient service delivery:
 - Construction of a 2 x 20 MVA 33/11 kV primary substation at Dansoman;
 - Construction of 161/33 kV Bulk Supply Point at Tema;
 - Replacement of obsolete 33 kV switchgear at Station 'H' in Accra;
 - Reconstruction of networks in major markets in Tema;
 - About 95% completion of reconstruction of Barekese substation in the Ashanti Region;
 - About 90% completion of network extension and intensification in the Western, Central, Eastern and Volta regions;
 - About 90% completion of upgrade of Cape Coast Bulk Supply Point (BSP);
 - About 80% completion of construction of Asamankese substation to improve quality of supply to over 120 communities in the Upper and Lower West Akyem and Suhum municipalities;
 - About 80% completion of reconstruction of network transmission;
 - About 90% completion of the Network Protection System Improvement Project Phase (1) (NPSIP I); and
 - About 85% completion of construction of a 2 x 20 MVA 33/11 kV primary substation at Kisseiman.
- In line with the goal of achieving universal access to electricity by 2020, about 1,212 communities were connected to the national grid. In addition, 70,000 units of portable solar lanterns (with phone-charging functionality) were procured and sold at 70% subsidy;
- Five mini-grids were completed and technically commissioned in four districts;
- Implementation of the Ghana Energy Development and Access Project (GEDAP) Phase 1 continued with the installation of the ECG Customer Management System, data migration, and testing and training of frontline staff. Under Phase 2 of the project, about 60% of the construction of Asekyem Substation in Ashanti was completed; and
- The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) signed agreements and MoUs with two strategic countries in the nuclear power industry to build human resource capacity, as part of efforts to develop and integrate nuclear power in the national electricity generation mix.

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

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

The overall goal of human settlements policy in the 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 enhanced socio-economic development. The policy primarily focuses on spatial and 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:

- 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 development policy and action plans were formulated. The policy and action plans are currently being implemented. The rural development policy was still in the formulation phase in 2016 and is yet to be submitted to Cabinet for approval. In 2016, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925) came into force. The Act seeks to among others, establish a Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority; revise and consolidate the laws on land use and spatial planning; provide for sustainable development of land and human settlements through a decentralised planning system; and ensure judicious use of land in order to improve quality of life.

Meanwhile, the capacity of MMDAs for spatial planning deteriorated, with about 65% of MMDAs not having professional town planning officers as compared with 63% in 2015. As of 2016, only 52.3% of MMDAs had physical planning departments. (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8 Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	37%	NA	34.7% 75 out of 216 MMDAs have professional planners 113 out of 216 MMDAs have physical planning departments	Slow progress
2. Urban Development Policy formulated	Unspecified number of Urban Development Policy documents distributed	No action	Policy implementation	Policy under implementation	Target achieved
3. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	Concept note developed	Submitted to and approved by Cabinet	Formulation process initiated	Target not achieved
4. Establishment of the Town and Country Planning Authority	Comments from AG's Department on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	Bill received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament	Authority established with a functioning Board	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enacted establishing the Authority	Target not achieved

Source: MESTI/TCPD, 2016

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 2016:

- The Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) collaborated with the Department of Urban Roads to plan and demarcate a 94 km outer ring road for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area. Work is currently ongoing to acquire the proposed road reservation for future development of the road;

- TCPD completed the development of reforms aimed at reducing the turnaround time for permits from 90 working days to 30 working days;
- A business process manual was developed to facilitate the processing of building permits;
- The concept plan for the Accra urban extension in Ningo-Prampram was approved by the Ningo-Prampram District Assembly (NiPDA); and
- Ghana ratified and adopted the New Urban Agenda of the UNHabitat and arranged to reflect the agenda in the National Urban Policy.

6.7 HOUSING AND SLUMS UPGRADING

The policy objectives for housing under GSGDA II are to: (i) increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter; (ii) improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas; and (iii) upgrade existing slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones.

Status of Selected Indicators:

The key indicators identified to track the progress towards the attainment of these objectives were:

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

Although current data are not available, estimate based on the 4.4% annual growth rate of the 2010 population and housing census data, puts the housing stock in 2016 at 4,392,929. The National Housing Policy, which was launched in 2014, proposed, among other things, the establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority. However, as of 2016 neither had 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, which was estimated at 500,000 in 2001 has increased to 6,418,580 in 2014. Assuming an annual growth rate of 7%, the number of slum dwellers in these cities was projected to reach 7.354 million in 2016.

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage change in housing stock:					Steady progress
- National	NA	3,393,745(2010)	NA	4,392,929	
- Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- Rural	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	6,873,580(Est.)	6,651,728	7,354,730 @7% growth rate	Target not achieved

Sources: MWRWH, 2016

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 2016:

- The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) partnered the private sector to construct 5,000 affordable housing units. The first phase, branded *Nyame Dua* Estate, of 240 units was completed for occupation;
- As part of government efforts to provide accommodation for the security services, 216 of the affordable housing units at Kpone were allocated to the Ghana Police Service. Also, about 80% of work on the second phase of the Security Agencies Housing Project comprising 368 housing units for the Ghana Navy was completed; and
- The stalled Government Affordable Housing Projects at Borteyman and Asokore-Mampong were handed over to SSNIT for completion. The Borteyman project was 95% complete and is expected to deliver a total of 1,478 housing units to house about 4,500 people. Also work resumed at the Asokore-Mampong site for 1,030 housing units, while the first phase of 5,000 housing units at Saglemi-Old Ningo for 1,502 housing units was estimated to be 70% complete.

6.8 ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Improving access to safe drinking water in rural and urban communities remains a major priority of Government. The two agencies responsible for the supply of safe and affordable water under the MWRWH are the Ghana Water Company Limited for urban areas and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) for rural communities. The policy objectives of GSGDA II are: (i) accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; and (ii) improve the management of water resources.

Status of Selected Indicators:

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

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

Assessment of progress in 2016 showed that the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water in urban areas increased significantly from 52.8% in 2015 to 76% in 2016, and exceeded the target of 72.9% set in GSGDA II (Table 6.10). This was due to expansion and rehabilitation works at several project sites and locations. The proportion of the rural population with access to safe drinking water however decreased from 65.9% to 62.03% in 2016, well below the target of 78% set for 2016.

The proportion of districts benefiting from safe water services improved from 92.6% in 2015 to 97.2% in 2016. The number of functional water systems including boreholes, pipe water systems fitted with hand pumps or rehabilitated, limited mechanised systems, hand-dug wells constructed in 2016 was estimated at 624 compared to 1,721 in 2015 and a target of 1,702.

In terms of regional distribution of access to safe water, only Upper West recorded more than 70% with Ashanti (58.14%), Eastern (57.29%) and Western (56.31%) all below the national average of 62.03%. The percentage of distribution losses declined from 52.8% in 2015 to 51.1% in 2016 (Table 6.11).

Table 6.10: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Data (2013)	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban:58.90% Rural: 63.66%	Urban: 52.8% Rural: 65.04%	Urban: 72.9% Rural: 78%	Urban: 76% Rural: 62.03%	Steady progress
2. Percent distribution losses	46.9%	52.8%	45%	51.1%	Target achieved
3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated					Target not achieved
- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	635 0	1,325 35	1092 157	362 23	
- boreholes with solar pumps (new)	25	27	40	22	
- piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities):	66	4	13	17	
- limited mechanised systems	0	0	0	0	
- hand dug wells rehabilitated	94	330	400	200	
- boreholes rehabilitated					
4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181 (83%)	190 (88%)	200 (92.6%)	210 (97.22%)	Target achieved

Source: CWSA/ GWCL, 2016

Table 6.11: Rural Water Coverage by Region

Region	Total Rural Population	Total Population Served (2016)	% Coverage (2016)
Ashanti	4,150,954	2,413,366	58.14%
Brong Ahafo	2,254,621	1,473,890	65.37%
Central	2,415,619	1,560,342	64.59%
Eastern	2,322,067	1,330,234	57.29%
Greater Accra	888,856	553,604	62.28%
Northern	2,769,613	1,719,924	62.10%
Upper East	1,437,973	954,335	66.37%
Upper West	740,431	576,152	77.81%
Volta	2,189,842	1,414,791	64.61%
Western	1,825,502	1,027,897	56.31%
National	20,995,478	13,024,535	62.03%

Source: CWSA 2016 Report.

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 2016:

- To reduce encroachment and degradation of the Weiija catchment area, a permanent military security post was set up;
- MWRWH created a 10.2 km buffer zone in the White Volta basin to protect, conserve and sustain the fresh water resources;
- Construction works on the intake, water treatment plant, booster stations and the laying of the 35 km transmission pipeline were completed. Also, construction of the 47 km transmission pipelines, 35 km distribution pipelines and 3^{No.} reservoirs were completed;
- Under the SMARTerWASH programme, CWSA completed and distributed regional and district factsheets and trained regional and district staff on the use of the upgraded DiMES tool;
- Under the UN-Habitat WASH Project, the following activities were undertaken:
 - Construction of a Resilient Platform and installation of seven Afridev hand pumps in the Upper East Region;
 - Completion of a reconnaissance survey in 18 communities and recommendations for resilient water supply structures;
 - Drilling of 12 and 8 boreholes for the Upper West and Northern regions respectively;

- Construction of Resilient Platforms and the installation of 12 Afridev hand pumps in the Upper West Region;
- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) under the sustainable rural water and sanitation programme undertook the following:
 - Drilling of 1,166 boreholes and fitting 999 of them with hand pumps;
 - Rehabilitation of 372 boreholes and fitted with hand pumps in the Northern Region;
 - Completion of 53 pipe water supply systems;
 - Establishment of database of CSOs and PIs for the SIS; and
 - Upgrading of the District Monitoring & Evaluation System (DiMES)

6.9 ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

Increased access to improved environmental sanitation and hygiene education constitute critical components of policy to ensure a favourable state of health of the general population. A healthy population facilitates sustained poverty reduction and socio-economic growth and development of the country. Improved environmental sanitation contributes significantly to the reduction and prevention of water and sanitation-related diseases such as malaria, typhoid and dysentery. In the medium-term, the implementation of policy interventions are expected to focus mainly on accelerating the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Status of Sanitation Indicators:

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

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

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services remained the same at 15% in 2016 and fell short of the target of 26% set for the year. This was attributed to inadequate funding to implement planned activities. It was estimated that 70% of solid waste and 5% of liquid waste generated in major towns and cities were properly disposed of. The number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status decreased from 406 in 2015 to 400 in 2016.

Table 6.11: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	Baseline Date (2013)	Indicator Status in 2015	Targets 2016	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14%	15%	26%	15%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities):					Slow progress
- Solid	70%	79%	NA	70%	
- Liquid	NA	3%	5%	5%	
3. Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA	406	NA	400	Slow progress

Source: MSWR/CWSA, 2016

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

To improve sanitation in the country, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016:

- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), under the sustainable rural water and sanitation programme, completed 428 institutional latrines. Furthermore, the “quick-win” ODF approach was implemented in 150 communities in 11 districts in the Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Upper West regions. As of 2016, 47 ODFs have been achieved and 2,222 additional household latrines completed; and
- Under the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project, eight KVIP projects were completed and commissioned.

6.10 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall progress in this thematic area is considered as below average. About 48.7% of the 39 indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 51.3% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a deterioration from 2015 when 57.5% of the total number of indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 2.5% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 40% of them did not achieve their respective targets. The summary of specific recommendations for the policy areas are as follows:

6.10.1 Transport Infrastructure Development

The proportion of roads maintained or rehabilitated continued to improve in 2016, though still fell below the required target. A significant amount of resources continued to be allocated to the payment of arrears, thereby reducing resources available for current works. It is therefore recommended that the Petroleum Levy, which is the main source of inflows to the Road Fund, be reviewed to improve inflows and ensure sustainability of the Fund. The administration of the Road Fund should also be restructured to make it more responsive to road maintenance needs.

The rate of road accidents and associated fatalities worsened in 2016, after recording some reductions in previous years. It is therefore important for the Road Safety Commission and the relevant road safety agencies to intensify the interventions outlined in the National Road Safety Action Plan, especially those related to road infrastructure.

Passenger traffic by rail fell significantly in 2016, while there was an increase in the number of derailments, attributed in part to the bad state of the railway lines. It is therefore recommended that the rehabilitation and modernisation of railway lines should be prioritised for necessary action. Domestic aircraft movement continued to decline in 2016, partly due to increasing operational costs. It is recommended that efforts be made to reverse the declining trend in the number of domestic flights, including modernising the domestic air transport infrastructure and creating the supportive environment for efficient operations of domestic airlines, including a reduction in the value added tax. In addition, operational procedures should be made simple to enhance their competitiveness in the sub-region.

Although cargo traffic and container traffic continued to improve in 2016, the turnaround time for vessels deteriorated marginally, due to expansion works at the ports. It is therefore recommended that expansion works be accelerated to ensure that the expected impact is achieved.

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 continued to improve in 2016. It is therefore important to accelerate and sustain the interventions. The recommendation for the MESTI to accelerate work on the proposed long-term strategy to ensure that R&D is adequately funded, including the establishment of a 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 Communications Technology

Internet utilisation continued to be low despite the rise in broadband capacity. Also, quality of telephone services also remained poor. It is therefore recommended that policy measures be instituted to ensure the full utilisation of broadband capacity as well as accelerating the enforcement of service standards in the provision of ICT services, especially telephony.

6.10.4 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Although access to electricity for households continued to increase, the ability to supply power remained constrained despite measures instituted by the government. It is therefore important that a long-term power supply strategy is developed to permanently resolve shortages in power supply and create a reserve margin. Also, it is important that ECG, NEDCo and GRIDCo intensify actions to reduce distribution and transmission losses, at least to the PURC benchmark.

6.10.5 Human Settlements Development

The number of MMDAs with physical planning departments continued to increase, however, the requisite staff are unavailable. This has led to weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. It is therefore recommended that the board of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority be established immediately and the Legislative Instrument to back the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act be issued. These will strengthen the institutional and legal framework for effective physical planning and reduce the problem of haphazard planning and land use. Attention should also be paid to the proposed intervention to equip the MMDAs with professional town planning officers.

6.10.6 Housing and Slums Upgrading

Efforts continued to be made to create the necessary environment to attract private sector investments into the housing sector, however the housing deficit remains high, partly due to the high cost of construction materials which affects house prices. It is therefore recommended that measures be instituted to address the high cost of building materials, in addition to accelerating action on the implementation of the national housing policy, including establishing the relevant institutional structures to coordinate implementation.

An assessment of the situation in 2016 indicates a growing trend in the proportion of people living in slum areas in the five major cities in Ghana (i.e. Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi). This implies government interventions have been inadequate in preventing the growth of new slum areas. It is therefore recommended that current interventions be reviewed with a view to making them more effective in addressing existing slums and preventing the emergence of new ones. Future programmes should aim at strengthening and enforcing the legal framework on slum

development, in addition to encouraging the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities.

6.10.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

The proportion of the population with access to safe water in urban areas continued to improve while that in rural areas continued to deteriorate. It is therefore important to intensify the implementation of interventions aimed at improving access to safe water, especially in rural areas. The proportion of distribution losses of water produced by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) reduced in 2016 but was still higher than the target for the year. It is therefore recommended that GWCL develop a long-term strategy to significantly reduce losses of treated water produced.

Meanwhile, progress in improving access to sanitation remains slow. Several interventions continued to be implemented but remained uncoordinated. It is therefore recommended that efforts be made to coordinate the various interventions to ensure more rapid progress. Future efforts on the provision of improved sanitation should focus on developing innovative financing mechanisms, and scaling up investments, including creating space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services. Support should be provided to the private sector to invest in recycling and recovery plants, so that the menace of plastics and electronic waste can be sustainably addressed.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The goal of the human development, productivity and employment policies of 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 2016 were aimed at achieving results in the following focus areas:

- Provision of quality education;
- Access to quality health care;
- HIV and AIDS/STIs;
- 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 2016

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 education at all levels; (ii) improving the quality of teaching and learning; (iii) promoting the teaching and learning of science, mathematics, and technology; and (iii) improving management of education service delivery.

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;
- Gender Parity Index (GPI);
- Enrolment in special schools; and
- Enrolment in tertiary institutions.

The 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 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 universal basic education.

i. Enrolment rates

Kindergarten (KG)

Total national enrolment in KG increased marginally from 1,766,715 in 2014/15 to 1,770,587 in 2015/16. The GER declined from 128.8% during the 2014/15 academic year to 123.8% during the 2015/16 academic year. Similar to this pattern, the NER declined from 82.7% to 79.5% during the same period. Although the GER and NER in deprived districts also declined, they were relatively higher than the national average. Enrolment in private KG schools remained stagnant at 27.3% of total enrolment (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Enrolment Statistics for Kindergarten, 2012/13-2015/16

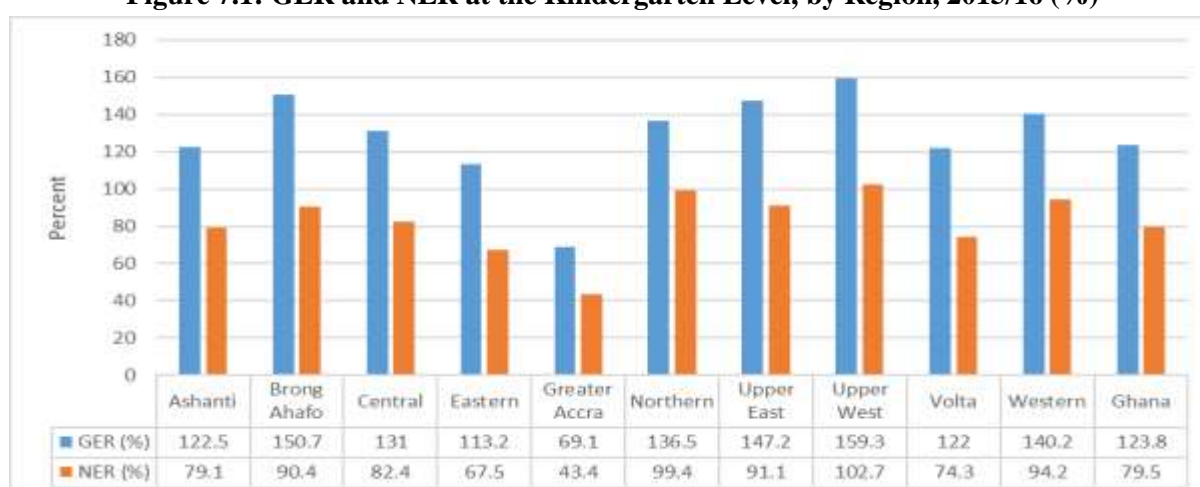
Indicator	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Progress towards Target
National						
Total enrolment	NA	1,604,505	1,645,550	1,766,715	1,770,587	Significant progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	23.6%	24.6%	27.2%	27.3%	Steady progress
GER	100.0%	113.8%	123.0%	128.8%	123.8%	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	74.8%	90.8%	82.7%	79.5%	Target not achieved
Deprived Districts						
Total enrolment	NA	468,412	501,307	560,691	564,071	Significant progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	9.7%	10.9%	16.5%	12.1%	Slow progress
GER	100.0%	111.6%	134.6%	148.8%	138.8	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	75.6%	100.8%	97.1%	92.2	Target achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

N.B: The GER measures the level of enrolment regardless of age, while the NER measures the level of enrolment at the official age.

Analysis of regional distribution of GER and NER at the KG level during the 2015/16 academic year shows that Greater Accra recorded the lowest GER and NER of 69.1% and 43.4% respectively, while Upper West recorded the highest of 159.3% and 102.7% respectively (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: GER and NER at the Kindergarten Level, by Region, 2015/16 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

NB: NER is more than 100% when actual NER enrollment is higher than the projected population (4-5) by GSS

Primary School

Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 1.4% from 4,342,315 during the 2014/15 academic year to 4,358,202 during the 2015/2016 academic year. As a result, the national GER and NER both increased marginally from 110.4% to 111.3% and 91% to 91.5% respectively during the same period. Total enrolment in deprived districts declined from 1,225,587 to 1,220,395, resulting in a decline in the GER and stagnation in the NER. The stagnation notwithstanding, the NER of deprived primary schools has remained higher than national average for the past two academic years. Total enrolment in private primary schools stagnated at 25.3% of total enrolment, while it declined from 12.6% to 9.7% in the deprived districts (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Enrolment Statistics at Primary Level, 2012/13-2015/16

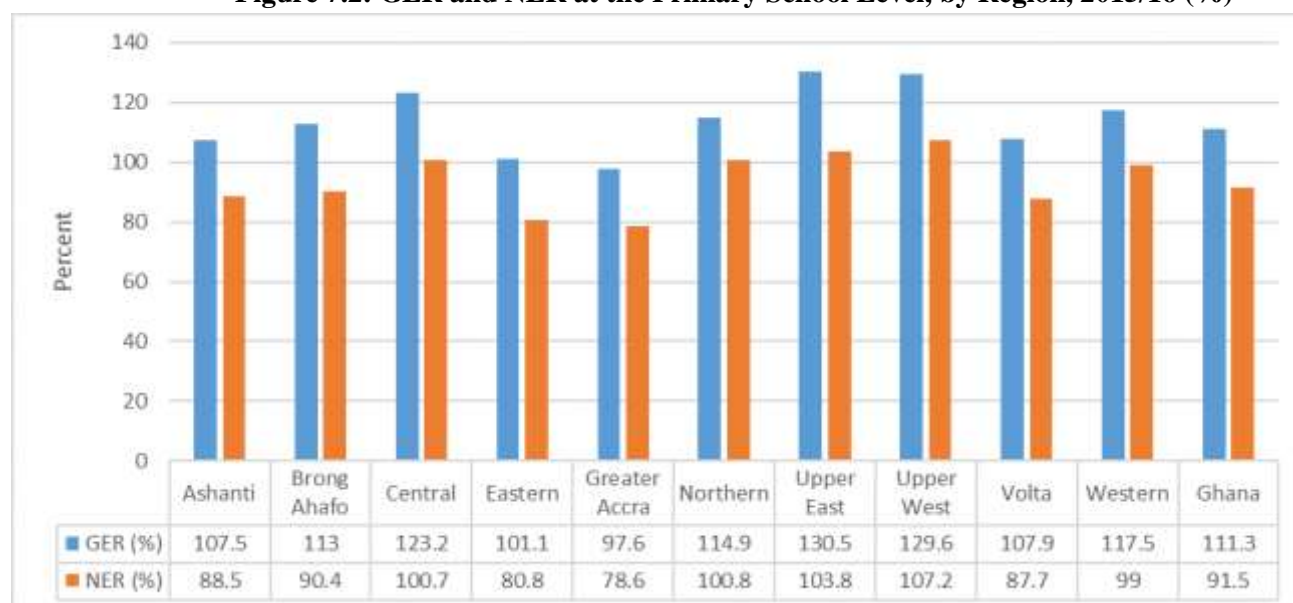
Indicator	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Progress towards Target
National						
Total enrolment	NA	4,105,913	4,117,152	4,342,315	4,358,176	Significant progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	23.1%	23.2%	25.3%	25.3%	Steady progress
GER	100.0%	105.0%	107.3%	110.4%	111.3%	Target achieved
NER	90.0%	84.1%	89.3%	91.0%	91.5%	Target achieved
Deprived Districts						
Total enrolment	NA	1,082,973	1,132,055	1,225,587	1,220,395	Slow progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	7.8 %	8.9%	12.6%	9.7%	Slow progress
GER	100.0%	98.8%	103.9%	112.2%	111.4%	Target achieved
NER	NA	81.1%	88.5%	93.5%	93.7%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

N.B: The GER measures the level of enrolment regardless of age, while the NER measures the level of enrolment at the official age.

Regional distribution of enrolment at the primary school level shows that Upper East Region recorded the highest GER of 130.5% during the 2015/16 academic year, while Greater Accra Region recorded the lowest of 97.6%. Similar to the trend at the KG level, NER was highest in the Upper West Region (107.2%) and lowest in the Greater Accra Region (88.5%) (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: GER and NER at the Primary School Level, by Region, 2015/16 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

NB: NER is more than 100% when actual NER enrollment is higher than the projected population (4-5) by GSS

Junior High School (JHS)

Overall enrolment in JHS increased by 1.01% from 1,591,279 during the 2014/15 academic year to 1,607,352 during the 2015/16 academic year. Accordingly, GER increased from 85.4% to 88% while NER increased from 49% to 50.3% during the same period. The increase was largely due to increased enrolment in public schools as the share of private schools' enrolment in total enrolment remained at 22%. The GER in deprived districts increased from 73.7% during the 2014/15 academic year to 76.5% during the 2015/16 academic year, while NER increased from 38.5% to 43.2% during the same period. In contrast to the KG and Primary levels, GER and NER at the JHS level in deprived areas were below the national averages.

The transition rate, which measure the proportion of Primary 6 pupils that enters JHS 1, decreased from 99.1% in 2014/15 to 94.7% in 2015/16. For deprived districts, it declined from 91.7% to 83.2%, indicating that more children drop out after primary school, with adverse implications for achieving the goal of universal basic education.

Table 7.3: Enrolment Statistics at JHS Level, 2012/13-2015/16

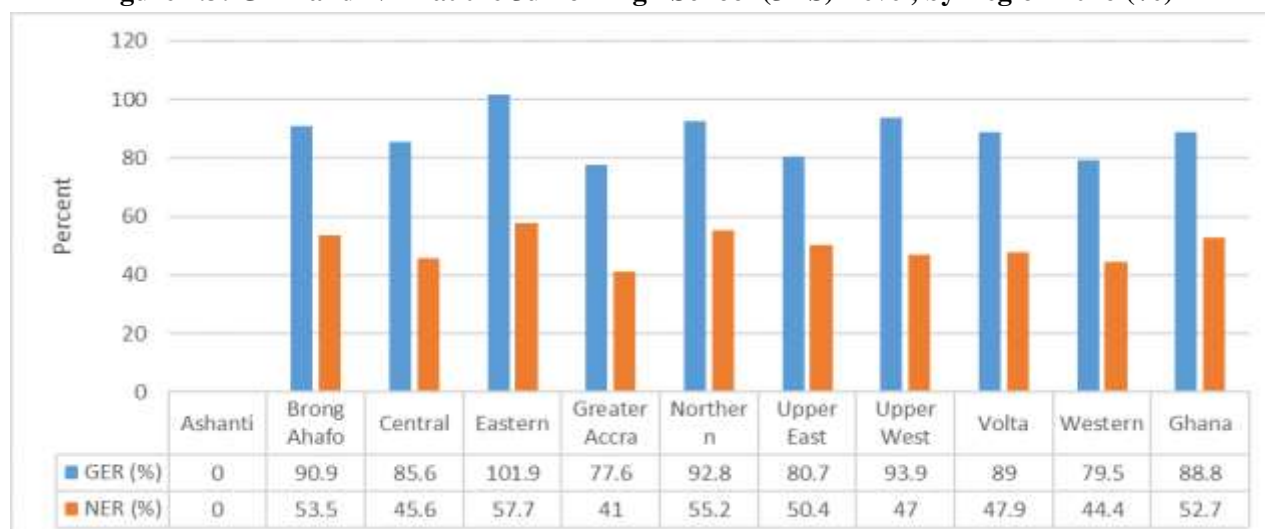
Indicator	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Progress towards Target
National						
Total enrolment	NA	1,452,585	1,473,921	1,591,279	1,607,382	Significant progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	20.3%	20.1%	22.0%	22.0%	Slow progress
GER	100.0%	82.2%	82.0%	85.4%	88.0%	Target not achieved
NER	90.0%	47.8%	49.2%	49.0%	50.3%	Target not achieved
Transition rate (P6 to JHS1)				99.1%	94.7%	Slow progress
Deprived Districts						
Total enrolment	NA	301,870	324,171	361,865	361,150	Slow progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	NA	6.7%	6.8%	9.9%	7.9%	Slow progress
GER	100.0%	68.9%	67.6%	73.7%	76.5%	Target not achieved
NER	90%	34.8%	38.4%	38.5%	43.2%	Target not achieved
Transition rate (P6 to JHS1)	NA	NA	NA	91.7%	83.2%	Slow progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

N.B: The GER measures the level of enrolment regardless of age, while the NER measures the level of enrolment at the official age.

Regional distribution of JHS enrolment rates indicate that the GER and NER were highest in the Central Region (101.9% and 57.7% respectively), while Eastern Region recorded the lowest of 77.6%, and 41% respectively.

Figure 7.3: GER and NER at the Junior High School (JHS) Level, by Region 2016 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Age and enrolment in basic schools

A major problem in the basic education system is the delayed enrolment of many children in school despite decades of implementation of the free, universal, basic education (FCUBE) initiative. The proportion of children enrolling in school outside of the official age is over 40% at kindergarten level, 19.8% at primary level and 37.7% at JHS level (Table 7.4). The implications of this is that children are more likely to drop out from school to enter the labour market with limited qualifications, and thereby reducing their potential to obtain decent work. At national level, delayed school enrolment makes it difficult for Ghana to achieve the goal of universal basic education.

Table 7.4: Pupils enrolling outside the official school age by level of basic education, 2014/15 and 2015/16 (%)

Year	Kindergarten		Primary		JHS	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
GER	128.8%	123.8%	110.4%	111.3%	85.4%	88.0%
NER	82.7%	79.5%	91.0%	91.5%	49.0%	50.3%
GER-NER	46.1%	44.7%	19.4%	19.8%	36.4%	37.7%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to basic education

Government policy is to ensure equal participation in and opportunities for schooling for both girls and boys. Assessment of progress shows significant achievements at all levels of basic education. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at JHS level increased from 0.96 during the 2014/15 academic year to 0.97 during the 2015/16 academic year. Although parity has not yet been achieved in deprived districts, the GPI has been improving gradually and reached 0.93 in 2015/16 (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Gender Parity Index, Basic Schools, 2013/14-2015/16

	National					Deprived districts			Progress towards Target
	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
KG	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99	Target achieved
Primary	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.94	0.96	0.97	Target achieved
JHS	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.88	0.90	0.93	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

iii. Completion Rate

Ghana has made strides over the years in improving completion rates. In 2015/16, the completion rate at primary level improved from 99.6% during the 2014/15 academic year to 101.6% during the 2015/16 academic year. The rate at the JHS level also improved from 73.5% to 76.1% during the same period. In deprived districts, the completion rate at primary level improved from 94.9% during the 2014/15 academic year to 101.5% during the 2015/16 academic year (Table 7.6). Thus, the completion rate for deprived districts at primary level is almost at par with the national completion rate. Although the JHS completion rate in deprived districts is still below the national average, it improved from 63.7% during the 2014/15 academic year to 65.1% during the 2015/16 academic year.

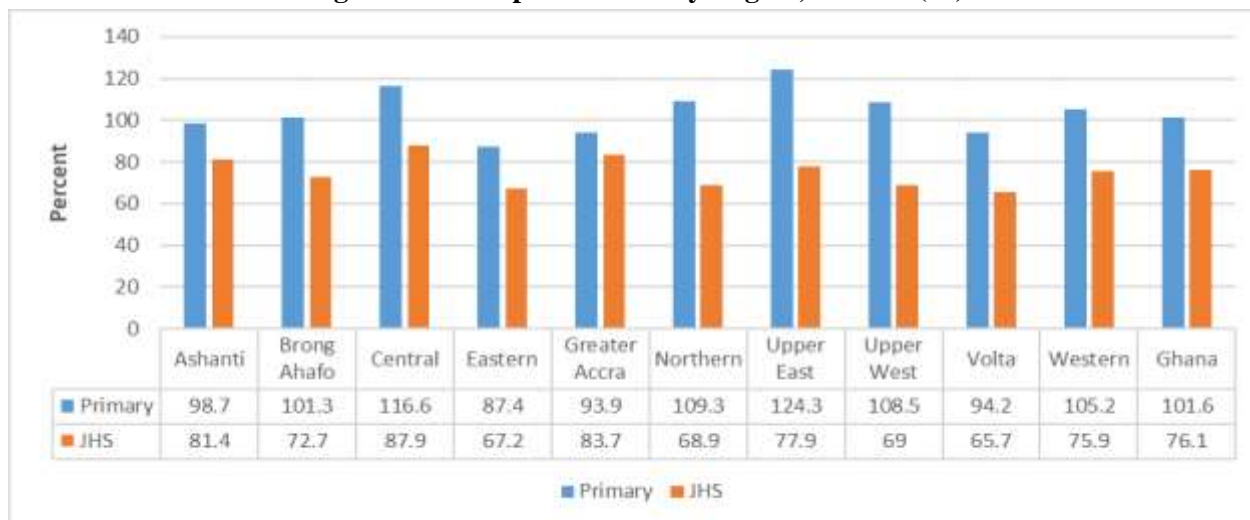
Table 7.6: Completion rates in basic education, 2012/13-2015/16

	National					Deprived districts			Progress towards Target
	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Primary	100.0%	112.4	97.5	99.6	101.6	86.9	94.9	101.5	Target achieved
JHS	100.0%	70.1	69.0	73.5	76.1	57.1	63.7	65.1	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

At the regional level, completion rate at the primary level is highest in Upper East Region (124.3%) but lowest in the Eastern Region (87.3%). At JHS level, it is highest in the Greater Accra Region (83.7%) but lowest in the Volta Region (65.7%) (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4: Completion Rate by Region, 2015/16 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

B. Access to Second Cycle Education

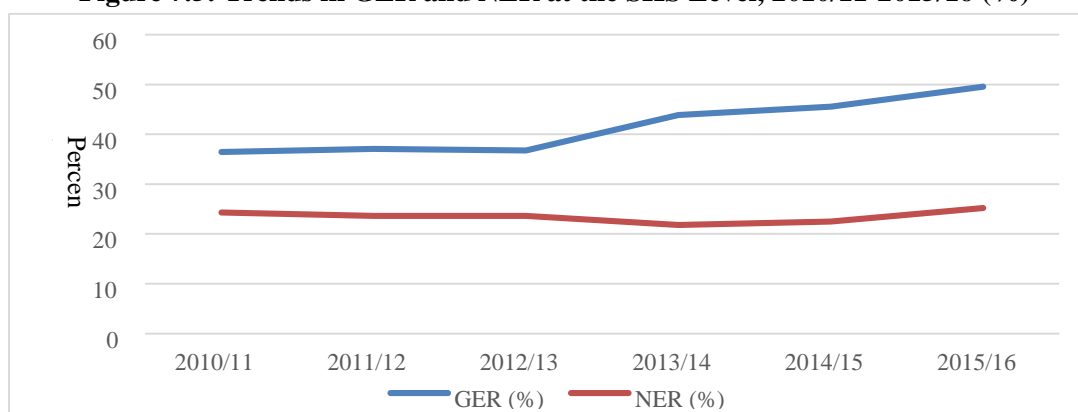
Second-cycle education comprises senior high school (SHS) and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutes. The strategic goal of the Education Sector Plan and GSGDA II is to “increase equitable access to high-quality second-cycle education that prepares young adults for the various options available within tertiary education and the workplace”.

Senior High Schools (SHS)

Enrolment

The government’s commitment to expanding access at SHS level is reflected in steady increases in enrolment over the years. During the 2015/16 academic year, total enrolment increased by 5.8% from 804,974 in 2014/15 to 851,312 (Figure 7.5). As a result, the GER increased from 45.6% to 49.6% during the same period, while the NER increased from 22.5% to 25.2%. However, the transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 recorded a decline from 68% to 67%, while completion rate increased from 44% to 46% (Table 7.7).

Figure 7.5: Trends in GER and NER at the SHS Level, 2010/11-2015/16 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Table 7.7: SHS Enrolment Statistics, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator status 2013/14	Indicator status 2014/15	Indicator status 2015/16	Progress towards Target
Total enrolment	842,587	750,706	804,974	851,312	Steady progress
Share of Private enrolment (%)	8.5%	8.8%	7.9 %	7.5%	Slow progress
GER	36.8%	43.9%	45.6%	49.6%	Steady progress
NER	23.6%	21.8%	22.5%	25.2%	Steady progress
Transition rate to SHS1	61%	68%	68%	67%	Slow progress
Completion rate	31%	40%	44%	46%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Gender Parity (SHS)

The proportion of females enrolled in SHS during the 2015/16 academic year was 48.2%, compared with 47.4% in 2014/15. The Gender Parity Index also increased from 0.91 to 0.94 during the period, showing improvement in girls' enrolment relative to that of boys. Although the transition rate to SHS1 from JHS3 for both males and females stagnated, that for females remains higher than males. The completion rate for both males and females improved marginally, but the improvement was larger for females than for males.

The distribution of female enrolment by region shows that Northern Region had the lowest share of female enrolment of 41.9% while Eastern Region had the highest share of 51.7% in 2015/16. Gender parity was achieved in the Central, Volta and Western regions, while in the Eastern and Upper East regions there were more females than males in the SHS level, as the GPI was greater than 1. The Northern Region had the lowest GPI of 0.79. The transition rate is higher for females than for males in all regions except Ashanti, Greater Accra and Upper West regions. The reverse is true of the completion rate which is higher for males than for females in all regions except Eastern and Western regions. The greatest difference in completion rates was recorded for the Northern Region where the proportion of 17-year-old boys who were in SHS3 was 12.4 percentage points higher than for girls.

Table 7.8: Trends in Key Gender Parity statistics in SHS, 2010/11-2015/16

Indicator	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
% Female enrolment	45.4%	45.3%	45.9%	46.9%	47.4%	48.2%
GPI	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.94
Transition rate to SHS1 (%) – Male	57%	51%	60%	67%	66%	66%
Transition rate to SHS1 (%) – Female	58%	50%	62%	69%	69%	69%
Completion rate (%) – Male	35%	37%	34%	42%	47%	48%
Completion rate (%) – Female	31%	31%	28%	38%	42%	44%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Table 7.9: Gender Parity Statistics for SHS by Region, 2015/16

Region	% Female enrolment	GPI	Transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 (%)		Completion rate (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	47.9	0.90	77.4	73.4	53.3	49.3
Brong-Ahafo	47.6	0.94	58.1	63.5	46.1	42.4
Central	50.3	0.99	66.9	76.8	53.2	50.8
Eastern	51.7	1.13	99.1	123.9	62.8	70.8
Greater Accra	48.3	0.82	43.8	40.1	30.7	24.8
Northern	41.9	0.79	66.7	67.1	51.6	39.2
Upper East	48.4	1.04	69.4	70.6	53.8	51.1
Upper West	44.6	0.90	72.2	71.4	57.6	48.6
Volta	46.7	0.98	68.6	78.6	49.0	44.8
Western	50.8	1.01	38.8	47.3	34.9	35.2
Ghana	48.2	0.94	65.6	69.4	48.3	44.4

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

TVET in Ghana is delivered through public and private institutes, as well as informal apprenticeship training. The total number of TVET institutions (public and private) was unchanged at 644 in 2015/16. The number of secondary technical schools also remained the same at 163 (Table 7.10). Although the number of TVET institutions remained the same, total enrolment increased by 25.1% from 42,513 in 2014/15 to 53,171 in 2015/16 (Table 7.11).

Table 7.10: Distribution of TVET Institutions by Type, 2013/14-2015/16

TYPE	No. of Institutions 2015	2016
Public Institutions		
Ministry of Education (Technical Institutions)	46	46
Ministry of Employment and Labour	98	98
• ICCEs	61	
• NVTI	34	
• OIC	3	
Ministry of Youth and Sports (Youth Training Centres)	11	11
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (Community Development Centres)	24	24
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Farm Institutes: 3; Agric. Colleges: 5)	8	8
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (HOTCATT)	1	1
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRATIS)	10	10
Ministry of Roads and Highways (Training School)	1	1
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	24	24
• Rehabilitation Centres:	9	
• Sheltered Workshops:	3	
• Vocational Training Centres:	12	
Sub-Total	223	223
Private TVET Institutions	421	421
TOTAL	644	644
Secondary Technical Schools under the supervision of Ghana Education Service	163	163

Source: COTVET Annual Report, 2016

Table 7.11: Enrolment in TVET Institutions, 2013/14-2015/16

	Target 2015/16	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Progress towards Target
Enrolment						
Public	NA	48,845	35,349	38,826	48,356	Significant progress
Private	NA	12,651	5,716	3,687	4,815	Significant progress
Total	>43,000	61,496	41,065	42,513	53,171	Target achieved

Source: COTVET, Annual Report, 2016

Apprenticeship Training

Available data show that a growing number of JHS graduates are unable to have access to technical or vocational training institutes. In response, the government instituted the National Apprenticeship Programme as an alternative pathway to acquiring the needed skills for employment or self-employment. In 2014, over 5,000 JHS graduates received training in garment making, cosmetology, welding and fabrication, auto mechanics and electronics in 70 selected districts. In 2015 and 2016, apprenticeship was supported through the Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP) and the Ghana Skills Development Initiative (GSDI) in collaboration with the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET).

C. Access to Tertiary Education

Policy in the tertiary education sector is geared towards improving equitable access, ensuring management efficiency, strengthening links between tertiary education and industry, and promoting science and technical education. The total number of tertiary institutions continued to increase, growing from 141 in 2014/15 to 148 in 2015/16. Currently, there are 9 public universities, 10 polytechnics, 43 Colleges of Education, 8 public specialised/professional colleges, and 84 private institutions (Table 7.12).

Table 7.12: Number of Tertiary Institutions, 2011/12-2014/15

Institution	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Public Universities/University Colleges	6	9	9	9	9
Public Specialized/Professional Colleges	9	8	8	8	8
Chartered Private Tertiary Institutions	3	3	3	3	1
Private Tertiary Institutions	55	51	60	65	68
Polytechnics	10	10	10	10	10
Public Colleges of education	38	38	38	38	43
Private Colleges of education	3	3	3	8	6
Total	124	119	128	141	148

Source: MOE/GES/NCTE, 2016

Total Tertiary Enrolment

The total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased by 25.5% from 320,746 during the 2014/15 academic year to 402,474 during the 2015/16 academic year. The increase was due mainly to growth in enrolments in public institutions. Enrolment in public institutions constituted 81.4% of overall enrolment, while private enrolment constituted 18.6%, representing a drop of 3.9 percentage points (Table 7.13).

Table 7.13: Summary of Enrolment Statistics for Tertiary Education, 2011/12-2015/16

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total Enrolments					
Public Universities	109,278	128,326	138,416	147,180	219,596
Polytechnics	47,294	53,078	54,857	53,978	52,763
Colleges of Education (Public)	27,580	27,906	33,526	36,563	41,984
Specialized/Professional institutions	14,951	7,716	11,735	10,786	13,278
Total Public Institutions	202,063	221,632	238,574	248,507	327,621
Total Private Institutions**	59,899	61,874	75,272	72,239	74,851
Total Tertiary enrolments	261,962	283,506	313,846	320,746	402,472

Source: MoE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Proportion of students in tertiary institutions enrolled in science/technical subjects

To promote science and technical education at tertiary level, the government's long-term goal is to achieve 60% enrolment in science/technical education and 40% enrolment in humanities/arts. The proportion of students enrolled in science/technical disciplines in public universities increased from 40% in 2014/15 to 43% in 2015/16, while it decreased from 43% to 41% in polytechnics (Table 7.14).

Table 7.14: Enrolment in Science and Technical Courses, 2011/12-2015/16 (%)

Type of institution	Target	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Progress towards target
Public Universities	60%	39.1%	40.2%	40.0%	43%	Target not achieved
Polytechnics	60%	36.7%	39.4%	43.0%	41%	Target not achieved
Total	60%	38.4%	40.1%	41.0%	-	Target not achieved

Source: Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Gender Parity in Tertiary Enrolment

A key characteristic of the education system in Ghana is the tendency for females to drop out at higher levels of education. During the 2015/2016 academic year, females still made up less than 50% of enrolment across all the four types of public tertiary institutions. However, they represent gradual improvement over the past 5 years. Between 2009/10 and 2015/16, the proportion of females in public universities has increased from 32.3% to 38.0%, while that for polytechnics has increased from 30.2% to 34%. For colleges of education it has increased from 40% to 45%.

Table 7.15: Proportion of females enrolled in public tertiary institutions, 2009/10-2015/16 (%)

Year	Public Universities	Polytechnics	Colleges of Education	Specialised/Professional institutions
2009/10	32.3%	30.2%	40.0%	-
2010/11	33.2%	31.0%	41.2%	-
2011/12	33.0%	31.0%	42.0%	42.0%
2012/13	34.0%	33.0%	43.0%	41.0%
2013/14	35.0%	35.0%	43.0%	41.1%
2014/15	36.0%	34.0%	44.0%	45.0%
2015/16	38.0%	34.0%	45.0%	--

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

D. Inclusive and Special Education (IE)

A key objective of government's education policy is to ensure inclusive and special education where children with disabilities are included in the mainstream formal system where possible or, are provided special unit or school only when it is necessary. Since 2012, Ghana has made considerable progress in strengthening inclusive education in three strategic areas, namely capacity building; community sensitisation; and in screening, identification and referral of children with special needs. To enhance the delivery of inclusive education, an Inclusive Education Policy was successfully launched in 2016. Although the total number of special schools in the country was reduced from 38 during the 2014/15 academic year to 35 during the 2015/16 academic year, total enrolment increased marginally from 6,853 to 6,874 during the same period. Enrolment in schools that cater for the hearing impaired declined, however increases in enrolments were recorded for the intellectually disabled as well as in integrated SHS.

Table 7.16: Number of Special Schools and Enrolment, 2012/13-2015/16

Type of special school	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment
Education for the hearing impaired ⁺	14	4,069	14	4,143	14	4,252	14	4,218
Education for the visually impaired ⁺⁺	6	660	6	720	7	750	7	750
Education for the intellectually disabled ⁺	11	831	14	1,019	14	1,262	14	1,311*
Integrated senior high schools	10	620	10	503	8	589	8	595
Total (excluding duplicates)	36	6,180	39	6,385	38	6,853	35	6,874
Schools in more than one category	5		5		5		8	

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

-+ One private school included in this figure. ++ Five of the seven schools recorded in 2015/16 are solely for the visually impaired; the remainder are units within other schools. * This figure does not include the enrolment of 733 pupils across 26 basic schools that are unit schools (i.e. integrate the intellectually disabled within their school); Eight schools are in more than one category because some schools have upgraded their facilities to accommodate for students with other disabilities

ii. Improve quality of teaching and learning

Although Ghana continues to record significant growth in enrolment 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 the quality of education:

- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate;
- Pupil-trained teacher (PTTR) ratio;
- Proficiency rates in mathematics and English (Primary 3 and 6); and
- Teacher attendance rate.

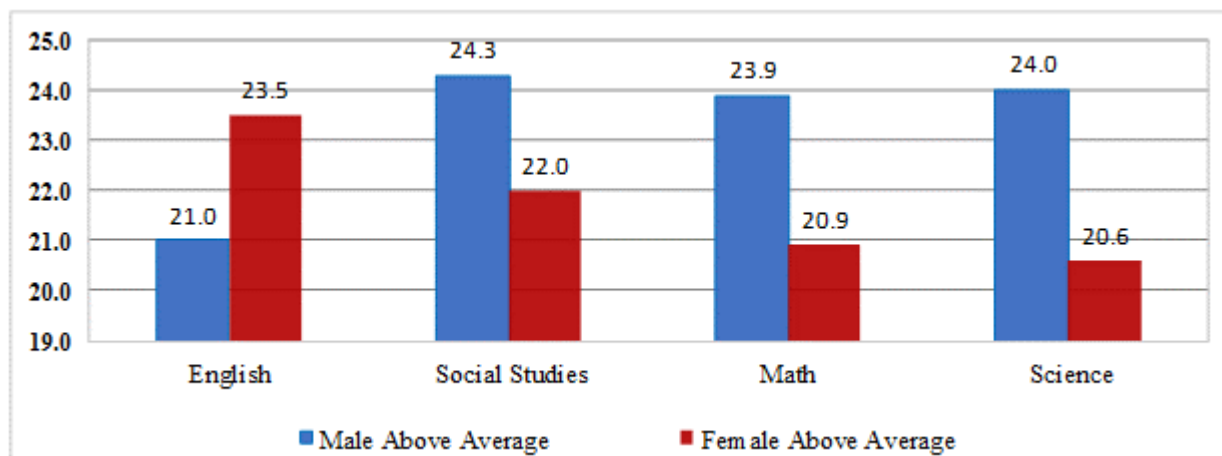
A. Quality of Education at Basic School Level

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is conducted annually to assess the attainment of pupils at the end of basic education (JHS 3). BECE results are given as standardised grades from 1 to 9 (the 'stanine' system) where 1 is the best grade and 9 the lowest. These grades are derived from the raw marks and are distributed such that grades 4 to 6 represent average performance, grades 1 to 3 are above average, and 7 to 9 are below average. It is important to note that the grading for any year cannot be compared with that of previous years.

Available data indicate that a total of 438,030 candidates, of which 47.6% were female, registered for the BECE in 2015, exceeding the registered number in 2014 by 3.6%. More boys outperformed girls in social studies, mathematics and science, while girls outperformed boys in english (Figure 7.6). The greatest disparity in performance between boys and girls was recorded in science, where 3.6% more males than females received above average grades. The lowest disparity across gender was for social studies, where 2.3% more males received above average grades than females.

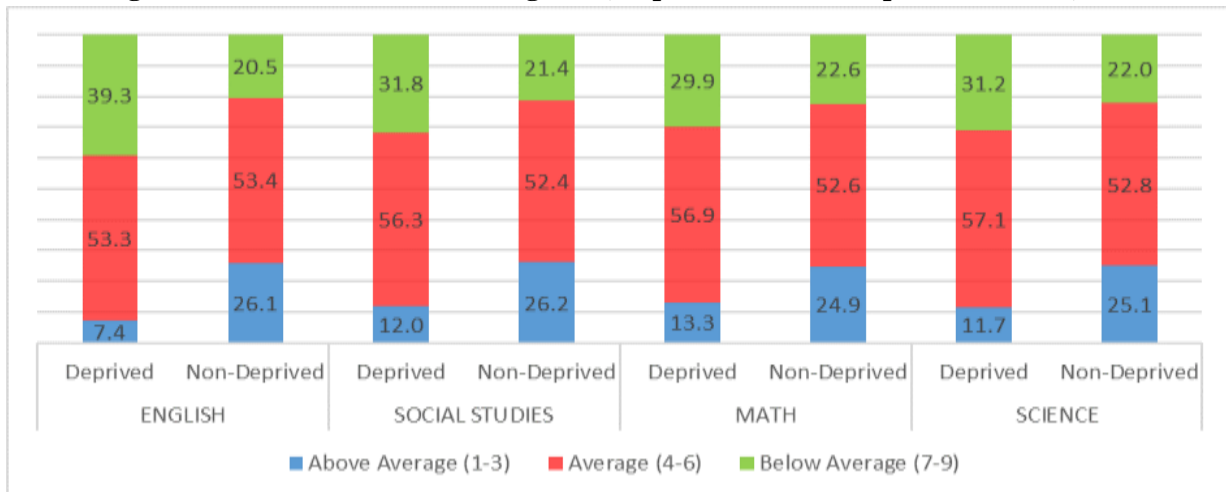
Figure 7.6: Proportion of students receiving above average BECE grades by gender and subject, 2015



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016; WAEC, 2015

Also, significant disparity exists between deprived districts and the rest of the country in BECE outcomes. Assessment of the 2015 BECE results among the deprived and non-deprived districts show that the proportion of candidates who obtained above average grade in all the four core subjects in non-deprived districts were, at least, twice that of the deprived districts. On the other hand, the proportion of candidates who obtained below average in all subjects in deprived districts were at least seven percent more than those in the non-deprived districts (Figure 7.7).

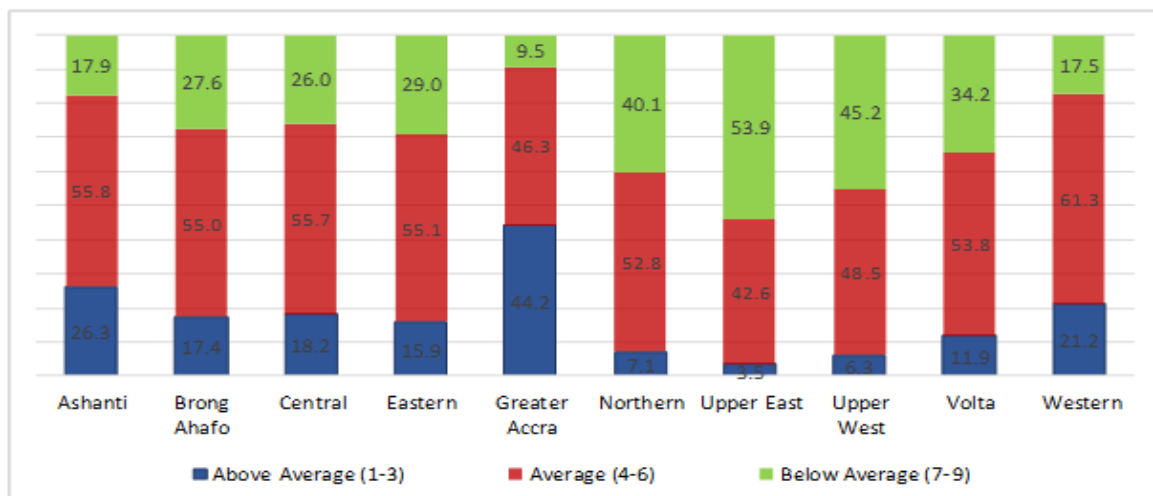
Figure 7.7: Distribution of BECE grades, deprived and non-deprived districts, 2015



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016; WAEC, 2015

Analysis of BECE results in English by region indicate that Greater Accra recorded the highest proportion of students receiving grades above average (44.2%), followed by Ashanti (26.3%) and Western (21.2%). Upper East and Upper West recorded the largest proportion of students with below average grades at 53.9% and 45.2% respectively (Figure 7.8). Other subjects show almost similar results.

Figure 7.8: Distribution of English BECE Results by Region, 2015



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016; WAEC, 2015

Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio (PTTR)

The pupil-to-trained teacher ratio is another indicator of quality and efficiency in schools. The total number of teachers (untrained and trained) increased by 1.5% in KG, 0.3% in primary and 2.5% at JHS in 2015/16 (Table 7.17). These increases were largely due to improvement in the proportion of trained teachers during the period, as proportion of untrained teachers declined significantly at all levels. The KG level recorded the largest improvement in the proportion of trained teachers (8.4%), followed by the JHS level (4.5%) and primary level (4.3%).

As a result of increases in the number of trained teachers at the KG and primary levels, the pupil-to-trained teacher ratio improved from 56 pupils per trained teacher to 52 at KG level, and from 45 pupils per trained teacher to 43 at primary level. At JHS level, the increase in the number of trained teachers

did not impact on the ratio, which stagnated at 16 pupils per trained teacher. In deprived districts, the PTTR recorded improvements, with reductions from 112 to 103 pupils per trained teacher at KG level, from 72 to 66 at primary level, and from 26 to 24 at JHS level (Table 7.18).

Table 7.17: Number of teachers in public basic schools, 2012/13-2015/16

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% change 2014/15 - 2015/16
Kindergarten					
Trained	17,070	20,118	22,934	24,866	8.4
Untrained	16,038	16,606	14,213	12,851	-9.6
Total	33,108	36,724	37,147	37,717	1.5
Primary					
Trained	65,889	68,657	72,552	75,660	4.3
Untrained	29,016	29,082	24,163	21,386	-11.5
Total	94,905	97,739	96,715	97,046	0.3
JHS					
Trained	60,906	65,225	67,841	70,916	4.5
Untrained	11,871	11,993	9,398	8,226	-12.5
Total	72,777	77,218	77,239	79,142	2.5

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Table 7.18: Teacher indicators for public basic schools, 2012/13-2015/16

	National				Deprived districts			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Kindergarten								
PTTR	72	62	56	52	159	138	112	103
% trained teachers	52	55	62	66	34	37	47	52
Primary								
PTTR	48	46	45	43	78	77	72	66
% trained teachers	69	70	75	78	50	50	56	61
JHS								
PTTR	16	15	16	16	27	27	26	24
% trained teachers	84	84	87.8	90	72	72	78	82

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

The proportion of trained teachers was highest for the Greater Accra Region across all three levels of basic education. At the KG level, the proportion of trained teachers was lowest for the Brong Ahafo Region at 49.6%. Upper East had the lowest proportion of trained teachers at 59.4% at primary level, while Upper West recorded the lowest proportion of trained teachers at JHS level at 77.2%. Large disparities persisted in the distribution of trained teachers across regions, with the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions relatively more disadvantaged.

Table 7.19: Teacher indicators for public basic schools by region, 2015/16

Region	KG		PRIMARY		JHS	
	% Trained	PTTR	% Trained	PTTR	% Trained	PTTR
Ashanti	73.8	35.5	87.4	33.1	94.5	14.7
Brong Ahafo	49.6	52.3	67.3	43.1	85.5	16.2
Central	69.2	44.0	80.5	41.8	89.7	16.5
Eastern	79.9	33.2	88.8	30.6	92.1	14.4
Greater Accra	90.6	32.6	97.6	37.2	97.0	19.6
Northern	63.6	88.8	68.5	59.8	86.9	24.2
Upper East	56.3	90.4	59.4	74.9	83.0	24.1
Upper West	58.2	92.9	62.2	66.2	77.2	21.7
Volta	66.6	54.4	80.3	40.7	89.3	16.8
Western	53.1	79.3	67.9	54.2	83.1	22.1
Ghana	65.9	51.8	78.0	43.0	89.6	17.7

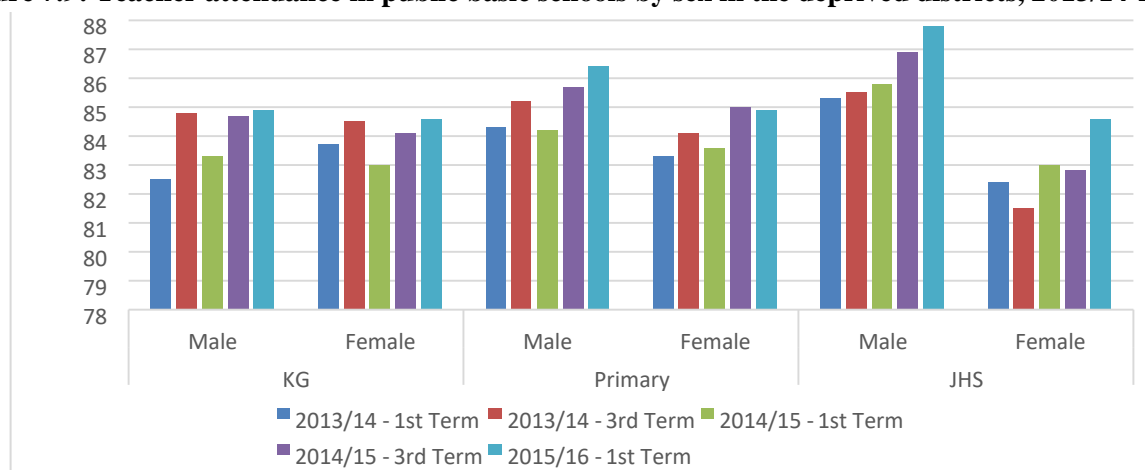
Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Teacher Attendance rate

Teacher absence from the classroom is a major impediment to effective delivery of quality education. It means loss of teaching time, which translates ultimately into poor learning outcomes. Although this

indicator is not yet captured by the Education Information Management System (EMIS) of the Ministry of Education, available data based on the School Report Card of 75 deprived districts, shows improvement in teacher attendance in public basic schools. Overall, teacher attendance rate improved from about 83% at the KG level, 84% at primary level, and 84% at the JHS level during the first term of the 2014/15 academic year to about 85% at the KG level, 86% at primary level, and 86% at the JHS level during the first term of the 2015/16 academic year (Figure 7.9). Teacher attendance rate were relatively lower among female teachers than the males.

Figure 7.9: Teacher attendance in public basic schools by sex in the deprived districts, 2013/14-2015/16



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

B. Quality of Senior High School (SHS) education

The indicators selected to monitor progress in improving the quality of teaching and learning at SHS level were:

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

Trained Teachers in SHS

The proportion of trained teachers at SHS level increased from 84% in 2014/15 to 86% in 2015/16. However, the corresponding student-to-trained teacher ratio worsened from 23 students per trained teacher to 24 students per trained teacher (Table 7.20) on the account of significant increase in SHS enrolment during the year. Wide variations in these teacher indicators can be observed at regional level (Table 7.21). During the 2015/16 academic year, the proportion of trained teachers was highest in the Central Region (90.3%), followed by the Ashanti Region (90.2%). All the other regions had rates higher than 80% with the exception of Greater Accra where the rate was 79.3%. The student-to-trained teacher ratio ranged from a high of 33 students per trained teacher in the Northern Region to a low of 19.5 students per trained teacher for the Volta Region (Table 7.21).

Table 7.20: Teacher indicators for SHS, 2012/13-2015/16

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status 2013/14	Indicator Status 2014/15	Indicator status 2015/16
Percentage of trained teachers	87%	83%	84%	86%
Student to trained teacher ratio	27	23	24	24

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Table 7.21: Teacher indicators for SHS by region, 2015/16

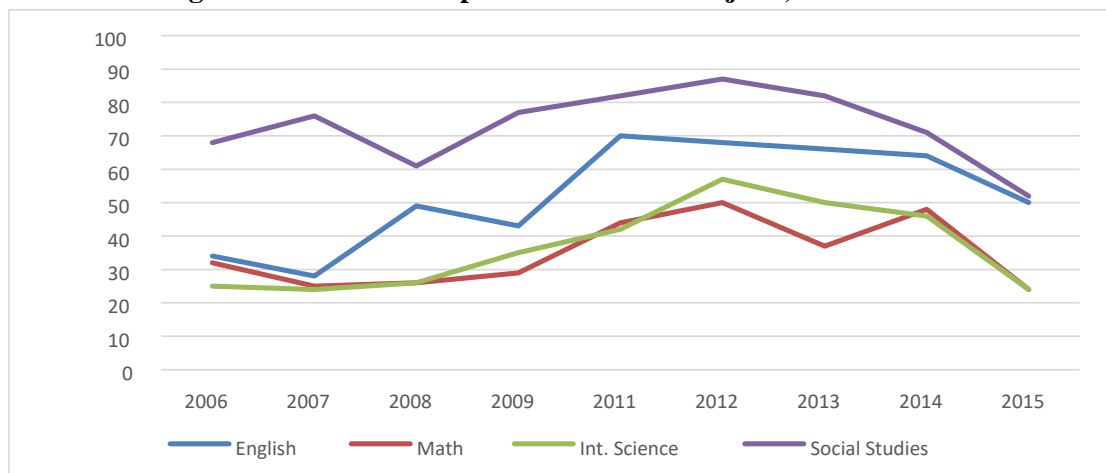
Region	Percentage of trained teachers (%)	Student to trained teacher ratio
Ashanti	90.2	23.7
Brong Ahafo	83.7	23.9
Central	90.3	22.2
Eastern	86.8	25.6
Greater Accra	79.3	26.1
Northern	82.3	33.0
Upper East	81.6	25.9
Upper West	85.2	27.8
Volta	86.9	19.5
Western	86.7	23.5
Ghana	86.4	24.4

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) pass rate

The West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), conducted by the 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 and C6. In 2016, a total of 272,227 candidates registered for the WASSCE compared to 268,812 candidates in 2015. Analysis of WASSCE pass rates across the four core subjects (English, mathematics, integrated science and social studies) since 2006 reveals haphazard performance and in 2014 and 2015 significantly decline was recorded (Figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10: WASSCE pass rates in core subjects, 2006-2015



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016; WAEC, 2016

The results indicate that out of the four core subjects, social studies had the highest pass rate (54.6% of candidates), followed by English where 51.6% of candidates passed. The pass rates for mathematics and integrated science were significantly low. Males performed better than females in all subjects except English where both sexes performed more or less equally. The largest disparity in pass rates across gender was recorded for mathematics (Figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11: WASSCE pass rates at credit in core subjects by gender, 2015-2016



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016; WAEC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

A number of the policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2016 to improve equitable access to quality education. These include the construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure, removing schools under trees, provision of free school uniforms, strengthening the capitation grant and School Feeding Programme, provision of complementary education, and implementation of the Girls' Participatory Approach to Student Success (PASS) initiative, Progressively Free SHS Strategy and Secondary Education Improvement Project (SEIP).

(a) Construction/rehabilitation of education infrastructure

The total number of KG schools increased by 5.2% from 20,960 in 2014/15 to 22,052 in 2015/16; the number of primary schools by 4.6% from 21,309 to 22,289; and the number of JHS by 6.7% from 13,840 to 14,767 (Table 7.22). The improvements in basic education infrastructure were driven by increases in the number of both public and private basic schools, with the number of private schools increasing at a relatively faster pace than that of public schools.

Table 7.22: Number of basic schools by level of education, 2012/13-2015/16

Level of education	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% change 2013/14 to 2015/16
Kindergarten					
Public	13,305	13,492	13,828	14,145	
Private	5,972	6,608	7,132	7,907	
Total	19,277	20,100	20,960	22,052	5.2
Primary					
Public	14,112	14,142	14,405	14,664	
Private	5,742	6,560	6,904	7,625	
Total	19,854	20,502	21,309	22,289	4.6
JHS					
Public	8,818	9,076	9,445	9,905	
Private	3,618	4,006	4,395	4,862	
Total	12,436	13,082	13,840	14,767	6.7

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

To ensure increased access to senior high school education, new SHS were constructed. The total number of SHS increased from 863 in 2014/15 to 872 in 2015/16. The increase was driven mainly by

an increase in the number of public SHS from 562 to 578 as the number of private SHS declined from 301 to 294 (Table 7.23).

Table 7.23: Number of Senior High Schools, 2009/10-2015/16

Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Public	496	511	515	535	556	562	578
Private	201	209	242	293	284	301	294
Total	697	720	757	828	840	863	872

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

Schools Under Trees

The schools under trees project was started in 2010 with the objective of replacing dilapidated school buildings, schools under trees or in makeshift structures with permanent structures, especially in deprived areas. The project was initiated with the GETFund and funds from the government of Ghana. As of July 2016, a total of 2,031 out of 2,578 projects had been completed and handed over for use by the beneficiary schools (Table 7.24).

Table 7.24: Status of Schools Under Trees Project, 2016

Source of Funding	Number Initiated	Number Completed
GoG	432	317
GETFund	2146	1714
Total	2578	2031

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2016

(b) Capitation Grants and BECE Subsidies

The capitation grant was introduced in 2005 to increase enrolment in public basic schools. In 2015/16, the government paid a total of GH¢ 48,918,825 to cover 10,870,850 pupils in public basic schools across the country. In addition, an amount of GH¢17,784,018 was paid as subsidy for BECE registration fees for 438,030 candidates across the country.

(c) Free School Uniforms and sandals

To complement the capitation grant, free school uniforms and sandals are provided for children from poor households. In 2015/16, a total of 209,415 pieces of school uniform and 30,000 school sandals were provided to pupils in selected deprived districts.

(d) Complementary Basic Education

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census shows that 540,127 children from 6-14 years either dropped out of school or never entered school due to the remoteness of the school from home, physical disabilities, and socio-economic and emotional limitations. To address this challenge, a Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme was introduced by government with support from some development partners, with the aim of supporting about 290,000 out-of-school children (at least 50% being girls) from 2012 to 2018. Under the programme, a total of 2,105 classes have so far been established in 1,812 communities, with 52,823 children (26,538 boys and 26,285 girls) enrolled. Children enrolled in the programme are expected to be mainstreamed into formal schools after graduation. A major challenge confronting the CBE programme is the difficulty some enrolled children in hard-to-reach communities have after graduation in accessing public primary schools within 3-5 km.

(e) Coverage of the School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was introduced in 2005 to increase enrolment, attendance and retention at the kindergarten and primary levels of basic education. The programme is also designed to reduce malnutrition and boost domestic food production. In 2015/16, the government released GH¢4,079,942.25 to finance school feeding for 1,644,685 pupils in public basic schools across the country. At regional level, Ashanti Region continued to record the highest proportion of pupils who benefited from the programme (18.06%) while Central Region recorded the lowest of 2.21%.

Table 7.25: Trends in the distribution of GSFP beneficiary pupils by region, 2008-2016

Region	2012/13	Percent	2013/14	Percent	2014/15	Percent	2015/16	Percent
Ashanti	317,079	19.3	297,961	17.6	335,293	19.39	297,053	18.06
Brong-Ahafo	184,191	11.2	194,941	11.5	194,074	11.23	185,379	11.27
Central	89,192	5.4	88,562	5.2	88,229	5.10	85,613	2.21
Eastern	114,719	6.9	116,530	6.9	118,388	6.85	111,248	6.76
Greater Accra	189,171	11.5	194,106	11.4	193,439	11.19	187,067	11.37
Northern	181,144	11	200,853	11.8	203,679	11.78	209,166	12.72
Upper West	165,720	10	183,869	10.8	176,587	9.25	171,866	10.45
Upper East	149,177	9	160,928	9.5	159,882	10.21	147,051	8.94
Volta	116,295	7	125,867	7.4	125,345	7.25	122,734	7.46
Western	135,583	8.3	133,407	7.9	133,765	7.74	127,508	7.75
Total	1,642,271	100	1,697,024	100	1,728,681	100.00	1,644,685	100.00

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme Report, 2016

Specific measures undertaken to enhance the implementation and sustainability of the GSFP during 2016 were:

- Training of 21,310 caterers, head cooks, head teachers, and school health and education programme (SHEP) teachers in food safety, hygiene, and child nutrition;
- Joint monitoring of the programme with 284 district-level stakeholders (DCE, District SHEP Coordinators, District Directors of Education, Agriculture and Health);
- Undertaking an independent operational assessment of the GSFP;
- Engaging 904 stakeholders at the regional and district levels to improve ownership of the Programme;
- Launching the National School Feeding Policy after approval by Cabinet; and
- Preparation of a draft Bill on the GSFP for consideration by Parliament.

(f) Implementation of Girls Participatory Approach to Student Success (PASS)

The overall objective of the Girls' Participatory Approach to Student Success (PASS) scholarship programme is to increase the enrolment, retention, completion and performance of girls at JHS level in the 75 deprived districts of Ghana. The programme provides a needs-based material support package comprising items necessary for a girl to attend JHS, pay school and BECE examination fees. It also raises awareness and promotes girl's education while enhancing the capacity of officers working in the Girls' Education Unit at the head office and in the regions and districts. As of 2016, a total of 55,000 girls have received the scholarship package. Another component of this programme managed by Camfed Ghana, 2012-2016 has supported an additional 16,000 girls in 31 districts with full comprehensive scholarship packages. A major challenge to the success of the programme is some girls dropping out of it due to such factors as pregnancy, marriage, moving out of the district, and transfer to other schools. A total of 394 girls have dropped out of the programme since the beginning of PASS.

(g) Inclusive Education Policy

An Inclusive Education Policy together with its Implementation Plan was successfully launched in May 2016. The policy defines the strategic path for the education of all children with special educational needs. The Special Education Division undertook national dissemination of the policy for key stakeholders throughout the country. Among the key stakeholders engaged were Parliament Select Committee on Education, Paramount Chiefs and Queen Mothers, Circuit Supervisors, heads and proprietors of private schools, the Teachers' and Educational Workers' Unions as part of the strategy to promote awareness.

For the first time, a unified special schools' games, which brought together the hearing impaired, visually impaired and the intellectually disabled, was organised for all the special schools and units in the country to promote inclusiveness. The Braille Press produced Braille books for distribution to the schools and units for the visually impaired. In addition, computers were donated to 11 schools for the deaf across all 10 regions.

(h) Community Day Senior High Schools Project (CSHSP)

The Community Day Senior High School Project (CSHSP) was introduced in 2012 to increase access to SHS and to decongest existing SHS. The target under the programme was to construct 200 new Community Day SHS in underserved rural communities across the country. As of 2015/16, 10 schools (comprising of one World Bank sponsored and 9 GetFund Projects) completed and commissioned. Additional 112 schools, comprising of 21 World Bank sponsored and 91 GetFund project were at various stages of completion.

(i) Secondary Education Improvement Project (SEIP)

The Secondary Education Improvement Project (SEIP) was introduced in 2015 to enhance access to senior high school education in underserved districts and to improve the quality of SHS education in low-performing senior high schools in Ghana. The project is designed to:

- Increase access with equity through: (i) construction of 23 new SHS; (ii) improving facilities in 50 existing SHS; (iii) providing scholarship packages for 10,400 students from low-income families (60% girls);
- Improve the quality of education in 125 selected low-performing SHS through: (i) School Performance Partnership Plans (SPPPs) which are plans designed by individual schools to enhance quality; they are given US\$120,000 per school to be spent over five years in fulfilment of this plan; (ii) installation of ICT packages; (iii) providing in-service training for science and mathematics;
- Strengthen the implementation capacity of the MOE and GES and its related implementing agencies through (i) training sessions on the various components of the project; (ii) establishment of a school mapping portal to map and collect information on all SHS in Ghana; (iii) establishment of a research agenda to further investigate issues related to the secondary sector in Ghana and; (iv) improving leadership at the school and district level.

The project is to be implemented in five years and as at February 2016 has achieved the following results:

- A total of 2,143 student beneficiaries from low-income families in selected schools received scholarships to finance their education;

- School mapping of all SHS completed – 857 SHS had been mapped to the website to collect information for all SHS schools in Ghana;
- Training on school improvement planning was provided for 125 selected schools;
- Training modules was rolled out for mathematics and science, and ICT teachers; and
- About 28.0% of construction works on new SHS was completed.

(j) *Development of Skills for Industry*

The Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP) was designed to reinforce government efforts in implementing the reform of TVET. Key achievements of the project as of 2016 included:

- Over 800 Master Craftspersons were trained in competency-based training (CBT) methods of instruction;
- About 148 instructors were sponsored by government for a training programme at Diploma level, 20 at Masters level and 5 faculty members at PhD level;
- Under the National Apprenticeship Programme (NAP), over 5,000 JHS graduates were trained in garment making, cosmetology, welding and fabrication, auto mechanics and electronics in 70 selected districts; and
- Constructing of modern school infrastructure commenced in 13 technical and vocational institutes and an office complex for COTVET at the cost of US\$60.3 million. The facilities include workshops, dormitories, staff accommodation, administration blocks and lecture theatres.

7.2.2 Access to Quality Health Care

The policy objectives pursued under GSGDA II to improve access to quality health care were aimed at bridging 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

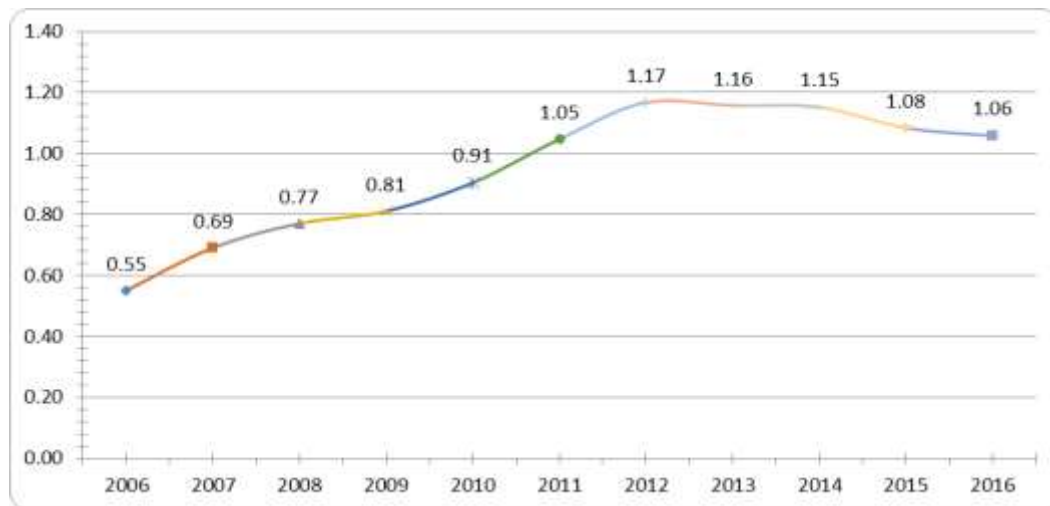
The key indicators adopted to track progress towards this objective were:

- Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance per capita; and
- Number of functional Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones.

Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance per capita

OPD attendance per capita is used as a proxy measure of access to health services. Trends in OPD visits per capita indicate that hospital attendance after peaking at 1.17 per capita visit in 2012, has consistently declined to 1.06 per capita visit in 2016 (Figure 7.12). The indicator either declined or stagnated across the regions with the exception of Upper East and Upper West (Table 7.26).

Figure 7.12: OPD visits per capita, 2006-2016



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

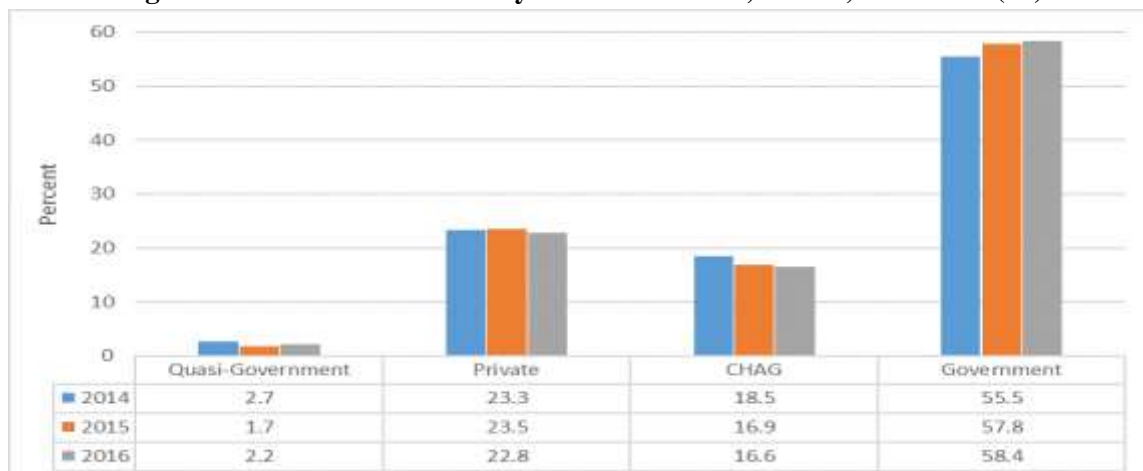
Table 7.26: OPD Attendance per capita by Region, 2010-2016

Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2006	0.59	0.91	0.50	0.65	0.47	0.30	0.55	0.46	0.41	0.57	0.55
2007	0.72	1.02	0.70	0.94	0.60	0.31	0.69	0.65	0.51	0.72	0.69
2008	0.73	1.30	0.68	0.97	0.51	0.49	1.01	0.70	0.73	0.86	0.77
2009	0.89	1.15	0.71	0.95	0.51	0.53	1.37	0.72	0.69	0.69	0.81
2010	0.94	1.24	0.76	0.85	0.63	0.55	1.37	0.85	0.74	1.15	0.91
2011	1.14	1.48	0.86	1.05	0.69	0.61	1.65	1.05	0.86	1.28	1.05
2012	0.96	1.63	1.00	1.38	0.95	0.70	1.99	1.12	1.01	1.44	1.17
2013	0.91	1.68	1.07	1.31	0.85	0.78	2.07	1.16	1.08	1.45	1.16
2014	0.92	1.82	1.06	1.22	0.83	0.79	1.85	1.26	1.20	1.44	1.15
2015	0.88	1.59	1.04	1.29	0.76	0.72	1.76	1.12	1.01	1.30	1.08
2016	0.87	1.56	1.03	1.20	0.76	0.67	1.86	1.20	0.97	1.28	1.06

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

The government continued to be the major health service provider in Ghana, with public health facilities providing about 58% of OPD care to the population, followed by private, for-profit facilities (22.8%) and the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) at 16.6% (Figure 7.13). The declining trends in OPD attendance seen in both private for-profit and CHAG facilities relative to marginal gains at the public health facilities could be explained by inability of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to reimburse claims to the health facilities leading to introduction of unapproved fees in most of the health facilities.

Figure 7. 13: OPD attendance by Service Provider, Ghana, 2014-2016 (%)



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Number of functional CHPS zones

The Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) is the lowest level of the health care system in Ghana, providing services in mostly hard-to-reach communities. With about 70% of the population living more than 8 km from the nearest health facility, the CHPS strategy contributes to the removal of physical barriers to accessing health care. In 2016, the number of functional CHPS zones increased by 2.1% to 4,034 from 3,951 in 2015 (Table 7.27). Ashanti Region recorded the highest number of functional CHPS (1,008), followed by Brong Ahafo (558) and Eastern (547). Upper West Region recorded the lowest number of functional CHPS zones (Table 7.28). CHPS contribution to overall service delivery during the year improved to 8.5% of total national OPD visits compared with 8.1% in 2015.

Table 7.27: Number of functional CHPS zones, 2013-2016

	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator Status 2016	Progress towards Target
Number of functional CHPS compounds	2,315	2,943	3,951	2,753	4,034	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Table 7.28: Number of functional CHPS zones by Region, 2016

Region	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Total
Number Functioning CHPS Zones	1008	558	255	547	262	165	264	200	365	410	4034
Zones With Compounds	145	185	225	311	44	97	184	191	159	268	1809
Percent Functional CHPS Zones	91	72.9	49	68	30.7	66	83.5	77.2	63	78	67.4

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

ii. Ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established in 2003 to provide insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove financial barriers to accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. This section reports on the achievements of the scheme in 2016 focusing on the following coverage and equity indicators:

- Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership;
- Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category and as indigents;
- Proportion of active members paying premiums.

Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership

Total NHIS active membership decreased marginally from 11,058,783 in 2015 to 11,029,068 in 2016, representing a decline of 0.27%. As a result, the proportion of population with active NHIS membership declined from 40.0% to 38.4% in 2016, thereby falling short of the target of 41.5% coverage (Table 7.31).

Table 7.29: Number and proportion of population with active NHIS membership, 2013-2016

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator Status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number with active membership	10,144,527	11,058,783	NA	11,029,339	Slow progress
2. Proportion of population	38.0%	40.0%	>41.5%	38.44%	Target not achieved

Source: NHIA, 2016

Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category and as indigents

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) under its exemption policy, continued to provide free membership to the poorest and most vulnerable populations, to facilitate their 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 7.3 million in 2016. This represented a decline of 3.9% from the 2015 level of 7.6 million and constituted 66.9% of all active members, compared with 67% in 2015 and the target of at least 64% set for 2016 (Table 7.30). On the other hand, the proportion enrolled as indigents stagnated at 5.3% and fell below the year's target of 5.8% (Table 7.30).

Table 7.30: Number and proportion of NHIS members in the exempt categories, 2013-2016

Indicator	Target 2016	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number in all exempt categories (millions)	NA	6.4	6.7	7.6	7.3	Slow progress
2. Proportion in exempt category	>64.0%	63.0%	66.0%	67.0%	66.9%	Target achieved
3. Number of indigents (millions)	NA	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	Slow progress
4. Proportion of population covered by NHIS as indigents	5.8%	4.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%	Slow progress

Source: NHIA, 2016; MOH, 2016

Proportion of active members paying premiums

Increasing membership and continuous and prompt payment of premiums by active NHIS members is critical for the financial sustainability of the scheme. However, the proportion of NHIS active members paying premiums has consistently declined from 31.4% in 2013 to 28.4% in 2016. This trend is attributed, in part, to declining public confidence in the scheme, arising out of the refusal of some health care facilities to accept NHIS card for lack of reimbursement of service providers, as well as valid card-bearing members being requested to make out-of-pocket payment for some services provided.

Table 7.31: Proportion of Active NHIS Members Paying Premiums, 2013 to 2016

Year	Number Paying Premiums	Total Active Members	Percent
2013	3,433,312	10,918,536	31.4
2014	3,249,541	10,545,428	30.1
2015	3,227,136	11,058,783	29.2
2016	3,130,872	11,029,068	28.4

Source: NHIA, 2016; MOH, 2016

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 9.4% from 3,160 in 2015 to 3,456 in 2016 and for the third consecutive year achieved the ratio of one doctor to fewer than 10,000 persons. The doctor-to-population ratio improved from one doctor to 8,934 persons in 2015 to one doctor to 8,301 persons in 2016, and achieved the target of one doctor to 9,750 persons set in GSGDA II (Table 7.32). Similar to the national trend, all regions experienced an improvement in the doctor-to-population ratio, with the exception of the Ashanti, Greater Accra and Upper East regions which recorded a worsening situation. Despite deterioration in the indicator in 2016, Greater Accra remains the region with the lowest doctor-to-population ratio (1:3,518) and Upper East Region has the worst (1:24,985) (Table 7.33). The improvements seen in the number of doctors available in deprived regions and the decrease in the well-endowed regions is attributed in part to an increase in the number of trained doctors, advertisement of vacancies in the regions for recruitment and the new approach to training of house officers which exposes them to regions and districts they would normally not visit.

Table 7.32: Doctor-to-population ratio, 2013-2016

Indicator	Target 2016	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Population (millions)		26.6	27.3	28.2	28.7	
2. Number of doctors	NA	2,615	3,016	3,160	3,456	Steady progress
3. Doctor to population ratio	1:9,750	1: 10,170	1:9,043	1:8,934	1:8,301	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Table 7.33: Doctor-to-Population Ratio, by Region, 2009-2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AR	1:8,136	1:8,506	1:7,868	1:9,828	1:10,503	1:9,830	1:7,196	1:7,769
BAR	1:16,194	1:16,390	1:16,532	1:16,679	1:17,547	1:17,455	1:15,956	1:11,468
CR	1:22,088	1:25,021	1:22,040	1:23,405	1:23,892	1:21,823	1:19,439	1:9,905
ER	1:15,207	1:16,988	1:16,698	1:19,467	1:19,065	1:16,733	1:15,975	1:13,082
GAR	1:5,103	1:4,578	1:3,871	1:4,246	1:3,178	1:2,744	1:3,186	1:3,518
NR	1:46,691	1:34,437	1:22,380	1:20,195	1:22,894	1:23,759	1:18,412	1:13,627
UER	1:29,861	1:36,088	1:42,364	1:38,279	1:33,896	1:32,285	1:24,253	1:24,985
UWR	1:39,473	1:50,151	1:42,085	1:45,565	1:53,064	1:36,048	1:30,601	1:17,860
VR	1:24,837	1:26,478	1:24,673	1:24,728	1:23,277	1:20,510	1:18,578	1:12,160
WR	1:31,942	1:26,110	1:27,540	1:29,082	1:28,653	1:23,814	1:28,861	1:20,275
Ghana	1:11,649	1:11,698	1:10,402	1:11,515	1:10,170	1:9,043	1:8,934	1:8,301

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Nurse-to-population ratio

The total number of nurses, including community nurses, increased from 32,657 in 2015 to 34,380 in 2016. The nurse-to-population ratio accordingly improved from 1:865 to 1:834, achieving the target of one nurse to 1,000 persons (Table 7.34). At regional level, Upper East recorded the best ratio of one nurse to 500 persons, while Northern Region recorded the worst ratio of one nurse to 1,033 persons (Table 7.35).

Table 7.34: Nurse to population ratio, 2013-2016

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Population (millions)	26.6	27.3	28.2		28.7	
2. Number of nurses	24,533	28,437	32,657	NA	34,380	Steady progress
3. Ratio	1: 1,084	1:959	1:865	1:1,000	1:834	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Table 7.35: Nurse to population ratio by Region, 2009-2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AR	1:2,100	1:1,994	1:2,023	1:1,699	1:1,296	1:1,088	1:980	1:946
BAR	1:1,868	1:1,915	1:1,850	1:1,671	1:1,245	1:1,132	1:973	1:880
CR	1:1,400	1:1,607	1:1,700	1:1,412	1:1,185	1:996	1:876	1:755
ER	1:1,197	1:1,376	1:1,565	1:1,303	1:1,041	1:900	1:834	1:838
GAR	1:1,158	1:1,043	1:1,192	1:960	1:826	1:764	1:741	1:745
NR	1:1,960	1:2,077	1:1,942	1:1,791	1:1,423	1:1,255	1:1,096	1:1,033
UER	1:1,138	1:1,158	1:1,161	1:1,045	1:715	1:669	1:514	1:500
UWR	1:1,145	1:1,204	1:1,160	1:1,036	1:855	1:813	1:634	1:644
VR	1:1,264	1:1,434	1:1,570	1:1,470	1:1,135	1:925	1:818	1:833
WR	1:1,797	1:1,727	1:1,777	1:1,448	1:1,142	1:1,077	1:1,047	1:1,009
Ghana	1:1,494	1:1,516	1:1,599	1:1,362	1:1,084	1:959	1:865	1:834

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016*

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Midwife-to-Women in Fertile Age (WIFA) population ratio

The availability of professionally trained midwives during delivery is essential to ensuring favorable birth outcomes for the mother and child. The midwife-to-women in fertile age (WIFA) population ratio has improved substantially since 2013. The ratio has improved from a high of one midwife per 1,525 WIFA population in 2013 to a low of one midwife per 943 WIFA population in 2016 (Table 7.36). The training of straight midwives and the setting up of midwifery schools in all the regions has led to the observed improvement in the ratio in all regions. Upper East Region had the highest number of midwives per WIFA population, while Northern Region had the lowest number of midwives per WIFA population. Although there is a general improvement in the midwife population, there are still issues of maldistribution, leaving some districts and sub-districts in the regions with low numbers of midwives.

Table 7.36: Midwife-to-WIFA ratio by Region, 2009-2016

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AR	1:1,933	1:1,821	1:1,563	1:1,644	1:1,454	1:1,197	1:1,029	1:838
BAR	1:1,596	1:1,558	1:1,538	1:1,644	1:1,554	1:1,426	1:1,319	1:913
CR	1:1,585	1:1,861	1:1,769	1:1,937	1:1,943	1:1,820	1:1,661	1:1,070
ER	1:1,199	1:1,368	1:1,319	1:1,429	1:1,404	1:1,235	1:1,169	1:973
GAR	1:1,297	1:1,228	1:1,191	1:1,234	1:1,199	1:1,230	1:1,153	1:1,021
NR	1:2,008	1:1,990	1:2,055	1:2,334	1:2,375	1:2,132	1:1,668	1:1,282
UER	1:1,237	1:1,322	1:1,284	1:1,340	1:1,122	1:1,009	1:861	1:705
UWR	1:1,053	1:1,162	1:1,168	1:1,326	1:1,486	1:1,195	1:838	1:570
VR	1:1,220	1:1,440	1:1,456	1:1,706	1:1,601	1:1,439	1:1,237	1:897
WR	1:2,222	1:2,059	1:2,085	1:2,067	1:1,868	1:1,595	1:1,452	1:1,041
Ghana	1:1,534	1:1,566	1:1,505	1:1,611	1:1,525	1:1,374	1:1,216	1:943

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016*

Per capita expenditure on health

Total health expenditure per capita reflects the relative importance government attaches to maintaining and improving the health of the population. The World Health Organisation recommends that countries should spend at least 5% of national income on health care. In 2016, Ghana's health expenditure

declined from US\$1,060.3 million to US\$711 million, translating into per capita expenditure of US\$24.8 compared to US\$37.6 in 2015. Thus in real terms, health expenditure per capita declined in 2016 and fell short of the target of US\$45 set for 2016 (Table 7.37).

Table 7.37: Per capita expenditure on health, 2013-2016 (US\$)

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	Target 2016	2016	Progress towards target
1. Population	26.6	27.3	28.2	NA	28.7	
2. Expenditure (US\$ million)	1,253	895	1,060.3	NA	711	Slow progress
3. Per capita expenditure (US\$)	47.1	32.8	37.6	45.0	24.8	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016*

iv. Enhance national capacity for attainment of health-related MDGs

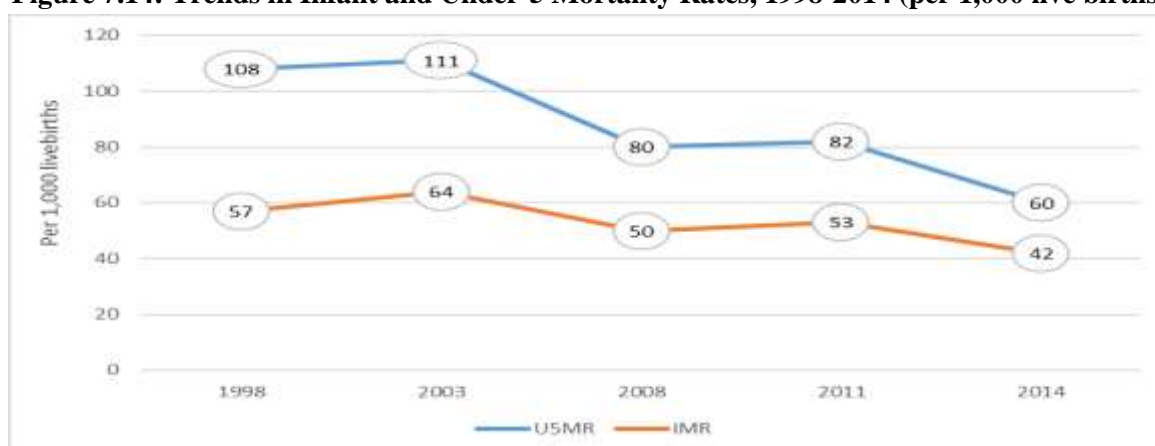
Improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare is central to government strategy for the attainment of the lagging global development goals related to health. This section reports on progress made in improving maternal, child and adolescent healthcare, as well as prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with priority on the following indicators:

- Infant and under-5 mortality rates;
- Percent of children immunised (Penta 3);
- Maternal mortality ratio;
- Percent of supervised deliveries;
- Malaria case fatality rate;
- Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate.

Child mortality rates

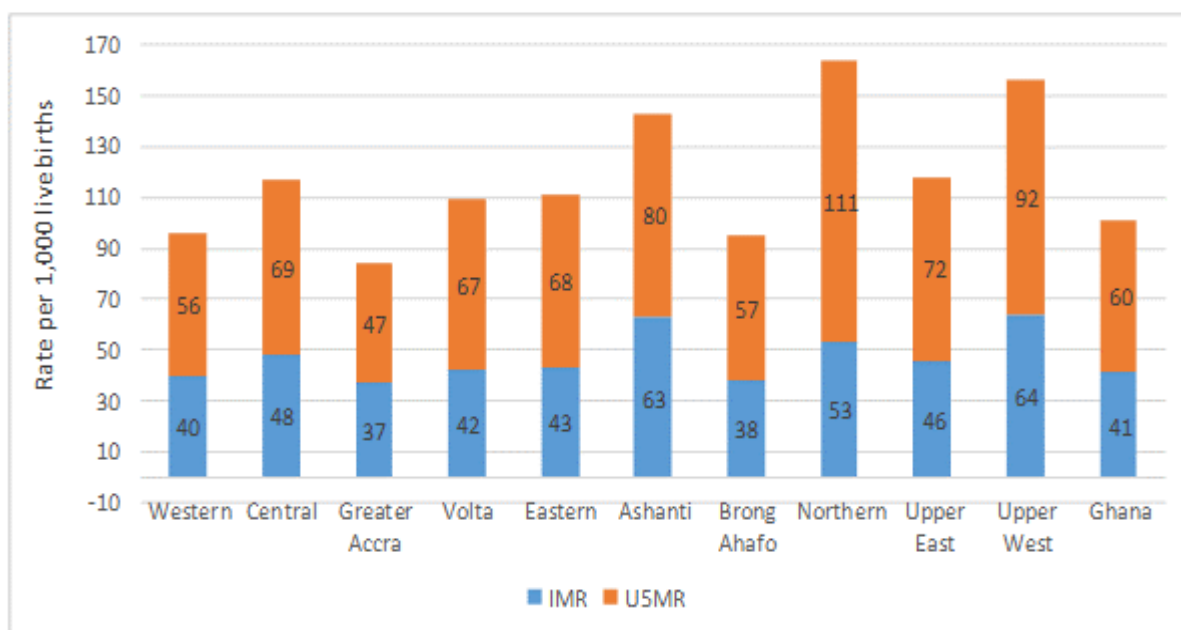
Reducing childhood mortality is a key health target in GSGDA II and a major global development goal. Survey results over the past two and half decades showed that Ghana has made significant progress in reducing child mortality (Figure 7.14). Data from the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) indicate that the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) at 60 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate is 41 per 1,000 live births. Despite the improvements in childhood mortality, wide disparities exist between geographical areas and among socio-demographic groups. The risk of dying before age 5 is relatively higher among children born to mothers under age 20 and above age 30; mothers with no education; and those living in poor households. At regional level, under-5 mortality rate is highest in the three northern regions and Ashanti Region and lowest in the Greater Accra and Brong Ahafo regions (Figure 7.15).

Figure 7.14: Trends in Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates, 1998-2014 (per 1,000 live births)



Source: GSS: GDSH, 1998-2014; MICS, 2011

Figure 7.15: Infant and under-5 mortality rates, by region, 2014 (per 1,000 live births)



Source: GSS: GDHS, 2014

Percent of children immunised-Penta 3

The proportion of children fully immunised is an indicator of child health and is used to track progress in reducing child mortality. Assessment of progress shows that the proportion of children fully immunised (Penta 3 coverage) increased from 90% in 2015 to 94.6% in 2016, achieving the year's target of more than 90% coverage. Despite this achievement, five regions (Central, Greater Accra, Upper East, Upper West, and Volta) are still below the national average (Table 7.38).

Table 7.38: Trends in Immunisation Coverage by Regions, 2012-2016

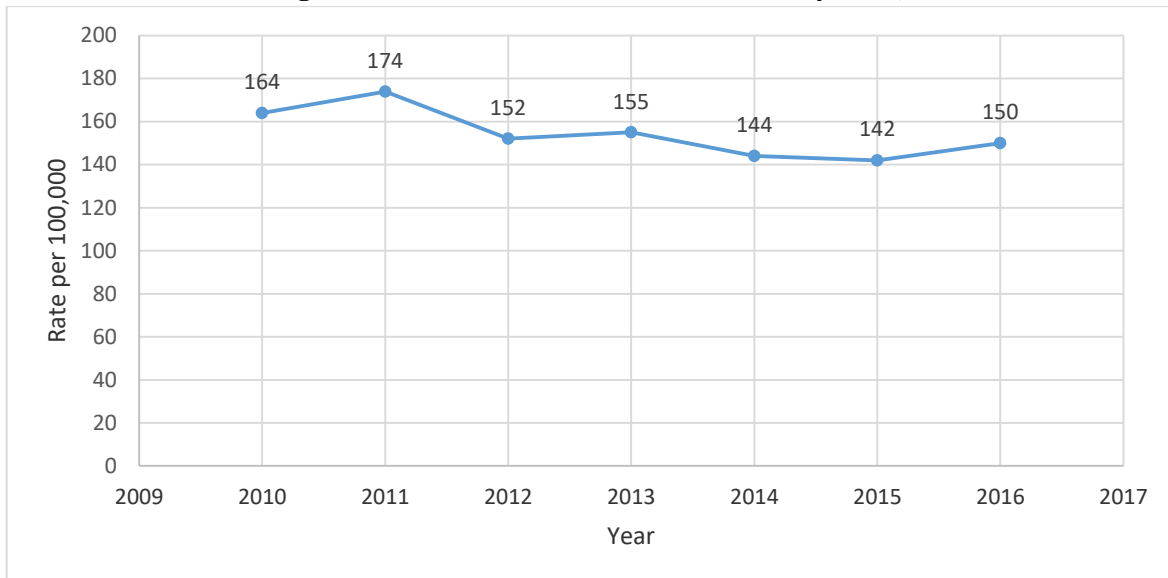
Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2012	85.3%	97.4%	86.0%	90.9%	76.5%	107.6%	87.1%	72.1%	78.5%	94.6%	87.9%
2013	87.3%	91.3%	81.9%	84.4%	74.0%	110.5%	85.8%	79.5%	74.9%	90.8%	86.0%
2014	93.7%	96.3%	86.0%	86.4%	74.1%	113.7%	89.2%	81.1%	82.5%	95.5%	89.9%
2015	93.6%	93.4%	83.8%	92.1%	82.9%	110.4%	86.8%	80.2%	84.3%	83.7%	90.0%
2016	102.1%	101.4%	86.7%	100.0%	80.5%	117.5%	83.9%	80.3%	82.1%	94.6%	94.6%

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Maternal Mortality

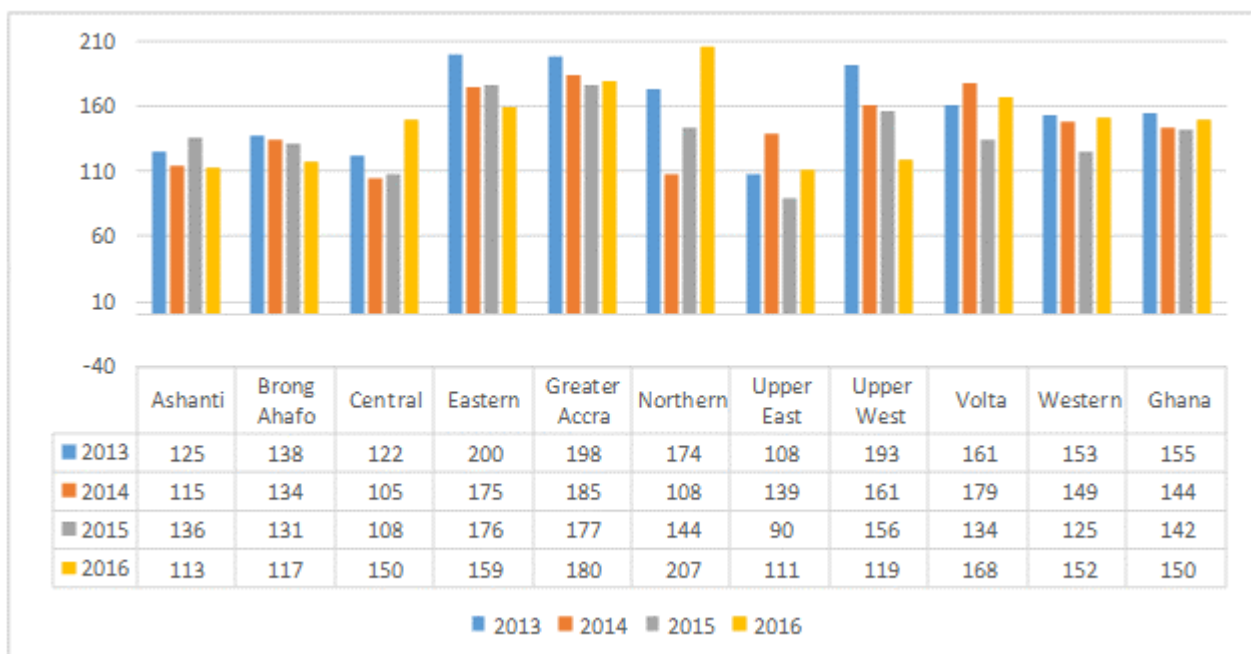
Maternal mortality in Ghana remains high in spite of several interventions by the government and development partners. Although survey data were unavailable in 2016, the institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR) which measures maternal deaths in health facilities, was used to track progress in reducing maternal mortality. The iMMR increased by 5.6% from 142 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 150 per 100,000 live births in 2016. However, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Upper West regions experienced improvement in their iMMR which declined by 17%, 10%, 9.7% and 24% respectively. In contrast, Northern, Central and Volta regions recorded marked increases in maternal deaths (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.16: Institutional maternal mortality ratio, 2010-2016



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Figure 7.17: Institutional maternal mortality ratio, by region, 2013-2016 (per 100,00 live births)

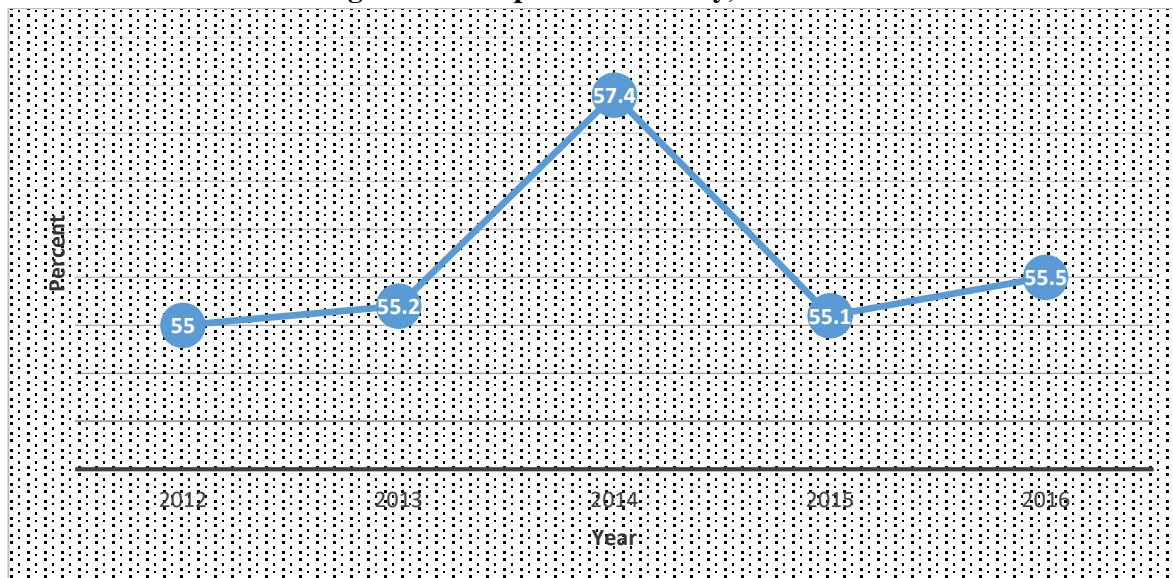


Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Supervised Delivery

Supervised deliveries are those attended by trained health workers. Delivery attended by skilled health personnel reduces the risk of pregnancy complications and thereby reduces maternal mortality. This indicator has not been improving since 2014. The supervised delivery rate declined from 57.4% in 2014 to 55.1% in 2015 and more or less stagnated at 55.5% in 2016 (Figure 7.18).

Figure 7.18: Supervised delivery, 2012-2016

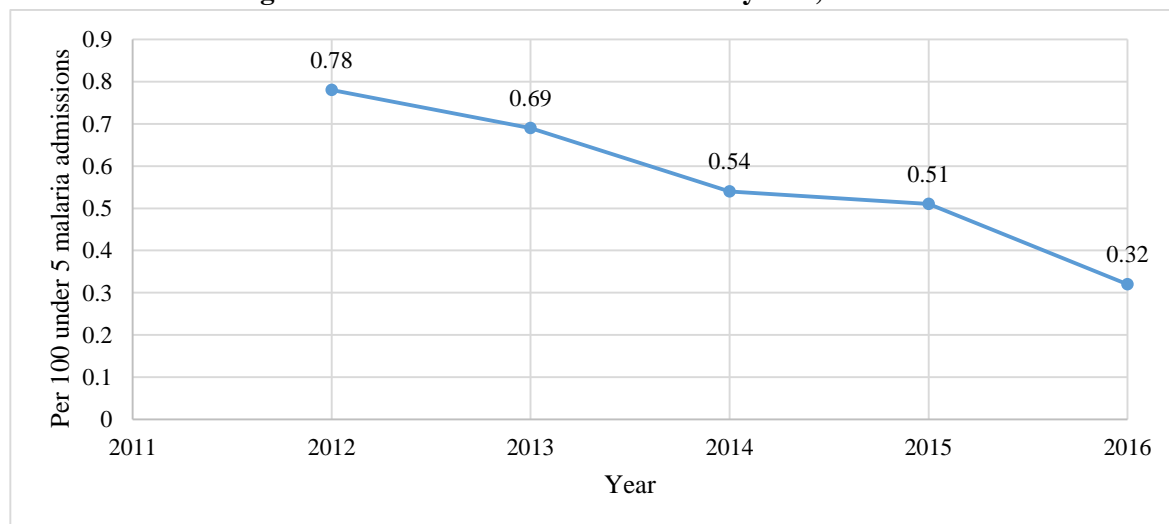


Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Malaria under-5 case fatality rate

Malaria remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among children under 5 years old and pregnant women. It is also a leading cause of poverty and low productivity. The malaria under-5 case fatality rate, an indicator of malaria case management, improved by almost 59% from 0.51% in 2015 to 0.32% in 2016 (Figure 7.19). The 2016 target of 0.53% was thus exceeded.

Figure 7.19: Malaria under-5 case fatality rate, 2012-2016



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate

The tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate is calculated based on cohort analysis. The cohorts of TB patients that started treatment are expected to complete treatment before the analysis is done. The treatment success rate is therefore reported with a one-year delay. There was no new data for the treatment success rate in 2016, however, a number of activities were implemented in 2016 to improve TB case detection and survival of TB cases. The National Tuberculosis Programme intensified TB case detection in health facilities and a total of 16,629 cases were detected. In addition, a total of 914

suspected multi-drug resistant TB cases were tested, out of which 107 tested positive and 77 were put on treatment.

Table 7.39: TB treatment success rate, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016	Progress towards target
TB treatment success rate	85%	86%	87%	85%	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

To improve access to quality health care, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016:

- A new integrated capital investment plan was drafted to guide health infrastructure development and to give meaning to the policy of bringing services closer to the people;
- To facilitate achievement of equitable access to health care services, the Ministry of Health (MOH) completed and handed over the Dodowa hospital to the district;
- MOH submitted a draft decentralisation bill for the health sector to the Attorney-General's Department for consideration and advice;
- MOH started implementing the recommendations of the Central Medical Stores Fire Report and adopted a Supply Chain Master Plan to reduce the risk to medicines, health and non-health commodities;
- To improve evidence-based decision making, MOH conducted a burden of disease study to determine the top 20 diseases that affect the population. In addition, a cost-effectiveness study was initiated as part of the process of gathering evidence;
- MOH launched the revised Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) Policy and Implementation plan. In addition, a model design for CHPS compounds with a set of standard equipment was designed and agreed with all stakeholders. MOH also commissioned 60 CHPS compounds in the Upper West Region;
- To ensure that health facilities have the requisite staff mix for service delivery, the health sector staffing norms for critical staff was completed and 74% of all cadres in health facilities were analysed;
- MOH drafted a forecasting model to rationalise the distribution of the health workforce;
- MOH also developed a Scheme of Service for the health sector; and
- MOH drafted and implemented a code of practice for the allied health professions.

7.2.3 HIV/AIDS and STIs

Ghana has made significant progress over the years in halting the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, much remains to be done in changing the course of the disease. The medium-term objectives of GSGDA II were to sustain the gains made; ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS and STI infections; improve HIV/AIDS and STI case management; and improve institutional capacity for efficient and effective delivery of HIV/AIDS and STI services. The indicators used to monitor progress towards attaining the above objectives were:

- HIV prevalence;
- Percentage of young people (15-24 years) infected with HIV;
- Proportion of infected pregnant women who received antiretrovirals for PMTCT; and
- Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who received antiretrovirals.

HIV prevalence

The HIV prevalence rate increased from 1.8% in 2015 to 2.4% in 2016. This represents a second consecutive upsurge after a similar increase from 1.6% to 1.8% between 2014 and 2015 (Figure 7.20). The regional distribution of HIV prevalence rate shows that the Volta and Brong Ahafo regions recorded the highest prevalence rate (2.7%), while the Northern Region recorded the lowest rate (0.7%) (Table 7.40).

Figure 7.20: Median HIV Prevalence, 2003-2016 (%)



Source: GAC/NACP, Annual Reports, 2016

Table 7.40: HIV prevalence by Regions, 2015-2016

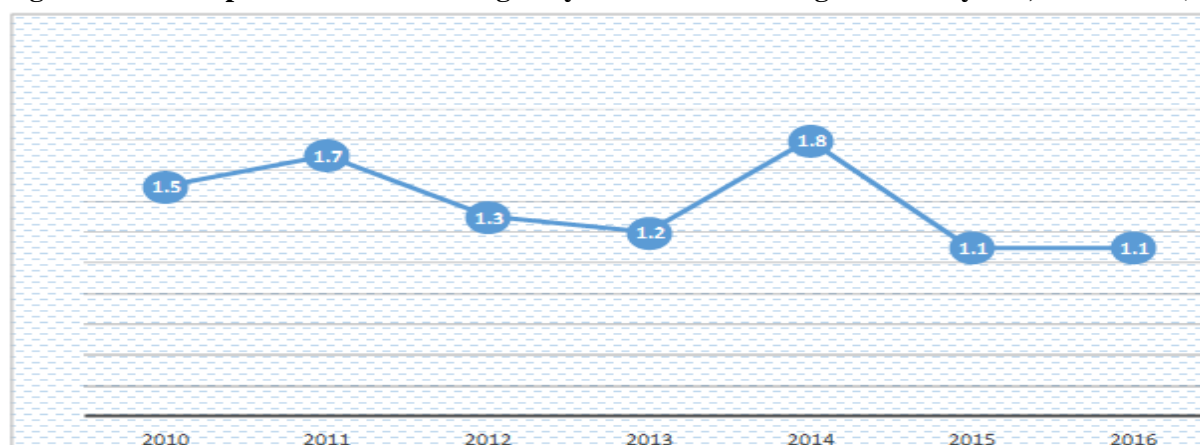
Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2015	2.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.7%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
2016	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	0.7%	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%

Source: GAC/NACP, Annual Reports, 2016

Percentage of young people (15-24 years) infected with HIV

Young people (15-24 years) are considered particularly vulnerable to HIV infection as they are more likely to be involved in unprotected sex. The proportion of young people who are infected with HIV is therefore used as a proxy for new HIV incidence. Following a significant reduction from 1.8% in 2014 to 1.1% in 2015, the prevalence rate among the youth remained unchanged at 1.1% in 2016.

Figure 7.21: HIV prevalence rate among the youth between the ages of 15-24years, 2010-2016 (%)



GAC/NACP, Annual Reports, 2016

Proportion of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retro-viral (ARVs) for Prevention of Mother-to- Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Under the PMTCT initiative, mothers are encouraged to know their HIV status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to child. In 2016, a total of 702,381 pregnant women were tested and counseled for HIV, of whom 18,116 tested positive for HIV. Of those that tested positive, only 53.4% received ARVs compared with 64% in 2015. Overall, this indicator has been performing poorly in recent years, with coverage dropping significantly from 76% in 2013 to 53.4% in 2016 (Table 7.41). This is of major concern for the drive to reduce mother-to-child transmission to less than 5%.

Table 7.41: PMTCT uptake among HIV-positive pregnant women, 2013-2016

Indicator	Target 2016	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards target
Proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ART for PMTCT	NA	76%	66.0%	64.0%	53.4%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy

The provision of ARVs to PLHIV is part of the strategy to reduce morbidity and mortality. In 2016, out of the 203,700 HIV-positive clients requiring ARV, only 95,710, representing about 47% received ARVs. This constitutes a significant drop from 2014 when 65.7% of PLHIV clients received treatment and fell short of the target of at least 48% set for 2016 (Table 7.42).

Table 7.42: Proportion of PLHIV who received ART, 2013-2016

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator Status 2016	Progress towards target
Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	61.7%	63%	NA	>48%	47.0%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2016 to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS infections:

- The Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) launched and implemented the “First 90 Campaign”, for accelerated, comprehensive and coordinated global action on the HIV and AIDS epidemic;
- GAC developed National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2016–2020;
- Relevant HIV/AIDS supplies were procured to maintain the momentum of prevention intervention and sustain PLHIV on treatment;
- HIV infected pregnant women were supplied with ARVs to PMTCT;
- HIV Counselling and Testing was undertaken to help identify those who are HIV positive and help them to access care and treatment services; 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

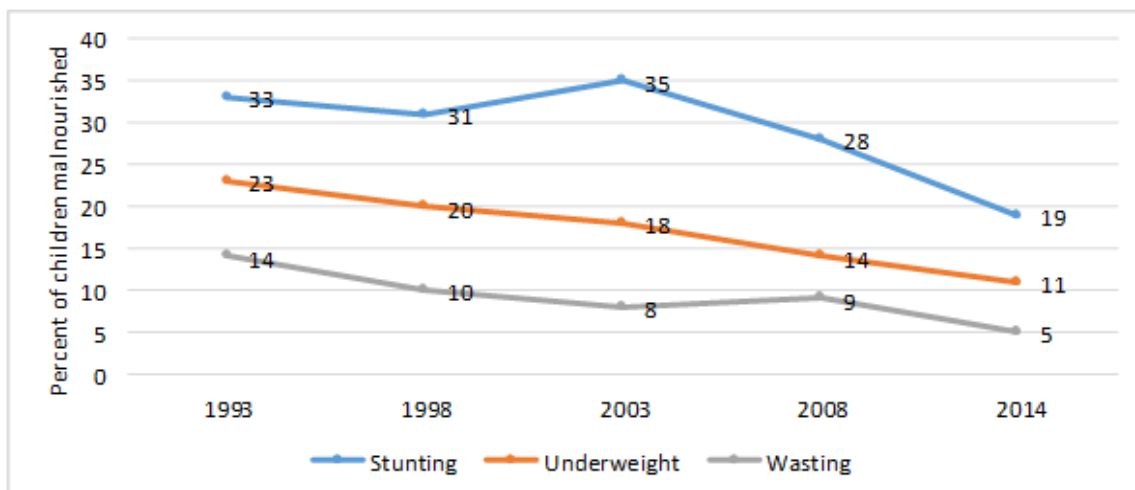
The policy interventions identified in GSGDA II to enhance the nutritional status of Ghanaians were aimed at achieving the following key objectives: reduce under nutrition and malnutrition-related disorders and deaths among infants, young children and women in their reproductive ages; ensure coordination, 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 are:

- Proportion of children under-5 malnourished;
- Proportion of overweight/obesity (women 15-49 years)

Proportion of children under-5 malnourished

Child malnutrition accounts for nearly half of under-5 mortality worldwide. Ghana has made significant progress in reducing child malnutrition over the past decades. The proportion of children suffering from stunting (chronic malnutrition) reduced to 19% in 2014 from a peak of 35% in 2003. Similarly, the incidence of underweight has consistently declined from its peak level of 23% in 1993 to 11% in 2014, while the prevalence of wasting has also fallen to 5% from 14% during the same period (Figure 7.22). There are still marked differences in the prevalence of malnutrition by location, region and socio-economic group. According to the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), children living in rural areas are more likely to be stunted (22%) and underweight (13%) than those in urban areas of 15% and 9% respectively. In the regions, the proportion of underweight children ranges from 6% in the Brong Ahafo Region to 20% in the Northern Region. Prevalence of stunting is highest in the Northern Region (33%) and lowest in the Greater Accra Region (10%). Among socio-economic groups, children in the poorest households are almost three times as likely to be stunted as children in the wealthiest households.

Figure 7.22: Child Malnutrition in Ghana, 1993-2014 (%)



Source: GSS, GDHS 1993-2014

Proportion of overweight/obesity (women 15-49 years)

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. Data is still not available for reporting on progress implementation of interventions aimed at reducing overweight and obesity, especially among women between the ages of 15-49 years.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2016 to reduce malnutrition:

- The National School Feeding Programme Policy was approved by Cabinet and successfully launched with copies distributed to stakeholders;
- The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in Ghana engaged in a number of activities, including completing and launching of the Cost of Hunger in Africa Ghana report, participate in a number of nutrition stakeholder meetings and programmes, as well as engaging in a nutrition budget tracking exercise;
- A study on the cost of hunger in Ghana was undertaken by the Africa Union Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Health;
- Ghana hosted African Union Commission pan-African workshop on strengthening capacity to mainstream nutrition in agriculture plans;
- The 7th Africa Day of Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS) Conference was organized to raise awareness on the food and nutrition security situation on the continent, as well as providing impetus through pledges, commitments and increased political will to eliminate hunger and malnutrition;
- Child Welfare Clinics continued to monitor children at risk of malnutrition and providing nutrition education at the community level; and
- The Food Security and Emergency Preparedness Programme continued to be implemented to reduce nutrition insecurity through modernized agriculture, management of national strategic stocks for emergencies and establishment of effective early warning systems.

7.2.5 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

The medium-term policy objectives in this focus area comprise (i) creating opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; (ii) ensuring higher labour productivity across all sectors; and (iii) enhancing labour administration and promoting harmonious labour relations.

The following indicators were selected to track progress towards the targets for this focus area:

- Employment-to-population ratio;
- Unemployment rate;
- Share of workers in vulnerable employment;
- Number of jobs created; and
- Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled.

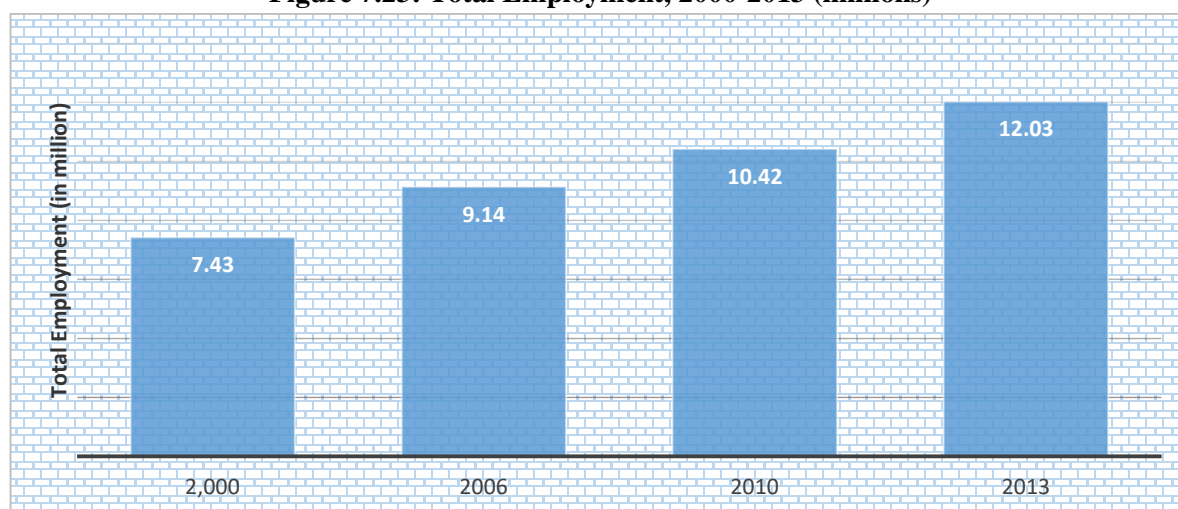
Employment to Population Ratio

One of the key strategies for alleviating poverty and raising living standards is to provide people with productive employment. In this regard, a key objective of government's medium-term economic policy was to create more opportunities for decent jobs, especially for the youth. Data from the Sixth Round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6) conducted in 2013 estimates total employment to be 12.03 million. This compares with 10.42 million in 2010 and represent an average annual growth rate of 5.2%. The large proportion of the employment was in agriculture, forestry and fishing (44.7%), followed by the service sector (40.9%). The manufacturing sector accounts for less than a tenth (9.1%) of employment, while professional, scientific and technical activities accounted for 1%.

The employment-to-population ratio, a measure of the potential of the economy to create jobs for the population, was high at 75.4% in 2013. The rate was relatively higher in the rural areas (81.6%) compared to urban areas (69.9%) and higher for males (78.3%) than females (73.0%). Thus,

joblessness is relatively more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas and among females than to males (Table 7.43).

Figure 7.23: Total Employment, 2000-2013 (millions)



Source: GSS: GLSS 6, 2013

Table 7.43: Population-to-employment ratio by sex and locality, 2013 (%)

Locality	Total	Male	Female
Ghana	75.4	78.3	73.0
Urban	69.9	73.2	67.1
Rural	81.6	83.7	79.8

Source: GSS, GLSS 6, 2013

Unemployment rate

Data on Ghana's unemployment rate from the GLSS 6 estimates the unemployment rate in Ghana at 5.2%, with the rate higher for females (5.5%) than for males (4.8%) and much higher in urban areas (6.5%) than in rural areas (3.9%) (Table 7.45). At regional level, Upper East has the highest rate of unemployment (10.8%), followed by Upper West (7.6%) and Greater Accra (7.2%). Brong Ahafo and Volta regions recorded unemployment rates much lower than the national average (2.9% and 3.3% respectively).

Table 7.44: Unemployment rate of persons 15 years and older by region, location and sex, 2013 (%)

Region	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	5.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	4.3	6.2	5.2
Central	5.5	3.9	4.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	4.5	1.5	2.9
Gt. Accra	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2	4.3	7.5	5.9
Volta	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.5	4.9	2.5	2.8	2.6
Eastern	2.5	5.9	4.3	4.6	8.4	6.7	1.1	3.6	2.3
Ashanti	4.6	4.7	4.6	7.4	6.2	6.8	1.6	2.9	2.3
Brong Ahafo	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.9	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Northern	3.2	5.9	4.6	3.1	8.5	6.0	3.3	4.7	4.0
Upper East	10.5	11.0	10.8	6.4	10.1	8.3	11.5	11.3	11.4
Upper West	8.8	6.5	7.6	2.2	10.3	6.4	9.9	5.8	7.8
Total	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.9	6.5	3.6	4.1	3.9

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6), 2013

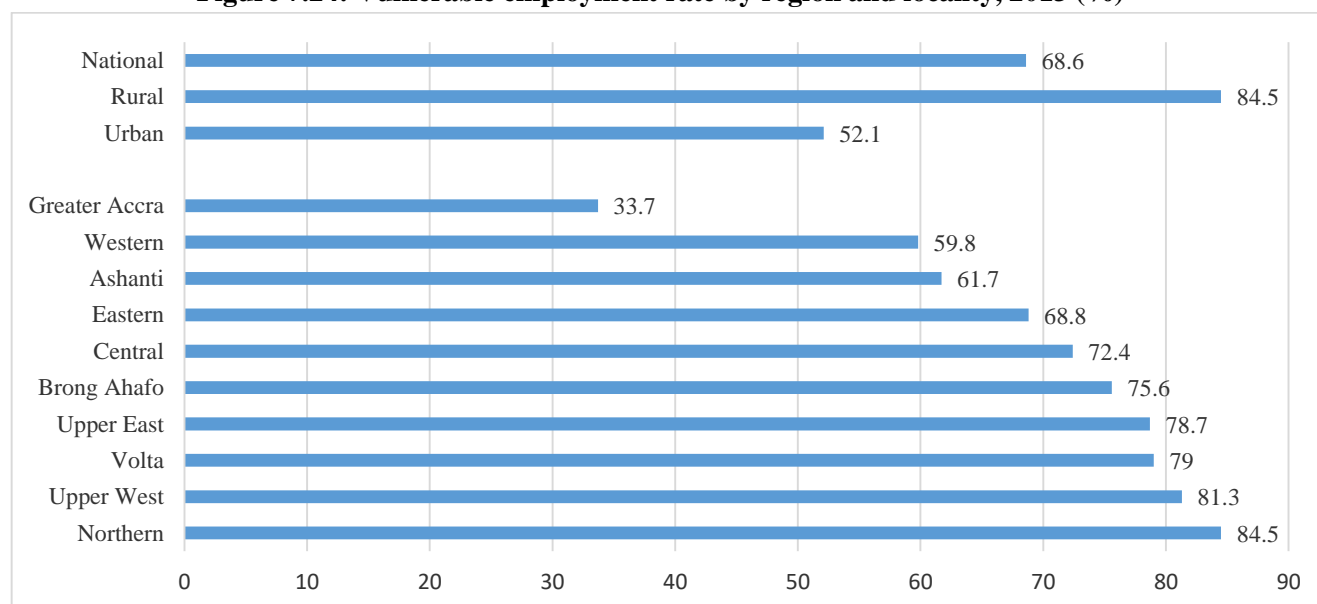
N.B.: GLSS 6 adopted the relaxed definition of unemployment, which computes the unemployment rate on the basis of persons who, within the reference period, were without jobs and were "potentially available for jobs"

Share of workers in vulnerable employment

Despite the reported growth in employment indicated earlier, a large proportion of available employment in the country is in low-paid jobs with low productivity and poor working conditions.

According to the 2013 GLSS 6 report, majority of Ghanaian workers (68.6%) were engaged in vulnerable employment. Rural workers were more likely to be in vulnerable employment (84.5%) than their urban counterparts (52.1%). The Northern Region has the highest proportion of workers engaged in vulnerable employment (84.5%), followed by Upper West Region (81.3%) and Volta Region (79.0%). The lowest rate was in the Greater Accra Region (Figure 7.24).

Figure 7.24: Vulnerable employment rate by region and locality, 2013 (%)



Source: GSS, GLSS 6, 2013

Number of jobs created

Employment creation remains a major development challenge in Ghana and is considered a priority area for government. Lack of up-to-date labour market information makes it difficult to track the number, type and distribution of employment on an annual basis. However, data from the Labour Department and the various public sector job-creation interventions indicated that the total number of jobs created increased significantly from 208,640 in 2015 to 276,502 in 2016 (Table 7.45). Most of the gains were from the Youth Employment Agency, which recorded more than half of the total number of job placements in the year.

Table 7.45: Number of jobs created by public sector job creation interventions, 2015 and 2016

Employment Programme/Agency:	Number of jobs 2015	Number of jobs 2016
Public Employment Centres	3,013	2,321
Youth Employment Agency	45,000	105,135
Labour Intensive Public Works Employment	160,627	166,725
Total	208,640	276,502

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Annual Report, 2016

Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled.

The number and proportion of industrial labour disputes recorded and settled during the year are used as proxies for measuring industrial harmony and effective labour administration essential for higher productivity and overall economic growth. In 2016, the number of industrial labour disputes increased to 664 from 654 in 2015. Out of the 664 disputes reported, 38.3% were successfully settled (Table 7.46).

Table 7.46: Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled, 2013 to 2016

	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards target
Number of disputes	667	590	654	664	Slow progress
Number settled	303	287	306	352	Steady progress
% settled	45.4%	48.6%	46.8%	53.01%	

Source: National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2016 to improve human capital development, employment and productivity:

- The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) launched the National Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) policy;
- The National Occupational Safety and Health Policy (NOSH) and the corresponding Bill were submitted to Cabinet;
- A memorandum was submitted to Cabinet for the unification of pension schemes as required by the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766);
- MELR drafted the Ghana Cooperatives Bill aimed at transforming the cooperative system into more proactive and business oriented system, and operating in a decentralised framework;
- MELR developed a Domestic Workers' Bill to help protect the rights of domestic workers;
- MELR developed a roadmap for the transition of the informal economy to formality;
- The Department of Cooperatives organised 525 economic groups into cooperative societies and audited 385 existing cooperative societies. In addition, the Ghana Cooperatives Council trained 67 cooperative artisans;
- Under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), 160,627 jobs were created for extremely poor persons;
- The skills development agencies, namely, Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES), Opportunities Industrialisation Centre-Ghana (OIC-G), trained 11,573 youth in various vocational trades, management skills development and productivity enhancement programmes. NVTI also tested and certified 35,061 candidates in vocational skills, ICT and secretarial work. In addition, 1,725 Master Craftspersons were trained and 350 vocational schools were inspected and accredited;
- To ensure the enforcement of standards and regulations, the Labour Department conducted 184 establishment inspections, placed 2,232 jobseekers, issued 17 collective bargaining certificates and resolved 92 labour complaints;
- The Department of Factories Inspectorate inspected 1,119 factories, registered 321 new ones, conducted 52 safety and health talks as well as 15 industrial hygiene surveys;
- The Fair Wages and Salaries Commission (FWSC) began implementation of the harmonised and standardised Categories 2 and 3 Allowances in line with the Compensation Policy in the Public Services;
- The FWSC, in collaboration with the Public Services Joint Salaries Negotiation Committee, negotiated and agreed the national daily minimum wages ahead of the finalisation of the 2017-2019 Annual Budget Estimates; and
- The National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRO) organised stakeholder education and sensitisation workshops on the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 776) for 32 trade unions and registered 29 trustees. The NPRO also registered 17 fund custodians.

7.2.6 Sports Development

Sports and recreation are becoming increasingly important national development tools for improving the health of the population, boosting the global image of the country, promoting national integration and contributing to economic growth. The policy interventions outlined in 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 organised by the government;
- Number of competitive international sporting events attended; and
- Number of Sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed.

Although current data on the contribution of sports to the economy is still not available, proceeds from six international matches yielded a total of GH¢443,301. In 2016, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and its partners organised 35 competitive local sporting events, as against 30 in 2015. At international level, the senior national football team (Black Stars) participated in the Orange African Cup of Nations Tournament held in Gabon and the qualification matches for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Tournament to be held in Russia. The senior national women's football team (Black Queens) competed in the African Women's Championship that was held in Cameroon. Also, the women's U-20 and U-17 national football teams participated in the FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup held in Papua New Guinea and the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup in Jordan respectively. In total, Ghana won 35 medals from 27 international sporting competitions attended, representing a 48.6% decline from the 52 medals won in 2015.

Ghana's sports infrastructure remains inadequate across all sporting disciplines and progress in addressing the issue has been slow. An important development however was the commencement of construction work at the New Edubiase sports stadium by the government.

Table 7.47: Summary of Status of Sports Development Indicators, 2013-2016

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator Status 2016	Progress towards target
1. Number of Sports infrastructure rehabilitated/ constructed	NA	One facility rehabilitated and one facility constructed	Two sports facilities rehabilitated	One project started – construction of the New Edubiase sports stadium	Target not achieved
2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	Proceeds of GH¢443,301 were realised from six international football matches	Lack of data
3. Number of local competitions organised	38	30	40	35	Target not achieved
4. Number of international competitions attended	23	27	30	20	Target not achieved
5. Number of medals won	74	52	40	35	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Annual Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities.

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to improve sports development:

- The National Sports Bill was passed into law by Parliament. The law is expected to promote and efficiently enhance sports development in the country;

- To expand the infrastructure stock and transform the National Sports College into a Centre of Excellence, the Ministry of Youth and Sports through the Public Investment Division of the Ministry of Finance is pursuing a public-private partnership (PPP) investment arrangement. A transaction advisor was engaged and both the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies were submitted for consideration. Stakeholder consultations on the feasibility report were held with the World Bank, sports associations, media and local stakeholders; and
- The National Sports Authority, under a PPP arrangement, began the process of engaging a transaction advisor to rehabilitate four main sports stadia located in Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, and Essipong and other stadia at Ho, Kpando, Cape Coast (Robert Mensah) and Kaneshie Sports Complex.

7.2.7 Youth Development

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the youth, defined as those aged 15-35 years, constitute 34.1% of Ghana's total population. 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 2016 were aimed at: (i) ensuring the integration of youth concerns in the national development agenda; (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 the progress of youth-related interventions, the following indicators were adopted:

- National Youth Policy fully implemented;
- Youth unemployment rate;
- Number of youth engaged by the Youth Employment Agency (YEA).

National Youth Policy fully implemented

The National Youth Employment Policy was launched in 2010 to provide a framework for a youth development agenda. In 2015, the implementation plan (2014-2017) of the policy was launched. The plan was structured into thematic areas, namely human development and technology; economic empowerment; youth participation in governance; youth leadership; and sports and national orientation. In 2016, as part of implementing the plan, a process was initiated to restructure the curriculum of the Youth Leadership Skills Training Institutes to synchronise with the competency-based approach in the COTVET framework for formal sector skills training development. Furthermore, a mobile application training initiative aimed at enhancing job and business opportunities for young people in the field of ICT was designed.

In the context of improving the knowledge of the youth regarding preventive health, healthy lifestyles and reproductive health, the National Youth Authority incorporated comprehensive sex education in the youth health curriculum of Leadership and Skills Training Institutes across the 10 regions. The Authority also established Youth Parliaments at regional and district levels to promote the participation of the youth in governance.

Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment remains a major development issue. The results of the GLSS 6 conducted in 2013/14 put the youth unemployment rate at 5.5%. The rate was higher for young adults aged 15-24 years (6.4%) than for adults aged 25-35 years (4.4%) and higher for females than males. Also, the youth unemployment rate was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 7.48). Other labour

market indicators show a youth labour participation rate of 73.3% and labour underutilisation rate of 42.6% (Table 7.49). Factors accounting for youth unemployment include increases in the youth population; inability of the economy to generate sufficient jobs; contraction of public sector employment opportunities; weak linkage between education/training and the personnel needs of industries; and slow growth of the private sector.

Table 7.48: Youth unemployment rate by age group, type of locality and sex, 2013 (%)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Age group									
Total	5.5	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.6
15-24	6.4	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	5.1	4.8	5.4
24-35	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS 6, 2013

N.B.: GLSS 6 adopted the relaxed definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was computed based on persons who within the reference period were without jobs and were "potentially available for jobs"

Table 7.49: Other key youth (15-35 years) labour market indicators, by location and sex, 2013

Locality	Total youth population (000)	Labour force participation rate (%)	Youth labour underutilisation rate (%)
Total	8,992.3	73.3	42.6
Urban	4,853.9	67.0	36.7
Rural	4,138.4	80.7	48.4
Male	4,198.0	75.5	40.1
Female	4,794.2	71.5	45.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS 6, 2013

Number of Youths Engaged by the Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act, 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth (15-35 years) through skills training and internship modules to transit from unemployment to gainful employment. Currently, the agency implements specific self-employment modules for the youth in partnership with the private sector. In 2016, it engaged 62,635 youth in the various modules across the country.

Table 7.50: Number of youth engaged by YEA, by type of module, 2016

Type of Module	Number Engaged
Youth security	8,832
Community health worker	20,500
Coastal Sanitation	5,000
Comm. Education & Teaching assistants/internship	25,603
Trades & vocation (NVTI)	200
Industrial attachment and vacation jobs	2,500
Total	62,635

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Annual Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities.

The following policy measures and activities were implemented in 2016 to enhance youth development:

- The National Youth Scheme Bill was passed by Parliament into law. The law will give the necessary legal backing to youth development efforts;

- The National Youth Authority mobilised over 65 youth-led organisations to work on community sanitation and waste management nationwide. The programme aimed to promote community spirit among the youth for national development;
- In collaboration with UNFPA, the National Youth Authority provided peer education in reproductive health and prevention of STDs and STIs including HIV and AIDS in the Central, Volta, Brong-Ahafo, Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions; and
- The Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes under the National Youth Authority provided vocational education and skills training for 1,654 youths in various trades.

7.2.8 Social development and social protection

Ghana has instituted a number of 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 (LEAP) programme, and other complementary programmes in education and health. However, these interventions remain poorly coordinated leading to inefficient targeting of beneficiaries. The policy objectives in this focus area in the GSGDA II aim to: (i) develop a comprehensive social protection framework to harmonise the implementation of the various social protection initiatives; (ii) improve the targeting mechanism of social protection initiatives; (iii) ensure funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery; and (iv) ensure availability of timely, reliable and disaggregated data for policy making and planning.

The indicators selected to monitor progress in this area were:

- National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented;
- Single register for social protection activities published;
- Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP; and
- Number and proportion of the aged with active NHIS membership.

National Social Protection Policy Developed and Implemented

To address the problem of weak coordination of national social protection activities, a coherent framework for harmonising all social protection interventions in the country was introduced. This was to remove duplication of effort and ensure efficient utilisation of available resources. In 2016, the National Social Protection Policy was launched and copies distributed to relevant stakeholders and the general public. In addition, a zero draft of the accompanying implementation plan of the policy was prepared.

Single Register for Social Protection Activities Published

One of the key challenges to the delivery of social protection programmes in Ghana is ensuring that resources go to those who need them most. Publishing a single register to be used in all social intervention activities is an indicator of progress towards better targeting of social protection beneficiaries. In 2016, the National Targeting Unit of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection completed the registration of 137,561 households in the Upper West Region on the Ghana National Household Registry (Single Register) database.

Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP

LEAP supports extremely poor households by providing cash transfers and assisting them to access other existing social services. The ultimate objective of the programme is to help poor households to “leap” out of extreme poverty and contribute to national development. In 2016, the budgetary

allocation to the programme was GH¢50,000,000, out of which GH¢49,350,149.49 was utilised. As a result, the number of extremely poor households that benefited from LEAP increased significantly, by about 46%, from 146,074 to 213,043. In addition, 14,755 persons who were affected by various disasters across the country benefitted under the Emergency LEAP.

Number and proportion of the aged with active NHIS membership

One of major problems of the aged is poor health due to high incidence of degenerative diseases. The aged (70 years and above) are exempted from paying a premium under the NHIS though they receive benefits. This is to remove the financial barrier to the aged accessing health care services. In 2016, the number of aged with valid NHIS membership increased by 8.2% to 481,949 from 445,448 in 2015. The corresponding proportion of aged with active membership in the scheme grew from 4.0% to 4.4% during the same period.

Table 7.51: Summary of Status of Social Development and Social Protection Indicators, 2013-2016

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2015	Target 2016	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of a Social Protection Policy	Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet Stakeholder consultations organised on Draft Bill and the Bill submitted to Attorney-General's Department for consideration	1. Policy to be lunched and copies printed for dissemination 2. Implementation plan for policy developed	Policy lunched on 13 June 2016. 1,000 copies printed and disseminated. Zero draft of the Implementation Plan of the policy developed	Target achieved
2. Single register for social protection activities established	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	National Targeting Unit has been established and the Unit has started data collection	Single Register for Social Protection activities published	Completed registration of 137,561 households in Upper West Region on the Ghana National Household Registry database	Target not achieved
3. Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP	90,000 Households	146,074 Households	250,000 Households	213,043 Households	Target not achieved
4. Number and percent of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card	381,511; 4.0%	445,488 4.0%	430,000 > 4.0%	481,494 4.4%	Target achieved

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures were implemented in 2016 to address social development and social protection challenges:

- Under the Social Development and Protection Programme, the shelter for abused, trafficked and missing children received 93 new cases, of which 84 cases were successfully addressed and the children reconciled with their families;
- Under the Livelihood and Pre-employment Skills Training models, over 400 *kayayei* were enrolled in two training centres – YWCA and Assemblies of God Relief and Development Services (AGREDS) – including 20 people with disabilities;
- Under the LEAP 1000 project, 6,224 beneficiary households in seven districts of the Northern Region and three districts in the Upper East also benefited from the grant; and
- Under the implementation of the Eban Elderly Welfare Card, a total of 20,515 cards were issued in 10 regions.

7.2.9 Child Development and Protection

GSGDA II outlined a number of policy measures aimed at promoting child development and protection. The indicators used to assess progress in the focus area were:

- Incidence of child labour; and
- Incidence of child abuse.

Child labour remains a development challenge in Ghana. The Children's Act, 1998 (Act 360) sets the minimum age for light work at 13 years, while the Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework for Ghana and the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour recommends a minimum age of 12 years.

The most recent data on child labour from the GLSS 6 showed that 21.8% of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour, with the rate relatively higher for males than females and greater prevalence in rural areas than in urban areas. The rural savannah recorded the highest proportion of children engaged in child labour. A similar pattern was observed for children in hazardous labour, where the proportion was higher for male children than for females and more prevalent among children in rural areas than those in urban areas.

Available data from the 2011 Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) shows that Ghanain children suffer from one form of abuse or another, including physical punishment and psychological abuse. Child abuse is a criminal offence under the Criminal Offences Act 1960 (Act 29). The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service is responsible for receiving and documenting cases of offences against children. In 2016, the number of reported cases of child-related offences fell by 26.6% to 4,720 from 6,433 in 2015 (Table 7.52). Majority of the cases (75%) was the result of non-maintenance, followed by child defilement (11.6%) and child abduction (Table 7.52).

Table 7.52: Child Development and Protection Indicators, 2013-2016

Indicator	Target 2016	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour	NA	NA	21.8%	NA (Survey indicator)	NA (Survey indicator)	Lack of data
Reported cases of child abuse	< 6,000	9,182	NA	6,433	4,720	Target achieved

Source: GSS, GLSS 6, 2013/14; MOGCSP Annual Report, 2016

Table 7.53: National reported child-related cases, by type of offence, 2013-2016

Type of Offence	2013	2014	2015	2016	Proportion
Defilement	1,228	1,296	1,198	564	11.6%
Incest	26	22	19	11	0.23%
Non-maintenance	6,107	5,079	4,679	3,654	75.0%
Abduction	341	324	334	261	5.4%
Child stealing	57	36	29	22	0.45%
Exposing child to harm	92	79	66	60	1.23%
Compulsory marriage	21	11	16	6	0.12%
Attempted defilement	8	9	15	56	1.15%
Child abandonment	34	47	61	37	0.75%
Exploitation of child labour	4	4	0	0	0.0%
Child trafficking	9	2	9	4	0.09%
Unlawful child removal	307	232	340	185	3.80%
Child abuse	15	9	14	9	0.18%
Total	8,249	7,150	6,780	4,869	100.0%

Source: DOVVSU, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities.

Policy measures, activities and strategies implemented in 2016 to accelerate child development and strengthen protection included the following:

- The Child and Family Welfare Policy and its associated research documents were disseminated in 55 selected districts across the country;
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) continued to implement the Justice for Children policy;
- The Child Protection Compact Partnership Agreement with the US State Department to fight child trafficking in Ghana continued to be implemented in Greater Accra, Volta and Central regions;
- A national End Child Marriage campaign was launched and a youth dialogue was organised in selected second-cycle schools in Cape Coast;
- A total of 358 children from the Osu, Kumasi, Tamale, Mampong and Jirapa orphanages and Children's Homes were provided with care, counseling and education; and
- The Department of Social Development (DSD) trained 57 children in conflict with the law at their correctional centres. In addition, 94 Probation Officers were trained in probation work with children across all the regions.

7.2.10 Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 3% of the total population of Ghana comprises persons with disability (PWDs), of which 52.5% are males and 47.5% are females. The government recognises PWDs as productive citizens whose abilities represent an important aspect of human resource development. Relevant policy measures in GSGDA II aimed to ensure the integration of disability issues in national development, and 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 Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) passed and implemented; and
- Amount of DACF transferred to PWDs.

Following the passage of the legislative instrument (LI) to operationalise the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) and the UNCRPD in 2015, consultations were held with PWD organisations in 2016 to develop proposals for the review of modalities for implementation of the LI (Table 7.54).

The MMDAs are mandated by law to allocate at least 2% of their District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to support PWDs to improve their living conditions and empower them to participate in national development. The National Council for Persons with Disability is responsible for overall monitoring of the fund. In 2016, the DACF for PWDs was increased from 2% to 3%. However, data on amount of DACF transferred to PWDs for the year were not available to enable a comprehensive assessment of the indicator.

Table 7.54: Integrating PWDs in National Development, 2013-2015

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2015	Target 2016	Indicator status 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Legislative Instrument of the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) and the UNCRPD passed and implemented	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	1 Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 passed. 2. UNCRDP passes and implemented	Review of the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) to conform to the UNCRPD	Consultations held with PWD organisations to develop proposals for the review	Target achieved
2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs	GHC8,113,387	Amount of DACF transferred not available	NA	1. Amount of DAFC transferred not available 2. DACF for PWDs increased to 3%	Steady progress

Source: MOGCSP, Annual Report, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

Policy measures, strategies, activities pursued in 2016 to promote the welfare of PWDs included:

- MOGCSP, in collaboration with the GSS and MMDAs, initiated a project to register all PWDs, with disaggregated data;
- The draft Affirmative Action Plan on representation of PWDs in the district assemblies was submitted to Cabinet for review;
- The federation of Persons with Disabilities participated in key government dialogues and policy processes including the consultations on the 40-year national development plan at the national and regional levels; and
- The draft Ghana Accessibility Standards in built environment, developed by MOGCSP in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority to make the environment disability friendly was subjected to stakeholder review.

7.2.11 Population Management and Migration for Development

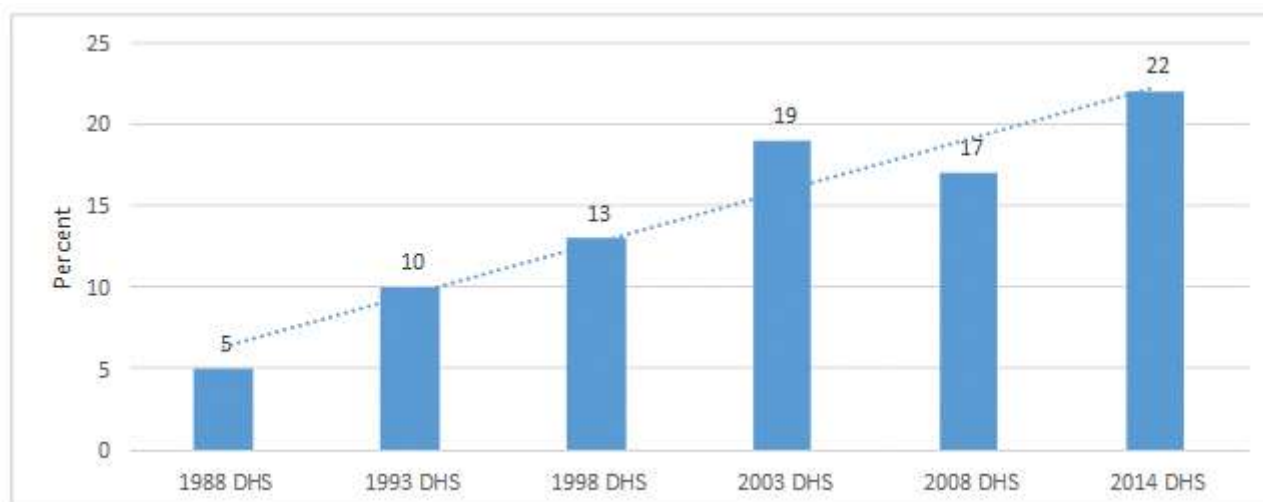
Proper Management of Ghana's population, including migration is critical for ensuring and sustaining economic growth and overall national development. The policy objectives outlined in GSGDA II to drive population management and migration were aimed at: ensuring the integration of population variables 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 optimising the potential impact of migration. The indicators adopted to monitor progress towards the achievement of the above objectives include:

- Population growth rate;
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) among currently married women;
- Number and percentage of MDAs and Districts integrating population variables in their development plans; and
- Percent urban population.

Ghana's estimated annual population growth rate of 2.5% falls short of the average annual target of 2.3% set for the medium term in GSGDA II. This growth rate is partly attributable to relatively high fertility and declining childhood mortality. Data from the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS) reveal that family planning uptake among currently married women has been increasing over the years. The use of modern contraceptives among currently married women has increased to 22% after declining from 19% in 2003 to 17% in 2008 (Figure 7.26). Unmet need for family planning among currently married women aged 15-49 however remains high (29.9%), with the highest proportion of unmet need among young women aged 15-19 and rural women. There were also higher rates among currently married women with primary and Middle/JSS/JHS education. At regional

level, unmet need was the highest in the Volta and Eastern regions. Eliminating the unmet need for family planning will not only raise the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) but will also improve the health and well-being of women, children and families.

Figure 7.26: Trends in current use of any modern method of contraceptive, 1988-2014 (%)



Source: GSS, GDHS, 2014

Another major objective of GSGDA II is to ensure that population variables are effectively integrated in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of all national and district development plans. The assessment of progress shows that population variables have fully been integrated in 96% of district medium-term development plans (DMTDP) for the 2014-2017 period (Table 7.55). However, there is a need for continuous training of district planning and budget officers in the Population Integration System (PIPS) developed by the National Population Council to build their capacity to ensure effective integration of population variables in development plans.

Rapid urbanisation due mainly to rural-urban migration has been an issue of concern. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 50.9% of Ghanaians lived in urban areas. The Urban Policy Framework 2012 projected that Ghana's urban population may reach 65% by 2030. This indicates the need to prepare, manage the steady influx of people to cities and other urban areas

Table 7.55: Summary of status of selected population management indicators, 2013-2016

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2015	Target 2016	Indicator Status 2016	Progress toward Target
1. Population growth rate	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.28% (GSS)	Census indicator	Lack of data
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) among currently married women	17.0% (GDHS, 2008)	Survey indicator	28.7% (CIP, 2015)	Survey indicator	Lack of data
4. Proportion of MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	96%	NA	96%	Steady progress
5. Percent of urban population	50.9%	*50.9%	55.1% (Urban Policy Framework)	Census/Survey indicator	Lack of data

Source: GSS/National Population Council, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

Policy measures, strategies, activities pursued in 2016 to improve population management and migration included:

- NPC carried out its regular activities on population management, including advocacy, coordination, research, monitoring and evaluation and building capacity on population management issues;
- NPC commenced the implementation of the Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan, 2016–2020 (GFPCIP);
- NPC rolled-out the implementation of a national condom and lubricant strategy, 2016-2020, with the aim of ensuring condom availability for all sexually active populations to use, when they need to and sufficient access to condoms that meet the required quality standards whenever necessary;
- NPC organised a validation workshop on the draft operational plan for the revised sexual and reproductive health policy for young people in Ghana;
- NPC launched a strategy to investing in family planning as a pathway to improved nutrition for national development; and
- MDAs and MMDAs continued to mainstream population issues in the implementation of sector and district programmes.

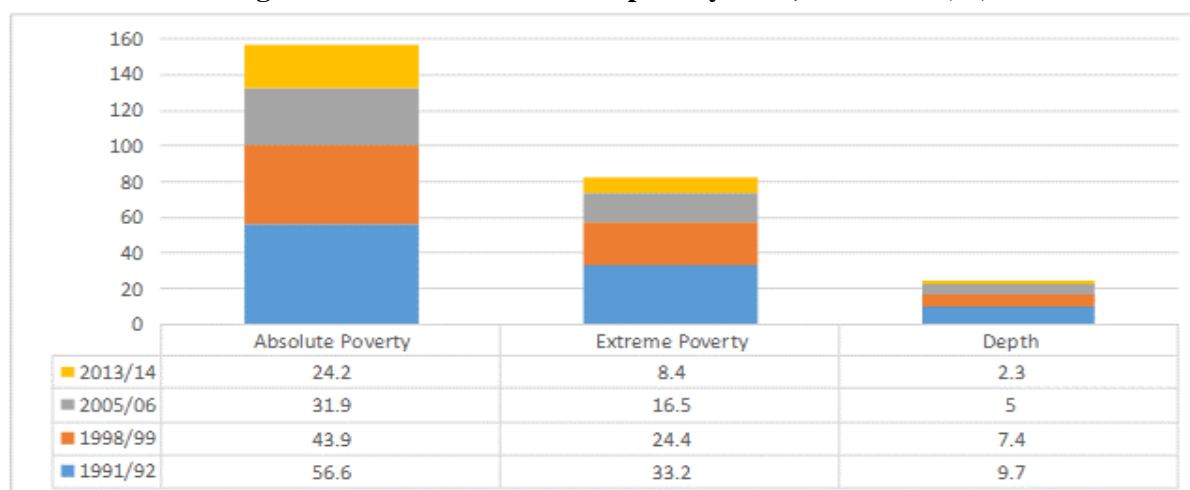
7.2.12 Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

The ultimate goal of government social and economic development programmes is to reduce poverty and eliminate inequalities. The policy objectives of GSGDA II in this focus area were therefore aimed at: (i) enhancing the institutional arrangements for sectoral collaboration on poverty reduction; (ii) developing targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalised groups; (iii) reducing poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folk; (iv) reducing poverty among women; and (v) reducing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas. The following indicators were employed to monitor progress towards the stated objectives:

- Incidence of poverty;
- Incidence of extreme poverty; and
- Income distribution index (Gini index)

Ghana achieved the MDG1 of halving the proportion of population living in extreme poverty in 2006, ahead of the target date of 2015. Since then, the country has continued to make significant progress in further reducing the incidence of poverty. Results of the GLSS 6 showed that overall absolute poverty in Ghana declined from 31.9% in 2004/05 to 24.2% in 2013/14, while the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 16.5% to 8.4% over the same period (Figure 7.27).

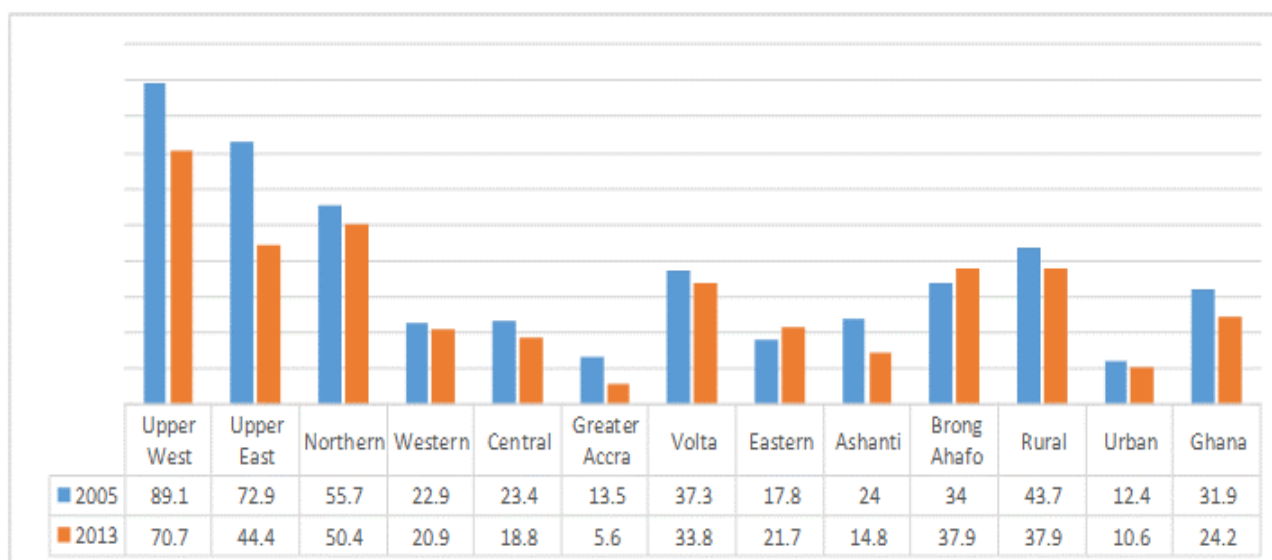
Figure 7.27: Trends in national poverty rates, 1991-2013 (%)



Source: GSS, GLSS, 2013/14

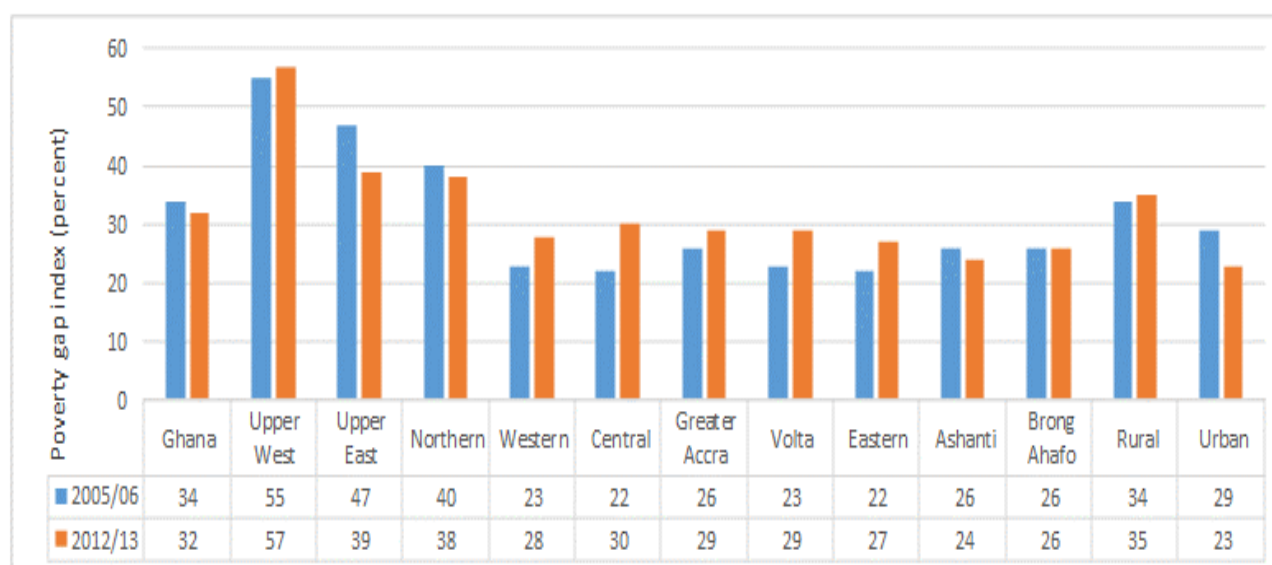
The recent gains in absolute and extreme poverty reduction extend to both rural and urban areas and across all the regions. However, analysis using the poverty gap ratio reveals deep poverty in rural areas and the three northern regions. The poverty gap ratio was much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Also, the Upper West Region recorded the highest poverty gap ratio, followed by the Upper East and Northern regions (Figure 7.29). The results of the analysis imply that poverty is entrenched in these regions and locations.

Figure 7.28: Absolute poverty rates by region and locality, 2005/06 -2013/14



Source: GSS, GLSS, 2013/14

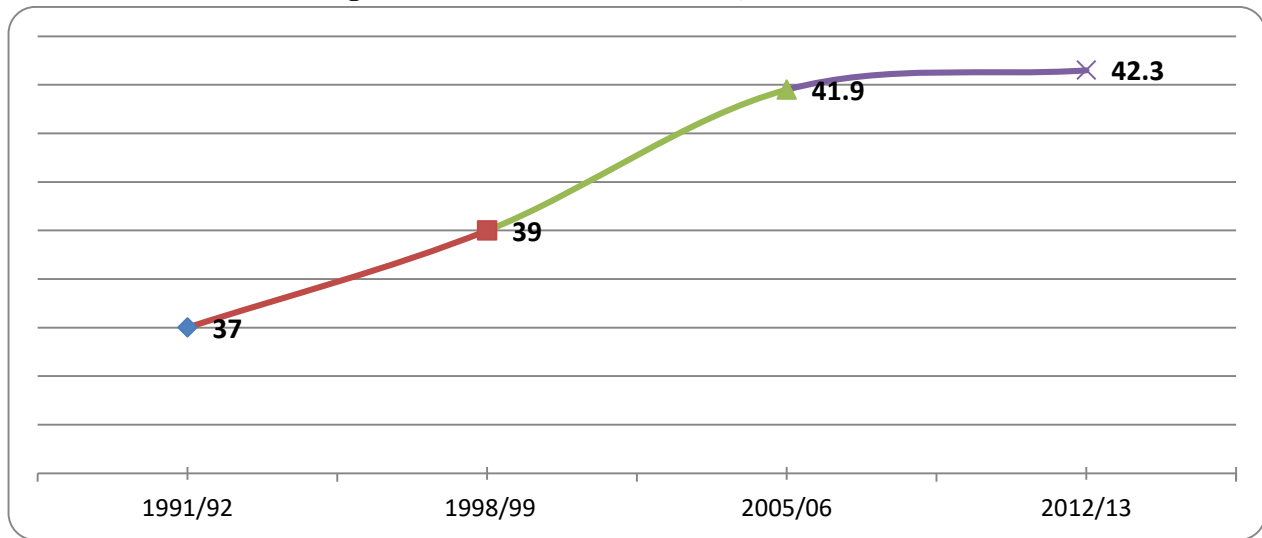
Figure 7.29: Poverty gap ratio by region and locality, 2005/06-2013/14



Source: GSS, GLSS, 2013/14

Although there has been significant poverty reduction in Ghana, there is evidence of widening income inequality. Analysis using the Gini index shows that income inequality has grown steadily from 37% in 1992 to 42.5% in 2013/14 (Figure 7.30). This rising trend in income inequality indicates that sections of the population are not benefiting from growth in the national economy, implying disparities in the distribution of national resources.

Figure 7.30: Trend in Gini Index, 1991/92-2013/14



Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2005/16 and 2013/14

NB: *The Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini Index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality*

7.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area is considered as below average, as 36.4% of the 77 indicators monitored either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, 28.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 35.1% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a deterioration from the situation in 2015, when 53.2% of the indicators monitored in this 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. A summary of specific policy recommendations based on the analysis of the performance of the indicators follows:

7.3.1 Education

- Gross enrolment rates exceeded net enrolment rates across all levels of basic education, implying that a large number of children enrolled in school are not of the appropriate age. As children who do not start school at the official age are likely to drop out, there is the need for community education on FCUBE and strict enforcement.
- Wide regional disparities in the distribution of trained teachers was observed in the report. There is a need to rationalise the allocation of trained teachers, especially at KG level, to avoid the large disparities in pupil-to-trained teacher ratios across regions. Particular attention should be paid to the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions.
- Despite progress towards gender equity in access to tertiary education, females constitute less than 50% of enrolment in all tertiary institutions. A concerted effort is needed to close this gap.
- Progress towards achieving the government target of a 60:40 ratio of enrolment in scientific and technical subjects as compared to humanities/arts in tertiary institution has been slow. There is the need for collaboration between secondary and tertiary institutions in the teaching of mathematics and science/technical subjects. This will ensure that an adequate number of SHS graduates achieve the required grades for admission to science/technical disciplines in universities and polytechnics.

7.3.2 Access to Quality Health Care

- The per capita OPD attendance has been declining over the past five years. The issue needs to be investigated and remedial measures implemented to reverse the trend if the source of the decline is attributed to poor access, both financial and physical.
- The decline of NHIS active membership as well as the proportion of premium-paying active members requires investigation in order to develop appropriate measures to arrest the situation.
- Although there is a general improvement in the midwife-population ratio, there is still maldistribution of midwives. It is recommended that remedial measures are introduced to ensure an equitable distribution of midwives, particularly to disadvantaged districts and sub-districts.
- Reasons for the low national proportion of skilled deliveries are not clear and require investigation for appropriate policy measures to be implemented to address the issue.

7.3.3 HIV/AIDS and STIs

- Ghana's HIV prevalence rate has risen significantly for the second consecutive year since 2014, indicating a possible reversal of the gains made in previous years. Policy measures to halt and reverse this trend should be prioritised.
- The proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ARVs for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV has been consistently declining in recent years. It is imperative to make the needed resources available for implementation of this intervention.

7.3.4 Nutrition

- Obesity among the adult population is becoming a new health concern that requires a new strategy to reverse its upward trend.

7.3.5 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

- Data on the number of new jobs created in the economy are still limited, particularly in the private sector. The Labour Department of the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations must be provided with logistic support to enable the Labour Market Information System to generate timely data on jobs created.
- The creation of decent jobs must be a key component in Ghana's poverty reduction strategy in order to reduce the large number of low-income jobs with poor working conditions.

7.3.6 Sports Development

- Efforts at developing and maintaining sports infrastructure across the country to promote sporting activities have been slow and needs to be strengthened and accelerated.
- Data on the contribution of sports to national development remain unavailable. It is recommended that the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the National Sports Authority together with relevant stakeholders collaborate to develop proxy indicators to be used for future assessment of the contribution of sports to GDP.

7.3.7 Youth Development

- Efforts at job creation, including strengthening of youth employment programmes, must be intensified to reduce high youth unemployment.

7.3.8 Child Development and Protection

- Child labour remains a development challenge. It is recommended that resources in terms of staff and logistic are made available to the Department of Child Labour for effective implementation of the National Child Labour Programme.

7.3.9 Disability

- The Legislative Instrument (LI) of the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715 and UNCRPD were passed during the year. Implementation of the L.I needs to be accelerated to enhance the welfare of PWDs and ensure their participation in national development. In addition, some aspect of the Act is deemed to be inconsistent with the UNCRPD, it is therefore recommended that steps are taken to review the Act and make the appropriate amendment to bring it in line with the requirements of the UNCRPD.

7.3.10 Population Management

- Ghana's population growth rate remains high at 2.5%. There is a need to intensify sensitisation campaigns on reproductive health and family planning and to eliminate social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females.
- Over half of Ghana's population currently lives in urban areas. There is therefore a need to promote and accelerate implementation of the National Urban Policy.

7.3.11 Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

- Although Ghana has been able to reduce absolute and extreme poverty over the past decade, poverty remains relatively high, especially in some rural communities and the three northern regions. Efforts at ensuring fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups need to be strengthened. In addition, priority should be given to programmes outlined under the various special development area initiatives, including SADA and CEDECOM, in order to address the geographical disparities in poverty reduction efforts.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The return to constitutional rule in 1992 has contributed significantly to the growth of democracy in Ghana. The Fourth Republic has turned out to be the most stable and longest period of constitutional rule in Ghana's history due largely to growing citizen confidence in the rule of law and accountable and responsive governance. The policies and strategies outlined in the GSGDA II were aimed at sustaining these gains. The programmes and projects implemented in 2016 by government were aimed at achieving the following:

- 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's 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 2016

The following section presents a review of the progress made in 2016 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 aimed to achieve the following key policy objectives:

- Improved balance among arms of government, governance institutions and their functioning;
- Enhanced platforms for engagement with civil society and the private sector and improved responsiveness of governance institutions;
- Ensure inclusive and equitable political system;
- Improved transparency and integrity of the electoral process; and
- Strengthened and promotion of the culture of rights and responsibilities.

Status of Selected Indicators

The following indicators were adopted to track progress in this focus area:

- Revised 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana;
- 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 organised.

i. The Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution

The Constitution Review Implementation Committee (CRIC) was inaugurated in October 2012 to facilitate the process of implementing the Report of the Constitution Review Commission (CRC), as well as address the concerns expressed by the general public on some aspects of the Government White Paper. In 2016, the CRIC completed its work and issued some recommendations for consideration by Parliament.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	Baseline data 2013	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution	Non-entrenched Bills were submitted to the Attorney-General who was supposed to process and submit them to the Speaker of Parliament	Entrenched constitutional provision revised and approved by Parliament	Revised constitutional provisions considered and approved by Parliament and entrenched provisions subjected to referendum	CRIC completed its work and issued some recommendations for consideration 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 Lis- 8 International agreements - 85 Committee reports – 124	Total no. of sittings – 370 Bills passed into law – 19 LIs – NA International agreements - 11 Committee reports - 183	NA	Total no. of sittings-281 Bills passed into law – 34 LIs – 4 International agreements 111 Committee reports - 151	Steady progress
3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation: GH¢109.29mn Actual release: 65%	Allocation: GH¢189.2 mn Actual release: 85.9%	Actual release: 40%	Allocation: GH¢255.87mn Actual release: 109%	Target achieved

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2016

ii. Strengthening Parliament

Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions as part of efforts to deepen the practice of democracy and promote good governance. Overall, a total of 98 plenary sittings and 281 committee sittings were held. Even though the number of sittings declined by 8.9% compared to 2015, the number of Bills passed into law increased from 19 in 2015 to 39 in 2016 (Table 8.2). Parliament also ratified 111 international agreements, passed the 2016 Budget Appropriations Bill and undertook 12 monitoring visits to ascertain progress on approved programmes and projects.

In order to ensure resource parity among the different arms of government and to position Parliament to perform its oversight functions effectively, budgetary resources allocated to Parliament continued to improve. In 2016, a total of GH¢255.87 million was allocated to Parliament for its work, however the outturn shows that GH¢278.9 million was actually released, representing 109% of budgetary allocation. This was a demonstration of Executive commitment to assist Parliament to discharge its functions.

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business, 2015-2016

BILLS/PAPERS	No. of Parliamentary Business	
	2015	2016
Bills passed	19	34
Legislative Instruments	-	4
International Agreements passed	11	111
Committee Reports	183	151
Other papers	-	-
Motions	-	-
Resolutions	-	-
Questions	181	-
Statements		
Committee Sittings	310	281
Plenary Sittings	106	98

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2016

iii. Strengthening of Independent Governance Institutions

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana designates the Electoral Commission (EC), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Judicial Service (JS) and 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 capacity of these IGIs to perform their functions effectively due to persistently inadequate funding. A key medium-term strategy of GSGDA II is to strengthen the capacity of IGIs to carry out their functions effectively, including ensuring adequate resource allocation to them.

Analysis of the 2016 budgetary allocation to the IGIs show that the EC received 100% of its approved budget, while NCCE and CHRAJ received an additional 6.81% and 8.3% respectively over their approved budget. Apart from the Judicial Service (JS) and National Media Commission (NMC), for which the actual budget releases fell short by 13.89% and 17.14% respectively of their approved budget, all other IGIs received additional allocations above their approved budgets. Overall, there were better outturns for all IGIs in 2016 with the exception of the NMC, which had its outturn decline by 27.1% (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2015-2016

IGIs	2015 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2015 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)	2016 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2016 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Variance in Budget approved (%)
EC	36.45	36.45	0	870	870	0
CHRAJ	12.95	13.88	0.93	15.72	17.02	8.3
JS	199.58	144.29	-27.7	199.58	171.85	-13.89
NCCE	27.49	28.36	3.2	32.45	30.24	6.81
NMC	2.89	1.99	-31.1	1.75	1.45	-17.14

Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE, 2016

iv. Establishment of Election Fund

For the continuous growth of multi-party democracy, it is vital to generate confidence in the electoral process through the smooth conduct of credible elections. This requires a strong Electoral Commission with adequate resources to carry out its mandate through continuous enrolment of eligible voters, procurement or rehabilitation of registration and election equipment, purchase of vehicles and devices and building the capacity of electoral officers to run impartial election-related activities.

With regard to strengthening the electoral system, a consensus emerging from stakeholder dialogue is on the need to establish an Election Fund. This was proposed as part of the larger debate about public financing of political parties to grow the relatively smaller political parties and to position them to be effective in the electoral process. In 2013, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) began drafting a Bill for the proposed Fund, but the process stalled. The draft Bill was anticipated to be completed in time for passage by Parliament before the 2016 general elections, however, the Bill could not be passed before the end of the Sixth Parliament of the Fourth Republic (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Funding for Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reforms

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status 2016	Progress Towards target
1. Percentage change in budgetary resources to independent governance institutions	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) % Chg EC (GH¢62,275) 72.1% CHRAJ (GH¢12,456) 23.9% NCCE (GH¢25,934) 25.9% JS (GH¢154,475) 51.5% NMC (GH¢1,116) 51.5%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) % Chg. 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%	NA NA 33.6% 30.0% 70.0%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) % Chg EC (GH¢870,000) 2,286.8% CHRAJ (GH¢17,020) -30.3% NCCE (GH¢30,240) 6.63% JS (171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GH¢1,451.7) -27.1%	Significant progress
2. Establishment of an Election Fund	Drafting of Bill commenced by IEA	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	NA	Bill could not be passed by the Sixth Parliament	Slow progress
3. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	6	12	10	Target not achieved

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC & EOCO, 2016

v. Inter-Party Advisory Committee

The Electoral Commission (EC) established the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) in 1994 for the purposes of building trust, confidence and cordial working relationships with the registered political parties, and to enhance transparency in its operations. Over the years, the IPAC has played

a primary role of easing the anxieties of the political parties by providing the framework for the EC to meet representatives of political parties, as well as donors that support the electoral process, to discuss issues related to preparations for elections or reforms of the electoral process. IPAC meetings over the years have developed into a regular platform of dialogue between the EC and the political parties. Full transparency measures have been introduced, including formal rules, meetings and published minutes. IPAC has helped to bring about incremental changes in the electoral process through approving the presence of party/candidate agents at all polling stations, and the use of numbered seals for ballot boxes during voting.

In 2016, the EC organised 10 IPAC meetings with political parties to discuss emerging issues related to the election process. Furthermore, the IPAC concept has been extended to the regional and district levels to deepen transparency and fairness in the delivery of the EC’s mandate. These contributed to peaceful elections in 2016.

vi. Enhanced Platform for CSO Engagement in the Development Process

To deepen inclusiveness and ownership of the policy formulation, implementation and monitoring processes at national level, opportunities continued to be created by state institutions for CSOs involvement. Representatives of CSOs, NGOs, faith-based organisations (FBOs), the private sector, research and academic institutions, and professional associations participated 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 2016 Annual Progress Report and the Long-term National Development Plan, these institutions participated fully in the deliberations.

The government has created dialogue platforms where CSOs and private sector representatives participate to influence public policy and government work. In 2016, an “Inclusive Growth Forum” was organised by NDPC with CSOs and private sector representatives as part of the consultations for the long-term national development plan.

Table 8.5: Enhanced Platform for CSOs and Private Sector Engagement in the Development Process

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	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, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and validation meetings for the preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report	CSOs, think thanks, etc. participated in preparing annual progress reports	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report.	Target achieved
	GOG-DP Dialogues: CSOs represented in the Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) under the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	CSOs continued to participate in SWGs meetings. No MDBS meetings were held in 2015.			
2. National Economic Forum organised	NA	0	1	0	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC and Office of the President, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2016 to strengthen the practice of democracy:

Strengthening Parliament

- To enable Members of Parliament (MPs) to conduct their parliamentary business efficiently and effectively, Members' Services Centre was established in the Job 600 building. The Centre is a one-stop-shop providing information and other services to MPs;
- To provide administrative and research support, MPs were assigned temporary office assistants;
- Parliament established the Scrutiny Office to provide expert analysis of policy measures on Bills, the budget, loan agreements and international financial transactions brought before the House for approval; and
- Parliament established the Parliamentary Training Institute to strengthen and promote research in parliamentary democracy.

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs)

National Media Commission (NMC):

- NMC established and inaugurated Regional Media Advisory Committees to deal with media responsibilities in the Ashanti, Volta, Central, Eastern, Northern and Upper East Regions. Members of the committees were trained to carry out complaints settlement;
- NMC continued engagement with stakeholders on ways to deepen collective commitment to peace building and national development; and
- NMC facilitated the passage of the Broadcasting Law as well as subsidiary legislation, which further clarify the operational strategies and approaches of the Commission's work.

National Commission for Civil Education (NCCE):

- NCCE organised 9,841 stakeholder meetings across the country prior to the 2016 general elections. Under the Child Protection Project, it also organised some community durbars to help reduce the incidence of child, early and forced marriages;
- To promote patriotism and good citizenship, the Commission organised the 2016 Citizenship Week Celebration under the theme "A Disciplined Ghana", to admonish in-school youth to avoid social and political indiscipline such as environmental abuse and degradation, violence, corruption, disrespect for the elderly, for the law and for authority. The week was observed by 8,800 schools and 1,711,839 pupils;
- NCCE organised 10 regional championships of e-Constitution Game Competitions to encourage reading of the 1992 Constitution by students. In addition, the Commission embarked on public education and sensitisation on the principles and objectives of the 1992 Constitution in 3,240 communities; and
- NCCE organised 22 workshops to educate the youth on good citizenship and patriotism.

Electoral Commission (EC):

- EC conducted and supervised the 2016 presidential and parliamentary elections in all 275 constituencies. In addition, the Commission conducted three by-elections in the Abuakwa North, Amenfi West, and Abetifi constituencies. In these elections, the Commission implemented its policy of using two biometric verification devices (BVDs) per polling station;
- The Commission increased the number of polling stations from 26,000 to 28,992 in order to reduce the number of voters per polling station, for better voter management. The Commission also

expanded the Biometric Voters' Register to include persons who qualified to be registered in accordance with electoral law, and undertook exhibition of the register to enhance its credibility.

Judicial Service (JS):

- Under the “Justice for all Programme”, the cases of 348 remand prisoners were reviewed;
- The Judicial Service opened five new courts in the Greater Accra, Ashanti and Volta regions. In addition, a court was established in the Nsawam Prisons to hear remand cases;
- The Judicial Service inaugurated a new Gender-Based Violence Court at Sekondi, increasing the number of such courts nationwide to four; and
- The Judicial Service further mediated and settled 1,372 and 605 cases respectively through alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ):

- As part of the Anti-Corruption Programme, the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) was adopted as a blueprint for fighting corruption. In relation to this, the Commission executed about 28% of NACAP's prioritised programmes;
- CHRAJ monitored the Citizens' Right to Vote in the 2016 general elections (parliamentary and presidential) and issued a report;
- In protecting children's rights, CHRAJ conducted specialised research into worst forms of child labour in six fishing communities; and
- As part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), CHRAJ was elected as the Africa Representative on the Working Group of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

8.2.2. Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

The policy interventions implemented in this focus area were aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- Ensuring effective implementation of decentralisation policy and programmes;
- Ensuring effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management; and
- Integrating, institutionalising district-level planning and budgeting through participatory processes.

To measure progress towards the objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- 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 staff.

Status of Selected Indicators

The decentralisation policy in Ghana has been designed to make development a shared responsibility between central and local governments. It also makes MMDAs responsible for the provision of economic and social infrastructure and other facilities that inure to the public good. These objectives further enhance popular participation in governance at the local level. The decentralised system also designates MMDAs as the basic planning unit for development at local level. To consolidate the gains made in administrative and political decentralisation, efforts continued to be made to improve the transfer of fiscal resources to 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 MMDAs' financial capacity to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level, changes in their share of total national revenue were analysed. Total revenue allocated to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects increased by 15.1% from GH¢1,256.42 million in 2015 to GH¢1,445.61 million in 2016. This constitutes 4.29% of total government receipts in 2016, compared to 3.92% in 2015 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipts	Total MMDAs' revenue: GH¢651.986 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢19,471.6 mn % Share: 3.35%	Total MMDA revenue: GH¢1,256.42 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢32,040.4 mn % Share: 3.92%	≥3.4%	Total MMDA revenue: GH¢1,445.61 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢ 33, 678.17 mn % Share: 4.29%	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¢656.9 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢29,351.65mil - % Share: 2.24% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	≥1.6% 7.5%	Total central govt transfers: GH¢1,050.88 mn Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢32,543.98 mn % Share: 3.23% % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Target achieved
3. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government payroll	- Total MMDAs' employees: 33,136 - Total personnel on govt payroll = 509,783 - MMDAs' share: = 6.5%	- Total no. MMDA employees: 37,319 - Total no. personnel on govt payroll: 566,636 - MMDA share: 6.6%	≥8.8%	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,519 - Total no. personnel on govt payroll: 516,916 - MMDA share: 5.95%	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD, LGSS & MOF, 2016

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, District Development Fund (DDF) and GOG transfers as a percentage of annual total national revenue, excluding grants, constituted 3.23% in 2016 compared with 2.24% in 2015. Meanwhile, the human resource capacity of MMDAs continued to be enhanced with transfers of more personnel from decentralised agencies to the MMDAs. The total number of employees of MMDAs was estimated at 39,519 in 2016 compared to 37,319 in 2015. In relative terms, however, this represents 5.95% of the total number of personnel on government payroll compared to 6.6% in 2015 and the target of at least 8.8% set in GSGDA II for 2016. This implies that the relative share of personnel at MMDAs level declined in 2016 compared with an increase in 2015.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures were pursued to strengthen the development planning system at local government level as well as the decentralisation process in 2016:

- To deepen local governance and decentralisation, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) drafted and facilitated the passage of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). This new law harmonises conflicting laws and consolidates relevant sections of the District Assemblies Common Fund Act, 1993 (Act 455), Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), Local Government Service Act, 2003 (Act 656), and Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658) under one Act;
- MLGRD completed the 8th cycle of assessing the performance of MMDAs with the 2014 fiscal year as the baseline. This has paved the way for the conduct of the performance assessment for 2015 fiscal year in 2017 under the District Development Facility (DDF);

- In line with the policy objectives of sharpening technical and vocational skills of the youth for employment and job creation for poverty reduction, 1,093 males and 1,795 females were trained in technical and vocational skills across the country. In addition, 457 technical instructors were trained on Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Reforms;
- Under the UN Habitat programme, a New Urban Agenda was ratified and adopted;
- Under the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) programme, 53,365 people from 507 communities in 60 districts were employed;
- The Local Government Service (LGS) signed performance management contracts with seven directorates and two units of the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS), 10 Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and the 216 MMDAs;
- LGS conducted training programmes for staff of MMDAs, including the use of the Government e-Workspace; and
- The RCCs organised hearings on composite budgeting for all MMDAs in the 10 regions and monitored implementation.

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, GSGDA II proposed new special-purpose vehicles for implementation. They include the Western Corridor, Eastern Corridor, Forest Zone and Capital City Development Authorities. Together with effective implementation of existing interventions such as Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), Central Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM) and Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), these special development authorities are expected to contribute to equitable development of the country. In order to track progress towards attainment of the objectives in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established; and
- Proportion of national budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives.

Status of Selected Indicators

The first of the special development areas to be operationalised was Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) using the lessons learnt from SADA. Progress made so far is limited to the drafting of a concept note and initial consultations with traditional authorities and people in the affected areas in 2014.

The existing special-purpose vehicles including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA, continued to be strengthened. In 2015, the government completed negotiations for the release of funds under Compact II for MiDA and commenced restructuring work on SADA and CEDECOM to serve as a vehicle for attracting private sector investment into the SADA zone and bringing about socio-economic transformation in the Central Region. In 2016, the government continued to strengthen the special-purpose vehicles including MiDA, CEDECOM and SADA. The government also continued restructuring SADA activities to improve its performance.

Table 8.7: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	0 -Drafting of concept note on establishment of Western Corridor Development Authority (WCDA) still ongoing	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	No development authority created	Target not achieved
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=GH¢15,295.14mn CEDECOM=GH¢21.634 mn	MiDA= \$18,534 mn (Donor); GH¢20.3 mn (GoG) SADA = GH¢17.75 mn CEDECOM =NA	MiDA = \$15.634 mn (Donor); (GoG)=NA SADA = GH¢5.44 mn CEDECOM =NA	Slow progress

Source: SADA, OoP, MOF, 2015

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following activities were undertaken in 2016 to advance the special purpose development initiatives:

- The Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) completed construction of modern markets at Assin Ngyiresi and Agona Nsaba and the first phase of the Japanese Organic Sugarloaf Pineapple Plantation in Ekumfi District while a piggery project at Assin Andoe became operational;
- The Ministry of Power (MoP) and MiDA signed an Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) leading to completion of this “Condition Precedent to Programme Funding”. In addition, the IEA between MiDA and Energy Commission was executed in December 2016, completing the “Condition Precedent to Program Funding” of the Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Project;
- MiDA completed the processes for selection of a programme management consultant. In addition, a request for proposals (RfP) for a GIS Contractor was advertised. Furthermore, MiDA advertised RfP for a Capacity Scan study and evaluated and selected a successful bidder; and
- MiDA organised a stakeholder briefing session on the NEDCo Financial and Operational Turnaround (NFOT) Redesign Project.

8.2.4 Public Policy Development and Management

The strategies implemented in the Public Policy Development and Management focus areas 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 monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems at all levels; and
- 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 progress in this focus area, the following indicators were adopted:

- Legislative Instruments (LIs) on NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479) and Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) enacted; and

- Long-term national development plan prepared.

Status of Selected Indicators:

In the context of improving public policy management, NDPC initiated the process of developing two LIs in 2012, to give effect to the NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479) and the Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480). The Commission began in-house and stakeholder consultations on the technical, legal and administrative requirements of the proposed LIs in 2013. The consultations led to the preparation of two draft LIs, which were subjected to further discussion in 2014 with Regional Ministers, as well as the Subsidiary Legislative Committee of Parliament. The comments that emanated from the meetings were used to revise the draft LIs. In 2015, consultations and revisions of the LIs continued and LI 2232 was enacted. In 2016, NDPC utilised LI 2232 in the preparation of planning guidelines and the determination of timeliness for submission of plans and reports. NDPC and the Delivery Unit at the Office of the President collaborated to implement the first phase of an IT-Enabled Policy Almanac. The platform will allow policy influencers and other stakeholders to access policies and related documents with ease and promote evidence-based decision making.

The Commission continued with the process of preparing a long-term development plan for the country in response to the demand by Ghanaians for a blueprint to guide national development. The process, which began in 2014, continued with national launch and regional consultations in 2015. In 2016 the drafting of thematic report and stakeholder consultation on the draft reports were completed.

Table 8.8: Public Policy Development and Management

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Legislative Instruments on NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479) and Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) passed by Parliament	First draft of LIs developed	Draft LIs revised	NDPC (System) Regulations (LI 2232) on Act 480 enacted	LI (Act 479) enacted	LI for Act 479 still outstanding	Target not achieved
2. Long-term national development plan (LTNDP) prepared	A road map on preparing the plan initiated by the Directorate and submitted to the Commission for approval	Concept note approved by Commission; Road map approved by the Commission	National launch and regional consultations held with stakeholders	Draft LTNDP	Stakeholder consultations held on the draft reports for LTNDP goals	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2016 to ensure efficient public policy development and management:

- NDPC initiated work on a comprehensive forecasting and macroeconomic model of the Ghanaian economy to assist in development planning, as well as critical decision making;
- NDPC supported all 216 MMDAs to align their Medium-Term Development Plans with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the African Union’s Agenda 2063;
- NDPC monitored the implementation of strategies to achieve the policy objectives of GSGDA II and reported progress on the core national indicators in the 2015 Annual Progress Report (APR);

- NDPC reviewed the 2016 District and Sector Annual Progress Reports of 216 MMDAs. In addition, the Commission initiated the process for drafting a successor medium-term development framework to GSGDA II;
- NDPC organised technical review sessions on the Long-Term National Development Plan with stakeholders;
- NDPC continued the preparation of Ghana Infrastructure Plan (GIP) to guide the development of national infrastructure over 30-years; and
- To guide public policies in Ghana, NDPC commenced the preparation of guideline for formulation of public policy.

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. Strategies implemented in 2016 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 (HRMIS) established; and,
- The proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service.

Status of Selected Indicators

The process for setting up a comprehensive Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) of all public service employees continued in 2016. The aim is to strengthen controls on entry, exit, promotions and positions across the various service groups. The Public Services Commission (PSC) established a comprehensive HRMIS on a common Oracle platform. Seven out of nine pilot MDAs went live on the HRMIS to enable them review the appropriateness of their respective staffing levels, and update their human resource data. The MDAs that went live on the system were: Public Services Commission, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Statistical Service, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Health Service, and the Local Government Service.

Although data remained unavailable on public perception of public sector service delivery and productivity, the Public Services Commission continued to implement the Human Resource Audit project resulting in substantial savings being made by the government after identification and deletion of “ghost” names and over-age employees. As part of its effort to ensure effective application of the Human Resources Management Policy Framework and Manual throughout the public service, the PSC continued to distribute copies of the Manual, organised training and sensitisation workshops for members of governing board and councils, chief executive officers and HR practitioners in public service organisations. The OHCS signed Performance Agreements with 27 Chief Directors of MDAs with a view to improving efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public services.

Table 8.9: Public Sector Reform

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Integrated, public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) 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 6 out of the 9 pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	HRMIS rolled out to 49 MDAs	Seven MDAs (PSC, GPrS, GSS, OHCS, LGSS, MOFA and GHS) have gone live on the system	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 (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 HRMIS project continued)	Lack of data

Source: PSC and OHCS, 2016

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2016 to ensure public sector reform:

- To improve fire safety in and around the Ministries, a Fire Station was set up and commissioned at the OHCS for the entire ministerial enclave;
- The Public Records and Archives Administration Department (PRAAD) restructured 12 MDA Records Office and decongested seven MDAs' Records Repositories;
- Public Sector Reform Secretariat facilitated the implementation of measures to improve service delivery in MDAs and MMDAs in accordance with international charters and protocols; and
- The Internal Audit Agency reviewed documentary evidence of how enterprise risk management (ERM) has been integrated in the operations of MDAs. The Agency also reviewed 518 internal audit reports and verified 30,231 employees in 653 management units.

8.2.6 Enhancing Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2016 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: (i) improve transparency and access to public information; (ii) improve mutual accountability; (iii) promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and (iv) improve the communication of national development issues to citizens.

In order to track progress towards the objectives, 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 this regard, Article 162 of the 1992 Constitution guarantees the freedom and independence of the media. 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 for ensuring transparency and accountability in governance and bringing about cohesion, national integration and development.

Ghana is regarded as one of the most democratic countries in Africa. This is attributed largely to its stable election process, the uninterrupted democratic change of power and freedom of the press to exercise its constitutional mandate. Ghana's ranking on the World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters without Borders, dropped from 22nd in 2015 to 26th in 2016 out of 180 countries. However, it remained Africa's second-ranked media-friendly country after Namibia (17), and was in a better position than the United Kingdom (38), South Africa (39), United States of America (41) and France (45), which are perceived to have strong pro-freedom-of-information policies (Table 8.10).

The government continued the policy of openness by organising 19 "Meet-the-Press" series. These were meant to keep citizens informed about sector development programmes and to promote transparency and accountability in the operations of MDAs and MMDAs. However, the number of other government press conferences decreased by 84.7% from 85 in 2015 to 13 in 2016. In addition, there were nine town hall meetings and one budget dissemination programme. The government continued to deploy e-Government applications in government establishments as part of the e-Transform Project. In 2016, over 528 institutions had been integrated into the network, representing a 4.8% increase over the 2015 situation.

Table 8.10: Enhancing Development Communication

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index-PFI)	30 th	22 nd	≤22 nd	26 th	Target not 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: 13 Press conferences: 85 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 2 National Policy Fair: 0	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 21 Press conferences: 6 Budget dissemination programmes: 10 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 19 Press conferences: 13 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 9 National Policy Fair: 0	Slow progress
3. Proportion of public service integrated into NITA system	237	504	NA	528	Significant progress

Source: NMC and MOC, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to enhance development communication:

- To improve internet connectivity for all MDAs and MMDAs, the Ministry of Information completed implementation of the e-Government Infrastructure Platform Project;
- The Information Services Department (ISD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, began a housing registration and LEAP campaign;
- The Ghana News Agency (GNA) established a centre for journalism and multimedia training to provide in-service training for media practitioners to improve productivity. GNA also processed 6,250 local and 4,300 foreign stories;
- The NMC developed a draft Constitutional Instrument on Content Authorization, to be used to regulate the content of the electronic media especially the television when Ghana migrates onto the digital platform;

- ISD facilitated computer training for journalists, ISD GIFMIS National Project Office staff and PROs attached to MDAs; and
- The Ministry of Communications (MOC) reviewed the Draft Broadcasting Bill aimed at strengthening and sanitising the broadcasting industry and forwarded it to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department for finalisation and subsequent submission to Cabinet.

8.2.7 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

Activities undertaken in this focus area in 2016 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, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage change in women in public life;
- Number of MDAs and MMDA implementing gender-responsive budgets; and
- Proportion of women with access to institutional credit.

Status of Selected Indicators

Assessment of progress indicates that the overall participation of women in public life declined from 25.3% in 2015 to 23.5% in 2016. The proportion of female Ministers and Deputy Ministers of State decreased from 40% and 30% in 2015 to 23.3% and 20.9% respectively in 2016. The proportion of women in Parliament marginally increased from 10.5% in 2015 to 11.2% in 2016 (Tables 8.11 and 8.12).

Table 8.11: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Percentage of women in public life	- Ministers = 15.4% (10) - Dep. Minister = 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%	= 32% (9) = 23.5% (8) = 10.9%(30) = 10% (3) = 10.3%(20) = 100% (1) =23%(3) = 24.3% (25) = NA = 10%	= 40% = NA = 10.5% = 40% = >30% = 100% = 40% = 40% = 40% = 20%	= 9 (23.25%) = 8 (20.93%) = 30 (10.9%) = 20 (10.3%) = 4 (10%) = 1 (100%) = 3 (25%) = 32 (30.2%) = NA = 280 (5%) = 23.5%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Women = 10,790 (87.2%) (Men + women) = 12,378	>90%	Women = 25,758 (90.02%) (Men + women) = 28,614	Target achieved

Source: MOGSP/MASLOC, 2016

The proportion of female Chief Directors of MDAs remained at 4% in 2016, while the proportion of female elected members of District Assemblies decreased from 10% in 2015 to 5% in 2016. The total number of female Judges in the superior courts was 35 in 2016, of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 25% of the total 12 Supreme Court Judges) and 32 were High Court Judges (representing 30.2% of total High Court Judges).

Within the framework of the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. The number of women supported increased by 138.7% from 10,790 in 2015 to 25,758 in 2016. In total, GH¢28,537,339.27 was provided to support women’s economic activities.

Table 8.12: Proportion of Women in Public Life

Sector	2015					2016				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Ministers	28	13	68	9	32	28	13	68	9	32
Deputy Ministers	34	22	76.5	8	23.5	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	193	173	80	20	10.3
Chief Directors	27	27	90	4	10	27	27	90	4	10
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100	1	0	0	1	100
Supreme Court Judges	13	10	77	3	23	12	9	75	3	25
High Court Judges	103	78	75.7	25	24.3	106	74	69.8	32	30.2
District Assembly Elected						5,930	5,650	95	280	5

Source: Department of Women, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Judicial Service, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to promote gender equity and women’s empowerment:

- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) collaborated with a team of doctors from Mercy Women’s Hospital in Mankessim to undertake fistula repairs for 125 women from the Brong Ahafo, Upper West, Volta and Central regions;
- Thirteen brilliant but needy girls from the 10 regions were provided with scholarships to undertake technical and science-related courses at tertiary level;
- MOGCSP organized two sensitisation programmes for stakeholders to facilitate the passage of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill for Cabinet to approve and subsequent passage into Law by Parliament; and
- MOGCSP organised three Gender Dialogues on “30 Years of the Intestate Succession Law”, “Emerging Child Protection Issues” and “Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Ghana”.

8.2.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Corruption and economic crime constitute a major impediment to accelerated economic growth and development. As a safeguard, Ghana continued to institute measures to combat corruption and prevent economic crime. In 2016, policy interventions implemented 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 PAC of Parliament and sanctioned.

Status of Selected Indicators

The extent to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders and institutions worsened in 2015 and 2016 following an improvement in 2014. The 2016 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) report released by Transparency International Index placed Ghana in a poorer position than in 2015, with a score of 43 points in 2016 – on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) (Table 8.13). Ghana also ranked 70th out of 176 countries in the survey. This was a significant deterioration from the 47 points scored in 2015 and ranking of 56th out of 168 countries.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, CHRAJ and EOCO, continued to perform their statutory functions in 2016. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased from 57 in 2015 to 59 in 2016, while those investigated increased from 27 to 31. On the other hand, EOCO received and investigated 218 cases in 2016. Out of the 218 cases investigated, 89 were completed while the remaining 124 were at various stages of investigation. EOCO also recovered GH¢12,989,917.00 as proceeds from crime cases it handled. With the active involvement of the Attorney-General’s Department, prosecutions began in 13 cases, while in two cases convictions were secured, with the remaining 11 cases at various stages of prosecution.

Parliament continued to exercise its constitutional mandate of ensuring effective use of state resources and of checking public sector corruption through the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). In 2016, the Committee conducted seven public sittings to consider and report on Auditor-General’s Reports in line with Parliament’s oversight role on the use of state resources.

Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	47 out of a clean score of 100	At least 49 out of a clean score of 100	43 out of a clean score of 100	Target not achieved
2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions, including CHRAJ and EOCO	<p>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 injustice cases received = 417 No. of administrative injustice cases investigated = 445 Total # of cases received = 11,035 Total # of cases investigated = 11,159</p> <p>EOCO Number of cases reported = 308 Number of cases investigated = NA Number of cases prosecuted = NA Number of convictions = NA</p>	<p>CHRAJ = 8,816 = 8,317 = 57 = 27 = 355 = 328 = 9,228 = 8,672</p> <p>EOCO = 430 = 397 = 24 = 6</p>	<p>CHRAJ = 9,240 = 9,500 = 100 = 100 = 460 = 400 = 9,228 = 8,672</p> <p>EOCO = 400 = 250 = 25 = 10</p>	<p>CHRAJ = 8,554 = 8,248 = 59 = 31 =341 = 290 = 8,954 = 8,569</p> <p>EOCO =218 =218 =13 Civil Cases=2</p>	Target not achieved
3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	13 recommendations	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to combat corruption and economic crime:

- CHRAJ, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) organised a conference on efforts to complete the review of the 1st and 2nd Phase of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);
- To reduce corruption, improve accountability and compliance with the rule of law, the EU-Ghana Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability (ARAP) Programme was launched;
- EOCO established two new units namely; the Rapid Response Unit (RRU) to respond swiftly to money laundering cases and the Professional Ethical and Standards Unit (PESU) to serve as the Internal Control and Disciplinary Mechanism of EOCO; and
- As part of EOCO's capacity-building programmes, 32 local training courses were organised for 406 officers along with six foreign training courses for seven officers. In addition, a knowledge-based platform was created with books and articles made accessible to all officers through the new EOCO intranet.

8.2.9 Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice

Enhancing the rule of law and justice is a major priority of GSGDA II to bring about improve democratic governance and accountability. Major constraints to achieving this goal are delays in resolving cases and the high cost of obtaining justice. In 2016, 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 computerised;
- Number of days taken to resolve 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 2016 to improve the capacity of the Judiciary to dispense justice effectively and ensure the rule of law. In 2016, a total of 309 lawyers were called to the Bar, compared to 254 in 2015. Although this fell short of the target of 500 lawyers set in the GSGDA II for 2016, it represents an improvement over 2015 (Table 8.14). In addition, 21 lawyers were appointed to the Bench compared to the 36 appointed in 2015, which fell short of the target of 70.

The proportion of courts computerised remains at 95% in 2016 and achieved the target set for the year. The current reforms in the justice system, including provision of court infrastructure, combined with the court computerisation process, appear to be having a positive impact on the number of days taken to resolve disputes, which declined from six months in 2015 to five months in 2016. In total, the Judicial Services disposed of 89,579 cases against an annual target of 95,500 cases nationwide. The Judiciary number of cases recorded and settled through the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) system fell by 58.6% and 57.8% respectively in 2016. However, under the legal aid scheme, the cases recorded and settled increased by 4.1% and 25.1% respectively.

Table 8.14: Enhancing the Rule of Law and Justice

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Called to the Bar: 221 No. of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 47	254 36	500 70	309 21	Target not achieved
2. Percentage of courts computerised	61.5%	95%	95%	95%	Target achieved
3. Number of days taken to resolve disputes	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: 4,300 Settled: 1,500	JS: 3,318 1,432 Legal Aid: 6,847 3,985	JS 7,288 5,830 Legal Aid 10,350 5,500	JS: 1,372 605 Legal Aid: 7,125 4,984	Target not achieved

Source: MOJAGD and Judicial Service, 2016

NB: Court computerised refers to number of court provided with computers for their routine operations including administrative activities. This is different from court automation

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- The Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department (MOJAGD), through the Legal and Justice Sector Reform Programme, developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for institutions to promote transparency in their operations. In addition, the programme trained "change champions", conducted training needs assessments and drafted training plans;
- The Legislative Drafting Division of the Attorney-General's Department prepared 23 pieces of substantive legislation, 20 Legislative Instruments, 148 Executive Instruments and seven Constitutional Instruments;
- The Council for Law Reporting published the 2010-2012 Vol. 2 Ghana Law Reports and the 2006-2010 Review of Ghana Law;
- The Law Reform Commission completed its work on a consultative and working paper, and Issued Paper on the Law of Torts, with a focus on Occupiers' Liability;
- The Copyright Office registered 801 copyright works, initiated the prosecution of copyright offenders and secured four convictions;
- The Law School trained 42 engineers in Legal Studies. The Disciplinary Committee of the General Legal Council received 85 cases, of which 11 were settled; and
- The Civil Division of the Attorney-General's Department conducted about 347 new cases which included land compensation cases, constitutional issues, human rights, tort etc., that were initiated against the state. In addition, the Division reviewed 43 agreements and 12 bilateral agreements. The Division also gave 48 legal opinions and advice to MDAs, MMDAs and Boards/Commissions/Committees.

8.2.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Public safety and security are fundamental for the peace and stability of the country. GSGDA II prioritised public safety and security as a critical element in maintaining internal security and promoting peace, stability and social cohesion. Ghana is considered peaceful and is doing better in public safety and security than many other countries in the West Africa sub-region. To maintain this status, the policy interventions implemented in 2016 were aimed at achieving the following: (i) improving internal security for human safety and protection; (ii) reducing recidivism and promoting

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 crime;
- Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse;
- Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks;
- Recorded incidents of disaster across the country;
- Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit;
- Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed 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 duty of providing and maintaining internal peace, law, order and safety. GPS capacity continued to be enhanced to meet the United Nations-recommended police-population ratio (PPR) of 1:500. The total number of police personnel increased by 6.6% from 31,170 in 2015 to 33,213 in 2016. Nonetheless, Ghana’s PPR stands at 1:833, a slight improvement from 1:847 in 2015, however, not attaining the GSGDA II target of 1:564. The proportion of police in frontline duties (including highway patrol, visibility and accessibility and community police activities) increased by 15%. Although crime statistics indicate that reported cases of crime declined by 4.9% in 2016, the number of cases prosecuted significantly declined by 17.6% (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Police-citizen ratio	Total # of police: 32,117 Ratio: 1:747	Total no. of police: 31,170 Ratio: 1:875	Ratio: 1:564	Total no. of police 33,213 Ratio: 1:833	Target not achieved
2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	Reported cases = 220,489 % chg.: 3.6% (decrease)	Reported cases =186,434 % chg.: 11.43 (decrease)	157,428 -10.0%	Reported cases 177,241 % chg.:4.9% (decrease)	Target not achieved

Source: MINT and GPS, 2016

ii. Change in Crime Levels

Analysis of crime data showed that the improving trend in the country’s crime situation was maintained in 2016. The Ghana Police Service received 177,241 complaints throughout the country, a decrease of 9,193 cases. This represents a 4.9% decline in 2016 compared to the 11.43% decline recorded in 2015. Out of the total, 166,839, representing 94.1%, were registered as true cases and the remaining 10,402 cases, representing 5.9% were refused. The cases refused were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and did not warrant police action (Table 8.16).

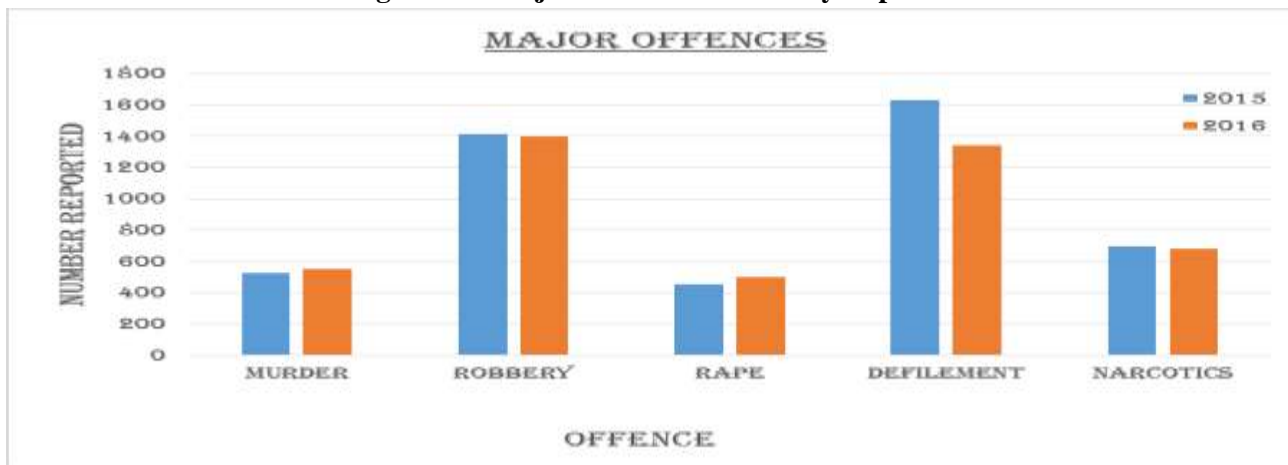
Table 8.16: Status of General Crime Management (2013-2015)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change 2015-2016
Cases reported	228,653	220,489	210,499	186,434	177,241	-4.9
Total number of cases refused	9,129	9,610	12,597	10,314	10,402	0.9
Total number of true cases	219,524	210,879	197,902	176,091	166,839	-5.3
Total number of cases sent to court	31,987	30,995	35,037	36,138	29,778	-17.6
Total number of cases convicted	10,681	9,938	13,177	16,084	8,379	-47.9
Total number of cases acquitted	1,164	835	935	829	812	-2.1
Total number of cases awaiting trial	20,142	20,222	20,925	19,225	20,587	7.1
Total number of cases closed	21,804	23,911	31,097	37,262	36,042	-3.3
Total number of cases under investigation	165,733	155,973	131,768	102,691	101,019	-1.6

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2016

Out of the true cases, 29,778 were sent to court for prosecution, of which 8,379 cases (28.1%) ended in a conviction and 812 (2.7%) in acquittal. A total of 20,587 cases (69.1% of the total number of cases sent to court for prosecutions) were awaiting trial. In addition, 36,042 cases were closed as undetected while 101,019 cases, or 60.5% of the total number of true cases, were under investigation.

Figure 8.1: Major Offences Commonly Reported



Source: Ghana Police Service, 2016

iii. Narcotics Control

Marijuana (*cannabis sativa*), cocaine, speedballs and heroin continued to be the four most commonly peddled and abused narcotic drugs in Ghana. The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the GPS decreased from 698 in 2015 to 681 in 2016. This represents a 2.4% decrease on the reported cases in 2015. The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), on the other hand, recorded 16 drug trafficking cases in 2016, representing a 175% decrease from 2015. Out of the reported cases, five resulted in convictions (Table 8.17).

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Narcotics Control)

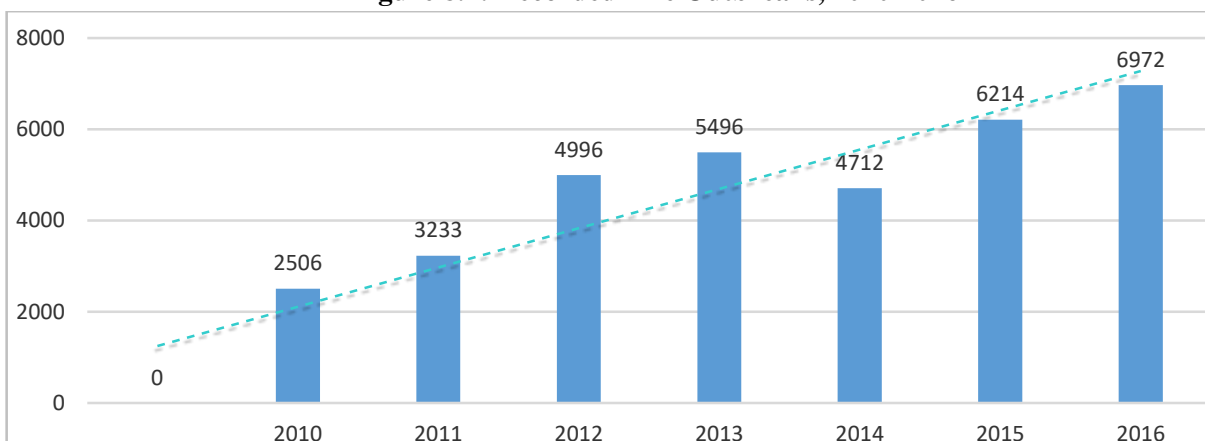
INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed of = 37 Police = 371	NACOB Cases reported = 44 Cases disposed of = 29 % Chg.= 65.9% Police = 698 % Chg.= 3.3%	50 45	NACOB Cases reported 16 Cases disposed 5 % Chg.= 31.3% Police = 681	Slow progress

Source: NACOB, 2016

iv. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

The number of fire outbreak across the country continued to rise despite efforts to reverse the trend. The number of recorded cases of fire outbreaks increased by 12.1% from 6,214 in 2015 to 6,972 in 2016, with domestic and bush fires (34.5%) constituting the largest sources. The abnormal increase in bush fire incidents was as a result of a long drought and severe harmattan. In total, 720 rescue operations were undertaken, a 9.1% increase over the 2015 level. Operations included rescues from pits or wells, road traffic collisions (RTC), bee attacks and collapse of structures (buildings).

Figure 8.2: Recorded Fire Outbreaks, 2010-2016



Source: GNFS, 2016

Table 8.18: Nature of Fires, 2012-2016

Nature of Fires	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic	2,040	2,063	2,047	2,654	2,403
Industrial	153	161	108	172	151
Vehicular	662	757	628	738	796
Institutional	113	94	108	140	160
Electrical	459	591	567	601	600
Commercial	454	534	548	742	749
Bush	559	661	301	846	1,832
Others	555	635	405	321	281
Total	4,995	5,496	4,712	6,214	6,972

Recorded incidents of disaster across the country increased significantly from 962 in 2015 to 1,099 in 2016. The increase resulted in 114,090 persons injured, 89 dead, 1,205 communities affected, 2,844 houses destroyed, 65 schools affected and 3,685 farms destroyed. The overall estimated cost of damage amounted to GH¢97,126,072.40, a 243% increase over the previous year's cost of GH¢28,282,081.00.

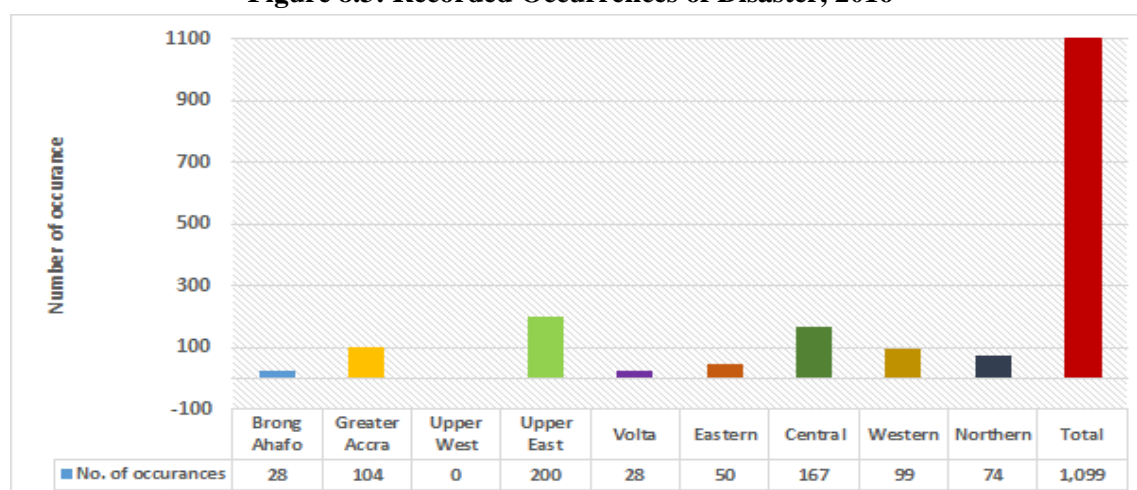
Table 8.19: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention)

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	Out breaks =6,214 Rescue Operations = 660	NA	6,972	Slow progress
2. Rate of recorded incidents of disaster across the country	100 occurrences of rainstorms and flooding; Northern Region conflict (Bimobas and Konkombas)	962 occurrences of fires, lightning strikes, droughts, diseases and epidemics	NA	1,099 occurrences of fires, windstorms, rainstorms, flooding etc.	Slow progress

Source: NADMO and GNFS, 2016

The regional breakdown of the disasters show that Ashanti Region had the most (349) followed by Upper East (200) Central (167) and Greater Accra (104). The Upper West recorded no incidents in 2016 while Greater Accra had a significant decline, from 22 in 2015 to 9 in 2016.

Figure 8.3: Recorded Occurrences of Disaster, 2016



Source: NADMO, 2016

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. The number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit declined by 58.5% from 289 in 2015 to 120 in 2016. This was attributed to greater compliance with immigration laws by individuals and relevant bodies as a result of vigorous educational programmes organised by the GIS, and enforcement activities carried out in 2016. The Service issued a total of 130,820 permits of various categories to non-Ghanaians compared to 112,395 in 2015, representing an increase of 16.4%. The Service maintained the time taken to process passengers at the major entry points to 1 minute 45 seconds on average in 2016.

Table 8.20: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Enforcing Immigration Laws)

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	289 % Chg. = -4.62%	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by 2017	120 % Chg. = 58.5%	Target achieved

Source: MINT & GIS, 2016

Table 8.21: Immigration Permits Processed, 2013-2016

TYPE OF PERMITS	2013	2014	2015 (A)	2016 (B)	VARIANCE (B-A)
Residence Permit	48,245	36,691	38,411	44,481	6,070
Re-Entry	5,987	2,903	3,453	2,319	-1,134
Extension of Visitor's Permit	33,817	20,178	16,781	17,654	873
Emergency Entry/Transit Visa	40,466	35,860	41,935	46,203	4,268
Work Permit	5,917	6,846	10,095	12,344	2,249
Diplomatic Permit	1,564	1,502	1,720	1,600	-120
Shore Pass	-	-	-	6,219	-
TOTAL	136,471	103,980	112,395	130,820	

Source: GIS, 2016

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, ensure the protection of life and property and contribute to international peacekeeping efforts. In 2016, the net recruitment rate into the GAF improved from -13.1% to 2.57% on the account of a significant increase in the rate of recruitment from 0.5% to 7.2% and a reduction in the attrition rate from 13.6% to 4.6%.

The GAF continued to participate in global peacekeeping efforts. Ghana currently has peacekeeping troops deployed in Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and South Sudan. This was in addition to other GAF personnel deployed for Mission HQ Staff and military observation duties in other peacekeeping areas. The proportion of Ghana Armed Forces personnel deployed for peacekeeping duties in 2016 remained 16.4%, the same as in 2015.

Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Strengthening Ghana Armed Forces)

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitment rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitment = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	-13.11% 0.52% 13.62%	-2.2% 10.0% 7.8%	2.57% 7.21% 4.64%	Steady progress
2. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.70%	16.4%	20.9%	16.4%	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Defence, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2016 to ensure public safety and security:

Ghana Police Service (GPS)

- The Ghana Police Service enhanced the Patrol, Accessibility and Visibility Programme, and expanded the Highway Patrol as well as the Community Policing Concept by training of 4,600 Community Policing Assistants; and
- The GPS deepened the democratic policing culture and trained personnel in riot control across the country.

Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)

- The Narcotics Control Board (NACOB) recorded 16 narcotic cases at Kotoka International Airport, resulting in the arrest of 26 persons (24 males and two females), with five persons subsequently convicted; and
- NACOB counselled 234 drug addicts from Counselling Centres operated by non-governmental (NGOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs). In addition, the Board carried out educational programmes in 10 tertiary institutions, 300 first-cycle institutions, 62 second-cycle institutions, 20 faith-based communities, 20 radio stations, 2 television stations and 20 communities.

Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

- The Ghana National Fire Service commissioned 13 new fire stations at Parliament, Ministries, Tema Newtown, Gbetsile, Prampram, Katamanso, Chinderi, Dambai, Peki, Nkonya, Dzodze, Kpeto, and Abura-Dunkwa, bringing the total number of fire stations across the country to 184.

In addition, the GNFS created seven fire posts in areas that do not have fire-fighting equipment, charged with the responsibility of fire sensitisation and monitoring;

- The GNFS undertook strategic public fire education through 26 radio and television programmes in 47 markets and lorry parks, 68 public institutions and launched a National Fire Safety Week aimed at raising public awareness of fire prevention strategies. In addition, 78 risk assessments and inspections of military and prisons barracks and public institutions were conducted to sensitise officers and men on fire safety; and
- GNFS set up market task forces to carry out patrol duties at market centres as well as perform fire education and fire drills for market women.

National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

- NADMO responded to disasters across the country and provided relief to 108,050 affected persons. In addition, NADMO trained 94 people in disaster management and organised public awareness programmes in flood-prone areas.

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

- GIS facilitated the passage of the Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908) to legalise the use of weapons by officers in the line of duty. In addition, GIS introduced two ranks in the senior officer corps, elevated the governing body from a board to a council and the headship from Director to Comptroller-General; and
- GIS constructed a 71-seater ICT laboratory and a Migration Consultancy Centre at the Ghana Immigration Service Training School at Assin Fosu and Sunyani respectively.

National Commission on Small Arms (NACSA)

- The National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons collected 1,319 seized illicit weapons from the police and military armouries from the Northern, Ashanti, Central and Western regions and destroyed them on the United Nations Weapons Destruction Day;
- Under the Comprehensive Database System on Small Arms Programme, records on Ghana Armed Forces weapons were captured in a database system for accountability.

Ghana Prisons Service

- The Ghana Prisons Service decongested the prisons to reduce overcrowding and thereby reduce the rate at which inmates contract communicable diseases. In addition, inmates were equipped with employable skills to fit into the job market on their discharge;
- Under the Inmates' Educational Programme, 167 inmates sat for (NVTI (92), SSSCE (28), and BECE (47)) second cycle examinations;
- The Service established a Paralegal Unit with desk officers in 42 prison establishments to address the issue of remand prisoners with expired warrants; and
- The Service facilitated the passage of the Ghana Prisons Service (General Administration) and the Prisons Service (Staff Discipline) Regulations, 2016;

Ghana Refugee Board

- As part of the mandate to oversee the welfare and management of refugees and asylum seekers in Ghana, the Ghana Refugee Board carried out joint monitoring missions to four refugee camps in the country;
- The Board registered 182 cases of asylum seekers, and printed and issued refugee ID cards to 221 urban and in-camp refugees;
- The Ghana Refugee Board held meetings with stakeholders towards the objective of launching the Job Solutions Approach Programme. The programme is to provide innovative

ways of generating sustained incomes and benefits for persons of concern (PoCs) and host communities.

Gaming Commission

- The Gaming Commission licensed five new casinos/gaming companies and renewed 23 existing casinos/ gaming companies of good standing;
- The Commission conducted a nationwide inventory of all gaming equipment being used by licensed operators to facilitate proper annual billing and tax revenue generation;
- A joint operational task force was formed with the Ghana Police Service to weed out illegal gaming operators. It seized illegal gaming equipment and prevented underage people from betting at gaming facilities;
- As part of its capacity-building programme, the Commission trained seven staff members on the evolving range of gaming activities; and
- The Commission hosted the 12th Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF) Conference from 10-14 July 2016. GRAF is an amalgamation of gaming regulators in Africa that meets annually to share information on changing trends in the gaming industry.

Ghana Armed Forces

- The Ghana Navy established a base at Ada to curb illicit activities including drugs and small arms trafficking, illegal fishing and smuggling of illicit goods;
- Naval detachments collaborated with the Ministry of Transport to check overloading, drunkenness of boat operators and to prevent boats sailing in bad weather and after sunset along the Volta Lake;
- As part of its capacity-building programme, 120 officers from the Armed Forces, the other security services and MDAs received training in conflict and crisis management (CCMC);
- Under the Military Health Service Programme, the seven Medical Receptive Stations (MRS) modified their operating theatres and an appropriate technology incinerator constructed to enhance healthcare waste management. In addition, a second incinerator was built in six MRS for the same purpose.
- GAF in collaboration with other security agencies helped to combat violent crimes as well as check illegal logging and mining to curb environmental degradation. It effectively monitored the entire land border, and contributed troops and equipment to international peacekeeping operations; and
- The Ghana Navy provided security for the offshore oil and gas fields, and effectively monitored Ghana's marine resources;

National Peace Council (NPC)

- The National Peace Council (NPC) organised sensitisation programmes for women in the Upper West Region to empower and encourage them to participate in conflict prevention programmes. In addition, capacity building in conflict prevention and mediation was provided to the NPC governing board to adequately prepare it to mediate in conflicts ahead of the 2016 general elections; and
- NPC organised a high-level meeting for presidential candidates to reaffirm their commitment to the 2012 Peace Accord. In addition, Regional Election Early Warning and Response Groups (REEWARGS) were set up in seven of the nine Regional Peace Councils (RPCs) to give expedited response to electoral issues.

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 an efficient and effective land administration system. To monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives, the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of reported cases of domestic violence;
- Number of 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 declined by 21.4% from 15,749 in 2015 to 12,377 in 2016 (Table 8.23). The incidence of domestic violence was generally lower among men than women. Among the reported cases of domestic violence were non-maintenance, assault, threat of death/harm and offensive conduct. The number of reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse declined significantly by 63.6% and 35.7% respectively. However, the number of reported cases of human trafficking increased significantly from 92 to 121 in 2016. This represents a 31.5% increase over the 2015 figure. The majority of human trafficking cases (112) were labour-related and nine were sex-related.

Table 8.23: Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking = 12 Child abuse = 7 Human trafficking = 39	Child trafficking = 11 Child Abuse = 14 Human trafficking = 39	NA	Child trafficking = 4 Child Abuse = 9 Human trafficking = 121	Slow progress
2. Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of reported cases of violence against women = 19,171	Number of reported cases = 15,749	NA	Number of reported cases = 12,377	Steady progress
3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	25	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOGCSP/ DOVVSU, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) distributed 4,000 copies of the Human Trafficking (HT) Act and outdoored its accompanying legislative instrument (LI 2219);
- The Domestic Violence (DV) LI was enacted and a research report on the prevalence of domestic violence in Ghana was also launched;
- MOGCSP provided shelter, care, counselling and education for orphans and vulnerable children and trained managers of Residential Homes for children, in best practices for effective management of the childrens homes; and
- The African Union (AU) Day of the African Child was celebrated nationwide.

8.2.12 Culture and Development

The strategies implemented in this focus area in 2016 aimed to achieve the following objectives: (i) harness culture for development; and (ii) promote the role of the chieftaincy institution in national development. To monitor progress, 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

In order to promote culture and creative arts as well as harness culture for national development, 105 culture-for-development programmes were organised nationwide, including 10 regional senior high school drama festivals to promote Ghanaian culture.

The traditional institutional mechanisms to provide an alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes continued to be developed. In 2016, the number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country increased by 9.9% from 324 in 2015 to 356. Out of the 356 disputes recorded, 13 (or 3.7%) were resolved, while 343 (or 96.3%) were pending before the Judicial Committee of the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs. Meanwhile, reviews of 11 draft Legislative Instruments (LIs) on lines of succession to Stools and Skins were completed for Parliamentary approval, while 1,511 names of chiefs were entered into the National Register of Chiefs as required by the Chieftaincy Act and the 1992 Constitution.

Table 8.24: Promotion of National Culture for Development

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture	106	329 Cultural Development = 109 Promotion of Arts and Culture = 191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	NA	105	Slow progress
2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total # of disputes: 400 # resolved 56 (14%) #unresolved: 344 (86%)	324 36 288	<400 At least 15% NA	356 13 (3.65%) 343 (96.34%)	Target not achieved
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 before Parliament	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs, with 87% of the issues subsequently clarified	NA	11 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/skins to be submitted to Parliament	Steady progress

Source: Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to promote national culture for development:

- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA), in collaboration with the Bureau of Ghana Languages, celebrated International Mother Language Day to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity;

- To rejuvenate students' interest in and appreciation of drama, the National Commission on Culture organised 108 cultural exchange programmes nationwide and 10 SHS drama festivals to promote Ghana's culture and creative industry;
- MOTCCA, in collaboration with KNUST College of Painting and Sculpture, organised a contemporary arts and science exhibition dubbed "The Gown Must Go to Town";
- Under Phase one of the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Project, a strategic implementation plan was prepared;
- The Ascertainment and Codification of Customary Law on Land and Family Project (ACLP-2) completed a review of reports on Asebu and Wassa Amenfi traditional areas;
- To solicit the views of traditional authorities on the policy to improve access to justice for children by adhering to standards, values and beliefs of the formal and community justice system, the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) organised consultative meetings on the policy for the National House of Chiefs and Queen mothers in the Volta, Western and Brong Ahafo regions;
- In line with Section 12 of the Chieftaincy Act, 2008 (Act 759), MOCTA inaugurated three new traditional councils: Owirenkyi Traditional Council in Assin Kushea, Central Region; and Amoaful and Adankragya Traditional Councils in Asante Bekwai, Ashanti Region; and
- MOCTA inspected facilities in 15 traditional areas in Volta Region and two in Brong Ahafo Region to be considered for inauguration as councils. In addition, MOCTA published the second edition of the Chieftaincy Bulletin.

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 2016 were aimed at accelerating economic and social integration with regional and sub-regional partners; promoting international peace and sustainable development; and leveraging the economic and technological opportunities for sustainable development. To monitor progress, 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's missions abroad in 2016 remained at 58, the same as in 2015, comprising 51 missions and 7 consulates. The 51 missions consisted of 49 High Commissions and Embassies and 2 Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York. Twenty-three missions were 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 was supported by 58 Honorary Consulates, which helped protect and promote the interests of Ghana around the world (Table 8.25).

Ghana signed on to a number of international protocols and conventions, ratified them and incorporated them into domestic legislation, policies and programmes. In 2016, Ghana ratified 13 international protocols and conventions and incorporated them into domestic legislation. They included the African Charter on Statistics; and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unprotected and Unregulated Fishing.

In 2016, Ghana participated in a number of high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. These included nine presidential summits; 120 conferences/fora; 31 trade exhibitions and fairs and

five trade and investment negotiations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration also organised three Permanent Joint Commissions for Cooperation (JPCC). They were the Ghana-Namibia PJCC, Ghana-Russia PJCC and Ghana-South Africa PJCC.

Table 8.25: Strengthening International Relations for Development

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. Number of international protocols 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 = 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. 	NA	No. ratified = 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1994 Agreement Relating to the implementation of Part IX of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982 -Acceptance of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation - African Charter on Statistics adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the African Union at the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 4 February, 2009 - Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic, Official and Service Passports - Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unprotected and Unregulated Fishing etc. 	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 Conferences//Fora = 137 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 60	12 3 34 16	8 24 40 26	9 5 120 31	Steady progress
3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of consulates = 6	51 7	51 6	51 7	Target achieved

Source: MOFARI, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to strengthen international relations/partnerships for development:

- To consolidate gains made in strengthening relations with our neighbours, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MOFARI) facilitated Ghana's participation in the 49th Summit of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government in Senegal. Other relevant events included the visit of the Liberian President to Ghana, and the participation of Ghana's delegation in the investiture of the President of Benin;
- MOFARI coordinated Ghana's efforts to promote the African Agenda and collaborated with African states to promote peace, stability and economic development on the continent;

- MOFARI facilitated Ghana's assessment by the Inter-Governmental Action Group against money laundering in West Africa. Through this exercise, Ghana became the first member of ECOWAS to be assessed under the mechanism;
- To improve the processes for passport application and acquisition, and eliminate the role of “middlemen”, MOFARI launched an on-line passport application service. In addition, biometric passport equipment was purchased and installed in selected Ghana Missions abroad, including New York, London, Washington, Pretoria and Berlin;
- MOFARI, in collaboration with representatives of MDAs, developed the ECOWAS Strategic Document to provide a clear map for Ghana's continued support for and involvement in the regional integration process;
- MOFARI facilitated Ghana's participation in the African Union meetings to support the organization's 2063 Agenda and other reforms being carried out by the AU Commission;
- MOFARI and its missions abroad provided consular services to Ghanaians in the form of registration, issuing of travel certificates, processing of passports, authentication of documents and promotion of the welfare of our citizens abroad;
- As part of improving the country's human resource capital, MOFARI solicited scholarships from United Kingdom, India, South Korea, Japan, China, Singapore and other countries;
- MOFARI collaborated with its missions abroad and relevant MDAs to organise three major Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation meetings on information and communications technology (ICT) and other spheres such as culture, technology, science, agriculture, infrastructure, energy and education;
- To strengthen and deepen relations with other countries, MOFARI held political dialogues and technical meetings with other countries which culminated in the signing of agreements and Memoranda of Understanding; and
- The Passport Office issued a total of 326,518 ordinary passports, 424 diplomatic passports and 264 service passport. In addition, the regional passports application centres (PACs) were strengthened with the installation of additional capturing equipment to enable them offer efficient and timely passport delivery.

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 improve evidence-based decision making, GSGDA II aimed to: establish and maintain an efficient identification management system; improve the quality and completeness of vital events registration and associated services; enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&E system at all levels; improve availability of quality data for policy formulation, analysis and decision making; enhance production and management of statistical information; and promote the effective use of data for decision making and development communication. To monitor progress, 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 Annual Progress Reports (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 2016. These included: Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey; User Satisfaction Survey; Monthly CPI newsletter; Monthly CPI Bulletin; Quarterly GDP Newsletter; Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI); Quarterly Prime; Building Cost Index (PBCI); Digest of International Trade; Quarterly Time Series and GDP Quarterly Bulletin. Others were GDP Annual Publication; Revised Annual GDP; Labour Force Report; IBES Reports: Job Creation, National Employment, Business Register Summary Report, District Business Register and Regional Spatial Report; Domestic Violence Report; and Domestic Violence Summary Report.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II in 2016 through the preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The time taken to publish the report in 2016 remained the same as in 2015. This is due to the slow pace in receiving MDAs and MMDAs annual progress reports for 2016 (Table 8.26).

As part of its process to create a national database for the national identification system, the National Identification Authority (NIA) registered 2,775 new applicants and 14,027 foreign nationals. It also issued 3,658 personalised Ghana cards and renewed 20,180 foreign national cards. Meanwhile, a total of 532,440 births – representing 63% of the expected target of 851,630 births were registered while only 51,805 deaths were actually registered, representing 18% of the expected death registrations of 285,967.

Table 8.26: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	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. Issuance of 5,006 personalised Ghana cards ii. Enrolment of 5,137 new applicants ii. Processing of 2,548 requests for identity confirmation (verifications)	NA	i. NIA registered 2,775 new applicants; ii. Issued 3,658 Ghana cards to registered applicants; iii. Registered 14,027 foreign nationals, iv. Renewed 20,180 foreign national cards	Steady progress
2. Percentage of vital events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	NA 226,744 (52.8%)	Expected Births: 851,630	Registered births: 532,440 (63%)	Target not achieved
3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	27,538 (19.7%)	Expected Deaths: 285,967	Registered deaths: 51,805 (18%)	Target not achieved
4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November 2013	2014 National APR published in December 2015	2015 National APR published in June 2016 Number of sector (34) / district (216) APRs submitted – end of March 2016	2015 National APR published in December 2016	Target not achieved
5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	i. 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports ii. National Census Analytical Report iii. Ten Regional Census Analytical	i. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System Report ii. Crime Statistics Report iii. Job Creation Report iv. Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report	60 publications targeted Implement the Statistics Act	i. Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey ii. User Satisfaction Survey iii. Monthly CPI newsletter	Steady progress

INDICATOR	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	Report (One for each region)	v. Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin		iv. Monthly CPI Bulletin	
	iv. Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana	vi. Monthly CPI Statistical Newsletter		v. Quarterly GDP Newsletter	
	v. Millennium Development Goals in Ghana	vii. Quarterly GDP Newsletter		vi. Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI)	
	vi. Women and Men in Ghana	viii. Quarterly GDP Bulletin		vii. Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI)	
	vii. The Elderly in Ghana	ix. Ghana's International Merchandise Trade data, 2014		viii. Digest of International Trade	
	iii. Education and Literacy	x. Quarterly Digest of External Merchandise Trade, 2014		ix. Quarterly Time Series	
	ix. Children Adolescent and Youth	xi. Digest of International Merchandise Statistics, 2014		x. GDP Quarterly Bulletin.	
	x. Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics	xii. Quarterly Merchandise Imports and Exports at a Glance, 2014		xi. GDP Annual Publication	
	xi. Census Atlas	xiii. Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) newsletter		xii. Revised Annual GDP	
	xii. Statistical Compendium	xiv. Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) bulletin		xiii. Labour Force Report	
		xv. Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter		xiv. IBES Reports: Job Creation; National Employment; Business Register Summary Report; District Business Register; and Regional Spatial Report	
		xvi. Quarterly Agriculture Statistics Bulletin, 2014		xv. Domestic Violence Report	
		xvii. 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings report		xvi. Domestic Violence Summary Report	
		xviii. 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Main and Summary Reports			
		xix. Ghana Poverty Mapping Report			
		xx. 2010 PHC Gazetteer and Special Report (5 Regions)			

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2016

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2016 to promote evidence-based decision making:

National Development Planning Commission:

- The 2015 APR on the implementation of GSGDA II was prepared by NDPC, while 11 MDAs and 216 MMDAs also prepared their respective APRs on the implementation of their medium-term development plans;
- NDPC developed and organised stakeholder consultations on the draft policy guidelines;
- NDPC reviewed and provided feedback to MDAs and MMDAs on their sector and district APRs;
- Physical monitoring of some of the projects outlined in MMDAs APRs was undertaken by NDPC to verify the extent of completion as reported; and
- In collaboration with GSS, NDPC undertook a survey to review the existing statistical systems as well as the production and utilisation of statistics in the country;

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):

- The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) conducted the User Satisfaction Survey and commenced activities for the rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI.); and
- GSS gazetted, updated and digitised all the Enumeration Area (EA) maps of Ghana.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

- NIA commenced stakeholder consultations to revive and roll-out the National Identification Scheme;
- 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; and
- The Ghana e-Transform Project was initiated by government in partnership with the World Bank to support the upgrading of the National Identification System by implementing an e-ID system according to international standards.

Births and Deaths Registry

- To improve statistics for national planning, the Department of Births and Deaths issued certificates for a total of 533,974 births and 51,805 deaths;
- The Department of Births and Deaths established 30 registration centres in 30 communities across six regions; and
- The Department of Births and Deaths completed the construction of the Upper East Regional Registration Office and equipped it with a local area network (LAN).

8.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area is considered as below average, as 35.3% of the 51 indicators monitored either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 5.9% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 58.8% did not achieve their targets or made slow progress. This represents a deterioration in the situation from 2015 where 51.8% of the total number of indicators monitored either exceeded/achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, 3.6% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 44.6% of them did not achieve their respective targets. The recommendations summarised below aim to improve the discharge of the mandate of all the MDAs in this thematic area.

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

To deepen the practice of democratic governance and sustain gains made in institutional reforms, it is recommended that:

- Appropriate steps are taken to accelerate and conclude work on the constitutional review process;
- The NCCE educates the public on progress made on the work of the Constitution Review Committee (CRC) and the rest of the processes to be embarked on;
- The rising trend in budgetary allocations and timely release to the independent governance institutions (IGIs) must be sustained;
- A recommendation in the 2015 APR to develop and effectively implement a long-term strategy to systematically build the capacities of the IGIs with appropriate human resource personnel should be prioritised for the necessary action; and
- The work on the draft election fund bill, which has stalled in Parliament since 2014, should be given the necessary attention and brought to finality.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization

The government maintained efforts to enhance the financial capacity of MMDAs to implement policies, programmes and projects at local level through the implementation of composite budgeting. It is recommended that:

- The gains made in the implementation of the Composite budgeting be sustained, while improving MMDAs' capacity to generate resources locally for policy, programme and project implementation; The establishment of MMDA departments is completed; and the capacity of the Local Government Service strengthened to enable it effectively coordinate the local governance administration; and
- More avenues for stakeholder involvement be made available to enhance civic participation in decision making at all levels, including strengthening the sub-district structures.

8.3.3 Reducing Inequality through Special Development Areas

The government objective of reducing spatial and income disparities among regions and socio-economic groups by setting up special purpose institutions such as SADA, MiDA and CEDECOM continued to face significant operational challenges. Although some improvements have been recorded in allocation of funds to SADA, releases remain sporadic. MiDA continued to face domestic opposition to some of the agreed programme under the Compact II, while inadequate funding continued to stall the implementation of CEDECOM's programmes. The proposed new special development authorities, including the Western Development Authority (WDA) remain at the inception stage. As recommended in the 2015 APR a comprehensive review of these special purpose vehicles needs to be taken with the view to positioning them for effective operations and delivery.

8.3.4 Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

The NDPC Legislative Instrument (LI 2232) to give effect to the Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) is not well understood by stakeholders. It is recommended that the NDPC undertake public education and advocacy to disseminate and create awareness of the LI to ensure compliance. Furthermore, efforts should be intensified to ensure the passage of the LI to give effect to the NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479), in addition to strengthening the national capacity for policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, including introducing e-planning, e-monitoring and macroeconomic modelling and forecasting. Also, steps should be taken to finalise the preparation and adoption by Parliament of the Long-Term National Development Plan.

8.3.5 Public Sector Reform

Successive governments have undertaken several initiatives to reform the public sector. At the core of these reforms has been developing the right skills and knowledge set in public servants and the appropriate performance-based management systems for effective policy implementation. The Public Services Commission, within the framework of GIFMIS, piloting a comprehensive HRMIS, aimed at establishing a reliable public service-wide HR information system for effective and efficient payroll management and planning and management of the HR. For the completion of the full deployment of the system, it is recommended that:

- The data of remaining MDAs be captured and the process extended to cover the remaining public institutions; and
- Public sector reform institutionalised to assure legitimacy, independence and efficiency to support effective governance and institutional reform in Ghana.

Also, the new public sector reforms strategy document prepared by the Public Sector Reforms Secretariat should be reviewed to include strategies on addressing conflicting mandates of public institutions and improve coordination; designing and implementing a Client Service Charter for public institutions and; modernising public service institutions for efficiency and productivity; improving leadership capability and delivery in the public service and increasing accountability in the public service.

8.3.6 Enhancing Development Communication

The Government for the People (G4P) approach as well as the Meet the Press Series, town hall meetings and accountability tours have all contributed to Ghana's decent ranking on 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. Furthermore, it is recommended that the National Media Commission be supported to recruit and build the capacity of staff and the institutes of journalism be strengthened to improve the quality of journalism and media practice to support governance and the development processes. Passage of the Broadcasting Bill and the Right to Information Bill should also be expedited. The Ministry of Communication should continue to improve internet connectivity for all MDAs and MMDAs, and complete implementation of the e-Government infrastructure platform project.

8.3.7 Promoting Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

Though progress continued to be recorded in women's participation in public life, Ghana is still far from its medium-term target of at least 40% women's representation in public life. Stronger efforts are therefore recommended to create greater opportunities for women to participate in public office. Passage of the Affirmative Action Bill should also be expedited.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The perception of corruption among public office holders continues to be high. To address this, it is recommended that anti-corruption agencies work to ensure full implementation of NACAP at national and local government levels. The capacity of state institutions such as EOCO, the Police CID and Attorney-General Office, to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, should be strengthened. In addition, the implementation of the new Public Financial Management Act 2016 (PFMA), Act 921 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2008 (Act 749) should be strengthened to reduce opportunities for corruption and economic crime.

8.3.9 Enhancing the Rule of Law and Justice

To enhance the rule of law and justice, the following are hereby recommended:

- Facilitation of the processes leading to passage of the Right to Information Bill; Amendment of the Whistleblower's law; passage of the Conduct of Public Officer's Bill; and training of staff on Standard Operating Procedures;
- The "Justice for all Programme" needs to be intensified and expanded to cover more prisons;
- The code of ethics for judicial service employees needs to be reviewed and reprinted for distribution to all Judges and staff;
- Now that about 95% of the court is computerized, more attention should rather be paid to court automations; and

- The Judicial Service should undertake gender justice workshops for magistrates and other stakeholders to upgrade their skills in handling gender-related cases.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

To ensure public safety and security, the following recommendations are made in respect of the different relevant institutions:

i. Fire

The incidence of fire outbreaks continues to be a challenge and requires concerted efforts to address them. It is therefore recommended that the Fire Service intensify its activities on fire disaster causes and prevention, including education and awareness creation. Furthermore, the government should provide logistical support to the Service to help it discharge its mandate.

ii. National Peace Council

- The National Peace Council should continue to explore ways to operationalise an Early Warning and Response mechanism on Conflicts and Disasters and implement gender sensitivity in disaster management;
- Identify, train and capacitate “Peace Actors” across the country to support the work of the Council in terms of conflict detection and mediation; and
- Expedite efforts on the framework for the Peace Fund to provide the needed support for effective and efficient conflict and disaster management, early warning and response mechanisms.

iii. Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)

- The GAF continues to suffer from high attrition rates. There is therefore the need to raise awareness of requirements and interest in the professions/careers that could be pursued through the Armed forces to help the GAF get the right calibre of applicants; and
- The government should make conscious efforts to extend the GAF’s peacekeeping role at UNHQ as old missions have closed (e.g. UNMIL – Liberia, UNOCI – Côte d’Ivoire).

iv. Ghana Police Service

The Ghana Police Service should be provided the necessary resources to expand the visibility and accessibility programmes. This will minimise the incidence of violent crimes, improve road, marine safety as well as traffic enforcement and management, enhance day and night patrols on highways, commercial and residential suburbs of the major cities, and contribute fully in international engagements with the UN and other bodies in maintaining peace and security across the world.

v. Prisons Service

The Prisons Service should be supported through facilitation of the speedy passage of the Non-Custodial Sentence Bill into law. Efforts should also be made to modernise the agricultural sector of the Service to supplement the government ration programme. In addition, security procedures should be improved and prison infrastructure modernised to reduce the incidence of escapes and ensure the safety of officers, inmates and visitors.

vi. NACOB

NACOB needs to be supported to conduct and participate in professional and intelligence training and sensitisation programmes. Efforts should be continued in the formulation of a National Policy Framework as well as the destruction of cannabis farms and seizure of narcotic substances.

8.3.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

A number of practices and actions violate the rights of vulnerable and excluded groups in Ghana. It is recommended that mechanisms be instituted by the MOGCSP to track and report on the implementation of the national action plan and recommendations from various laws and regulations that guarantee improvements in access to rights and entitlements of citizens, especially, women and children. These include national action plans to End Child Marriage, Domestic Violence, Child Trafficking, and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

8.3.12 Promoting National Culture and Development

Chieftaincy disputes persist, with some unresolved or prone to revival after many years of sustained effort at adjudication. The process of documenting chieftaincy lines of succession continues to be slow. The following is therefore recommended:

- There should be the establishment of a Traditional Authorities Development Programme at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) to provide training for traditional leaders on chieftaincy and chieftaincy administration. There should also be public education on the role of chieftaincy;
- The existing legislation (Chieftaincy Act 2008, Act 759) should be reviewed and if possible make the necessary amendments which will allow the Attorney-General Department to recruit and post lawyers to aid the judicial committees of the Houses of Chiefs in the speedy adjudication of cases; and
- Computerise the National Register of Chiefs to build a reliable database on chiefs in Ghana.

8.3.13 Enhancing International Relations for Development

Ghana's foreign policy of economic diplomacy and maintaining friendly relationships with its neighbours and partners remains unchanged. Thus, Ghana should continue to strengthen international partnership and cooperation for development by ensuring adequate resources for its missions abroad and participating in high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. In addition, efforts to strengthen the capacity of trade and investment desk officers should be sustained through continuous training and deployment of appropriately skilled persons to Ghana's missions abroad.

8.3.14 Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

The GSS and NDPC continued to undertake their regular activities, albeit under financial constraints. Efforts should be made to improve the flow of resources to these institutions. In addition, the government should expedite action on the roll-out of the National Identification Scheme, to ensure that a single national ID card is utilised for all transactions.

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2016 BUDGET TO THE GSGDA II

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This section reviews the preparation of the 2016 national budget and the extent to which the allocation of resources was aligned to the priorities of the medium-term national development policy framework, 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 GSGDA II. It also reviews the distribution of discretionary expenditure, examines the alignment of 2016 spending priorities with the thematic areas of GSGDA II, and provides an analysis of poverty-reduction spending by GSGDA II thematic areas, disaggregated by sector.

9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

To promote ownership of the national budget, citizens and civil society organisations were requested through the print media to submit memoranda on social and economic issues for consideration in the 2016 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 medium-term macroeconomic framework for the budget, the strategic focus and the priority areas for the allocation of resources.

The 2016 Budget was prepared based on the GSGDA II, 2014-2017. It has policy interventions and strategies outlined under the following seven thematic areas:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation 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 finalisation of the GSGDA II in 2014, NDPC provided MDAs and MMDAs with planning guidelines to prepare their respective medium-term development plans to operationalise the GSGDA II. The annual action plans in the various sector and district medium-term development plans form the basis for the respective MDA and MMDA annual budgets submitted to MOF.

9.3 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2016 BUDGET AND GSGDA II

The theme for the 2016 Budget was “Consolidating Progress towards a Brighter Medium Term”. This theme was predicated on the strong desire of the government to promote greater fiscal discipline. Consequently, the macroeconomic objectives underlying the 2016 Budget were to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation; ensure prudent public expenditure management; improve debt management; and implement reforms in key areas of the economy. These were broadly aligned with the macroeconomic objectives of the GSGDA II.

The macroeconomic framework underlying the 2016 Budget projected the real GDP growth rate to be 8.2% for 2016, accompanied by an expected 8% end-year inflation rate and a budget deficit of 3% of GDP. The sources of the anticipated GDP growth rates were agriculture (3.5%), industry (7%) and services (6%). However, on account of worse than anticipated economic conditions, the GDP growth target was revised downwards to 5.4%, with an end-year inflation target of 10.1% and a revised budget deficit of 5.3% of GDP. These targets were less favourable than the GSGDA II targets of 11.4% for GDP; at least 10% for inflation and 5.1% of GDP for the budget deficit. However, they constituted the short-term macroeconomic adjustments required to put the economy back on track towards attainment of its long-term targets.

The actual outturn for 2016 indicates an overall GDP growth rate of 3.5% and a corresponding sectoral growth rate of 3% for agriculture, -1.4% for industry, and 5.7% for Services. End-of-period inflation was higher than budgeted at 15.4% while the budget deficit was 9.3% of GDP, resulting from the government's inability to control spending in spite of a lower than programmed revenue outturn.

Table 9.1: Macroeconomic Framework, 2014-2016

Key Macroeconomic Indicators	2014			2015			2016		
	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn
1. Real GDP Growth (%)	8.3	8.0	4.0	9.5	3.5	3.9	11.4	5.4	3.5
2. Inflation:									
- Annual Average (%)	<10	NA	14.0	<10	8.0±2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
- End of Period (%)	<10	9.5(±2)	17	11	13.7	17.7	8.0±2.0	10.1	15.4
3. Stock Reserves (in months of import cover)	>6.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	>3.0	2.6	>3 months	>3 months	2.8 months
4. Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	8.5	8.5	10.2	7.5	7.3	6.3	5.1	5.3	9.3
5. Sectoral Growth Rates (%)									
- Agriculture	5.7	4.2	4.6	5.9	3.6	2.5	6.6	3.5	3.0
- Industry	8.6	9.1	-0.3	10.5	1.2	1.0	14.0	7.0	-1.4
- Services	8.1	8.9	5.7	9.9	4.9	5.2	10.8	6.0	5.7
6. Domestic Revenue-to-GDP Ratio (%) (excluding Grants)	23.6	21.76	20.31	19.8	21.3	21.0	NA	21.8	19.3

Source: GSGDA II, MOF (Budget Statements 2014-2016), GSS, BOG

9.4 GSGDA II COST PROJECTIONS AND 2016 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Total resource requirements under GSGDA II for the implementation of activities in 2016 were estimated at GH¢18,009.93 million, of which 49.15% went to activities related to infrastructure and human settlements, 20.01% went to activities related to human development, productivity and employment, while 15.11% was allocated to activities related to transparent, responsive and accountable governance. The remaining 15.73% was allocated to the remaining four thematic areas, namely: ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability (2.06%), enhancing private sector competitiveness (1.79%), agriculture modernisation and natural resource management (3.54%), and oil and gas development (8.34%) (see Table 9.2).

In the 2016 Budget, a total of GH¢20,574.16 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 service and personnel emoluments. The approved budget was about 14% more than the GSGDA II requirement compared to 2015 when approved resources fell short of the GSGDA II requirement by about 9.9%. Budget resource allocation continued to prioritise human development, productivity and employment (36.15%) and infrastructure and human settlements (24.11%), with transparent and accountable governance receiving 19.9%. Activities

related to the development of the oil and gas industry were allocated 14.27% of the approved budget, while macroeconomic stability and agriculture modernisation received 1.47% and 2.53% respectively. The allocation to activities related to private sector competitiveness thematic area constituted 1.54% and fell short of the GSGDA II requirement of 1.79%.

The outturn of expenditures, however, shows that a total of GH¢19,353.47 million was actually released for the implementation of activities. This is less than the budget initially approved but more than the GSGDA II resource requirement. About 23.02% of total releases were used in the infrastructure and human settlements thematic area, while 33.34% was for activities related to human development. The transparent, responsive and accountable governance thematic area received 21.21% of total releases, while oil and gas and macroeconomic stability thematic areas received 15.02% and 4.1% respectively. The remaining 1.95% of the total was released for activities related to agriculture modernisation and enhancing private sector competitiveness.

Table 9.2: GSGDA II Resource Requirements, Approved Budget and Releases, by Thematic Area, 2016 (GH¢ million)

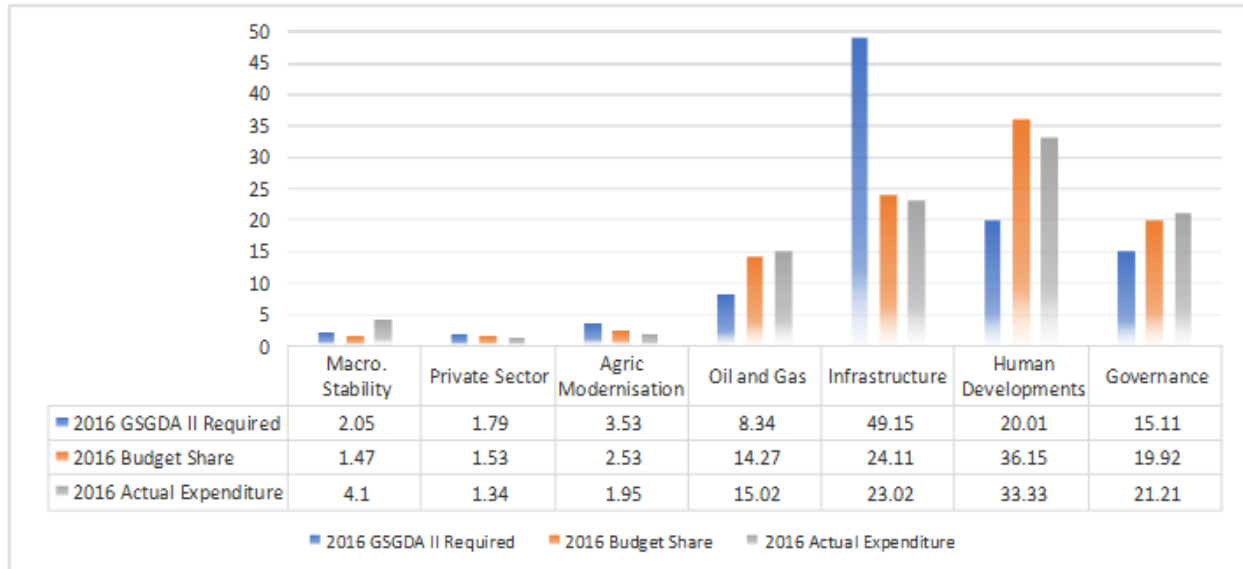
GSGDA II Thematic Area	2016 GSGDA II Resource Requirement (GH¢ million)	Share of GSGDA II Resource Requirement (%)	2016 Approved Budget (GH¢ million)	Share of Approved Budget (%)	2016 Actual Releases (GH¢ million)	Share of Resources Released (%)
1. Macroeconomic Stability	370.976	2.06	302.670	1.47	794.092	4.10
2. Private Sector	322.991	1.79	316.221	1.54	260.852	1.35
3. Agriculture Modernisation	636.826	3.54	519.845	2.53	378.083	1.95
4. Oil and Gas	1,502.341	8.34	2,936.373	14.27	2,906.901	15.02
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	8,852.519	49.15	4,961.396	24.11	4,455.590	23.02
6. Human Development	3,603.328	20.01	7,438.540	36.15	6,452.230	33.34
7. Governance	2,720.947	15.11	4,099.110	19.92	4,105.723	21.21
TOTAL	18,009.928	100.00	20,574.156	100.00	19,353.471	100.00

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2016

9.5 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2016

As in 2015, budgetary resource allocations and releases continued to show some misalignment in 2016. Budgetary resource allocations and releases were prioritised in favour of activities in the infrastructure and human resource development thematic areas, in line with the requirements of GSGDA II. The relative shares to each thematic area were, however, inconsistent with the requirement of the GSGDA II. While GSGDA II allocated 49.2% of resources in 2016 to the infrastructure thematic area, the 2016 Budget allocated and released 24.1% and 23% respectively (Figure 9.1). On the other hand, budget resources allocated and released to human resource development constituted 23.1% and 33.3% respectively, compared with the GSGDA II requirement of 20%. Similarly, private sector competitiveness and agriculture modernisation recorded shortfalls in budgetary resource allocation and actual releases while macroeconomic stability and transparent and accountable governance recorded increases. The significant increase in budget resources to transparent and accountable governance has been attributed largely to the demands on the security agencies and democratic institutions in connection with the 2016 general elections.

Figure 9.1: Relative Share of Resources Allocated to each Thematic Area, 2016 (%)



Source: Generated from GSGDA II, CAGD and MOF Database, 2016

The sources of misalignment were both the government of Ghana (GOG) and development partners (DPs). While GOG prioritised resources away from all other thematic areas in favour of macroeconomic stability and human resource development, DPs prioritised resources in favour of private sector development, agriculture modernisation and transparent and accountable governance. Agriculture modernisation and private sector development continued to receive fewer resources than the GSGDA II requirement.

Table 9.3: Resources Approved and Actual Releases, by Thematic Area and Source, 2016

Thematic Area	2016 GSGDA II Allocation		2016 Budgetary Allocations						2016 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	370.9	2.06	251.66	1.59	51.02	1.07	302.67	1.47	734.10	5.35	59.99	1.07	79,409.23	4.10
Private Sector	323.9	1.79	179.37	1.14	136.85	2.86	316.22	1.54	99.93	0.73	160.92	2.86	26,085.25	1.35
Agriculture modernisation	636.8	3.54	332.53	2.11	187.32	3.91	519.85	2.53	157.82	1.15	220.26	3.91	37,808.35	1.95
Oil and Gas	1,502.3	8.34	2,151.93	13.63	784.44	16.39	2,936.37	14.27	1,984.48	14.46	922.42	16.39	290,690.08	15.02
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	8,852.5	49.15	4,068.89	25.77	892.51	18.64	4,961.40	24.11	3,406.10	24.82	1,049.49	18.64	445,559.02	23.02
Human Development	3,603.3	20.01	6,613.75	41.89	824.79	17.23	7,438.54	36.15	5,482.37	39.95	969.86	17.23	645,222.96	33.34
Governance	2,720.9	15.11	2,188.52	13.86	1,910.58	39.91	4,099.11	19.92	1,859.09	13.55	2,246.63	39.91	410,572.27	21.21
Grand Total	18,009.9	100	15,786.64	100	4,787.51	100	20,574.16	100	13,723.91	100	5,629.57	100	1,935,347.15	100

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD and MOF Database, 2016

9.6 POVERTY-REDUCTION SPENDING

9.6.1 Introduction

The GSGDA II, 2014-2017 was prepared within the context that Ghana have attained lower middle-income status in 2010 and have recorded significant expansion in the economy during the implementation of the GSGDA I, 2010-2013. However, GSGDA II recognised that the expansion in the economy had not been sufficient in creating adequate jobs and decent work, and poverty levels remained relatively high, especially in the three northern regions and among some socio-economic groups.

9.6.2 Poverty-Reduction Expenditure by Sector

Government spending on poverty reduction consists of expenditures made by MDAs and MMDAs on activities which are geared towards social protection and the reduction of poverty. These expenditures are cross-functional and go to support the provision of basic education, primary health care, poverty-focused agriculture, rural water, feeder roads and rural electrification.

In 2016, out of a total budget of GH¢38,611.44 million (which excludes tax expenditures and foreign-financed capital expenditures), an amount of GH¢8,754.13 million (or 22.67%) was earmarked for poverty-reduction activities. Total actual poverty expenditure amounted to GH¢8,842.34 million, or 19.44% of total government expenditures and 5.28% of GDP. This represents about 1.01% increase over planned expenditure and 4.09% increase over actual poverty expenditure for 2015.

Education

In the education sector, planned expenditure for 2016 was GH¢6,909.36 million, of which 49.07% (GH¢3,390.46 million) was expected to be spent on basic education. Total actual expenditure for basic education amounted to GH¢4,027.97 million, representing 62.79% of total education expenditure of GH¢6,414.74 million. Additional expenditures were made on specific social interventions in the sector during the period. These included an amount of GH¢71.91 million spent on the provision of subsidies to senior high schools (SHS); GH¢25.96 million released for the implementation of the Progressively Free SHS policy; and GH¢22.57 million to Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) subsidies. Amounts of GH¢10.11 million and GH¢2.03 million were also spent on the provision of free school uniforms and feeding grants of special schools respectively. Other interventions include the Capitation Grant, which received GH¢25.03 million; provision of free exercise books at GH¢11.19 million; and feeding grants to colleges of education of GH¢50.53 million.

Table 9.4: Poverty-Reduction Expenditure (GOG Only), by Sector, 2014-2016 (GH¢)

VARIABLES	2014		2015		2016	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
GDP (GH¢ mn)	114,542.79	117,835.71	134,073.0	139,935.9	166,768.50	167,315.00
Total Government Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	26,343.49	25,914.0	34,402.4	30,326.9	38,611.40	45,495.50
Total Poverty-Reduction Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	6,315.18	6,863.3	7,594.3	8,494.2	8,754.10	8,842.30
Tot./Pov. Exp./Tot. Govt. Exp.	23.97%	26.5%	22.08%	28.01%	22.67%	19.44%
Tot. Pov. Exp. as % of GDP	5.51%	5.82%	5.66%	6.07%	5.25%	5.28%
Education Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	6,147.54	5,957.7	7,058.3	6,668.6	6,909.30	6,414.70
Basic Education Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	2,781.67	3,136.1	3,542.4	3,486.0	3,390.40	4,028.00
Basic Ed. Exp. /Tot. Ed. Sec. Exp.	45.25%	52.6%	50.19%	52.27%	49.07%	62.79%
Basic Ed. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	44.05%	45.69%	46.65%	41.04%	38.73%	45.55%
Health Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	2,288.67	2,090.70	2,749.2	3,362.7	3,402.10	3,067.60
Primary Health Care Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	778.39	1,426.0	1,439.8	1,897.2	2,144.70	1,703.30
PHC Exp. /Tot. Health Sec. Exp.	34.01%	68.2%	52.37%	56.42%	63.04%	55.53%
PHC Exp. As % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	12.33%	20.78%	4.19%	6.26%	24.50%	19.26%

VARIABLES	2014		2015		2016	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Agriculture Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	226.3	134.1	395.2	175.7	355.1	181.3
Poverty-Focused Agric. Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	214.9	132.1	347.2	159.4	302.5	164.2
Pov. Agric. Exp./Tot. Agric. Sec. Exp.	94.96%	98.55%	87.85%	90.73%	85.17%	90.60%
Pov. Agric. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	0.82%	0.51%	1.01%	0.53%	3.46%	1.86%
Water Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	90.95	76.1	230.5	141.9	144	115.5
Rural Water Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	20.76	28.5	92.2	45.9	52	39.5
Rural Water Exp./Tot. Water and Housing Exp.	22.83%	37.45%	40.01%	32.37%	36.12%	34.16%
Rural Water Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	0.57%	0.42%	0.27%	0.15%	0.59%	0.45%
Roads Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	503.68	454.60	697.2	704.7	539.2	1,866.20
Feeder Roads Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	104.17	88.4	255.0	292.4	151.6	890.5
Feeder Rds. Exp./Tot. Rds. & Trans. Exp.	20.68%	19.5%	36.58%	41.50%	28.12%	47.72%
Feeder Rds. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	2.88%	1.29%	0.74%	0.96%	1.73%	10.07%
Energy Sector Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	604.35	611.0	697.2	704.7	238.5	219.1
Rural Electrification Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	303.72	89.5	255.0	292.4	201.2	111.1
Rural Elec. Exp./Tot. Energy Sect. Exp.	50.25%	14.65%	36.58%	41.50%	84.36%	50.72%
Rural Elec. Exp as % of Tot Pov. Exp.	8.40%	1.30%	0.74%	0.96%	2.30%	1.26%
Other Poverty* Expenditure (GH¢ mn)	2,111.54	1,455.1	1,670.2	1,889.1	2,511.70	1,905.70
Other Pov. Exp./Tot. Govt. Exp.	8.02%	5.6%	4.85%	6.23%	6.51%	4.19%
Other Pov. Exp. as % of Tot. Pov. Exp.	58.41	21.20%	21.99%	22.24%	28.69%	21.55%

*Other Poverty Expenditure 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 Government Support Unit, Environmental Protection and Disaster Management

Source: MOF, 2016

Health

Budgeted expenditure for the health sector was projected at GH¢3,402.15 million in 2016, of which 63.04% (GH¢2,144.74 million) was earmarked for primary health care (PHC) programmes. Total actual expenditure for PHC was GH¢1,703.31 million, representing 55.53% of total Health Sector expenditure of GH¢3,067.58 and 79.4% of planned expenditure for 2016.

Agriculture

Total budgeted expenditure for the agriculture sector was GH¢355.14 million. However, actual expenditure amounted to GH¢181.29 million, representing 51.05% of planned expenditure. Out of this total sector expenditure, GH¢164.24 million (or 90.60%) was spent on poverty-focused activities to boost agricultural production such as the establishment of Agricultural Mechanisation Service Centres. Additionally, an amount of GH¢64.54 million was spent on the provision of subsidies on fertilisers.

Rural Water

Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water in 2016 amounted to GH¢39.5 million compared to planned expenditure of GH¢52 million and the 2015 outturn of GH¢45.9 million. This represents 34.16% of actual water sector expenditure and 0.45% of total actual poverty reduction expenditure. In relative terms, actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural water as a proportion of total actual water sector expenditure rose from 32.37% in 2015 to 34.16% in 2016, and also increased from 0.15% of total poverty reduction expenditure in 2015 to 0.45% in 2016. The resources were mainly spent on improving access of rural dwellers to potable water, promoting good health and economic usage of water in rural areas.

Feeder Roads

Actual poverty-reduction expenditure for feeder roads in 2016 amounted to GH¢890.5 million compared to planned expenditure of GH¢151.6 million and the 2015 outturn of GH¢292.4 million. This represents 47.72% of actual road sector expenditure and 10.07% of total actual poverty-reduction expenditure. In relative terms, actual poverty-reduction expenditure for feeder roads increased from 41.50% of total actual road sector expenditure in 2015 to 47.72% in 2016, but as a proportion of total poverty reduction expenditure, there was a significant increase from 0.96% in 2015 to 10.07% in 2016.

Rural Electrification

Actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural electrification in 2016 amounted to GH¢111.1 million compared to planned expenditure of GH¢201.2 million and the 2015 outturn of GH¢292.4 million. This represents 50.72% of actual energy sector expenditure and 1.26% of total actual poverty-reduction expenditure. In relative terms, actual poverty reduction expenditure for rural electrification as a proportion of total actual energy sector expenditure increased from 41.50% in 2015 to 50.72% in 2016, but as a proportion of total poverty reduction expenditure, there was a marginal increase from 0.96% in 2015 to 1.26% in 2015.

Other Poverty Interventions

Actual expenditure on “other poverty reduction” interventions in 2016 amounted to GH¢1,905.70 million compared to planned expenditure of GH¢2,511.70 million and the 2015 outturn of GH¢1,889.1 million. This represents 4.19% of total government actual expenditure and 21.55% of total actual poverty-reduction expenditure. In relative terms, actual expenditure on “other poverty reduction” interventions as a proportion of total government expenditure declined from 6.23% in 2015 to 4.19% in 2016, while as a proportion of total poverty reduction expenditure, it declined from 22.24% in 2015 to 21.55% in 2016. The “other poverty” expenditure includes spending on social welfare, public safety, drainage, human rights, environmental protection, rural housing, legal aid and decentralisation.

9.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations were made in the 2015 APR to ensure improved tracking and reporting on expenditures, as well as proper alignment of resources. However, limited progress was made in 2016:

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. 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 government to adequately factor it in their resource flow analysis. The Aid and Debt Management unit of the MOF commenced a process to develop an online donor inflow database system, however it is yet to be validated and made operational. A Development Cooperation Policy has also been drafted by MOF which, when adopted, will help coordinate donor support and ensure aid is on-budget; and
3. Total poverty reduction expenditures continued to rise toward their targets in 2016, 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 launch of GSGDA II in 2014 as a successor medium-term national development policy framework to GSGDA I, MMDA's were provided with planning guidelines by NDPC to prepare their District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) and the corresponding Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans to enable them to track progress of implementation of their development programmes and projects outlined in their DMTDPs. This chapter reviews progress made by MMDAs in implementing GSGDA II at district level; assesses the status of social programmes; and the main sources, volume and trends in financing district-level development.

10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (DMTDPs)

As part of the mechanism for monitoring progress of implementation of GSGDA II at the district level, MMDAs are required to prepare their respective district APRs to serve as input for the national APR prepared by NDPC. The purpose of M&E activities at district level is to:

- Assess whether DMTDPs targets are being met, and identify achievements, constraints and failures with the view to improving the DMTDPs and project design for better results
- Identify the interventions required to increase beneficiaries' responsiveness;
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at regional level;
- Document lessons learnt from programme and project implementation;
- Improve service delivery and positively 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

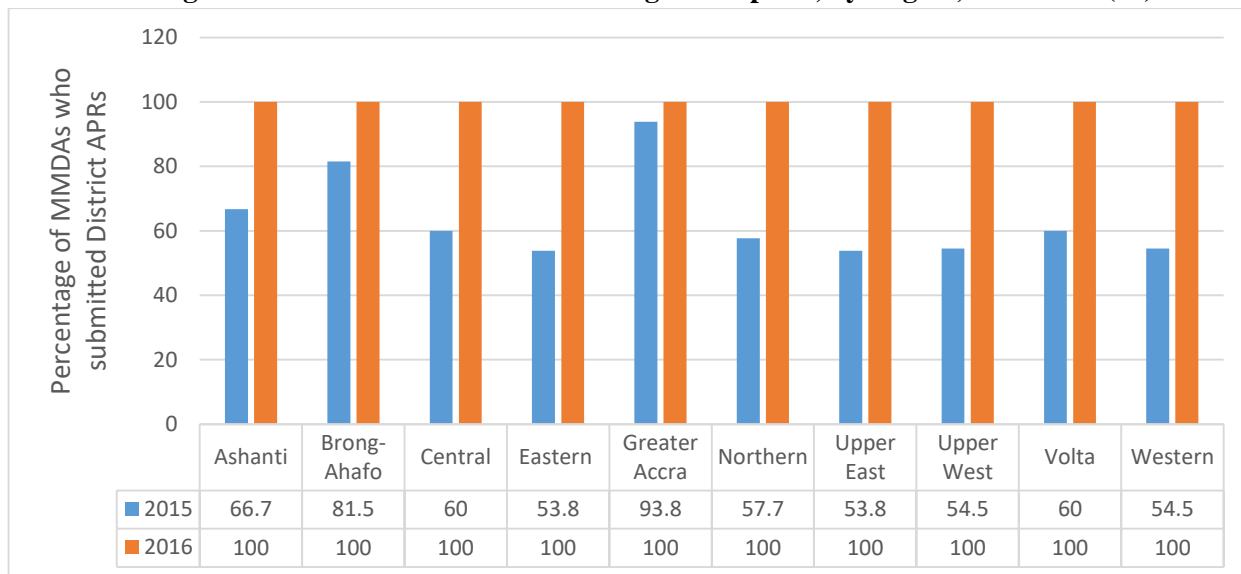
The 2016 district APRs are the third to be prepared by MMDAs under GSGDA II. All 216 MMDAs submitted their 2016 APRs to NDPC for review, as required by the M&E Guidelines issued by NDPC. This represents an increase over 2015 situation where about 64% of the 216 MMDAs submitted their district APRs (Table 10.1 and Figure 10. 1). This is the first time that all MMDAs have submitted their APRs for review since 2010.

Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports, 2013-2016

Regions	No. of Districts in Region	2013*		2014*		2015*		2016	
		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted		No. of District APRs Submitted	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ashanti	30	29	96.7	29	96.7	20	66.7	30	100.0
Brong-Ahafo	27	22	81.5	27	100	22	81.5	27	100.0
Central	20	15	75	18	90	12	60	20	100.0
Eastern	26	26	100	26	100	14	53.8	26	100.0
Greater Accra	16	15	93.8	15	93.8	15	93.8	16	100.0
Northern	26	18	69.2	22	84.6	15	57.7	26	100.0
Upper East	13	8	61.5	12	92.3	7	53.8	13	100.0
Upper West	11	9	81.8	11	100	6	54.5	11	100.0
Volta	25	24	96	17	68	15	60	25	100.0
Western	22	20	90.9	21	95.5	12	54.5	22	100.0
TOTAL	216	186	86.1	198	91.7	138	63.9	216	100.0

Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2016 *Revised

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports, by Region, 2015-2016 (%)



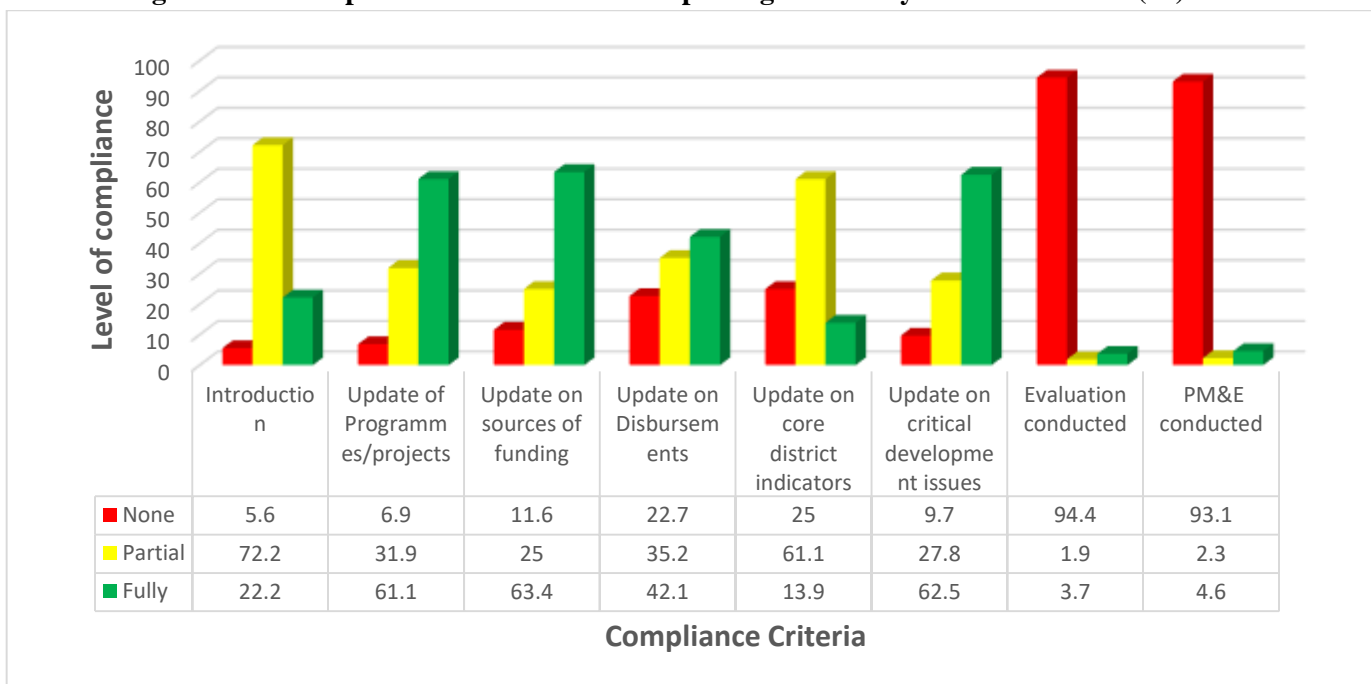
Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2016

10.2.2 Quality of District APRs

The reporting format for MMDAs in 2016 had eight sections instead of the previous seven. This is due to the inclusion of “evaluation” which hitherto, had been separated from the “participatory monitoring and evaluation” section. A review of all the MMDAs APRs submitted show weaknesses in a number of key sections of the prescribed reporting format.

In 2016, only five MMDAs indicated that they conducted some participatory M&E on their programmes and projects while eight MMDAs (or 3.7%) conducted some evaluation. The number of MMDAs that were unable to comply with any of the reporting formats in 2016 increased by 67.5% from 120 to 201 (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Compliance with Prescribed Reporting Format by MMDAs in 2016 (%)



Source: Compiled from 2016 Districts APRs

10.2.3 Implementation of Annual Action Plan by MMDAs

The MMDAs annual action plans are road maps for development in their districts and the level of implementation determines the rate of implementation of the DMTDP, and ultimately the rate of district development. On average, the majority of MMDAs implemented about 80% of their annual action plans. Wa Municipal, South Dayi, and Mampong fully implemented their action plans, while Wenchi (45.9%), Ada East (40%) and Sefwi Wiawso (20%) implemented less than 50% of their action plans.

10.2.4 Performance of the 20 Core District Indicators

As part of their reporting, MMDAs are expected to provide updates on 20 core district indicators. The indicators include under-5 malaria case fatality, access to safe water, maternal mortality ratio under-5 mortality rate, police-citizen ratio, proportion of roads maintained, and gross enrollment ratios. Out of the 216 MMDAs, only 11 districts were able to present reports on these indicators.

Reasons accounting for the low reporting on the 20 core indicators include: failure by heads of departments of MMDAs to provide data on the indicators to the planning officers; different reporting cycles and formats of the decentralised departments; ineffective sub-district structures; inadequate databases at departmental level; poor record keeping by departments of the districts; limited or low capacities of District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members in implementation and M&E.

10.3 POVERTY-REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF MMDAs

Poverty-reduction interventions in health, education and general well-being continued to be implemented in 2016. The status of implementation 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 collaboration with the MOGCSP enrolled 122,334 persons on the scheme. These were made up of June 3rd flood and fire victims; prisoners; persons with disability; elderly women and men 65 years and above; and LEAP beneficiaries. Under the School Feeding Programme, 340,000 pupils were also registered for NHIS out of the targeted 500,000.

The subscriber base for the NHIS declined from 11,058,783 in 2015 to 11,029,339 in 2016. The Ashanti Region continued to lead with the highest share of members though it fell from 18.8% in 2015 to 17.9% in 2016. Out of the total NHIS membership, about 64.6% were in the Ashanti, Greater Accra, Brong-Ahafo, Eastern and Northern regions. Upper East and Upper West continued to record low proportions (6.5% and 4.5% respectively) of NHIS members (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 continued to make up about 67% of NHIS membership as at the end of

2016. The lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members was in the Upper West Region (4.8%), while Ashanti Region still accounts for the highest (17.9%) though it dropped by 122,521 members.

Table 10.2: NHIS Subscribers, by Region, 2016

Region	Informal	Exempt	SSNIT Contributors	Total	% Share of total
Ashanti	560,802	1,322,239	85,837	1,968,878	17.9
Brong-Ahafo	397,651	875,663	51,761	1,325,075	12.0
Central	238,850	538,336	43,242	820,428	7.4
Eastern	366,939	752,684	68,669	1,188,292	10.8
Gt. Accra	508,786	784,343	117,077	1,410,206	12.8
Northern	244,852	946,687	31,318	1,222,857	11.1
Upper East	139,424	554,842	19,068	713,334	6.5
Upper West	120,508	356,712	14,478	491,698	4.5
Volta	236,594	590,030	41,352	867,976	7.9
Western	317,347	654,310	48,938	1,020,595	9.3
National	3,131,753	7,375,846	521,740	11,029,339	100.0

Source: NHIA 2016

NB: Informal includes 0.2% of security services; Exempt excludes SSNIT contributors

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant for the 2015/2016 academic year remained fixed at GH¢4.50 per pupil, as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. The total number of beneficiaries increased by 88.4% in 2015/16 while total amount disbursed increased by 98.8%. Overall, a total amount of GH¢ 48,918,825 was disbursed to cover 10,870,850 pupils. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment (17%) followed by Northern (15%), Western (11.7%) and Brong-Ahafo (11.5%) regions (Table 10.3). The lowest enrolment was recorded in the Upper East Region (3.5%).

Table 10.3: Capitation Grant Disbursement for the 2015/16 Academic Year

REGION	BENEFICIARIES			Amount
	Males	Females	Total	(GH¢)
Ashanti	934,199.00	930,981.00	1,865,180.00	8,393,310.00
Brong-Ahafo	623,378.00	622,100.00	1,245,478.00	5,604,651.00
Central	615,370.00	439,956.00	1,055,326.00	4,748,967.00
Western	649,687.00	623,802.00	1,273,489.00	5,730,700.50
Greater Accra	428,340.00	428,326.00	856,666.00	3,854,997.00
Eastern	576,648.00	493,713.00	1,070,361.00	4,816,674.50
Volta	527,846.00	486,864.00	1,014,710.00	4,566,195.00
Northern	1,264,784.00	359,582.00	1,624,366.00	7,309,647.00
Upper East	343,014.00	33,832.00	376,846.00	1,695,807.00
Upper West	243,590.00	244,838.00	488,428.00	2,197,926.00
TOTAL	6,206,856.00	4,663,994.00	10,870,850.00	48,918,825.00

Source: GES, 2016

10.3.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP, which has been in place since 2005 and currently covers 40% of primary schools in all districts, was reorganised in 2012 with the primary objective of improving its targeting mechanism to benefit the most deprived areas. The programme has 16,000 cooks across the country and employed 5,200 caterers in 2016. While the GSFP has been expanding steadily over the years, the number of beneficiary pupils in the 2015/2016 academic year fell by 4.9% to 1,644,685. The decline was as a result of the national authentication of enrolment figures in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service (GES) in the last quarter of 2015. At regional level, the proportion of pupils who benefited from the programme ranged from a high of 18.1% in the Ashanti Region to a low of 2.2% in the Central Region. This compares with the situation in 2014/15 academic year when Ashanti Region had

the largest share of all children benefiting from the programme (19.39%) and Central Region had the lowest share of beneficiaries (5.1%) (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Number of Pupils Benefiting from School Feeding Programme, 2012/2013-2015/2016

Region	2012/13	Share (%)	2013/14	Share (%)	2014/15	Share (%)	2015/16	Share (%)
Ashanti	317,079	19.3	297,961	17.6	335,293	19.39	297,053	18.06
Brong-Ahafo	184,191	11.2	194,941	11.5	194,074	11.23	185,379	11.27
Central	89,192	5.4	88,562	5.2	88,229	5.10	85,613	2.21
Eastern	114,719	6.9	116,530	6.9	118,388	6.85	111,248	6.76
Greater Accra	189,171	11.5	194,106	11.4	193,439	11.19	187,067	11.37
Northern	181,144	11	200,853	11.8	203,679	11.78	209,166	12.72
Upper West	165,720	10	183,869	10.8	176,587	9.25	171,866	10.45
Upper East	149,177	9	160,928	9.5	159,882	10.21	147,051	8.94
Volta	116,295	7	125,867	7.4	125,345	7.25	122,734	7.46
Western	135,583	8.3	133,407	7.9	133,765	7.74	127,508	7.75
Total	1,642,271	100	1,697,024	100	1,728,681	100.00	1,644,685	100.00

Source: GSFP, April 2016

10.3.4 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children

The Metro Mass Transport (MMT), as part of its mandate, is to provide free bus rides for urban school children in uniform (primary and JHS). With the exception of 2014, which saw an increase in the total number of school children benefiting from MMT services mainly due to the increase in intra-city bus services, there has been a continuous decline since 2009. The total number of school children benefiting from the MMT services declined by about 51% from 7,623 to 3,744 in 2016. The decline was due to the dwindling availability of fleet, and the limited operation of the MMT intra-city bus services due to population size and urban spread.

Table 10.5: Free Mass Transit for School Children in Some Towns and Transit Areas, 2010-2016

Major Towns and Cities	Performance						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kumasi	10,819	4,001	449	97	0	1,086	0
Takoradi	69,399	42,850	12,838	0	0	0	44
Sunyani	55,137	31,739	17,694	1,159	6,029	2,295	471
Kaneshie	34,461	14,843	1,891	5,662	10,189	277	0
Tamale	534	0	0	0	0	0	548
Bolgatanga	1,098	123	0	5	1,190	1,403	1,221
Swedru	1,833	1,203	140	0	0	0	0
Laterbiokorshie	5,875	3,453	3,640	1,550	1,104	115	0
Tema	6,414	122	60	0	0	0	0
Wa	2,008	0	0	0	0	0	1
Koforidua	0	35	0	0	728	0	0
Ho	2,229	535	341	513	3,649	728	1,459
Adentan	21,383	14,140	1,479	1,930	4,140	1,719	0
Cape Coast	332	0	0	25	0	0	0
Akim-Oda	30,921	14,755	50	55	0	0	0
Total	242,443	127,799	38,582	10,996	27,023	7,623	3,744

Source: MMT, 2016

NB: Areas with zero schoolchildren are where 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 2016. The programme covered 1,654 beneficiary households in 21 districts during the pilot phase, with a subsistence grant of GH¢8.00 to GH¢15.00 per month. The number of beneficiary households has increased from 146,074 in 2015 in 88 districts

to 213,043 households covering all 216 districts. The categories of beneficiaries in 2016 were 46% orphans and vulnerable children; 37% elderly persons above 65 years; and 17% persons with severe disabilities. The beneficiaries included 751 alleged witches; 405 lepers in leprosaria; 382 children in children's homes as well as 12 persons in homes for the elderly.

In 2016, the GOG budgetary allocation for LEAP activities was GH¢50,000,000. The actual releases amounted to GH¢49,350,149.49, representing 98.7%. This is an improvement over 2015 when about 94.73% was released. The LEAP 1000 project, which targets poor households with pregnant women and children less than 2 years, benefitted 6,224 households in seven (7) districts in the Northern Region and three (3) districts in the Upper East Region. Emergency LEAP grant support was also extended to 625 affected persons after the Nsawam-Adoagyiri dynamite explosion and Abompe farms fire disasters.

MOGCSP in 2015 launched the Eban Elderly Welfare Card to enable the aged 65 and above to enjoy special treatment in banks and hospitals as well as transport services at a 50% discount. In 2016, some 25,021 elderly persons were issued with their Eban Cards, with the majority of the cards issued to the elderly in the Greater Accra Region (Table 10.6).

Table 10.6: Numbers of Eban Cards Issued to the Elderly in 2016

Region	Number of registered beneficiaries
Western	1,261
Central	2,247
Volta	2,605
Eastern	2,398
Ashanti	2,614
Brong-Ahafo	1,890
Northern	2,556
Upper East	2,328
Upper West	2,616
Greater-Accra	4,506
Grand Total	25,021

Source: MOGCSP, 2016

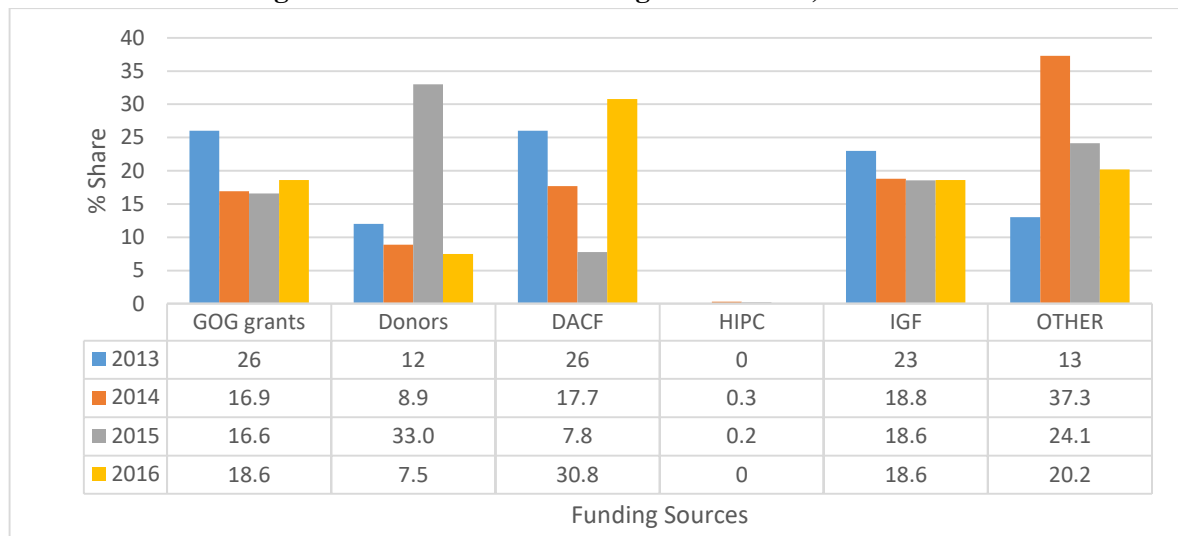
10.4 FINANCING DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The following constitute the main sources of financing for the implementation of DMTDPs over the years:

- Central government transfers to MMDAs (GoG);
- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF);
- MMDAs' own Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC Fund;
- Development partners (DPs); and
- Other grants.

The relative importance of the DACF in financing MMDAs programmes and projects increased during the period, recovering from its decline since 2013. The share of DACF in the overall resource envelope of MMDAs increased from 7% in 2015 to 31% in 2016. Other major sources of financing in 2016 included the District Development Facility (DDF), Urban Development Grant (UDG) (20.2%), IGF (18.6%) and GoG transfers (18.6%) (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2013-2016



Source: MLGRD, 2016

** Other Grants comprises School Feeding Grant, DDF Grant, UDG Grant, HIPC Grant and Decentralised Grant

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 MMDAs to implement approved programmes and projects at local government level. The DACF is funded by 7.5% of total government tax revenue and is released on a quarterly basis. DACF releases to MMDAs since 2010 have been inconsistent. In 2011, there was a 257% increase due to payments of arrears from 2010, followed by a decline of 64% in 2012 and a further decline of 1.9% in 2013. However, in 2014 and 2015, significant increases of 98% and 29.8% were recorded. Then in 2016, total DACF funds transferred to MMDAs declined by 15.5% to GH¢377,452,917 (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2007-2016

Year	Estimate based on the law (GH¢)	Amount released (GH¢)	Variance between estimate and actual release (GH¢)	Percentage variance
2007	162,670,000.00	148,389,400.00	14,280,600.00	-8.78
2008	236,197,500.00	217,008,095.00	19,189,405.00	-8.12
2009	345,687,483.00	303,915,370.00	41,772,113.00	-12.08
2010	434,484,803.00	136,831,617.20	297,653,185.80	-68.51
2011	530,738,000.00	487,895,081.90	42,842,918.10	-8.07
2012	208,957,241.12	177,087,451.52	31,869,789.60	-15.25
2013	382,890,841.00	173,584,557.39	209,306,283.61	-54.66
2014	514,996,287.00	343,890,646.54	171,105,640.46	-33.22
2015	602,305,041.00	446,432,175.50	155,872,865.50	-25.88
2016	671,406,758.00	377,452,917.00	293,953,841.00	-43.78
Total	4,090,333,954.12	2,812,487,312.05	1,277,846,642.07	-31.24

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2016

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2016 remained the same as in 2015, with indicators based on “equality, need, responsiveness and service pressure”. The “equality” share of the DACF since 2010 has averaged around 46% but fell to 40% in 2016 after an initial decline from 50% in 2014 to 45% in 2015.

The share of “need”, which was maintained at 45% from 2012-2015 reduced marginally to 44% in 2016. Under the various components of “need”, the allocation to health reduced marginally from 17%

in 2015 to 16% in 2016, while the share of allocation to education remained at 18%. The share of allocations to roads decreased from 5% to 4% while the share for water increased from 5% to 6%. The share for “responsiveness” or improvement in IGF was maintained at 6% in 2016 after increasing from 3% in 2014. In addition, the share for “service pressure” remained at 4% in 2016 after increasing from 2% in 2014 (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2010-2016

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Equality	40%	50%	50%	45%	50%	45%	40%
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 due to data unavailability	<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 due to data unavailability	<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%)	<u>Health:</u> Health facilities/pop. ratio (8%) Health professional/pop. ratio (8%) <u>Education:</u> Education facility /pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/pupil ratio (8%) <u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%) <u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)
Responsiveness: Revenue Improvement	10%	4%	3%	6%	3%	6%	6%
Service Pressure: Pop. Density	10%	6%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2016

DACF Regional Allocations

Three-quarters of funds were released by the DACF Secretariat to the MMDAs in 2016, amounting to GH¢377,452 million (Table 10.9). Ashanti Region still received the highest allocation (14.3%), while the Upper West Region received the lowest allocation (4.7%) as occurred in 2015. Allocations to the Upper East and Upper West regions remained the same as in 2015.

Table 10.9: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2016

REGION	1ST QTR 2016	2ND QTR 2016	3RD QTR 2016	TOTAL	% share
Western	12,664,038.09	12,694,120.11	12,099,073.38	37,457,231.59	9.9
Central	12,062,056.44	12,090,708.52	11,523,947.17	35,676,712.12	9.5
Gt. Accra	12,096,292.97	12,125,026.38	11,556,656.36	35,777,975.70	9.5
Eastern	14,495,392.22	14,529,824.42	13,848,727.62	42,873,944.25	11.4
Volta	14,434,242.24	14,468,529.18	13,790,305.65	42,693,077.06	11.3
Ashanti	18,194,959.20	18,238,179.31	17,383,250.50	53,816,389.01	14.3
Brong-Ahafo	15,406,966.53	15,443,564.07	14,719,635.02	45,570,165.62	12.1
Northern	14,812,582.24	14,847,767.89	14,151,767.25	43,812,117.37	11.6
Upper West	5,970,852.45	5,985,035.55	5,704,482.36	17,660,370.36	4.7
Upper East	7,476,910.75	7,494,671.33	7,143,352.80	22,114,934.87	5.9
Grand Total	127,614,293.12	127,917,426.75	121,921,198.10	377,452,917.95	100.0

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2016

10.4.2 Regional Revenue Performance

Total revenue accumulated by MMDAs consists mainly of total grants received and internally generated funds. Total grants come from (i) GoG Grants; (ii) District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) including the MPs' common fund; (iii) District Development Facility (DDF); (iv) HIPC Fund; (v) School Feeding Fund; (vi) Decentralisation Fund; and (vii) Urban Development Grant (UDG).

Actual total revenue accumulated by MMDAs in 2016 was GH¢1.4 billion (Table 10.10). Greater Accra received the highest share (19.17%), followed by the Ashanti (15.36%), Brong Ahafo (10.88%) and Northern (10.72%) regions. The lowest share was in the Upper West Region (3.6%).

Table 10.10: Summary of Regional Revenue performance in 2016

REGION	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL REVENUE	VARIANCE	PERCENT VARIANCE (%)
Western	213,033,368.34	146,003,250.40	67,030,117.94	-31.5
Volta	176,337,484.62	119,737,949.10	56,599,535.52	-32.1
Central	184,811,404.91	116,629,130.01	68,182,274.90	-36.9
Upper West	98,501,689.14	53,918,190.30	44,583,498.84	-45.3
Upper East	120,296,866.18	72,112,886.66	48,183,979.52	-40.1
Ashanti	340,667,260.73	229,908,971.26	110,758,289.47	-32.5
Brong Ahafo	248,816,023.70	162,835,106.14	85,980,917.56	-34.6
Eastern	198,203,244.12	148,008,433.86	50,194,810.26	-25.3
Greater Accra	409,405,275.90	286,950,107.38	122,455,168.52	-29.9
Northern	225,220,981.99	160,483,579.84	64,737,402.15	-28.7
Grand Total	2,215,293,599.63	1,496,587,604.95	718,705,994.68	-32.4

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

Table 10.11: Main Sources and Levels of Funding Received by MMDAs, by Region, 2013-2016

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	Other Grants	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%	%	%
Northern											
2013	8,772,206.31	16,072,726.97	1,528,425.93	25,605,240.93	24,531,963.97	76,510,564.11	4,205,941.06	80,716,505.17	5.2	17,601,152.90	21.8
2014	10,090,193.56	17,090,028.79	2,693,945.35	23,022,802.42	63,700,502.07	116,597,472.19	5,815,892.71	122,413,364.90	4.8	19,783,974.14	16.2
2015	14,539,384.65	47,270,112.50	5,795,164.34	37,566,599.56	163,832,218.31	269,003,479.36	7,137,094.17	276,140,573.53	2.6	53,065,276.84	19.2
2016	24,734,444.78	53,923,679.25	6,380,109.44	36,944,566.95	29,113,758.50	151,096,558.92	9,364,470.92	160,461,029.84	5.8	60,303,788.69	37.6
Upper East											
2013	5,508,363.75	8,407,020.95	1,130,539.93	8,751,389.44	16,465,053.04	40,262,367.11	2,816,492.08	43,078,859.19	6.5	9,537,560.88	22.1
2014	8,681,291.70	8,782,284.12	1,525,877.86	16,649,570.73	23,147,693.44	58,786,717.85	3,700,405.06	62,487,122.91	5.9	10,308,161.98	16.5
2015	6,159,521.94	24,347,071.87	3,729,053.48	10,984,346.46	12,867,823.93	58,087,817.68	5,584,423.33	63,672,241.01	8.8	28,076,125.35	44.1
2016	10,827,986.99	28,744,928.02	4,762,325.11	7,313,902.61	15,513,473.27	67,162,616.00	4,950,270.66	72,112,886.66	6.9	33,507,253.13	46.5
Upper West											
2013	4,138,218.18	6,794,321.14	1,020,498.94	5,415,676.91	21,647,303.16	39,016,018.33	1,570,088.12	40,586,106.45	3.9	7,814,820.08	19.3
2014	5,264,782.73	7,194,126.77	1,450,250.79	9,506,176.04	31,380,368.28	54,795,704.61	2,709,163.46	57,504,868.07	4.7	8,644,377.56	15.0
2015	22,989,827.41	20,121,399.42	3,159,959.70	10,811,462.88	17,670,605.16	74,753,254.57	2,395,268.19	77,148,522.76	3.1	23,281,359.12	30.2
2016	9,322,545.94	20,842,281.46	4,200,847.18	5,584,408.99	10,090,170.73	50,040,254.30	3,255,435.28	53,295,689.58	6.1	25,043,128.64	47.0
Brong-Ahafo											
2013	22,956,705.22	18,215,786.90	1,856,066.36	11,038,492.59	26,522,212.82	80,589,263.89	7,022,913.96	87,612,177.85	8.0	20,071,853.26	22.9
2014	24,803,487.27	20,338,755.62	3,111,678.86	11,422,570.65	37,603,500.33	97,279,992.73	12,215,703.82	109,495,696.55	11.2	23,450,434.48	21.4
2015	28,176,409.50	53,797,099.75	6,949,899.56	9,526,384.09	27,960,906.03	126,410,698.93	13,978,906.85	140,389,605.78	10.0	60,746,999.31	43.3
2016	37,322,049.62	60,486,830.37	9,567,228.77	7,480,307.20	29,941,971.95	144,798,387.91	20,471,585.01	165,269,972.92	12.4	70,054,059.14	42.4
Ashanti											
2013	31,711,313.28	17,844,554.71	1,558,297.01	6,697,979.03	36,377,389.53	94,189,533.56	24,403,305.49	118,592,839.05	20.6	19,402,851.72	16.4
2014	23,863,304.91	22,816,282.52	3,019,792.66	2,919,780.48	69,864,383.33	122,483,543.90	35,435,054.92	157,918,598.82	22.4	25,836,075.18	16.4
2015	31,485,971.51	60,143,822.43	7,496,590.82	735,533.69	39,413,770.66	139,275,689.11	42,917,959.91	182,193,649.02	23.6	67,640,413.25	37.1
2016	49,541,776.63	67,039,686.91	9,038,700.07	3,676,687.54	50,623,440.97	179,920,292.12	51,018,718.19	230,939,010.31	22.1	76,078,386.98	32.9
Eastern											
2013	32,744,641.44	16,788,238.40	1,538,552.17	2,447,670.03	19,529,317.57	73,048,419.61	12,819,275.79	85,867,695.40	14.9	18,326,790.57	21.3
2014	35,054,204.75	18,714,295.49	3,717,810.79	1,067,243.61	27,296,205.21	85,849,759.85	14,794,848.65	100,644,608.50	14.7	22,432,106.28	22.3
2015	39,224,046.82	42,431,774.90	6,515,728.60	1,439,907.90	18,903,878.40	108,515,336.62	17,751,404.48	126,266,741.10	14.1	48,947,503.50	38.8
2016	42,190,266.29	52,551,151.17	6,716,196.66	1,341,470.95	27,958,217.45	130,757,302.52	21,037,888.54	151,795,191.06	13.9	59,267,347.83	39.0
Volta											
2013	12,977,553.83	15,624,398.90	1,634,771.30	3,305,130.15	18,970,299.90	52,512,154.08	5,181,188.18	57,693,342.26	9.0	17,259,170.20	29.9
2014	15,517,402.75	16,820,453.25	3,135,084.57	3,108,162.30	30,899,972.13	69,481,075.00	7,199,139.39	76,680,214.39	9.4	19,955,537.82	26.0
2015	16,777,068.51	48,404,851.50	6,900,714.02	1,699,553.12	18,156,234.42	91,938,421.57	8,088,085.57	100,026,507.14	8.1	55,305,565.52	55.3
2016	20,394,162.22	52,359,564.49	6,796,169.01	6,797,734.05	23,485,224.85	109,832,854.62	9,355,742.77	119,188,597.39	7.8	59,155,733.50	49.6
Greater Accra											
2013	20,311,179.32	11,563,665.61	784,670.74	1,481,517.48	23,829,224.18	57,970,257.33	56,962,123.17	114,932,380.50	49.6	12,348,336.35	10.7
2014	18,333,599.05	13,108,803.87	2,497,393.33	972,297.63	39,633,561.83	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	52,133,605.68	120,453,390.18	101,056,923.08	221,510,313.26	45.6	39,126,981.64	17.7
2016	47,503,010.93	43,572,700.97	6,405,936.18	30,555,436.14	31,779,043.88	159,816,128.10	109,090,661.82	268,906,789.92	40.6	49,978,637.15	18.6
Central											
2013	5,112,668.79	13,794,683.37	967,045.69	4,077,409.54	16,276,102.66	40,227,910.05	7,306,056.08	47,533,966.13	15.4	14,761,729.06	31.1
2014	12,864,539.03	14,737,309.52	1,782,849.22	8,678,951.06	27,025,530.45	65,089,179.28	9,574,579.28	74,663,758.56	12.8	16,520,158.74	22.1
2015	12,334,190.68	40,266,244.62	4,292,540.52	9,193,599.69	17,785,738.31	83,872,313.82	11,568,639.61	95,440,953.43	12.1	44,558,785.14	46.7
2016	20,292,024.07	45,220,125.65	5,934,099.97	6,989,307.63	26,026,803.14	104,462,360.46	12,639,314.61	117,101,675.07	10.8	51,154,225.62	43.7
Western											
2013	11,494,952.54	15,348,967.70	1,514,749.29	5,156,670.02	17,025,670.75	50,541,010.30	12,073,659.41	62,614,669.71	19.3	16,863,716.99	26.9
2014	17,657,906.25	17,005,587.86	2,345,931.66	12,241,075.55	23,195,041.17	72,445,542.49	21,783,873.86	94,229,416.35	23.1	19,351,519.52	20.5
2015	15,007,946.73	46,240,445.81	5,509,754.53	11,766,636.50	17,215,060.05	95,739,843.62	21,548,141.79	117,287,985.41	18.4	51,750,200.34	44.1
2016	21,094,028.59	43,400,254.80	7,501,949.89	8,137,602.67	22,914,172.48	103,048,008.43	40,839,807.67	143,887,816.10	28.4	50,902,204.69	35.4
Total: All Regions 2016	283,222,296.06	468,141,203.09	67,303,562.28	114,821,424.73	267,446,277.22	1,200,934,763.38	282,023,895.47	1,482,958,658.85	19.0	535,444,765.37	36.1

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

** Other Grants comprises of School Feeding Grant, DDF Grant, UDG Grant, HIPC Grant and Decentralized Grant

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 viability of MMDAs. The 20 best performing MMDAs in 2016 were identified in five regions as compared to six regions in 2015. Ten out of the 20 best performing MMDAs were in the Greater Accra Region in contrast to 2015 when there were 11. However, the top five were split among Greater Accra, Western and Brong Ahafo regions. The best performing district for revenue generation in 2016 was Prestea Huni Valley in the Western Region with a score of 68% (Table 10.12) while in 2015, La Dade-Kotopon in the Greater Accra Region topped the list with a score of 58%. None of the MMDAs in the Volta, Central, Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions were among the 20 best performing districts.

Table 10.12: The 20 Best Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF, 2016 (GH¢)

DISTRICT	REGION	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACTUAL	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
PRESTEA HUNI VALLEY	WR	4,054,202.26	8,455,959.14	12,510,161.40	67.59
TEMA METRO	GAR	20,285,025.12	24,250,293.07	44,535,318.19	54.45
BIBIANI ANHW. BEKWAI	WR	2,905,448.83	3,337,837.61	6,243,286.44	53.46
TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL	WR	7,372,976.68	8,400,275.77	15,773,252.45	53.26
ASUTIFI NORTH	BA	4,711,457.04	4,893,474.50	9,604,931.54	50.95
NINGO PRAMPAM	GAR	2,615,074.02	2,346,506.75	4,961,580.77	47.29
LA DADE-KOTOPON	GAR	7,737,538.19	6,268,450.74	14,005,988.93	44.76
KPONE-KANTAMANSO	GAR	5,277,411.35	4,211,807.72	9,489,219.07	44.39
BIRIM NORTH	ER	3,099,835.31	2,310,931.76	5,410,767.07	42.71
KUMASI METRO	AR	41,765,868.93	29,172,806.00	70,938,674.93	41.12
ACCRA METRO	GAR	53,087,296.94	35,927,068.84	89,014,365.78	40.36
ADENTAN	GAR	8,077,395.75	5,405,617.47	13,483,013.22	40.09
SHAI OSODUKU	GAR	3,848,484.69	2,453,379.20	6,301,863.89	38.93
LA NKWANTANMANG MEDINA	GAR	6,871,761.07	3,933,452.04	10,805,213.11	36.40
GA WEST	GAR	10,141,951.00	5,642,564.60	15,784,515.60	35.75
ELLEMBELLE	WR	4,318,414.15	2,388,076.75	6,706,490.90	35.61
NEW JUABEN	ER	7,920,252.76	4,346,143.77	12,266,396.53	35.43
OBUASI MUNICIPAL	AR	6,350,680.93	3,202,316.81	9,552,997.74	33.52
GA SOUTH	GAR	9,687,038.22	4,465,734.18	14,152,772.40	31.55
WASSA AMENFI EAST	WR	3,356,000.71	1,534,658.18	4,890,658.89	31.38

Source: MLGRD, 2016

As in 2015, the 20 worst performing districts in 2016 had less than 3% of their total revenue from IGF. The Northern Region continued in 2016 to top the list of the 20 worst performing districts with the same number of districts as in 2015, representing 55%. The other regions in the list were Upper East (15%), Upper West (10%), Eastern (5%), Volta (5%), Brong-Ahafo (5%), and Central (5%). While the number of districts included in the 20 worst performing MMDAs in the Upper East increased by one, there were three fewer in the Upper West (Table 10.13).

Table 10.13: The 20 Worst Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF, 2016 (GH¢)

DISTRICT	REGION	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACTUAL	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
AKATSI NORTH	VR	4,428,383.17	134,519.37	4,562,902.54	2.95
NADOWLI-KALEO	UWR	6,107,096.40	180,548.05	6,287,644.45	2.87
NKORANZA NORTH	BA	4,679,315.61	138,329.00	4,817,644.61	2.87
AKWAPIM SOUTH	ER	12,527,482.90	365,097.41	12,892,580.31	2.83
BUILSA SOUTH	UER	3,062,001.96	83,095.92	3,145,097.88	2.64
LAWRA	UWR	3,351,830.41	90,817.00	3,442,647.41	2.64
TOLON	NR	4,872,038.48	119,006.82	4,991,045.30	2.38
NORTH GONJA	NR	4,051,106.97	93,822.70	4,144,929.67	2.26
EAST GONJA	NR	7,091,299.15	162,275.76	7,253,574.91	2.24
KPANDAI	NR	5,318,245.70	117,354.04	5,435,599.74	2.16
TATALE SANGULI	NR	3,890,008.34	82,352.85	3,972,361.19	2.07
KARAGA	NR	4,741,585.64	94,128.66	4,835,714.30	1.95
NANUMBA SOUTH	NR	5,982,648.59	118,009.34	6,100,657.93	1.93
NABDAM	UER	2,880,925.20	56,272.16	2,937,197.36	1.92
SABOBA	NR	5,590,394.17	93,681.85	5,684,076.02	1.65
MION	NR	4,457,889.43	74,449.13	4,532,338.56	1.64
EKUMFI	CR	3,556,452.98	55,508.80	3,611,961.78	1.54
KUMBUGU	NR	5,337,843.40	69,428.01	5,407,271.41	1.28
EAST MAMPRUSI	NR	5,777,762.72	68,526.89	5,846,289.61	1.17
BINDURI	UER	4,476,268.13	34,618.86	4,510,886.99	0.77

Source: MLGRD, 2016

There were significant improvements in the variances among the regions with respect to their estimated IGF and the actual outturns in 2016. In contrast to 2011-2015 when more than half of the regions were unable to meet their IGF target, about 50% of the regions exceeded their target in 2016. Upper West recorded the highest improvement with 24.33% in contrast to 2015 when Brong Ahafo was the only region to exceed its IGF target by 0.8%. The other regions that exceeded their targets were Brong Ahafo (15.51%), Western (10.52%), Northern (10.44%) and Eastern (0.31%). Significant shortfalls were also observed in the Upper East with the highest shortfall of 27.56% and Ashanti with the lowest of 3.22%.

Table 10.14: Trends in Variance of Estimated against Actual IGF, by Region, 2012-2016

Region	IGF in 2016		%	%	%	%	%
	Estimates	Actual	variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2016	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
Northern	8,386,501.06	9,364,470.92	10.44	-12.3	-9.3	-45.2	24.64
Upper West	2,934,480.04	3,877,936.00	24.33	0.8	-9.2	-30.9	-8.71
Upper East	6,314,420.12	4,950,270.66	-27.56	-4.6	-5.9	-19.2	-28.26
Brong Ahafo	17,296,544.36	20,471,585.01	15.51	-1.9	-3.1	-26.5	-21.83
Ashanti	52,659,191.64	51,018,718.19	-3.22	-3.8	-10	-30.6	-15.63
Eastern	20,973,394.49	21,037,884.54	0.31	-6.4	15	9.5	-7.92
Volta	9,962,123.19	9,355,742.77	-6.48	-10.9	3.9	-3.4	-5.52
Greater Accra	117,978,300.19	109,090,661.82	-8.15	-6.3	-4.4	-13.6	-21.06
Central	13,963,960.30	12,639,314.61	-10.48	-10.8	-47.7	-79.2	-5.91
Western	36,542,301.32	40,839,807.67	10.52	-11.8	1	-22.8	-39.77

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2016

10.5 OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR MMDAs

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Facility (DDF) Inflows

In collaboration with development partners (DPs), the government in 2007 introduced a performance-based grant system known as the District Development Facility (DDF) to provide incentives for improved MMDAs performance. The DDF was to complement the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which is the major funding source for MMDAs. The DDF provides financial support to MMDAs to implement their respective annual action plans based on their DMTDPs. The DDF has three components, which are: (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, while 60% of capacity building tranche is shared equitably to all the MMDAs, with the remaining 40% used for generic training and annual assessment cost.

In 2016, a total amount of GH¢134,108,160 was disbursed to 216 MMDAs based on the Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT). Ashanti Region recorded the highest share of the amount transferred (14.9%), followed by the Northern (14.3%), Brong-Ahafo (12%) and Eastern (10.6%) regions. The Upper West region recorded the lowest share of 5.7% (Table 10.15).

Table 10.15: DDF Transfers to MMDAs, 2013-2016 (GH¢)

Regions	Amount Transferred in 2013	Amount Transferred in 2014	Amount Transferred in 2015	Amount Transferred in 2016
Ashanti	10,218,166.00	21,074,183.76	12,023,009.00	20,014,002.00
Brong-Ahafo	9,180,778.58	17,872,585.70	9,274,658.00	16,089,520.00
Central	4,835,918.95	10,664,789.10	6,348,722.00	10,536,072.00
Eastern	7,782,316.58	14,096,934.48	8,650,003.00	14,153,681.00
Greater Accra	4,727,690.17	6,858,714.55	6,751,733.00	10,522,226.00
Northern	13,707,767.62	23,557,296.20	10,547,251.00	19,224,448.00
Upper East	4,846,533.37	9,204,978.02	6,362,063.00	9,842,815.00
Upper West	4,713,605.10	8,671,871.30	4,471,082.00	7,709,899.00
Volta	6,927,527.01	13,942,357.64	8,196,313.00	13,629,053.00
Western	6,056,696.40	12,214,432.65	7,631,167.00	12,386,443.00
Total	72,999,999.74	138,158,143.40	80,256,000.00	134,108,160.00

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

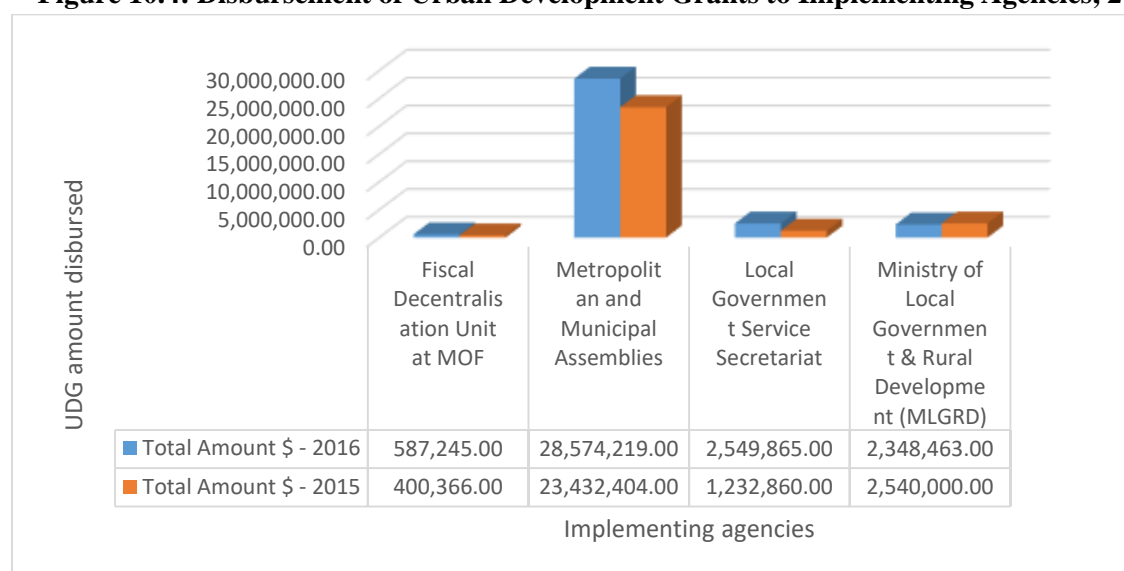
10.5.2 Urban Development Grant (UDG)

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 better infrastructure and services; and (iii) improving citizens' engagement with urban assemblies and their perception of urban management.

The implementation of the UDG is aligned with 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 MMDAs. It comes in the form of a Capacity Training Fund of the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) for technical advisory services. In 2016, a total of US\$34,059,792 was disbursed under the UDG for implementation of activities, representing 23.38% increase over the amount of US\$27,605,630 disbursed in 2015 (Figure 10.4). The implementing agencies under the LGCSP are the MMAs, LGSS, MLGRD, and the Fiscal Decentralisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance. The share of the amount allocated to MMAs decreased from 84.88% in 2015 to 83.9% in 2016. The amount disbursed to LGSS increased by about 3 percentage points to 7.5% in 2016 while the share of funds allocated to MLGRD decreased by 2.3 percentage points from 9.2% in 2015. The Fiscal Decentralisation Unit received 1.7% as share of the fund for 2016.

Figure 10.4: Disbursement of Urban Development Grants to Implementing Agencies, 2015-2016



Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

Table 10.16: Strengthening revenue capabilities of Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies in 2016 through the Urban Development Grant Project

Agency	Total Amount \$	Percentage
Fiscal Decentralisation Unit at MOF	587,245.00	1.7
Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies	28,574,219.00	83.9
Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS)	2,549,865.00	7.5
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	2,348,463.00	6.9
Total	34,059,792.00	100

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

In 2016, a total of GH¢134,507,336.41 was transferred to the 46 selected MMAs as UDG, of which GH¢114,197,935.04 was recorded as the total receipt for the year. Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly recorded the highest share (15.31%) of the total amount transferred, while Nzema East Municipal recorded the lowest share (0.51%) (Table 10.17).

Table 10.17: UDG Transfers and Receipts, by District, 2016 (GH¢)

MMA	Capacity Support Fund (CSF)	Urban Development Grant (UDG)	CSF + UDG	Receipt reported by MMAs	Variance	Remarks
Bekwai Municipal Assembly	151,000.00	2,290,981.64	2,441,981.64	2,441,981.64	0.0	
Asanti Akim Municipal	151,000.00	1,654,052.76	1,805,052.76	1,805,052.76	0.0	
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	151,000.00	1,960,194.54	2,111,194.54	1,960,194.54	151,000.00	Unrecorded CSF
Kumasi Metro	154,000.00	20,592,419.78	20,746,419.78	20,746,419.78	0.0	
Mampong Municipal	151,000.00	1,039,673.36	1,190,673.36	1,215,673.36	(25,000.00)	Unknown source
Offinso Municipal Assembly	151,000.00	1,026,845.34	1,177,845.34	1,026,845.34	151,000.00	Unrecorded CSF
Obuasi Municipal		1,027,655.98	1,027,655.98	1,027,655.98	0.0	
Asunafo North Municipal	151,000.00	2,493,119.70	2,644,119.70	2,644,119.70	0.0	
Berekum Municipal	154,000.00	2,516,880.50	2,670,880.50	2,670,880.50	0.0	
Dormaa Municipal	151,000.00	1,528,633.25	1,679,633.25	1,679,633.25	0.0	
Kintampo North Municipal	151,000.00	1,167,656.20	1,318,656.20	1,318,656.20	-	
Sunyani Municipal	151,000.00	2,387,253.32	2,538,253.32	2,702,027.18	(163,773.86)	Unknown source
Techiman Municipal		2,567,347.92	2,567,347.92	2,567,347.92	0.0	
Wenchi Municipal					0.0	
Agona West Municipal	151,000.00	2,245,735.13	2,396,735.13	2,396,735.13	0.0	
Cape Coast Municipal	151,000.00	2,149,333.85	2,300,333.85	2,300,333.85	0.0	
Efutu Municipal	151,000.00	945,090.12	1,096,090.12	623,545.06	472,545.06	Unrecorded UDG 2 tranche
KEEA Municipal	151,000.00	1,830,667.15	1,981,667.15	1,981,667.15	0.0	
Assin North Municipal	154,000.00	3,237,076.22	3,391,076.22	3,438,742.44	(47,666.22)	Unknown source
Mfantseman Municipal	151,000.00	1,927,389.87	2,078,389.87	2,078,389.87	0.0	
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	151,000.00	992,764.19	1,143,764.19	1,143,764.19	0.0	
Birim Central Municipal	151,000.00	2,826,651.38	2,977,651.38	2,977,651.38	0.0	
Kwahu West Municipal	151,000.00	1,249,707.99	1,400,707.99	1,400,707.99	0.0	
West Akim Municipal	151,000.00	1,339,039.92	1,490,039.92	1,490,039.92	0.0	
Nsawam Municipal	151,000.00	1,730,613.83	1,881,613.83	1,937,559.79	(55,945.96)	
East Akim Municipal	151,000.00	1,486,840.00	1,637,840.00	1,486,840.00	151,000.00	Unrecorded CSF
New Juaben Municipal	151,000.00	2,170,422.96	2,321,422.96	2,360,672.96	(39,250.00)	Unknown source
LEKMA	154,000.00	1,020,602.82	1,174,602.82	1,174,602.82	0.0	
AMA	151,000.00	22,469,387.43	22,620,387.43	22,620,387.43	0.0	
Adentan Municipal		793,040.00	793,040.00	793,040.00	0.0	
Ashaiman Municipal	154,000.00	3,692,176.24	3,846,176.24	3,846,176.24	0.0	
Ga East Municipal	151,000.00	2,812,648.36	2,963,648.36	2,963,648.36	0.0	
Ga West Municipal	151,000.00	2,935,018.97	3,086,018.97	3,086,018.97	0.0	
Ga South Municipal		775,000.00	775,000.00	775,000.00	0.0	
Tema Metro	151,000.00	4,815,833.14	4,966,833.14	4,966,833.14	0.0	
Tamale Metro	151,000.00	3,697,061.14	3,848,061.14	3,697,061.08	151,000.06	Unrecorded CSF
Bolgatanga Municipal	151,000.00	2,586,200.78	2,737,200.78	2,737,200.78	0.0	
Yendi Municipal	151,000.00	2,322,640.36	2,473,640.36	2,750,657.24	(277,016.88)	Unknown source
Bawku Municipal	151,000.00	1,961,586.91	2,112,586.91	2,340,487.91	(227,901.00)	Unknown source
Wa Municipal	77,000.00	1,356,367.39	1,433,367.39	1,356,367.39	77,000.00	Unrecorded CSF
Ho Municipal	151,000.00	3,262,925.64	3,413,925.64	4,291,882.40	(877,956.76)	Unknown source
Hohoe Municipal	151,000.00	3,000,308.92	3,151,308.92	3,151,308.92	0.0	
Keta Municipal	151,000.00	1,909,019.99	2,060,019.99	2,060,019.99	0.0	
Nzema East Municipal	151,000.00	692,583.09	843,583.09	843,583.09	0.0	
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	154,000.00	6,799,952.78	6,953,952.78	6,953,952.78	0.0	
Tarkwa Nsien Municipal	151,000.00	1,220,935.60	1,371,935.60	1,371,935.60	0.0	
Total	6,135,000.00	134,507,336.46	140,642,336.46	141,203,302.02	(560,965.56)	

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

** Funds from different sources are recorded in the same Sub-CF account of MMAs and due to delays releases of funds World Bank advises on the utilisation of the UDG

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Actions Taken on Policy Recommendations in 2015

2015 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTIONS TAKEN IN 2016
1.	MMDAs should be given training on how to prepare and report on the 20 core indicators of GSGDA II	No specific action has been taken
2.	Develop mechanisms/guidelines on how districts should report using their Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT)	No specific action has been taken
3.	Since the DDF is facing a lot of challenges, strategies should be developed to help sustain it	A draft sustainability strategy has been developed which aims at sustaining the DDF beyond the pull-out date of DPs by using the responsiveness factor in the DACF formulae
4.	The issue of equality in the DACF formula should be reviewed to focus on equity instead of equality	No specific action has been taken yet
5	LI 961 should be effectively implemented at district level	<p>All LI 1961 Schedule I Departments and their sector plans are now fully integrated in all MMDA's plans and composite budgets.</p> <p>Work began on establishing all LI 1961 Schedule II institutions as departments of the MMDAs. A Department of Statistics has been created in line with the 4th Schedule of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) as one of the four new departments of MMDAs. The Department of Education, Youth and Sports (ISA, NSA, NYA) and Health Department are awaiting passage of Education and Health Bills into law.</p> <p>The Education Bill is in Cabinet and the Health Bill is at the Attorney-General's Department. The Births and Deaths, Cooperatives, and Library Bills are in Parliament. The Local Governance Bill has been passed. Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic guidelines for the establishment of departments of MMDA were developed. • Sensitisation workshops on the generic guidelines were conducted. • 10 HRM Departments at RCCs and 216 HRMUs at MMDAs were established. • 216 District Works Departments (DWDs) at MMDAs were established. • Transport Department established in six Metro and Municipal Assemblies. • Community Development and Social Welfare Department established in all 216 MMDAs. • Orientation workshop organised for all newly posted Heads of Department at the Assemblies.
6	Indicator on District APRs in the FOAT assessment should be reviewed to include the element of quality of the APR	NDPC and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development are yet to take any specific action on this recommendation.

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2016

1. As recommended in the 2015 APR, NDPC should develop the capacity of MMDAs on how to prepare and report on the 20 development indicators. A formula/template on how to compute the 20 core indicators should be developed and used to train the MMDAs.
2. Build the required structures to make information flow effective from district to national level, especially for newly created districts.
3. Since districts differ in resources, the issue of equality in the DACF formula should be looked at. Focus should be on equity and not equality.
4. Build capacity of Finance Officers of MMAs to keep proper accounts and records.
5. NDPC should develop guidelines on how MMDAs should report on their Action Plans in their APRs.

APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA II INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2016

Appendix Table 1.1: Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability Thematic Area, 2013-2016

	Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Target	2016 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	17.7%	10%	15.4%	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage Change in Exchange Rate	14.5%	31.2%	15.7%*	6.0%	9.6%	Target not achieved
	3. Interest Rate (91-day T-Bills)	18.8% (91-day T-Bill)	25.8%	23.1%	NA	16.8%	Significant progress
	4. Official International Reserves (net)	US\$2,063.0 mn (3.1 months of import cover)	US\$3,199.48 mn (3.0 months of import cover)	US\$4,403.1 mn (2.6 months of import cover)	US\$5,822 mn (3.5 months of import cover)	US\$4,862.1 mn (2.8 months of import cover)	Target not achieved
	5. Market Capitalisation (GH¢ mn)	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	GH¢57,116.87	NA	GH¢52,690.99	Slow progress
	6. Lending Rate	26%	29.0%	27.50%	NA	31.7%	Slow progress
	7. Credit to the Private Sector as a percentage of Deposit Money Bank Total Credit (and of GDP)	40.73% (16.5%)	42.0% (19.6%)	24.5%*	NA	12.6%	Slow progress
FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Domestic Revenue as a Percentage of GDP:	16%	21.1%	21%	18.4%	19.5%	Target achieved
	•Grants	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%		0.7%	
	•Tax Revenue	14.2%	17.0%	17.3%		15.4%	
	•Non-Tax Revenue	1.8%	4.0%	3.5%		2.9%	
	2. Wage Bill as Percentage of Tax Revenue	65.2%	49.1%	43.7%	43.9%	47.1%	Target not achieved
	3. Budget Deficit as a share of GDP	10.1%	10.2%	6.3%	5.1%	9.3%	Target not achieved
	4. Number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor Fund Transactions	-	7	7	216	17	Target not achieved
5. Proportion of Expenditure Allocated to Growth-Inducing Programmes	17.5%	19.1%	18.5%	19.7% (4.9%)	15.02%	Target not achieved	
6. Total Public Debt as Percentage of GDP	55.8% Domestic: 29.2% External: 26.6%	70.7% 31.1% 39.6%	71.63%	67.5% 31.1% 36.4%	73.1%	Target not achieved	
7. 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%	40.2%	33.1% (6.1%) 26.1% 7.0%	47.3%	Target not achieved	
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of Budget Targets Achieved	NA	NA	NA	95%	NA	Lack of data
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1. External Trade Cost: No. of Documents to Export/Import Time in Days to Export/Import Cost to Export/Import (Cost = US\$/container)	6 19 US\$875	6 19 US\$875	NA NA NA	5 15 US\$750	NA NA NA	Lack of data
	2. Trade Balance	US\$-3,848.1 mn (7.9%)	US\$-1,383.4mn (3.6%)	US\$-3,143.20 mn	US\$-2,743.4 mn	US\$-1,773.3 mn	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Target	2016 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
3. Total Merchandise Exports	US\$13,752 mn	US\$12,983 mn	US\$10,321.19 mn	US\$12,990.8 mn	US\$11,136.8 mn	Target not achieved
4. Regional Trade as a percentage of Total Trade	9.748%	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. Percentage change in Exports to and Imports from EU and USA	EU Share of Exports: 45.6% (US\$6,059.82 mn), % chg: 2.2% EU Share of Imports: 26% (US\$5,885.57 mn) % chg: 1.7%	EU share Export: % (US\$3,412.83 mn), % chg: -78% EU Share of Imports: % (US\$3,804 mn) % chg: -55%	EU Share of Exports: 30% (US\$3,156mn), % chg: -6.6% EU Share of Imports: 23.8% (US\$2,871.2mn) % chg: -31%	NA	EU Share of Exports: 21% (US\$1,414 mn), % chg: -55.2% EU Share of Imports: 25% (US\$3,558.4 mn) % chg: 24%	Slow progress

Appendix Table 1.2: Status of Indicators on Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Thematic Area, 2013-2016

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	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	112 th out of 189 countries	55 th out of 190 countries	108 th out of 190 countries	Target not achieved
	2. Business Competitiveness Index	114 th out of 144 countries	111 th out of 144 countries	119 th out of 140 countries	92 nd out of 138 countries	114 out of 138 countries	Target not achieved
	3. Private Fixed Investment as Percentage of Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	25.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Domestic credit to Private Sector as Percentage of GDP	15.2% (GH¢11,478.20 mn)	18%	22%	25%	18%	Target not achieved
	5. Change in the Number of Non-Traditional Export Destinations	140 countries	138 Countries	137 Countries	145 Countries	130 Countries	Target not achieved
	6. Percentage Change in Non-Traditional Exports (and Value)	3.04% US\$2,436 mn	3.20% US\$2,514 mn	0.32% US\$2,522 mn	11.25%	-2.3% US\$ 246.3 mn	Target not achieved
	7. Share of Non-Traditional Exports in Total Exports	17.71%	19.02%	20.20%	22%	23%	Target achieved
	8. Total Merchandise Exports	US\$13,751.92 mn	US\$13,216 mn	US\$12,484 mn	US\$19,500 mn	US\$10,792 mn	Target not achieved
2. PROMOTE GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1. Number of Firms Signed on to UN Global Compact	29	48	45	135	NA	Lack of data
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	1. Size of Informal Sector	NA	NA	90.5% of all establishments	NA	90.5% of all establishments	Slow progress
	2. Share of MSME Output in Total Manufacturing	NA	8%	4.8%	NA	30.93% 761.86 million	Significant progress
	3. Share of Private Sector Credit to SMEs from Deposit Money Banks	79.89%	NA	81.30%	88%	NA	Lack of data
4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Manufacturing Value Added Share in GDP	5.3%	8%	5.1%	20%	6%	Target not achieved
	2. Share of Manufacturing in Total Exports:						
	- Manufacturing Exports (GH¢ mn)	4,800.4 Million	5,341.8 Million	7,736.26 Million	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- % Share of Manufacturing Exports in GDP	17.9%	13.8%	5.6%	NA	NA	Lack of data
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 = 1,322,500)	10% (Total Arrivals = 1,322,500)	Target achieved
	2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (2,312)	10.1% (2,066)	10.1% (2,275.2)	10.1% US\$2,505 mn	10.1% US\$2,505 mn	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	3. Percentage Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.)	NA (2,312)	11.3% (2,574)	5.91% (2,726)	15% (3,135)	9% (2,969)	Target not achieved
	4. No. of Domestic Tourists (and annual percentage variation)	1,168,990 (for 25 sites) 7.58%	1,227,440 (for 25 sites) 5%	1,288,812 (for 25 sites) 5%	1,353,253 5.0%	520,590.00 (for 33 sites) -62%	Target not achieved
	5. Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	2,109,881.35 (for 22 sites)	2,801,871 (for 25 sites) 32.8%	2,918,695 (for 22 sites) 4.17%	3,210,565 10%	1,567,837 (27 sites) -46%	Target not achieved
6. CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY	1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA set up a nine-member committee to start preparatory work on the establishment of the Creative Arts Council	The committee completed first draft legal framework for the Creative Arts Council and submitted it to MOTCCA for consideration	Draft Bill approved by Cabinet for stakeholder consultation	Organise 10 regional stakeholder sensitisation workshops on the legal and regulatory framework for the industry	10 workshops organised	Target achieved
	2. Number of jobs created by the industry	Employment generated by music industry alone was between 27,000 to 30,000 in 2012	NA	948,820	1,043 702	NA	Lack of data
	3. Creative arts share of non-traditional exports (NTEs)	0.10% (US\$2.46 mn)	0.14% (US\$3,475,51)	0.17% (US\$4,211,289)	0.17% (US\$4.22 mn)	0.21%	Target achieved

Appendix Table 1.3: Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2013-2016

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (Mt):						Target not achieved
	- Maize	21.0	16.1*	10.8	30	5.9	
	- Sorghum	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	
	- Rice	15.0	0.0*	0.0	10	0.0	
	- Cowpea	1.5	0.7	1.5	10.0	0.0	
	- Soybean	1.0	0.0*	1.2	5.0	0.0	
	- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
	2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	NA	16.1%	NA	7.16%	Slow progress
	3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	10	10.0*	12.0	50	12.0	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports:						Slow progress
- Insecticides	45.9% 183.4%	24.6% NA	5.2% (Liquid) -43.3% (Solid)	NA	55.4% (Liquid) -45.75% (Solid)		
- Herbicides	152.9% 99.5%	-0.25% NA	-19.9% (Liquid) 3626.8% (Solid)	NA	-88.79% (Liquid) 141.04% (Solid)		
- Fungicides	-65.57% 161.45%	-24.5% NA	-54.3% (Liquid) 121.2% (Solid)	NA	254.44% (Liquid) -18.92% (Solid)		
5. Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,300	1:1,230	Target achieved	
6. Number of agricultural mechanisation services centres (AMSEC) established	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors)	New = 1 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors)	115	New = 79 Existing = 59 Cumulative = 138	Target 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	(7 tractor operators trained)	NA	53 operators and 5 AMSEC managers trained	Significant progress	
8. Number of improved technology demonstrated to farmers:						Target not achieved	
- Livestock	375	349	418	400	392		
- Fisheries	NA	NA	160	NA	135		
- Crop	NA	NA	50	NA	41		
- Others	NA	NA	165	NA	122		
	NA	NA	43	NA	95		
9. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	1:1,300	1:3,374	Target not achieved	
10. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,363,820	1,800,000	1,975,690	Target achieved	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
	11. Level of participation in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	26%	19%	40%	23%	Target not achieved
	12. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	6,679	4,956	7,000 (existing active FBOs = 4,374)	2,540	Target not achieved
2. INCREASE AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	1. Percentage change in post-harvest losses:						Lack of data
	- Maize	28.10	NA	2.49	22.85	NA	
	- Rice	5.46	NA	2.52	4.02	NA	
	- Sorghum	3.01	NA	2.43	2.02	NA	
	- Cassava	24.88	NA	2.51	17.59	NA	
- Yam	16.28	NA	2.49	10.19	NA		
- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	Na	NA		
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):							Slow progress
- Maize (white)	12,200	13,184	13,184	NA	NA		
- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	1,433.00	NA	2,820		
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	3,317.40	NA	NA		
3. Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	Food outlets increased by 10%	Food outlets increased by 3.7%	NA	Total markets = 3,526 Avg/region = 392 Avg/district = 16.3		Steady progress
4. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported:							Slow progress
- Cashew	271,536.79	192,376.00	232,835.35	NA	231,554,897		
- Coffee	4,317.21	112.30	174.47	NA	537.6		
- Sheanut	37,517.89	59,909.20	83,182.24	NA	78,268,001		
- Maize	1,535	198.00	1.716	NA	286		
- Yam Products	28,200.67	35,825.50	28,295.79	NA	24,105,015		
- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,315.70	1,526.01	NA	294,270		
- Pineapple	40,095.39	33,633.50	43,460.83	10,171.4	27,148,338		
- Mango	1,790.65	1,275.60	2,218.54	3,964.5	2,121,934		
- Pawpaw	1119.498	1,295.00	664.22	252,831	520,227		
- Banana	8,656.08	56,075.40	95,179.52	8,006.4	108,472,812		
- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	33,261.20	17,240.33	NA	40,018,841		
3. REDUCE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha):	0.76%	0.72%	0.67%	NA	0.75%	Significant progress
	- Total area (formal and informal)	30,588.84 ha	29,507.7 ha	40,420.4 ha	121,500 ha	48,083.48 ha	
	- Formal area	11,112.5 ha	10,687.9 ha	9,484 ha	44,139.3 ha	11,182.14 ha	
- Non-formal area	19,476.3 ha	18,819.8 ha	30,936 ha*	77,360.7 ha	36,901.34 ha		
- Total land intensification ratio	1.04	1.21	1.66	Na	1.57		
2. Share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fishing by deposit	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	3.9% GH¢1,020.7 mn	≥10%	4.1% GH¢1,130.6		Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target	
	money banks (excluding cocoa)							
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROP DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage change of output of selected staple crops (%):						Significant progress	
	- Maize	-9.5	0.2	-4.4	7.91	1.79		
	- Rice (milled)	82.2	6.1	6.2	1.03	7.20		
	- Millet	-13.7	0.1	1.3	NA	1.05		
	- Sorghum	-8.3	0.9	1.4	NA	-12.58		
	- Cassava	9.9	3.3	4.2	52.55	3.40		
	- Yam	6.6	0.6	2.5	23.12	1.98		
	- Cocoyam	-0.7	3.0	0.2	NA	3.27		
	- Plantain	3.3	4.2	3.3	12.36	1.21		
	- Groundnut	-13.9	4.4	-2.2	NA	2.07		
	- Cowpea	-10.2	0.4	1.0	NA	1.51		
	- Soybean	-8.6	2.0	0.6	NA	0.60		
	- Cocoa	-	NA	NA	NA	5.10		
	2. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (Mt/ha):							Significant progress
	- Maize	-8.02	0.58	10.98	10	1.56		
- Rice (milled)	3.94	1.89	2.23	10	6.18			
- Millet	-6.73	-1.37	1.04	NA	19.73			
- Sorghum	-5.79	0.12	0.88	10	14.14			
- Cassava	9.07	1.75	1.02	10	7.81			
- Yam	7.77	-0.89	1.98	1	2.69			
- Cocoyam	0.46	-0.28	0.15	NA	0.58			
- Plantain	2.56	-1.79	1.49	NA	2.46			
- Groundnut	-10.14	3.23	0.00	NA	4.90			
- Cowpea	-30.34	-2.42	3.3	5	12.58			
- Soyabean	24.24	-0.61	1.23	NA	-0.10			
3. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (metric tonnes):							Slow progress	
- Cocoa	835,466.15	896,916.5	740,254	850,000	778,043			
- Shea Butter	249,567	59,909.22	134,651.18	150,000	83,182			
- Oil Palm	2,334.40	2,451.13	3,169.069	NA	NA			
- Cotton	NA	NA	1,500	NA	NA			
4. Share of cocoa output processed locally (%)	27.06	28.2	32	40	25.95	Target not achieved		
5. Quantity of shea nut exported annually (Mt)	37,510	59,910	83,182.24	84,200	134,651	Significant progress		
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	1.2	Target not achieved	
	2. Rate of growth in production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%):						Significant progress	
- Cattle	3.1	4.2	4.2	NA	4.7			

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
	- Sheep	3.3	4.4	4.3		4.9	
	- Goat	5.9	5.0	5.1		6.1	
	- Pig	6.2	6.9	5.0		6.4	
	- Poultry	10.0	7.5	4.5		3.2	
	3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):						Steady progress
	- Beef	27.2	-42.59	-26.02	NA	-353	
	- Chicken	109.1	-80.79	19.34	NA	-64.5	
	- Buffalo	-39.5	-43.15	-88.92	NA	-100	
	- Duck	-26.8	0.00	-	NA	0	
	- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.3	-48.91	3.11	NA	-16	
	- Pork	15.7	-56.19	29.01	NA	-53	
	- Turkey	38.2	-49.79	-13.94	NA	-33.6	
	- Milk Products	54.4	-9.80	-6.43	NA	-35	
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Fishery contribution to Ghanaian protein intake	19.9 kg	18.6 kg	20.6 kg	22.3 kg	21.43 kg	Target not achieved
	2. Total fish supply (mt):						Significant progress
	- Marine	314,867.57	289,147.23	320,221.35	308,933.66	328,541	
	- Inland Capture Fisheries	86,740.75	83,383	86,268.00	90,200.56	84,345	
	- Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	38,547	44,515.00	68,500	52,470	
	Total Domestic Production (mt)	434,120.32	413,077.23	451,004.35	467, 634.22	465,356	
Imports	150,700.61	145,910.35	180,801.76	139,082	192,131		
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	3.11	3.35	2.96	3.2	3.5	Target achieved	
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.05 ha	4804.01/711.75 ha	815	NA	828	Significant progress	
7. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agriculture sector	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)	NA (GH¢155.25 mn)	10%	NA (GH¢195.114 mn)	Significant progress
	2. Percentage of agriculture sector budget released to support extension services	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.73	0.64	0.55	0.8	0.63	Target not achieved
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	3. Statistical overview of the minerals sector						
	a. Mineral production:						Significant progress
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,396,987.00	4,148,410	3,623,741	4,384,155	4,241,202	
- Diamonds (carats)	160,821.00	241,235	174,364	250,980.89	173,863		

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
	- Bauxite (mt)	908,586.00	961,157	1,014,605	999,987.74	1,278,561	
	- Manganese (mt)	1,724,417	1,531,394	1,562,769	1,593,262.32	2,034,560	
	b. Labour:						
	- Large scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	25,500	22,500	25,000	22,000	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)	1,000,000	
	c. Foreign direct investment (US\$ million)	1,200.00	950	645.29	1,000	971.71	Target not achieved
	d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral revenue (GH¢ million)						
	- Royalties	364.67	470.37	485.6	489.4	550.74	Target achieved
	- Taxes	739.37	722.33	799.94	751.5	1,042.59	Target achieved
	- Corporate social responsibility(US\$)	12.2	20.850	17.82	NA	17.82	Steady progress
	- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5,910	4,516	3,322.61	4,698.76	5,060.44	Target achieved
	e. Repatriation of mineral revenue						
	- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	68	75	85	55	67.41	Target achieved
	- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	37.1%	38.8%	48%	48%	Target achieved
	f. Mineral rights granted (mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small- scale gold/diamond, mica)	302	142	419	150	256	Target achieved
	4. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of Data
9. BIODIVERSITY	3. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of Data
	4. Stock of biological diversity:						Steady progress
	- Indigenous plant species	2,974	2,974	2,974		2,974	
	- Fishes	504	504	504		504	
	- Birds	728	728	728		728	
	- Mammals	225	225	225	NA	225	
	- Species of amphibians and reptiles	221	221	221		221	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
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	31% (About 31% of the area within FR)	Steady progress
	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	422.74 ha 800 trees 2,117 trees 6 cases NA 355 trees NA 6 cases NA NA	Reduce by 25%	667.313 ha in 94 cases 229 trees in 74 cases 3,281 trees in 112 cases 484 ha in 40 cases 11.50 ha in 33 cases 1,139 trees in 199 cases 17 cases 84 trees in 9 cases 2 trees in 1 case 45 trees in 7 cases	Target not achieved
	3. Total number of protected area staff	3,123	3,029	2,977	3000	2,970	Target not achieved
	11. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND EXPORT	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)	1,004,065.08 m ³ (50.2% of AAC)	≤ 2 million m ³	746,745.08 m ³ (26%)
549,734 m ³ (110% of on-reserve AAC)			651,257 m ³ (131% of on-reserve AAC)	572,746.19 m ³ (115% of on-reserve AAC)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	507,812.71 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (102%)	
284,863 m ³ (19% of off-reserve AAC)			404,867 m ³ (27% of off-reserve AAC)	431,318.89 m ³ (29% of off-reserve AAC)	≤ 1.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	238,933.09 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (16%)	
2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products		NA	356,036m ³ /€138,215,618	367,060m ³ /€187,624,643	450,000m ³ /€150.0 mn	396,991.530m ³ /€224.96 mn	Target not achieved
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) 55,000m ³ /€29,600,000 ii) 68,000m ³ /€27,000,000 iii) 215,301m ³ /€107,801,000	Africa - 55,000 m ³ €29.0 mn Europe - 65,000 m ³ / €35.0 mn Asia/Far East - 180,000 m ³ / €36.0 mn	Africa - 42,000m ³ / €16.18 mn Europe - 44,000m ³ / €26.2 mn Asia/Far East - 290,494m ³ / €166.0 mn	Target not achieved	
	1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	NA	NA	2%	2%	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
12. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: - Forest	3,497 ha* ¹	2,119 ha* ²	4,693 ha	20,000 ha	4,873 ha	Target not achieved
	- Mining	NA	3,619 ha	3,850 ha	3,900 ha	4,000 ha	Target achieved
	- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	NA	47 ha	Slow progress
	3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	NA	NA	NA (SADA Zone Master Plan completed and Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill passed into law)	Lack of data
4. Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months; Kumasi 2.5 months)	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months)	7.9 months	4.9 months	2.5 months	Target achieved	
	- Land registry (Deeds)	4.7 months	8 months	4.7 months	3 months	1.5 months	Target achieved
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)	94.4% (US\$268,786,109.35)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Amount of investment in fisheries management	GH¢10,062.632	GH¢18,074,641	GH¢11,851,901.60	GH¢ 20,585,855.80	GH¢ 17,154,879.83	Target not achieved
14. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of basin management structures established	6	6	7	8	7	Target not achieved
	3. Per capita share of raw water resources	1,976 m ³ /person	1,942 m ³ /person	1,928 m ³ /person	1,924 m ³ /person	1,927 m ³ /person	Target achieved
	4. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	480 million m ³ /yr	594 million m ³ /yr	734 million m ³ /yr	602 million m ³ /yr	Target not achieved
	5. Number of water use permits	203	NA	323	392	362	Target not achieved
	6. Number of water use permits monitored and compliant	NA	NA	47	71	69	Target not achieved
	7. Number of water quality stations assessed	40	NA	41	41	41	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
	8. Number of monitoring boreholes assessed	34	NA	37	37	37	Target achieved
	9. Hectares of river banks protected (buffer zone)	NA	NA	10.3 ha	12 ha	15 ha	Target achieved
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	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of (major towns/cities) = 78%	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 5 (located in Tema, Takoradi, Kumasi, New Abirem, and Tamale, as well as 172 official dumpsites)	Steady progress
	2. Proportion of companies compliant with EA and EMP permit conditions	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	4,784	4,000	3,434	Target achieved
	3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) pollution level	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140 µg/m ³ / Max: 715 µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 69 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/ Odorkor = NA	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Min: 140µg/m ³ / Max: 407µg/m ³) 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 µg/m ³ /Max: 393 µg/m ³ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: 141µg/m ³ / Max: 227 µg/m ³	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = 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	Increase monitoring sites	1. East Legon= annual mean =63µg/m ³ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =76µg/m ³ 3. North Industrial Area = annual mean = 102µg/m ³ 4. Odorkor = annual mean = 119µg/m ³ 5. First Light = annual mean =173µg/m ³ 6. Shangri La = annual mean = 155µg/m ³ 7. Achimota = annual mean = 131µg/m ³ 8. La Palm = annual mean = 157µg/m ³ 9. Mallam Market = annual mean = 161µg/m ³ 10. Graphic Road = annual mean =178µg/m ³ 11. Weija = annual mean = 244µg/m ³ 12. Kasoa = annual mean = 204µg/m ³ 13. Tantra Hill = annual mean =106µg/m ³ 14. Amasaman = annual mean = 117µg/m ³	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	1. Level of compliance with the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	NA	82	60 (Most timber companies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	65	60	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	Target achieved
		60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	
	3. Amount of royalties paid to resource owners	NA	GH¢7.0 million	GH¢9.96 million	GH¢9.87 million	GH¢2.2 million	Target not achieved
4. Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes	91 communities (on-reserve communities = 91; off-reserve communities = 0)	0 communities	0 communities	240 communities (on-reserve communities = 120; off-reserve communities = 120)	0 communities	Target not achieved	
17. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	4 sectors	5 sectors	6 sectors	7 sectors	6 sectors	Target not achieved
	2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions	33.7 mt	39.3 mt	44.9 mt	50.5 mt	50.5 mt (projected)	Target achieved
	3. Global Green Economy Index for Ghana	NA	44.5 (46 th out of 60 countries)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	13	NA	NA	Lack of data
18. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Number of districts affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	37	NA	151	NA	Flood = 44 Fire = 92	Significant progress
	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA (125 participants attended capacity-building courses in disaster management)	350 (3,203 disaster volunteer groups (DVGs) formed with total national membership of 56,275)	NA	NA (NADMO trained 94 participants in disaster management)	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.4: Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development Thematic Area, 2013-2016

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	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\$2.469 billion	US\$3.3 billion*	NA	Lack of data
	2. No. of barrels of oil and cubic feet of gas produced per year	Jubilee Oil: 35.6 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 47.43 billion cubic feet (Bcf) SOPCL: 105,039.60 bbls Total Oil: 35.7 MMBbbls Total Gas: 47.43 Bcf	Jubilee Oil: 37.2 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 55.8 Bcf SOPCL: 95,092.57 bbls Total Oil: 37.3 MMBbbls Total Gas: 55.8 Bcf Gas Export: 1.9 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 37.4 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 52.5 Bcf SPOCL: 49,353 bbls Total Oil: 37.5 MMBbbls Total Gas: 52.5 Bcf Gas Export: 24.2 Bcf	Estimates: Jubilee Oil: 38.9 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 48.6 Bcf TEN Oil: 10.6 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 5.1 Bcf SOPCL: 65,700 bbls Total Oil: 49.5 MMBbbls Total Gas: 53.7 Bcf Gas Export: 32.94 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 26.98 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 38.42 Bcf TEN Oil: 5.32 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 6.53 Bcf SOPCL: 0 Total Oil: 32.30 MMBbbls Total Gas: 44.96 Bcf Gas Export: 21.58 Bcf (Jubilee Field only)	Target not achieved
	3. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	6.06%	6.9%	6.1%	9.67%	6.26%	Steady progress
	4. Percentage of oil and gas processed within country: - Percentage used in power generation - Percentage of crude refined locally - Others (incl. fertiliser and petrochemicals industry)	0%	108 mmscfd NA NA	100% 0% 0%	90% 0% 0%	56.2% (Jubilee only) 0% 0%	Slow progress
2. LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION	1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	47% (944 contracts)	38.6% (851 of 2,202 contracts) (10 companies only)	NA	31.9% (368 of 1,152 contracts)	Slow progress
	2. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	US\$93.49 million	38.14% (US\$223.87 million)	22% of \$1.66 billion (GH¢364.90 billion) (10 companies only)	NA	13.5% of \$671.42 million	Slow progress
	3. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP = 85% ENI = 85% SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%	71% (1,331 persons)	72.1% (413 persons)	NA	93% (11,320 persons)	Significant progress
	4. No. of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions	NA	Management - 58 persons Technical - 760 persons Others - 513 persons	42 232 139	NA	1,132 2,270 7,930	Steady progress
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	1. Percentage of companies complying with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	100% (all companies compliant)	100% [all companies are compliant with conditions of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit]	95% (One firm not compliant in two conditions after the Jubilee Field audit)	100% (new companies to comply)	100% compliance	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
4. OIL AND GAS REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	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	Full compliance	Full compliance	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	60% of GoG net receipts to ABFA for priority areas	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 70% of \$140.5 Stabilisation Fund -21% Heritage Fund – 9%	Target achieved

Appendix Table 1.5: Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Thematic Area, 2013-2016

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT)	1. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	NA	194,594	194,594	222,079	213,232	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	14,873.70 km 15,461.77 km 42, 045.18 km	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,874 km* 15,462 km* 42,045 km*	Target achieved
	3. Road condition mix	45% Good 25% Fair 30% Poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	55% Good 23% Fair 22% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	Target not achieved
	4. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	33%	52%	60%	57%	Target not achieved
	5. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	14,390	9,152 1 35 1	9,796 1 47 2	9,900 NA NA NA	12,510* 6 54 1	Slow progress
	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 23,437 778,466 1,669,603 43,688	16,978 24,871 719,234 1,650,520 54,390	14,354 23,257 525,400 1,667,675 51,325	28,454 21,269 1,176,595 1,962,689 50,837	12,102 24,252 421,986 1,746,699 47,678	Slow progress
	7. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail: - Passenger traffic (1000 passengers-km) - Goods traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	19,470 65,046	21,290 35,658	14,820 31,187	32,739 99,099	9,138 40,441	Steady progress
	8. Maritime traffic: - Container traffic (TEUs) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	849,548 16,970,304	793,737 15,876,268	840,595 16,844,662	1,215,000 20,007,000	942,463 19,459,834	Target not achieved
	9. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessels • Tema • Takoradi	142.27 hrs 41.00 hrs	103.58 (28.9) 62.22 (8.91%)	100.69 (2.79%) 60.57 (2.65%)	110 35	103.66 (2.95%) 78.25 (29.19%)	Slow progress
	2. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT	4. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.50%	0.05%
5. Number of research findings adopted by industry		54	80	105	75	70	Target not achieved
6. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)		48%	20%	28%	30%	35%	Target achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) DEVELOPMENT	1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	179.67 gigabytes	13.3 terabytes per second	529.02 gigabytes	530.00 gigabytes	539.02 gigabytes	Target achieved
	2. Broadband capacity utilised for ICT development	29.29 gigabytes		63.31 gigabytes	75.5 gigabytes	94.02 gigabytes	Target achieved
	3. Size of the ICT industry	24.7% of services sector	32% of services sector 4.3% nominal 14.5% real 2.15% (nominal Overall GDP) 6.6% (real GDP)	13.4 % of services sector 4.1% of service sector (nominal) 14.5% real 2.1% of nominal GDP 7.2% of real GDP	14.4% of services sector	14.4% of services sector 5.01% of services sector (nominal) 17.4% real 2.6% of nominal GDP 8.75% of real GDP	Steady progress
	4. Teledensity/Penetration Rate • Fixed • Mobile	1.03% 107.19	0.98% 114.33%	1.01% 128.62%	1.0% 120%	0.9% 136.34%	Steady progress
	5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	NA	0.05	0.97	0.05	1.07%	Target achieved
	6. Internet penetration rate: • Subscribers • Providers (number)		17% 53	66.3% 50	68.2% 48	70.6% 24	Steady progress
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	7. Percentage of population with access to electricity	72%	76%	80.5%	NA	82.34%	Steady progress
	8. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban – 95 Rural – 146 ECG Urban –173.76 Rural – 142.62	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban- 170 Rural-173 ECG Urban - 653.30 Rural - 623	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban - 79 Rural- 90 ECG Urban - 136.58 Rural - 202.89 GRIDCO: 25.16 SAIFI NEDCo Urban- Rural- ECG Metro 32 Urban – 48 Rural – 96 GRIDCO: 10.88	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban - 90 Rural - 100 ECG Urban -72 Rural -144 Metro - 48 GRIDCO: 2.00 SAIFI NEDCo Urban- Rural- ECG Metro - 6 Urban – 6 Rural – 6 GRIDCO: 9.64	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban - 126.5 Rural - 162.2 ECG Urban -145.54 Rural -158.47 Metro - 129.76 GRIDCO: 1.54 SAIFI NEDCo Urban - Rural - ECG Metro - 59.8 Urban – 89 Rural – 108.2 GRIDCO: 10.16	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
	9. Additional kilometres of transmission and distribution lines constructed	ECG – 34,524 NEDCo – 169	ECG – 33 kV - 835.22 km 11 kV - 344.59 km LV- 10,703.47 km NEDCo - 34.5 kV- 131.6 km 11.5 kV- 105.9 km LV- 474.3 km	ECG 33 kV - 579.03 km 11 kV - 348.75 km LV – 1,933.49 km NEDCo 34.5 kV – 313.7 km 11.5kV – 371.9 km LV – 4,701.7 km GRIDCO 161 kV - 298.8 km 330 kV – 142 km	NA NEDCo: 768 km GRIDCO: 161 kV – 177 km	ECG 33 kV - 61.32 km 11 kV - 362.79 km NEDCo: 34.5 kV – 1,441.3 km 11.5 kV – 79.0 km LV – 787.2 km GRIDCO: 161 kV – 177 km	Steady progress
	10. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	85%	85%	89.6% Supply from plants: existing - 76% and committed expansion -13%. Candidate -12%	Local production – 12,942MW Imports -765 MW Domestic supply – 13,707 MW Target 14,921 MW Deficit -13.3/8.1 MW	Steady progress
	11. Percentage of indigenous energy sources: a. Installed capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar) b. Available capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	63.97 36.01 0.02	64.98 34.99 0.03	51.14 48.83 0,03	38.12 61.65 0.03	39.41 60.03 0.56 43.0 57.0 0.00	Steady progress
	12. Percentage change in: - Distribution losses - Transmission losses	ECG - 23.37% NEDCo - 20.1%	ECG - 24.13% NEDCo - 22.0%	ECG - 22.71% NEDCo - 23.1	ECG - 20% NEDCo - 21.0%	ECG - 23.88% NEDCo – 27.3%	Target not achieved
		GRIDCo – 4.49%		GRIDCO – 3.85%	GRIDCo – 4.0%	GRIDCo – 4.43%	
5. SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	5. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA	34%	37%	NA	34.7% 75 out of 216 MMDAs have professional planners 113 out of 216 MMDAs have physical planning departments	Slow progress
6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Urban Development Policy formulated	Unspecified number of copies of Urban Development Policy document distributed	NA	No Action	Policy implementation	Policy under implementation	Target achieved
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA	NA	Concept note developed	Submitted to and approved by Cabinet	Formulation process initiated	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Targets	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Establishment of the Town and Country Planning Authority (TCPA)	Comments from AG's Department on establishment of TCPA submitted for onward delivery to Cabinet	80% of process completed	Bill received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament	Authority established with a functioning Board	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enacted establishing the Authority	Target not achieved
9. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	1. Percentage change in housing stock: - National - Urban - Rural	NA NA NA	NA NA NA	3,393,745 (2010) NA NA	NA NA NA	29.4% (4,392,929) NA NA	Steady progress
	2. Proportion of people living in slum areas (5 largest cities)	2.2% of Ghanaian population lives in improvised homes	6,418,580	6,873,580 (est.)	6,651,728	7,354,730 @ 7% annual growth rate	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: 52.8% Rural: 65.04%	Urban: 72.9% Rural: 78%	Urban: 76% Rural: 62.03%	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of distribution losses	46.9%	49.04%	52.8%	45%	51.1%	Target not achieved
	3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated - boreholes, with hand pumps (new) - boreholes with solar pumps (new) - piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities): - limited mechanised systems - hand-dug wells rehabilitated - boreholes rehabilitated	635 0 25 66 0 94	513 139 10 3 0 94	1,325 35 27 4 0 330	1,092 157 40 13 0 400	362 23 22 17 0 18	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage of districts with safe water services	181 (83%)	190 (88%)	190 (88%)	200 (92.6%)	210 (97.22%)	Target achieved
	5. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14%	15%	15%	26%	15%	Target not achieved
	6. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities): - Solid - Liquid	70% NA	78% 3%	79% 3%	NA 5%	70% 5%	Slow progress
	7. Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA	104	406	NA	400	Slow progress

NB: *=Provisional

Appendix Table 1.6: Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment Thematic Area, 2013-2016

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
1. EDUCATION	1. Gross enrolment ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	113.8%	123.0%	128.8%	NA	123.8%	Slow progress
	- Primary	105.0%	107.3%	110.4%	NA	111.3%	Steady progress
	- JHS	82.2%	82.0%	85.4%	NA	88.0%	Steady progress
	- SHS	36.8%	43.9%	45.6%	NA	49.6%	Steady progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	74.8%	90.8%	82.7%	82.8%	79.5%	Target not achieved
	- Primary	84.1%	89.3%	91.0%	92.1%	91.5%	Target not achieved
	- JHS	47.8%	49.2%	49.0%	54.8%	50.3%	Target not achieved
	- SHS	23.6%	21.8%	22.5%	NA	25.2%	Steady progress
	Total enrolment in Special Schools	6,180	6,385	6,853	NA	6,874	Steady progress
	Total enrolment in TVET institutions	61,496*	41,065*	42,513	>43,000	53,171	Target achieved
	Total enrolment in tertiary education	283,506*	313,846	320,746	NA	402,472	Significant progress
	3. Completion rate						
	Primary 6	112.2%	97.8%	99.9%	142.4%	101.6%	Target not achieved
	JHS 3	70.1%	69.0%	73.5%	81.1%	76.1%	Target not achieved
	SHS	31%	40%	44%	46.3%	46%	Target not achieved
	4. Gender Parity Index						
	KG	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.01	Target not achieved
	Primary	0.99	0.99	1.0	0.99	1.01	Target achieved
	JHS	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.97	Target achieved
	SHS	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.86	0.94	Target achieved
	Percent of SHS female enrolment (%)	45.9%	46.9%	47.4%	NA	48.2%	Steady progress
	Percent females enrolled in public tertiary institutions (%)	34.0%	35.0%	36.0%	NA	38.0%	Steady progress
	5. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio:						
	- Kindergarten	1:72	1:62	1:56	1:42	1:52	Target not achieved
	- Primary	1:48	1:46	1:45	1:40	1:43	Target not achieved
	- JHS	1:19	1:18	1:18	1:19	1:16	Target achieved
	- SHS	1:27	1:23	1:24	NA	1:24	Steady progress
	6. Proportion of pupils achieving proficiency in:						
- P3 English	24.2% in 2011	28.4% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P3 Maths	18.2% in 2011	22.1% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P6 English	35.3% in 2011	39% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	
- P6 Maths	18.2% in 2011	10.9% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	
2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	1. OPD Attendance	1.16	1.15	1.08*	1.27	1.06	Target not achieved
	2. Number of CHPS zones	2,580	2,943	3,951	2,753	4,034	Target achieved
	3. Proportion of population with active NHIS membership	38.0%	39.0%	40.0%*	> 41.5%	38.4%	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	4. Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category	63.0%	66.0%	67%*	>64.0%	71.6%	Target achieved
	5. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	86%	89.9%	90%	>90%	94.6%	Target achieved
	6. Supervised Deliveries	55%	57.4%*	55.1%*	>62%	55.5%	Target not achieved
	7. Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	82 (2011 MICS)	60 (2014 GDHS)	60 (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	53 (2011 MICS)	41 (2014 GDHS)	41 (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	9. Under-5 malnutrition (stunted)	22.7% (2011 MICS)	19.0% (2014 GDHS)	19.0% (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	10. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional) per 100,000 live births	115	144	142	<137	150	Target not achieved
	11. Nurse:population ratio	1: 1,084	1: 959	1:865*	1:1,000	1:834	Target achieved
	12. Doctor:population ratio	1:10,700	1: 9,043	1:8,934	1:9,750	1:8,301	Target achieved
	13. Midwife:WIFA population	1: 1,487	1:1,374	1:1,216	1:1,300	1:943	Target achieved
	14. Per capita expenditure on health (USD)	47.1	32.8	37.6	45.0	24.8	Target not achieved
	15. Malaria case fatality rate	0.67	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.32	Target achieved
	16. TB success rate	86%	87%	85%*	>88%	NA	Lack of data
3. HIV/AIDS	1. Median HIV prevalence rate	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	<0.9%	2.4%	Target not achieved
	2. Percent of young people (15-24) infected with HIV	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	NA	1.1%	Steady progress
	3. Proportion of infected pregnant women who received AVR for PMTCT	76%	66%	64.0%	NA	53.4%	Slow progress
	4. Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	61.7%	63.0%	NA	>48%	47.0%	Target not achieved
4. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOUR RELATIONS	1. Employment level	NA	12.03 million (GLSS 6)	12.03 million (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Employment-to-population ratio	NA	75.4% (GLSS 6)	75.4% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Unemployment rate	NA	5.2% (GLSS 6)	5.2% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Proportion of workers in vulnerable employment	NA	68.6% (GLSS 6)	68.6% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	5. Number of jobs created	NA	NA	208,640*	NA	276,502	Steady progress
	6. Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled	45.4%	48.6%	46.8%	65%	53.01%	Target not achieved
5. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/ constructed	Construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued	4 (rehabilitated)	2 (1 rehabilitated and 1 constructed)	2 (rehabilitated)	1 (construction of New Edubiase sports stadium started)	Target not achieved
	2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	NA	A total of GH¢443,301.10 proceeds was realized	Lack of data

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
						from six international football matches	
	3. Number of local competitions organised	38	35	30	40	35	Target not achieved
	4. Number of international competitions attended	23	20	27	25	20	Target not achieved
	5. Number of medals won	74	75	52	40	35	Target not achieved
6. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	1. Youth unemployment rate	5.5% (GLSS 6)	NA	6.5%	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES) and Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	NA	NA	145,000	NA	62,635	Slow progress
	3. Number of youth provided with employable skills	NA	71,158	46,528	2,911	53,171	Target achieved
7. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	1. A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of Social Protection Policy	1. First Draft of National SP Policy developed and validated by consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs 2. Implementation Plan for SP developed	1. Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet 2. Stakeholder consultation organised on Draft Bill and the Bill submitted to AG for consideration	National Social Protection Policy (SP) implemented	National Social Protection Policy launched and copies distributed to stakeholders and the general public	Target not achieved
	2. Single Register for social protection activities published	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	National Targeting Unit yet to be established	A National Targeting Unit established and has started data collection	National Household Registry (Single Registry) in operation	National Targeting Unit completed registration of 137,561 households in Upper West Region on the Ghana National Household Registry database	Target achieved
	3. Number of extremely poor households benefiting LEAP	90,000	73,134	146,074	233,000	213,043	Target not achieved
	4. Number and proportion of the aged (70 years and older) with active NHIS membership	381,511 (4.0%)	380,157 (4.0%)	445,488 (4.0%)	NA	481,949 (4.4%)	Significant progress
8. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION	1. Proportion of children (5-17) engaged in child labour	NA	21.8%	NA	20% reduction	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of reported child abuse cases	9,182*	NA	6,433*	< 6,000	4,720	Target achieved
9. DISABILITY	1. Legislative Instrument on 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	a. Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 passed. UNCRDP passed and implemented	Implementation of Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 and the UNCRPD commence	Consultations held with disabled people's organisations (DPOs) to develop proposals for the review	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs (GH¢)	8,113,387	NA	NA	12,000,000	NA (DACF for PWDs increased by 3%)	Lack of data
10. POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	23.4% (MICS 2011)	22.4% (GFPCIP)	29.2% (PMA 2020, 2015)	> 28.5%	NA	Lack of data
	2. Population growth rate	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Proportion of MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	96% of a sample of 75 out of 216 DMTDPs have integrated population variables	NA	96%	Steady progress
	4. Share of remittances in GDP	3.8%	10.9%	13.6%	NA	NA	Lack of data
11. POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY	1. Incidence of extreme poverty	(2005/06)	8.4 (2005/06)	NA	6.6%	NA	Lack of data
	2. Income distribution index (Gini index)	41.9% (2005/06)	42.3% (2005/06)	NA	≤42.3%	NA	Lack of data
	3. Incidence of poverty	31.9% (2005/06)	24.2% (2012/13)	NA	20.4%	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.7: Status of Indicators on Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Thematic Area, 2013-2016

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	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 to process and submit to the Speaker of Parliament.	Speaker of Parliament transmitted the Council of State's advice on the non-entrenched bills to the Executive	Entrenched constitutional provisions revised and approved by Parliament	Revised constitutional provisions considered and approved by Parliament and entrenched provisions subjected to referendum	Constitution Review Implementation Committee completes its work and issues recommendations for consideration 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 LIs - 8 International agreements - 85 Committee reports - 124	Total no. of sittings - 370 Bills passed into law - 4 LIs - 2 International agreements - 68 Committee reports - 144	Total no. of sittings - 310 Bills passed into law - 19 LIs - NA International agreements - 11 Committee reports - 183	NA	Total no. of sittings - 281 Bills passed into law - 34 LIs - 4 International agreements - 111 Committee reports - 151	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%	Appropriation: GH¢189.2 mn Actual release: 85.9%	Actual release: 40%	Allocation: GH¢255.87mn Actual release: GH¢278.89mn (109%)	Target achieved
	4. 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) -14.2% NMC (GH¢1,110) -0.5%	<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%	NA	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢000) % Chg.</u> EC (GH¢870,000) 2,286.8% CHRAJ (GH¢17,020) -30.3% NCCE (GH¢30,240) 6.63% JS (GH¢171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GH¢1,451.7) 27.1%	Significant progress
	5. Establishment of an Election Fund	Still in preparation	Bill still under preparation	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	NA	Bill could not be passed by the Sixth Parliament	Slow progress
	6. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	3	6	12	10	Target not achieved
	7. Level of CSO engagement in policy formulation and development process	National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think tanks, etc. represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs, think tanks, etc. were involved in the inception and validation meetings for preparation of 2014 Annual Progress Report	CSOs, think tanks, etc. participated in preparing annual progress reports	CSOs, think tanks, etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
		GOG-DP Dialogues: CSOs represented in the Sectoral Working Group (SWG) under the MDBS, and Consultative Group (CG) meetings	Some CSOs participated in SWG meetings; CSOs participated in the MDBS forum	CSOs continued to participate in 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 home-grown solutions to Ghana's development challenges IAG group established to monitor the implementation of recommendations from Senchi Forum First quarterly progress report prepared	0	1	0	Target not achieved
2. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION	1. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national receipt	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢651.986 mn Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢19,471.6 mn % share: 3.35%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,009.373mil Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢24,745.46mil % Share: 4.08%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,256.42 mn Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢32,040.4 mn % Share: 3.92%	≥8.8%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,445.61 mn Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢ 33,678.17mn % Share: 4.29%	Target not 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 of 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 of DACF in total tax revenue: 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%	≥3.4%	- Total central govt. transfers: GH¢1,050.88 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢32,54 mn - % share: 3.23% - % share of DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Target not achieved
	1. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	- Total no. of MMDAs employees: 33,136 - Total no. of personnel on govt. payroll = 509,783 - MMDA share = 6.5%	- Total no. of MMDA employees: 36,057 - Total no. of personnel on govt. payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share = 7.3%	- Total no. of MMDA employees: 37,319 - Total no. of personnel on govt. payroll: 566,636 - MMDA share = 6.6%	≥1.6%	-Total no. MMDA employees: 39,519 -Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 516,916 -MMDA share: 5.95%	Target not achieved
3. CREATION/ ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE	1. Number of special development initiatives 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	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	No Development Authority created	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
POVERTY/ INEQUALITY	2. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special development initiatives	MiDA= GH¢15.227 mn (Donor); GH¢23.3 mn (GoG) SADA = GH¢22.726 mn CEDECOM= GH¢7.419 mn	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA = NA CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA = GH¢15,295.14 mn CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	MiDA = US\$18.534 mn (Donor); GH¢20.3 mn (GoG) SADA = GH¢17.75 mn CEDECOM = NA	MiDA= US\$15.634 mn (Donor); GH¢78,750 (GoG) SADA = GH¢5.44 mn CEDECOM = NA	Slow progress
4. PUBLIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Legislative Instruments on NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479) and Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) passed by Parliament	First draft of LIs developed	Draft LIs revised	NDPC (System) Regulations (LI 2232) on Act 480 enacted	LIs enacted	LI for Act 480 enacted but LI for Act 479 still outstanding	Target not achieved
	2. National long-term development plan prepared	A road map on preparing the plan initiated and submitted to the Commission for approval	Concept note and road map approved by Commission Road map approved by the Commission	National launch and regional consultations held with stakeholders	Draft LTNDP	Stakeholder consultations held on draft reports for the various goals	Target not 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 pilot MDAs	70% of data of the nine pilot MDAs captured and validated in the HRMIS	100% data of six out of the nine pilot MDAs captured, validated and entered into the HRMIS	HRMIS rolled out to 49 MDAs	PSC, GPrS, GSS, OHCS, LGSS, MOFA and GHS have gone live on the system	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	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 HRMIS project continued)	Lack of data
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index)	30 th	27 th	22 nd	<22 nd	26 th	Target not 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	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 13 Press conferences: 85 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 2 National Policy Fair: 0	>21 >6 10 >45 1	19 13 1 9 0	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	3. Number of public service agencies integrated in NITA system	237	300	504	NA	528	Significant progress
7. GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	1. Percentage of women in public life	Ministers = 15.4% (10) Dep. Ministers =17.9% (5) MPs =10.5% (29) MMDCEs = 7.17% (16) Chief Directors =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 members = 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%	= 32% (9) = 23.5% (8) = 10.9% (30) = 10% (3) = 10.3% (20) = 100% (1) =23% (3) = 24.3% (25) = NA = 10% = 25.3%	40% NA 10.5% 40% >30% 100% 40% 40% 40% 20% 40%	23.25% (9) 20.93% (8) 10.9% (30) 10.3% (20) 15.3% (4) 100% (1) 25% (3) 30.2% (32) NA 5% (280) 23.5%	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	Women = 10,790 (87.2%) (Men + Women) = 12,378	>90%	Women = 25,758 (90.02%) (Men + women) = 28,614	Target achieved
8. FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	47 out of a clean score of 100	At least 49 out of a clean score of 100	43 out of a clean score of 100	Target not achieved
	2. Number of corruption cases recorded by state anti-corruption institutions, including CHRAJ and EOCO	CHRAJ No. of human rights cases received = 10,576 No. of human rights cases investigated = 10,694 No. of corruption cases received = 42 No. of corruption cases investigated = 20 No. of administrative injustice cases received = 417 No. of administrative injustice cases investigated = 445 Total no. of cases received = 11,035 Total no. of cases investigated = 11,159 EOCO	CHRAJ 9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921 EOCO 250	8,816 8,317 57 27 355 328 9228 8672 430	NA	CHRAJ 8,554 8,248 59 31 341 290 8,954 8,569 EOCO 218	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
		Number of cases reported = 308 Number of cases investigated = NA Number of cases prosecuted = NA Number of convictions = NA	197 22 1	397 24 6		218 13 2	
	3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	15 recommendations	13 recommendations	NA	NA	Lack of data
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	254 36	500 70	295 21	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of courts computerised	61.5%	92%	95%	90.0%	94.0%	Target achieved
	3. Number of days for resolve disputes	6 months	6 months	5 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	3,318 1,432 6,847 3,985	JS Recorded: 7,288 Settled: 5,830 (80%) Legal Aid 10,350 5,500 (53.1%)	JS 1,372 605 Legal Aid: 7,125 4,984	Target not achieved
10. ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1. Police-citizen ratio	Total no. of police: 32,117 Ratio: 1:747	Total no. of police: 34,608 Ratio: 1:781	Total no. of police: 31,170 Ratio: 1:875	NA Ratio: 1:564	Total no. of police: 33,213 Ratio: 1:833	Target not achieved
	2. Change in total reported cases of crime	Reported cases = 220,489 % chg.: -3.6 (decrease)	Reported cases = 210,499 % chg.: -4.5 (decrease)	Reported cases: 186,434 % chg.: 11.43% (decrease)	157,428 -10.0%	Cases reported 177,241 % chg.: -4.9% (decrease)	Target not achieved
	3. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed of = 37 Police = 371	NACOB Cases reported = 65 Cases disposed of = 21 Police = 676	NACOB Cases reported = 44 Cases disposed = 29 % chg. = 65.9% Police = 698 % chg. = 3.3%	NA	NACOB Cases reported: 16 Cases disposed of: 5 % chg. = 31.3% Police = 681 % chg. = 2.4%	Slow progress
	4. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue operations = 612	Outbreaks = 4,712 Rescue operations = 300	Outbreaks = 6,214 Rescue operations = 660	NA	6,972	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	5. Rate of recorded incidence of disasters	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 in Accra - Conflict between Bimbilla and Kpatritinga, Ahlu-Sunna and Tijaniyya Muslim sects in Afienya	962 occurrences of fires, lighteing, droughts, diseases and epidemics	NA	1,099 occurrences of fires, windstorms, rainstorms, flooding, etc.	Slow progress
	6. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/ work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	303	289 % chg = -4.62%	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by 2017	120 % chg. = 58.5%	Target achieved
	7. Net recruitment rate into Ghana Armed Forces	Net recruitment rate = -1.2% Rate of recruitment = 5.3% Attrition rate = 6.5%	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	-13.11% 0.52% 13.62%	2.2% 10.0% 7.8%	2.57% 7.21% 4.64%	Target achieved
	8. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.7%	16.4%	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	Child trafficking = 11 Child Abuse = 14 Human trafficking = 92	NA	Child trafficking = 4 Child Abuse = 9 Human trafficking = 121	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	Number of reported cases = 10,935	NA	Number of reported cases = 12,377	Steady progress
	3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	10	25	NA	NA	Lack of data
12. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of National Culture	NA	324	329 Cultural Development = 109 Promotion of Arts and Culture = 191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	NA	105	Slow progress
	2. Number and percentage of recorded	Total no. of disputes: 400 No. resolved: 56 (14%)	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20	Total number of disputes: 324 No. resolved: 36	<400 At least 15%	Total no. of disputes = 356 No. resolved = 13 (3.65%) No. unresolved = 343	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	chieftaincy disputes resolved	No. unresolved: 344 (86%)	No. unresolved = 313	No. unresolved: 288	NA	(96.34%)	
	3. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	18 chieftaincy succession plans documented and verified 15 LIs on lines of succession successfully laid	Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs; 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs; 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	NA	11 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/skins to be submitted to Parliament	Steady progress
13. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of international protocols and conventions ratified by Ghana	No. ratified = 5 (Arms Trade Treaty; Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency; Third Supplementary Protocols against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; Supplementing the United Nations Convention)	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	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 Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; • Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions; • UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegal Exported Cultural Objects; • 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. 	NA	No: ratified = 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part IX of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10th December, 1982 • Acceptance of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation • African Charter on Statistics Adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the African Union at the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 4th February, 2009 • Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic, Official and Service Passports • Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unprotected and Unregulated Fishing etc. 	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
	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	No. of presidential summits = 6 No. of trade and investment negotiations = 12 No. of conferences/fora = 30 No. of trade exhibitions = 7	No. of presidential summits = 12 No. of trade and investment negotiations = 3 No. of conferences/fora = 34 No. of trade exhibitions = 16	8 24 40 26	9 5 120 31	Target achieved
	3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of Consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 51 No. of Consulates = 6	Number of Missions = 51 Number of Consulates = 7	Number of missions = 51 Number of Consulates = 6	51 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 databases into NIS database (national identity/civil register)	i. Issuance of 5,006 personalised Ghana cards ii. Enrolment of 5,137 new applicants iii. Processing of 2,548 requests for identity confirmation/verification	NA	i. NIA registered 2,775 new applicants; ii. Issued 3,658 to registered applicants iii. Registered 14,027 foreign nationals, iv. Renewed cards of 20,180 foreign nationals	Steady progress
	2. Births registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%)	NA Registered births: 463,409 (57%)	NA 226,744 (52.8%)	Births: 880,778	Registered births: 532,440 (63%)	Target not achieved
	3. Percentage of deaths registered that have cause of death identified	Expected deaths: 256,549 Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	Registered deaths: 33,944	27,538 (19.7%)	Deaths: 285,967	Registered deaths: 51,805 (18%)	Target not achieved
	4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR published in November 2013	2013 National APR published in December 2014	2014 National APR published in December 2015	2015 National APR published in June 2016	2015 National APR published in December 2016	Target not achieved
	5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	i. 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports ii. National Census Analytical Report iii. Ten Regional Census Analytical Report (One for each region) iv. Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana	i. 2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each district) published ii. Ghana Living Standards Survey GLSS 6 main report published iii. Child Labour Report published	i. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System Report ii. Crime Statistics Report iii. Job Creation Report iv. Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report v. Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin	i. 60 publications targeted ii. Implement the Statistics Act	i. Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey ii. User Satisfaction Survey iii. Monthly CPI newsletter iv. Monthly CPI Bulletin v. Quarterly GDP Newsletter	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	2016 Target	Indicator status in 2016	Progress towards Target
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Millennium Development Goals in Ghana vi. Women and Men in Ghana vii. The Elderly in Ghana viii. Education and Literacy ix. Children Adolescent and Youth x. Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics xi. Census Atlas xii. Statistical Compendium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Communities Facilities Report published v. Poverty Profile of Ghana published vi. Labour Force Report published vii. Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) viii. Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) ix. Revised 2014 Annual GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Monthly CPI Statistical Newsletter vii. Quarterly GDP Newsletter viii. Quarterly GDP Bulletin ix. Ghana's International Merchandise Trade data, 2014 x. Quarterly Digest of External Merchandise Trade, 2014 xi. Digest of International Merchandise Statistics, 2014 xii. Quarterly Merchandise Imports and Exports at a Glance, 2014 xiii. Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) newsletter xiv. Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) bulletin xv. Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter xvi. Quarterly Agriculture Statistics Bulletin, 2014 xvii. 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings report xviii. 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Main and Summary Reports xix. Ghana Poverty Mapping Report xx. 2010 PHC Gazetteer and Special Report (5 Regions) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI) vii. Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) viii. Digest of International Trade ix. Quarterly Time Series x. GDP Quarterly Bulletin. xi. GDP Annual Publication xii. Revised Annual GDP xiii. Labour Force Report xiv. IBES Reports: Job Creation; National Employment; Business Register Summary Report; District Business Register; and Regional Spatial Report xv. Domestic Violence Report xvi. Domestic Violence Summary Report 	