



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

**2017
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION
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AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
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	Antiretroviral 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
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BOST	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
BRC	Business resource Centre
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 Disease and Pest Control Programme
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	Client Service and Access Units
CSF	Capacity Support Fund
CSHSP	Community Day Senior High School Project
CSIR	Council 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
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
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 Airports 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
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDAP	Ghana Energy Development and Access Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFPCIP	Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan
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
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
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company
GRN	Geodetic Reference Network
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	Heavily 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
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 Telecommunications 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
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
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
METASIP	Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan
MFA&RI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMT	Metro Mass 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
MOGCSP	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
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
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
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
PC	Petroleum Commission
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFI	Press Freedom Index
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRS	Public Financial Management Reform Strategy
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIAC	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
PIPs	Priority Intervention Programmes
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
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
PUFMARP	Public Financial Management Reform Project
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
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
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	Visa Management System
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
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2017 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 2017. It is the last assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the sixteenth 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, generate more income, and reduce 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 2017 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 2017. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during that year which brought about the expected changes in these indicators.

A total of 291 indicators were assessed in 2017, of which about 24.3% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 26.9% in 2016, while 17.0% made steady progress compared to 12.5% in 2016. The number of indicators whose targets were not achieved or recorded slow progress declined, from 45.6% in 2016 to 45.2% in 2017 while those that lacked data decreased from 15.1% in 2016 to 8.9% in 2017 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 was to achieve sustainable macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of accelerated growth, in order to attain a per capita GDP of at least US\$2,400 by 2017.

An assessment of progress in 2017 shows an overall provisional real GDP growth rate of 8.5% compared to 3.7% in 2016. Although this growth rate was much higher than the year budgeted growth of 6.3%, it fell short of the GSGDA II targeted growth of 10.6%. In the same vein, per capita GDP also fell short of the GSGDA II projection of US\$2,400, ending the year at US\$1,632 (GH¢7,110). The budget outturn was, however, higher than the 2016 figure of US\$1,508. The higher growth than expected was as a result of stepped-up production in new oil fields (Tweneboa-Enyera-Ntomme and Sankofa), and the deferral of the Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Turret Remediation Project to 2018. However, non-oil growth declined from 5.0% in 2016 to 4.9% in 2017, largely due to the subdued private

sector credit growth and a reduction in expenditure to match lower than expected revenue growth. This led to a significant cut in capital expenditure. The industry sector recorded the highest growth rate of (16.7%), followed by agriculture (8.4%) and services (4.3%) sectors.

A review of the key macroeconomic indicators shows a declining inflation, interest rates and exchange rates. Consumer price inflation broadly trended downwards in 2017, despite marginal upticks in the course of the year. Inflation dropped from 15.4% in December 2016 to 11.8% in December 2017. Cumulatively, the Ghana cedi depreciated against the US dollar by 4.9% year-on-year, compared with 9.7% in 2016—the strongest performance of the cedi against the US dollar since 2011. Interbank rates (the rate at which commercial banks lend among themselves) declined to 19.3% in December 2017 against 25.4% in December 2016. The interest equivalent of the benchmark Treasury securities also declined significantly — the 91-day Treasury bill rate dropped to 13.3% from 16.8% in December 2016, the 182-day rate also declined, to 13.8% against 18.5% a year earlier, while rates on the 1-year note fell sharply to 15.0% from 21.5% over the same comparative period.

Growth in commercial banks total credit, in nominal terms, decreased to 6.4% in 2017, from 17.6% in 2016. According to the Bank of Ghana 2017 Annual Report, this decline was driven mainly by high non-performing loans (NPLs) which led to slowdown in credit delivery. However, Stock market activities picked up considerably in 2017 after two-consecutive years of bearish performance, with the GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI) ending the year at 2,579.7 points which represents an annual growth of 52.7%.

The overall budget balance (cash, discrepancy) registered a deficit of 5.9% of GDP against a deficit target of 6.3% of GDP. The primary balance for the period, registered a surplus of 0.6% of GDP, against a target surplus of 0.2%. The total public debt declined from 73.1% of GDP in December 2016 to 69.8% of GDP at the end of 2017.

Developments in the external sector in 2017 showed an improved external balance. The overall balance of payments (BOP) had a surplus of US\$1.1 billion in 2017 compared to a surplus of US\$247.0 million in 2016. The improvement was on account of a favourable trade balance and increased net inflows in the capital and financial account.

3.0 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The policy interventions outlined in GSGDA II to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector were 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. Overall progress in this thematic area in 2017 may be considered as below average. Out of the 23 indicators monitored in this thematic area, only 17.4% either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 52.2 % either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest could not be assessed due to lack of data. Progress in the respective focus areas was as follows:

Private Sector Development

The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings indicated that Ghana's performance deteriorated in 2017 with a rank of 120th out of 190 countries compared with 108th (out of 190 countries) in 2016, 112th (out of 189 countries) in 2015 and 70th (out of 189 countries) in 2014.

The 2017 rank was far from the 2017 target of 55th out of 190 countries set under GSGDA II. Ghana's Global Competitiveness as measured by the World Economic Forum improved from a rank of 114th out of 138 countries in 2016 to 111th out of 137 countries in 2017 though it missed the 2017 target of 90th out of 137 countries. The rank resulted from improved performance in 8 out of 12 pillars in 2017 compared with only 4 in 2016. Over the GSGDA II implementation period (2014 to 2017), there has been little improvement in creating the enabling environments for private sector participation. The challenges facing private sector competitiveness over the years include access to financing, corruption, tax rates and foreign currency regulations. Policies to improve private sector development must focus on adjustment in taxes, duties and utility tariffs, reduction in the cost of credit, easy access to credit, a stable and favourable exchange rate, elimination of cumbersome port procedures and strict measures against dumping.

Total credit to the private sector amounted to GH¢33,819.26 million in 2017, representing 16% of GDP compared to 18% in 2016 and 22% in 2015. Total merchandise exports amounted to US\$ 13,751.93 million in 2017, up 27.4% from US\$10,792 million in 2016. The total value of non-traditional exports (NTEs) amounted to US\$ 2,556.79 million in 2017, a gain of 3.8% from US\$ 2,463 million in 2016.

Promoting Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is central to the growth and development of any country. Ghana has not made significant progress in improving corporate governance. Though data is not comprehensive to track progress in this regard, an assessment using the UN Global Compact shows that 40 companies signed up for the Compact in 2017 compared to 45 in 2015 and 48 in 2014. The Office of the Senior Minister, State Enterprises Commission (SEC), Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration and the French Embassy held four (4) meetings to review the implementation of the Institutional Performance Contract Programme aimed at enhancing the operational effectiveness and efficiency of the agencies.

Developing Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Ghana's private sector is largely informal with an estimated size of 90.5% of all establishments according to the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) conducted in 2016 by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). More than three-quarters (79.8%) of the establishments are micro-sized, suggesting that medium-sized and large-sized firms are relatively less represented in Ghana. Despite the medium-term target of formalising the economy, the informal sector remains very large.

The challenges over the period 2014 to 2017 were mainly the high cost of electricity, multiplicity of taxes, unfair competition on the market, cost of credit and exchange rate volatility. The provision of favourable regulatory framework – adjustment in corporate taxes, accessibility of capital, granting of tax relief, reducing barriers in the registration of businesses etc. and the development of policies aimed at encouraging the public to patronise made in Ghana products is recommended.

Accelerating Industrial Development

The contribution of the industry sector to GDP increased to 25.6% in 2017 from 24.3% in 2016, 25.1% in 2015 and 26.6% in 2014. The negative growth in the industry sector estimated at

0.3% and 0.5% in 2015 and 2016 respectively was reversed in 2017 with a rate of 17.7%. This performance was due to an increased production in upstream oil and gas. The manufacturing sub-sector recorded a consistent growth from 2.2% in 2015 and 2.7% in 2016 to 3.1% in 2017. Despite this performance, the manufacturing value added share of GDP declined from 6% in 2016 to 4.6% in 2017.

Some key challenges that hampered the growth of the sector included the high cost of utilities (electricity and water), the multiplicity of taxes and cedi depreciation/exchange rate volatility.

Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

Ghana's ranking on World Economic Forum Global Competitive Report was the same at the 2016 level of 120th out of 138 countries. This made Ghana as the sixth most competitive tourist destination in West Africa and ninth in all of Africa.

A total of 980,141 international tourists visited the country in 2017 compared with 932,579 in 2016, representing an increase of 5 %. The number of resident Ghanaians visiting domestic tourist sites declined in 2017 by 14.3 % from 456,963 (35 sites) in 2016 to 391,814 (36 sites) in 2017. The number of formal accommodation establishments, which were inspected and licensed, increased by 9 % from 2,726 in 2015 to 2,969 in 2016 and further to 10.9 % (3,247) in 2017. Total receipts from the tourism sector increased by 5.1 %. However, the sector is still constrained in areas such as health and hygiene, tourist service infrastructure and price competitiveness. In order to exploit the full potentials of the sector, a public-private investment model if pursued will improve tourism infrastructure and resolve operational issues.

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 this regard, the Creative Arts Council was established in 2017 with the secretariat situated at the Accra Tourists Information Centre.

Handicrafts exports, which also serves as a proxy for performance in the industry, increased consistently at an average annual rate of 7 % from US\$3,475,510 in 2014 to US\$4,237,430 in 2017. Likewise, the sub-sector's contribution to total non-traditional exports (NTEs) increased consistently from 0.14% in 2014 to 0.41% in 2017. The main problems of Ghanaian handicraft products over the years have been the limited range of modern designs, poor finishing and functionality, which have resulted in a shift of major buyers to other countries with better products.

4.0 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average and a decline below the 2016 performance when 45.2% of the indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress compared with 43.7% in 2017. Also, the proportion of the indicators which did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress increased from 41.7% in 2016 to 42.3% in 2017, while 14.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data compared to 13.1% in 2016.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation

The growth rate of the agriculture sector improved significantly from 3% in 2016 to 8.4% in 2017, and far exceeded the average annual growth rate target of 6 % in the GSGDA II. The growth of the crops sub-sector improved from 2.5% in 2016 to 9.4% in 2017, with all staple crops, except groundnut, recording improvements in output on account of improved yields and expansion of area under cultivation. This continued to impact positively on the food self-sufficiency position of the country, with comparatively self-sufficiency in roots and tubers but not in cereals. For the first time in several years, maize recorded the highest improvement in self-sufficiency, followed by cocoyam, and sorghum. The GDP growth rate of the livestock sub-sector increased marginally from 5.3% in 2016 to 5.4% in 2017, while that of the fisheries sub-sector increased from 5.7% to 11.7% during the same period.

The volume of exported selected agricultural commodities, excluding cocoa, declined for the second consecutive year after recovery in 2014 and 2015 from successive years of decline, although total earnings rather increased on account of improved global prices. Over the GSGDA II period, a total of 2,359,180 metric tonnes of selected agricultural commodities were exported, leading to a total earning of US\$1,406.114 million. Cashew nut continued to dominate the agriculture product export basket, followed by fish and sea foods, shea nut and banana.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture was able to implement 77% of all activities approved, within the budget. The implementation of planned activities in 2017 was affected by some challenges, the major one being the outbreak of fall army worm (FAW) and infestation in maize fields.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Following two consecutive years of decline, largely due to the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold, the total value of mineral production increased in 2017 and accounted for about 9% of the GDP of the mining and quarrying sub-sector. The GDP of the forestry and logging sub-sector declined from 2.5% in 2016 to 1.6% in 2017. Environmental degradation remains high, in spite of the continuing effort to halt the loss of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing the protected area system, restoring the degraded environment, and ensuring efficient land management

Although gold and bauxite recorded some decline, overall mineral production improved, leading to a 39.9% increase in total minerals fiscal revenue mobilised by the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), a 27.5% increase in royalties, and an 18.61% increase in the total value of mineral exports. Overall foreign direct investment in the sub-sector increasing by 6.6% in 2017.

The initiatives implemented to improve forest cover continued to generate mixed outcomes. The degraded areas within forest reserves reduced by only 2% between 2013 and 2017, while forest reserve areas with acceptable levels of integrity remained below 20%. Illegal activities in forest reserves and protected areas continued to increase, with the number of illegalities estimated to have increased by 100% in 2017 compared with a 6% increase in 2016. The implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2016-2040, aimed at restoring some of the lost forest cover, is still constrained by inadequate resources. Out of the planned 20,000 hectares of plantation cover, only 45.5% was planted in 2017, although it represents improvement over the 25% recorded in 2016. As part of the efforts to improve land administration and management, the Land Administration Project (LAP-II) continued to be

implemented. The ‘one-stop-shop’ land service delivery units remained operational in five major centres and continued to impact positively on the backlog of land title applications.

Analysis of the air quality along selected residential, commercial and industrial areas in the Accra continued to show high levels of pollution, while samples from manufacturing industries in Accra and Tema continued to show effluent concentration levels higher than the EPA recommended levels. Efforts continued to be made to mainstream climate change interventions into the planning processes at national, regional and district levels. In 2017, six more MDAs integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy in their respective sector strategies, and the number of industries using REDD+ concepts based on research methods to assess carbon stocks improved. These notwithstanding, Ghana recorded a deterioration in the Global Green Economy index.

A number of rural communities experienced external shocks with negative consequences for lives and economic activities, especially in agriculture. The main shocks monitored in 2017 were bushfires, occurrence of drought, conflict and floods. The bulk of the flooding occurred in the Ashanti, Central, Northern and Western regions while bushfires occurred predominantly in the Central and Brong Ahafo regions. In order to enhance the capacity for disaster prevention and management, especially at the district level, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) received financial support from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to operationalize its disaster risks prevention and management plans, including developing the relevant early-warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments systems.

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 below average, as 36.4% of the 11 indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 63.6% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a poor situation than in 2015 when about 45.5% of the indicators monitored achieved their target or reflected significant/steady progress. Progress in the respective areas is as follows:

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field increased from 26,981,640 barrels in 2016 to 32,749,975 barrels in 2017, however it fell short of the 2015 peak production of 37,411,661 barrels. The 2016 decline was attributed to technical challenges from the failure of the turret bearing of the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah. The TEN field, which started production in August 2016 and contributed only 5.32 million barrels in 2016, produced 20.452 million barrels in 2017 with the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) moratorium constraint removed. Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) which attained its first oil in May 2017, produced 5.457 million barrels in 2017. While the target for Jubilee Oil was achieved, TEN oil and TEN Gas did not achieve their targets. Thus, total oil production in 2017 from the three fields was 58.64 million barrels.

To enhance the operations of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), it was allocated US\$182.04 million of petroleum revenue for its activities. About 94 % of this amount was spent in 2017 compared to 64% in 2013. During the 2017 fiscal year, 45.4% (US\$169.458mn) equivalent to GH¢733,208,089 was allocated to ABFA while 54.6% went to the Heritage (16.38%) and Stabilisation Funds (38.2%), unlike in 2016 when 70% of GoG net receipts were allocated to ABFA and 30% to the Stabilisation and Heritage funds.

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 and audited 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, 1,432 Ghanaians were employed, representing 76% of the total workforce. The number reduced from a high of over 11,000 in 2016. This consisted of 386 in management positions, 1,025 in technical positions; and 21 in other positions. In addition, 890 contracts were awarded to indigenous companies out of 1,212 contracts representing 73.4%. This was much higher than the 368 contracts awarded in 2016, representing growth in local content.

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. GSGDA II policies in this thematic area were 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 above average. About 51.3% of the 39 indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 46.2% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. 2.6% of the indicators could not be assessed due to lack of data. This represents an improvement from 2016 when 48.7% of the total number of indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 51.3% of them 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 of roads in 2017 was estimated at 78,401.2 kms, which was not different from the 2016 total road network size. However, it was 9.4 % above the target of 71,003 kms set for 2017. The national condition report indicated that there was no change in the road condition mix; 41% were in good condition, 33% fair and 26% poor. Overall, the country did not achieve any improvement in road conditions. This can be attributed to the problem of maintenance.

Although in 2015 and 2016 the proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated had improved to around 57%, this declined to 40% in 2017. Funding for rehabilitation and maintenance was inadequate. In 2017, total planned budget for the road sector from all sources (except the Road Fund) was GH¢5.975 billion. However, the total approved by appropriation was GH¢871.222 million, which constituted only 15% of the budget amount.

Passenger traffic by rail saw a decline over the period, from a high of 21,290,000 passengers/km in 2014 to a low of 5,100,000 passengers/km in 2017, representing a 76% decline. The performance recorded in 2017 was due to rehabilitation and repair works on the Accra to Nsawam and Accra to Tema rail lines. Goods traffic by rail decreased from 40,441,000 tonnes/km in 2016 to 39,710,000 tonnes/km in 2017, representing a 1.8% decrease.

The turnaround time for vessels improved during the period for Tema, where, in 2017, there was an improvement of 2.29% resulting from major expansion works, including construction of a bulk cargo handling jetty and automation of the port. However, over the same period, the turnaround time worsened for Takoradi due to increasing pressure on the only berth that serves the deep-sea vessels.

Domestic aircraft movements declined from 18,497 in 2013 to 12,102 in 2016. However, in 2017, there was a 3.2% increase to 12,491, slightly below the target of 12,499. The decline in domestic aircraft movements has been associated with declines in the number of airline operators from five in 2013 to three in 2016, and then further reduced to one, after the Starbow accident which occurred in November 2017. International aircraft movements on the other hand, increased by 10.2% from 24,247 in 2016 to 26,726 in 2017, well above the target of 24,969. The increase in international aircraft movements was the result of more flights been operated by Kenya Airways and Med View Airlines and the resumption of flights by Afriqiyah after its temporal suspension.

Though there was a little decline in road crashes from 9,200 in 2013 to 9,152 in 2014, there has been an increasing trend since 2014, reaching a provisional figure of 12,843 in 2017, which was about 33.8% above the target with a dip to 8,651 in 2016. There were three accidents in maritime transport down from six in 2016. There was only one air traffic accident in 2017.

Science and Technology

The share of research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained the same at 0.05%. Similarly, the rate of adoption of improved locally packaged technologies by MSME remained at 35%. The number of research findings adopted by industry has been increasing over the period and significantly improved from 70 in 2016 to 115 in 2017 exceeding the target of 77.

Developing Information and Communications Technology

The ICT industry continued to contribute to the overall growth and development of the economy with a growth rate of 10.7% in 2017. Although the rate has been declining from a high of 38.5% in 2014, the shares of the sub-sector in the services sector and in the economy as a whole has expanded over the period in both nominal and real terms. The broadband capacity available for ICT development continued to increase over the period, rising from 179.67 gigabits per second in 2013 to 1,065.97 gigabits per second in 2017. However, the utilisation of this broadband capacity for development remained low over the period.

The penetration rate of mobile telephones declined from 136.34% in 2016 to 127.6% in 2017, while the rate of fixed lines increased marginally from 0.9% to 1.0%, achieving the target. The number of subscribers of internet services increased from 70.6% to 82.04%, significantly above the target of 72%. Dropped calls as a proportion of all calls increased from a rate of 0.05% in 2014 to 2.2% in 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. The proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 72% in the base year (2013) to an average of 83.62% in 2017. The relative importance of hydroelectric power in installed power supply decreased from a high of 64.98% in 2014 to as low as 35.9% in 2017, being replaced by thermal power which increased from 34.99% in 2014 to 63.6% in 2017. Power supply from solar sources, remained small at 0.5% in 2017.

For the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) and the Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo), targets were not achieved during the 2014-2017 period for the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) due to outages caused by planned maintenance, unplanned faults, but more significantly due to load shedding. The outages were worse in rural areas than in urban and metropolitan areas. For both ECG and NEDCo, although the SAIDI and SAIFI targets were not achieved, performance in 2017 improved. In order to increase its system reliability, a number of network expansion and upgrading projects were carried out in 2017, among them a 67.35 three phase circuit kilometer length (cctkm) of 33 kv and 207.39 cctkm of 11 kv and sub-transmission lines. NEDCo extended 34.5 kv lines by 332.14 km and 11.5 kv lines by 85.8 km in 2017. GRIDCO constructed 78.43 km of HV transmission lines.

Distribution losses declined marginally: for ECG, from 24.13% in 2014 to 24.05% in 2017; for NEDCo, from 22.0% in 2014 to 21.7% in 2017. However, the performance of ECG and NEDCo fell below the PURC benchmark of 21% during the period 2014-2017.

Human Settlements Development

To strengthen the policy and legal environment for human settlements development, urban and rural development, policies and action plans were formulated. The first draft of the Rural Development Policy and Action Plan was completed, and regional stakeholder consultations held. However, the target of commencing implementation of the policy and Action Plan in 2017 was not achieved. The Urban Development Policy is being implemented and gap analysis completed. The Land Use and Spatial Planning Board was inaugurated in 2017 as part of measures to fully establish the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA). In addition, the Land Use Planning and Management Information System (LUPMIS) was upgraded with new functionalities. As of 2017, 61% (132 out of 254) of the MMDAs had spatial planners.

Housing Development

Though current data are not available, the 2000 and 2010 intercensal housing growth rate of 4.4% can be used to estimate the housing stock in 2017 at 4,586,217. The housing deficit is in excess of 1.8 million units, with the problem more pronounced in the middle to low income groups. The National Housing Policy which was launched in 2014 proposed amongst other

things, the establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority. As of 2017, neither had been established.

The proportion of the population living in slum areas, especially in the five largest cities, continued to increase. The total number of people living in slums, especially in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi, was estimated at 500,000 and 6,418,580 in 2001 and 2014 respectively. Assuming an annual growth rate of 7%, the number of slum dwellers in these cities was 7.86 million in 2017.

Water and Sanitation

Urban and rural dwellers recorded increases in access to safe water between 2013-2015, rising from 58.9% and 63.66% respectively in 2013 to 77.1% and 65.04% respectively in 2015. This trend was however reversed in 2016. In 2017, the decline continued for urban dwellers while there was a slight improvement for rural areas. Distribution losses declined from 52.8% in 2015 to 51.1% in 2016, but rose in 2017 by 1.56%. The number of districts benefiting from safe water services has not changed from the 2016 level of 210. 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 2017 was estimated at 412 compared to 712 in 2016 and a target of 420. The decline has been attributed to declines in investment in the sector.

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in 2017 remained the same as in 2014 at 15%, falling well short of the target of 30% set for the year. The number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status continued to increase, from 406 in 2014 to 1,715 in 2017, a gain of 322%.

7.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

The medium-term goal of this thematic area under GSGDA II is to implement policies and programmes aimed at improving the quality of human capital needed for transforming and sustaining the social and economic development of Ghana in the end. The overall performance can be considered as above average, as 53.6% of the 69 indicators monitored either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, while 5.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, and 40.6% made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. Progress in the respective focus areas are as follows:

Education

Progress towards enhancing access to basic education showed mixed results of enrolment indicators. Whereas the absolute number of children enrolled increased across the sub-levels of basic education, the corresponding enrolment rates as measured by the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) declined at the KG and JHS levels and stagnated at the primary level. The Ministry of Education attributes the observed performance in enrolment rates to growth in admission levels not keeping pace with population growth. The persistent gaps between GER and NER suggest delayed enrolment. The implication is that children who delay enrolment at school are more likely to drop out of school with limited qualifications, thereby reducing their chances of obtaining decent employment.

A key objective of government is to ensure that boys and girls have equal opportunities to enroll in school. Gender parity in access to basic education has been attained across all the sub-levels of basic education. However, the deprived districts continued to remain behind the rest of the country in the proportion of pupils who complete school at both primary and JHS sub-levels.

Mixed results were recorded for interventions aimed at improving quality of education at the basic level. Although the number of professionally trained teachers in the classroom continued to increase at all levels of basic education, the pupil per trained teacher ratios (PPTRs) worsened at the KG sub-level and stagnated at the primary sub-level in the 2016/17 academic year. Moreover, assessment of learning outcomes using the results of the National Education Assessment (NEA) and the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) raise concern about pupil achievement at the primary and JHS levels respectively. In the 2016 NEA, only 22% of P4 pupils and 25% of P6 pupils achieved proficiency in Mathematics, while 37% of P4 pupils and 38% of P6 pupils obtained proficiency in English. The proportion of pupils who obtained average scores in all the core subjects in the BECE also declined significantly.

Significant progress was made during the year in enhancing access to second cycle of education, with the number of students enrolled in senior high school (SHS) increasing by 3.4% from 851, 312 in 2015/16 academic year to 880,770 in the 2016/17 academic year. There were marginal increases in both GER and NER. The share of female enrolment was nearly equal to that of males at 48.7% and the GPI improved in 2016/17 to 0.96, implying that parity was nearly achieved at this level of education. In the West Africa Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), the proportion of students who achieved the required grades A1 to C6 in six subjects for entry into tertiary institutions increased compared to the previous year.

The total number of tertiary institutions as of the 2016/17 academic year was 144, of which 72 were public, comprising 9 Universities, 10 Polytechnics/Technical Universities, 45 Colleges of Education, 8 public specialised/professional colleges. Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, total enrolment, both public and private, increased by 10.3% from 402,472 to 443,978, of which 83.7% was in public institutions and 16.3% private. The proportion of female students at all the levels of tertiary education, including Colleges of Education, continued to grow during the year, implying that interventions to enhance gender parity in access to tertiary education are gradually yielding positive outcomes. The proportion of student enrollment in science/technical disciplines in public universities dropped from 43% to 41%, while it increased from 41% to 47% in polytechnics/technical universities. These figures are far behind the Government's medium-term policy objective of promoting 60% enrolment in Science and Technical programmes and 40% in Humanities/Arts programmes.

To ensure inclusive education for all children, with an emphasis on children with disabilities, the total number of special schools increased from 38 to 41 and the first special school at SHS level was established to cater exclusively for hearing impaired children. Despite the increase in the number of special schools, total enrolment increased only marginally, from 6,874 to 6,899.

Health and Nutrition

The implementation of health sector interventions in 2017 produced mixed outcomes. The number of functional Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones constructed to improve access to health care at the community level increased by 28% from

4,034 in 2016 to 5,100 in 2017, however OPD attendance per capita declined by about 8% from 1.06 per capita to 0.98 per capita over the same period.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established to provide universal insurance coverage to all Ghanaians by removing basic financial barriers to accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. In 2017, the proportion of the population with active NHIS membership dropped to 36.5% from 38.4% in 2016. The proportion of NHIS members registered as indigents rose from 5.3% in 2016 to 6.5% in 2017, while those in exempt category declined from 67% to 64.6% in 2017.

On child health, the national coverage of immunisation (Penta 3) has been above 90% in the past three years and improved to 97.8% in 2017 from 94.9% in 2016. Ghana has also managed to substantially reduce childhood mortality and the proportion of children suffering from malnutrition over the past decade.

The proportion of births delivered with the assistance of a professional health worker has been improving and increased from 56.4% in 2016 to 57.1% in 2017. In addition, pregnancy-related deaths have declined from 451 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 343 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017. The management of malaria and TB improved, with the malaria case fatality rate in health facilities declining from 0.32 per 100 admissions in 2016 to 0.20 per 100 admissions in 2017, while the TB success rate improved marginally from 86% to 87.2% over the same period.

The estimated median antenatal HIV prevalence rate dropped to 2.1% from 2.4% in 2016. The proportion of people living with HIV on antiretroviral (ARV) therapy declined from 50% to 41.8%. The prevalence rate among young people (15-24), an indicator of new infections, also declined significantly to less than 1%. The proportion of HIV infected pregnant women who received ARVs for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) improved considerably from 50% in 2016 to 65% in 2017.

Efficient delivery of quality health care depends on the availability of essential health service personnel. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of doctors increased from 3,456 to 3,669 and the doctor-to-population ratio improved from one doctor per 10,170 individuals to one doctor per 8,098 individuals, achieving the year's target of one doctor to 9,750 persons. Similarly, the number of nurses increased from 34,380 to 37,190, while the nurse-to-population ratio improved to 799 individuals per nurse from 834 individuals per nurse in 2016. However, wide regional disparities in the distribution of these critical health professionals continue to exist. The doctor-to-population ranges from a low of one doctor per 3,404 persons in Greater Accra to as high as one doctor per 27,652 persons in Upper East, whereas the nurse-to-population ratio is best in the Upper West and worst in the Western region. Although the ratio of midwives to women in fertility age population improved, there are concerns about the inequitable distribution of midwives.

Human Capital Development, Productivity and Employment

In 2017, the government continued to implement policy interventions aimed at addressing the development challenges of unemployment, underemployment and lack of decent jobs.

The national unemployment rate is estimated at 11.9%, with the rate higher among females (12.5%) than among males (11.1%) and higher in urban areas (13.4%) than in rural areas

(10.2%). In the regions, the unemployment rate ranges from a high of 18.4% in the Upper East to a low of 8.4% in Brong Ahafo region. Behind these unemployment rates is substantial underemployment, particularly among the youth. The majority (73.7%) of the employed population is engaged in vulnerable employment, which is of low quality with low pay and poor working conditions. Although comprehensive data on the number of new jobs created continue to be unavailable, administrative records of public agencies and formal private sector organisation showed that 1,128,678 jobs were created. Despite measures carried out to ensure industrial harmony, the number of industrial labour disputes recorded an increase of about 8%, of which 55% remained unsettled.

Sports Development

The government continued to implement interventions to promote sports for national development. In order to improve sports infrastructure, the sports hall and gym were rehabilitated. In addition, design work on two (2) community parks for sports was completed. Seventy local competitive sports events were organised in 2017, and the country participated in 68 international competitive sports events. The international events included the 2017 African Cup of Nations in Gabon, the African U–17 Youth Championship held in Gabon, the U–17 FIFA World Cup tournament held in India, the 2017 WAFU Cup of Nations hosted by Ghana, the Africa Cup of Nations Hockey Tournament in Egypt, and the Africa Arm Wrestling Championship in Nigeria. In total, 85 medals were won in the 68 international competitive events. Although the contribution of sports to the GDP of Ghana was unavailable, proceeds from three international football matches yielded a net gain of GH¢195,161.52 compared to GH¢ 443,301 from six matches in 2016.

Youth Development

The National Youth Policy document defines the youth as “persons within the age bracket of 15 to 35 years”. The youth constitutes 34.1% of Ghana’s total population. Unemployment and underemployment among this age group are major obstacles to their full participation in national development. The 2015 Ghana Labour Survey estimates the national youth unemployment rate at 16.9%, with the rate higher for females (17.4%) compared to males (16.4%). However, these rates do not take into account the large number of young people who are underemployed.

Between 2016 and 2017, YEA was able to increase its total recruitment from 106,029 to 107,115 under the various employment modules across the country. This did not include the 45,000 youth engaged under the Youth in Sanitation Module implemented by District Assemblies.

Social Development and Social Protection

Social policy and Social protection measures implemented in 2017 were aimed at addressing chronic poverty, vulnerability and exclusion. Although the number of extremely poor households that benefited from the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme was unchanged in 2017 at 213,044. In addition, 93,778 qualified beneficiaries were identified and verified to be added to the programme in 2018. The proportion of the aged (70 and over) with active NHIS membership grew from 4.4% to 4.7%.

As part of the effort to produce a single register for targeting social protection beneficiaries, the Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) was used during the year to complete the registration of poor and vulnerable households in the Upper West region on the Ghana National Household Registry (Single Register) database.

Despite the Children Act, 1998 (Act 360), a number of children are not adequately protected from child labour and child abuse. GLSS 6 findings on child labour indicated that over 21.8% of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour and 14.2% in hazardous work. The phenomenon is more common among male children than female children and greater in the rural areas than in urban areas. According to the Domestic Violence and Victim's Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service, there were 4,748 child-related offences in 2017, with the majority of cases related to non-maintenance (73.5%), followed by defilement (16.6%) and then abduction (6.1%). As a policy response, operational plans for the Justice for Children Policy and the Child and Family Welfare Policy were realigned for implementation. In addition, a national and regional consultative meeting was held to solicit inputs from stakeholders to review existing child-related laws and policies.

In order to ensure that all relevant issues relating to persons with disability are adequately addressed, the process of reviewing the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) and the accompanying Legislative Instrument (LI) to operationalise the Act continued. The total allocation from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to support PWDs increased by 18.6% from GH¢27,075,478.68 in 2016 to GH¢32,112,518.64 in 2017.

To address the weak coordination of national social protection activities, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection completed the validation of the implementation plan for the Social Protection Policy following its launching last year. In addition, a draft Monitoring and Evaluation framework with indicators was developed to assess policy implementation and outcomes. Members of Parliament were sensitised on the policy and its implementation.

Population Management and Migration for Development

Effective management of Ghana's population is critical for ensuring and sustaining economic growth and overall national development. The current estimated annual population growth rate of 2.5% is far behind the target of 1.5% by 2020 as recommended in the 1994 National Population Policy by the National Population Council. Although the rate of family planning uptake and the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method increased from 22% in 2014 (GDHS) to 25% in 2017 (GMHS), almost 3 in 10 married women have an unmet need for family planning with 17.0% having a need for spacing births and 13.0% having a need for limiting births (GSS, 2014). Thus, it remains necessary to strengthen efforts at re-positioning family planning at the centre of population management to further reduce the birth rate component of population growth.

A key objective of GSGDA II is to ensure that Ghana's development is anchored on the complete integration of population variables in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of all national and district development plans. Assessment of progress made in 2017 shows that population variables were fully integrated in 96.0% of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP), 2014-2017.

Rapid urbanisation due to rural-urban migration and natural increase in cities and towns is an issue of concern in Ghana's population management and migration. Whereas the proportion of

the population residing in urban areas was only 23.0% in the 1960s, it has since increased considerably to almost 51% in 2010. The Urban Policy Framework 2012 has projected that the proportion of the urban population may reach 65% by 2030. This indicates the need for interventions to manage the challenges of urbanisation, while enhancing its benefits for socio-economic development.

Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

Ghana was the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to attain the MDG 1 target of halving extreme poverty in 2006, ahead of the target date of 2015. Since then, the country has made significant progress in further reducing poverty. Between 2004/05 and 2012/13, the proportion of the population living in absolute poverty declined from 31.9% to 24.2%, while the incidence of extreme poverty declined to 8.4% from 16.6% over the same period. Although differences in the levels of poverty exist in Ghana, the recent achievements in poverty reduction extended to all regions and localities. However, analysis using the poverty gap ratio (a measure of how deep the poor on average fall below the poverty line) indicates deep poverty in the rural areas and in the three northern regions. The ratio is higher in the rural areas than in urban areas. At the regional level, the Upper West recorded the highest poverty gap ratio, followed by the Upper East and the Northern region.

Even though Ghana has benefited from strong economic growth and significant poverty reduction in recent decades, there is evidence that Ghanaians have not benefited equally. Analysis of income distribution using the Gini Index shows widening income inequality since the 1990s. Income inequality is relatively higher in rural areas than in urban areas and in the three northern regions compared to the rest of the regions.

8.0 TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The programme and policies for this thematic area were aimed at achieving results in the following policy focus areas: deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reform; strengthening local governance and decentralisation; reducing inequality through the creation of special development areas; enhancing public policy development and management; promoting public sector reform; enhancing development communications; promoting gender equity and women's empowerment; fighting corruption and economic crimes; enhancing the 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 35.3% of the 51 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 7.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 56.9% 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

Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions through Committee and Plenary sittings. Standing Committee meetings of Parliament were 16% fewer in 2017 than in 2016. Consequently, reports considered were 31% less at Committee level in 2017 than in 2016. Overall, a total of 90 plenary sittings and 236 committee sittings

were held. The number of Bills passed into law in turn decreased from 34 in 2016 to 11 in 2017, a 67.6% decline. Additionally, two international agreements were ratified representing a 50% decline from 2016. Parliament admitted 69 Parliamentary Questions and 128 statements on key policy issues of governance, project management and the economy in 2017. In the exercise of its oversight function over the Executive, Parliament passed the 2017 Budget Appropriations Bill for Government Business, and undertook 96 monitoring visits to ascertain, at first hand, progress of work on key programmes and projects it approved in the 2017 National Budget.

In order to ensure Parliament performs its oversight functions effectively, budgetary resources allocated to Parliament continued to improve. In 2017, a total of GH¢308,565,440 was allocated to Parliament for its work. However, the outturn shows that GH¢222,171,753 was released, representing 72% of budgetary allocation.

Efforts to further strengthen independent governance institutions (IGIs) through budgetary allocations and capacity development for effective performance of their functions did not receive the desired boost in 2017. Overall, all the IGIs received allocations far lower than their approved budgets.

In 2017, the Electoral Commission (EC) could not sponsor the draft bill for an Election Fund to the new Parliament. However, the EC organised one Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meeting to discuss some reforms that had been proposed to the Commission.

At the national and sub-national levels, the government continued to create dialogue platforms for CSOs and the private sector to discuss and influence public policy and government work. In 2017, CSOs were involved in the preparation of the Annual Progress Report, as well as the preparation of the baseline report for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063.

Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

The total revenue available to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects was 3.20% of total government receipts for the year, compared to the 4.29% in 2016. The transfer of resources from the national level to the sub-national level was relatively low, as total central government transfers – including the DACF, District Development Fund (DDF) and GoG transfers – as a proportion of annual total national revenue, excluding grants, constituted 2.09% in 2017 compared with 3.23% in 2016.

The human resource capacity of MMDAs continued to be enhanced with transfers of personnel from decentralised agencies. Even so, the total number of employees of MMDAs was estimated at 39,382 in 2017 compared to 39,519 in 2016. In relative terms, this represents a further decline in the total number of personnel on government payroll (5.76%) compared to 5.95% in 2016.

Reducing Inequality through Creation of Special Development Areas

In order to address geographical disparities in development, as well as to 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. This was done alongside existing interventions such

as the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA), Central Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM) and Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA).

The government continued restructuring SADA activities to improve its performance. In 2017, the Law establishing the three Development Authorities – Northern Development Authority (NDA), Middle-Belt Development Authority (MDA) and Coastal Development Authority (CDA) – was passed by Parliament. Furthermore, the Zongo Development Fund which is to address the specific needs of underprivileged communities was established in 2017. MiDA successfully held the second bidders’ conference together with MDAs, with all the shortlisted bidders participating. The final request for proposals (RfP) was issued at the end of November 2017 to the shortlisted bidders.

Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

The process towards producing a long-term national development plan which began in 2014, continued in 2017, with the first draft being completed and submitted to the new government for review. NDPC, in consultation with stakeholders, prepared a draft Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for all) based on the President’s Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP, 2014-2020). The Commission continued its work on a comprehensive forecasting and macroeconomic model of the Ghanaian economy to assist in development planning, as well as critical decision-making. NDPC also integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the African Union’s Agenda 2063 into the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework.

Promoting Public Sector Reform

The process for setting up a comprehensive Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) of all public service employees continued in 2017. 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 to review the appropriateness of their respective staffing levels and update their human resource data. 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.

Enhancing Development Communications

To enhance development communications, the government in 2017 implemented strategies that aimed at improving transparency, access to public information, and mutual accountability; promoting social accountability in the public policy cycle; and improving the communication of national development issues to citizens. The government continued the policy of openness by organising five “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 100 % from 13 in 2016 to none in 2017. In addition, there were 100 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 2017, 642 institutions had been integrated into the network, representing a 21% increase over the 2016 situation.

Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

An assessment of progress indicates that the overall participation of women in public life increased from 23.5% in 2016 to 24.6% in 2017. The proportion of female Ministers and Ministers of State increased from 23.3% in 2016 to 25% in 2017. However, the reverse is seen for female Deputy Ministers decreasing from 20.9% in 2016 to 16% in 2017. Conversely, the proportion of women in Parliament increased from 10.9% in 2016 to 13.4% in 2017. The proportion of female Chief Directors of MDAs increased to 15.3% in 2017, while the proportion of female elected members of District Assemblies remained at 5% in 2017, same as it was in 2016. The total number of female Judges in the superior courts was 34 in 2017, of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 25% of the 12 Supreme Court Judges) and 31 were High Court Judges (representing 31% of all High Court Judges).

The Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), continued to support women's economic activities. The number of women supported decreased from 25,758 in 2016 to 449 in 2017. In total, GH¢761,442 representing 55.6% of MASLOC loans was provided to support women's economic activities.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana continued to institute measures to combat corruption and economic crimes. The 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Report released by Transparency International Index indicated that Ghana scored 40 points out of 100 (on the scale of 0-highly corrupt to 100-very clean). Ghana's performance dropped by three points from its 2016 score of 43.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), continued to make progress in the fight against corruption. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased consecutively from 57 in 2015 to 59 in 2016 and to 61 in 2017. Cases investigated increased from 27 to 31 in 2016 but dropped to 15 in 2017. EOCO investigated a total of 282 cases in 2017. It also recovered an amount of GH¢40,988,493.00 from proceeds of crime.

Enhancing Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Efforts continued in 2017 to improve the capacity of the Judiciary to effectively dispense justice and ensure the rule of law. In 2017, the General Legal Council under the Attorney-General's Department called to the Bar a total of 225 lawyers representing a 21% decline from 309 in 2016. The number of lawyers called to the Bar fell short of the target of 600 lawyers set for 2017 in GSGDA II.

The Judicial Service made significant progress in organising and managing administration and court records. The proportion of courts computerised increased from 92% in 2014 to 96% in 2017. However, the target for the year under review was not achieved. 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 and 2017. In total, the Judicial Services disposed of 91,013 cases out of a total of 176,816 cases. The number of court cases recorded and settled through the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) system fell by 58.6% and 57.8% respectively in 2016 but rose by 60% and 61% respectively in 2017.

Ensuring Public Safety and Security

The Ghana Police Service (GPS) continued to discharge its duty of providing and maintaining internal peace, law, order and safety. The total number of police personnel marginally declined by 0.64% from 33,213 in 2016 to 33,002 in 2017. The police-citizen ratio therefore declined by 5.28% from 1:833 in 2016 to 1:877 in 2017. The high personnel deficit in the GPS could be attributed to lack of clearance for structured recruitment that often leaves the training schools empty for months or even years.

The number of fire outbreaks across the country declined compared to the trend in 2014-2016. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) responded to 5,475 recorded cases of fire outbreaks in 2017. Recorded incidents of disaster across the country increased significantly from 473 in 2014 to 1,339 in 2017. The disasters resulted in 301 persons injured, 113 deaths and 286,956 persons displaced. Overall, 2,101 communities and 1,912 schools were affected, while 14,670 houses and 71,983.10 acres of farmlands were destroyed.

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continued to intensify enforcement of immigration laws. The number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit increased by 160% from 120 in 2016 to 312 in 2017. Out of the total 312 arrests, 77 foreign nationals were made to pay the required penalties, whereas 235 were repatriated. In addition, the Ghana Immigration Service verified 395 referral cases such as passports, visas, resident permits, suspected imposters, birth certificates, verification of dual citizenship cards, verification of residence cards, counterfeit stamp impressions, and verification of marriage certificates in 2017.

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. The rate of recruitment into the GAF in 2017 was 12.1% as compared to 7.21% in 2016, an increase, which also exceeded the 2017 target of 10%. The total attrition for all ranks in 2016 was 769, giving an attrition rate of 4.64% of total strength. The figure was made up of normal releases, death and AWOL/desertion. However, in 2017, the attrition rate dropped significantly to 0.57%. The net recruitment rate of 11.5 % in 2017, was an improvement over the 2016 figure.

Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The number of reported cases of domestic violence decreased by 48.7 % from 12,377 in 2016 to 8,324 in 2017. The incidence of domestic violence continued to be lower among men than women. The most reported cases over the GSGDA II period were child non-maintenance, defilement, threats of death, offensive conduct and rape. The number of reported cases of child trafficking increased from 4 in 2016 to 192 in 2017. Reported child abuse cases slightly increased from 9 in 2016 to 10 in 2017. Reported cases of human trafficking continued to increase from 39 in 2015 to 121 in 2016 to 517 in 2017. The majority of human trafficking cases were labour and sex-related.

Promoting National Culture for Development

The traditional institutional mechanisms to provide an alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes continued to be developed. In 2017, the number of chieftaincy disputes

recorded across the country increased from 356 in 2016 to 383. Out of the 383 disputes recorded, 28 were resolved, while 355 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.

In order to promote culture and creative arts as well as harness culture for national development, 109 cultural development programmes, 191 promotion of arts and culture programmes and 29 research and preservation of culture meetings were organised nationwide in 2017.

Enhancing International Relations for Development

The number of Ghana's missions abroad in 2017 increased to 61 comprising 54 missions and 7 consulates compared to 51 missions and 7 consulates in 2016. The 54 missions consisted of 51 High Commissions and Embassies and 3 Permanent Missions (to the United Nations in Geneva and New York and the African Union in Addis Ababa). Twenty-three missions were in Africa, 14 in Europe, 13 in the Middle East and Asia and 5 in the Americas and the Caribbean. In 2017, Ghana ratified seven international protocols and conventions and incorporated them in domestic legislation. Ghana participated in a number of high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. These included eight presidential summits; 248 conferences/fora; 50 trade exhibitions and fairs and five trade and investment negotiations.

Promoting Evidence-based Decision Making

In response to the growing demand for statistical data and information, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) produced and published a number of statistical reports in 2017. 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; IBES Phase Two Report; Standard Operating Procedures for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System of Ghana; Maternal Health Survey –Key Indicators; and Tourism Market Trends (2005-2014).

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II through the Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The 2016 APR was published in December 2017, just as the 2015 APR was published in December 2016. This is due to the untimely submission of MDA and MMDA 2017 annual progress reports.

9.0 LINKING THE 2016 BUDGET TO GSGDA II

Total resource requirement under GSGDA II for the implementation of activities in 2017 was estimated at GH¢16,514.81 million. A total of GH¢22,349.18 million was approved for the implementation of activities related to GSGDA II in the 2017 annual national Budget. These activities included a number of new initiatives and flagship projects introduced by the new government. The 2017 approved budget was 35.33% higher than the GSGDA II resource requirement for 2017. Actual expenditure for the implementation of GSGDA II activities by the thematic areas was in the amount of GH¢20,052.16 million, 10.28% lower than the approved budget for the year. A breakdown of actual expenditure by thematic area indicates

that a high share of total actual expenditure (about 33.68%) was spent on the infrastructure and human settlements thematic area.

The relative share of budgetary and actual resources allocated to each thematic area in 2017 compared to GSGDA II required resources indicate some minor misalignment. The misalignment was largely visible in the resource allocation to the oil and gas, infrastructure and human settlements, and accountable governance thematic areas. While GoG prioritised resources in support of human development, followed by infrastructure and human settlements, oil and gas development, and transparent and accountable governance, the DPs on the other hand prioritised resources largely in favour of infrastructure and human settlements, human development and agriculture modernisation.

Actual total expenditure earmarked for poverty reduction activities in 2017 (excluding tax expenditures and foreign-financed capital expenditures) amounted to GH¢11,338.48 million, representing 25.27% of the total government expenditures and 5.51% of GDP. Compared with the provisional outturn for 2016, total poverty reduction expenditures as a ratio of GDP increased marginally by 16 basis points in 2017. The education sector continued to receive the highest poverty reduction allocation while the energy 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 2017 APRs to NDPC for review and feedback in line with the requirements of the national planning guidelines issued by NDPC. A review report on the 2017 district APRs revealed that officers at the district level, to a large extent, now understand the reporting requirements of the quarterly and annual progress reports compared to previous years. As a result, non-compliance with evaluations and PM&E requirements dropped from 94.4% and 93.2% in 2016 to 65.3% and 69.0% in 2017, respectively.

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 2017. The subscriber base for the NHIS in 2017 fell by 372,408 members. The total number of school children benefiting from the MMT services declined further in 2017 by 35.18% from 3,744 to 2,427 as compared to the 51% fall in 2016. Reasons include the frequent breakdown of buses plying those routes and the fact that many schools now have buses, which pick up their students. The number of beneficiary households from the LEAP decreased from 212,545 households covering all 216 districts to 212,466 households in 2017.

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). Total revenue from all sources for MMDAs in 2017 was GH¢1,163,496,985, a 22% decline over 2016 (GH¢1,483,139,811.85). All the revenue sources declined, except for GOG grants, IGF and a marginal increase of 2% in donor

resources. Revenue from DACF transfers to MMDAs decreased to 25% over the amount transferred in 2016.

In 2017, the major sources of financing for MMDA activities were from the DACF (30%) followed by GOG transfer (28%), IGF (25%), donors (10%) and other sources including the DDF and the UDG (7%). The 20 best performing MMDAs were able to generate funds internally to the level of about 87% 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 2017 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 2017. It is the last assessment of the progress of implementation of GSGDA II, and the sixteenth in the series of APRs prepared since 2002.

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) is the fourth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared and implemented. The policy framework 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 four 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development, productivity and employment
2. A Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability • Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector • Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management
3. Expanding Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and human settlements development • Oil and gas development
4. Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent, responsive and accountable governance

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

- Performance of indicators against targets;
- 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 district level.

The 2017 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 2017. It also includes the dissemination of the 2016 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 present summary tables of indicator achievements against targets for each thematic area.

1.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE 2016 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Copies of the 2016 APR were distributed to all key stakeholders including the Presidency, Parliament, CSOs development partners (DPs), MDAs and MMDAs. The rationale for distributing the 2016 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 where 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 2016 APR;
- Obtaining feedback from stakeholders to strengthen the preparation of the 2017 APR; and
- Maintaining stakeholder ownership of development results.

Additionally, as part of the process of improving dissemination, the 2016 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 2016 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. NDPC was invited by the Committee to discuss the findings of the report with a view to assisting the Committee to highlight the key issues to be raised with the various ministries. Due to the election campaign, Committee hearings on the 2015 and 2016 APRs with the MDAs was deferred.

1.4 PREPARING THE 2017 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)

1.4.1 The Process

The process for preparing the 2017 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.

As part of the data collection process, 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 2017 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 for validation. 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. During the APR preparation process, weekly review meetings were held by the drafting team to address any emerging issues promptly.

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 2017 APR were similar to those in the 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 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.

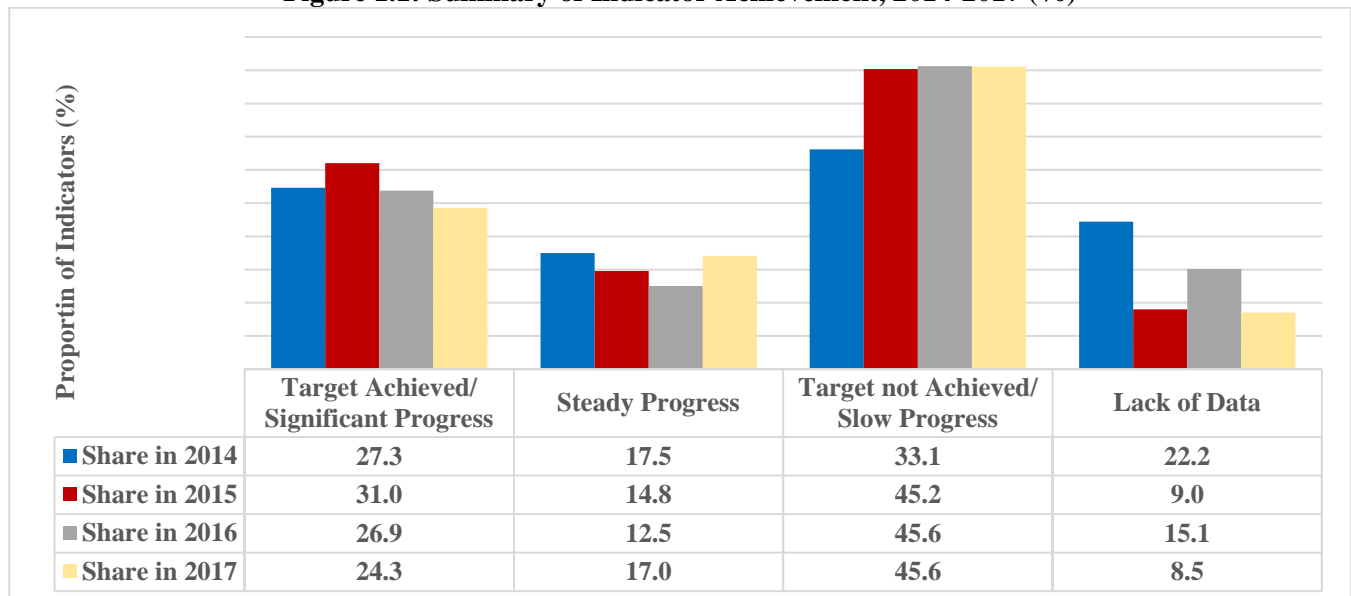
1.5 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS – STATUS OF CORE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN 2017

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.

Six typologies of indicator achievements are used. “Target achieved” is used when an indicator has a target and the target is achieved or exceeded, 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 that of 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, while “Lack of data” is used when an indicator does not have information on the current status.

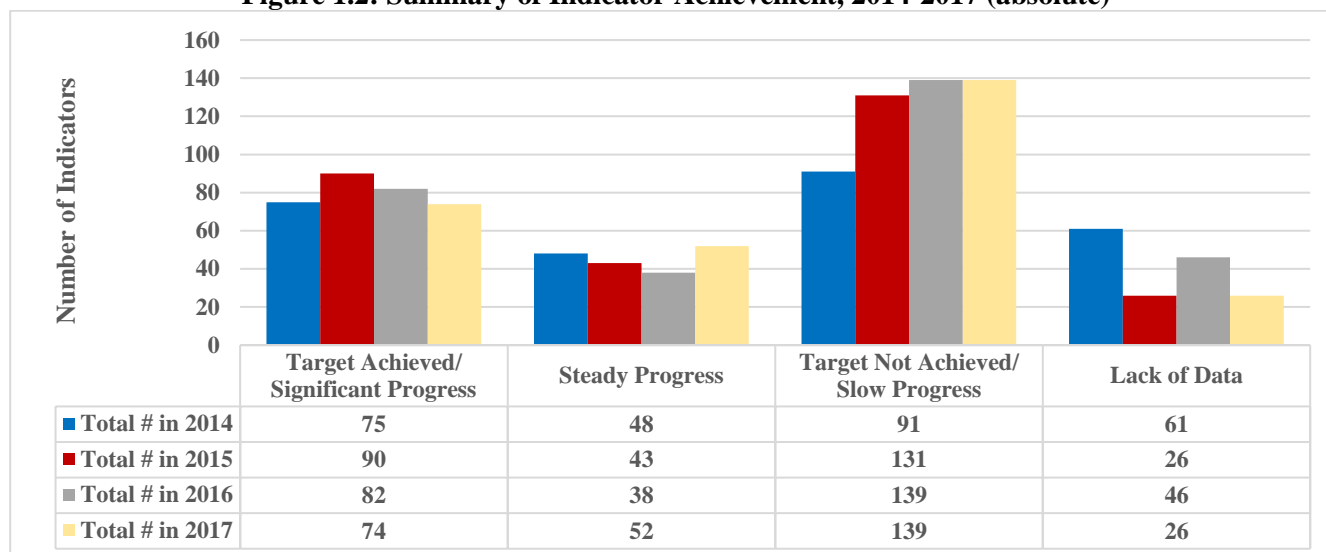
A total of 291 indicators were assessed in 2017, of which about 24.3% showed significant progress or achieved targets, compared to 26.9% in 2016, while 17.0% made steady progress compared to 12.5% in 2016. The number of indicators whose targets were not achieved or recorded slow progress remained the same as in 2016 at 45.6%, while those that lacked data decreased from 15.1% in 2016 to 8.5% in 2017 respectively (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2017 (%)



Source: Computed by NDPC based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2017)

Figure 1.2: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2014-2017 (absolute)



Source: Computed, by NDPC based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2017)

Overall progress made in 2017 based on assessment of the indicators could therefore be characterised as below average. Macroeconomic, infrastructure and human settlements, and human development thematic areas recorded significant improvements in 2017. 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 2017

Thematic Area	Target Achieved / Significant Progress	Steady Progress	Target Not Achieved / Slow Progress	Lack of Data	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2017	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2016	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2015	Total # Indicators Tracked - 2014	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)			
									2014	2015	2016	2017
Macroeconomic Stability	8	4	15	0	27	20	20	20	25	35	15.0	37.0
Private Sector Competitiveness	2	2	12	7	23	23	22	22	40.9	36.4	34.8	17.4
Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	19	12	30	110	71	84	79	69	24	35.1	46.4	43.7
Oil and Gas Development	4	0	7	0	11	11	11	11	54.5	45.5	63.6	36.4
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	11	9	18	1	39	39	40	40	37.5	57.5	48.7	51.3
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16	21	28	4	69	77	62	62	52.2	53.2	36.4	53.6
Transparent and Accountable Governance	14	4	29	4	51	51	56	51	68.6	51.8	35.3	35.3
TOTAL	74	52	139	26	291	305	290	275	43.4	45.0	38.8	43.3

Source: Computed, by NDPC, based on the Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6 (2017)

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The overall medium-term objective of macroeconomic policies under GSGDA II was to achieve sustainable macroeconomic stability, while placing the economy on a path of higher growth, in order to attain a per capita income of at least US\$2,400 by 2017. The attainment of the appropriate macroeconomic environment was envisaged to support economic activities necessary for reducing poverty through a pro-poor, export-led growth strategy based on modernising agriculture linked to industry, in an emerging oil and gas economy.

In 2017, the budget for the government themed “*Sowing the seeds for growth and jobs*”, was implemented for the attainment of macroeconomic objectives among other things. The 2017 Budget was anchored on GSGDA II; the Economic and Financial Policies for the Medium Term, 2014-2017 (also known as the Home-Grown Policies) in line with the IMF Extended Credit Facility. It was also aligned to the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

The Budget was intended to set the pace for job creation and accelerated growth through empowering the private sector. More specifically the broad macroeconomic objectives for the year were to:

- restore and sustain macroeconomic stability;
- shift the focus of economic management from taxation to production by removing nuisance tax;
- manage the economy competently; and
- make the machinery of government work to deliver the benefits of progress for all Ghanaians.

These were consistent with macroeconomic policy objectives under GSGDA II, as follows:

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

2.2 ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE MEDIUM TERM

Based on the medium-term macroeconomic framework, the specific macroeconomic targets set for the 2017 Budget were as follows:

- Overall GDP growth rate of 6.3 percent;
- Non-oil GDP growth rate of 4.6 percent;
- End-year inflation rate of 11.2 percent;
- Average inflation rate of 12.4 percent;
- Overall fiscal deficit of 6.5 percent of GDP;
- Primary surplus of 0.4 percent of GDP; and
- Gross Foreign Assets to cover at least 3 months of imports of goods and services.

Developments in both the domestic and global economic environment necessitated a revision of some key macroeconomic indicator targets. The following were the 2017 mid-year budget review targets:

- Overall GDP growth rate maintained at 6.3 percent with nominal GDP revised slightly to GH¢202.01 billion from the original projection of GH¢203.41 billion;
- Non-oil GDP growth rate maintained at 4.6 percent;
- End-year inflation rate maintained at 11.2 percent;
- Overall fiscal deficit revised downwards from 6.5 percent of GDP to 6.3 percent of GDP;
- Primary balance revised from a surplus of 0.4 percent of GDP to a surplus of 0.2 percent of GDP; and
- Gross foreign assets to cover at least 3 months of imports of goods and services, remains the same as originally programmed.

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth in 2017

Over the medium-term, GSGDA II projected per capita income 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.

An assessment of progress in 2017 shows an overall provisional real GDP growth rate of 8.5% compared to 3.7% in 2016. Although this growth rate was much higher than the year budgeted growth of 6.3%, it fell short of the GSGDA II targeted growth of 10.6%. In the same vein, per capita GDP also fell short of the GSGDA II projection, ending the year at US\$1,632 (GH¢7,110) as against the projected US\$2,400. The budget outturn was, however, higher than in the previous year which was US\$1,508. The higher than expected growth was as a result of stepped-up production in new oil fields (TEN and Sankofa), and the deferral of the FPSO Turret Remediation Project to 2018. However, non-oil growth declined from 5.0% in 2016 to 4.9% in 2017, largely due to the subdued private sector credit growth and a reduction in expenditure to match lower than expected revenue growth. This led to a significant cut in capital expenditure. The Industry sector recorded the highest growth rate of 16.7%, followed by Agriculture (8.4%) and Services (4.3%) sectors.

Though Ghana's overall GDP growth in 2017 missed the GSGDA II target, it is noteworthy that the year's growth was among the highest in the world and SSA which recorded an average growth of 3.6% and 2.6% respectively.

Table 2.1: Real GDP and Sectoral Growth, 2013-2017

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 GSGDA II target	2017 Budget target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	1,841	1,426	1,311	1,508	2400	1,595.5	1,632	Target achieved not
2. Nominal GDP (US\$' mil)	48,654	38,552	36,264	42,685	69,504.01	46,212.15	47,269	
3. Nominal GDP (GH¢' mil)	93,416	112,611	136,957	167,353	278,016.5	203,334.0	205,914	
4. Population (in million)	26.43	27.04	27.67	28.31	28.960	28.96	28.96	
5. Real GDP growth rate (%) (including oil)	7.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	10.6	6.3	8.5	Target achieved
6. Real Sectoral growth rate (%)								Target achieved not
- Broad Agriculture	5.7	4.6	2.8	3.0	6.6	3.5	8.4	
- Broad Industry	6.6	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	14.0	12.1	16.7	
- Broad Services	10	5.7	6.3	5.7	10.8	5.2	4.3	

Indicator	Indicator Status in 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 GSGDA II target	2017 Budget target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
7. Percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (%)								Steady progress
- Broad Agriculture	22.4	21.5	20.3	18.9	19	21.5	18.3	
- Broad Industry	27.8	26.6	25.1	24.2	30	25.9	25.5	
- Broad Services	49.8	50.1	54.6	56.9	51	52.6	56.2	

Source: MOF/GSS, 2017

NB: *=Revised

2.2.2 Sector Growth Projections

i. Agriculture

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

Assessment of progress in 2017 shows that the agriculture sector expanded from a growth rate of 3.0% in 2016 to 8.4% in 2017. This was much higher than the target set under GSGDA II and 2017 Budget Statement of 3.5%. It was also more than 5 percentage points higher than the 2016 outturn of 3.0%. The main driver of growth in the sector was cocoa (17.3%), followed by fishing (11.7%) and livestock (5.4%) sub-sectors (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2012-2017

	Economic Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
1.	AGRICULTURE	2.3	5.7	4.6	2.8	3.0	8.4
1.1	Crops	0.8	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.5	9.4
	<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	-9.5	2.6	4.3	-8.0	-7.0	17.3
1.2	Livestock	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.8	4.6	3.8	1.4	2.5	1.6
1.4	Fishing	9.1	5.7	-5.6	4.3	5.7	11.7
2.	INDUSTRY	11.0	6.6	0.8	-0.3	-1.4	16.7
2.1	Mining and Quarrying	16.4	11.6	3.2	-6.1	-10.7	46.7
	<i>o.w. Oil***</i>	21.6	18.0	4.5	0.9	-16.9	80.4
2.2	Manufacturing	2.0	-0.5	-0.8	2.2	2.7	3.7
2.3	Electricity	11.1	16.3	0.3	-10.2	11.7	6.3
2.4	Water and Sewerage	2.2	-1.6	-1.1	20.0	-3.2	6.8
2.5	Construction	16.4	8.6	0.0	2.2	2.9	4.6
3.	SERVICES	12.1	10.0	5.6	6.3	5.7	4.3
3.1	Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	11.3	14.5	1.6	9.7	3.1	2.8
3.2	Hotels and Restaurants	5.7	24.6	-1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1
3.3	Transport and Storage	9.2	-0.5	0.3	3.0	2.2	0.4
3.4	Information and communication	41.5	24.3	38.4	21.6	21.7	13.2
3.5	Financial and Insurance Activities	21.9	23.2	22.9	3.5	3.6	0.5
3.6	Real Estate, Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	18.3	-17.5	-1.5	7.7	3.8	5.2
3.7	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	8.4	-4.7	1.4	2.2	1.5
3.8	Education	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.3	9.9
3.9	Health and Social Work	10.9	7.8	-1.7	15.7	16.8	14.4
3.10	Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	4.2	36.5	-1.6	-6.4	-5.2	-3.8

	Economic Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
4.	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at basic prices	9.3	7.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	8.5

Source: GSS, 2018

ii. Industry

The Industry sector was projected to play a pivotal role for the attainment of the accelerated job creation and economic transformation envisaged under GSGDA II. The sector was projected to grow at 14% under GSGDA II and 12.1% in the 2017 Budget Statement. This was to be underpinned, largely, by improved agro-processing, including increasing the share of cocoa processed locally and oil palm processing; integrated aluminium industry; processing of other mineral resources; growth in infrastructure development; development and production of oil and gas from the Jubilee, TEN and Sankofa-Gye Nyame Fields; use of gas to generate electricity; and increased output from the mining industry, especially in salt production to meet industrial demand.

Assessment of progress in 2017 shows the Industry sector as the highest growing sector, increasing from -0.5% in 2016 to 16.7% in 2017. Of all the industry activities, the mining and quarrying sub-sectors recorded the highest growth of 46.7% of which the oil and gas grew by about 80%. The manufacturing sub-sector has experienced consistent growth over the last three years, growing from 2.7% in 2016 to 3.7% in 2017. Water and sewerage (6.8%) and construction (4.6%) also recorded impressive growths. The electricity sub-sector however declined from 11.7% in 2016 to 6.3% in 2017.

iii. Services

The growth of the Services sector that is envisaged under the GSGDA II to lead the growth of the economy depends largely upon growth in the Agriculture and Industry sectors. The main drivers in this sector were envisaged to be improvement in International Travel and Tourism, Information and Communication, Financial Intermediation, Business and Real Estate Developments, especially on account of the increasing demand by the growing middle class.

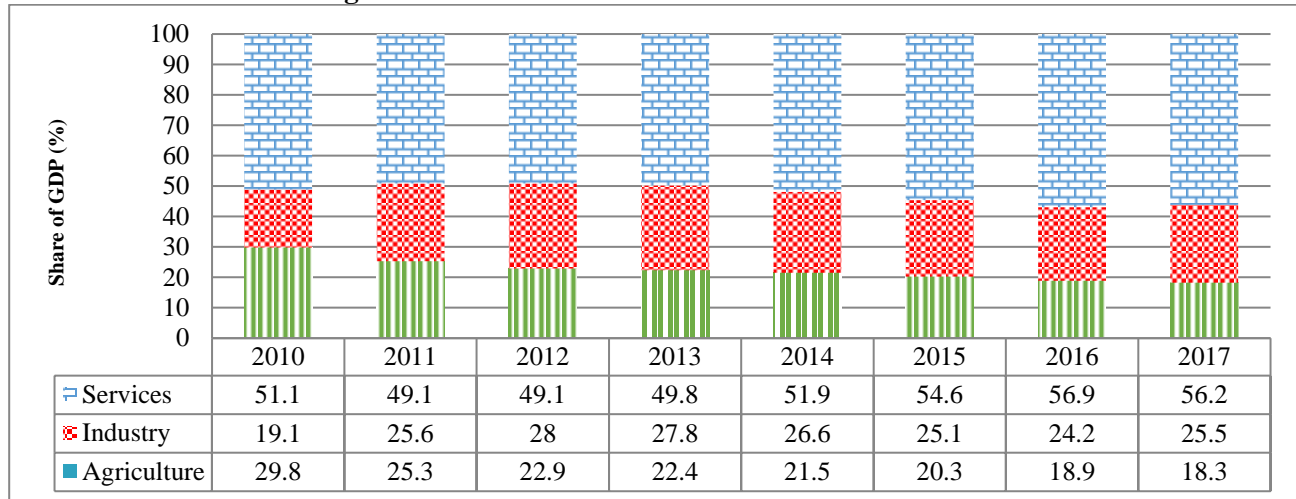
The sector was projected to grow at 10.8% in 2017 under GSGDA II and 5.2% in the 2017 Budget. The assessment of progress shows that sectoral growth decreased from 5.7% in 2016 to 4.3% in 2017. Two of the sub-sectors in this sector recorded double digit growth rates. These are the Information and Communication (13.2%) and Health and Social Work (14.4%). Two sub-sectors that largely explain the decline in this sector were financial and insurance activities (0.5%) and Community, Social and Personal services (-3.8%).

2.2.3 Structure of the Economy

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

The 2017 outturn suggests that the structure of the economy did not change that much over the four-year of the policy implementation period. Services remains the largest sector. Its share of GDP decreased from 56.9% in 2016 to 56.2% in 2017 against the GSGDA target of 51%. Industry, the highest growing sector, raised its share of GDP from 24.2% in 2016 to 25.5% in 2017 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Distribution of Real GDP: 2010-2017



Source: GSS, 2018

The share of Agriculture sector continued its decline from 22.4% in 2013 to 18.9% in 2016, and then further down to 18.3% in 2017. Although the pattern of change in the Services and Agriculture sectors is consistent with what was envisaged under GSGDA II, the anticipated high productivity in the Agriculture sector and the expanded Industry sector driven by the manufacturing sub-sectors, were not attained.

2.3 STATUS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

In order to achieve the overall goal of macroeconomic stability, policies and strategies to be pursued in 2017 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 2017 using selected macroeconomic indicators in the above focus areas.

2.3.1 Improved Monetary and Financial Policy Management

i. Overview of Performance on Key Indicators

The main objectives of this focus area 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) in 2017 was to support economic transformation, which required targeting low and stable inflation; supporting competitive exchange rate relative to the major trading currencies; and reducing investment cost through lower interest rates to stimulate investments.

2.3.1.1 Ensure Price and Exchange Rate Stability

The indicators to measure progress of this objective are: inflation rate; percentage change in exchange rate; and interest rate, particularly the 91-day T-Bills rate.

Trends in Inflation

The medium-term target for inflation under GSGDA II was to attain a single-digit rate (8%) 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 2017 was to ensure further reduction in the rate of inflation and sustain it in a single digit without compromising economic growth. In pursuance of this objective, the Bank of Ghana (BOG) in coordination with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) continued to implement a set of fiscal and monetary policies to bring down inflation. The Bank of Ghana's framework for conducting monetary policy is Inflation Targeting (IT), in which the central bank uses the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) as the primary policy tool to set the monetary policy stance and anchor inflation expectations in the economy. The downward trend in inflation was largely driven by exchange rate stability, tight monetary policy and prudent fiscal consolidation policies, as well as base drift effects and was projected to drive down inflation to the 2011 target of 11.2%.

Consumer price inflation broadly trended downwards in 2017, despite marginal upticks in the course of the year. Inflation dropped from 15.4% in December 2016 to 11.8% in December 2017. However, headline inflation recorded two marginal upticks in the last two months of the year, mainly reflecting price pressures from domestic food and rising international crude oil prices which translated directly into higher ex-pump prices. This exceeded the end-year target of 11.2% marginally and missing the GSGDA II target of 8%.

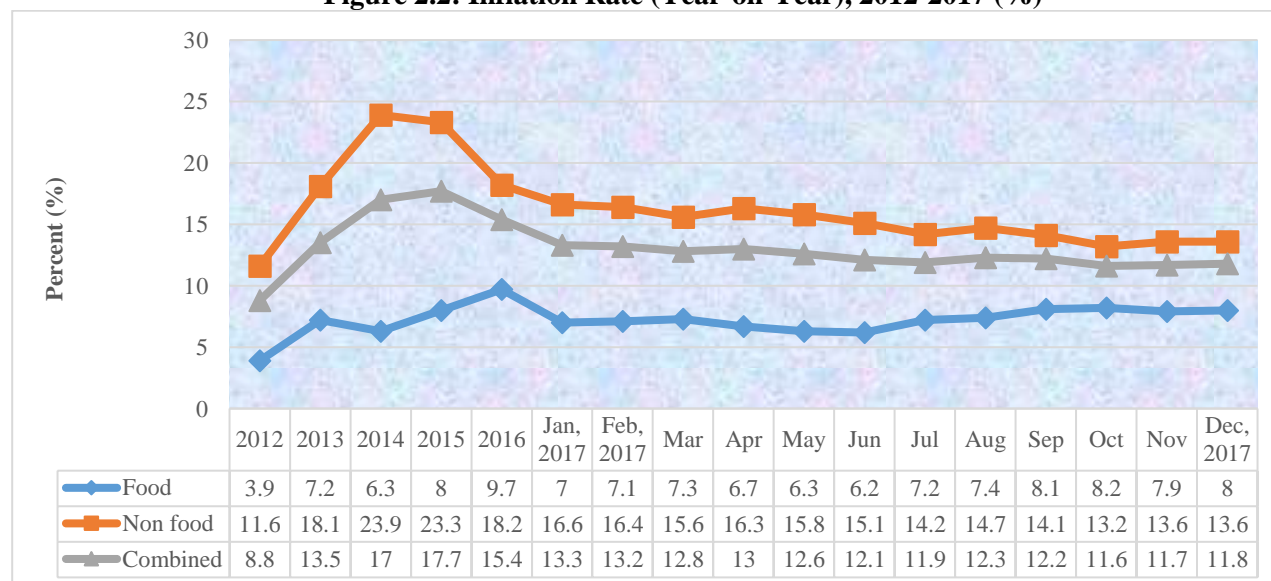
Consumer price inflation increased from 17.7% in December 2015 to 19.0% in January 2016, peaked at a 7-year high of 19.2% in March before gradually trending down to the 15.4% recorded in December 2016 and 11.2% recorded in 2017. The slowdown in inflation reflected significant declines in non-food components of the CPI basket. Non-food inflation declined significantly to 13.6% in December 2017 from 18.2% same period in 2016, supported by relative stability of the exchange rate. Food inflation also decreased to 8.0% from 9.7% over the same comparative period.

Box 1: Drivers of Inflation in 2017

The downward trend in inflation was largely driven by the following:

- i. Exchange rate stability
- ii. Tight monetary policy;
- iii. Prudent fiscal consolidation policies and
- iv. Base drift effects

Figure 2.2: Inflation Rate (Year-on-Year), 2012-2017 (%)



Source: GSS, 2017

Meanwhile, consistent with contained aggregate demand pressures, there was a slower pace of growth in the key monetary aggregates during the second half of 2017. Annual growth in total liquidity slowed to 16.7% in December 2017 from 22.0% a year earlier. Similarly, reserve money growth moderated by 13.1% year on-year in December 2017 compared to 29.6% growth a year ago. From the sources of change, the slowdown in reserve money growth emanated from a significant contraction in Net Domestic Assets by 40.5% in December 2017, which moderated a 15.1% growth in Net Foreign Assets.

Table 2.3: Status of Selected Macroeconomic Indicators (2013-2017)

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets*	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress
1. Inflation rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	17.7%	15.4%	8%	11.8%	Target not achieved
2. Change in exchange rate (US\$/GH¢)	14.5%	31.2%	15.66%	9.6%	NA	4.9%	Significant progress
3. Interest rate (91-day T-bills)	18.8%	25.8%	23.1%	16.81%	NA	12.9%	Significant progress
4. Market capitalization (million)	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	GH¢57,116.87	GH¢52,690.99	NA	GH¢58,803.96	Steady progress
5. Average lending rate	26% (Lending)	29.0%	27.50%	31.7%	NA	29.25%	Steady progress
6. Growth of Credit to the private sector by DMBs	13.3%	42.2%	24.5%	14.4%	NA	12.8%	Slow progress

Source: BOG, 2017 and GSE, 2017

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

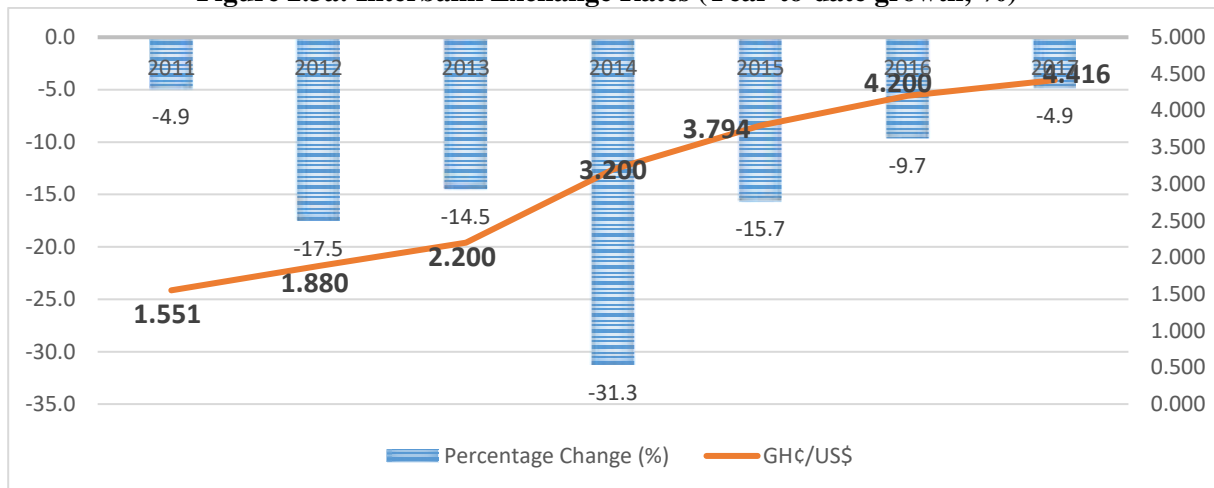
Change in Exchange Rates

The current market-based exchange rate strategy is consistent with the Inflation Targeting Framework of BOG with an overall objective of price stability. This is derived from the Foreign Exchange Act, 2006 (Act 723) which places emphasis on flexible exchange rate dealings, determined through the interbank and forex bureaux on a daily basis. Within this context, the priority exchange rate interventions under the

GSGDA II are focused on ensuring a stable exchange rate regime capable of supporting the export sector and the overall economic development of the country.

The local currency remained relatively stable against the major trading currencies through 2017, although some seasonal demand pressures emerged in the last two months. Cumulatively, the Ghana cedi depreciated against the US dollar by 4.9% year-on-year, compared with 9.7% in 2016—the strongest performance of the cedi against the US dollar since 2011. Over the four-year period, the cedi depreciated against the US dollar cumulatively by about 50%, rising from GH¢2.20 in 2013 to GH¢4.41 in 2017.

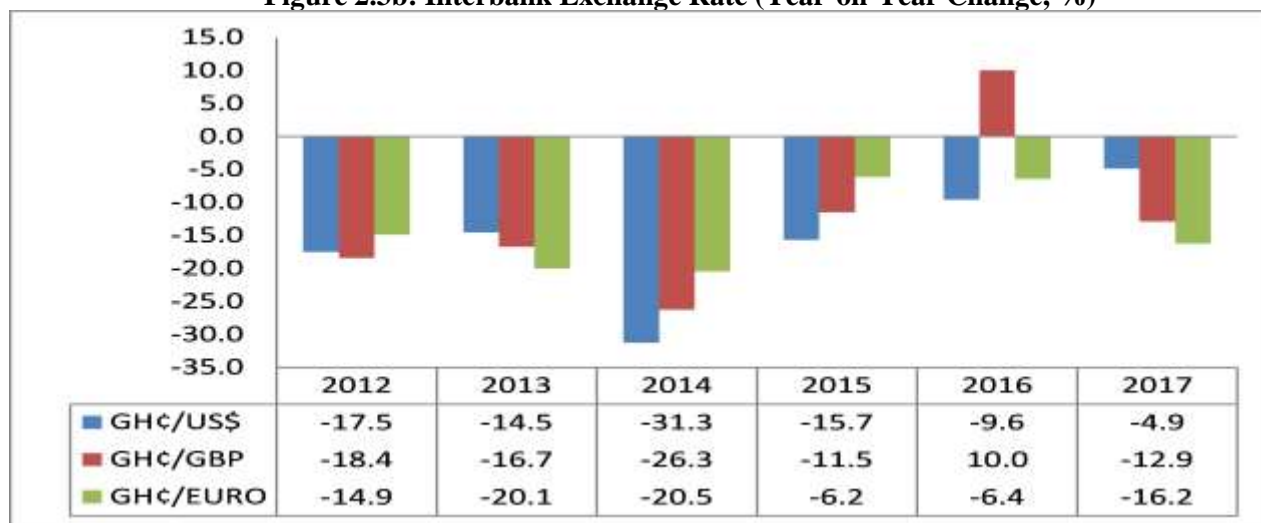
Figure 2.3a: Interbank Exchange Rates (Year-to-date growth, %)



Source: NDPC with data from the Bank of Ghana

The stability of the Ghana cedi against the US dollar, particularly in 2017 reflected improvements in the macroeconomic fundamentals and foreign exchange inflows which led to significant reserves build up, providing additional buffers to the domestic currency market during the year.

Figure 2.3b: Interbank Exchange Rate (Year-on-Year Change, %)



Source: NDPC, with data from the Bank of Ghana

Interest Rate Developments

The priority interventions under the GSGDA II in this policy area were aimed at ensuring reduction in the interest rate spreads to enable the private sector access funds at competitive rates for investment whilst encouraging savings.

In line with declining monetary policy rate and improved macroeconomic conditions, interest rates on treasury securities broadly declined in 2017, especially at the short-end of the market. Interbank rates, that is, the rate at which commercial banks lend among themselves, declined to 19.3% in December 2017 against 25.4% in December 2016. The interest equivalent of the benchmark treasury securities also declined significantly — the 91-day treasury bill rate dropped to 13.3% from 16.8% in December 2016, the 182-day rate also declined to 13.8% against 18.5% a year earlier, while rates on the 1-year note fell sharply to 15.0% from 21.5% over the same comparative period.

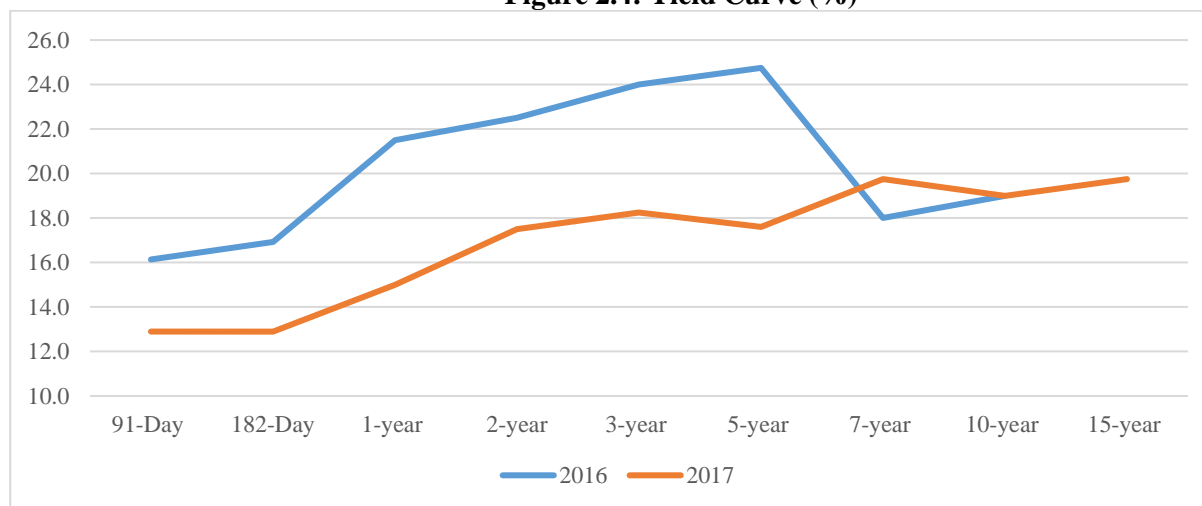
Table 2.4: Trends in Interest Rates, 2012-2017

Average Interest Rates	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Monetary Policy Rate	15	16	21	26	25.5	20
TREASURY BILLS & BONDS						
91-Day Discount Rate	21.7	18.0	24.2	21.9	16.1	12.9
182-Day Discount Rate	20.5	17.2	23.3	21.7	16.9	12.9
1-year Fixed Rate Note	22.9	17	22.5	22.75	21.5	15
2-year Fixed Rate Note	23	16.5	23	23.3	22.5	17.5
3-year Fixed Rate Bond	24	19.24	25.4	23.49	24	18.25
5-year Fixed Rate Bond	23.0	19.0	19.0	24.0	24.8	17.6
7-year Fixed Rate Bond		18	18	18	18	19.75
10-year Fixed Rate Bond					19	19
15-year Fixed Rate Note						19.75
INTER-BANK MARKET						
Inter-Bank Weighted Average	17.1	16.3	23.9	25.2	25.3	19.3
Deposit Rates						
i. Demand deposits	3.375	3.375	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.375
ii. Savings Deposits	5.3	5.8	5.0	6.1	6.1	7.6
iii. 6 Months Time Deposits	14.5	12.0	13.8	13.8	14.5	14.5
Lending rates						
Lending Rates.	25.7	25.6	29.0	27.5	31.7	29.3
Base Rates (%)	21.5	21.5	25.7	26.9	26.7	24.9

Source: BOG, 2018

The government's reduction of its borrowing on the short-end of the market pushed interest rates on the 91-day and 182-day Treasury bills downwards as compared to 2016. To compensate for the reduction, the government issued longer dated securities in 2017 at relatively attractive rates. The longer dated securities that were issued were heavily oversubscribed, especially by foreign investors in search of high yields. Yields on short-term government 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 2017, making the yield curve positively sloped, as shown in Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4: Yield Curve (%)



Source: NDPC, with data from the BOG

Deposit Money Bank (DMB) rates followed the general declining trend in interest rates, although with a lag. The average 6-month time deposit rate was unchanged at 14.5% while the savings rate, increased marginally from 6.05% to 7.6% over the same period. The average lending rate declined marginally from 31.21% in December 2016 to 29.3% in December 2017 due to the declining MPR.

2.2.1.2 Improve Access to financial services

Credit to the private sector as a percentage of DMB total credit is the key indicator to measure progress of the objective to improve access to financial services. Although the Bank of Ghana continued to ease monetary policy, growth in government domestic borrowing reduced considerably; growth in DMB credit to the private sector declined.

Growth in commercial banks total credit, in nominal terms, decreased to 6.4% in 2017, from 17.6% in 2016. According to the Bank of Ghana 2017 Annual Report, this decline was driven mainly by high non-performing loans (NPLs) which led to slowdown in credit delivery. At end-December 2017, total outstanding credit stood at GH¢37.7 billion compared to GH¢35.4 billion in 2016. In real terms, credit from the banks contracted by 4.9% in 2017 as against growth of 3.8% in 2016. Private sector share in total outstanding credit increased to 89.8% at end-December 2017, from 84.7% at end-December 2016.

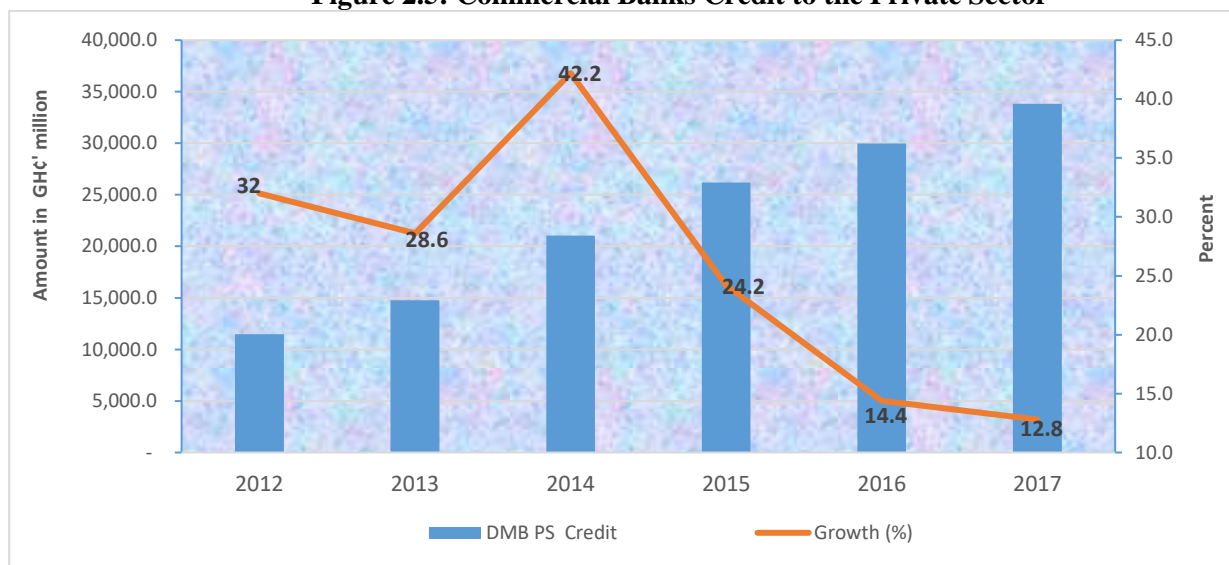
Table 2.5: Sectoral Distribution of DMBs Credit

Sector/Sub-Sector	Level			Year-On-Year Variation (%)		
	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17
Public Sector	3,896.0	5,425.5	3,842.5	27.4	39.3	(29.2)
Private Sector	26,203.1	29,983.5	33,819.3	24.5	14.4	12.8
Agric., For. & Fish.	1,020.7	1,130.6	1,343.5	14.7	10.8	18.8
Export Trade	145.0	162.3	314.8	(36.1)	11.9	94.0
Manufacturing	2,363.8	2,576.0	2,930.9	20.4	9.0	13.8
Import Trade	2,140.9	2,048.4	1,868.4	16.9	(4.3)	(8.8)
Construction	2,759.9	3,133.6	3,707.9	25.2	13.5	18.3
Commerce & Finance	4,309.0	7,013.4	7,156.7	40.3	62.8	2.0
Elect., Gas & Water	3,307.5	3,445.6	2,898.0	62.1	4.2	(15.9)
Services	5,866.5	5,591.1	6,238.2	24.3	(4.7)	11.6
Miscellaneous	2,548.9	2,925.5	4,071.6	16.7	14.8	39.2
Total Outstanding Credit	30,099.1	35,409.0	37,661.8	24.9	17.6	6.4

Source: BOG, 2018

Growth of credit to the private sector decreased in both nominal and real terms at end-December 2017. In nominal terms, growth was 12.8% in 2017 compared to 14.4% in 2016. Outstanding credit to the private sector at end-December 2017 stood at GH¢33.8 billion compared to GH¢29.9 billion in 2016. In real terms, annual growth in credit to the private sector was 0.9% in 2017, compared to 1.0% in 2016.

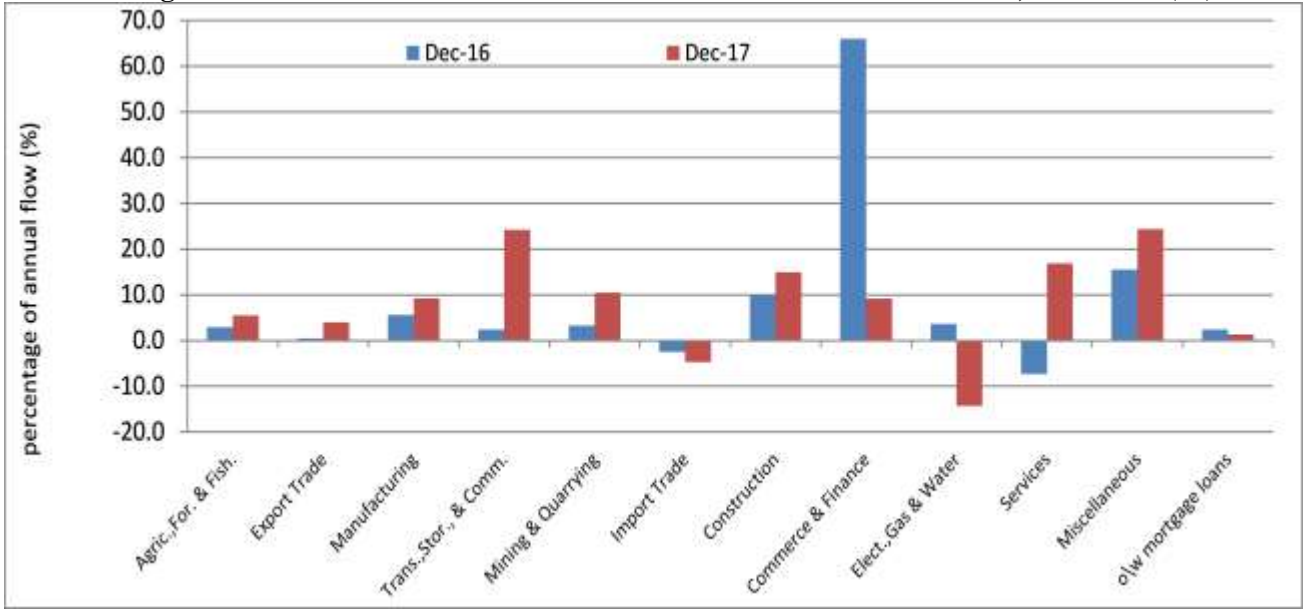
Figure 2.5: Commercial Banks Credit to the Private Sector



Source: BOG, 2018

Private sector credit distribution was largely concentrated in Miscellaneous (24.4%), Transport, Storage and Communication (24.2%), Services (16.9%), Construction (15.0%), and Mining and Quarrying (10.5%) sectors (Figure 2.8). These five sectors accounted for 91.0% of the overall credit flow during the review period.

Figure 2.6: Distribution of Annual Flow of Credit to the Private Sector, 2016-2017 (%)



Source: BOG, 2018

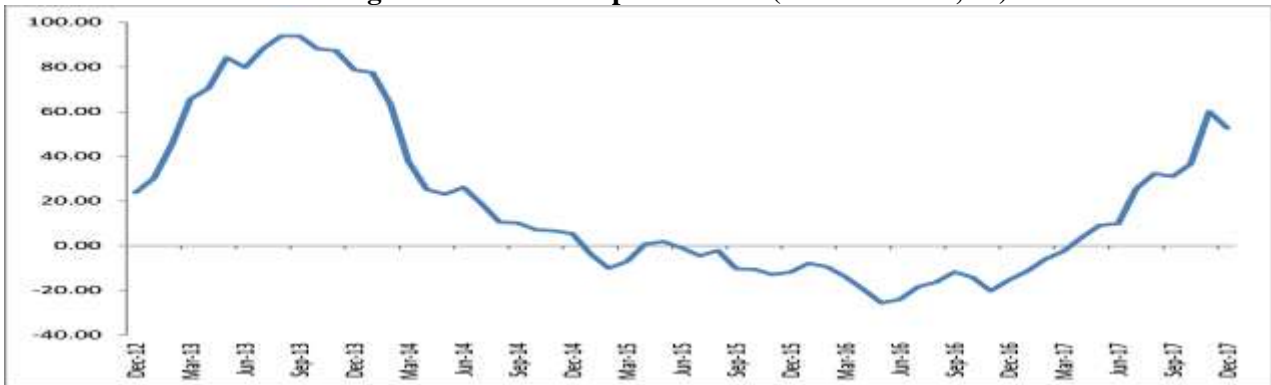
2.2.1.3 Deepen the Capital Markets

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

Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE)

Stock market activities picked up considerably in 2017 after two consecutive years of bearish performance. The GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI) ended the year at 2,579.7 points, representing an annual growth of 52.7%. This was on account of improvement in macroeconomic conditions and the restoration of the capital gains tax incentive, which helped attract new investors.

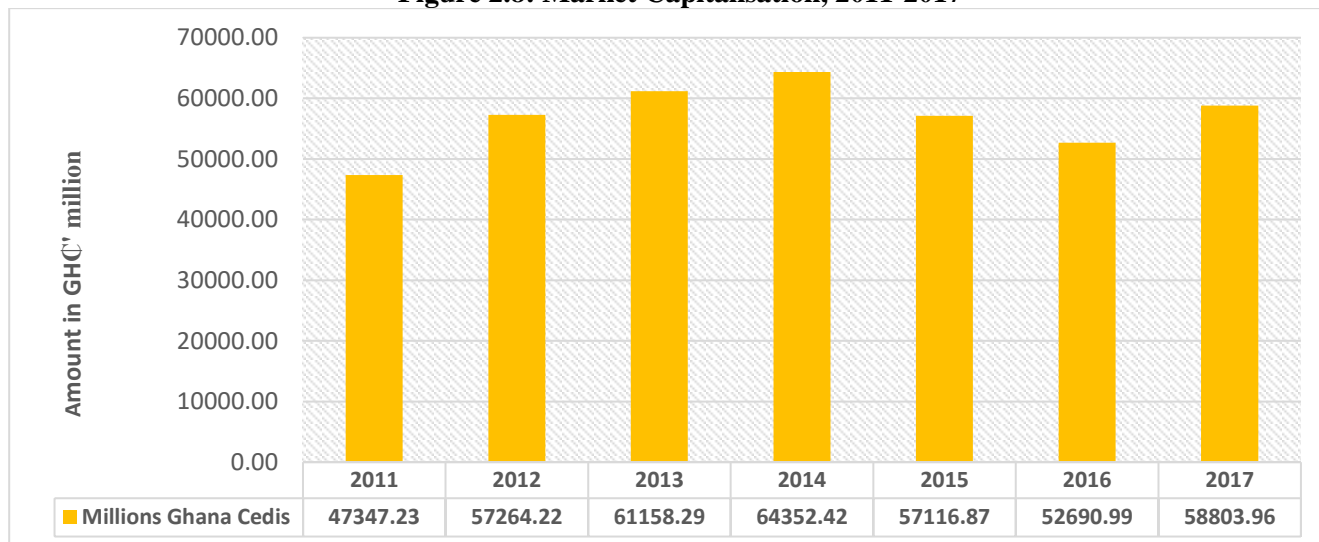
Figure 2.7: GSE Composite Index (Year-on-Year, %)



Source: BOG and Ghana Stock Exchange, 2018

Market capitalisation at end-December 2017 was GH¢58.8 billion, representing a 11.6% increase over that of 2016. This was attributed to the general increase in equity prices particularly.

Figure 2.8: Market Capitalisation, 2011-2017



Source: Ghana Stock Exchange, 2018

ii. Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies implemented in 2017

To improve monetary policy management and develop the financial market, the following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017:

- *Notice on New Minimum Capital Requirement:* As part of reforms to further develop, modernise, and strengthen the financial sector, the Bank of Ghana, through notice number *BG/GOV/SEC/2017/19*, announced an increase in the minimum paid-up capital of banks from GH¢120.0 million to GH¢400.0 million for existing banks and new entrants;
- The Bank issued a directive to provide guidance on the implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 9), which was then followed by a quantitative impact assessment study and planning, essential to managing a successful transition and implementation. The guide is to assist financial institutions in ensuring that IFRS, as adopted, underpinned the preparation and presentation of financial statements;
- The Bank commenced the implementation of the Basel II/III supervisory framework to ensure that banks held adequate capital commensurate with their risk profile. To this end, the CRD Exposure Draft was issued for comments and general feedback. The CRD addresses Pillar I of the Basel framework. In principle, the changes to the risk-based capital requirement will ensure efficient deployment of regulatory capital of banks, and set standards on how core risks (credit, operational and market risks) are to be measured and managed by banks;
- During the year, three banks, namely; Construction Bank, Beige Bank and GHL Bank, were licensed. In August 2017, two banks, namely; Capital Bank Limited and UT Bank Limited, were dissolved with some selected assets and liabilities assumed by GCB Bank Limited in a Purchase and Assumption (P&A) arrangement, with PricewaterhouseCoopers acting as the Receiver. The preceding developments resulted in the total number of banks increasing to 34;

- In 2017, there were 68 non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs), 141 Rural and Community Banks (RCBs), 566 microfinance institutions (MFIs), 417 forex bureaux and three credit reference bureaux in operation;
- To ensure the compliance of financial institutions with the Credit Reporting Act, 2007 (Act 726), the BOG carried out the following activities in 2017:
 - On-site examination of some rural banks;
 - Data quality assessment of credit data of selected banks;
 - Creation of a Data Hub for data submission by financial institutions;
 - Collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other key stakeholders to embark on a public finance literacy campaign; and
 - A training workshop on credit reporting for supervisors of banks and other deposit-taking institutions.
- The Bank carried out a review of the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Guideline which was first launched in February 2011; and
- In respect of the payment system, a Payment Systems and Services Bill was drafted following a review and consolidation of the Payment Systems Act, 2003 (Act 662) and the Electronic Money and Agents Guidelines. The Bill was referred to Cabinet and it is scheduled to be passed in the first half of 2018.

2.2.2 Fiscal Policy Management

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

The indicators to track progress are as follows:

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

Consistent with the government medium-term objective of ensuring overall macroeconomic stability, the fiscal policy for 2017 was designed to restore confidence in the economy, ensure fiscal and debt sustainability, and promote overall macroeconomic stability through a number of bold initiatives such as re-alignment and capping of earmarked funds to reduce budget rigidities and improve the efficiency and effectiveness while directing resources to priority programmes and activities. Through the strict enforcement of the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921) by maintaining fiscal discipline, fiscal transparency, fiscal accountability and fiscal clarity, the fiscal strategy over the medium-term was anchored on the fiscal

deficit and aimed at progressively reducing the overall fiscal balance from a deficit of 9.3% of GDP in 2016 to 6.3% of GDP in 2017 and projected to drop further down to 3.0% in 2019.

i. Overview of Performance of Key Indicators

Provisional fiscal data for 2017 indicates that total expenditures (including clearance of arrears) and total revenue and grants fell short of their respective budget targets by 3.9% and 3.7%. This resulted in an overall fiscal deficit (cash, discrepancy) of 5.9% of GDP consistent with the set target for the period and compares to a deficit of 8.3% of GDP during the same period in 2016 as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Status of Selected Revenue and Expenditure Indicators, 2014-2017

Indicator	Baseline: 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Budget	2017 Revised Budget	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP	20.1%	21.1%	21.0%	19.4%	21.4%	20.6%	19.4%	Target not achieved
• Tax Revenue as percentage of GDP	15.3%	17.0%	17.3%	15.4%	16.9%	16.3%	15.7%	Target not achieved
• Non-Tax Revenue as percentage of GDP	4.6%	4.0%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.1%	2.6%	Target not achieved
• Grants as a percentage of GDP	0.8%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	Target not achieved
2. Compensation of Employees as a percentage of GDP	10.1%	9.2%	8.7%	8.5%	7.9%	7.9%	8.1%	Target not achieved
• Wage bill as a percentage of GDP	8.8%	8.3%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	7.0%	7.0%	Target achieved
3. Compensation of Employees as a percentage of tax revenue	66.3%	54.4%	50.2%	55.1%	46.6%	48.5%	52.1%	Target not achieved
• Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	57.6%	49.1%	43.7%	47.1%	40.9%	42.5%	44.8%	Target not achieved
4. Budget deficit as a share of GDP (Commitment)	-8.6%	-6.4%	-4.7%	-10.9%	-4.6%	-4.5%	-5.1%	Target not achieved
5. Budget deficit as a share of GDP (Cash)	-11.1%	-10.1%	-6.9%	-9.3%	-6.5%	-6.3%	-5.9%	Target achieved
6. Budget deficit as a share of GDP (Overall Deficit)	-10.1%	-10.2%	-6.3%	-8.3%	-6.5%	-6.3%	-5.9%	Target achieved
7. The number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor funds transactions, common fund, Ddf	-	7	7	17	100	100	61	Target not achieved
8. Proportion of expenditure allocated to growth induced programme (CAPEX)	17.4%	19.1%	18.5%	14.8%	13.1%	12.4%	12.2%	Target not achieved
9. Earmarked Funds as a percentage of tax revenue	31.8%	25.2%	28.2%	33.5%	28.9%	28.4%	28.5%	Target achieved
10. Statutory Payments (CoE + Interest + Grants to Other Gov't Units) as a percentage of tax revenue	128.8%	116.5%	115.9%	133.3%	116.0%	117.1%	122.7%	Target not achieved
11. Debt Service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	27.9%	35.1%	40.2%	49.6%	45.9%	46.3%	46.3%	Target achieved
13. Total Public Debt as % of GDP	56.82%	70.20%	73.19%	73.06%			69.23%	Steady progress

Source: MOF, 2018

NB: *= % of GDP

2.2.2.1 Domestic Revenue

Total revenue and grants in 2017 amounted to GH¢41,497.9 million (20.2% of GDP), lower than the budget target of GH¢43,096.7 million (21.3% of GDP). However, in nominal terms, the performance was 23.2% higher than the outturn for the same period 2016. The non-achievement of total revenue and grants target for the period was primarily due to the poor performance of non-tax revenues, international trade taxes and low volumes of imports.

Domestic revenue, consisting of tax, non-tax revenues, Social Contribution and ESLA Proceeds for the period, amounted to GH¢39,963.0 million, against the budget target of GH¢41,565.1 million. The outturn was 3.9% lower than the budget target and 22.8% higher than outturn for the same period in 2016. The performance of domestic revenues was largely on account of lower than anticipated non-tax oil revenues and low volumes of imports.

Table 2.7: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants, 2016-2017

Description	2016 Provisional Outturn		2017 Revised Budget		2017 Provisional Outturn			% change over 2016
	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	% Dev.	
Total Revenue & Grants	33,678.2	20.1	43,096.7	21.3	41,497.9	20.2	-3.7	23.2
Domestic Revenue	32,537.4	19.4	41,565.1	20.6	39,963.0	19.4	-3.9	22.8
o/w Oil Revenue	711.1	0.4	2,473.8	1.2	2,407.7	1.2	-2.7	238.6
Tax Revenue	25,728.7	15.4	33,017.1	16.3	32,227.6	15.7	-2.4	25.3
o/w Oil Revenue	217.6	0.1	732.4	0.4	814.2	0.4	11.2	274.3
Non-Tax Revenue	4,882.4	2.9	6,170.0	3.1	5,325.2	2.6	-13.7	9.1
o/w Oil Revenue	493.5	0.3	1,741.4	0.9	1,593.5	0.8	-8.5	222.9
Social Contributions	280.4	0.2	296.3	0.1	440.5	0.2	48.6	57.1
Other Revenue	1,646.0	1.0	2,081.7	1.0	1,969.7	1.0	-5.4	19.7
Grants	1,140.7	0.7	1,531.5	0.8	1,534.9	0.7	0.2	34.6

Source: MOF, 2018

Analysis of all tax types showed a strong performance by the domestic tax revenue resulting from improved tax administration and compliance measures. Taxes on income and property exceeded its target by 3.5% while taxes on goods and services deviated marginally from its target. International trade taxes however fell short of target 18.2%. The performance of domestic tax revenues is attributed to the vigorous performance of Company taxes on oil, VAT, communication service tax and oil tax revenues. Conversely, the shortfall in international trade taxes was mainly due to non-realisation of targeted revenue inflow from cocoa exports and low volumes of imports for the period.

Consequently, total tax revenues amounted to GH¢32,227.6 million and was 2.4% below the budget target of GH¢33,017.1 million as indicated in Table 2.8. Non-tax revenues also fell short of target by 13.7% while disbursement of grants marginally exceeded target by 0.2%.

Table 2.8: Summary of Central Government Tax Revenues, 2016-2017

Description	2016 Provisional Outturn		2017 Revised Budget		2017 Provisional Outturn			% change over 2016
	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	% Dev.	
Total Tax Revenue	25,728.7	15.4	33,017.1	16.3	32,227.6	16.0	-2.4	25.3
Taxes on Income & Property	9,106.9	5.4	12,951.1	6.4	13,398.1	6.6	3.5	47.1

Description	2016 Provisional Outturn		2017 Revised Budget		2017 Provisional Outturn			% change over 2016
	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	Amt. (Mil GH¢)	% of GDP	% Dev.	
o/w Personal Income Tax	3,465.6	2.1	4,557.6	2.3	4,859.0	2.4	6.6	40.2
o/w Company Taxes	4,052.2	2.4	5,849.3	2.9	5,792.8	2.9	-1.0	43.0
o/w Company Taxes on Oil	42.0	0.0	115.7	0.1	224.7	0.1	94.3	434.9
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	12,231.3	7.3	13,363.1	6.6	13,344.8	6.6	-0.1	9.1
o/w VAT	7,129.7	4.3	8,333.2	4.1	8,549.4	4.2	2.6	19.9
o/w Excise	3,643.3	2.2	3,263.9	1.6	3,090.3	1.5	-5.3	-15.2
o/w NHIL	1,119.5	0.7	1,438.1	0.7	1,376.2	0.7	-4.3	22.9
o/w CST	338.8	0.2	327.9	0.2	328.9	0.2	0.3	-2.9
International Trade Taxes	4,390.4	2.6	6,702.9	3.3	5,484.7	2.7	-18.2	24.9
o/w Import Duties	4,121.9	2.5	6,371.8	3.2	5,484.7	2.7	-13.9	33.1
o/w Export Duties	268.5	0.2	331.1	0.2	-	-		-100.0

Source: MOF, 2018

2.2.2.2 Public Expenditure

Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

Total expenditures in 2017, including arrears of clearance and discrepancies for the period were GH¢53,742.6 million (26.1% of GDP) against a target of GH¢55,915.6 million (27.7% of GDP). The outturn was however, 2.1% above the outturn for the corresponding period in 2016 due to net accumulation of arrears in 2016. Expenditure on Goods and Services for the period amounted to GH¢2,482.1 million, against a budget target of GH¢2,651.5 million. The outturn was 6.4% below budget target. On a year-to-year basis, the outturn recorded negative growth by 22.9%.

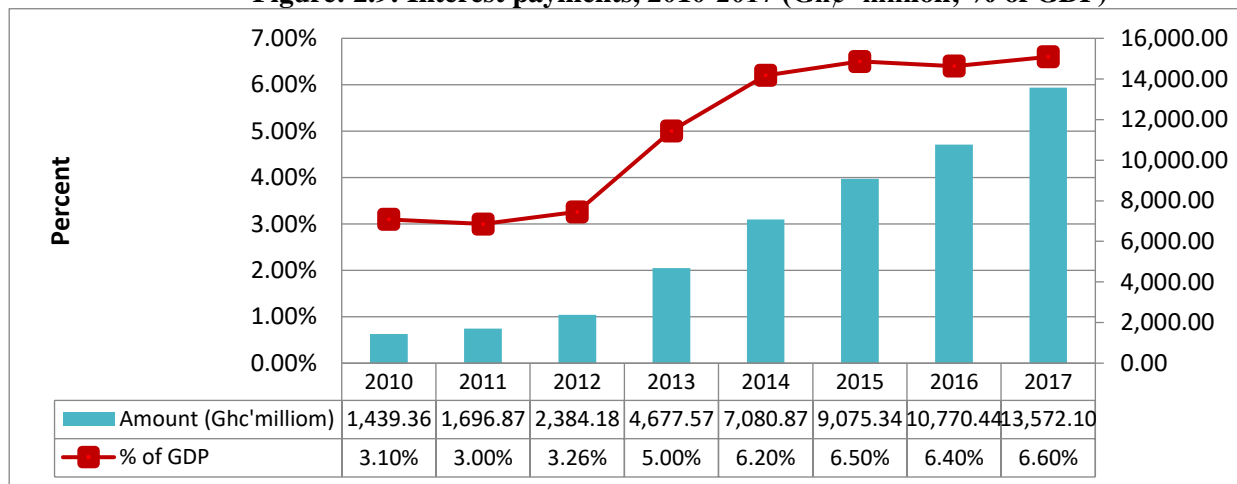
Wage Bill as Percentage of Tax Revenue

Expenditure on Wages and Salaries for the period totaled GH¢14,444.8 million, 2.8% higher than the budget target of GH¢14,047.4 million and 19.3% higher than the outturn for the same period in 2016. No payment was made for the clearance of wage arrears for the period. The 2017 outturn constitutes 44.8% of the total tax revenue for the year thereby exceeding the target of 42.5% set for the year in real terms. However, the outturn was less than the 2016 outturn by about 3 percentage points.

Interest payments as percentage of GDP

Interest payment amounted to GH¢13,572.1 million against the budget target of GH¢13,283.5 million. The outturn was 17.7% higher than the outturn for the same period in 2016. Of this amount, domestic interest payment was GH¢11,039.5 million, 4.4% higher than the budget target. The slippage resulted mainly from the cedi depreciation and slight increase in domestic borrowing. Interest payment as a percentage of domestic revenue was 46.1% as against 47.3% in 2016 and 6.6% of GDP against 6.4% in the preceding year.

Figure 2.9: Interest payments, 2010-2017 (Ghc' million; % of GDP)



Source: NDPC, with data from the Ministry of Finance

Capital Expenditures

Total capital expenditure for the period totaled GH¢6,331.4 million, 1.8% below budget target. This constitutes 12.2% against the budget target of 13.3%. Of the total capital expenditure, domestically-financed capital expenditure was GH¢1,021.0 million while foreign-financed expenditure constituted GH¢5,310.4 million.

Table 2.9: Summary of Central Government Expenditures – 2016/2017

Description	2016 Provisional Outturn		2017 Revised Budget		2017 Provisional Outturn			% change over 2016
	Amt. (GH¢ mn)	% of GDP	Amt. (GH¢ mn)	% of GDP	Amt. (GH¢ mn)	% of GDP	% Dev.	
Total Expenditure & Arrears Clearance	52,636.2	31.5	55,915.6	27.7	53,742.6	26.1	-3.9	2.1
Total Expenditure	51,883.6	31.0	52,173.1	25.8	51,985.9	25.2	-0.4	0.2
Compensation of Employees	14,164.8	8.5	16,005.5	7.9	16,776.2	8.1	4.8	18.4
o/w Wages & Salaries	12,109.9	7.2	14,047.4	7.0	14,444.8	7.0	2.8	19.3
Use of Goods & Services	3,220.8	1.9	2,651.5	1.3	2,482.1	1.2	- 6.4	-22.9
Interest Payments	11,529.0	6.9	13,283.5	6.6	13,572.1	6.6	2.2	17.7
o/w Domestic Interest	9,224.9	5.5	10,571.2	5.2	11,039.5	5.4	4.4	19.7
Subsidies	-	0.0	50.0	0.0	-	-	-100.0	
Grants to Other Gov't Units	8,607.3	5.1	9,377.6	4.6	9,197.1	4.5	-1.9	6.9
Social Benefits	-	0.0	241.2	0.1	22.9	0.0	-90.5	-0.9
Others (Exemptions)	202.9	0.1	2,181.9	1.1	1,800.7	0.9	-17.5	787.5
Tax Refund	1,445.2	0.9	1,937.1	1.0	1,803.4	0.9		
Capital Expenditure	7,678.1	4.6	6,444.7	3.2	6,331.4	3.1	-1.8	-17.5
o/w Domestically Financed	2,048.5	1.2	2,096.7	1.0	1,021.0	0.5	-51.3	-50.2
Arrears Clearance (Net)	2,597.4	1.6	-3,742.6	- 1.9	-1,758.1	- 0.9	-53.0	-167.7
Discrepancy	1,685.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0		-99.9

Source: MOF, 2018

2.2.2.3 Overall Budget Balance and Financing

Based on the revenue and expenditure outturns for the period, the overall budget balance (cash, discrepancy) registered a deficit of GH¢12,244.7 million (5.9% of GDP) against a deficit target of GH¢12,819.0 million (6.3% of GDP) (as seen in Table 2.10). The primary balance for the period, registered a surplus of GH¢1,327.4 million (0.6% of GDP), against a target surplus of GH¢464.6 million (0.2% of GDP).

Table 2.10: Budget Deficit for 2017 (in GH¢ million)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2017
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Budget	Revised	Outturn
Revenue and Grants	19,471.55	24,745.46	32,040.41	33,678.17	44,961.64	43,096.66	41,497.89
Expenditure	27,463.04	31,962.21	38,650.67	51,883.56	54,394.79	52,173.05	51,985.95
Overall Balance (Commitment)	-7,991.49	-7,216.75	-6,549.50	-18,205.39	-9,433.16	-9,076.39	-10,488.05
% of GDP	-8.6	-6.4	-4.7	-10.9	3.5	-4.5	-5.1
Overall Balance (Cash)	-10,343.95	-11,453.97	-9,586.07	-15,608.04	-13,175.72	-12,818.95	-12,246.12
% of GDP	-11.1	-10.1	-6.9	-9.3	-6.5	-6.3	-5.9
Overall Balance (Cash & Divestiture)	-9,454.65	-11,550.62	-8,760.34	-13,922.48	-13,175.72	-12,818.95	-12,244.73
% of GDP	-10.1	-10.2	-6.3	-8.3	-6.5	-6.3	-5.9

Source: MOF, 2017

The overall budget deficit for the period was financed mainly from domestic sources. Domestic financing amounted to GH¢12,292.2 million (6.0% of GDP). Foreign financing amounted to a net repayment of GH¢47.4 million against a target net repayment of GH¢1,317.4 million. The domestic financing amount of GH¢12,292.2 million comprises: draw down on deposit at Bank of Ghana – GH¢-3,563.66 million, and commercial banks financing – GH¢-2,874.2 million. The non-bank sector financed GH¢18,407.68 million, and GH¢879.92 million was withdrawn from the Sinking Fund.

2.2.2.4 MDAs and MMDAs using GIFMIS to process GoG, IGF and Donor Funds Transactions

As part of the effort to strengthen expenditure controls and ensure fiscal discipline, the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) continued to be extended to the relevant state institutions. So far, all MDAs use GIFMIS to conduct GoG transactions, 50 MDAs use GIFMIS for IGF transactions and 4 MDAs use GIFMIS for DF transactions. Reduction in target was due to the unstable nature of the NITA network at most of the MDA sites. An alternative network solution is recommended for effective and successful use of the system to transact business on IGF and DF by more MDAs.

At the end of 2017, about 61 MMDAs went live. This felt short of the cumulative target of 100 due to network challenges.

2.2.2.5 Effective Public Sector Debt Management

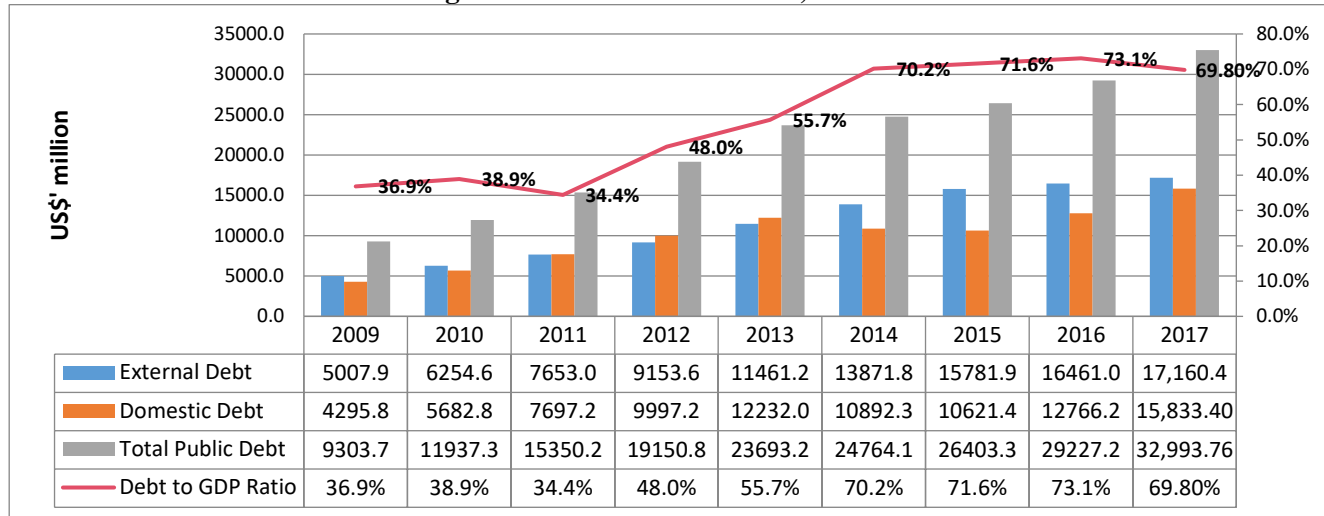
The medium-term objective under the GSGDA II is to improve capacity for effective public sector debt management and the strategies are to ensure that the public debt ratios are within sustainable levels; employ appropriate instruments to reduce market and refinancing risks associated with the debt portfolio; and institute mechanisms to manage internal and external shocks. Other measures to be implemented include securing the best loan deals for Ghana from any part of the world, including the Gulf States;

streamlining pipeline projects in order to create the relevant fiscal space to implement policy priorities; and rationalising counterpart funding to fit into the medium-term objectives of Government.

Total Debt Stock

The total public debt declined from 73.1% of GDP in December 2016 to 69.8% of GDP (GH¢142.5 billion or US\$32,993.8 billion) at the end of 2017. Of the total, domestic debt was GH¢66.7 billion (US\$15,833.4 billion) and external debt was GH¢75.8 billion (US\$17,160.4).

Figure 2.10: Total Public Debt, 2009-2017



Source: NDPC with data from MOF and BOG, 2018

Public Domestic Debt Composition and Holdings

Composition of Domestic Debt

The stock of domestic debt was GH¢65.6 billion (31.8% of GDP) at end-December 2017, compared to GH¢52.9 billion (31.6% of GDP) at end-December 2016. The rise in the debt stock for the review period resulted from an increase of GH¢21.7 billion in medium- and long-term securities. This was moderated by a decrease in short-term instruments by GH¢8.1 billion.

Table 2.11: Composition of Domestic Debt, 2014 – 2017 (GH¢ millions)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
A. Short Term				
91-Day Treasury Bill	7,939.4	9,317.9	10,477.6	5,444.7
182-Day Treasury Bill	4,493.4	8,149.6	7,112.4	2,867.0
1-Year Treasury Note	1,253.3	776.6	2,515.3	3,685.2
Sub-Total (A)	13,686.1	18,244.1	20,105.2	11,996.8
B. Medium Term				
2-Year Fixed Treasury Note	2,746.2	2,086.3	4,227.0	6,400.6
2-Year USD Domestic Bond		0.0	395.9	418.1
3-Year Fixed Treasury Note	5,061.4	5,062.8	6,658.6	7,255.5
3-Year USD Domestic Bond			0.0	978.1
3-Year Stock (SSNIT)	1,281.8	1,073.6	1,137.0	881.8
3-Year Floating Treasury Note (SADA-UBA)	202.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

	2014	2015	2016	2017
5-Year GOG Bond	2,790.2	3,508.6	6,480.0	11,204.0
7-Year GOG Bond	201.7	201.7	201.7	2,150.5
10-Year GOG Bond		0.0	599.0	7,409.6
GOG Petroleum Finance Bond	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
TOR Bonds	682.0	682.0	572.0	514.8
Sub-Total (B)	13,045.9	12,695.1	20,351.3	37,293.1
C. Long Term				
15-Year GOG Bond			0.0	4,793.8
Long-Term Government Stocks	7,417.4	7,417.4	11,987.4	11,987.4
Telekom Malaysia Stocks	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
Revaluation Stock	361.1	361.1	361.1	361.1
Others Government Stocks	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sub-Total (C)	7,888.9	7,888.9	12,458.9	17,252.7
Total(A+B+C)	34,620.9	38,828.1	52,915.4	66,542.6

Source: BOG and MOF, 2017

Holdings of Domestic Debt

The share of the Bank of Ghana's holding of domestic debt decreased to 19.5% at end-December 2017 from 24.7% at end-December 2016. Similarly, deposit money banks' (DMBs) holding reduced to 15.7%, from 27.9%, and SSNIT holding decreased to 2.1% from 2.8%. However, the share of non-resident holdings increased to 38.5%, from 21.9%.

Table 2.12: Holding Structure of Domestic Debt, 2014 – 2017 (GH¢ million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
A. Banking Sector	18,745.5	19,280.4	27,834.4	23,319.2
Bank of Ghana	9,293.5	8,851.2	13,056.2	13,009.3
Deposit Money Banks	9,452.0	10,429.1	14,778.2	10,309.9
B. Non-Bank Sector	9,900.7	12,830.3	13,486.6	17,557.8
SSNIT	1,563.6	1,502.6	1,463.4	1,403.4
Insurance Companies	63.3	80.9	179.0	340.5
Other Holders	8,273.8	11,246.8	11,844.1	15,813.9
Rural Banks	494.1	567.5	633.3	300.7
Firms and Institutions	5,093.3	6,602.3	7,864.1	10,807.8
Individuals	2,686.4	4,077.1	3,346.8	4,705.4
C. Foreign Sector (Non-Residents)	5,974.7	6,717.4	11,594.4	25,665.6
TOTAL(A+B+C)	34,620.9	38,828.1	52,915.4	66,542.6

Source: BOG and MOF, 2017

Composition of External Debt Stock and Sustainability Indicators

Ghana's stock of external debt at end-December 2017 was estimated at US\$17.2 billion (36.8% of GDP). This was an increase of 4.2% from the end-December 2016 position. In terms of composition, multilateral debt of US\$6.4 billion was the highest component of the total, a 16.0% increase over the end-December 2016 position. Bilateral debt was US\$1.2 billion (7.0%), with commercial debts of US\$2.4 billion, representing 14.0% of the stock, a decrease of 13.6% from the end-December 2016 position.

Table 2.13: External Debt Stock by Creditor Category, 2013-2017 (US\$ million)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total External Debt	11,901.97	13,871.84	15,781.89	16,460.99	17,160.41
Multilateral Creditors	4,557.92	4,900.73	5,379.45	5,547.96	6,436.84

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bilateral Creditors	1,114.91	1,127.81	1,096.32	1,136.47	1,210.67
Export Credit Agencies	1,119.38	1,158.43	1,176.29	1,315.22	1,461.23
Other Concessional	1,750.48	1,883.56	1,811.32	1,730.13	1,769.35
Commercial Creditors	1,828.76	2,270.80	2,788.00	2,782.20	2,403.20
International Capital Market	1,530.51	2,530.51	3,530.51	3,949.01	3,879.12

Source: BOG, 2017

Debt sustainability indicators showed that the external debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 36.8%, which is within the policy threshold of 50.0% of GDP but a decline from the 41.3% recorded in 2016. However, external debt to exports rose from 94.6% in 2016 to 101.7% in 2017 and external debt to domestic revenue increased from 19.66% to 23.04% over the same period.

Table 2.14: Selected External Debt Indicators (US\$' million)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
External Debt (US\$ million)	9,153.58	11,901.97	13,871.84	15,781.89	16,460.99	17,160.41
External Debt to GDP ratio	22.90	26.89	39.13	43.73	41.31	36.80
External Debt to XGS ratio	54.45	73.44	90.89	152.91	94.58	101.71
External Debt Service to D. R	6.66	7.04	10.44	19.08	19.66	23.04
External debt service to GDP	1.37	1.41	2.20	3.34	3.44	3.67

Source: BOG, 2017

NB: D.R= Domestic revenue(narrow); XGS= Export of Goods and Services

Euro Bonds

In 2017, government did not issue any new Eurobond but rather redeemed some maturing debts. Since 2007, Ghana has issued five Eurobonds on the International Capital Market. The maiden 10-year bond which was issued in October 2007 was paid off on October 4, 2017. This has reduced the number of outstanding Eurobonds to four. At the end of December 2017, the outstanding balance of the four Eurobonds stood at \$3.6 billion, compared with the \$3.7 billion in December 2016.

ii. Key Fiscal Policies and Strategies implemented

To consolidate the gains made in the implementation of the previous policy initiatives and to enable government deliver on its transformation agenda, a number of broad policy initiatives were introduced in the 2017 Budget. The key policy measures implemented in 2017 to improve fiscal policy management were as follows:

- The Ministry of Finance collaborated with relevant stakeholders to prepare the 2016 and the 2017 Half-Year Macroeconomic Performance Report (MPR);
- The 2018-2021 Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework and the 2018-2021 Medium Term Fiscal Framework were also completed as inputs into the 2018 Fiscal Strategy Document;
- The Ministry continued to undertake key activities with respect to the preparation of the 2019-2022 Medium-Term Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework. It will also prepare the 2019-2021 Fiscal Strategy Document in line with the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921);
- The Ministry coordinated two IMF mission visits and completed the 4th review under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) leading to an extension of the programme to December 2018;
- The Ministry prepared and submitted the 2016 ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Report and updated the ECOWAS Multilateral Surveillance Statistical Database (ECOMAC);

- As part of the Ministry’s efforts to enhance fiscal discipline through prudent public resource and debt management, the Governance Framework for the SOEs Sector was reviewed to address the governance challenges, which undermine the SOEs ability to compete;
- The policy framework for the establishment of a Single Entity which will exercise the ownership and governance oversight role of the SOE Sector was developed;
- In order to enhance revenue mobilization, the Ministry instituted measures to improve revenue mobilisation and management. These included strengthening the Transfer Pricing Unit of the GRA to undertake audits; conducting audits of free zone enterprises, warehouses and other specialised sectors;
- The Excise Tax Stamp Policy was launched whilst the draft bill for the deployment of fiscal electronic devices to facilitate real time monitoring of VAT was submitted to Parliament;
- As a requirement of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the 2018 maiden Fiscal Strategy Document (FSD) was approved by Cabinet. Key PFM Stakeholders including Cabinet Ministers, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives and heads of SOEs were sensitised on the Act;
- The first phase of the programme to verify the government payroll with Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) biometric data was completed;
- The Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) was rolled out to 54 MDAs, 60 MMDAs and IGF receiving institutions including Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital, Cape Coast Teaching Hospital and Tamale Teaching Hospital. Also include were the Energy Fund, Road Fund and GETFund and four donor funded projects;
- The restructuring of Government Accounts at Commercial Banks and the Bank of Ghana was completed in support of the implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA). The transfer of 4,000 GOG accounts from Commercial Banks to the Bank of Ghana commenced; and
- The Ministry of Finance developed and published the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) for 2017–2019 in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) to guide debt financing for the medium term. It also started implementation of a Credit Risk Assessment Framework (CRAF) which assesses the ability of SOEs to repay their debt obligations based on audited financial statements.

2.2.3 International Trade Management and ECOWAS Community Development

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

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

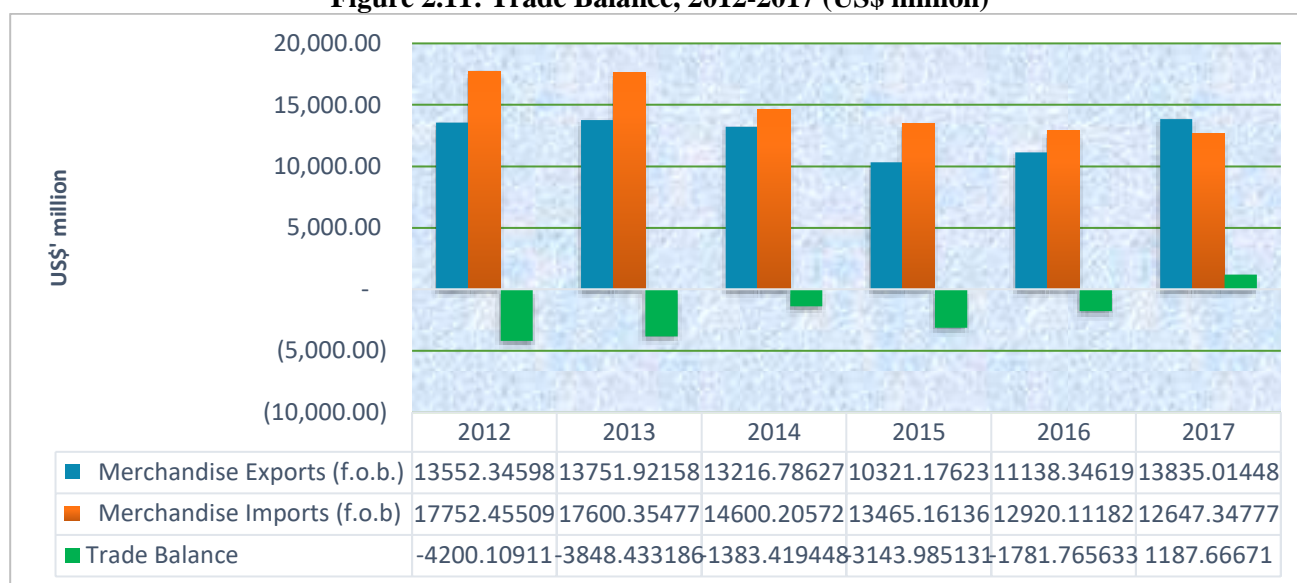
i. Status of International Trade in 2017

The overall Balance of Payments (BOP) was a surplus of US\$1.1 billion in 2017 compared to a surplus of US\$247.0 million in 2016. The improvement was on account of a favourable trade balance and increased net inflows in the capital and financial account. The current account recorded a deficit of 4.6% of GDP in 2017, an improvement over the deficit of 6.6% in 2016. This development was as a result of a significant improvement in the trade account, despite the deterioration in the services and income accounts. The capital and financial account recorded a net inflow of US\$3.0 billion, representing an increase of 18.0% over the outturn for 2016. The capital account had net inflows of US\$242.0 million in 2017 as against US\$274.0 million in 2016.

Trade Balance

The trade balance recorded a surplus of US\$1.2 billion, the first time in decades, compared to the deficit of US\$1.8 billion in 2016. The improvement resulted from an increase in oil and gold export earnings and a reduction in imports.

Figure 2.11: Trade Balance, 2012-2017 (US\$ million)



Source: NDPC, with data from BOG, 2018

Merchandise Exports

The value of merchandise exports for the year was estimated at US\$13.84 billion, an increase of 24.2% over the value recorded in 2016. Gold exports earnings in 2017 amounted to US\$5.79 billion compared to US\$4.92 billion recorded in 2016. The growth was largely driven by an increase in export volumes. The volume of gold ore exported increased by 20.1% to 4,614,656 fine ounces, while the average realised price decreased by 2.0% to US\$1,253.87 per fine ounce. In respect of Crude Oil exports, the value exported was estimated at US\$3.1 billion in 2017 compared to US\$1.3 billion exported for the same period in 2016. The average realised price of oil increased by 21.0% to US\$54.6 per barrel compared to US\$45.1 per barrel in 2016. Volume exported also increased significantly by 91.3%, year-on-year, to 57,023,474

barrels in 2017. This was as a result of the commencement of production and exports from the Tweneboa, Enyenra, Ntomme (TEN) fields.

Exports of cocoa beans and products amounted to US\$2.7 billion compared to US\$2.6 billion in 2016, representing an increase of 3.5%. Cocoa beans exported amounted to US\$1.9 billion, an increase of 1.6% compared to the value in 2016. However, prices of cocoa beans decreased by 12.1% to US\$2,719.8 per tonne, while export volume increased by 29.1% to 699,864 tonnes. Earnings from the export of cocoa products, also, increased by 16.8% to US\$757.9 million. However, timber products export recorded a decrease of 15.9 % to US\$214.97 million. For the same period, the volume exported decreased from 393,943 cubic metres to 338,581 cubic metres. The average realised price of timber also declined from US\$649.12 per cubic metre in 2016 to US\$634.92 per cubic metre in 2017. The value of “other exports” which is made up of non-traditional exports and other minerals (aluminium alloys, bauxite, diamond and manganese) was estimated at US\$2.1 billion, 0.6% higher than the outturn in 2016.

Table 2.15: Balance of Payments, 2013 -2017 (US\$ millions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016**	2017*
A. Current Account	-5,704.03	-3,694.47	-2,823.75	-2,840.49	-2,004.85
Merchandise Trade Balance	-3,848.32	-1,383.41	-3,143.98	-1,781.77	1,187.67
Exports (f.o.b)	13,751.92	13,216.79	10,321.08	11,138.34	13,835.01
Cocoa beans & Products	2,267.29	2,612.88	2,720.79	2,572.17	2,661.37
Gold	4,965.71	4,388.06	3,212.59	4,919.46	5,786.16
Timber & Timber Products	165.76	185.05	208.75	255.72	214.97
Crude Oil	3,885.07	3,724.98	1,931.28	1,345.21	3,115.10
Other Exports	2,468.09	2,305.82	2,247.67	2,045.78	2,057.41
Imports (f.o.b)	-17,600.24	-14,600.20	-13,465.06	-12,920.11	-12,647.35
Non-oil	-14,049.79	-10,906.25	-11,418.34	-11,085.22	-10,655.20
Oil	-3,550.45	-3,693.95	-2,046.72	-1,834.89	-1,992.15
Balance on Services, Income and Transfers	-1,855.72	-2,311.06	320.23	-1,058.72	-3,192.52
Services (net)	-2,443.76	-2,602.13	-1,166.60	-1,293.28	-2,875.84
Credit	2,454.04	2,044.77	6,142.19	6,332.98	6,600.03
Debit	-4,897.81	-4,646.90	-7,308.79	-7,626.26	-9,475.87
Income (net)	-1,351.39	-1,717.40	-1,110.90	-1,222.07	-2,740.89
Credit	284.53	110.76	394.42	237.96	309.32
Debit	-1,635.92	-1,828.15	-1,505.32	-1,460.03	-3,050.21
Transfers (net)	1,939.44	2,008.47	2,597.73	1,456.62	2,424.21
Private (net)	1,859.15	1,998.90	2,375.34	1,431.02	2,424.21
Official (net)	80.29	9.57	222.39	25.60	0.00
C. Financial and Capital Account	5,368.16	3,752.80	3,123.24	2,557.86	3,015.72
Capital Transfers	349.25	0.00	473.88	274.31	242.20
Direct investments	3,226.33	3,356.99	2,970.89	3,470.67	3,239.09
Other investments	1,792.58	395.81	-321.53	-1,187.11	-465.56
D. Net Errors and Omissions	-363.34	-144.40	-315.37	530.05	80.57
Overall Balance	-699.21	-86.07	-15.89	247.43	1,091.44
E. Reserves and Related Items	699.21	86.07	15.89	-247.43	-1,091.44
Changes in International Reserves	699.21	86.07	15.89	-247.43	-1,091.44
IMF Position (net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Holdings of SDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Exchange Position (net)	699.21	86.07	15.89	-247.43	-1,091.44
Exceptional Financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* Provisional

** Revised

Source: BOG, 2018

Merchandise Imports

The total value of imports for 2017 was estimated at US\$12.6 billion, a decline of 2.1% compared to the value recorded in 2016. The value of oil imports (including gas) increased from US\$1.8 billion in 2016 to US\$2.0 billion in 2017, driven by increase in oil prices on the international market. Non-oil imports for 2017 were estimated at US\$10.7 billion, a 3.9% decrease compared to the position in 2016.

Services, Income and Current Transfers

The services, income and transfers account recorded a deficit of US\$3.2 billion, a deterioration of US\$2.1 billion compared to the deficit recorded in the preceding year. The services and income accounts recorded net outflows (payments) of US\$5.6 billion in 2017 compared to US\$2.5 billion in 2016. Net inflows into the current transfers accounts improved from US\$1.5 billion in 2016 to US\$2.4 billion in 2017.

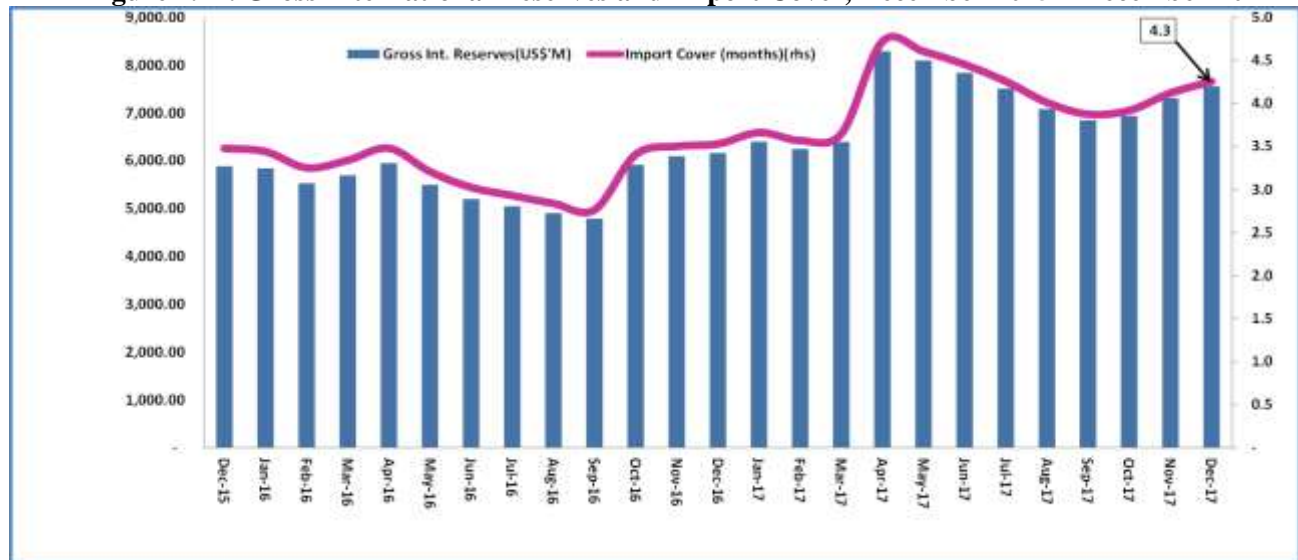
Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account recorded a net inflow of US\$3.0 billion, representing an increase of 18.0% over the outturn for 2016. The capital account had net inflows of US\$242.0 million in 2017 as against US\$274.0 million in 2016. The financial account recorded a net inflow of US\$2.8 billion compared to US\$2.3 billion recorded in 2016. Foreign direct investment and other investments recorded lower net inflows, while portfolio investment recorded higher net inflows.

2.2.3.2 International Reserves

The stock of net international reserves (NIR) at end-December 2017 was estimated at US\$4.5 billion, up from US\$3.4 billion at end-December 2016. Gross international reserves (GIR) increased by US\$1.4 billion to US\$7.6 billion at end-December 2017. This was sufficient to provide for 4.3 months of imports cover, compared to 3.5 months of cover as at December 2016.

Figure 2.12: Gross International Reserves and Import Cover, December 2015 – December 2017



Source: BOG, 2018

2.2.3.3 Trade Competitiveness

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

Indicators for measuring trade competitiveness are:

- No. of documents required to export/import;
- Time in days to export/import;
- Time to complete clearance of procedures of imports;
- Average cost to export; and
- Average import cost (cost = US\$ per container)

The World Bank’s trading across borders indicators, which records the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods excluding tariffs is the global trade competitive and facilitation measure of ‘ease of doing business’ at country’s ports and harbours. A review of this global trade index shows that Ghana’s performance in 2017 did not improve compared to the 2016 score. Ghana’s trade competitiveness index worsened marginally from a rank of 154 to 158, out of 189 countries (Table 2.16). Further assessment shows that it takes 108 hours and US\$490 to comply to export procedure at the border, whilst time and cost of documentary compliance to export are 89 hours and US\$155 respectively. These indicators for exporting did not witness any progress compared to the previous year, 2016. Similarly, no improvement was made with regard to imports. An importer had to spend 89 hours and US\$553 in 2017, the same as in the previous year. Again, the time for documentary compliance in importing remained the same at 76 hours in 2017, while the documentary compliance cost decreased marginally to US\$474 from US\$475 in the previous year.

Table 2.16: Trading Across Borders Indicators and Scores for Ghana, 2017

Indicators	2015	2016	2017
Trading Across Borders rank (189 Countries)	171	154	158
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	108	108	108
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	490	490	490
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	89	89	89
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	155	155	155
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	282	89	89
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	725	553	553
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	282	76	76
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	302	475	474

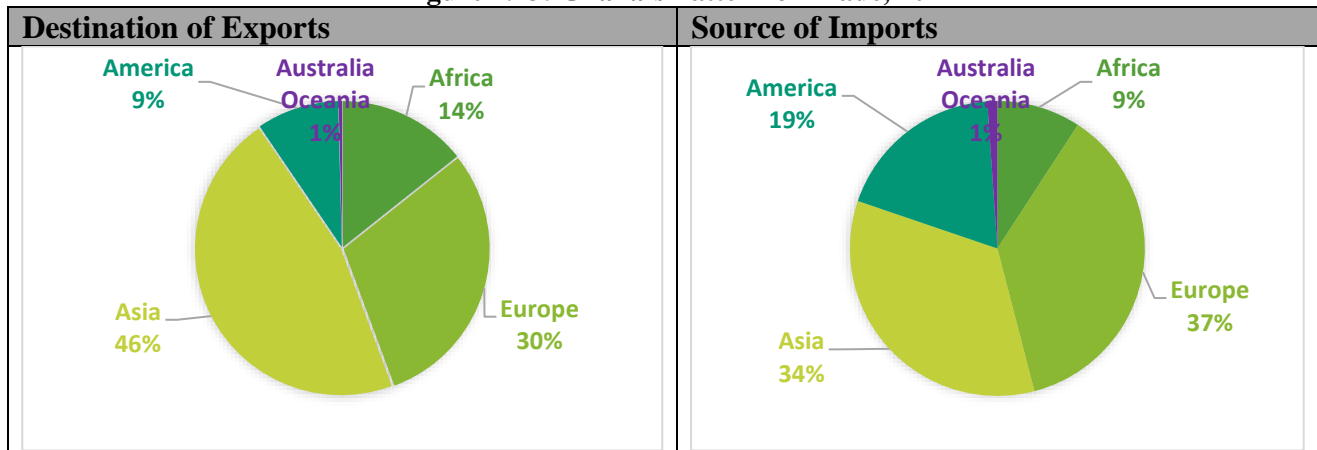
Source: World Bank, Doing Business Database, 2018

2.2.3.4 Regional trade

Destination of Merchandise Exports

Asia region, in particular, countries such as China and United Arab Emirates, emerged as the leading destination of exports with a market share of 46.1% as of the end of December 2017. This was followed by Europe (30%) and Africa (14%). Only about 9% of the country’s exports went to America and 1% to Australia.

Figure 2.13: Ghana's Pattern of Trade, 2017



Source: NDPC with data from BOG, 2018

Table 2.17 shows that while exports to all regions increased between 2016 and 2017, export to ECOWAS region fell from GH¢5,298.16 million to GH¢4,821.67 million over the period.

Table 2.17: Trends in Exports to World Economic Blocs, 2012-2017 (GH¢ million)

Economic Bloc	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa	11,506.15	7,882.02	11,461.30	7,179.05	7,048.49	8,959.86
Northern Africa	22.73	32.10	48.96	46.00	115.12	133.18
ECOWAS	3,237.88	2,182.73	3,853.52	4,836.96	5,293.16	4,821.67
Central Africa	50.88	38.53	299.52	38.84	46.98	29.39
Eastern and Southern Africa	8,194.66	5,628.65	7,259.30	2,257.24	1,593.23	3,975.62
Europe	10,496.81	9,856.62	13,691.33	16,338.08	14,824.33	18,770.75
European Union	7,861.31	7,300.04	10,018.20	10,902.75	7,710.81	10,922.15
Rest of Europe	2,635.50	2,556.58	3,673.13	5,435.33	7,113.52	7,848.59
Asia	5,422.65	6,189.85	12,494.44	16,936.67	16,127.88	28,857.03
Asia Occidental	2,716.78	2,420.47	3,529.76	1,816.25	3,880.49	3,818.43
Other ASEAN Countries	2,705.86	3,769.38	8,964.68	15,120.42	12,247.40	25,038.60
America	865.95	927.36	1,445.79	2,026.48	5,089.29	5,723.47
North America	731.11	647.42	756.64	1,037.31	1,309.48	3,025.27
Central America and Caribbean	81.33	180.50	437.73	859.17	2,976.01	1,835.59
South America	53.51	99.44	251.41	130.00	803.80	862.61
Australia Oceania	14.43	8.14	61.35	2,995.97	38.60	274.39
Australia and New Zealand	14.35	8.14	61.31	2,995.97	38.60	274.33
Oceania and Polar Region	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
World Trade	28,305.98	24,863.98	39,154.20	45,476.26	43,128.59	62,585.51

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2018

Source of Merchandise Imports

Europe remains Ghana's major trading partner in terms of imports. Figure 2.15 shows that imports from Europe constitute 37% of the total imports in 2017 while Asia, the second highest is 34%. Approximately, 19% of imports are from America while only 9% comes from Africa. While imports from all major trading blocs increased, imports from Asia increased more substantially by about 27% from the previous year. It is also important to note that imports from ECOWAS sub-region increased by more than 64%, from GH¢1,174.1 million in 2016 to GH¢1,930.5 million in 2017 (Table 2.18).

Table 2.18: Trends in Imports from World Economic Blocs (2012-2017), GH¢ million

Economic Bloc	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa	3254.81	3492.78	3476.06	4557.01	3982.11	5122.18
Northern Africa	494.67	601.80	766.27	1261.11	1044.65	1209.01
ECOWAS	1782.03	1999.01	1256.51	1675.31	1174.09	1930.48
Central Africa	34.48	21.62	35.26	23.69	13.34	28.08
Eastern and Southern Africa	943.63	870.36	1418.02	1596.91	1750.03	1954.62
Europe	7936.13	7960.95	12859.21	12888.92	17082.02	20376.64
European Union	7040.44	7172.12	11166.53	10828.37	14850.49	17681.75
Rest of Europe	895.70	788.83	1692.68	2060.55	2231.53	2694.89
Asia	8247.56	9157.43	16146.21	20250.56	14918.43	18986.37
Asia Occidental	998.28	1016.15	2888.53	2938.10	1966.34	2089.19
Other Asean Countries	7249.28	8141.27	13257.68	17312.46	12952.08	16897.18
America	4534.21	4765.64	6660.71	8712.62	9208.29	10347.80
North America	3232.21	3017.40	4386.52	6418.00	5162.17	6806.17
Central America and Caribbean	762.99	1061.47	1391.14	1592.82	2672.46	2405.57
Southern America	539.01	686.78	883.05	701.80	1373.66	1136.06
Australia Oceania	448.19	400.53	316.53	420.98	529.25	593.58
Australia and New Zealand	446.76	400.48	316.51	420.97	496.99	577.45
Oceania and Polar Region	1.43	0.04	0.02	0.01	32.25	16.12
World Trade	24420.90	25777.32	39458.71	46830.10	45720.09	55426.57

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2018

ii. Key International Trade Development Policies and Strategies implemented in 2017

- The Ministry of Trade rolled out e-payment of the Import Declaration Form (IDF) which was incorporated into the operations of the Pre-Arrival Assessment Reporting System (PAARS). Monitoring reports show that the IDF is being processed directly on the PAARS. A new IDF on the Pre-Arrival Assessment Reporting System (PAARS) was introduced. It was linked with the banking system to reduce under invoicing and capital flight was introduced. The system allows IDF used for establishing Letters of Credit at the banks for Customs declaration;
- Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) has reached an understanding with the Cashew Industry stakeholders to implement a 5-year development plan to boost cashew production and export. Regional Coordinating Councils and MMDAs in Eastern, Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions were engaged to discuss the National Export Strategy (NES). The

stakeholders were encouraged to identify and develop at least one potential exportable product for promotion;

- GEPA in collaboration with Fresh and Processed Pineapple Exporters, re-launched the development and promotion of smooth cayenne pineapple variety for exports;
- The Ghana Free Zones Board (GFZB) participated in the Corporate Council on Africa Business Forum and signed a lease agreement for 105 acres of land for the construction of cement factory to support the provision of infrastructure; and
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration reintroduced the Economic Trade and Investment Bureau (ECTIB) which is the collecting point to coordinate the implementation of Ghana's economic diplomacy.

2.4 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as only 44.4% of the 27 indicators monitored either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, while 55.6% did not achieve their respective targets or recorded slow progress towards target.

Government restored macroeconomic stability and achieved high rate of economic growth in 2017. Although the previous year witnessed a difficult economic situation, manifested by a high fiscal deficit, under-performed domestic revenue, lack of expenditure controls during the election year, and high levels of inflation, the new administration by adopting the 2017 Budget, put in place measures that significantly reduced the fiscal deficit, inflation and interest rates. The fiscal deficit outperformed its target of 6.3% of GDP and was reduced by more than three percentage points within one year from 9.3% to 6%. The government has strengthened control over public funds—it completed the audit of unpaid bills and cut discretionary expenditures particularly in public investment spending. Tight monetary policy also helped bring inflation down and the exchange rate regained stability after some volatility in the first quarter of 2017. The external position improved, with a large reserve build-up that strengthened the macroeconomic condition considerably.

Despite efforts by government to ensure macroeconomic stability through the IMF-supported fiscal consolidation and monetary tightening programme, some challenges persisted. These included high debt levels, weak revenue mobilisation and weak financial stability – banks exposure to risk and loan impairment increased. In view of these, the following recommendations are made to address the identified challenges:

- i. The Bank of Ghana should continue to address the fragilities in the financial sector to restore stability and confidence. Further actions to tackle the growing non-performing loans and strengthening supervision and cleaning-up not only in the mainstream commercial banking industry, but also in the NBFIs sub-sector where asset quality is believed to be worse than that of the banks. The banking sector recapitalisation efforts should be strengthened to stem the declining bank credit to the private sector which can derail the pace of growth.
- ii. The Bank should also pursue both demand and supply driven macroeconomic policy management in order to sustain the declining inflation and interest rates, as well as ensuring long-term stability in exchange rates. A more moderated and weighted adjustment of the MPR that takes into account the real sector of the economy will help achieve the dual goal of low inflation and high economic

growth. The Bank of Ghana should therefore adjust the monetary policy rate downward as necessary to achieve the inflation and growth targets for the year, particularly as the rate of increase in inflation and the exchange rates have been falling considerably. The reduction in the MPR will facilitate a decline in market interest rates to engender economic growth.

- iii. The Ministry of Finance should sustain the fiscal consolidation effort with the aim of eliminating the elevated fiscal risk. Additional efforts are required to address revenue shortfalls, whilst enforcing the expenditure control measures especially in the area of nondiscretionary expenses such as the wage-bill. Given that the IMF ECF programme is expected to end in 2018, it is recommended that government endeavours 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 and sustain the programme targets.
- iv. The government should continue its resolve of reducing public debt particularly slowing the growth in external debt burden to mitigate foreign-exchange roll-over risk and vulnerability to external shocks. More specifically, although non-resident participation of domestic debt is a novelty, it has to be controlled in order not to make the country vulnerable to global financial shocks. Again, government needs to remain cautious in accessing external market financing with due consideration to costs and debt sustainability and take every step to bring the debt levels down. Moreover, a reduction in domestic borrowing is also a sure way to bring down interest rates that will make it possible and easy for the private sector to access funds for the expansion of their businesses.
- v. The government should ensure expenditure control and strengthen the public financial management system. Steps should be taken to pass the fiscal responsibility law and establish a Fiscal Council as promised in the 2017 Budget. This will help to ensure sustained fiscal discipline and better fiscal performance. Moreover, the reforms of the public financial management system, including strengthening the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), are ongoing. However, it is important to complete the extension of the GIFMIS to all MMDAs. The on-going “cleaning up” of the payroll should be fully integrated with the roll-out of GIFMIS and HRMIS, to bring effective coordination in the management of the wage bill. It is also important that NITA establishes network connectivity to all the MMDAs for the roll-out activity.
- vi. To grow and strengthen the country’s external reserves in a way that will sustainably shore up domestic currency from steep depreciations, it is important to introduce measures to increase export competitiveness and improve the current account 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 outline measures taken to remove bottlenecks along the entire supply chain of exports, including addressing production, transportation, finance, harbour and market access issues. Additional proposed measures in the light of this are:
 - Increasing support for large-scale commercial farms for all the selected agricultural export products through land acquisition and provision of subsidies for the purchase of tractors and other machinery;

- Strengthening support for research and development on export products, particularly on the development of high-quality seeds and planting materials, and make them readily available to farmers;
- Providing reliable utility services such as energy and water supply, particularly to firms within the EPZs and free zones for competitive export products;
- Providing reliable transport services. Private investors and the government should invest in cold vans and stores at all vantage points. The government should prioritise the development of railway transport to reduce transportation time and cost; and
- Ensuring that the recently established Ghana EXIM bank is efficiently managed so as to promote and support export-oriented industries.

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, boost productivity and increase domestic and global competitiveness. It is also expected 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 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 2017

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2017 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track the progress of implementation, as well as the key policy measures and strategies implemented to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector.

3.2.1 Private Sector Development

Private sector development and growth in investments were among the major objectives of the private sector thematic area under GSGDA II. The objectives pursued were as follows:

- Improving private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally;
- Developing a financial sector which is more efficient and responsive to private sector needs;
- Expanding access to both domestic and international markets;
- 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.

Ease of Doing Business in Ghana deteriorated in 2017 with a rank of 120th out of 190 countries compared with 108th (out of 190 countries) in 2016, 112th (out of 189 countries) in 2015 and 70th (out of 189 countries) in 2014. The 2017 rank was far from the 2017 target of 55th out of 190 countries set under GSGDA II. Ghana made improvements in 5 out of 10 regulations, 4 regulations remained the same while 1 regulation worsened. The key reform to doing business in 2017 was improving transparency of dealing with construction permits by publishing related regulations online free of charge.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry launched the Business Regulatory Reforms Programme in April 2017 with the aim of making Ghana the most attractive destination to do business in Africa. Four of the World Bank's Doing Business Ranking indicators have been targeted for implementation and these were Starting Business, Obtaining Construction Permits, Electricity Connection and Cross-Border Trading. Working Groups were established to coordinate the implementation of reforms across these four indicators to improve Ghana's performance on the World Bank's Doing Business Ranking.

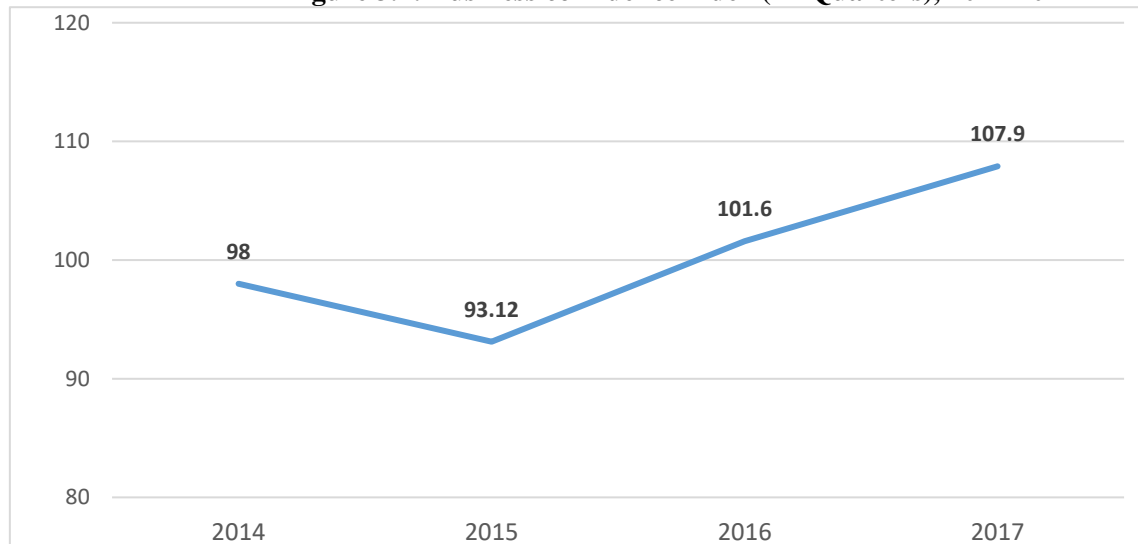
Ghana's Global Competitiveness measured by the World Economic Forum improved from a rank of 114th out of 138 countries in 2016 to 111th out of 137 countries in 2017, and missing the 2017 target rank of 90th out of 137 countries. The rank resulted from improved performance in eight (8) out of the twelve (12) pillars in 2017 compared with four in 2016. However, Ghana's performance on three of the pillars, namely, macroeconomic environment; health and primary education; and higher education and training, worsened.

Over the GSGDA II implementation period of 2014 to 2017, Ghana's rank on doing business and global competitiveness has not seen substantial improvements. The country was ranked above the 100th mark on both assessments, thus indicating little improvement in creating the enabling environments for private sector participation as envisaged under GSGDA II. Over the years, similar challenges facing private sector development have been identified by the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), World Bank and World Economic Forum. Foremost among the challenges is access to financing, corruption, tax rates, foreign currency regulations, high cost of utilities and cumbersome business procedures.

The AGI's assessment of business confidence from 2014 to 2015 showed significant improvement during the last quarter over the period. The business confidence index declined from 98 in 2014 to 93.12 in 2015 and increased significantly henceforth to 101.6 in 2015 and further to 107.9 in 2017 (Figure 3.1). The improvements were because of increased economic activity associated with the Christmas and New Year

festivities. In 2017, a boost in consumer and business confidence was also engendered by expectations of the new government (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Business confidence index (4th Quarters), 2014-2017



Source: Business Barometer, AGI, Various

Total credit to the private sector amounted to GH¢ 33,819.26 million in 2017, representing 16% of GDP compared to 18% in 2016 and 22% in 2015. The private sector remains the largest recipient of banks' credit (both domestic and foreign) with the share of total credit increasing from 84.7% in 2016 to 88.1% in 2017. Private sector credit was largest for commerce and finance, services, and electricity, gas & water sectors, together accounting for 58.3% of total credit in 2017. Mining and quarrying sector accounted for the lowest share of credit; followed by agriculture, fishing and forestry; and the transport, storage and communication sectors; with a combined share of 13.9% in 2017.

Over the GSGDA II implementation period, 2014 to 2017, private sector credit averaged 18.5% of GDP and recorded an average annual increase of 24% over the period. Credit to the private sector over the period was characterised by high-interest rates over the period. However, gradual improvements were recorded in the lending rates between 2016 and 2017.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Ease of Doing Business Rank	67 th out of 189 Countries	70 th out of 189 Countries	112 th out of 189 Countries	108 th out of 190 Countries	50 th out of 183 Countries	120 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	114 th out of 138 Countries	90 th out of 144 Countries	111 th out of 137 Countries	Target not achieved
3. Private fixed investment as % of gross domestic fixed investment	25.0%	NA	NA	NA	95%	NA	Lack of data
4. Domestic credit to the private sector as a proportion of GDP	15.2% (GH¢14,757.20 mn)	18% (GH¢ 21,042.70 mn)	22% (GH¢ 26,203.10 mn)	18% (GH¢ 29,983.48 mn)	30%	16% (GH¢ 33,819.26 mn)	Target not achieved

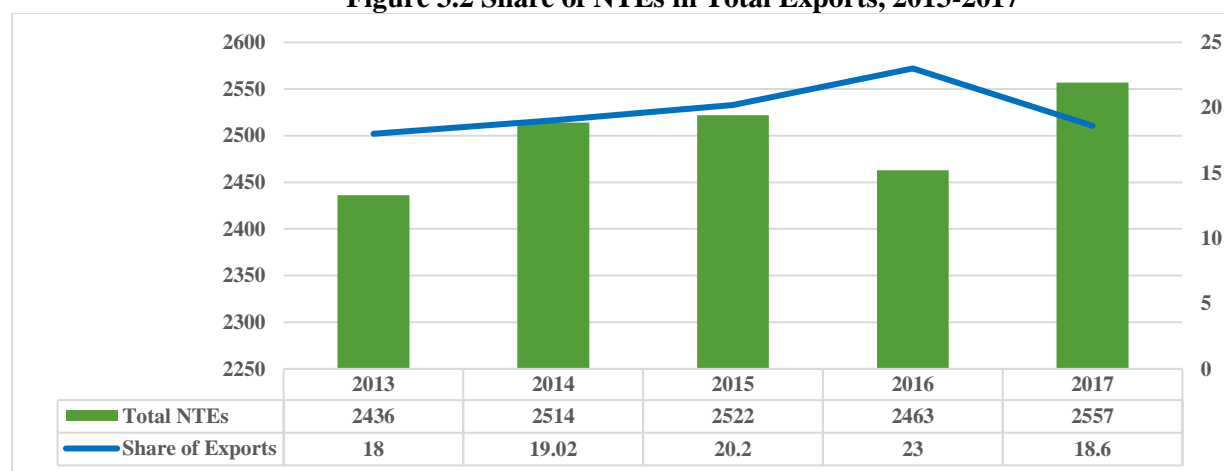
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
5. Change in the number of non-traditional export destinations	140 countries	138 Countries	137 Countries	130 Countries	150 countries	149 countries	Target not achieved
6. Percentage change in non-traditional exports	3.04% US\$2.436 billion	3.20% US\$2,514 Million	0.32% US\$2,522 Million	-2.3% US\$ 2463 Million	16.88%	3.8% US\$ 2,556.79 Million	Target not achieved
7. Share of non-traditional exports in total exports	17.71%	19.02%	20.20%	23%	24%	18.6%	Target not achieved
8. Total merchandise exports (US\$ million)	US\$13,751.92 mn	US\$13,216 mn	US\$12,484 mn	US\$10,792 mn	US\$ 20,000 mn	US\$ 13,751.93 mn	Target not achieved

Source: MOTI/BOG 2017

Total merchandise exports amounted to US\$13,751.93 million in 2017, increasing from US\$10,792 million in 2016 representing an increase of 27.4 %. The leading export earnings were from gold, crude oil and other exports in 2017 compared with gold, other exports and cocoa beans in 2016. Merchandise exports fell short of the 2017 target by about US\$7,000 million.

The total value of NTEs amounted to US\$2,556.79 million in 2017 from US\$2,463 million in 2016, representing an increase of 3.8%. The decline recorded between 2015 and 2016 of 2.3% was reversed but fell short of the 2017 target of 16.88%. All three sub-sectors of NTEs recorded increases over the 2016 level with the highest increase recorded by handicrafts exports (99%), followed by agriculture (19%) and processed/semi-processed exports (1%).

Figure 3.2 Share of NTEs in Total Exports, 2013-2017



Source: GEPA, 2017

Total merchandise exports amounted to US\$50,244 million from 2014 to 2017 and recorded an annual average increase of 1.1% over the period. Export earning from the NTEs sub-sector, however, increased at an average rate of 1.26% from 2014 to 2017 and amounted to a total of US\$10,056 million. The medium-term target for merchandise exports and NTEs where both not achieved in 2017.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To support private sector development, the following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017:

Improve Private Sector Productivity and Competitiveness Domestically and Globally

- Ghana ratified the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in January 2017. The country's commitments (Fees and Charges, Single Window, Enquiry Points and Notifications) under the TFA, will lead to the reduction of trade cost and provide enormous benefits for exporters in particular.
- A two-day street fair was organised for local producers to exhibit their wares. In all, over eight hundred (800) exhibitors within the categories of textiles and garments, wood and wood products, food processing, cosmetics and financial services participated in the fair. In addition, regional fairs were organised in Tamale, Koforidua and Kwahu.

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

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry initiated the process of extending the Ghana Private Sector Development Facility (GPSDF) project to establish a credit facility in favour of Ghanaian Private SMEs.
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry trained 211 youth (139 males and 72 females) from the three northern regions were trained in Digital Financial Inclusion.

Expand Access to Domestic and International Markets

- Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) reached an understanding with the Cashew Industry stakeholders to implement a 5-year development plan to boost cashew production and export. Regional Coordinating Councils and MMDAs in Eastern, Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions were engaged to discuss the National Export Strategy (NES) and encourage them to identify and develop at least one potential exportable product for promotion. In collaboration with Fresh and Processed Pineapple Exporters, GEPA re-launched the development and promotion of smooth cayenne pineapple variety for exports.
- Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) participated in the Trade and Investment Mission to Russia and promoted Cocoa Powder, Black Soap and Shea Butter. GEPA also collaborated with the West Africa Trade Hub (WATH) to participate in the Magic Show at Las Vegas to provide an opportunity for Ghanaian garment producers to appreciate the requirements of buyers and also AGOA's market requirements
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) in collaboration with USAID, completed the AGOA National Response Strategy towards increasing Ghana's exports to the USA.
- MOTI participated in the 2017 Expo in Astana, Kazakhstan, from 10th June 2017 to 10th September 2017 on the theme 'Renewable Energy'. Business form was organised by the Ministry to sell Ghana to the business community.
- The Ministry, in collaboration with USAID, completed the AGOA National Response Strategy and presented it at the 15th AGOA Forum which was held in Lomé, Togo in August 2017. The Strategy document has been completed and validated and will aggressively be implemented in 2018 to increase Ghana's exports to the USA
- The Ministry organised a mini-exhibition of Made-In-Ghana products in May 2017 as part of the African Union Celebration Day in Ankara. The Ministry also participated in Trade and Investment forum in UK which attracted over 200 potential investors in June 2017.

Ensure the Health, Safety and Economic Interest of Consumers

- Ghana Standards Authority undertook the first ever certification of purified gold which coincided with the establishment of the Gold Coast Refinery in Accra, making Ghana the second country

after South Africa with a gold refinery in Africa. The Ministry in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Authority developed the Ghana Standards for “standard gold” and “purified gold” both of which are in line with international gold standards;

- Ghana Standards Authority inspected and verified the weighing and measuring devices used for trading purposes. These included 1,384 trading scales, 41,192 motorised pumps and accessories, 225 weighbridges, 3,188 cocoa scales and test weight;
- Ghana Standards Authority calibrated 6,586 weighing and measuring instruments to promote industrial development; 3,904 trading devices were randomly inspected to promote fair trading practices; 12,851 products and forensic samples were tested and analyzed to ascertain their conformance to applicable standards as well as 35,073 imported high-risk goods to ensure consumer safety;
- The Ministry issued 582 Health Certificates to Fish Exporters and 1,067 Export Certificates to Exporters. Export consignments were also inspected to improve their competitiveness. In addition, it inspected 258 fish consignments, 15 scrap metals towards export as well as 168 facilities and other export consignments. Similarly, fish establishments and frozen vessels were inspected towards the issuance of health certificates;
- As part of efforts to prevent the influx of sub-standard goods into the Ghanaian market and to effectively control goods classified as High-Risk Goods, 17,642 importers were registered. In addition, a total of 82,919 imported High-Risk Goods were also inspected; and
- Ghana Standards Authority undertook market surveillance activities to promote the safety of consumers by ensuring that quality of goods on the market conforms to the requirements of applicable Ghana Standards. Emphasis in the year under review was on imported high risk goods and GSA certified locally manufactured goods across the country. Out of the projected 532 market surveillance activities, 381 were conducted in six (6) out of the ten (10) regions, namely: Greater Accra (323), Western Region (32), Brong Ahafo Region (10), Upper East Region (6), Volta Region (6) and Eastern Region (4).

3.2.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

The policy interventions implemented under good corporate governance were 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

Assessment of the corporate landscape has shown that Ghana has not made significant progress in improving corporate governance. Available data is also not comprehensive enough to track progress in this regard. The UN Global Compact shows that 40 companies signed up in 2017 compared to 45 in 2015 and 48 in 2014 (Table 3.2).

The corporate governance guidelines introduced by the Bank of Ghana (BoG) in 2016, resulted in additional directives by BoG to ensure that proper corporate governance practices are entrenched in 2017 for the banking sector. Additionally, GIPC over the years has recognised successful enterprises with improved corporate practices and performance through the Ghana Club 100 initiative to serve as role models for the private sector.

The Office of the Senior Minister, State Enterprises Commission (SEC), Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration and the French Embassy held four meetings to review the implementation of the Institutional Performance Contract Programme aimed at enhancing the operational effectiveness and efficiency of the agencies. The programme was under the France – Ghana cooperation, which ended in December 2017. It was a piloted programme for 15 subvented agencies (SAs). The SEC facilitated the negotiation and signing of Institutional Performance Contracts between the government of Ghana (GoG) and five SAs out of the targeted 15 SAs in the 4th quarter of 2017. The five SAs were; Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ghana Standards Authority (GSA), Sunyani Technical University (STU) and National Accreditation Board (NAB). DVLA and EPA are off GoG subvention. GSA is in the process of applying to go off subvention.

Table 3.2: Good Corporate Governance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of firms signed on to the UN Global Compact	29	48	45	NA	145	40	Target not achieved

Source: UN Global Compact Network Ghana/ MOTI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to create the appropriate environment for good corporate governance:

- Ministry of Finance (MoF) with the assistance of the World Bank (WB) reviewed the Governance Framework for the SOEs to address the identified challenges on corporate governance.
- Ministry of Finance (MoF) developed a policy framework for the establishment of a Single Entity, State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA), which will exercise the ownership and governance oversight role of the SOE sector. The task force, which is to see to the creation of the single entity, has been meeting regularly under the leadership of a deputy finance minister. Membership includes representatives from Ministry of Finance, Attorney-General’s Department, Office of the President, Divestiture Implementation Committee, the executive chairman of the State Enterprises Commission, Public Services Commission, a legal professional and a corporate governance expert.
- The State Enterprises Commission organised 12 corporate governance training sessions for boards and management of 19 SOEs and other organisations.

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

The medium-term policy interventions in this policy area under 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

Ghana's private sector is largely informal with an estimated size of 90.5% of all establishments according to the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) conducted in 2016 by the Ghana Statistical Service. More than three-quarters (79.8%) of the establishments are micro-sized, suggesting that medium-sized and large-sized firms are relatively less represented in Ghana. The size of the informal sector is high despite the medium-term target of formalising the economy. A number of programmes have been initiated to improve formalisation. In 2017, a digital addressing system, GhanaPost GPS, was launched to provide digital address to all state and non-state properties. Moreover, processes were far advanced to put in place a National Identification System as the primary identifier of all citizens.

The share of MSME output of total manufacturing recorded an annual average increase of 14.58% between 2014 and 2016. Data for private sector credit to SMEs by deposit money banks were available only for the year 2015 and was estimated at 81.30%. In 2017, however, the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) assisted 1,141 MSEs (339 males and 802 females) to access institutional credit across the country to expand their businesses. The challenges over the period 2014 to 2017 were mainly high cost of electricity, multiplicity of taxes, unfair competition on the market, cost of credit and exchange rate volatility.

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

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Size of the informal sector	NA	NA	90.5% of all establishments	90.5% of all establishments	90.5% of all establishments	NA	Lack of data
2. Share of MSME output in total manufacturing	NA	8%	4.8%	30.93% 761.86 million	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Share of private sector credit to SMEs by deposit money banks (DMBs)	79.89%	NA	81.30%	NA	92%	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs:

- Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) Foundation trained about 660 apprentices and manufactured over 900 agro and non-agro equipment, with about 820 being used in the sanitation and waste management;
- The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) provided 2,968 tailor-made programmes for 56,669 entrepreneurs comprising 18,238 males and 38,430 females. In addition, 1,982 new businesses were established; 1,277 clients adopted new improved technology; 666 business were assisted to access institutional credit; one in-house Business Incubator was set up in Accra; and 2,599 new jobs were created;
- Some 3,042 tailor-made businesses improvement programmes were organised for 71,029 MSMEs (24,713 males and 46,316 females) across the country for potential and practicing entrepreneurs;
- A total of 841 SMEs and BAC staff (414 males and 429 females) trained in Entrepreneurship for Small Business Management during the period under review. Again, 593 SMEs and BAC staff (4 males and 589 females) were trained in ICT for female Entrepreneurship during the period;

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry began work on the development of a National SME Policy and prepared Operational guidelines for the creation of 30 Business Resource Centres (BRCs) to provide business development services to SMEs to improve their capacity and performance.
- A Concept Paper for the establishment of Incubation Centres across five regions in the country was developed and one Incubation Centre was successfully launched in 2017. The main goal was to establish at least 5 new incubation centres and to provide support for existing ones to help create and grow young businesses. In collaboration with the NBSSI, one incubation programme was launched in partnership with Spinnet Textile and Garment Cluster on 30th October 2017.

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

The industry share of GDP increased to 25.6% in 2017 from 24.3% in 2016; 25.1% in 2015 and 26.6% in 2014. The negative growth in the industry sector estimated at 0.3% and 0.5% in 2015 and 2016 respectively was reversed in 2017 with a rate of 17.7%. This performance was due to increased production in upstream oil and gas.

The manufacturing sub-sector recorded consistent growth from 2.2% in 2015; 2.7% in 2016; and 3.1% in 2017. However, contribution to GDP recorded an average increase of 12% between 2014 and 2017, with an inconsistent trend. The sub-sector's contribution declined from 8 % in 2014 to 5.1% in 2015; it increased to 6% in 2016 and declined in 2017 to 4.6%. Over the years, 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 show that although the total value of manufacturing exports increased from GH¢4,800.4 million in 2013 to GH¢7,736.26 million in 2015, its share of GDP 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 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	5.3%	8%	5.1%	6%	40%	4.6%	Target not achieved
2. Share of manufacturing in total exports:							
- Manufacturing exports (GH¢ mn.)	GH¢ 4,800.4 million	5,341.8 million	GH¢ 7,736.26 million	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
- % share of manufacturing exports in GDP	17.9%	13.8%	5.6%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOTI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

To accelerate industrial development, the following policies, strategies and activities were implemented in 2017:

- Under the government’s Industrial Transformation Agenda, the implementation of the ‘One District, One Factory’ (1D1F) initiative commenced. A programme implementation framework which sets out the modalities of implementation of the programme was developed. The Ministry completed technical, financial and commercial viability analysis of 462 proposals out of which 191 covering 102 districts were selected for implementation. It is envisaged that these 191 District Enterprise Projects will collectively generate about 250,000 direct and indirect jobs;
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) participated in the 14th Konya Industrial Summit and Fair and organised a mini-exhibition of “Made-In-Ghana” products as part of the African Union Celebration Day in Ankara. In addition, the Ministry facilitated trade between the UK and Ghana; participated in the Non-Deal Roadshow highlighting government’s commitment to adopt and implement policies that will boost investor confidence in the economy to drive growth and create jobs;
- MOTI initiated comprehensive plans to develop Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones in each region. MOTI is facilitating the development of 2,000 acres Dawa Industrial Park by LMI Holdings near Ada; 2325 acres Apolonia Business Park by Rendeavour Company Limited at Oyibi; 400 acres Westpark Industrial Enclave by BlackIvy LLC in Shama; 4900 acres Boankra Industrial City; Special Economic Zone in the Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly; Sekondi Economic Processing Zone; Tamale Industrial Park Complex; and Ashanti Technology Park;
- The Ghana Free Zones Board (GFZB) participated in the Corporate Council on Africa Business Forum and signed a lease agreement for 105 acres of land for the construction of cement factory to support the provision of infrastructure;
- A Stimulus Package was created to support viable existing local companies that are currently distressed or are facing operational challenges. Over 350 applications from business operators were received, out of which 80 were selected for support in the first phase of the programme; and
- Gratis Foundation successfully completed prototyping and transfer of technology of the vegetable and fruit washing machines for Pack houses under the Northern Rural Growth Programme at Pwalugu, Tono – Navrongo, Kukobilla and Yagha in the three northern regions.

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 contribution to the economy was adjudged the fourth largest foreign exchange earner within the period 2014 and 2017. In terms of competitiveness, Ghana's ranking on World Economic Forum Global Competitive Report was the same at the 2016 level of 120 out of 138 countries. The country position in Africa remained unchanged at ninth (all African countries) and sixth (West African countries).

A total of 980,141 international tourists visited the country in 2017 compared with 932,579 in 2016, representing an increase of 5 percent. Total receipts increased by 5.1 percent from US\$1,766.4 million in 2016 to US\$1,854.8 million in 2017. However, the recorded increases fell short of the 2017 targets for international tourist arrivals and total receipts.

The number of resident Ghanaians visiting domestic sites declined in 2017 by 14.3 percent from 456,963 (35 sites) in 2016 to 391,814 (36 sites) in 2017. Nevertheless, total receipts from these tourists increased from GH¢ 1,794,110.19 (32 sites) in 2016 to GH¢1,994,017.77 (30 sites) in 2017, representing 11.1 percent. The increase in receipts was primarily due to increases in entrance fees.

The total number of jobs generated by the sector, in both formal and informal tourism enterprises and establishments, was estimated at 292,042 in 2017 compared with 438,000 in 2016 and 392,000 in 2015. The total number of jobs created constituted 2.6 percent of all jobs created in 2017.

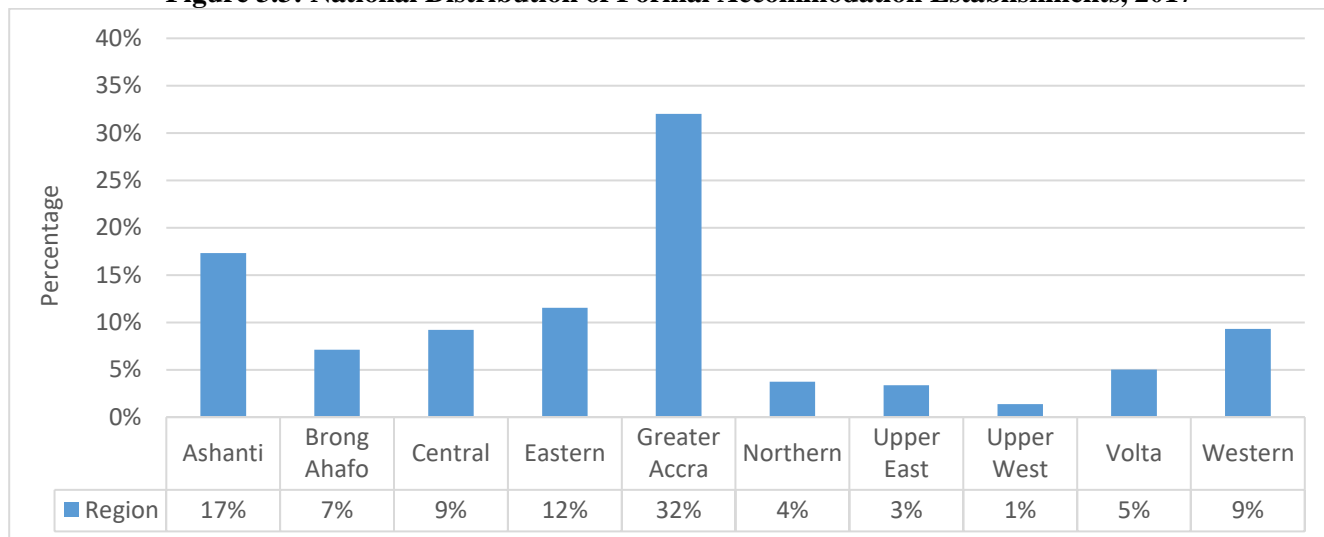
Table 3.5: Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 994,000)	10% (Total Arrival = 1,093,000)	-18% (Total Arrival = 897,000)	4% (Total Arrivals = 932,579)	10%	5% (Total Arrivals = 980,141)	Target not achieved
2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (US\$1,877mn)	10.1% (US\$206.1mn)	10.1% (US\$ 819 mn)	5.1% (US\$1,766.4 mn)	10.1% (US\$2,758 mn)	5.1% (US\$1,854.8 mn)	Target not achieved
3. Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.) (%)	(2228)	15.5% (2,574)	5.8% (2,724)	7.5% (2,928)	NA	10.9% (3,247)	Steady progress
4. Change in Domestic Tourism (%):							
- No. of domestic tourists	631,716, (for 25 sites)	-22.9% 487,187 (for 41 sites)	-14.9% 414,703 (for 37 sites)	10.2% 456,963 (for 35 sites)	5% 1,420,915	-14.3% 391,814 (for 36 sites)	Target not achieved
- Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	NA 2,140,554.35 (for 38 sites)	-9.7% 1,933,799.90 (for 37 sites)	-12.0% 1,701,402.7 (for 40 sites)	5.4% 1,794,110.19 (for 32 sites)	NA	11.1% 1,994,017.77 (for 30 sites)	Significant Progress

Source: MOTCCA, 2017

The number of formal accommodation establishments, which were inspected and licensed, increased by 9% from 2,726 in 2015 to 2,969 in 2016 and further to 10.9% (3,247) in 2017. More than half of all these accommodation establishments were in the Greater Accra (33%) and Ashanti (18%) regions (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: National Distribution of Formal Accommodation Establishments, 2017



Source: MOTCCA, 2017

Over the GSGDA II implementation period of 2014 to 2017, the total number of international tourists visiting the country increased at an annual average rate of 0.27%. International tourists that visited the country over the period totaled 2,970,141 with the only decline recorded in 2015 at 18%. Total receipts accrued from international tourist amounted to US\$4,646.30 million. Total receipts recorded a significant average annual increase of 82.26% between 2014 and 2017 (Table 3.5). The main challenges affecting the competitiveness of tourism over the period included health and hygiene, tourist service infrastructure and price competitiveness. Factors that enhanced tourism competitiveness and development included the business environment, human resource and labour market as well as safety and security.

A total of 1,750,667 domestic tourists visited tourist sites from 2014 to 2017. The number of visits recorded an annual average decline of 10.48% over the period. A total of GH¢7,423,330.56 accrued from domestic tourism from 2014 to 2017. Domestic tourism receipts recorded an average annual decline of 1.3 percent over the period. The decline recorded in 2014 (9.7%) and 2015 (12%) was reversed with an increase of 5.4% and 11.1% in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

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 2017 included the following:

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

- In order to position Ghana’s tourism in the global market, the Ministry participated in eight international fairs including, 51st Internationale Tourismus-Bourse (ITB) Tourism Fair-Berlin, Germany, China’s Outbound Travel and Tourism Market (COTTOM) in Beijing, China and the Akwaaba Fair in Nigeria; and
- The Ministry established five Tourism District Offices in Axim, Winneba, Obuasi, Gushiegu and Kumasi to promote active involvement and participation of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the identification and development of community-based tourism projects.

Promote sustainable tourism to preserve the historical, cultural and natural heritage

- The Ministry organised the Chocolate Day, Paragliding Festival, Emancipation and PANAFEST Day with the diaspora and local communities to boost domestic tourism, promote the local economy and income generation as well as National cohesion and international appreciation of Ghana's culture and tourists' attractions;
- The Ministry engaged and sensitised MDAs, MMDAs, traditional authorities and the private sector in the tourism industry; and
- The Ministry secured a TV license for the operationalisation of a Tourism TV as part of efforts to create awareness on the importance of tourism, culture and creative arts.

Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism

- The Ministry in collaboration with the Bureau of Ghana Languages celebrated International Mother Language Day to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity;
- The Ministry organised a Hospitality Excellence Breakfast forum to kick-start a joint feasibility and interaction with key industry stakeholders in all 10 regions. A Service Charter of excellence was prepared by Ghana Tourism Authority; and
- The Ministry embarked on an innovative marketing campaign dubbed: "See Ghana, Eat Ghana, Wear Ghana and Feel Ghana" to emphasise local content and encourage Ghanaians to consume local products.

3.2.6 Culture and Creative Arts Industry

The medium-term objective in 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

GSGDA II envisaged the establishment of a Creative Arts Council, as an interface between the government and industry players, to provide the necessary institutional framework for promoting the Creative Arts sector. Efforts over the years resulted in the establishment of the council in 2017 with a Secretariat established at the Accra Tourists Information Centre. Traditional Authorities and Local Communities were also supported to organise festivals and cultural events such as SALAFest and ZONGOfest (Accra), Kundum (Axim), Kente (Kpetoe), Akwantukiesie (New Juaben) and Akwantutenten (Worawora). Sixteen meetings involving Musicians, Artists, Film Directors, Producers, Crafts Producers and other stakeholders were held to deepen collaboration within the industry.

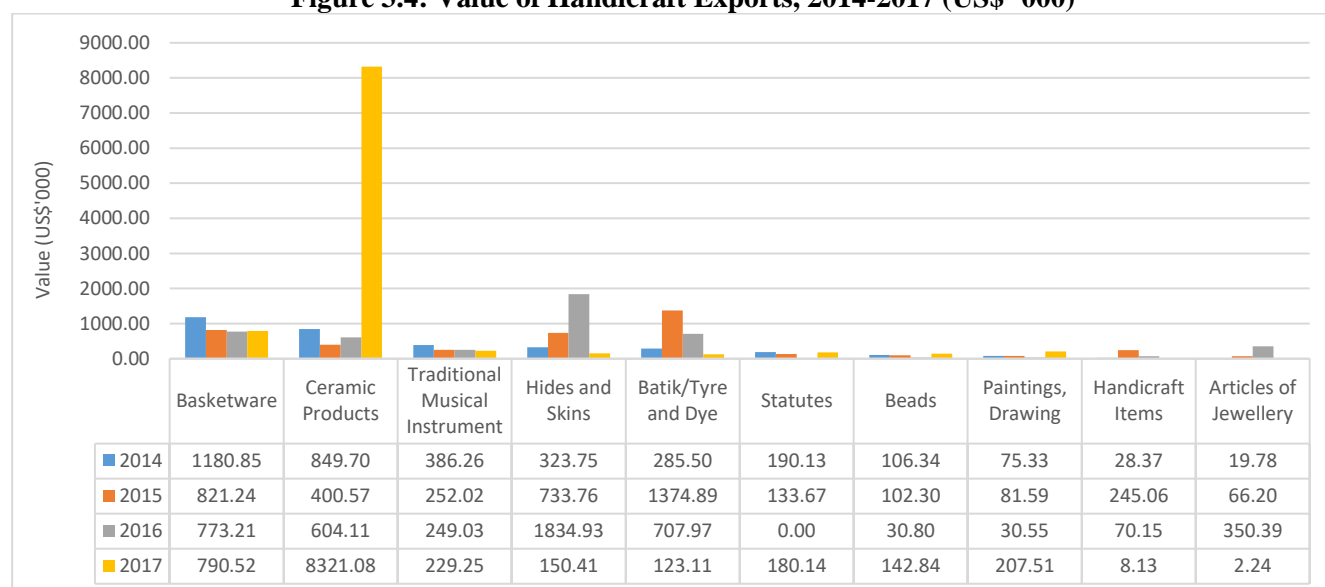
Table 3.6: Culture and Creative Arts Performance

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Creative Arts Council established	MOTCCA constituted a nine-member committee to commence preparatory work for the establishment of the Council for the Creative Arts	The nine-member committee completed first draft legal framework for the establishment of Council for the Creative Arts and submitted it to MOTCCA for consideration	Draft Bill approved by Cabinet for stakeholder consultation	10 workshops organized	NA	Creative Arts Council established with a Secretariat located at the Accra Tourists Information Centre	Significant progress
2. Number of jobs created by the industry	Employment generated by music industry alone ranged from 27,000 to 30,000 in 2012	NA	948,820	1,043,702	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Creative arts share of NTEs	0.10% (US\$2.46 mn)	0.14% (US\$3,475,51)	0.17% (US\$4,211,289)	0.21% (US\$4,220,133)	NA	0.41% (US\$4,237,43)	Steady progress

Source: MOTCCA, 2017

Handicrafts exports, which also serves as proxy for performance of the industry, increased consistently at an average annual rate of 7% from US\$3,475,510 in 2014 to US\$4,237,430 in 2017. Likewise, the sub-sector’s contribution to total NTEs increased consistently from 0.14 % in 2014 to 0.41% in 2017. Five export products compared to three in 2016 accounted for the increase in value of the sub-sector in 2017 (Figure 3.4). The main problems of Ghanaian handicraft products over the years have been limited modern designs, finishing and functionality, which have resulted in a shift of major buyers to other countries with better products.

Figure 3.4: Value of Handicraft Exports, 2014-2017 (US\$’ 000)



Source: GEPA, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to develop a competitive creative arts industry:

- The Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture commissioned the Gushiegu Craft Village to help boost the production and sale of smock (batakari) to create jobs and income opportunities in the local communities as part of the “1D1F” project;
- An e-ticketing system was launched to streamline revenue generation in the arts and theatre sector;
- Ten SHS Drama Festivals and cultural exchange programmes were organised among selected schools in Greater Accra, Ashanti and Western regions to sustain the interest of students in drama and the theatre arts; and
- The Ministry hosted the Queen of Denmark, Margarethe II at the Christiansborg Castle from 23rd November to 25th November 2017 to promote Ghana’s historical and cultural heritage.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall progress in this thematic area in 2017 may be considered as below average. Out of the 23 indicators monitored in this thematic area, only 17.4% either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 52.2 % either made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. The rest could not be assessed due to lack of data. Progress in the respective focus areas was as follows:

3.3.1 Private Sector Development

The private sector serves as a major engine of growth for the Ghanaian economy. In order to enhance competition in the private sector, the government implemented the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) II which outlined policy interventions to be implemented in the sector. A range of policy measures, strategies and activities were also pursued in 2017 to ensure the development of the private sector. These included measures aimed at improving private sector productivity and competitiveness; developing a more efficient and responsive financial sector with private sector interest; expanding access to domestic and international markets; ensuring the health, safety and economic interest of consumers; and expanding opportunities for accelerated job creation.

In 2017, the country was ranked 120 out of a total of 190 countries as compared to the targeted 55th position set under GSGDA II. This deterioration in the Ease of Doing Business in Ghana was matched by the launching of the Business Regulatory Reforms programme in April 2017 by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to improve the worsening conditions. The sector as well accounted for the largest share of total bank credit with commerce and finance, services, electricity, gas and water sectors being the major beneficiaries. However, private sector credit was least for the mining and quarrying, agriculture, fishing and forestry, transport, storage and communication sectors. Merchandise export showed an upward trend with gold, crude oil and other exports as the greatest export earnings.

Adjustment in taxes, duties and utility tariffs, reduction in the cost of credit, easy access to credit, a stable and favourable exchange rate, elimination of cumbersome port procedures and strict measures against dumping are some policy recommendations that could support the growth of the private sector.

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

1. Achieving 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.

3.3.2 Promote Good Corporate Governance

Ghana's effort in promoting good corporate governance in recent years has not been encouraging. Aside from the insignificant progress, data on corporate governance is not comprehensive. As a measure of ameliorating these menaces, the ministry in 2017 embarked on some measures to create the enabling environment for good corporate governance. Some of the measures included the reviewing of the Governance Framework for SOEs and the development of policy framework for the establishment of a Single Entity.

The small and informal nature of the private sector inhibits it from influencing policy or shaping regulations. As such, the government should create an avenue for effective State-Business relations with the private sector through bodies such as the Association of Ghanaian Industries (AGI), National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), Private Enterprise Federation (PEF) and other private sector association bodies. Again, policies that will resolve the conflict of interest between the private sector and donor policies should be embarked on.

3.3.3 Develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

In order to enhance the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), policy interventions aimed at improving operational efficiency, competition, access to finance among others were adopted. Some of the policy measures, strategies and activities pursued in 2017 included training of apprentices, adoption of new improved technology, strengthening of existing MSMEs, preparation of operational guidelines among others.

Statistics indicate that approximately 80% of enterprises are micro-sized and over 90% of private sector enterprises operate in the informal sector. To improve formalisation, a number of programmes such as the GhanaPost GPS and National Identification System were launched and initiated respectively in 2017.

It is recommended that the government institutes viable credit support and non-financial business support services to help the development of MSMEs. Also, the provision of favourable regulatory framework such as an adjustment in corporate taxes, making capital accessible, granting of tax relief, reducing barriers in the registration of businesses, etc. are highly recommended. Finally, policies aimed at encouraging the general public to patronise products from such businesses to create a market for their activities is also recommended.

3.3.4 Accelerated Industrial Development

Industrial Development is of key concern to the government and as such measures geared towards the enhancement of accelerating technology with strong linkages to agriculture and natural resource exploitation were adopted in 2017. Some of the policies, strategies and activities implemented in 2017 included the implementation of the ‘One District, One Factory’ (1D1F), initiation of comprehensive plans to develop Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones in each region and the creation of stimulus packages to support distressed local companies.

Statistics from the sector showed a marginal improvement in the industry’s share to GDP from the 2016 value of 24.3 % to 25.6 % in 2017 resulting from the increased production of upstream oil and gas. The manufacturing sub-sectors total export in 2015 increased to GH¢7,736.26 as compared to the 2013 value of GH¢4,800.4 million. Some key challenges that hampered the growth of the sector included high utility cost, a multiplicity of taxes and cedi depreciation or exchange rate volatility. It is therefore important to continue and accelerate efforts towards addressing these underlying challenges. In addition, the implementation of a stimulus package towards industrial revitalisation should be pursued.

3.3.5 Development of the Tourism Industry

To develop the tourism sector, some policy interventions were adopted to target sensitive areas. Prominent among these policy interventions were the diversification and expansion of the tourism industry for economic development, promoting sustainable tourism to preserve the historical, cultural and natural heritage and intensifying the promotion of domestic tourism. Some of the specific interventions included the establishment of five Tourism District Offices, engaging and sensitising MDAs, MMDAs, traditional authorities and the private sector in the tourism industry, and embarking on innovative marketing campaign.

Between 2014 and 2017 period, the sector was adjudged the fourth highest foreign exchange earner with approximately 4 million international tourists visiting the country. The total income accrued from such international visits amounted to US\$ 4,646.30 million whereas GH¢ 7,423,330.56 was accrued from domestic visits from 2014 to 2017. Globally, Ghana is ranked 120 out of 138 countries and adjudged the sixth competitive tourist destination in West Africa. The sector created an estimated total of 292,042 jobs in 2017, 438,000 jobs in 2016 and 392,000 jobs in 2015. Health and hygiene, tourist service infrastructure and price competitiveness remain some key challenges facing the sector.

To explore the opportunities available in the tourism industry, it is recommended that the government adopt the public-private investment model, increase tourism infrastructure and resolve operational issues such as unavailability of local operational skills, safety and security. Additionally, conscious efforts must

be to attract private investment into tourism infrastructure development and also ensure that Ghanaian cities are clean.

3.3.6 Promote Culture and Creative Arts for Economic Development

In order to develop a competitive creative art industry, three main measures were outlined: the establishment of creative art council, total employment created by the creative art industry and share of creative arts to non-traditional export. The creative art council was finally established in 2017 after years of efforts from various stakeholders. The overall performance of the creative arts industry has been encouraging in recent years with an average annual growth rate of 7 % between 2014 and 2017. In addition, its sub-sectors' contribution to non-traditional exports has increased since 2014.

To achieve a competitive creative art industry, a number of strategies were implemented. Prominent among them is the celebration of International Mother Language Day, the commissioning of Gushiegu Craft Village, the launching of an e-ticketing system among others. However, despite these promising gains, the sector is still challenged in terms of modern designs, finishing and functionality in order to be competitive internationally. Establishing the creative art council was necessary but definitely not sufficient to make the industry competitive.

This can be achieved through the development of talents and provision of needed funds from government and relevant stakeholders to develop the industry.

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, employs 44.7% of the active population, and is dominated by women.

The focus of agricultural development strategy in 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 in this regard included, promoting the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties; improving mechanisation and extension services; upgrading skills of operators; and enhancing 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 enhancing the integration of agriculture production into domestic and international markets;
- reducing production and distribution risks;
- promoting selected crop development for food security, exports and industry;
- promoting 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% and contribute to rural development and a reduction in unemployment and poverty.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN 2017

The following section presents an assessment of progress made in 2017 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); and
- 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 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (tonnes):							Target not achieved
- Maize	21.0	21.2	10.8	5.9	77.0	11.8	
- Sorghum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
- Rice	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	3.5	
- Cowpea	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.0	27.0	0.8	
- Soybean	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	23.0	1.8	
- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	
2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	(Total # 1552)	16.1% (Total #: 1,928)	7.16% (Total #: 2,066)	NA	76.5% (Total #:3,646)	Significant progress
3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	10.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	50	14.0	Target not achieved
4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports:							Slow progress
- Insecticides - Liquid	45.9%	24.6%	5.2%	55.4%	NA	-99.9%	
- Insecticides - Solid	183.4%	NA	-43.3%	-45.75%	NA	-75.28%	
- Herbicides - Liquid	152.9%	-0.25%	-19.9%	-88.79%	NA	-29.68%	
- Herbicides - Solid	99.5%	NA	3,626.8%	141.04%	NA	-41.99%	
- Fungicides - Liquid	-65.57%	-24.5%	-54.3%	254.44%	NA	282.82%	
- Fungicides - Solid	161.45%	NA	121.2%	-18.92%	NA	-41.99%	

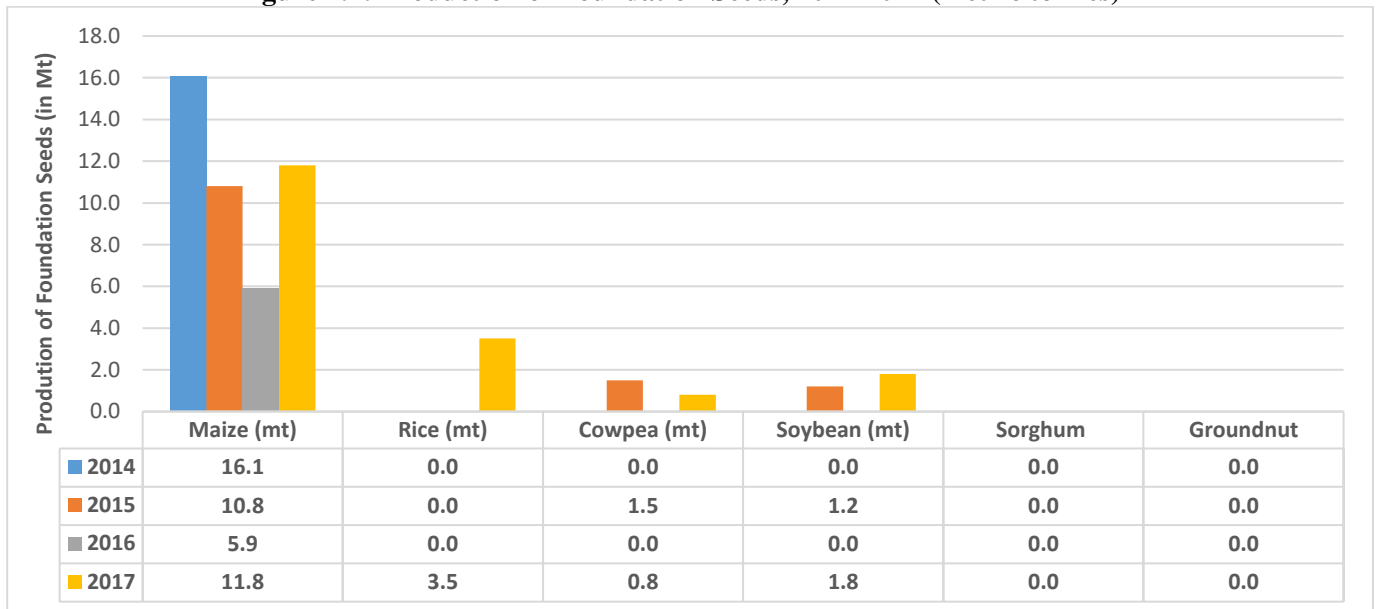
Source: MOFA/EPA, 2017

Production of Foundation Seeds:

The downward trend in the production of foundation seeds was reversed in 2017. The total quantity of foundation seeds of selected staple crops produced by the Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) amounted to 17.9 metric tonnes compared to 5.9 metric tonnes in 2016 (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1). This constitutes a shortfall of 90% of the target for 2017 compared to a shortfall of 89.7% in 2016.

The production of maize foundation seeds amounted to 11.8 metric tonnes in 2017 as compared to 5.9 metric tonnes in 2016. The production of foundation seed for cowpea and soybean amounted to 0.8 metric tonnes and 1.8 metric tonnes respectively, compared to none in 2016. For the first time since 2013, foundation seed of 3.5 metric tonnes of rice was produced, while foundation seeds for sorghum and groundnut were not produced for the period.

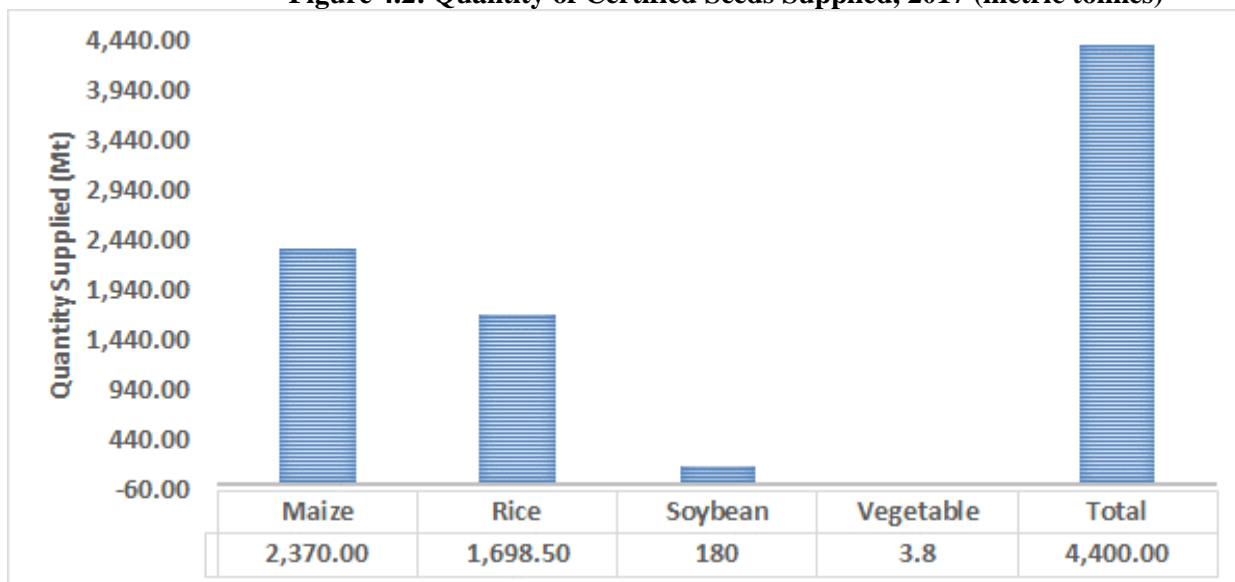
Figure 4.1: Production of Foundation Seeds, 2014-2017 (metric tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2017

However, under the Government’s agricultural flagship programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs” (PFJ), which was introduced in 2017, a total of 4,400 metric tonnes of certified seeds were supplied to 201,620 farmers at 50 % subsidy during the period.

Figure 4.2: Quantity of Certified Seeds Supplied, 2017 (metric tonnes)



Source: MOFA, 2017

Over the GSGDA II implementation period, a total of 358.5 metric tonnes of foundation seeds of selected staple crops were expected to be produced. However, only 53.4 metric tonnes were produced, representing a short fall of 85.1%. No foundation seeds were produced for sorghum and groundnut over the period, while 83.5% of the foundation seeds produced were maize. The major challenges to achieving the

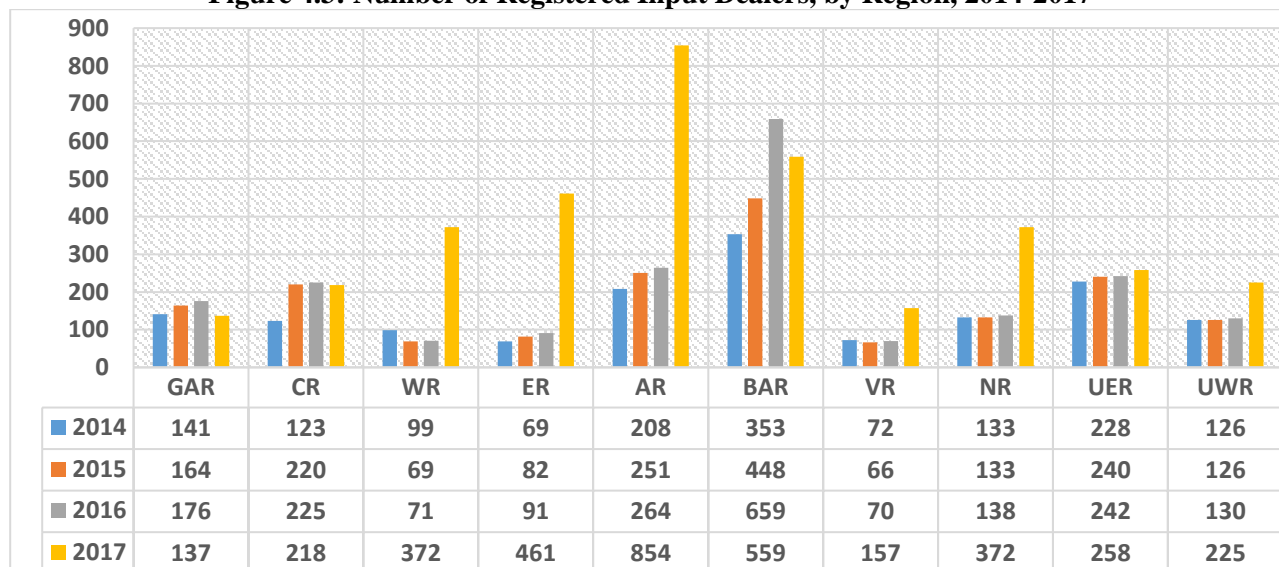
medium-term target of foundation seeds produced were, inadequate resource allocation and poor rainfall during the minor season when a greater part of seed production activities are carried out.

Agro-Input outlets and sales points:

The total number of agro-input outlet and sales points across the country in 2017 was 3,613 representing an increase of 74.9% from the 2016 figure of 2,066. Out of this total number of outlets, 72.5% were in five regions, namely the Ashanti Region (23.6%), Brong Ahafo Region (15.5%), Eastern Region (12.8%), Western and Northern Region (10.3% each). Greater Accra Region had the lowest number of registered outlets and sales points in 2017, recording only 3.8% of all registered outlets and sales points across the country. This compared with 8.5% in 2016, replacing Volta Region which consistently had the lowest number of least registered outlets and sales points from 2014 to 2016 (Figure 4.3).

Overall, during the GSGDA II period, the number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs across the country increased significantly from 1,552 in 2014 to 3,613 in 2017. The bulk of these outlets and sales points remained in the Brong Ahafo, Ashanti, Upper East and Central regions. The Brong Ahafo region recorded the highest increases in the number of outlets and sales points during the GSGDA II period of 87%, followed by Central Region (83%), Ashanti Region (27%) and Greater Accra Region (25%). The Upper West Region recorded the lowest increases of 3% while Western and Volta regions rather recorded declines of 22% and 3% respectively.

Figure 4.3: Number of Registered Input Dealers, by Region, 2014-2017



Source: MOFA, 2017

Fertiliser Imports

In addition to the regular fertiliser subsidy programme introduced by the government in 2008 to improve yields and productivity of agriculture, government introduced a special fertiliser programme in 2017 under the “Planting for Food and Jobs” (PFJ) initiative. In total 296,000 metric tonnes of various fertilisers were supplied to farmers at 50% subsidy, with 121,000 metric tonnes under the PFJ and 176,000 metric tonnes under the regular national subsidy programme (Table 4.2). This was 121% higher than the total quantity provided in 2016 under the national subsidy programme which was 134,000 metric tonnes.

Fertiliser application rate improved subsequently over the 2015 and 2016 level of 12 kg/ha to 14 kg/ha indicating renewed efforts towards achieving the long-term fertiliser application rate of 50 kg/ha for the country.

Table 4.2: Fertiliser Distribution, 2017

Type of Fertiliser	Quantity Supplied (PFJ)	Quantity Supplied (Regular)
NPK	74,734.55	124,000.00
Urea	28,342.73	52,000.00
SoA	16,922.73	-
TOTAL	121,000.00	176,000.00

Source: MOFA, 2017

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.

As a response to the outbreak of fall army worm (FAW) in 2017, which affected maize farmers in all regions of the country, government procured 34,113 litres of organic insecticides, 88,184 litres of synthetic insecticides, 4,898 kg of synthetic insecticides; and 7,230 kg microbial insecticides and distributed to MMDAs. In addition, FAW surveillance system was strengthened in the various regions using pheromone traps to provide early warning and the emergency response, and ‘Nnoboa’ spraying gangs formed in all districts. A total of 249,054 hectares of land was sprayed with 94% of that area recovered. Brong Ahafo Region recorded the highest area sprayed accounting for 35.2%, followed by Ashanti Region (29.2%). These two regions together accounted for 64.4% of the total area sprayed.

Table 4.3: Areas Sprayed for Fall Army Worm (FAW) by Region, 2017

Region	Total Area Sprayed (HA)	Total Area Recovered	Total Area Destroyed (HA)	% of area destroyed
Ashanti	87,577	78,279	9,298	10.62
Brong Ahafo	72,732	72,227	505	0.69
Central	6,359	4,995	1,364	21.45
Eastern	19,789	18,199	1,590	8.03
Greater Accra	1,790	1,727	63	3.52
Northern	27,490	27,025	465	1.69
Upper East	9,384	9,042	342	3.64
Upper West	9,413	9,349	64	0.68
Volta	11,745	11,715	30	0.26
Western	2,775	2,249	526	18.95
TOTAL	249,054	234,807	14,247	5.72

Source: MOFA, 2017

Imports of liquid and solid herbicides declined by 29.7% and 42% respectively, while liquid fungicides increased by 282.8% as solid formulations declined by 42%. Meanwhile the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) was able to conduct post registration monitoring and surveillance for 487 input outlets in 50 districts in 2017, as against 114 in 20 districts in 2016.

Table 4.4: Agro-chemical Imports, 2014-2017 (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	-
2017	-	-	411,034	1,750,211	624.66	2,983,379	-	-	-	-

Source: MOFA, 2017

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

Government introduced the Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) in 2007 as a strategy to modernise agriculture. Between 2014 and 2017, the total number of mechanisation centres increased from 61 to 146 centres, representing an increase of 139% over the period (Table 4.5). An introduction of a new concept in 2016 requiring one AMSEC to have a minimum of two tractors with other implements such as planters, boom sprayers and shellers influenced the increased number of AMSECs. Over 70% of operational AMSECs located in five regions, namely: Northern Region, Upper West, Greater Accra, Ashanti Region, Volta Region and Upper East.

The year 2017 recorded an increase of 6% in AMSECs, compared to 160% in 2016 and a decline of 40% in 2015 (Table 4.5). Assessment of the regional distribution of AMSECs in operation shows that nearly 75% of all AMSECs were in the Northern Region (39%), Upper West (7%), Greater Accra (18%), Ashanti Region (5%), Volta Region (9%) and Upper East (6%).

In addition to the AMSECs, a total of 215 tractors, 231 implements, 141 maize shellers, 25 multi-crop threshers and 68 planters/seed drills were made available to farmers in 2017 and other stakeholders under hire purchase and lease schemes. In all, 354 agricultural machinery operators, 111 agricultural machinery managers/owners and 12 agricultural engineers were trained. A monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out, revealed a significant reduction in breakdown of machinery, machinery downtime, cost of maintenance and ploughing time.

The tractor-to-farmer ratio is reported at the 2014 level of 1:1,500 over the period. It is expected that efforts to improve agriculture mechanisation will show an improvement and thus achieve the medium-term target of 1:1,200 set under the GSGDA II. Agriculture Engineering Services Directorate (AESD) is currently exploring possibilities for carrying out a survey to determine the current state of agricultural mechanisation.

Table 4.5: Agricultural Mechanisation, 2017

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,200	1:1,500	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
2. Number of agricultural mechanisation service centres established	New = 10 Existing = 61 (cumulative number of tractors = 71)	New = 0 Existing = 89 (cumulative number of tractors=89)	New = 1 Existing = 52 (cumulative number of tractors = 53)	New = 79 Existing = 59 Cumulative = 138	130	New = 8 Existing = 138 Cumulative = 146	Target achieved
3. Total number of farmers trained in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	200 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	180 tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained	(7 tractor operators trained)	53 operators and 5 AMSEC managers trained	NA	477 operators	Significant progress

Source: MOFA, 2017

iii. Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

The delivery of improved technologies and methods is fundamental to increased productivity, output and incomes. Between 2014 and 2017, a total of 1,259 of improved technologies in crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing were disseminated and displayed to 4,698,152 beneficiary farmers (Table 4.6).

The extension officer-farmer ratio has improved from 1: 3,374 in 2016 to 1: 1,885 in 2017. This was due to the recruitment of additional 1,070 agricultural extension agents (AEAs) on a one-year contracts out of planned target of 1,800 for 2017. The new AEAs supported the already existing staff to facilitate the transfer of improved technologies and agronomic practices to farmers.

Table 4.6: Access to Agriculture Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	375	349	418	392	NA	100	Slow progress
- Livestock	NA	NA	160	135		17	
- Fisheries	NA	NA	50	41		NA	
- Crop	NA	NA	165	122		83	
- Others	NA	NA	43	95		NA	
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:3,374	1:1,200	1:1,885	Target achieved
3. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,363,820	1,975,690	1,800,000	4,698,152	Target achieved
4. Participation rate in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	26%	19%	23%	40%	59%	Target achieved
5. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	6,679	4,956	2,540	7,000	1,958	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA, 2017

To further 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. For instance, from 2014 to 2017, about 16,133 functional FBOs in the country were trained in extension services delivery. The highest of such training occurred in 2014 and 2015, the years with relatively less extension officers compared to 2016 and 2017.

Ten Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings were held throughout the country annually from 2014 to 2017 to propel activities of extension-research linkage. Over the years a total of 176 researchable farmer constraints, 157 prioritised policy issues and 418 extension and training recommendations have been brought to the attention of government.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to improve agricultural productivity and output:

i. Access to Production Inputs

- Planting for Food and Jobs campaign provided 121,000 metric tonnes out of a target of 233,356 metric tonnes of subsidised fertilisers and 4,454.98 metric tonnes out of a target of 5,767.50 metric tonnes of subsidised seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables to beneficiary farmers;
- To provide warehouses for storage of fertiliser, improved seed and strategic output stocks, work commenced on the rehabilitation of five warehouses at Yendi, Tamale, Wenchi, Sunyani and Kumasi;
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) in collaboration with Ministry of Education and other MDAs registered suppliers to distribute farm produce from the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme to public institutions including the School Feeding Programme, the Free Senior High School Programme, Prisons, Defence and Police, among others;
- MOFA established a total of 32.66 hectares of improved cassava planting material fields, 1acre of yam, and 1acre of rice seed field at the agricultural stations to increase farmers' access to and use of improved seeds/planting materials;
- A Cassava Museum which houses all released varieties established at Wenchi was replicated at the Mampong, Asuansi and Kpeve Agricultural Station to serve as a source of planting materials of different varieties, create diversity for breeders as well as for learning and exhibition reference;
- MOFA in collaboration with the National Seed Trade Association of Ghana sensitised 62 key public and private sector seed stakeholders in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Central and Western regions on the seed sector reform documents, that is, the National Seed Policy and its implementation strategy, the National Seed Plan; and
- MOFA through the Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) project, conducted post registration monitoring and surveillance for 487 input outlets in 50 districts, as against 114 in 2016 in 20 districts.

ii. Agricultural Mechanisation

- MOFA and its partners continued to provide training to agricultural machinery/equipment operators. In 2017, the 477 beneficiaries, included agricultural machinery operators, agricultural machinery managers/owners and agricultural engineers;
- To promote agricultural mechanisation, 220 tractors and accessories comprising 141 maize shellers, and 77 multi-crop threshers were distributed to farmers and service providers;
- To support the private sector to establish, manage and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers, MOFA continued to facilitate the procurement and distribution of affordable agricultural machinery; and
- New AMSECs continued to be set up, while the existing ones were equipped with relevant tools to make them functional.

iii. Access to Agricultural 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;
- A total of 2,534 demonstrations were set up in 2017 to showcase various proven technologies to smallholder farmers as compared to 218 demonstrations in 2016. In all, 83 demonstrations carried out were on crop production while 17 were on livestock production practices. The number of beneficiary farmers reached through the community field demonstrations were 127,848 of which 41.3% were women;
- As part of the Planting for Food and Jobs campaign, 201,000 farmers were registered across the country. Additionally, 2,160 university graduates and 1,070 youth were recruited to provide extension services to farmers;
- MOFA developed relevant extension information on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) for the e-agriculture platform and West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) website to support dissemination activities (electronic and print). Areas covered include: the use of scientific and indigenous knowledge in predicting the weather; the need for soil test/analysis to make an informed choice of the right fertiliser to apply; and the use of Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) in Climate Smart activities;
- MOFA trained 20 agricultural extension staff and their supervisors, from selected districts on CSA using the PSP tool to address the current challenges in the inadequacy of existing capacity among extension service providers for effective mainstreaming of Climate Change adaptation into programmed activities.

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

Despite the non-availability of data, programmes continued to be implemented to improve post-production management, especially the management of grain quality. In 2017, various post-harvest management techniques, such as the use of super grain bags for storage of grains and cereals, value addition, food packaging and labelling, were promoted. Fourteen (14) agro-processing companies were technically supported to make them functional, enhance quality of products, attract adequate investments and increase their capacities. Also, MOFA with support from Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) completed the construction of 18 warehouses with total capacity of 15,340 metric tonnes in 2014

and 2017 in Greater Accra, Volta, Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions. A mobile mango drying technology concept was introduced to help reduce time and energy invested into transportation of mango fruits to factory sites.

The Warehouse Receipt System operated by the Ghana Grains Council (GGC) continued in 2017. 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 2017 and stored 54,600 metric tonnes of grain in 2017 compared with 47,295 metric tonnes of grain in 2015. Between 2011 and 2017, a total of 145,345 metric 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 4.7: Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage change in post-harvest losses:							Lack of data
- Maize	28.10	NA	2.49	NA	NA	NA	
- Rice	5.46	NA	2.52	NA	NA	NA	
- Sorghum	3.01	NA	2.43	NA	NA	NA	
- Cassava	24.88	NA	2.51	NA	NA	NA	
- Yam	16.28	NA	2.49	NA	NA	NA	
- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):					NA		Steady progress
- Maize(white)	12,200	13,184.00	13,184.00	NA		2,786	
- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	1,433.00	NA		NA	
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	3,317.40	NA		4,057	

Source: MOFA/NAFCO, 2017

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 2017, a total of 2,786 and 4,057 metric tonnes of white maize and rice respectively purchased in the previous year were released onto the market, however the quantity was not sufficient to stabilise general market prices.

The Ministry of Education contracted NAFCO to provide selected food items to all public boarding second cycle institutions nationwide as part of the school feeding programme initiative. In all, a total of 554 of such institutions benefitted from 30 selected food items including soya beans, millet, gari, cassava chips, etc.

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.

Though data on total number of markets across the country was lacking in 2017, food outlets monitored by MOFA showed a satisfactory food distribution across the country. Most markets operated either daily

or weekly, and thus made foodstuffs readily available for sale in the regions. The Northern Region had the largest number of market outlets, with Upper West Region 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.

Table 4.8: Agricultural Competitiveness and Integration in Domestic and International Markets

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA	NA	Total markets = 3,342 Avg/region = 371 Avg/district = 15.5	Total markets = 3,526 Avg/region = 392 Avg/district = 16.3	NA	Total markets = NA Avg/region = NA Avg/district = NA	Lack of data
2. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported (Mt):							Steady progress (Poor performance in 2016 was reversed as 7 out of 11 commodities recorded improvement compare to 3 out of 11 in 2016)
- Cashew	271,536.79	192,376.00	232,835.35	231,554.90	NA	207,478.62	
- Coffee	4,317.21	112.30	174.47	0.54	NA	8.37	
- Sheanut	37,517.89	59,909.20	83,182.24	78,268.00	NA	10,983.19	
- Maize	1,535	198.00	1.716	0.29	NA	3,946.14	
- Yam Products	28,200.67	35,825.50	28,295.79	24,105.02	NA	18,643.60	
- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,315.70	1,526.01	294.27	NA	580.00	
- Pineapple	40,095.39	33,633.50	43,460.83	27,148.34	10,549.00	63,331.14	
- Mango	1,790.65	1,275.60	2,218.54	2,121.93	4,184.70	1,741.08	
- Pawpaw	1119.498	1,295.00	664.22	520.23	268,310.00	1,639.13	
- Banana	8,656.08	56,075.40	95,179.52	108,472.81	8,383.10	112,861.49	
- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	33,261.20	17,240.33	40,018.84	NA	48,467.20	

Source: MOFA, 2017

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 2017. This continued to impact positively on domestic and industrial demand for cassava, sorghum, maize and rice. Between 2013 and 2017, about 68,209.17 metric tonnes of cassava, sorghum, maize and rice were purchased by Accra Brewery Limited and Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited for beer and malt production (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Local Raw Materials Purchased, 2013-2017

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		

Year	Commodity	Accra Brewery		Guinness Ghana Breweries	
		Quantity (Mt)	Value (GH¢)	Quantity (Mt)	Value (GH¢)
2016	Whole Maize	25,900.00	36,460,000.00	4,813.00	NA
	Maize Grits	7,204.95	20,332,263.28		
2017	Whole Maize	171.60	292,462.01	2,014.00	NA
	Red Sorghum	93.45	185,427.32		
	Cassava Flour	107.60	243,581.02		
	Maize Grits	446,695.90	34,230,474.30		
	Whole Maize				
2017	Red Sorghum	7,302,800.00	12,016,373.00		
	Cassava Flour	997.00	323,840.00		
Total		39,192.15	65,046,302.86	29,017.02	2,258,995.00

Source: MOFA, 2017

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on the International Market

Total earnings of non-traditional exports (NTEs) in 2017 came 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 82.4%, followed by agriculture with 17.3% and handicrafts with 0.4%.

The broad categories of agricultural NTEs are cereals, coffee/tea/spices, fish and seafood, game and wildlife, horticultural products, and oil seeds and nuts. Over the GSGDA II period, 99.5% of all agriculture NTEs comprised oil seeds and nuts (58.2%), horticultural products (35.4%) and fish and sea foods (5.9%). Although oil seeds and nuts, and horticultural products export declined in 2017, they dominated the export market with a share of 49% and 41% respectively. Fish and sea foods remained at 9.5%. This compares with the situation in 2016 when export share of oil seeds and nuts was 66.8% while that of horticultural products was 22.3% and fish and sea foods was 9.9% (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Volume and Value of Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2017

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 mt)					Value (GH¢)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17
Cereals	0.869	0.57	2.257	3.3705	0.49	930.993	1,302,967.00	4,186,368	1,594,509	-62%
Coffee/Tea/spices	1.412	1.337	1.264	1.406	0.11	4,099.760	8,265,921.00	11,216,737	13,038,909	16%
Fish and Sea food	33.267	17.24	40.019	48.467	0.21	166,223.89	128,607,607	141,538,139	315,142,293	123%
Game and Wildlife	0.0525	0.053	0.011	0.017	0.55	316.515	201,834	52,369	164,408	214%
Horticultural Products	192.934	215.124	216.836	209.325	-0.03	192,465.156	286,560,948	318,539,443	364,879,087	15%
Oils Seeds and Nuts	338.465	434.474	349.820	250.581	-0.28	598,667.668	1,027,103,047	955,889,034	1,206,686,863	26%
Total	567.00	668.80	610.21	513.17	-0.16	962,703.98	1,452,042,324.00	1,431,422,090.00	1,901,506,069.00	33%

Source: MOTU/ GEPA, 2017

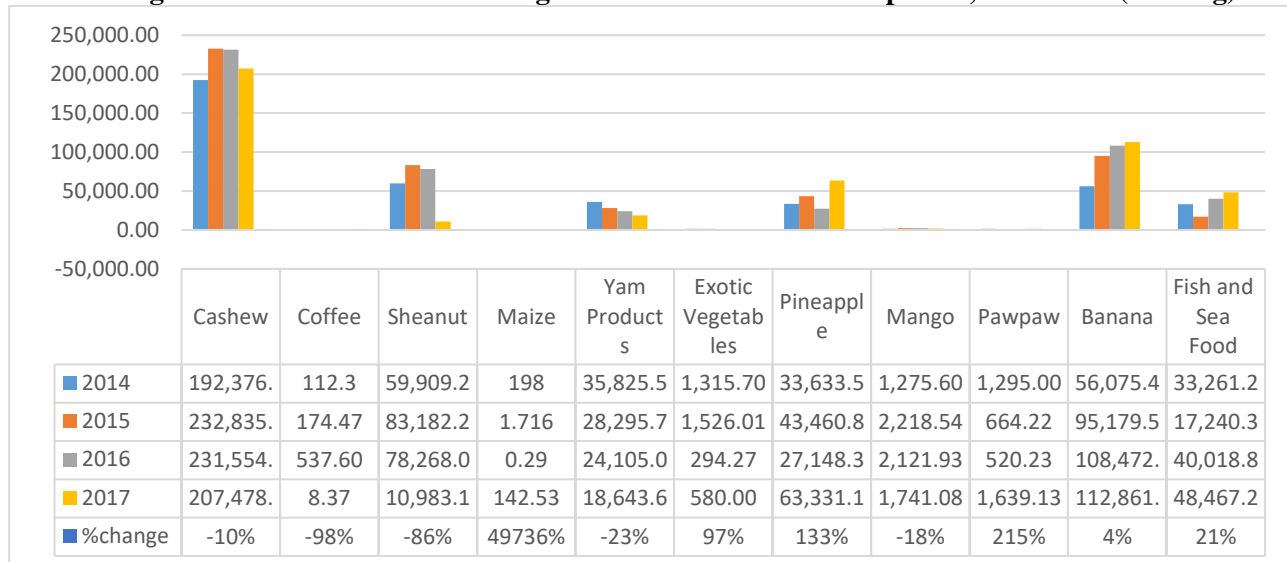
Volume and value of selected agricultural commodities exported

The assessment of volume of selected agricultural commodities exported shows that six out of 11 commodities recorded an improvement in export volume in 2017 compared with 2016 when only three commodities recorded improvements. The products, which recorded increases in 2017, were maize

(49736%), pawpaw (215.1%), pineapple (133.3%), exotic vegetables (97.1%), fish and seafoods (21.1%) and banana (4%). The remaining five commodities recorded declines in export, with coffee recording the largest decline of 98% (Figure 4.4).

The commodities which recorded consistent increases during the GSGDA II period were fish and sea food with average annual growth of 28.1%, and banana (27.9%). Pawpaw and exotic vegetable recorded significant decline of 22.7% and 21.3% per annum respectively. With the exception of 2017, maize recorded annual decline of about 91%.

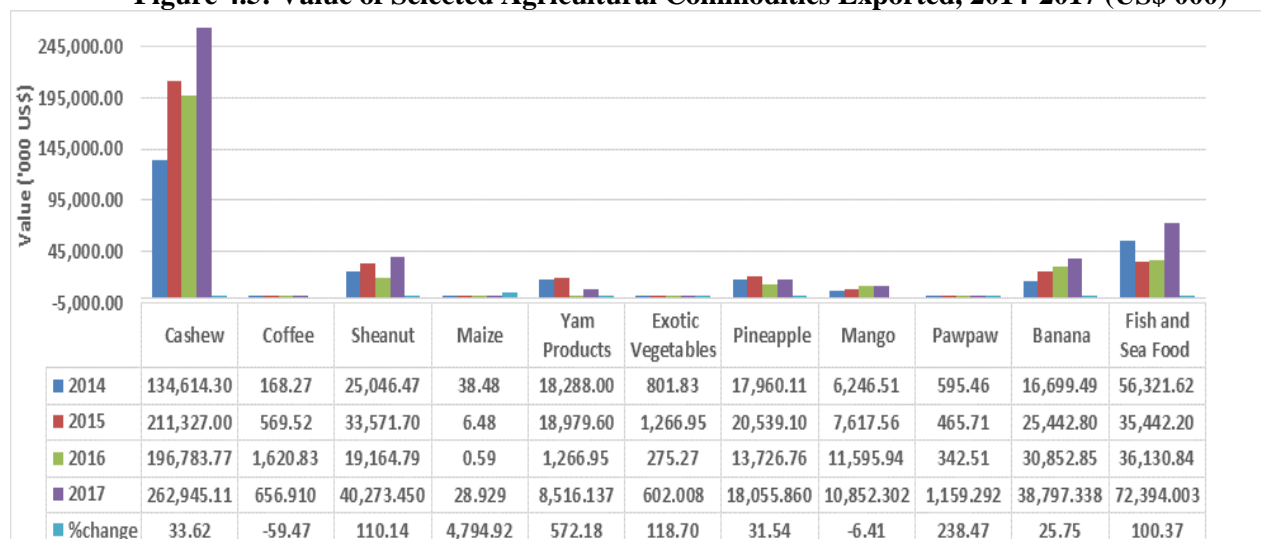
Figure 4.4: Volume of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2017 ('000 Kg)



Source: MOTI/GEPA, 2017

The total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported in 2017 (excluding cocoa) amounted to US\$456.298 million, representing an increase of 45.4% from the total value of the same commodities exported in 2016 (Figure 4.5). This implies that the average price of the commodities exported in 2017 was better than in 2016. With the lifting of the ban to export agricultural produce to the European Union (EU) which lead to increase in volume of commodity exported and good prices, opportunity for greater incomes for farmers was higher in 2017 than in 2016. Commodities that recorded the largest improvements in export value were maize (4,794.92%), Yam products (572%), pawpaw (238.5%), exotic vegetables (118.7%) and shea nuts (110.1%). Only coffee and mango recorded a decline in export value by 59.5% and 6% respectively.

Figure 4.5: Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2017 (US\$ 000)



Source: MOTI/ Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2017

Over the GSGDA II period, the total value of these selected agricultural commodities exported amounted to US\$1,406.114 million, with 20% recorded in 2014; 25% recorded in 2015; 22.3% recorded in 2016; and 32.7% recorded in 2017. Cashew nut constitutes the bulk of the export earnings, accounting for 57.3%, followed by fish and sea foods (14.2%), shea nut (8.4%) and banana (8%). Earnings from yam products recorded the highest growth of 160.9% during the period, followed by coffee (121.2%) and pawpaw (63.4%). Pineapple recorded the least growth of 4.2%.

Volume and Value of Processed Products Exported

Total quantity of processed agricultural products exported in 2017 amounted to 642,739.74 metric tonnes with an average annual decline of 8.5% over the 2016 level. Total export proceeds amounted to GH¢ 4,925.067 million, representing 48.3% increase over the 2016 earnings. The leading products in terms of export proceeds was cocoa products which accounted for about 76.9% of total earnings, followed by animal or vegetable oils (9.3%) and prepared foods and beverages (8.4%). Although animal feeds recorded the highest growth in quantity exported of 82 %, it recorded the lowest in earnings of 1.1%. The highest growth in earnings of 79.2% was recorded in cocoa products, while animal or vegetable oils recorded declines in both quantity and in total earnings of 65.4% and 28% respectively (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Volume and Value of Processed Agricultural Commodities Exported, 2014-2017

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 mt)					Value (GH¢)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17
Animal Feed	67,421.98	51,701.18	86,141.54	156,622.8	81.8%	86,032,297	34,953,885	41,006,666	54,289,566	32.4%
Animal or Vegetable Oils	159,219.4	15,6072.4	215,756.92	74,739.41	-65.4%	321,555,864	472,568,161	635,523,000	457,478,813	-28.0%
Cocoa Products	220,308	21,8761.8	261,744.27	272,883.9	4.3%	1,897,080,916	2,374,579,051	2,112,643,118	3,785,485,683	79.2%
Dairy Products	2,801.429	5,023.949	2,598.85	1,472.316	-43.3%	39,987,654	34,247,887	25,342,052	28,338,333	11.8%
Prepared Cereals/Tubers	4,3091.13	73,618.18	103,509.09	103,856.4	0.3%	57,139,236	81,159,012	133,595,683	186,269,001	39.4%

Commodity	Total Quantity Exported (000 mt)					Value (GH¢)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Chg. 2016/17
Prepared Foods, Beverages Etc.	18,150.73	25,639.47	32,796.803	33,164.91	1.1%	227,568,206	314,138,026	373,159,666.00	413,205,316	10.7%
Total	567,893.27	632,640.91	702,547.47	642,739.74	-8.5%	3,280,622,971	4,397,924,129	3,321,270,185	4,925,066,712	48.3%

Source: MOFA, 2017

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration in domestic and international markets:

i. Post-Harvest Loss Management and Food Security

- The National Buffer Stock Company was revitalised to procure, store and distribute the outputs from the Planting for Food and Jobs and other programmes of MOFA. The company in collaboration with the Agricultural Development Bank registered over 1,000 licensed buying companies to procure foodstuffs from farmers including those participating in the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme; and
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed a post-harvest handling model for tomato, pepper and orange. It released four varieties of yam (CRI-AfaseBiri, CRI-AfaseSoayinto, CRI-AfaseAdepa, CRIA-faseHoodenfoo), and seven maize hybrids (Kpariyura, Salin-kawana, SARI MAZ 1, Denbea, Similenu, Kum-naaya, Wang-Basig).

ii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on Domestic Markets

- Food bazaars were organised in selected locations in the Upper West Region to provide a common platform for different actors along the value chain to physically meet and interact;
- MOFA collected and disseminated up-to-date market data for 72 agro-products weekly. An integrated approach using television and radio broadcasts, farm, home and community visits was applied to share market information with the general public; and
- NAFCO registered and issued licenses to approximately 1,300 companies to reach out to farmers and purchase maize on its behalf. The arrangement of LBCs provides a guaranteed market and price for farmers.

iii. Marketing of Ghanaian Produce on the International Market

- MOFA in collaboration with the private sector facilitated the registration of the Ghana Green Label Foundation as part of efforts to enhance adoption of good agricultural practices (including hygiene, proper use of pesticides, grading, packaging, and standardisation) among fruits and vegetable farmers;
- MOFA supported various actors to obtain certification under international schemes such as GlobalGAP, fairtrade, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and organic standards. This gave them access to ‘niche markets’ for premium product sales;
- MOFA adopted the following measures to strengthen phytosanitary control systems:
 - strengthened export certification systems;
 - export checks were carried out by technically competent staff trained on the EU Council Directive 2000;

- capacity for export checks were enhanced in anticipation of increased trade volumes;
- expansion and improvement on inspection facilities and equipment at the major entry and exit points especially at KIA;
- improvement in standard operating procedures (SOPs) for export certification at the exit points;
- revision of traceability codes manual to include the pack house code;
- registration and coding of exporters of plants and plant products and their out growers to ensure trace back on commodities in case of any non-compliance occurring;
- development of guidelines for inspection of specific commodities and detection of specific Pests;
- construction of new plant health laboratory for diagnostics and to enhance phytosanitary controls and certification; and
- improvement in inspection of ISPM No. 15 treatment facilities in the country.

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

Agriculture in Ghana is observed to be associated with a number of production and distribution risks, which render it unattractive for private equity investments. To reduce these risks, GSGDA II identifies a number of interventions to be implemented, including expanding agriculture-related infrastructure; improving agricultural financing based on value-chain financing; and promoting sustainable management of land and the environment. In order to assess progress of implementation of key interventions, and the attainment of key outcomes, the following indicators were monitored:

- 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 or 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 developed area under both formal and informal irrigation in 2017 was estimated at 201,003 hectares, representing a marginal increase of 0.4% over the 2016 area. The increase was as a result of the development of flood recession schemes in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. Total food production increased from 357,828.09 tonnes in 2016 to 378,795.45 tonnes in 2017, of which 46.3 percent were vegetables, 38.1 percent were cereals, 14.7 percent were fruits and 0.9 percent were legumes.

The area cropped under both formal and informal irrigation increased by 23.3% and 27.21% respectively in 2017. The land intensification ratio for formal irrigation schemes in 2017 was 1.78.

Table 4.12: Cultivated Area under Irrigation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2016	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha):	0.76%	0.72%	0.67%	0.75%	NA	NA	Lack of data
- Total area (formal and informal)	30,588.84 ha	196,687.9ha	199,867.90 ha	200,182.14 ha		201,003.00 ha	
- Formal area	11,112.5 ha	10,687.9 ha	10,867.90 ha	11,182.14 ha		12,003 ha	
- Informal area	19,476.3 ha	186,000 ha	189,000 ha	189,000 ha		189,000 ha	
- Total land intensification ratio	1.04	0.88	0.88	1.57	2	1.78	

Source: MWRWH, MOFAD & MESTI/EPA, 2017

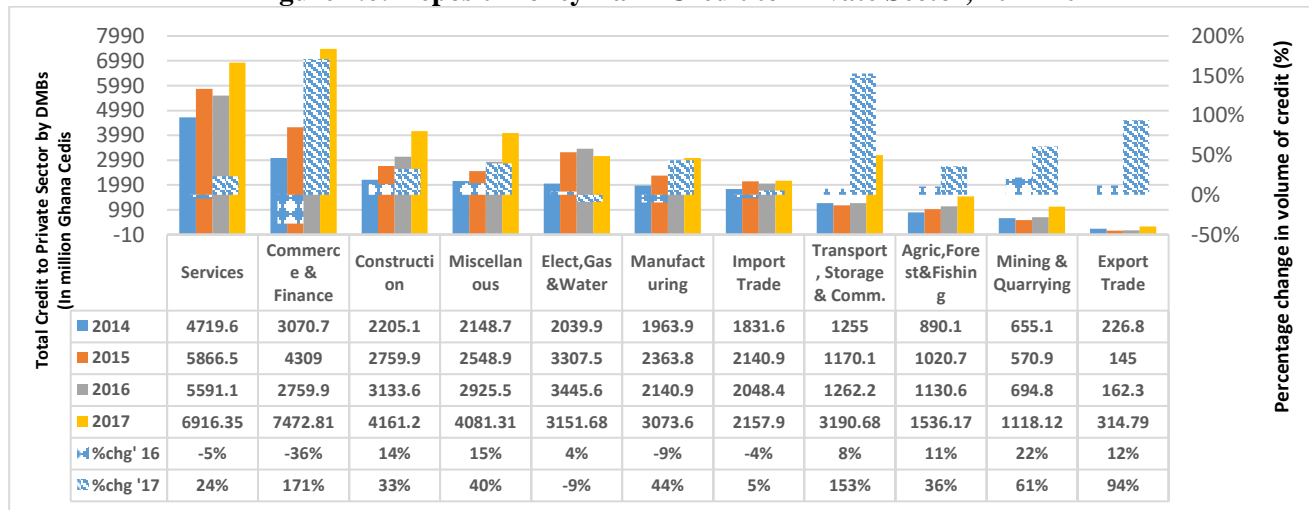
Over the GSGDA II period, the total area under irrigation, both formal and informal, has increased from 196,687.9 hectares in 2014 to 201,003 hectares in 2017 representing an increase of 2.1% over the period. Despite these improvements, land intensification fell short of the targets of 2 envisaged under GSGDA II.

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

Total credit of deposit money banks (DMBs) to the private sector in 2017 amounted to GH¢ 37,467.56 million, compared with GH¢29,983.5 million in 2016. About 4.1 percent was allocated to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector (Figure 4.6 and Table 4.10). This remains the same as the share in 2016 and falls short of the medium-term target of at least 10 percent envisaged in GSGDA II.

Over the GSGDA II period, the credit of DMBs to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector, in nominal terms, has almost tripled from GH¢535.91 million in 2014 to GH¢1,536.17 million, constituting an average annual increase of about 47%. In real term, however, it has remained virtually the same following an improvement from 3.2% in 2013 to 4.2% in 2014. This implies that the relative importance of credit to agriculture in DMBs credit portfolio has not improved during the plan period 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 4.6: Deposit Money Bank Credit to Private Sector, 2014-2017



Source: BOG, 2017

Table 4.13: Access to Credit

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
I. Share of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agriculture (excluding Cocoa), Forestry and Fisheries	3.2% GH¢535.91 mn	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	3.7% GH¢1,020.7 mn	4.1% GH¢1,130.6 mn	≥10%	4.1% GH¢1,536.17 mn	Target not achieved

Source: MOFA/BOG, 2017

iii. Promoting sustainable management of land and the environment

To promote sustainable management of land and the environment, government interventions in 2017 focused on promoting the adoption of the National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan; addressing issues of misapplication of pesticides (weedicides, herbicides, insecticides etc.); and combating inappropriate ploughing methods and illegal mining that destroys the ecosystem, thereby rendering lands susceptible to degradation and climate change effects.

To this effect, members of the Ministerial Climate Change Taskforce (MCCT) and other stakeholders at the regional and district levels were sensitised on National Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Food Security Action Plans, and Ghana's Nationally Determined Contribution (i.e. Ghana's commitment to the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement). Factsheets focusing on soil and water management, selecting a climate smart crop variety and soil fertility management; and posters on climate smart agriculture practices were developed.

Efforts continued to be made by Crop Research Institute and Savannah Agricultural Research Institutes in developing improved seeds which are stress-tolerant and climate-smart to improve the resilience of crops to climate change effects. Eight Farmer Field Schools (FFS) on climate smart production techniques were established in Ashaiman, Ga South and Accra Metropolitan Assembly, which are designated as flood affected districts. A total of 2,200 flood affected farmers in these districts were supplied with improved seeds. Similarly, training manuals on approaches to reducing farmers vulnerability to climate change and disaster risks in selected cropping systems were developed. About 180 Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and lead farmers were trained to serve as training of trainers (ToT).

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to reduce production and distribution risks associated with agriculture development:

i. Cultivated areas under irrigation and agriculture land management

- MOFA in collaboration with Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) completed the rehabilitation of the Mprumen dam and continued works on the other schemes which were at various stages of completion. These are Tamne phase-1 headworks (70% complete); Sakpe Zakpalsi (50% complete); Kornorkle (90% complete) and Uasi (45% complete). Additionally, feasibility studies on Kamba, Kpeli, Ho-Keta plains and Saabaar irrigation schemes were completed;

- To facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities across the country, especially in northern Ghana, MOFA identified 192 small dams and dugouts in 64 districts for development under the “One-Village-One Dam” initiative;
- Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA), with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) connected an 800-metre open canal with pipes at Weija Irrigation Scheme to prevent siltation and to make water available for farmers; and
- MOFA through the Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP) rehabilitated the Kpong Left Bank Irrigation Project, Tono and Veve Irrigation Schemes. Rehabilitation of these schemes is expected to provide 7,549 hectares of farm land with improved irrigation services.

ii. Improve Private Sector Financing of Agriculture

- Under the Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme, an amount of GH¢54 million was released to improve agricultural production;
- Under the Outgrower and Value Chain Fund (OVCF), a supplementary budget of €2,723,060.26 was approved as support to eight (8) schemes or agricultural value chains. Out of the total amount, €1,528,143.65 (GH¢7,103,742.70) was disbursed to cocoa and cassava-gari schemes. A cumulative amount of €8,877,123.63, from project inception, has been disbursed as of December 2017, benefitting a total number of 4,566 farmers;
- A total of GH¢328,804,635.40 was approved by ADB as loan to various actors along various value chains. Out of the total amount approved, 46.95% was allocated to agriculture production, followed by agro-marketing (33.53%); agro-processing (16.51%) and agro-exports (3.01%); and
- The Ghana Export-Import (EXIM) Bank established in 2016 under the Act of Parliament, Act 911 continued to facilitate flow of credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by providing credit guarantees and general financial risk management solutions.

iii. Promoting Sustainable Management of Land and the Environment

- A study tour was organised for 35 farmers from 12 districts in the three northern regions. These farmers benefited from training in conservation agriculture principles and practices at Amanchia in the Ashanti Region;
- The capacities of 532 farmers comprising 69.2% women were built on Resilient Landscapes for Sustainable Livelihood (RLSL) in 10 communities in the Sissala West and Wa West districts, to establish 219.2 hectares’ grain fields and 14.4 hectares seed fields; and
- The Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) assisted 55 communities in 12 districts in the three northern regions to develop Watershed Management Plans. A total of 214 individuals comprising 35 AEAs, community water management teams, tractor operators and 35 farmers, benefited from practical training on land, water and environmental management.

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 purposes of promoting food security, increasing export revenues and securing the raw material base to support industry. In order to monitor 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.

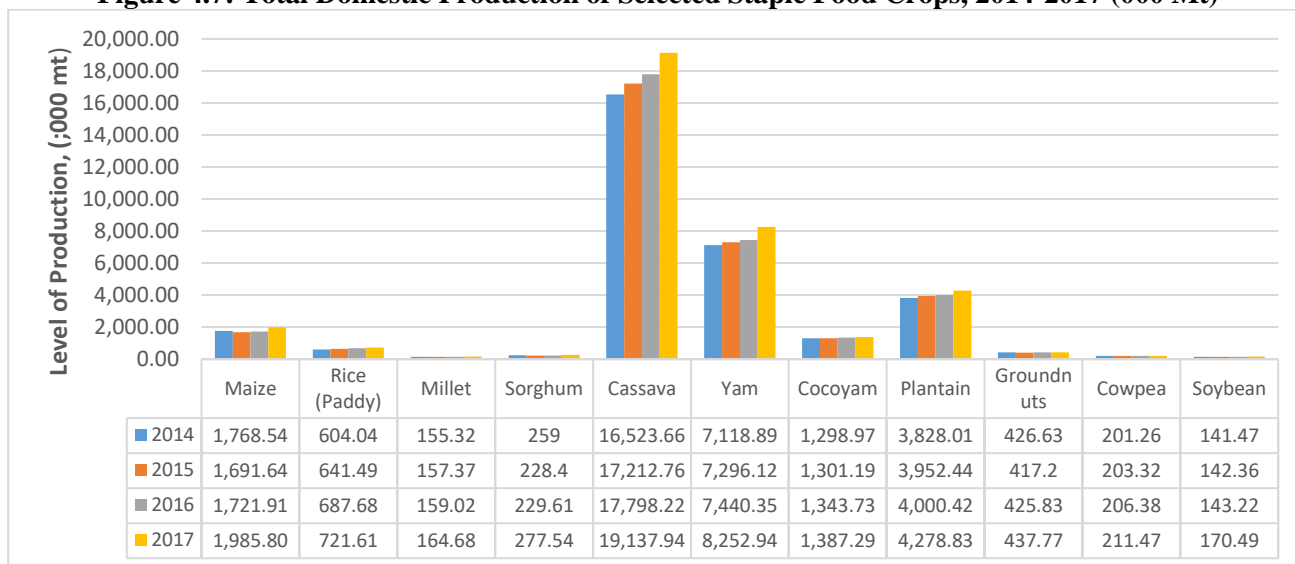
Status of Selected Indicators

Agricultural Output

The overall growth rate of the agricultural sector was 8.4% in 2017 compared with 3.0% in 2016. For the first time during the GSGDA II period, this exceeded the average annual growth target of at least 6% set under GSGDA II. This notwithstanding, the share of the agricultural sector in total GDP declined from 18.9% in 2016 to 18.3% in 2017. Cocoa production grew by 17.3% in 2017 after a 7% decline in 2016. For the second consecutive year the fisheries sub-sector recorded the highest sub-sector growth of 11.7%, followed by crop sub-sector with 9.4%. The bulk of the growth in the crop sub-sector was as a result of the cocoa production which grew by 17.3%. The livestock sub-sector which recorded the second highest growth rate of 5.3% in 2016 recorded the third highest growth of 5.4% in 2017, with forestry and logging recording the least growth of 1.6%. The crops sub-sector remains the largest with a share of 14.2% of GDP in 2017 compared with 14.6% in 2016.

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased from 33,945,187 metric tonnes in 2016 to 35,085,122 metric tonnes in 2017, representing 3.4% increase compared to about 2.6% in 2016 (Figure 4.7). All staple crops, except groundnut recorded improvements over the 2016 levels (Table 4.12). Three staple crops that recorded the greatest increases in 2017 were maize (15.3%), sorghum (20.9%) and soyabean (19.0%). These crops were prioritised by the government flagship programme, “Planting for Food and Jobs”. The increases for the remaining staple crops was due to improved yields and expansion of the area under cultivation.

Figure 4.7: Total Domestic Production of Selected Staple Food Crops, 2014-2017 (000 Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2017

Table 4.14: Change in Level of Production of Selected Staples (%)

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage change in output of production of selected staple crops (%):							Significant progress (Though only two out of the five indicators achieved their targets, all staple crops, except groundnut recorded improvements over 2016 levels)
- Maize	-9.5	-0.1	-4.4	1.79	8.33	15.33	
- Rice (Milled)	82.2	6.1	6.2	7.20	1.07	4.93	
- Millet	-13.7	0.1	1.3	1.05	NA	3.56	
- Sorghum	-8.3	0.9	1.4	-12.58	NA	20.87	
- Cassava	9.9	3.3	4.2	3.40	52.62	7.53	
- Yam	6.6	0.6	2.5	1.98	23.28	10.92	
- Cocoyam	-0.7	3.0	0.2	3.27	NA	3.24	
- Plantain	3.3	3.0	3.3	1.21	12.43	6.96	
- Groundnut	-13.9	4.3	-2.2	2.07	NA	2.00	
- Cowpea	-10.2	0.4	1.0	1.51	NA	2.47	
- Soybean	-8.6	2.0	0.6	0.60	NA	21.06	
- Cocoa	NA	NA	NA	5.10	NA	NA	

Source: MOFA, 2017

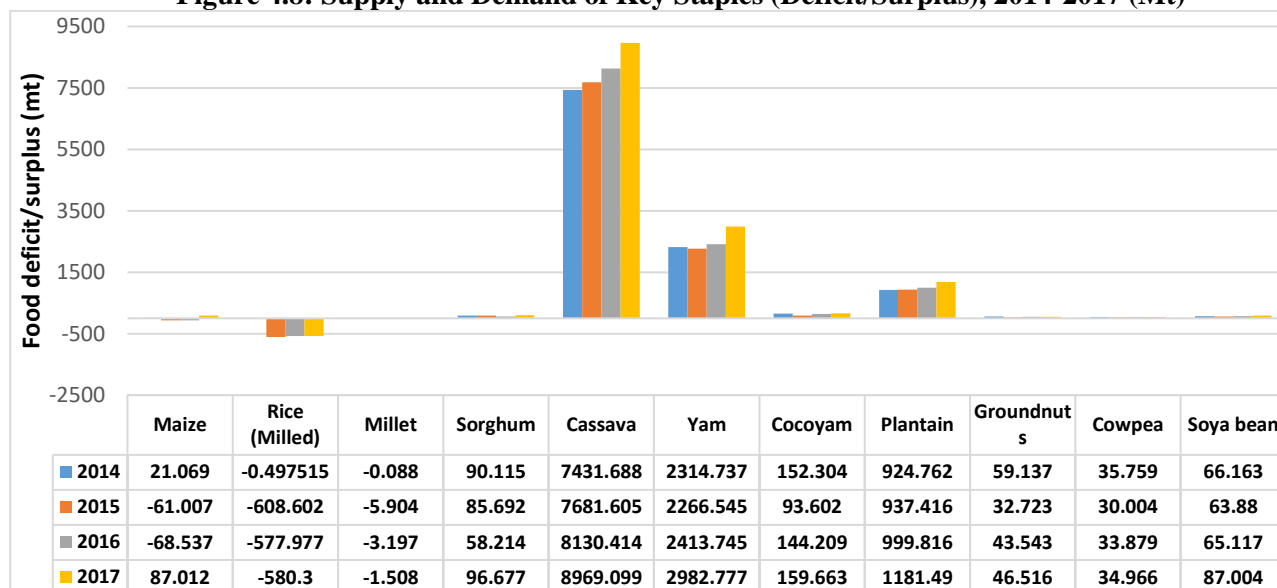
Over the GSGDA II period, total domestic production of major staple foods has increased from 32,325,832 metric tonnes in 2014 to 35,085,122 metric tonnes in 2017. This represents cumulative growth of 8.5% and average annual growth of 2.8% during the period. Rice and Soybeans recorded the highest average annual growth of 6.1% each, followed by cassava (4.6%) and yam (4%). The lowest average annual growth of 1.3% was recorded by cowpea, while maize which recorded average annual growth of 3.2%, recorded significant improvement in 2017 of 15.3%.

National Food Sufficiency

Ghana's food self-sufficiency position was maintained in 2017 as total food production for human consumption increased by 8% from 34,156,370 metric tonnes in 2016 to 37,026,360.00 metric tonnes in 2017. This far exceeded the estimated national consumption needs of 23,962,994.00 metric tonnes in 2017. The net surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 13,063,366 metric tonnes compared with 11,239,226 metric tonnes in 2016 (Figure 4.8).

Over the GSGDA II period, Ghana's food surplus has increased from 10,972,379 metric tonnes in 2014 to 13,063,366 metric tonnes in 2017, representing an average annual growth of 6.3 %. Cassava recorded the highest average annual surplus of 8,088,341 metric tonnes, followed by yam (2,492,997 metric tonnes) and plantain (1,042,437 metric tonnes). Rice continued to record annual deficit, averaging 388,049 metric tonnes per annum during the period.

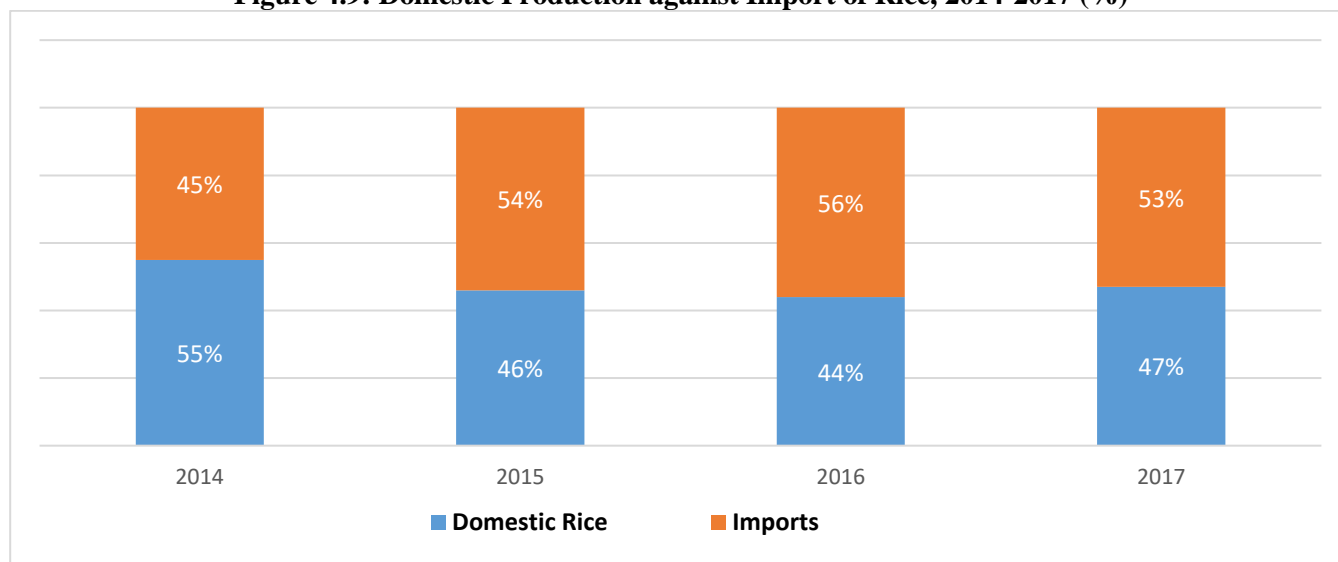
Figure 4.8: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus), 2014-2017 (Mt)



Source: MOFA, 2017

Ghana continued to be comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers compared with cereals, and in 2017, maize recorded the highest improvement in self-sufficiency of 870.4%, followed by cocoyam (141%), and sorghum (65%). In terms of overall national food sufficiency in 2017, the leading staple crops were cassava (68%), yam (22%) and plantain (9%). The deficit in rice and millet demand continued to widen in 2017 at the rate of 0.3% and 109.7% respectively. Significant proportion of the rice requirement for consumption continued to be met through imports. Out of the total of 1,535.340 metric tonnes of rice required, 53% was met through imports in 2017, representing a decline of 3 percentage points from the 2016 situation (Figure 4.9). The decline in rice imports has been attributed in part to improved domestic production in 2017.

Figure 4.9: Domestic Production against Import of Rice, 2014-2017 (%)



Source: MOFA, 2017

Yields of Selected Food Crops

In contrast to the situation in 2016 when all 11 selected staple crops under consideration recorded improvements, three selected staple crops recorded decline in 2017 and none achieved their respective targets (Table 4.13). Sorghum recorded the highest improvement in yields of about 9%, followed by plantain (5.4%), groundnut (4.3%) and cocoyam (4.1%). Millet, yam, and cowpea all recorded declines in yield of 9.5%, 3.9%, and 2.4% respectively. Over the GSGDA II period, the highest average annual growth in yields was recorded by maize (4.5%), followed by rice (3.4%), and cassava (3.2%). However, these rates fall short of the average annual growth in yield target of at least 10%. The lowest average annual growth in yield was recorded by yam (0.02%) which fell short of the target of at least 5%.

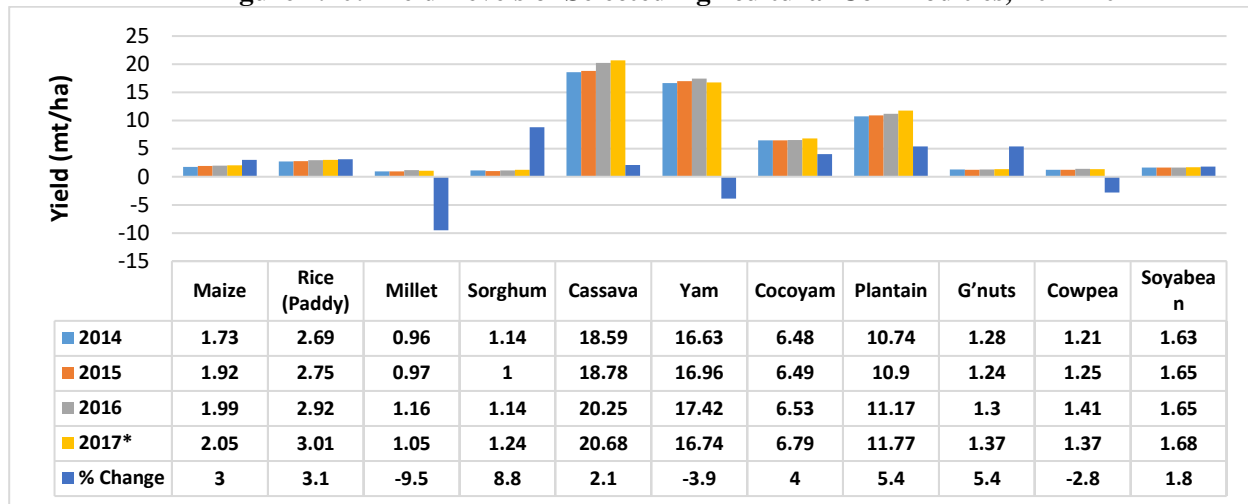
Table 4.15: Change in Yield per Unit Area of Land Cultivated (%)

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (%):							Target not achieved (No staple cropped achieved target and only 3 crops recorded improvement over the 2016 level)
- Maize	-8.02	0.13	11.33	3.55	10	2.84	
- Rice (paddy)	3.94	2.02	2.19	6.03	10	3.40	
- Millet	-6.73	-0.88	1.39	19.73	NA	-9.49	
- Sorghum	-5.79	0.40	-12.38	14.14	10	8.79	
- Cassava	9.07	1.78	1.00	7.81	10	2.12	
- Yam	7.77	-0.88	1.97	2.69	1	-3.87	
- Cocoyam	0.46	-0.32	0.13	0.58	NA	4.06	
- Plantain	2.56	-0.69	1.54	2.46	NA	5.43	
- Groundnut	-10.14	2.61	-2.77	4.90	NA	4.26	
- Cowpea	-30.34	-1.89	3.00	12.57	5	-2.36	
- Soybean	24.24	-0.43	1.33	-0.10	NA	3.43	

Source: MOFA, 2017

The average yield of all staple crops was estimated at 6.16 metric tonnes/ha in 2017, compared with 6.08 metric tonnes/ha in 2016. Cassava continued to record the highest yield (20.68 metric tonnes/ha) while the lowest yield of 1.05 metric tonnes/ha was recorded by millet (Figure 4.10). The average yield of roots and tubers in 2017 was estimated at 14.0 metric tonnes/ha compared to 14.7 metric tonnes/ha in 2016, while that for cereals was estimated at 1.84 metric tonnes/ha in 2017 compared to 1.80 metric tonnes/ha in 2016. In the intervention areas of the PFJ initiative, the average yields of maize increased from 1.8 metric tonnes/ha to 3 metric tonnes/ha, while that for rice increased from 2.7 metric tonnes/ha to 4 metric tonnes/ha. Under the Youth in Agriculture Programme of the PFJ, more than 100% increases in yields were recorded for rice (from 2.7 metric tonnes to 5.5 metric tonnes/ha) and maize (from 1.8 metric tonnes to 4.0 metric tonnes/ha). These notwithstanding, the levels of yield fall short of the potential yields of 5.5 metric tonnes/ha for maize and 6.0 metric tonnes/ha for paddy rice.

Figure 4.10: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2014-2017



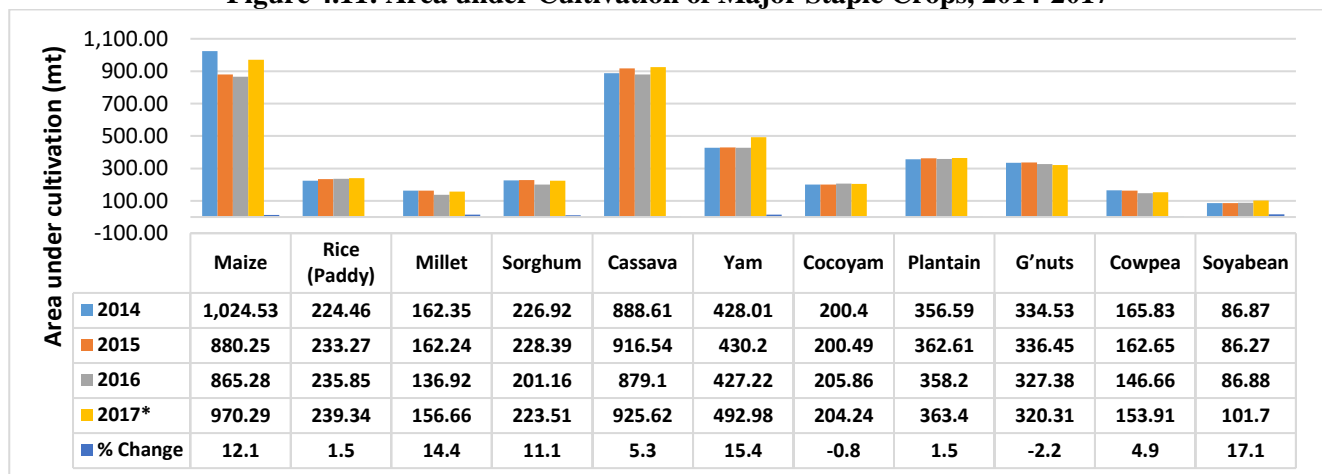
Source: MOFA, 2017

Total Area under Cultivation

Total land area under cultivation of various crops recorded an average increase of 0.05% from 2014 to 2017 per annum. The highest increase was recorded in 2017 at 7.30%. Total alnd area under cultivation recorded declines in 2015 (2.43%) and 2016 (3.22%).

All the major staple crops, except cocoyam and groundnuts, recorded increases in areas under cultivation in 2017 (Figure 4.11). Soybean recorded the highest increase (17.1%), followed by yam with 15.4%. The increased food production observed in 2017 was largely due to both land expansion and improvements in yield compared to 2015 and 2016 when only improvement in yields influenced increased production levels. The increase in areas put under cultivation was largely due to the implementation of PFJ flagship programme.

Figure 4.11: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops, 2014-2017



Source: MOFA, 2017

ii. Promote Development of Selected Cash Crops

The total volume of cocoa declared as purchased during the 2016/2017 crop season was 969,511 metric tonnes. This represents 24.6% increase from the 2015/2016 level of 778,043 metric tonnes but marginally falls short of the medium term target of 1,000,000 metric tonnes. The total area under cocoa production is estimated at 1,900,000 million hectares compared with the 2016 situation of 1,863,198, while total number of farmers engaged in cocoa production amounted to 800,000 compared with 900,000 in 2016. The significant improvement in cocoa production recorded during the 2016/17 season was as a result of the intensification in the cocoa mass spraying; improvement in fertiliser distribution programme to farmers; and effective extension service delivery.

In line with the policy of paying cocoa farmers remunerative prices, the government, on the advice of the Producer Price Review Committee (PPRC), maintained the producer price at GH¢7,600.00 per metric tonne during the 2017/18 cocoa season despite 30% decline in world's price of the commodity from US\$2,950 to US\$2,080. This represented 88.66% of the net FOB price (83.04% of gross 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¢475.

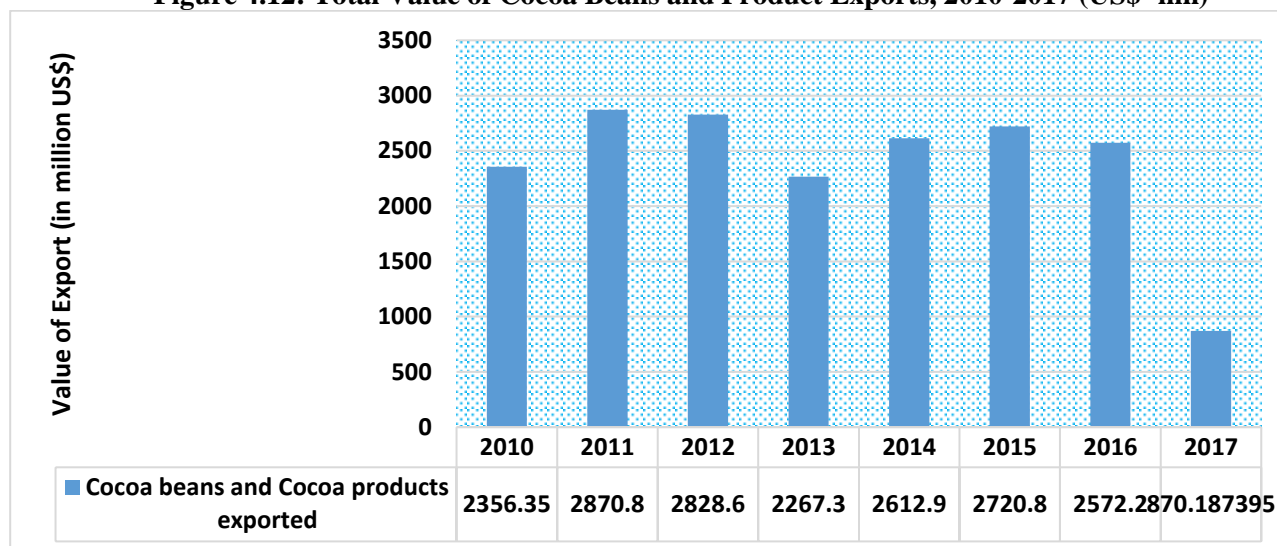
Installed domestic processing capacity for cocoa remained at 461,500 metric tonnes in 2017, representing about 55% of local cocoa production. During the 2015/2016 crop year, the share of cocoa output processed locally declined to 26% following an increase from 28.2% in 2014 to 32% in 2015. The decline 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 2016/2017 was estimated at US\$870.187 million, representing a 66% decline from the 2015/16 inflow of US\$2,572.20 million (Figure 4.12).

Table 4.16: Selected Cash Crop Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress towards Target
1. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (Mt):							Target not achieved
- Cocoa	835,466.15	896,916.5	740,254	778,043	1,000,000	969,511	
- Shea nut	249,567	59,909.22	83,182.24	78,268.00	NA	NA	
- Oil palm	2,334.40	2,451.13	3,169.069	NA	NA	NA	
- Cotton	NA	NA	1,500	NA	NA	NA	
2. Share of cocoa output processed locally	27.06%	28.2%	32%	25.95%	60%	19.33%	Target not achieved
3. Quantity of shea nut exported (Mt)	37,510	59,910	83,182.24	134,651	NA	10,983.19	Slow progress

Source: MOFA, 2017

Figure 4.12: Total Value of Cocoa Beans and Product Exports, 2010-2017 (US\$' mn)

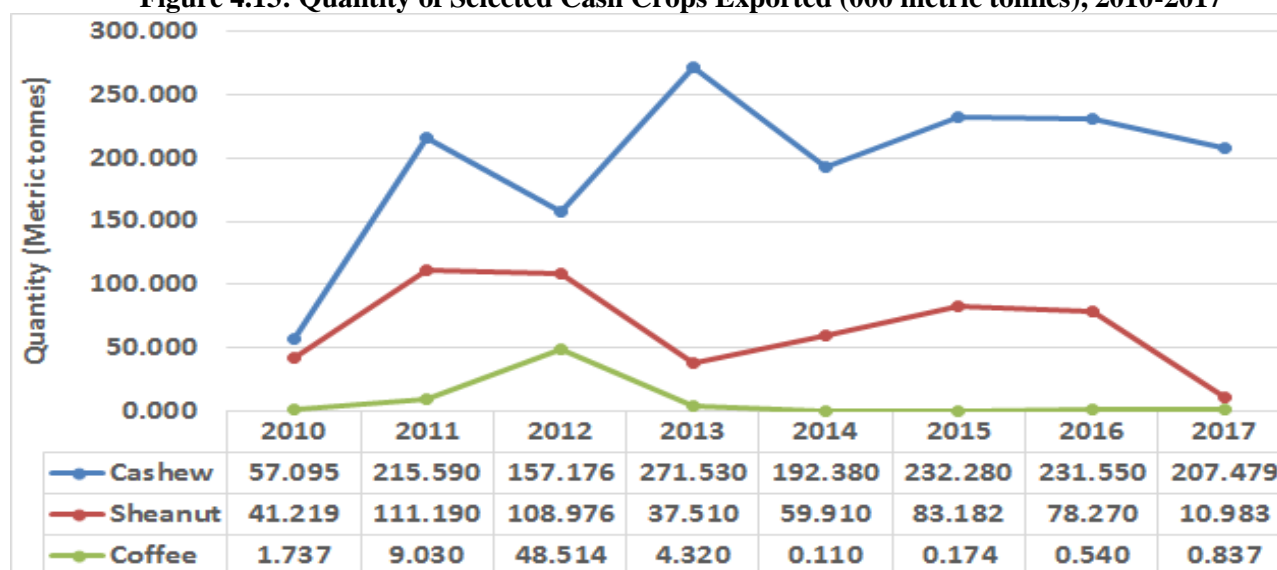


Source: Statistical Bulletin, BOG, 2017

The development and export of sheanut, cashew and coffee continued to receive the necessary attention in 2017, with the replanting and rehabilitation of cocoa farms and continued revamping of the institutional structures for the promotion of these cash crops.

In 2017, about 207,478.623 metric tonnes of cashew and 10,983.192 metric tonnes of sheanut were exported. This represented 10.4% and 86% declines respectively over the quantities exported in 2016. Coffee exports on the other hand recorded increases of 55% in 2017 (Figure 4.13). Total export earnings from these cash crops, however, increased from US\$159.829 million in 2014 to US\$303.875 million in 2017.

Figure 4.13: Quantity of Selected Cash Crops Exported (000 metric tonnes), 2010-2017



Source: GEPA & COCOBOD, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 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

- Government introduced three new initiatives, namely: Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) campaign, Fertiliser Subsidy Programme and Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) budgetary programme. These were to enable increased access to improved seeds, fertilisers and improved technology;
- MOFA supported and provided capacity building training for fruit Processors and Marketers Association of Ghana (FPMAG) to add value to horticultural crops and thereby reduce postharvest losses. A total of 234 agro-processing firms were identified and listed in Brong Ahafo, Central, Ashanti and Western regions;
- MOFA supported selected members of the Federation of Associations of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE), and other individual entities to exhibit non-traditional export products from Ghana at the Fruitlogistica and Biofach fair in Germany to promote the export of horticultural products.

ii. Promote development of selected cash crops

- As part of measures to promote industrialisation, government modified the incentives to increase processing of cocoa in Ghana, through progressive discounts to encourage tertiary processing, thus, raising value addition to cocoa and creating jobs;
- Interventions were introduced to re-energise the rehabilitation of existing cocoa farms, including replanting of old and moribund cocoa farms, as well as cutting and replanting diseased cocoa trees. To this end, an efficient, cost effective and targeted supply of free hybrid cocoa seedlings were provided to farmers;
- The cocoa diseases and pests control programme (CODAPEC) was re-designed to ensure that it is accessible to the majority of farmers in order to have the maximum impact on productivity;
- The cocoa mass spraying programme was re-designed to strengthen and enhance private sector participation;
- COCOBOD introduced hand pollination on cocoa farms, to enhance productivity per hectare. This initiative was to raise the number of pods per tree by at least three folds, and to increase productivity from an average 450kg per hectare to more than 1,300kg per hectare; and
- COCOBOD introduced initiatives to increase productivity and adapt to climate change without compromising the integrity of the environment.

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 2017 declined marginally from 1.2% in 2016 to 1.1%. This falls short of the average annual target of at least 6% set under GSGDA II. In contrast to 2016 when almost all species recorded increases in the rate of growth in the production, only cattle and sheep recorded marginal improvement in the rate of growth in production in 2017. The estimated rates of growth in 2017 were cattle (4.74% compared with 4.67% in 2016), sheep (4.93% compared with 4.91% in 2016), goat (6.10% compared with 6.11% in 2016), pigs (5.02% compared with 6.44% in 2016) and poultry (2.0% compared with 3.20% in 2016) (Table 4.17).

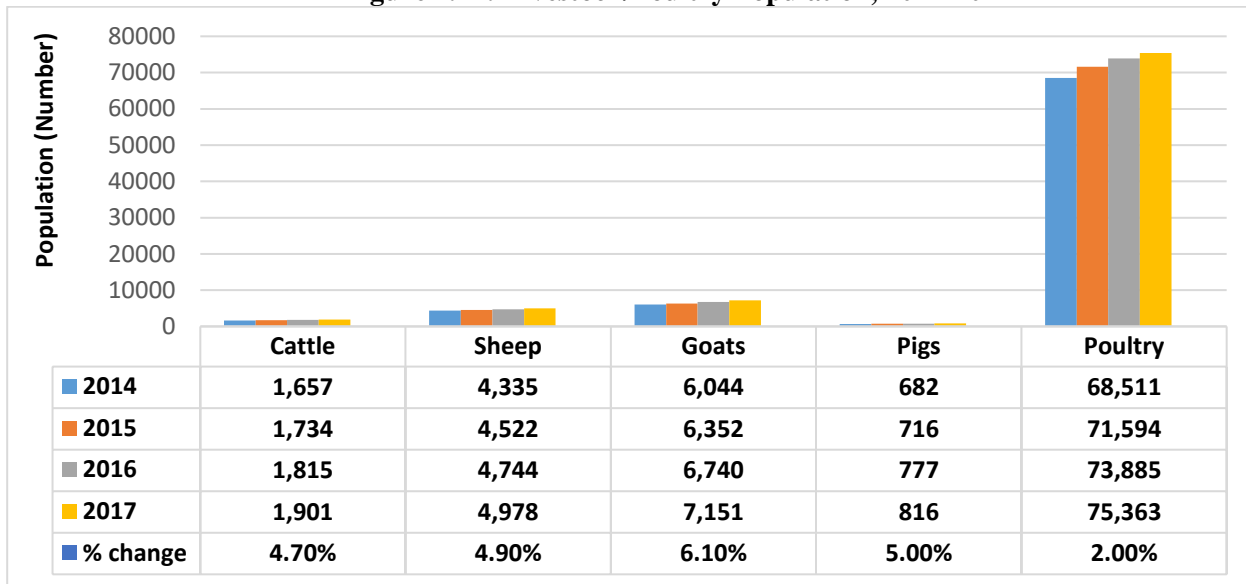
Table 4.17: Livestock and Poultry Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Contribution of the livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	6%	5.4%	Target not achieved
2. Rate of growth in the production of livestock and poultry (%):							Steady progress
- Cattle	3.05	4.21	4.65	4.67	NA	4.74	
- Sheep	3.41	4.31	4.31	4.91	NA	4.93	
- Goats	5.81	5.09	5.10	6.11	NA	6.10	
- Pigs	5.98	6.90	7.04	6.44	NA	5.02	
- Poultry	10.10	7.50	4.50	3.20	NA	2.00	
3. Change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):							Slow progress
- Beef	27.22	-42.59	-26.02	-34.99	NA	25.58	
- Chicken	-20.04	-49.77	19.34	-64.48	NA	42.20	
- Buffalo	-39.50	-43.15	-88.92	-100	NA	-	
- Duck	-26.80	-	-	-	NA	-	
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.27	-48.90	3.11	-16.39	NA	-30.55	
- Pork	15.61	-56.17	29.01	-21.01	NA	30.18	
- Turkey	38.13	-49.77	-13.94	-53.65	NA	4.71	
- Milk Products	54.43	-9.79	-6.43	-33.63	NA	45.78	

Source: MOFA, 2017

Based on these estimated growth rates, cattle population stood at 1,901,000, sheep (4,978,000), goats (7,151,000), pigs (816,000), and poultry (75,363,000) for 2017. Meat and other livestock imports increased by 14.74% after declining by 40.52% in 2016. Overall, meat and other livestock imports accounted for 14.5% of the national meat requirement in 2017 compared with 12% in 2016. The share of domestic meat produced against the total meat requirement of the nation fell marginally from 88.2% in 2016 to 85.5% in 2017.

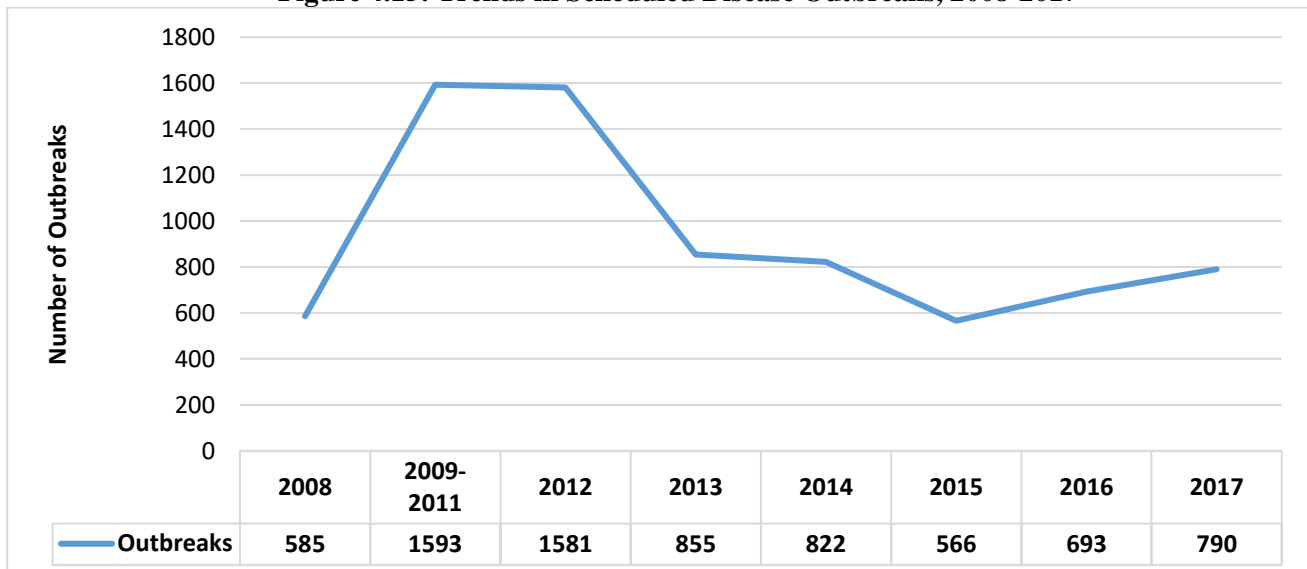
Figure 4.14: Livestock/Poultry Population, 2014-2017



Source: MOFA, 2017

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture continued to monitor and control outbreaks of scheduled diseases. Among the strategies used in scheduled disease were vaccination and prophylactic treatments. In 2017, about 20 passive and 3 active surveillance exercises were conducted. In spite of this, the year recorded 790 disease outbreaks from 20 scheduled diseases (Figure 4.15). In total, 194,296 animals were lost through death costing an estimated GH¢11.46 million as compared to 6.1 million in 2016. The significant increase in mortalities was as a result of outbreaks of African swine fever in five regions namely Ashanti, Upper East, Greater Accra, Brong Ahafo, and Volta, resulting in the death of 4,685 pigs. The Central and Brong Ahafo regions recorded 134,054 deaths of poultry due to Avian Influenza (AI).

Figure 4.15: Trends in Scheduled Disease Outbreaks, 2008-2017



Source: MOFA, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to promote livestock development:

- To improve livelihood of livestock farmers and increase meat production, 70 livestock farmers were supported with 350 superior breeds of small ruminant in the Eastern and Central regions;
- To reduce the incidence of diseases and increase production in small ruminants, 430,000 small ruminants and 335,000 cattle were vaccinated against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) respectively, throughout the country;
- A total of 777 breeds of various types were supplied to farmers to enhance productivity;
- Six livestock breeding stations were monitored to verify livestock breed improvement and supply to farmers. The findings of monitoring visits revealed that 874 (64.7%) livestock of various species were birthed (produced) as against a target of 1,349;
- MOFA developed a livestock housing manual to facilitate effective livestock extension service delivery and easy adoption of livestock production techniques. 4,500 manuals and 3,000 flyers were printed and distributed;
- MOFA embarked on an aggressive programme to improve village poultry by implementing a sustainable control of Newcastle Disease using thermostable ND I2 vaccine. A total of 110 million doses of the ND I2 vaccines were produced during the year. About 27 million birds belonging to 42,000 households across the country were vaccinated four consecutive times and over 1,500 commercial poultry farmers are currently using this vaccine with satisfaction;
- Under the Credit in Kind scheme, 650 farmers were supported with 3,250 breeding stock (1,500 goats, 1,750 sheep) from the Local Development Plan (LDP) and West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP). In addition, 200 farmers in Central, Western, Volta, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions were supported with 1,000 pigs;
- Under the Credit in Kind Scheme, selected farmers were trained in small ruminant husbandry practices, pasture development and preservation/utilisation; and
- Livestock Breeding Stations of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture produced 1,817 livestock and supplied 583 to farmers for breeding purposes.

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 pursued under GSGDA II included: (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 included:

- 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 1,153,345.16 metric tonnes in 2017, while the annual domestic production was estimated at 534,500 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 532,799.81 metric tonnes, out of which 53,104 metric tonnes was met through fish imports. The fisheries sub-sector accounted for 1.2% of GDP compared with 1.1 % in 2016. 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 21.52 kg in 2017.

Total annual domestic fish production in 2017 increased by about 15% over the 2016 level of 465,356 metric tonnes. This exceeded the target of 469,856.72 metric tonnes set under GSGDA II for 2017. Out of this quantity, 72% was accounted for by marine fisheries, while 17% was from inland fisheries. Production from aquaculture accounted for 11 % of overall fish production.

Over the GSGDA II period, the total quantity of domestic fish produced amounted to 1,856,251.43 metric tonnes. This exceeded the total amount of fish projected under GSGDA II to be produced domestically by 3.5%. On the average, 70.8% of the total domestic fish produced during the period was through marine fisheries, 18.6% was through inland fisheries and 10.6% was through aquaculture production.

Table 4.18: Fisheries Development

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Contribution of fish to protein intake (kg/person/annum)	19.9 kg	18.6 kg	20.6kg	21.43kg	24.7	21.52kg	Target not achieved
2. Total fish supply (tonnes):							Steady progress (Although only two out of the five targets were achieved, outturns were higher than 2016)
a. Marine	314,867.57	289,147.23	312,535.20	328,541	303,825.76	385,314.77	
b. Inland capture fisheries	86,740.75	83,383	86,268.00	84,345	93,030.96	90,977.10	
c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	38,547	44,515.00	52,470	100,000.00	58,867.53	
Total domestic production (tonnes)	434,120.32	413,077.23	443,318.20	465,356	469,856.72	535,159.40	
d. Imports	150,700.61	145,910.35	180,801.76	192,131	129,382.00	53,104	
3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (tonnes/ ha/yr)	3.11	3.35	2.96	3.5	3.4	3.7	Target achieved
4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.0 5 ha	NA	815	828	NA	846	Steady progress

Source: MOFAD, 2017

Marine fisheries production, which is the highest contributor to fish supply, increased by 16.8% in 2017, arising mainly from semi-industrial, industrial and tuna fishing. With the exception of the industrial fish production which recorded 7% increase in production, all the other sub-sectors recorded decreases in production. Unfavorable climatic conditions coupled with the use of unorthodox methods in fishing by both the artisanal and in-shore sectors resulted in the dwindling fish stock. On the other hand, inland fish production recorded an increase of 7.7% from 90,800 metric tonnes in 2017 compared with 84,345 metric tonnes in 2016. Aquaculture production continued to increase from 52,470 metric tonnes in 2016 to 60,000 metric tonnes in 2017.

Government facilitated the establishment of 23 medium-to-large scale aquaculture farms on the Volta Lake and also supported small scale producers with extension services. These resulted in 25% increase in production. 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 and 3.7 metric tonnes/ha/yr in 2017.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to promote fisheries development:

- A draft policy on fish health has been developed for reducing fish health risks through detection, prevention and control measures along the value chain. The policy also promotes the production of safe and quality fish for domestic consumption and export;
- To reinforce the rules and regulations of the Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (L.I 2217), a two-month Closed Season for Industrial Trawlers was observed between March and April. This resulted in 23.2% increase in marine production and 5.1% in inland production;
- Zonation of the Volta Lake to identify suitable areas for cage fish farming was completed, with aquaculture suitability areas identified;
- The National Premix Fuel Committee (NPFC) was reconstituted and Landing Beach Committees (LBCs) formed, bringing the total number of LBCs to 292;
- To ensure effective and transparent supply of Premix fuel, a new Premix fuel distribution system was developed. As part of this system, the National Petroleum Authority (NPA) monitors all premix fuel lifting from loading to destination points with their Bulk Road Vehicle (BRV) tracking system;
- As an input support initiative to aid fishers in their fishing expeditions, 69,309,000 litres were distributed to 292 Landing Beach Committees (LBCs) nationwide;
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) rehabilitated two public hatcheries at Ashaiman and Kona-Odumase. The second phase of the rehabilitation works, involving renovation of offices, completion of fence wall, construction of outfall drainage, drilling of additional boreholes and installation of power plants, also commenced;
- To reduce mortality in fingerling production and to prevent the spread of fish diseases at farm level, MOFAD trained 25 hatchery operators in the Ashanti Region in good hatchery husbandry practices. Also, protocols for certification of farms, hatcheries and feed mills, water quality testing, and import and export of live aquatic animals were developed;
- MOFAD provided extension services to 1,200 farms as against a target of 1,500 as part of efforts to enhance aquaculture production and increase the contribution of the sub-sector to total fish production; and
- Under the Nucleus Outgrower Scheme, 10 pilot communities were selected and nucleus farmers identified. Group sensitisation exercises were carried out to encourage community acceptance and ownership of the Scheme.

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.

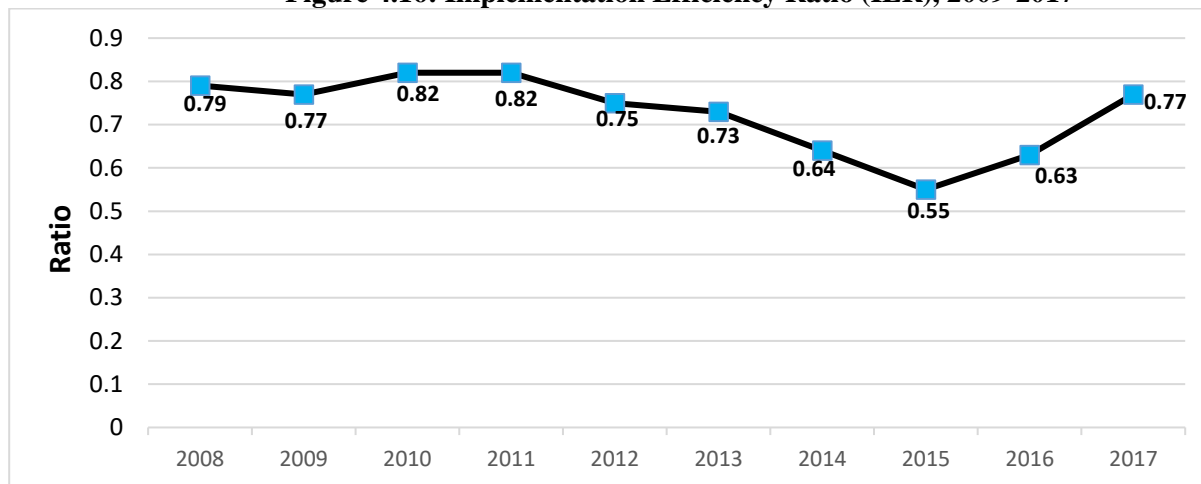
Status of Selected Indicators:

The total amount of resources approved for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector in 2017 amounted to GH¢759.646 million. Out of this amount, GH¢391.015 million was released, of which 81.83% was from GOG sources and 18.17% from development partner sources.

The GOG resources included direct budget transfers of GH¢214.53 million, Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) of GH¢91.68 million, and internally generated funds (IGF) of GH¢3.59 million. The release of discretionary budget amounting to GH¢214.53 million, which constituted 87.1% of the approved budget, represents an improvement of about 10% over the actual releases for 2016.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture was able to implement 77% of all activities approved, within the budget. The implementation of planned activities in 2017 was affected by some challenges, the major one being the outbreak of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and infestation in maize fields

Figure 4.16: Implementation Efficiency Ratio (IER), 2009-2017



Source: MOFA, 2017

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 Agriculture 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 4.19: Improved Institutional Coordination

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of GoG discretionary budget released to agricultural sector	NA (GH¢114.44 mn)	NA (GH¢130.6 mn)	NA (GH¢155.25 mn)	NA (GH¢195.11 4 mn)	NA	NA (GH¢ 214.53 mn)	Steady progress
2. Percentage of agricultural sector budget released to support extension services	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.73	0.64	0.55	0.63	0.8	NA	Lack of data

Source: MOFA, 2017

Key Policy Measures and Strategies

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to ensure institutional coordination and collaboration among the sector for agriculture development:

- METASIPSC, comprising 14 key stakeholder institutions that coordinates the effective implementation of METASIP, continued to execute its mandate;
- MOFA commenced the implementation of the five-year Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme which was developed in 2016 to serve as a framework for providing financial support to the sector over the period 2017-2021;
- MOFA through the committee on Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) organised a dissemination workshop to share research findings on studies undertaken to inform the implementation of METASIP. The committee also supported the development of the Agriculture E-Atlas;
- The Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG) met six times to review performance in the sector. The ASWG meetings has resulted in improved alignment of sector activities and knowledge sharing among stakeholders and also improved the development and implementation of various strategic policy instruments; and
- A joint sector review (JSR) was organised to review performance in the areas of implementation of PFJ, agricultural census, seed and fertiliser use and sector planning and coordination. A follow up business meeting afforded GOG and Development partners the opportunity to conclude on key issues arising from the JSR.

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 2017

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 2017.

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

Currently Ghana has 15 large-scale operating mines, comprising 13 gold mines and one each for bauxite and manganese. Over the period between 2014 and 2017 the production of gold and bauxite recorded an average decline of 0.1% and 6.9% respectively. Bauxite and manganese recorded an average increase of production of 13.2% and 17.4%. The benefits of mining to the economy continued to improve with the average annual growth in royalties of 18.29%, mineral fiscal revenue of 19.66% and social corporate responsibility accruing to mining communities of 5.56%. The decline of investment in the sector of 17.68% in 2014 was reversed with an annual growth of 1.58% in 2015, 0.69% in 2016 and 6.61% in 2017.

Within the period, a total of 23,000 jobs were created annually by large scale mineral production but with an average rate of decline of 8.1% from 2014 to 2017.

In 2017, gold production declined by 0.23% and fell short of the year's target by 342,779 ounces. Manganese and bauxite production increased by 48.5% and 15.5% respectively, exceeding their targets. The decline in diamond production persisted, with 50% decline in 2017. The rise in production of minerals led to 39.9% increase in total mineral fiscal revenue mobilised by the GRA, 27.5% increase in royalties, and 18.61% increase in the total value of mineral exports. In addition, the proportion of mineral revenue spent on local goods rose from 48% in 2016 to 52.31% in 2017. The proportion of mineral revenues repatriated into the economy through the Bank of Ghana and the commercial banks declined from 71% in 2016 to 70% in 2017, while the returns accruing to mining communities through corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities increased by 62% from US\$12.2 million in 2016 to US\$19.8 million in 2017.

Overall investment in the sub-sector in 2017 improved, with estimated foreign direct investment (FDI) increasing by 6.6% from US\$971.71 million in 2016 to US\$1,035.96 million. 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 by 76%, on the account of the ban and review of mining activity by the government. Total employment generated by the sector amounted to 1,023,772 in 2017, of which 97% were from small-scale mining.

Table 4.20: Minerals Extraction, 2013-2017

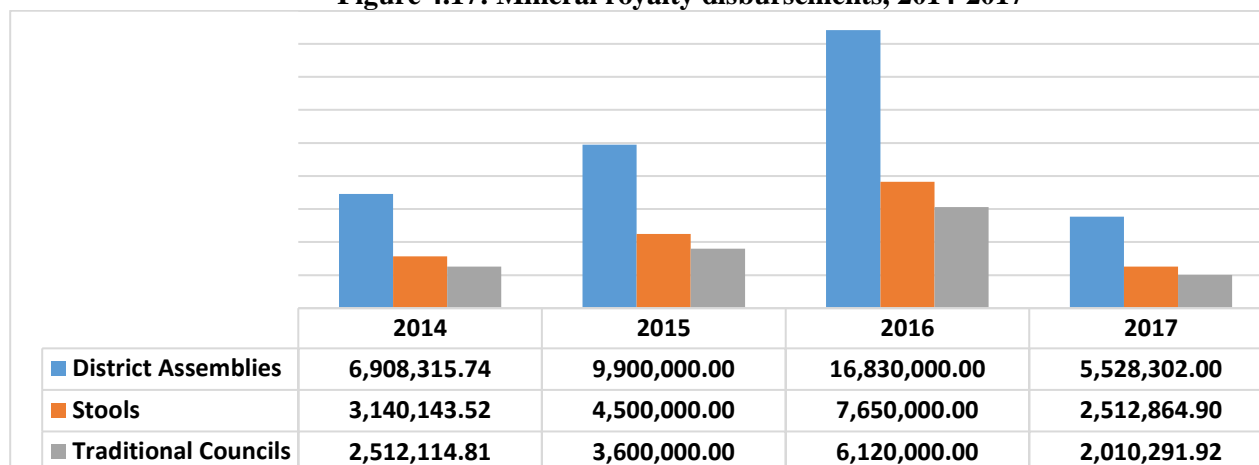
Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Statistical Overview of the Minerals Sector							
a. Minerals Production:							
- Gold (ounces)	4,396,987.00	4,471,753	3,623,741	4,241,202	4,574,155	4,231,376	Target achieved (overall production exceeded target)
- Diamonds (carat)	160,821.00	241,235	174,364	173,863	256,001	87,065	
- Bauxite (mt)	908,586.00	798,114	1,014,605	1,278,561	1,019,988	1,476,966	
- Manganese (mt)	1,724,417	1,531,394	1,562,769	2,034,560	1,625,128	3,021,633	
b. Labour:							
- Large Scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	25,500	22,500	22,000	25,000	23,772	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 590,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
c. Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ million)	1,154.10	950	965	971.71	1,100	1,035.96	Target not achieved
d. Benefits of Mining – Mineral Revenue (GH¢ million)							
- Royalties	364.67	470.366	485.6	550.74	499	702.41	Target achieved (Actual exceeded targets)
- Taxes	739.37	722.326	799.94	1,042.59	766	1,458.34	
- Corporate Social Responsibility (US\$)	12.2	NA	17.82	12.2	NA	19.80	
- Contribution to total merchandise exports (US\$ 000)	5,910	4,516	3,322.61	5,060.44	4,792.73	6,001.96	
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue							
- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	68	75	85	71	55	70	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	38%	48%	50%	50%	50%	Target achieved
f. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	302	142	419	256	155	55	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities (GH¢)	0.0%	2.7% [12,560,574.07]	3.7% [18,000,000]	5.6% [30,600,000]	6.7% [33,670,532]	1.4% [10,051,459.60]	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/Chamber of Mines, 2017

The proportion of minerals royalties allocated and disbursed to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities totalled GH¢10,051,459.60 in 2017, representing 1.4% of royalties as against the target of 6.7%. Hence the increasing trend of the proportion of royalties to the three institutions from 2.7% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2016 was thus not sustained despite the consistent increase of total royalties over the same period. More than half of the royalties to the three institutions went to District Assemblies (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17: Mineral royalty disbursements, 2014-2017



Source: OASL, MLNR

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to promote sustainable extraction and use of minerals resources:

- A fully-fledged Computerised Cadastral System was established to assist in the management of mineral rights and an online repository was also launched to assist investors to apply for mineral rights;
- In accordance with the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703), 1,535 routine inspections were conducted during the year under review. This afforded the Minerals Commission the opportunity to monitor all mining and its related activities to ensure they are within the confines of the law;
- The Minerals Commission assisted with the fight against illegal mining. The interventions employed included public education, suspension of small-scale mining operations to allow polluted water bodies to recover, and training of 400 small-scale miners in sustainable mining practices at the University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa. To maintain security in mining districts and enforce the ban, Operation Vanguard made up of 400 strong security personnel was established. In addition, government prepared a list of all licensed small-scale miners to facilitate the vetting of the miners in respect to their location and size of their concessions, compliance to mining and environmental requirements and validity of the licences;
- To help curb “galamsey” activities and sanitise the small-scale mining sector, a 5-year Multi-Sectoral Mining Integrated Project (MMIP) was developed;
- The Minerals Commission formed 53 District Mining Committees (DMCs) and reconstituted the existing ones to assist the district officers of the Minerals Commission to effectively monitor, promote and develop mining operations in the designated areas. The DMCs help address issues such as illegal mining, conflict resolution, environmental management and health and safety in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining activities;
- The Minerals Commission embarked on sensitisation and training programmes for small-scale miners on the use sika bukyia (i.e. the direct smelting method used to produce gold introduced by the University of Mines and Technology) instead of the amalgamation method;
- Reference laboratory for Gold Dore Assays was established and operationalised at the Kotoka International Airport and also acquired capacity to verify the actual amount of gold in bullions exported to maximise revenue collection from the gold mining sector;

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitored 36 mining companies as part of its compliance monitoring programme; developed draft standards for use of Oxo-biodegradable additives in the production of flexible plastics; and initiated development of regulations for both pesticide and industrial chemicals; and
- An alternative livelihood project was undertaken to provide jobs to reduce the menace of environmental degradation and unemployment in mining communities. A total of 450,000 oil palm seedlings were produced out of which 440,250 were distributed for planting. In addition, 7,337.50 acres of oil palm plantation were established, and this created about 7,500 direct jobs.

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

Data to assess the overall rate of biodiversity continued not to be available. However, the 2016 revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) indicated that there was pressure on Ghana's biodiversity stemming from various aspects of land use. Over the past two decades there have been 32% loss in grasslands, 6% gains in forests, 66% gains in cropland, 13% gains in wetlands and 170% increase in settlements. Many forest reserves are degraded due to wildfires, excessive extraction of timber and non-timber resources and human encroachment for agriculture and settlements 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. The stock of biological diversity in 2017 remained the same as in 2016, since the information has not been updated. They comprise 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.

Table 4.21: Reversing the Loss of Biodiversity

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	Over past 2 decades there has been 32% lost in grasslands, gains in forests (6%), cropland (66%) and wetlands (13%).	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Stock of biological diversity:		NA			NA		Slow progress
- 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	
- Species of amphibians and reptiles	221		221	221		221	

Source: MESTI & FC, 2017

Ghana continued to put in place systems, technologies and legislative instruments that will ensure that biodiversity is mainstreamed in national development planning process. A draft National Biodiversity Policy was prepared in 2017 with inputs from The National Environment Policy (NEP) and National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) as well as other existing policies. Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) management plans within the Western Wildlife Corridor for three (3) sites were completed and at various stages of implementation to guide the management of the Biological corridor for wildlife conservation and protection.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to integrate biodiversity issues into development planning and reverse the loss of biodiversity:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) Organised one (1) stakeholder consultation with the National Focal Points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, academia and CSOs on the zero draft National Biodiversity Policy;
- 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);
- The Forestry Commission educated 80 communities and 51 schools on wildlife conservation in various wildlife stations;
- A Consolidated Wildlife Bill was submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval;
- The Forestry Commission (FC) continued its operations to protect the nation’s protected areas (PAs) with routine day and night patrols. Through their patrols 63 poachers were arrested, of whom 23 were prosecuted, and 18 shot guns and 12 chainsaw machines were confiscated in Kogyae, Mole, Kyabobo, Bia, Bui and Ankasa Conservation areas.

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 categorised 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

Degraded areas within protected areas was estimated at 31% during the period 2014-2017, amounting to 0.7 million hectares, with average annual reclamation rate of 1%. Overall level of illegalities in forest reserves and protected area increased annually from 6% in 2016 to 100% in 2017. Out of the 10 infractions on which data are available in 2017, five recorded increases and two recorded decline; one remained the same, while two could not be determined due to inadequate data (Table 4.22). The integrity of about 266 gazetted Forest Reserves was maintained and protected regularly, while green fire belts were established to enhance the protection of forest reserves.

Table 4.22: Maintaining and Enhancing the Protected Area System

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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	NA	31% of the area within FR	Steady progress
2. Number of recorded infractions in Ghana's protected areas:					NA		Steady progress (Out of the 10 infractions on which data are available, three recorded increases; four recorded decline; one remained the same, while two could not be determined due to inadequate data)
- Destroy illegal farming	567.73ha	361.53 ha	422.74 ha	667.313 ha in 94 cases		293.82 ha in 108 cases	
- Control illegal harvesting of plantation timber	1590 trees	1,726 trees	800 trees	229 trees in 74 cases		1,427 trees in 222 cases	
- Control illegal harvesting of natural forest timber	937 trees	903 trees	2,117 trees	3,281 trees in 112 cases		2,140 trees in 332 cases	
- Control forest fires	77 cases	90 cases	6 cases	484 ha in 40 cases		124,872 ha in 258 cases	
- Prevent illegal mining and sand winning	23 cases	89 cases	NA	11.50 ha in 33 cases		11.50 ha in 33 cases	
- Prevent illegal chain sawing	353 trees	427 trees	355 trees	1,139 trees in 199 cases		13,049 trees in 228 cases	
- Prevent squatting	15 cases	8 cases	NA	17 cases		5 cases	
- Control illegal charcoal production	9 cases	NA	6 cases	84 trees in 9 cases		NA	
- Control illegal harvesting of firewood	5 cases	NA	6 cases	2 trees in 1 case		NA	
- Control canoe/mortar carving	7 cases	NA	NA	45 trees in 7 cases		4 trees in 4 cases	

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
3. Total number of Protected Area staff	3,123	3,029	2,977	2,970	2,960	3,482	Target achieved
4. Number of visits to ecotourism destinations (PAs and Zoos)	255,446 visitors	249,227 visitors	209,054 visitors	217,452 visitors	220,000 visitors	195,373 visitors	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2017

Over the GSGDA II period a total of 90 new staff were recruited to strengthen the capacity for the protection of forest reserves and wildlife protected areas across the country. A total of 3,482 staff were deployed in 2017 compared to 2,970 staff in 2016, representing an increase of 17.24% and exceeded the 2017 target by 522. Some of the key activities undertaken by 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.

The Forestry Commission developed programmes and projects to manage, develop and protect the forest resources of the country. For sustainability purposes the scientific assessment of timber stock puts Ghana's Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) from the natural forests at 1 million cubic metres. The AAC excludes savannah and plantation timber resources. The AAC is further distributed as 500,000 cubic metres (m³) for on-reserve forest sources and 500,000 m³ for off-reserve forest sources (remnant forest).

In 2017, the total quantity of timber harvested increased from 746,745 m³ (on-reserve 507,813 m³ and off-reserve 238,933 m³) in 2016 to 849,851.29 m³ (on-reserve 589,468.649 m³ and off-reserve 260,382.639 m³), representing 85% of AAC (Table 4.23). The increase in timber harvested was recorded in both on-reserve and off-reserve. The harvest of on-reserve timber increased by 16.1%, while off-reserve harvest recorded a 9% increase.

Table 4.23: Sustainable Forest Management and Exports

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of compliance to 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)	746,745.08 m ³ (26%)	≤ 1 million m ³	849,851.29m ³ (85% of AAC of ≤ 1 mill. M ³)	Target achieved
	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)	507,812.71 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (102%)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	589,468.649 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (118%)	
	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)	238,933.09 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (16%)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	260,382.639 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (52%)	
2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products	NA	356,036m ³ /€138,215,618	367,060m ³ /€187,624,643 (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	396,991.530m ³ / €224.96 mn	NA	339,226.605m ³ /€189.9 mn (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	Slow progress
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	i) 55,000m ³ /€29,600,000 ii) 68,000m ³ /€27,000,000	Africa - 42,000m ³ /€16.18 mn Europe - 44,000m ³ /	NA	Africa/ECOWAS - 18,518.488m ³ /€10.44 mn Europe- 37,785m ³	Slow progress

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		iii) 177,290m ³ / €60,720,000	iii) 215,301m ³ / €107,801,000	€26.2 mn Asia/Far East - 290,494m ³ / €166.0 mn		€21.24 mn Asia/Far East - 255,867m ³ €143.74 mn	

Source: MLNR/FC, 2017

The total volume of all timber and wood products exported decreased to 339,226.605m³ in 2017 from 396,991.530m³ in 2016, despite the increase in timber harvested. The value of wood products exported to African, Asian and European destinations yielded €189.9 million in 2017, representing a decrease of 15.6% in 2017. Similar to 2016, the export destination with greatest market share in 2017 was Asia/Far East (82%), followed by Europe (12%) and Africa/ECOWAS (6%).

The number of visitors to ecotourism sites and zoological gardens (zoos) continues to increase annually throughout the country. Total visits for 2017 were 195,373 compared with 217,452 for 2016. For 2017, the four (4) protected areas, Kakum National Park (111,910), Shai Hills Resource Reserve (20,684), Mole National Park (17,758) and Ankasa Conservation Area (1,156), which are the major tourist destinations, received about 76% (151,508) of all tourists. The Accra Zoo recorded 17,073 visitors, while the Kumasi Zoo recorded 17,780 visitors. The two (2) zoos contributed 18% to total visits.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to maintain and enhance the protected area system and strengthen the legal framework on protected areas:

- Forestry Commission formed and deployed 14 rapid response teams to patrol forest reserves and protected areas in 10 forest districts, including Sakumono Ramsar Site and Achimota Forest Reserve among others. This led to the destruction of 225 hectares of illegal farms, seizure of 21,487 assorted lumber and 70 chainsaws, arrest of 49 vehicles involved in illegalities and 128 suspects involved in various forest and wildlife offences;
- A total of 450 hectares of degraded landscape was restored (mining sites, illegal farms in forest reserves, enrichment planting etc.). Additionally, 6,300 hectares of forest plantations were established, and 2,458.75 hectares of established plantations were maintained;
- Forestry Commission salvaged 53 permits from seven regions and 16 permits for harvesting plantation timber were vetted and processed;
- Forestry Commission cleaned 500 km of protected area boundaries in all the protected areas; and
- A total 879 hectares of area reforested in two forest reserves (i.e. Kulpawn and Ambalara Forest Reserves) to improve the vegetation of these forests. In addition, management plans for 8 forest reserves were developed and published (i.e. Kulpawn, Mawbia, Ambalara, Chiana Hills, Bepong, Sissili Central, Sissili North and Pudo Hills Forest Reserves) to guide the management of the forest sustainably.

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 2017 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 2017, of which 1.556 million hectares and 7.781 million hectares are closed and open forest respectively. Assessment of the forest shows that less than 20% of forest reserve areas have acceptable levels of integrity. 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, 2017-2040. In 2017, due to inadequate resources, the Forestry Commission was able to establish only 9,103.83 hectares of plantations compared to 20,000 hectares target set for 2017, as well as maintained 2,458.75 hectares of the existing plantations. Also, 7,337.50 hectares of degraded mining land and 44 hectares of wetlands and mangrove areas were rehabilitated and restored (Table 4.24).

Data on the number of MMDAs implementing land use plans continued not to be available, however process commenced for implementation of the new Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). These included the establishment of the new Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority and the inauguration of the governing board, as envisaged under the law, to coordinate the implementation of the law. Also, the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions were completed, with work commencing on those for Central, Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Volta regions.

Table 4.24: Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	NA	2%	2%	NA	2%	Slow progress
2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:							Target not achieved
- Forest*	3,497 ha* ¹	2,119 ha* ²	4,693ha	4,873 ha	20,000 ha	9,103.83ha	
- Mining	NA	3,619ha	3,850 ha	4,000 ha	NA	7,337.50ha	
- Wetlands and mangroves	NA	NA	NA	47 ha	NA	NA	
3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	NA	NA (SADA zone Master Plan completed and the Spatial and Land Use Planning Bill passed into law)	NA	NA Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions completed.	Steady progress
4. Number of days to register land: Land title certificate	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months; Kumasi 2.5 months)	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months)	7.9 months	7 months	NA	5 months	Slow progress

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
Land Registry (Deeds)	4.7 months	8 months	4.7 months	3 months	NA	7 months	

Source: MLNR/LAP, 2017

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

Efforts to improve land administration and management continued in 2017 with the implementation of the Land Administration Project II (LAP-II), which is aimed at consolidating and strengthening land administration and management systems. In 2017, a total of 3,642 cadastral and 848 parcel plans for land title registration and 240 composite plans for title adjudication were prepared. Also 62,633 backlog of land title certificate applications in Greater Accra were retrieved and processed, and 3,695 farms across Brong Ahafo, Western and Ashanti regions surveyed and demarcated. On average, the time taken to acquire a land title certificate was estimated at 5 months in 2017 compared with 2.5 months in 2016, while that for deeds registration was estimated at 1 months in 2017 compared to 1.5 months in 2016.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to reverse environmental degradation and ensure efficient land management:

- A total of 450 hectares of degraded landscape including mining sites, illegal farms in forest reserves and enrichment planting were restored;
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation provided 14,109 farmers with inputs to implement Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) technologies;
- To address Human Settlement issues, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) provided support to the regional administrations and relevant MMDAs in preparing Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF), Structure Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP);
- To consolidate and strengthen land administration and management in Ghana, the Lands Commission continued work on the preparation of Land Bill;
- As part of decentralisation of land delivery services, five Client Service Access Units (CSAUs) established were monitored and two offices renovated in Ga West and Ga South for the establishment of district offices;
- A total of 3,419 stool land applications were received, out of which 1,491 were plotted, 31 customary lands secretariats were established and operationalised;
- Lands Commission scanned and digitised all land documents in selected CSAU regions;
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands educated and sensitised 471 Communities, 54 MMDAs and 112 Traditional Authorities on the need to manage their land resources prudently and in a sustainable manner; and
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands monitored the prudent use of stool land revenue (mineral royalties) in all eight (8) district.

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 the 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 coastal protection works at Aboadze, Nkontompo and New Takoradi were completed, while the Adjoa, Blekusu, Elmina Phase II, and Dansoman are at 75%, 45%, 48% and 50% complete, respectively. Activities were carried out related to fisheries education infrastructure, fish processing plant, cold chain facilities, rehabilitation of fisheries enforcement offices, installation of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VSM), and purchase of communication vans to prevent terrestrial and marine area degradation.

Table 4.25: Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Management

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements (%)	49.8% (US\$111,777,779)	74.5% (US\$212,016,042.40)	94.4% (US\$268,786,109.35)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	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¢ 17,154,879.83	NA	NA	Lack of data
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	NA	Concentrations of BOD ₅ (97.9%), turbidity (36.2%), and conductivity (66%) of 47 industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA-recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively	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	NA	45 industries were monitored in the Accra and Tema region for effluent quality and the results were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm.	Slow progress

Source: MWRWH, MOFAD & MESTI/EPA, 2017

Comprehensive data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons remained unavailable, however, an analysis of the effluent quality of 45 manufacturing industries located in Accra and Tema undertaken in 2017 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. Over the GSGDA II period, EPA has monitored between 45 to 80 companies in the Accra and Tema region for effluent quality and the results

have consistently been higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μ S/Cm through the period.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to ensure appropriate management of coastal resources:

- The Ministry of Works and Housing continued construction works on the various reinforced concrete drains across the country. The drainage improvement projects to solve the perennial flooding and erosion problems affecting most communities at flood prone areas including Akora River Drainage Project at Agona Swedru, Sakaman Lot 1, Ejura, Tapa and Goaso Lot 1 and 2 were at various stages of completion;
- The Ministry of Special Development Initiatives laid before Parliament the Bill for the creation of coastal development authority;
- Phase 1 of the Anomabo Fisheries College consisting of civil works was 66% complete. The design works on the Axim, Winneba and Mumford landing sites were completed, while construction works on the Anloga and Teshie stalled due to delay in completion of social and environmental safeguard reports and design drawings. The landing sites, when completed, will help improve fish handling and sanitary conditions at their respective locations;
- The government with sponsorship from the West African Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP), made significant investment in improving governance and controlling Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- A vessel monitoring system that closely monitors activities of vessels in Ghana's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) was introduced;
- Data collection instruments were developed for the conduct of an Inland Canoe Frame Survey to control fishing efforts in inland water bodies (especially the Volta Lake);
- MOFAD collaborated with the Ghana Navy, the Marine Police, the Ghana Air Force and other industry players to protect, conserve and sustainably manage fisheries resources within its EEZ;
- To ensure that fisheries laws and regulations were complied with by both Ghanaian and foreign flagged vessels, 72 observer programmes were carried out;
- The Fisheries Law Enforcement Unit undertook 408 hours of sea and 228 hours of land patrols;
- To reduce illegal fishing in Ghana waters and improve voluntary compliance of fisheries laws and regulations among fishers, under the Fisheries Co-management arrangement, MOFAD inaugurated two watch volunteer groups at James Town and Patukope to supplement efforts of MOFAD in the fight against IUU fishing; and
- To ensure that all industrial fishing vessels plying Ghanaian waters have observers on board, MOFAD contracted and trained 100 observers to partake in the fisheries observer programme.

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. 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 in 2017 shows declining standards, mainly as a result of discharge of untreated waste materials into water bodies, farming along water systems and illegal artisanal mining (*galamsey*).

The per capita share of raw water resources increased from 1,927 m³//person in 2016 to 1,928 m³/person in 2017. Pressure on raw water resources continued to increase, with the total number of major raw water users with valid permits rising from 362 in 2016 to 401 in 2017. The volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders declined marginally from 602 million m³/yr in 2016 to 594 million m³/yr in 2017. However, over the GSGDA II period, the volume of raw water abstraction (both surface and groundwater) has increased by 25 %, representing an average annual increase of about 6 % (Table 4.26)

For the effective management of water resources, the policy to decentralise water resources management continued in 2017. The number of basin offices and management boards established remained at seven in 2017. Over the GSGDA II period only one basin offices and management board has been created, with the effort targeted at strengthening the existing ones to make them operate efficiently.

Table 4.26: Wetlands and Water Resources

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
2. Per capita share of raw water resources	1,976 m ³ /person	1,942m ³ /person	1,928 m ³ /person	1,927 m ³ /person	NA	1,928 m ³ /person	Steady progress
3. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m ³ /yr	480 million m ³ /yr	594 million m ³ /yr	602 million m ³ /yr	NA	594 million m ³ /yr	Steady progress
4. Number of water use permits	203	NA	323	362	NA	401	Steady progress
5. Number of water use permits monitored and compliant	NA	NA	47	69	NA	65	Slow progress
6. Number of water quality stations assessed	40	NA	41	41	NA	35	Slow progress
7. Number of monitoring boreholes assessed	34	NA	37	37	NA	34	Slow progress
8. Hectares of river banks protected (buffer zone)	NA	NA	10.3 ha	15 ha	NA	15 ha	Slow progress
9. Number of basin management structures established	6	6	7	7	NA	7	Slow progress

Source: MSWR/ WRC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to ensure the sustainable use of wetlands and integrated water resources management:

- The Ministry of Water and Sanitation through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) undertook public awareness and education campaigns to sensitise the public on the proper use of water resources. Over 170 water managers and practitioners in 18 districts in the Central, Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Volta regions were trained on water conservation and protection;
- The Dam Safety Regulations L.I 2236 was adopted to support the development, management, commissioning and decommissioning of diverse water storage facilities throughout the country and is expected to enhance the implementation of the “One-Village-One-Dam” initiative;
- Special Inter-Ministerial task force chaired by the Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovations, was established by the President to enforce the ban on small scale mining operations to allow polluted water bodies to recover;
- The Ministry of Water and Sanitation continued with the management of the 10.2 km buffer zone created in the White Volta basin to protect, conserve and sustain fresh water resources; and
- The Ministry of Water and Sanitation commissioned the Wa Water Supply Project and completed the Cape Coast Water Supply Project, Essakyir Water Supply Project - Addendum 1, Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project.

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 processes about 600 metric tonnes of solid waste daily. Several un-engineered disposal sites continue to emerge, with some of them leaking leachate into water resources and the general surroundings, resulting in health and environmental problems.

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 increased from 3,434 in 2016 to 4,638 in 2017, exceeding the 2017 target by 138 companies. 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 showed that most of the sample location indicated that PM₁₀ levels were higher than the WHO and EPA guideline levels 70µg/m³ at most of the sites (Table 4.27). 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.

Table 4.27: Waste, Pollution and Noise

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. National capacity for effective solid waste disposal (%)	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/cities) = 70%	NA	No. of engineered landfill sites = 4 Proportion of solid waste generated and properly disposed of. (major towns/ cities) = 78%	No. of engineered landfill sites =5 (located in Tema, Takoradi, Kumasi, New Abirem, and Tamale, as well as 172 official dumpsites)	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. Number of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	2,644	3,422	4,784	3434	4,500	4,638	Target achieved
3. PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter) Pollution Level	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140 µg/m ³ / Max:715µg/m ³)	1.BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140 µg/m ³ / Max:407µg/m ³)	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Annual Mean = 154.5 µg/m ³	1. East Legon= annual mean =63µg/m ³ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =76µg/m ³	70µg/m ³	1. East Legon= annual mean =83µg/m ³ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =53µg/m ³	Slow progress

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 69 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 393 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Nil	2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 393 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: 141 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 227 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Annual Mean = 151 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Annual Mean = 71 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3. North Industrial Area= annual mean =102 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 4. Odorkor= annual mean =119 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 5. First light = annual mean =173 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 6. Shangri La= annual mean =155 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 7. Achimota= annual mean =131 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 8. .La Palm= annual mean =157 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 9. Mallam Market= annual mean =161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 10. Graphic Road=annual mean =178 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 11. Weija= annual mean =244 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 12. Kasoa= annual mean =204 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 13. Tantra Hill= annual mean =106 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 14. Amasaman= annual mean =117 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		3. North Industrial Area= annual mean =122 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 4.Odorkor= annual mean =114 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 5.First light = annual mean =157 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 6.Shangri la= annual mean =162 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 7.Achimota= annual mean =161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 8.La Palm= annual mean =166 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 9.Mallam Market= annual mean =159 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 10. Graphic Road=annual mean =187 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 11.Weija= annual mean =291 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 12.Kasoa= annual mean =169 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 13.Tantra Hill= annual mean =131 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 14.Amasaman= annual mean =163 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	

Source: MESTI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to ensure efficient waste management and reduction of noise pollution:

- Six unauthorised dump sites in the Accra Metropolis were evacuated and plans for solid and liquid waste management developed;
- Plan was developed to acquire and develop material recovery sites such as waste transfer stations and final disposal sites in every region to ensure the sorting and temporary holding of solid waste prior to treatment at the waste processing plants;
- Air quality monitoring was undertaken at 14 sites located in Residential, Commercial, and Industrial areas as well as along major road corridors indicated that PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations exceeded the EPA and World Health Organisation (WHO) guideline values.
- Fifty-two sector-specific industries – including pharmaceuticals, paints and chemicals, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, pulp and paper and cocoa processing – were monitored for effluent quality. Most of the industries did not meet the EPA recommended guideline levels for COD, BOD, phosphorus and colour;
- The National Source Waste Segregation Programme was extended to 40 first and second cycle institutions in Greater Accra;
- EPA carried out the following to protect the environment from pollution:

- produced one regulatory measure on pest control and two regulatory measure for the manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution and sale of pesticides;
- 193 pesticide products were recommended for registration by the Pesticide Technical Committee;
- a total of 464 licences were issued to pesticide dealers; and
- Eleven permits were also issued to dispose of hazardous chemicals.
- Work commenced towards implementation of the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917), including facilitating and co-ordinating the establishment of collection and processing centres for electronic waste.

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 2017 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 2017. 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 4.26). The signing of benefit-sharing agreements on plantations were completed for 3 Private/Commercial Developers and 0 Modified Taungya System (MTS) farmers; and 254 Property Marks renewed for timber exploitation.

A total 104 Social Responsibility Contracts/Agreements (SRC/A) were signed in the forestry sub-sector in 2017 compared with 64 in 2016. Royalty disbursements to stakeholders by the Forestry Commission in 2017 amounted to GH¢6.8 million with 162 communities engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 2017 under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme.

Table 4.28: Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of Social Responsibility Contracts (Agreement) signed	NA	82	60 (Most timber companies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	74	NA	104 Plantation forest 0 natural forest	Steady progress
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)	50:50 (on reserve)	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserves)	
3. Amount of royalties paid to resource owners	NA	GH¢7.0 million	GH¢9.96 million	GH¢2.2 million	NA	GH¢6.68 million	Steady progress
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 (on-reserve communities = 0; off-reserve communities = 0)	0 on-reserve communities and; 0 off-reserve communities	180 communities (On-Reserve communities = 180; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	162 communities	Target not achieved

Source: MLNR/FC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to ensure effective community participation in the management of resources:

- To curb the rapid depletion of forest resources as well as raw material base for the timber industry, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, in collaboration with the private sector established about 10,000 hectares of plantation timber of various species;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation improved biodiversity conservation within the Gbele Resource Reserve (GRR);
- Wildlife staff were trained on the use of a monitoring system to help improve patrols within the reserve;
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources through the Forestry Commission created awareness among fringe communities to help protect the reserve;
- The Forestry Commission established green fire breaks around the Kulpawn and Ambalara Forest Reserves to help improve management of the Forest Reserves;
- Four Forest Reserves Management Plans were developed and printed; 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 have 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;
- Number of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research; and
- Global Green Economy index for Ghana.

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 2017, six more MDAs, integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy in their respective sector strategies.

Global Green Economy index ranked Ghana 58th out of 80 countries with an index of 43.28. This shows a deterioration from an index of 44.5 in 2015. This notwithstanding, the government continued to show its commitment to the climate change agenda by instituting appropriate policy measures and vigorously implementing the REDD+ Agenda aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Available data shows that the number of industries using REDD+ concepts based on research methods to assess carbon stocks has improved from 13 in 2015 to 16 in 2017. Also, improvements were recorded in the greenhouse gas emissions at 42.2 million metric tonnes, a reduction from 44.9 million metric tonnes in 2015 to 50.5 million metric tonnes recorded 2016.

Table 4.29: Climate Variability and Change

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy priorities integrated	4 Sectors	5 sectors	6 sectors	6 sectors	7 Sectors	8 sectors	Target achieved
2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions (million tonnes)	33.7 MT	39.3MT	44.9MT	50.5MT(p rojected)	56.1MT	42.2MT	Target achieved
3. Global Green Economy index for Ghana	NA	NA	44.5(46 th out of 60 countries)	NA	NA	43.28(58 th out of 80 countries)	Slow progress
4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	13	14	NA	16	Steady progress

Source: MESTI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following specific policy measures and strategies were pursued in 2017 to adapt to and mitigate climate change and variability:

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) reviewed regulations on radioactive waste management and borehole disposal system, safeguards regulations, basic radiation safety control, transport regulations, and security of radioactive sources;
- The Forestry Commission organised a National REDD+ Forum to sensitise stakeholders and the general public and to galvanise high-level political support for its implementation in Ghana. The Forum reflected on the importance of strengthening law enforcement to ensure effective management of forest and wildlife resources;
- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation inaugurated National Climate Change Steering Committee to coordinate climate change initiatives in Ghana.

- EPA completed final study on private sector support for climate-related investments to provide baseline for GCF pipeline proposals;
- EPA completed a Climate Datahub to support project pipelines and increase access to climate change information.

4.4.10 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

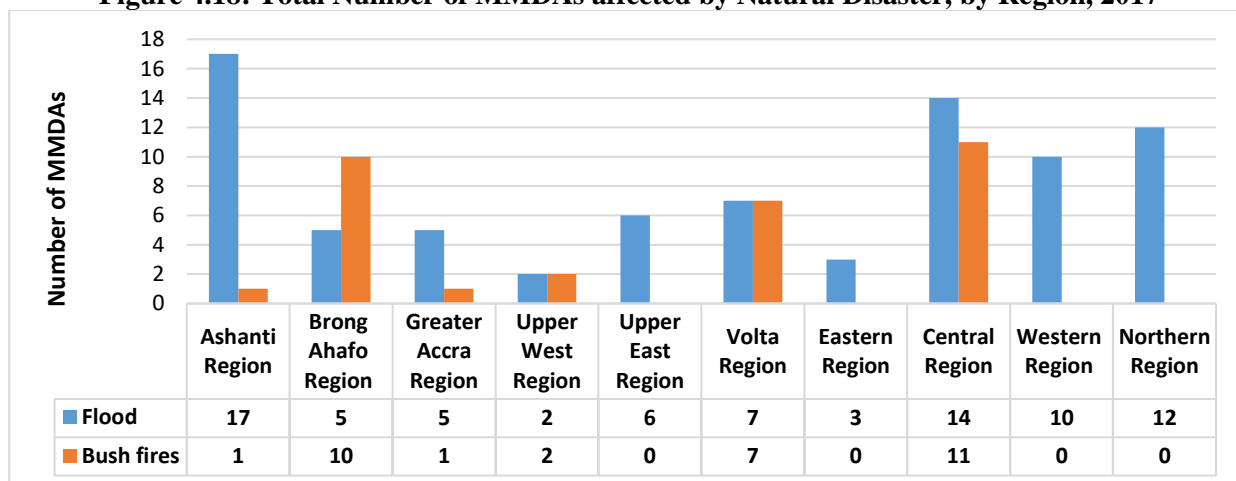
The implementation of medium-term priority policies in this focus area is aimed at enhancing national capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability. To monitor progress towards the achievement of this objective, the following indicators were adopted:

- 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 in agriculture. The main shocks monitored in 2017 were bushfires, occurrence of drought, conflict and floods. The total number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters in 2017, especially flooding and bushfire, was estimated at 142. Out of this, 108 were from floods while 34 were from bushfires (Figure 4.18). The bulk of the flooding occurred in the Ashanti, Central, Northern and Western regions while bushfires occurred predominantly in Cental and Brong Ahafo regions. In total, 143,329 persons were affected by floods and bushfires in 644 communities nationwide. This represents a 32.6% increase in persons affected in 2017 compared to 2016. National Disaster and Management Organisation (NADMO) continue to trained communities in the disaster management and prevention with 192 communities benefiting from training in 2017.

Figure 4.18: Total Number of MMDAs affected by Natural Disaster, by Region, 2017



Source: NADMO, 2017

Table 4.30: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of MMDAs affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	37	NA	151	Flood = 44 Fire = 92	NA	Flood = 108 Fire = 34	Slow progress
2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	NA	NA (125 participants attended various capacity building courses in disaster management)	350 (3,203 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) formed with a total national membership of 56,275)	NA (NADMO trained 94 participants in disaster management)	924	192 communities	Target not achieved

Source: NADMO/MOFA/GNFS, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities:

The following strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to mitigate natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability:

- The drainage improvement projects of Ministry of Works and Housing to solve the perennial flooding and erosion problems affecting most communities at flood prone areas continued in 2017;
- To sensitise people about flood and its related diseases, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) organised over 200 public education campaigns, 167 media discussions and also carried out pre-flood management activities nationwide;
- In anticipation of heavy rains and possible spillage of the Bagre and Kompienga dams in Burkina Faso, NADMO carried out “Operation Thunderbolt” in the three northern regions to contain possible emergencies and to prepare vulnerable communities for possible flooding and embark on rescue missions when necessary;
- NADMO, in collaboration with its stakeholders, piloted the implementation of Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM) in Zabugu-Tatale and South Tongu to hedge the financial risk of farmers against extreme weather conditions.

4.5 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall progress in this thematic area could be considered as below average and a decline below the 2016 performance when 45.2% of the indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress compared with 43.7% in 2017. Also, the proportion of the indicators which did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress increased from 41.7% in 2016 to 42.3% in 2017, while 14.1% could not be assessed due to lack of data compared to 13.1% in 2016.

The growth rate of the agriculture sector improved significantly from 3% in 2016 to 8.4% in 2017, and far exceeded the average annual growth rate target of 6% in GSGDA II. However, the average annual growth rate during the period 2014-2017 was estimated at 4.8% compared with the target of, at least 6% set in GSGDA II. The lowest growth rate of 2.8% was recorded in 2015 while that for 2017 remained the highest. The growth of crops sub-sector improved from 2.5% in 2016 to 9.4% in 2017, with all staple crops, except groundnut, recording improvements in output on account of improved yields and expansion of area under cultivation. This continued to impact positively on the food self-sufficiency position of the

country, with comparatively self-sufficient in roots and tubers than in cereals. For the first time in several years, maize recorded the highest improvement in self-sufficiency, followed by cocoyam, and sorghum. The GDP growth rate of the livestock sub-sector increased marginally from 5.3% in 2016 to 5.4% in 2017, while that of the fisheries sub-sector increased from 5.7% to 11.7% during the same period.

Following two consecutive years of decline, largely due to the downturn in global prices of minerals, especially gold, the total value of mineral production increased in 2017 and accounted for about 9% of the GDP of the mining and quarrying sub-sector. The GDP of the forestry and logging sub-sector rather decline from 2.5% in 2016 to 1.6% in 2017. 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 Modernisation

Improved Agricultural Productivity

The downward trend in the production of foundation seeds of selected staple crops, which commenced in 2015 was reversed in 2017, on account of the introduction of the “Planting for Food and Jobs” (PFJ) initiative, which supplied 4,400 metric tonnes of certified seeds to farmers at 50% subsidy. This ultimately reduced farmers’ over-dependence on farmer-saved seeds and impact positively on overall agriculture productivity and incomes of farmers. Overall, only 15% of the planned quantity of foundation seeds for the GSGDA II period was actually produced. This is as a result of inadequate resource allocation and poor rainfall during the minor season when the greater part of seed production activities is carried out. The expansion of coverage and sustenance of the PFJ initiative, complemented by provision of irrigation facilities under the “one-village one-dam” initiative, will help address this shortfall on a long-term basis.

The introduction of special fertiliser distribution programme under the PFJ and continued implementation of the regular fertiliser subsidy programme introduced in 2008 increased access to fertilizer by 121% in 2017. This continued to impact positively on the fertilizer application rate and ultimately agriculture productivity. Over the period of implementation of the GSGDA II fertiliser application rate improved by 20%, however it fell short of the long-term fertiliser application rate target of 50kg/ha. The strengthening of the programme and its sustenance over a reasonable lengthen of time will accelerate the pace of attaining the long-term fertiliser application rate commensurate with peer countries.

Efforts to improve farmers’ access to agricultural mechanisation services and ensure the efficient and effective use of farm power machinery continued in 2017. The introduction of new concept and approach in 2016 continued to impact positively on functionality of the Agricultural Mechanisation Services Enterprise Centres (AMSECs) and access to agricultural mechanisation services. Over the GSGDA II period, the farmer-to-tractor ratio has improved from 1: 1,500 in 2013 to 1: 1,230 in 2016, and almost reached the target of 1: 1,200 by 2017. This intervention needs to be sustained in order to eliminate drudgery in agriculture production and improve productivity and incomes.

Efforts continued to be made to improve farmer access to research technology and extension services. In 2017, additional 100 improved technologies were disseminated to farmers. The improved technologies covered crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing, and the beneficiary farmers more than doubling in 2017 and exceeding the target set for the year. Following the deteriorating situation in 2016 the

extension officer-farmer ratio improved significantly in 2017, arising out of the recruitment of additional agricultural extension agents (AEAs) on a one-year contract under the PFJ initiatives. Consequently, the extension officer-farmer ratio improved by 44%, although it fell short of the 1:1,200 target set under GSGDA II. To sustain the gains made in improving extension officer-farmer ratio, the interventions pursued under the PFJ should be expanded and effectively implemented. Other innovative approaches in transferring improved technologies and agronomic practices to farmers, such as community field demonstrations, study tours, field days, farmer field schools and e-agriculture, should be strengthened.

Increased Agricultural Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets

Data on post-harvest losses continued not to be available in 2017. However, interventions to improve post-harvest management, continued to be implemented, including construction of warehouses and pack houses; operation of warehouse receipt system; introducing mobile mango drying technology concept; building capacity of agro-processing companies to enhance their functionality; and operating a national buffer stock system. To significantly impact on post-harvest losses these interventions have to be intensified and sustained. Assessment of progress between 2013 and 2015 shows that post-harvest losses in cereals have reduced by at least 55%, while that for tubers have reduced by at least 87%. For assessment to be made on the current situation, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture should take steps to conduct the needed study aimed at updating the 2015 data.

Although current data is not available, data for 2015 and 2016 show that food distribution across the country continued to improve, with the average number of food distribution outlets per district increasing. These outlets operate either daily or weekly, thus making foodstuffs readily available for sale in the regions. The major concerns, however, is that most of these markets, such as Techiman market which 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, remain extremely congested, with no proper infrastructure to support trading activities. It is therefore recommended that these markets should be prioritised for appropriate investments. Efforts were sustained in 2017 to improve the competitiveness of Ghanaian products on the international and domestic markets. Agricultural standards, as well as new products out of the existing staple crops continued to be developed.

A key objective of agriculture sector policies in the GSGDA II was to aggressively support the production of selected agricultural products, especially for export, as well as for domestic consumption. Assessment of progress in 2017 shows that while the volume of selected agricultural commodities exported, excluding cocoa, declined, total earnings rather increased on account of improved global prices. Over the GSGDA II period a total of 2,359,180 metric tonnes of selected agricultural commodities were exported, leading to a total earning of US\$1,406.114 million. Cashew nut constitutes the bulk of the export earnings, followed by fish and sea foods, shea nut and banana. It is therefore recommended that these products be prioritised by the relevant agencies, including Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Trade and Industries, and Ghana Export Promotion Authority, for targeted intervention.

Reduced Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture

With the exception of 2014, total area cropped under irrigation increased for all the years during the implementation of GSGDA II, and accordingly led to increase in land intensification ratio and food production. The improvement in the area cropped under irrigation resulted from the increases in both

formal and informal areas, with informal irrigation being the largest contributor. With the introduction of the “one-village, one-dam” initiative, formal sector irrigation is projected to improve significantly over the medium-term and positively impact on food production, especially in the northern part of the country where the bulk of the intervention is expected to take place.

Following the improvement in 2016, the share of deposit money bank (DMB) credit to agriculture, excluding cocoa, remained the same in 2017. Over the GSGDA II period, the credit of DMBs to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector, has almost tripled in nominal terms. However, it has remained virtually unchanged in real terms except for 2014 when some increases were recorded. This implies the relative importance of credit to agriculture in DMBs credit portfolio has not improved, and long-term investment into agriculture remains poor. Although the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund (Amendment) Act, 2011 (Act 823) was passed by Parliament to create opportunity for long-term financing to be made to agriculture, however evidence from disbursement of funds show that limited portfolio is assigned to agriculture. It is therefore recommended that proposal in previous APRs for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture 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, should be given the necessary attention.

Promote Selected Crop Development

Total domestic production of major staple foods increased in 2017, arising out of increased in yield and expansion in area under cultivation. This contrast with the 2016 situation when increased in output was due primarily to increase in yield. The average yield of all staple crops increased for the third consecutive year after stagnation in 2014, while total land area under cultivation of various staple crops increased significantly as a result of the introduction of the PFJ initiative in 2017. All the major staple crops, except cocoyam and groundnuts, recorded increase in area under cultivation, while the average yield of all staple crops increased by 1.3%. These notwithstanding, the levels of yield still fall short of potential yields for the major staple crops and therefore future efforts should aim at achieving potential yields.

For the second consecutive time the total volume of cocoa beans declared purchased increased in 2017, however it marginally fell short of the target set for 2017. The significant improvement in cocoa production recorded during the 2016/17 season was as a result of the intensification in the cocoa mass spraying; improvement in fertiliser distribution programme to farmers; and effective extension service delivery. To sustain this gain it is therefore recommended that these interventions should be intensified. Meanwhile capacity to process cocoa production locally remained at 55%, and for that installed capacity, only about half was utilised. In this regard, the objective of processing 60% of domestic cocoa production locally remains elusive. It is therefore recommended that a comprehensive assessment should be undertaken to establish the structural constraints for this slow progress, with the view to taking the necessary remedial action.

Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

After the improvement in 2016, domestic production of livestock declined in 2017, while total imports of meat and other livestock products increased, compared to decline in 2016. To reverse the declining trend, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should undertake assessment of the underlying causes of the situation with the view to instituting corrective measures.

Promotion of Fisheries Development

For the third consecutive year, total domestic fish production increased in 2017, and exceeded the target set for the year in GSGDA II. Improvements were recorded in all the major sources, namely marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture production. Fish imports continued to constitute about a quarter of the nation's fish consumption. To significantly enhance domestic fish production, the implementation of various interventions identified for the management of captured fishery resources and the development of aquaculture should be intensified.

Improved Institutional Coordination

The implementation efficiency rate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 2017 was 77%, compared with 63% in 2016 and the target of 80% set for 2017. Following the persistent decline since 2011, the implementation ratio began to improve in 2016. The implementation of some of the reforms under the PFM Act 2016 (Act 921) is beginning to impact positively on programme implementation and addressing some of the structural problems associated with implementation of activities by MDAs, including non-release and late release of funds for planned activities. To complement this effort and ensure maximum impact, the internal capacity of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation should be strengthened.

4.5.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

After recording a turnaround in 2016 following a generally unfavourable outcome in 2014 and 2015 the mining sub-sector sustain the gains in 2017. Although gold and bauxite recorded some decline, overall mineral production improved, which led to a 39.9% increase in total minerals fiscal revenue mobilised by the GRA, a 27.5% increase in royalties, and 18.61% increase in the total value of mineral exports. Overall investment in the sub-sector in 2017 improved with estimated foreign direct investment increasing by 6.6%. The minerals rights granted in terms of mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica declined on the account of the ban and review of mining activity by the government.

As part of the comprehensive response to the menace of illegal mining (*galamsey*), government instituted a ban on *galamsey* and suspended small-scale mining operations to allow polluted water bodies to recover. The initial impact of the intervention has so far been positive as the affected water bodies has begun recovering. To provide a long-term solution, a 5-year multi-sectoral mining integrated project (MMIP) has been developed. It is therefore recommended that appropriate action is taken to effectively implement the project with the view to restoring the environment and livelihood.

Biodiversity

The stock of biological diversity remained the same as in 2016 since there has not been any new update. They comprise 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, three species of crocodiles and seven species of birds, were reported to be threatened species. For regular reporting on

progress in reversing the loss of biodiversity, the recommendation in the 2016 APR for the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the Forestry Commission (FC) to institute mechanisms that will ensure that data are made available should be given the necessary attention.

Protected Areas

Assessment of data shows that the areas within forest reserves which were degraded have declined by only 2% between 2013 and 2017. The capacity of protected area staff continued to be enhanced through new recruitments and provision of appropriate logistics. Some of the key activities undertaken by the protected areas staff included: maintaining forest reserve and wildlife protected area boundaries; controlling illegal activities in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas; and regulating the harvesting of natural forest timber. Although staff capacity and logistics have improved, these have to be sustained to address the backlog that has existed for a long time. In addition, sanctions regime remains relatively weak and more efforts are required to ensure that offenders of protected area laws and regulations are appropriately penalised to serve as deterrent.

Restoration of Degraded Forest and Land Management

The initiatives implemented to improve forest cover continued to generate mixed outcomes. The forest reserve areas with acceptable levels of integrity remained below 20% and are still at risk of continued illegal logging and agricultural clearing. The implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2016-2040, aimed at restoring some of the lost forest cover, is still constrained by inadequate resources. Out of the planned 20,000 hectares of plantation cover, only 45.5% was planted in 2017, although it represents improvement over the 25% recorded in 2016. Also, 7,337.50 hectares of degraded mining lands were restored, which represents about 83% improvement over 2016. With the approval of the multi-sectoral mining integrated project (MMIP) by Cabinet, with a component on replanting of trees in degraded mining areas, significant impact is expected to be made over the medium-term. Also, innovative approaches should be developed by the Forestry Commission to attract more investment from the private sector into plantation development.

As part of the efforts to improve land administration and management, backlog of land title certificate applications in Greater Accra were retrieved and processed, in addition to surveying and demarcating farm lands in the Brong Ahafo, Western and Ashanti regions. Also, more cadastral and parcel plans, and composite plans continued to be prepared for land title registration and title adjudication. In spite of a number of ongoing reforms, the time taken to acquire land title certificate and deeds registration remains high. Indeed, the time taken to registered land appeared to have double in 2017 in Accra. It is therefore important to re-assess the current strategy with the view to strengthening them for effective results. Also, the introduction of initiative to digitise the survey and land registration process in partnership with the private sector should be given the necessary support by Cabinet.

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 interventions initiated in 2011 to restore the economic and social life of communities in affected areas continued in 2017, including construction of control structures and construction of landing beaches. Two additional projects were completed in 2017, bringing the total to 5 over the GSGDA II period, while the

rest are at various stages of completion. Although considerable investment continued to be made to protect lives and communities along the coast, an increasing number of communities are also coming under the threat of erosion caused by rising sea levels. It is therefore important to give the necessary attention to the recommendation in the 2015 and 2016 APR to develop a long-term national strategy for coastal protection.

Comprehensive data on the level of pollution of the country's main lagoons remained unavailable, however, series of monitoring exercise conducted on selected companies in the Accra and Tema region for effluent quality during the implementation of the GSGDA II has consistently shown higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels. A comprehensive framework for the protection of lagoon and estuaries from industrial pollution is virtually non-existent. It is therefore recommended that MESTI institutes effective measures for preventing lagoon and estuary pollution.

Wetlands and Water Resources

According to 2016 State of Ghana's Environment report the total coverage of the five known protected coastal wetland sites, and the two inland sites, remain unchanged, however there has been considerable degradation and change in the habitat composition. To halt and reverse further losses, MESTI and the relevant institutions should develop and implement an accelerated programme for protecting these wetlands. On the other hand, per capita share of raw water resources continued to increase, while the quality of groundwater resources remained within standards for abstraction and use. However, there is growing pressure on raw water resources, in addition to deterioration in quality of surface water, arising from discharge of untreated waste materials into water bodies, farming along water systems and illegal artisanal mining (*galamsey*). In 2017 a special inter-ministerial task force chaired by the Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovations, was established by the President to enforce the ban on small scale mining operations to allow polluted water bodies to recovery. The work of the taskforce should be sustained, in addition to establishing more water basin offices and management boards across the country, as well as strengthening the existing ones.

Waste, Pollution and Noise

Throughout GSGDA II period, comprehensive data on solid waste disposal could not be obtained for effective analysis of progress. However, evidence from the 2016 State of Ghana's Environment report suggests increasing trend in generation of solid waste amidst inadequate national capacity for proper disposal. Several un-engineered disposal sites continue to emerge, with some of them leaking leachate into water resources and the general surroundings, resulting in health and environmental problems. With the exception of the investments of a private waste management company, Zoomlion who operates about 172 official dumpsites and composting and recycling plant, the initiatives to attract new investment into waste management infrastructure has not yielded the desired outcome. The new Ministry of Water and Sanitation, established to give new impetus to waste management, is still at the nascent stage of developing and implementing its programme. It is the hope that the ministry will accelerate the pace of implementation of its programmes to provide appropriate response to the waste management challenges of the country

The analysis of the air quality along the 14 selected air quality monitoring stations along the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route, some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra still indicates high levels of pollution. The initiative by the EPA to convert the air quality guidelines into standards for ease of enforcement 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 has still not fully materialise. The recommendation in 2016 APR to accelerate work on these initiatives should be given urgent consideration, in order to significantly reduce deaths from exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollution.

Community Participation in the Management of Natural Resources

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 2017. The amount of royalties paid to resource owners continued to improve, while the revenue sharing arrangement agreed with resource owners continued to be enforced. For the first time under GSGDA II, 162 communities were engaged in sustainable afforestation and reforestation activities in 2017 under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme. This effort needs to be sustained in order to ensure improved and long term community involvement in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes which has remained low since 2014.

Climate Variability and Change

Efforts continued to be made to mainstream climate change interventions into the planning processes at national, regional and district levels. In 2017, six more MDAs, integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy in their respective sector strategies, and the number of industries using REDD+ concepts based on research methods to assess carbon stocks improved. These notwithstanding, Ghana recorded deterioration in the Global Green Economy index. It is therefore important for measures to be instituted to halt and reverse situation.

Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

A number of rural communities experienced external shocks with negative consequences for lives and economic activities, especially in agriculture. The main shocks monitored in 2017 were bushfires, occurrence of drought, conflict and floods. The bulk of the flooding occurred in the Ashanti, Central, Northern and Western regions while bushfires occurred predominantly in Central and Brong Ahafo regions. In order to enhance the capacity for disaster prevention and management, especially at the district level, the national disaster management organisation, NADMO, received financial support under the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to operationalise their disaster risks prevention and management plans, including developing the relevant early-warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments systems. This effort needs to be sustained in order to ensure that Ghana has efficient system which is responsive to the requirement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted by UN member states in 2015.

CHAPTER FIVE

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities and their subsequent exploitation have provided Ghana the opportunity for accelerated economic growth and structural transformation. The effective integration of the activities in the oil and gas industry into the rest of the economy will catalyse the diversification of the economy. In the medium-term, the development of the oil and gas sub-sector will be a major factor for the transformation of the economy. The transformation agenda focuses 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, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES

To assess the progress towards the attainment of the above policy objectives for the GSGDA II period (2014 – 2017), the following sections analyses the performance of specific indicators adopted to track the progress made against set targets, as well as the key policy measures and strategies implemented to ensure the attainment of the objectives in the sector.

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

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators:

Oil Development and Production

Since 2007 when the Jubilee oil field was discovered, 25 additional discoveries have been made and are at various stages of re-evaluation, appraisal and development by GNPC and its partners. Table 5.1 details the block and operator, the discoveries, the hydrocarbon type and the stage of appraisal and development.

Table 5.1: Current status of Oil and Gas Discoveries in Ghana

Block/Operator	Hydrocarbon Type	Status
GNPC		
<i>Ebony</i>	<i>Condensate/Gas</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
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>
WCTP/KOSMOS ENERGY		
<i>Odum-1</i>	<i>Heavy Oil</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
<i>Teak-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Pre-Development</i>
<i>Teak-2</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Pre-Development</i>
<i>Banda-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
<i>Mahogany Deep</i>	<i>Light Oil</i>	<i>Pre-development</i>
<i>Akasa-1</i>	<i>Light Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Re-evaluation</i>
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>
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>Pre-Development</i>
<i>Beech</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
<i>Pecan</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Pre-Development</i>
<i>PN-1</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
<i>Cob</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Appraisal</i>
DWCTP/LUKOIL		
<i>Dzata-1</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>Relinquished</i>
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: 2017 Annual Petroleum Funds Report, GNPC

Between 2013 and 2017, 13 new operators were awarded contracts/licences to carry out exploration activities, the most recent in 2016 being: ENI Ghana – Cape Three Points, Swiss African – onshore/offshore Keta Delta block, and Springfield – West Cape Three Points block 2. All these were in their initial exploration period. Four of the fields, Ebony, Odum-1, Banda-1 and Dzata 1 have been relinquished (Table 5.1). Akasa-1 which was relinquished is being re-evaluated. Production started in the Tweneboa Enyenra Ntomme (TEN) and Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) fields in addition to the Jubilee fields.

Over the period, there have been constraints on development of the TEN field (the field falls within the disputed area with Côte d’Ivoire which was subject to the ITLOS moratorium on drilling of new wells) and technical challenges in the Jubilee field arising from the failure of the turret bearing of FPSO Kwame Nkrumah leading to a shutdown for a period. The Saltpond field (SOPCL) in 2013 produced 105,039

barrels declining in 2015 to 49,353 barrels. There was no production in 2016 and 2017 although a target of 54,750 barrels had been estimated for this field¹.

Total crude oil produced from the Jubilee Field increased from 26,981,640 barrels in 2016 to 32,749,975 barrels in 2017, however it fell short of the 2015 peak production of 37,411,661 barrels (Table 5.2). The 2016 decline was attributed to technical challenges from the failure of the turret bearing of the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah. The TEN field which started production in August 2016 and contributed only 5.32 million barrels in 2016 produced 20.452 million barrels in 2017 with the ITLOS's moratorium constraint removed. Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) which attained its first oil in May 2017 produced 5.457 million barrels in 2017. The target for Jubilee Oil was achieved, however, TEN oil and TEN Gas could not achieve their targets. Thus, the total oil production in 2017 from the three fields was 58.64 million barrels.

Table 5.2: Oil and Gas Exploration, Development and Production

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	US\$ 1.63 billion	US\$ 2.35 billion	US\$2.469 billion	Na	US\$3 billion	US\$1.67 billion	Target not achieved
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	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)	Estimates Jubilee Oil: 30.8 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 40.0 Bcf TEN Oil: 27.7 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 32.8 Bcf Sankofa Gye Nyame Oil: 2.3 MMBbbls SOPCL: 54,750 bbls Total Oil: 60.8MMbbls Total Gas: 72.8 Bcf Gas Export: 47.45 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 32.74 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 44.231bcf Jubilee gas export 30.540 bcf TEN Oil: 20.45 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 26.81bcf TEN Gas export 0.296bcf Total Oil 58.64 mmbbls Total Gas 64.68 bcf	Target not achieved
3. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (nominal)	8.2%	7.2%	4.1%	2.1%	13.05%	5.6%	Target not achieved
4. Percentage of oil and gas processed within country: - % used in power generation - Percentage of crude refined locally	0%	108 mmscfd Na	100% 0%	56.2% (Jubilee only) 0%	90% 0%	69% (Jubilee) 1.1% (TEN)	Target not achieved

¹ SOPCL is earmarked for decommissioning

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
- Others (incl. fertiliser and petrochemicals industry)		Na	0%	0%	0%		

Source: PC, GNPC, Ministry of Energy

The average Jubilee crude oil price for 2017 was US\$53.49, an increase from the US\$46.99 per barrel in 2016 and still below the 2015 average price of US\$55.33 per barrel and the high of US\$103.5 per barrel in 2014.

The amount of new investments in the oil and gas exploration in 2017 was US\$1.67 billion just about half of the targeted investments in 2017 and just about the same as that of 2013 although investments had exceeded US\$2.0 billion in 2014 and 2015.

Contribution of Oil and Gas to the Economy

The significance of the oil and gas sector to the economy continued to grow. While oil production from the Jubilee field has been growing since first production in 2011, 2016 recorded a decline of 16.9% due to problems at the field. With the TEN field contributing to oil output in 2017, there was a 69.2% growth in petroleum output. Although petroleum production has been increasing, the share of petroleum in GDP has been declining since 2013 from 8.2% down to a low of 2.1% in 2016. In 2017, the share increased to 5.6%, which was still below the target of 13.05%. Within the industrial sector, petroleum contributes almost 30 % of the sector's value added.

Gas and Oil Processing and Utilisation

A key objective under GSGDA II was to prioritise oil and gas production for domestic utilisation, including for electricity generation and the industrial sector. In 2017, 44.2 bcf of gas compared to 38.42 bcf in 2016 was produced by the Jubilee Field. About 69% of the production (30.54 bcf) was exported to the Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo, the remainder (13.691 bcf) was re-injected to maintain reservoir pressure and partly utilised in the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah for power generation. TEN produced 26.818 bcf of gas in 2017 compared with 6.53 bcf of gas in 2016, with only 0.296 bcf being exported in 2017. The rest was partly re-injected, and the remaining gas used for power generation in the FPSO. No gas was produced by SGN.

Total gas production in 2017 was 64.68bcf. Although gas exports as a percentage of gas production have increased over the 2014-2017 period from 3% in 2014 to 69% in 2017, there have been technical problems encountered on the onshore gas compression system.

Regulations

To ensure greater transparency and prudent management of Ghana's oil and gas resources, the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919) was passed into law to replace the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) PNDC Law, 1984, Act 84. Earlier in 2013, Parliament approved the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations to provide legal backing to the Local Content Policy. The Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893), was passed by

Parliament in 2015 to amend the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011 (Act 815). Among other things, the amendments establish a constant transfer of petroleum revenue (not less than 30% of the net government receipts) into the GPF, irrespective of the amount. It also affords the Minister for Finance, the window to revise the Benchmark Revenue when there is material evidence that price and/or output projections will not be attained. In 2017, the priority areas for the utilisation of the ABFA was revised in line with Section 21 (6) of the PRMA to change the allocation of the ABFA with emphasis on infrastructure.

In 2013, two new Petroleum Agreements (PAs) were ratified by Parliament (AGM- Explorco agreement over the South Deep Water Tano block and Cola Natural Resources and Medea Development SA over the East Cape Three Points block). Additionally, in 2014, eight new PAs were ratified by Parliament:

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

To give effect to the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919), two regulations: Health and Safety Regulations and the Data Management Regulations were passed in 2017.

Key Policy Measures Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote the oil and gas industry in 2017 were as follows:

- As part of measures to intensify its exploration activities, GNPC signed an MOU with ExxonMobil for the Exploration and Production rights in the Deep-Water Cape Three Points Block. In addition, GNPC signed 2D Seismic contract with BGP-BAY Geophysical Ltd. for the Voltaian Basin Project as well as an Explosives and Detonators Contract with Maxam Ltd. for the supply of explosives for 2D Seismic Data Acquisition. The Corporation also signed a Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement with Gazprom Marketing and Trading Ltd for offtake of 250 MMScf/d of regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as well as a Gas Management Service Agreement with West Coast Ghana Gas Ltd. for administration of the LNG and gas management services;
- To promote Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as a healthier, safer and cleaner fuel in semi-urban and rural areas in a bid to reduce deforestation, the Ministry of Energy distributed 17,000 cylinders, stoves and accessories under the Rural LPG Promotion Programme (RLPGPP);
- As part of measures to abolish the current LPG Marketing model and replace it with the Cylinder Recirculating market model, a new National LPG Promotion Policy was approved by Cabinet;
- The Ministry of Energy as part of efforts to provide a framework for the guidelines, standards and regulations on the quality of petroleum products locally produced or imported, initiated the process of developing a National Fuel Quality Policy. The policy is expected to ensure that the quality of petroleum products sold to consumers does not negatively impact on the environment and public health of consumers;

- Under the Energy Sector Regulation Programme, the Ministry of Energy finalised the draft Data Management and Health Safety and Environment regulations;
- The Ministry of Energy negotiated and signed two contracts with two companies. In addition, the ministry completed the environmental impact statement to EPA and all the 24 project districts; and
- The Minister of Energy approved the Greater Jubilee Full Field Development Project (GJFFDP). This project is an amalgam of the Jubilee Field, Mahogany and Teak discoveries.

5.2.2 Local Content Development and Employment Creation

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators

A significant number of Ghanaian companies were registered with the Petroleum Commission (PC) to participate in the upstream petroleum industry. For companies which submitted their Local Content Report to the PC in accordance with the Local Content legislation, the estimated number of Ghanaians employed was 1,432, representing 76% of a total workforce. The number reduced from a high of over 11,000 in 2016. This consisted of 386 in management positions, 1,025 in technical positions; and 21 in other positions (Table 5.3).

In 2017, 890 contracts were awarded to indigenous companies out of 1,212 contracts representing 73.4%. The number of contracts to local companies was higher than the 368 contracts awarded in 2016 representing growth in local content. The value of the contracts to Ghanaian companies increased from US\$90 million in 2016 to US\$ 417.274 million in 2017, representing 46.2% of contract value of US\$903.494 million. The two main operators in the country (Tullow Ghana and ENI) awarded about US\$265 million worth of contracts to indigenous Ghanaian companies and joint venture (JV) companies in 2017.

The Local Content Committee is saddled with several challenges:

- Lack of collaboration with certain key institutions and stakeholders has impeded the development of guidelines and as such the Committee is unable to fully implement such requirements in the LI 2204;
- The issue of local companies importing most goods and materials in their project execution;
- Local companies fronting and establishing pseudo JVs;
- Proliferation of small, poorly structured indigenous companies incapable of bidding for high value contracts; and
- Poor access to credit and funding for SMEs

Table 5.3: Local Content Development and Employment Creation

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	47% (944 contracts)	38.6% of 2202 (851 contracts) (10 companies only)	31.9% of 1152 (368 contracts)	NA	71% of 1,212 (890 contracts)	Significant progress
2. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	US\$93,489,510.00	38.14% (US\$223,875,879.19)	22% of \$1,66 billion (USD\$364,903,233.46) (10 companies only)	13.5% of \$671,422,232.15	NA	46.2% of US\$903,494,475 (US\$417,274,967.49)	Significant 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)	93% (11,320)	NA	76% (1,432)	Slow progress
4. No. of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions	NA	Management - 58 persons Technical - 760 persons Others - 513 persons	42 232 139	1132 2270 7,930	NA	386 1,025 21	Slow progress

Source: Petroleum Commission Report, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented in 2017 to promote local content included the following:

- The Petroleum Commission (PC) continued to implement the Local Content and Local Participation Regulations 2013 (LI 2204) by vigorously promoting joint ventures;
- The PC in collaboration with its partners launched the Accelerated Oil and Gas Capacity Programme (AOGCP) to invest in education of Ghanaian youth and to provide relevant services and expertise to the oil and gas industry;
- The PC took over the management of the Oil and Gas Development Centre in Takoradi to equip local enterprises with skills and knowledge for effective and sustainable local content and local participation;
- The PC with stakeholders commenced the development of a Common Qualification System as a means for pre-qualifying local content activities in the industry and categorising the capacities of local companies;
- Guidelines were drafted for the establishment of Local Content Fund to provide Ghanaian SMEs in the upstream sector flexible access to credit at concessionary rates.
- The Ministry of Energy developed a draft financial services guideline to boost the participation of Ghanaian financial institutions in the oil and gas sector; and
- Ghana Upstream Sector Internship Programme (GUSIP) was launched and 43 interns placed in upstream companies.

5.2.3 Protecting the Environment

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

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

Status of Selected Indicators

The Environmental Protection Authority conducts an Environmental Assessment (EA) of all companies, inspects and audit protocols using conditions set forth in the permits issued to companies. In 2017, oil and gas development projects complied fully with the requirements of permits including their obligation to conduct monitoring, submission of quarterly and annual environmental reports.

Table 5.4: Protecting the Environment

Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
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% compliance	100% (new companies to comply)	100% compliance	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/EPA, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to protect the environment in 2017 included the following:

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) developed a draft onshore and offshore Oil and Gas Regulation for stakeholder consultation. In addition, the Environment Protection Agency organised series of training workshops in collaboration with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) to test the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP);
- MESTI finalised the scoping report on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for opening up the Voltaian and Keta Basins for onshore Oil and Gas Exploration and Production;
- EPA undertook an audit of the Maersk Voyager drilling rig, which is drilling some wells at ENI’s offshore Cape Three Point (OCTP) field. The audit revealed that ENI Ghana was complying with the conditions in the Environmental permit issued by the Agency. The Agency also conducted inspections and monitoring activities of the Oil and Gas service companies in Takoradi and its surroundings. The purpose of the compliance monitoring exercise was to enable officers to ascertain the environmental compliance levels of the various service companies; and

- EPA issued 36 environmental permits for projects in the oil and gas sector to regulate their activities in line with L.I 1652.

5.2.4 Revenue Management and Transparency

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

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

Status of selected Indicators

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) on behalf of the Government of Ghana, lifted ten parcels of oil in 2017 (totaling 9,781,251 barrels), six from Jubilee (5,742,876 barrels) and four from TEN (4,038,375). This represented a 67% increase from 2016 which saw a 37.6% decline from 2015. Although there was some production of oil from SGN fields, there was no lifting for the state because what would have been the state's share of carried and participating interests (CAPI) was used to defray the cost of GNPC's 5% additional participating interest.

Table 5.5: GOG Crude Oil Lifting and Sources of Petroleum Receipts, 2014-17

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Total Volume of Lift (in Barrels)					
o/w GOG/GNPC (in Barrels)	6,690,798	6,689,483.00	4,824,417	9,781,251	27,985,949
o/w Partners (in Barrels)					
Date of GNPC Lift (in d/m/yy)	20-Dec-13 to 10-Nov-14	9-Dec-14 to 9-Sep-15	8-Dec-15 to 23-Oct-16	27-Dec-16 to 6-Oct-17	
Selling Price Per Barrel (in US\$)	110.965 to 83.807	61.486 to 47.243	37.692 to 49.404	53.51 to 51.47	
Transfer to GNPC (in US\$)	180,712,503.53	126,858,725.00	88,497,092.02	182,039,565.00	578,107,885.55
o/w Equity Financing Cost (in US\$)	44,162,009.67	65,607,795.00	58,114,054.06	103,439,007.00	271,322,865.73
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (US\$)	136,550,493.86	61,250,930.00	27,546,696.51	78,600,558.00	303,948,678.37
o/w Gas Net Carried and Participation Interest (in US\$)	-	-	2,836,341.45	-	2,836,341.45
GOG Net Receipt from Lifting (in US\$)	691,991,133.22	374,292,488.00	207,787,586.43	501,300,434.00	1,775,371,641.65
o/w Royalties from Jubilee (in US\$)	192,660,810.66	104,208,697	57,851,210.69	84,257,983	438,978,701.35
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest (in US\$)	499,330,322.56	270,083,791	149,936,375.74	218,376,356	1,137,726,845.30
TEN Royalties (in US\$)	-	-		51,601,583	51,601,583
TEN Net Carried & Participating interest (in US\$)	-	-		147,064,512	147,064,512
Other GOG Petroleum Receipts (in US\$)	286,026,559.48	20,876,752.00	39,387,807.83	39,111,002.00	385,402,121.31
o/w Corporate Income Taxes (in US\$)	284,546,191.31	20,410,832.00	29,546,823.00	36,957,622.00	371,461,468.31
o/w Surface Rentals (in US\$)	907,050.59	465,920.00	465,029.74	1,569,828.00	3,407,828.33
2013 Price Differential	297,248.72	-	-	-	297,248.72
PHF Income	124,082.72	-	73,148.74	579,278.00	776,509.46
Gas Royalties	-	-	379,554.50	-	379,554.50
Gas Carried and Participating Interest	-	-	8,923,251.85	4,274.00	8,927,525.85
o/w Royalties from Saltpond Offshore Co. (3%) (in US\$)	151,986.14	-	-	-	151,986.14

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
o/w Others (in US\$)	-	1,003,669.00	-	-	1,003,669.00
Total GOG Net Receipts (in US\$)	978,017,692.70	395,169,240.00	247,175,394.26	540,411,436.00	2,160,773,762.96

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2014-2017

Table 5.6: Distribution of Oil Receipts to Allowable Sources, 2014-17

Item	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OIL LIFTING (US\$)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Transfer to GNPC	180,712,503.53	126,858,725.00	88,497,092.02	182,039,565.00	578,107,885.55
o/w Equity Financing Cost	44,162,009.67	65,607,795.00	58,114,054.06	103,439,007.00	271,322,865.73
o/w Net Carried & Participating Interest	136,550,493.86	61,250,930.00	27,546,696.51	78,600,558.00	303,948,678.37
o/w Gas Net Carried and Participation Interest (in US\$)	-	-	2,836,341.45	-	2,836,341.45
Transfer to ABFA & GPFs	797,305,285.17	260,969,139.00	140,536,308.24	373,292,845.00	1,572,103,577.41
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	409,072,777.80	239,295,371	98,375,415.77	169,458,674.00	916,202,238.57
o/w Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	-	-	17,215,697.76	-	17,215,697.76
o/w Ghana Petroleum Funds	388,232,507.37	21,673,768	42,160,892.47	203,834,171.00	655,901,338.84
o/w Heritage Fund	116,469,752.21	6,501,884	12,648,267.74	61,150,251.00	196,770,154.95
o/w Stabilization Fund	271,762,755.16	15,171,884	29,512,624.73	142,683,920.00	459,131,183.89
Total Payment	978,017,788.70	387,827,864	229,033,400.26	555,332,410.00	2,150,211,462.96

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2014-2017

Total receipts from Jubilee and TEN were US\$501.3 million (GH¢2,162.89 million). Other petroleum receipts including royalties, corporate taxes and rentals amounted to US\$39.11 million. Thus, petroleum receipts for 2017 were US\$540.41 million (GH¢2,334.12) compared with US\$247.17 million (GH¢972.54 million) in 2016. There were no receipts for gas in 2017 resulting from the non-payment by VRA for gas supplied by Ghana Gas Company Ltd. The total revenue available for distribution during the year was US\$555.33 million including a backlog of US\$27.36 million from 2016. An amount of US\$12.44 million received from corporate tax, surface rental and interest on unallocated funds was undistributed due to the late receipt.

About 32.78% (US\$182.04mn) of the receipts compared with 35.8% in 2016 and 32% in 2015 was transferred to GNPC for its operations, whilst the remaining balance of US\$373.29 million was allocated in line with the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815). During the 2017 fiscal year, 45.4% (US\$169.458mn) equivalent to GH¢733,208,089 was allocated to ABFA while 54.6% was for Heritage (16.38%) and Stabilisation Funds (38.2%), unlike 2016 when 70% of GOG net receipts was allocated to Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) and 30% for Stabilisation and Heritage Fund.

Allocation of ABFA to Priority Areas

Out of the ABFA of US\$169.458 (GH¢733.208) million, GH¢332.29 million was utilised in 2017 with the balance of GH¢400.441 million been rolled over into 2018 and its expenditure to be determined by Parliament.

Between 2013 and 2016, the ABFA proceeds were utilised for priority areas approved by Parliament in 2013: expenditure on Amortisation of Loans for Oil and Gas Infrastructure; agriculture modernisation; roads and other infrastructure; and capacity building. The priority areas were revised in 2017 to reflect government's medium-term development strategy and the medium-term policy objectives of the Budget. The emphasis of the new allocation was on infrastructure, health, education, roads and railways. In the

previous years' allocation road infrastructure expenditure and amortisation of oil and gas loans took a greater share of the ABFA proceeds, while capacity building was allocated about a quarter of the funds in 2012 and 2016 (Table 5.7a).

Table 5.7a: Utilisation of Annual Budget Funding Amount on 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 Amortization 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), 2017

Table 5.7b: Utilisation of Annual Budget Funding Amount on Priority Areas, 2017

Item	2017 Expenditure	
	GH¢(mn)	% of Total
1. Agriculture	49.07	14.8
2. Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education	202.38	61
3. Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Health	8.66	2.6
4. Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure Development	70.84	21.3
5. Transfer to PIAC	1.35	0.4
Total	332.29	100

Source: MOF (Annual Report on Petroleum Funds), 2017

Table 5.8: Oil and Gas Revenue Management and Transparency

Indicator	2013 Baseline data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress towards target
1. Level of compliance with the provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act	Na	Annual report to Parliament, Reconciliation Report, quarterly petroleum receipts published in Gazette	Full compliance	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 \$140.5 Stabilisation Fund -21% Heritage Fund - 9%	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 45.3% Heritage 16.38% Stabilisation 38.2% of GoG receipts of \$373,292,845	Target not achieved

Source: MOF 2017

In compliance with Section 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815), all petroleum receipts for the 2017 fiscal year were published in at least two state-owned daily newspapers, on the Ministry of Finance (MoF) website and gazetted (Table 5.8).

GNPC Utilisation of Petroleum Funds

In 2017, an amount of US\$182.04 million was transferred to GNPC from equity financing and net carried and participating interest. About 94% of this amount was spent in 2017 compared to 64% in 2013 (base year). Jubilee and TEN equity financing accounted for 57% of the receipts.

Table 5.9: Analysis of Utilization of Transfers to GNPC, 2011-2017

Description	Amount (US\$ million)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017
Equity Financing		124.63	68.32	44.16	103.4
40% of Net Carried and Participating Interest		106.32	154.10	136.55	78.6
Total Amount Received	297.96	230.95	222.42	180.71	182.04
Jubilee Equity Financing Cost	132.48	125.82	76.27	47.41	40.39
TEN Equity Financing Cost	-	-	-	-	63.36
Acquisition & Processing of 2,612sq km of 3D plus other related G&G Studies	30.31	-	-	-	-
TEN Project cost	-	-	3.03	-	-
Reservoir Characterization; Voltaian Basin project Exp; ICT Upgrade & Organizational Development	-	10.78	-	-	-
Commitments for Projects other than Jubilee	-	61.67	9.92	14.23	-
Gas Project - Fabrication & Installation of 14km Gas Pipeline and Related Cost	28.12	5.59	-	-	-
Staff Cost	17.04	9.01	9.7	8.81	13.9
General Operational & Administrative & Capital Expenditure	-	16.27	9.82	12.94	22.50
BNP Paribas	-	-	31.34	-	-
BoG Transfer Charges	-	1.81	2.3	1.81	-
Amount Advanced to Ministry of Finance	-	-	-	50.0	
Exploration and development projects	-	-	-	-	19.07
Others	-	-	-	-	11.78
Total Expenditure	207.96	230.95	142.39	135.20	171.04
as % of Transfer	69.8	100.0	64.02	74.8%	93.96

Source: MOF, 2017

The total resources committed to other projects besides Jubilee and TEN fields for exploration and development amounted to US\$19.07 million, representing 10.5% of funds transferred to GNPC. General operational and administrative capital expenditure accounted for 12.32%, whilst staff cost was 7.6% of total receipts in 2017 (Table 5.9).

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

To ensure prudent management and utilisation of petroleum revenues, the following specific interventions were pursued in 2017:

- Oil and gas revenues allocated as ABFA were disbursed through the 2017 national budget;
- The MoF published the 2017 Annual Petroleum Report; and

- The MoF submitted to Parliament the 2017 Reconciliation Report on the Petroleum Holding Fund.

5.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as 36.4% of the 11 indicators monitored either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 63.6% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. This represents a poor situation than in 2015 when 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. Some of the oil revenues are received near the end of the financial year, thus, not all the amount allocated to ABFA is spent during the year in which it was received. The publication of the Reconciliation Report by MoF should indicate how much of the ABFA is rolled over to the following year.
2. The guidelines drafted for the establishment of Local Content Fund to provide Ghanaian SMEs in the upstream sector flexible access to credit at concessionary rates should be implemented.
3. The process of developing a National Fuel Quality Policy initiated by the Ministry of Energy should be accelerated to provide a framework for the guidelines, standards and regulations on the quality of petroleum products.
4. Large volumes of raw gas are still flared; it is recommended that larger volumes of gas are exported to the processing plant to increase revenue and reduce the environmental effects of gas flaring.
5. The Ministry of Energy should expand its capacity building efforts of equipping local professionals and industries with the relevant capacities to participate in the oil and gas industry.
6. The government should support the Petroleum Commission (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.
7. The PC should continue to monitor and investigate the local content of firms in the sector.
8. While instituting penalties for companies that do not comply with the terms of the Local Content Plans, the PC should continue to educate the companies on the completion of the Plan templates.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

GSGDA II recognises that the pace of socio-economic development of the country is linked directly to the quality of available infrastructure, as well as its human settlements. In this regard, the policies, programmes and projects implemented in this thematic area in 2017 were aimed at achieving results in the following focus areas:

- Transport infrastructure including roads, railways, air and water transport;
- Science, Technology and Innovation to support productivity and development;
- Information Communication Technology development;
- Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure;
- Energy supply to support industry and households; and
- Human settlement development, including housing and shelter, water and sanitation.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6.2 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAILWAY, WATER AND AIR

Ghana's central location in the West African sub-region constitutes an important platform for the development of her transport infrastructure into a hub for regional and international trade and commerce. To take advantage of this potential, the policies and programmes implemented in 2017 were aimed at: establishing Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region; creating and sustaining an integrated transport and logistics system that facilitates the efficient movement, storage, packaging and distribution of goods across the country and beyond; creating appropriate environment for private sector participation in the delivery of transport infrastructure; developing adequate skilled human resource base; and developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks. The various modes of transportation within the sector are road, rail, air, sea, and inland water.

Status of Selected Indicators

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

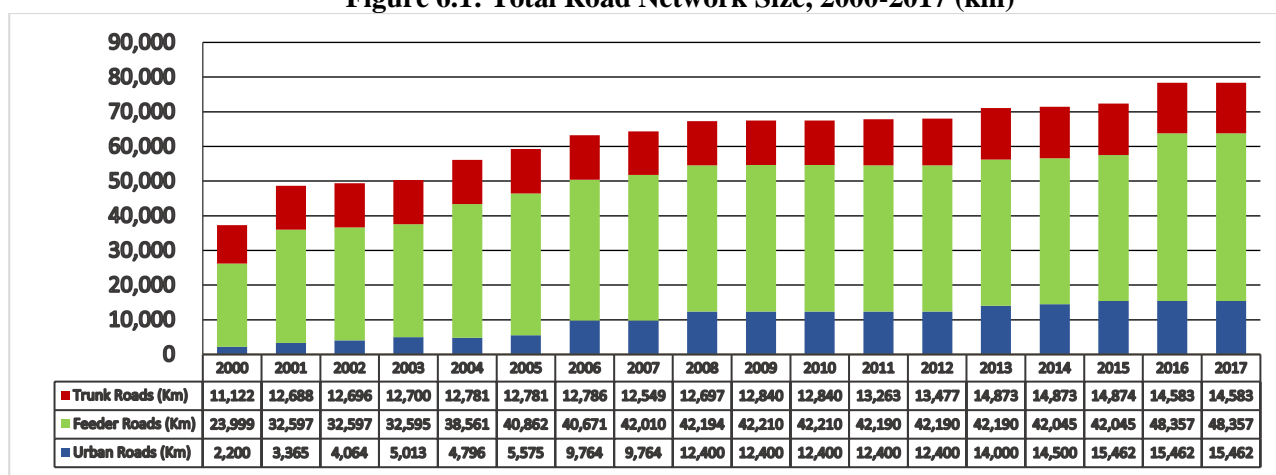
- Volume of goods transmitted through Ghana in the form of transit traffic and transit containers;
- Number of passengers transiting through Ghana;
- Total road network size;
- Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated;
- Road condition mix;
- Annual accident statistics;
- Total air freight and number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

6.2.1 Road Transport

Road transport services account for over 95% of total transport supply in Ghana. The national network of roads in 2017 was estimated at 78,401.2 kms which was not different from the 2016 total road network size. However, it was 9.4% above the target of 71,003 kms set for 2017.

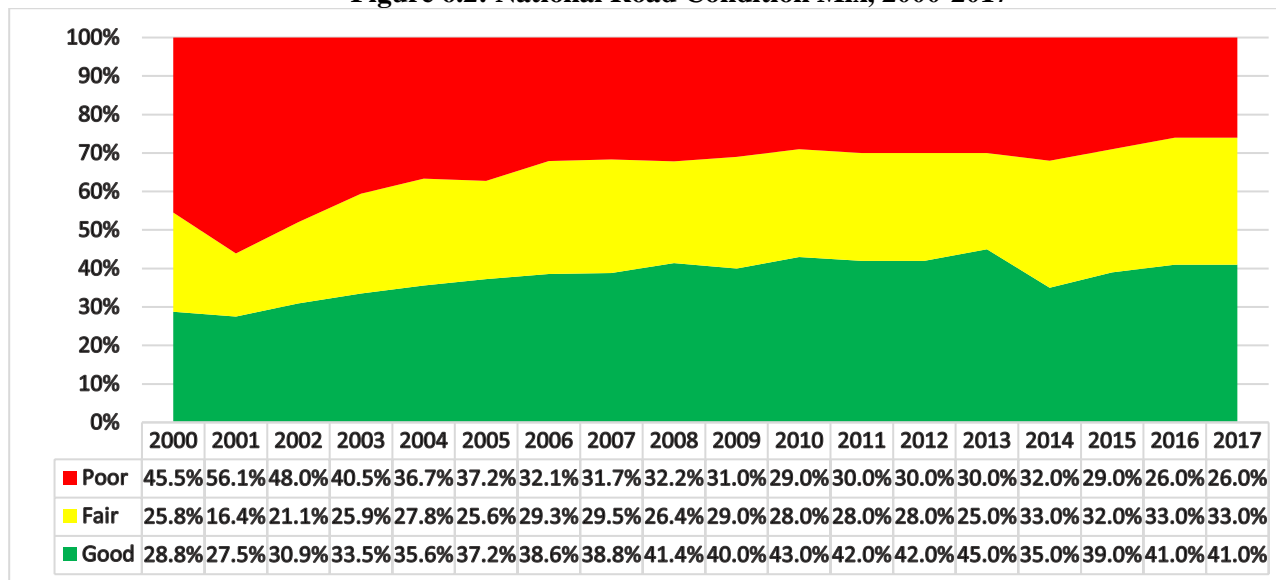
The national condition report indicated that there was no change in the road condition mix; 41% were in good condition, 33% fair and 26% poor (Table 6.1). These conditions were below the targets for 2017. Although in 2015 and 2016 the proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated had improved to around 57%, this declined to 40% in 2017. Funding for rehabilitation and maintenance was inadequate. In 2017, total planned budget for the Road Sector from all sources (except Road Fund) was GH¢5.975 billion. Total approved by appropriation was GH¢871.222 million which constituted only 15% of the budget amount.

Figure 6.1: Total Road Network Size, 2000-2017 (km)



Source: MRH, 2017

Figure 6.2: National Road Condition Mix, 2000-2017



Source: MRH, 2017

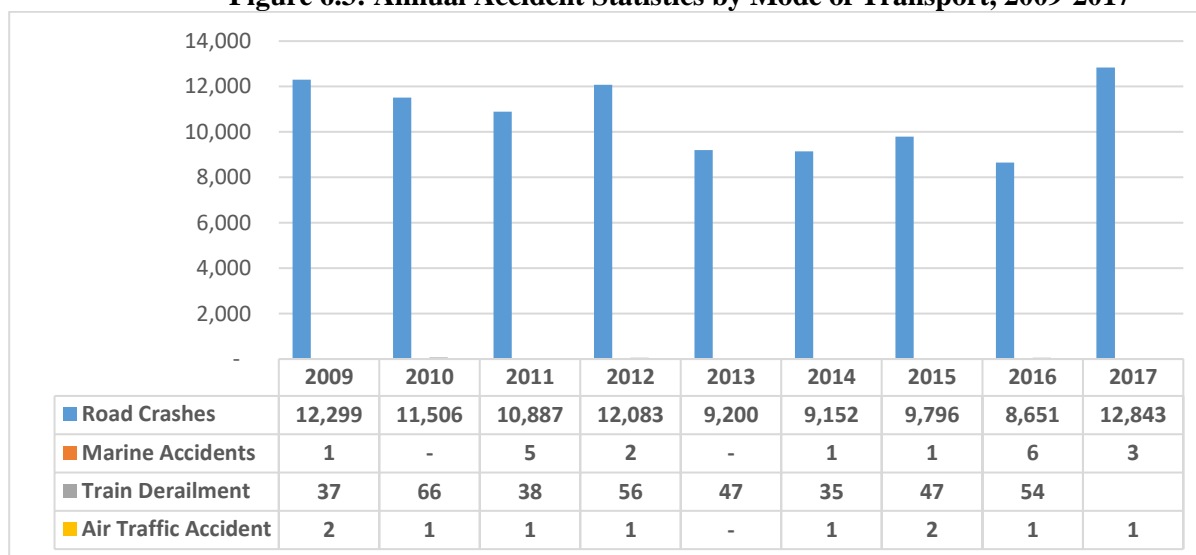
Although there was a little decline in road crashes from 9,200 in 2013 to 9,152 in 2014, road crashes have seen an increasing trend since 2014 to 12,843 in 2017 (Provisional) which was about 33.8% above the target with a dip to 8,651 in 2016. There were three accidents in maritime transport down from six in 2016. There was only one air traffic accident in 2017. (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Development of the Road Transport Network

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Total road network size: - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,873 km 14,500 km 42,045 km	14,873.70 km 15,461.77 km 42,045.18 km	14,582.62 km 15,461.77 km 48,356.81 km	14,873 km 14,000 km 42,190 km	14,582.62 km* 15,461.77 km* 48,356.81 km*	Target not achieved
2. Road condition mix	45% Good 25% Fair 30% Poor	35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	50% Good 35% Fair 15% Poor	41% Good* 33% Fair* 26% Poor*	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%	33%	52%	57%	100%	40%*	Target not achieved
4. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode: - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Air traffic accidents	9,200	9,152 1 35 1	9,796 1 47 2	8,651 6 54 0	9,600	12,843* 3 NA 1	Target not achieved

Source: MRH and MOT *Provisional

Figure 6.3: Annual Accident Statistics by Mode of Transport, 2009-2017



Source: MRH, MOT, MORD and MoAv

6.2.2 Railways

The railway network consists of the Western, Central and Eastern lines with a total track length of 1,300 km. This network has completely broken down due to decades of neglect and underfunding.

Passenger traffic by rail saw a decline over the period, from a high of 21,290,000 passenger/km in 2014 to a low of 5,100,000 passengers/km in 2017, representing a 76% decline. The performance recorded in

2017 was due to rehabilitation and repair works on the Accra to Nsawam and Accra to Tema rail line respectively. Goods traffic by rail on the other hand saw a mix performance during the period. In 2017, goods traffic decreased from 40,441,000 tonnes/km to 39,710,000 tonnes/km, representing a 1.8% decrease.

Table 6.2: Development of Rail Transport

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Targets
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail:							Target achieved not
- Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km)	19,470	21,290	14,820	9,138	35,998	5,100	
- Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	65,046	35,658	31,187	40,441	108,990	39,710	

Source: MORD, 2017

6.2.3 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

Maritime traffic for both container and cargo recorded increases. Container traffic increased from 942,463 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2016 to 1,009,755 TEUs, while cargo traffic increased from 19,459,834 to 22,086,626 tonnes in 2017 representing an increase of 7.1% and 13.5% respectively. For the period 2014 to 2017, both container and cargo traffic have seen increases of about 27.2% and 36.8% respectively.

The turn-around time for vessels improved during the period for Tema, and in 2017 there was an improvement of 2.29% resulting from major expansion works including construction of a bulk cargo handling jetty and automation of the port. However, over the same period, the turn-around time worsened for Takoradi port due to increasing pressure on the only berth that serves the deep-sea vessels. The increased turn-around time for Takoradi compares unfavourably with a target of 65.52 hours.

The north-south passenger traffic on the Volta Lake increased from 5,054 passengers in 2016 to 5,360 passengers in 2017, while the volume of cargo transported through north-south operations also increased from 44,476.10 tonnes in 2016 to 59,739 tonnes in 2017. Similarly, cross-ferry operations recorded an increase of 61.2% over the 2016 figure of 491,798. The number of vehicles ferried also increased from 61,911 in 2016 to 91,903 in 2017. This performance was as a result of the three ferries namely; MV Yapei Queen, MV Ndwura Jakpa and MV Nana Basemuna having been retrofitted with new marine engines as well as the deployment of Senchi Ferries to augment their operations.

Table 6.3: Development of Marine Inland Water Transport

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Targets
1. Maritime traffic:							Target achieved
- Container traffic (TEUs)	894,362	793,737	840,595	942,463	963,889	1,009,755	
- Cargo traffic (Tonnes)	17,455,352	15,876,268	16,844,662	19,459,834	19,892,999	22,086,626	
2. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessel							
• Tema	145.69hrs	103.58(28.9%)	100.69 (2.79%)	103.66 (-2.95%)	106.62hrs	101.29 (2.29%)	Target achieved

• Takoradi	57.13hrs	62.22(-8.91%)	60.57 (2.65%)	78.25 (-29.19%)	65.52hrs	131.99(-68.67%)	Target not achieved
3. North/South Service - Freight (Tonnes) - Passengers (Number)	83,816 8,314	60,358 10,972	54,824.20 5,993	44,476.10 5,054	NA	59,739 5,360	Steady progress
4. Cross-Lake Ferry Service - Number of Vehicles (No) - Passengers (Number)	57,744 677,369	44,514 555,275	48,403 549,937	61,911 491,798	NA	91,903 793,010	Significant progress

Source: MOT, 2017

6.2.4 Air Transport

The number of passengers transiting through Ghana increased slightly in 2017 from 213,232 to 214,650, below the target of 247,173. Domestic aircraft movements have seen declines from 2013 of 18,497 to 12,102 in 2016. However, in 2017, there was a 3.2 % increase to 12,491 although below the target of 12,499. The decline in domestic aircraft movement have been associated with declines in the number of airline operators from five in 2013 to three in 2016 and then further reduced to one after the Starbow accident which occurred in November 2017. Domestic passenger numbers recorded a 14.5% increase over the 2016 figure of 421,986 partly due to the abolishment of the 17.5% VAT on domestic air fares and other policy initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Aviation.

Domestic airline operation is partly constrained by the payment of taxes on the importation of spare parts as opposed to their foreign counterparts. Similarly, the price of Jet Fuel is high in Ghana compared to the sub-region apart from Nigeria (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Development of Air Transport Sector

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	NA	194,594	194,594	213,232	247,173	214,650	Target not achieved
2. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers							Steady progress
- Domestic aircraft movement	18,497	16,978	14,354	12,102	12,499	12,491	
- International aircraft movement	23,437	24,871	23,257	24,247	24,969	26,726	
- Domestic passengers	778,466	719,234	525,400	421,986	491,429	483,261	
- International passengers							
- Freight movement (tonnes)	1,669,603	1,650,520	1,667,675	1,746,699	1,805,817	1,811,428	
	43,688	54,390	51,325	47,678	54,782	50,360	

Source: MoAv, 2017

International aircraft movement on the other hand, experienced a 10.2% increase from 24,247 in 2016 to 26,726 well above the target of 24,969. The increase in international aircraft movement was the result of more flights been operated by Kenya Airways and Med View Airlines and the resumption of flights by Afriqiyah after it was temporarily suspended. International passenger movements increased only slightly

by 3.7% in 2017. The increase has been attributed partly to the Africa World Airlines (AWA) new route to Abuja and Monrovia, increasing its flight frequency from 2 to 4 times a day and the commencement of operations by Air France and Air Peace during the second quarter of 2017.

International freight increased by 5.6% in 2017 from 47,678 tonnes to 50,360 tonnes. It however fell below the target of 54,782 tonnes set for 2017.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following key policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 in the road, rail, maritime and air transport sub-sectors to develop the transport infrastructure sector into a hub for regional and international trade, and commerce.

Road Transport Sector

As part of efforts to enhance the capacity of government drivers, the Government Technical Training Centre (GTTC) in collaboration with the private sector trained 415 drivers – 77 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), 285 MMT and 53 from corporate institutions.

To improve road safety, particularly among the most vulnerable groups which includes children, 850 sites were identified nationwide for the provision of road crossing aids (Lollipop stands) for safe crossing. In addition, 30No. road warning signs, 5 km line markings, 183 km vegetation control were completed. Similarly, 29 km of pedestrian crossing, 33No. speed humps, 9No. traffic signals were also installed.

Under the Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Programme, routine maintenance was undertaken on 10,250 km of trunk road network, 10,679 km feeder road network and 8,953 km urban road network. In addition, periodic maintenance activities, comprising re-gravelling, spot improvement and resealing works were carried out on 199 km, 205 km and 473 km on the trunk, feeder and urban road networks, respectively. Periodic maintenance of urban roads was in the form of resealing and asphalt overlay works with 120 km of roads asphalted in MMDAs such as Accra, Tema and Sekondi-Takoradi. Furthermore, minor rehabilitation works covering minor upgrading, construction of culverts and drainage structures were carried on 167 km for trunk roads, 313 km on the feeder and 96 km urban road networks.

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*: Update of pre-feasibility studies was completed. Full feasibility has been initiated to enable procurement process to begin.
- *Accra–Tema Motorway*: Feasibility studies for Accra-Tema motorway which includes sections of the N1 (Apenkwa-Tetteh Quarshie), N6 (Accra-Nsawam) and N2 (Tema Roundabout-Afienya) in progress.
- *Accra–Kumasi Dualisation*: Transaction Advisor to commence update of the feasibility study and restructure the project for potential developers.

The Ministry of Roads and Highways pursued the implementation of the law on axle load limit as stipulated in the Road Traffic Regulation L.I 2180. The implementation of the axle load programme over the years has resulted in the significant decrease in the incidence of overloading.

To improve scheduled mass transportation system, the Greater Accra Passenger Transport Executive (GAPTE) was established to oversee the roll-out and management of Bus Rapid Transit system in Accra. The Aayalolo bus service was designed and rolled out on the Accra (Tudu)-Amasaman corridor in 2016. The Greater Accra Passenger Transport Executive (GAPTE) recorded an improved ridership on the Aayalolo service from a lower average of 1,400 passengers per day in December 2016 to an average of 8,700 passengers per day as of September 2017.

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 completed. In addition, two sets of diesel multiple units (DMUs) were procured and operationalised as part of the project. Furthermore, detailed design for part of the Western Line (from Kojokrom-Kumasi) commenced.

To facilitate the transfer of containerised cargo to and from rail, work on the 85 km railway line from the Tema Port to link the Volta Lake via the Akosombo Port commenced. Furthermore, feasibility studies for the development of the Eastern Railway Line and the Boankra Inland Port on a PPP basis was completed and approval granted.

In 2017, several developmental projects were undertaken to provide an efficient and effective railway transportation services in the country:

- *Development of Tema-Akosombo Railway Line:* Construction of an 85 km railway line from the Tema Port to link the Volta Lake started
- *Development of Kumasi-Paga Railway Line (Central Spine):* Development of a 595 km Greenfield project railway line from Kumasi to Paga also started.
- *Development of Accra-Kumasi Railway Line (Eastern Line):* The transaction advisors, Messrs PricewaterHouse Coopers (Ghana) Limited completed the feasibility study and approval was granted by the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Approval Committee.
- *Rehabilitation of the narrow-gauge Accra-Nsawam sub-urban railway line:* Commenced in 2017 and ballast opening works on the line began. The procurement process for the supply and delivery of treated wooden sleepers meant for the rehabilitation of the tracks was completed.
- *Re-construction works covering 10 km dual carriage line:* Undertaken on the Sekondi-Takoradi via Kojokrom section of the Western Line to restore rail passenger services between the twin cities in the Western Region.

Maritime and Inland Transport

To improve efficiency at the Ports, a paperless transaction system was introduced at the Ports. In addition, a new container terminal at the Tema Port was initiated, and dredging, reclamation and construction of breakwater and container Terminal at the Tema Port commenced as part of capacity expansion and improvement of vessel turn-around time. Construction of Dry Bulk Jetty at Takoradi Port was 75% complete.

The expansion of Sekondi-Takoradi Fishing Harbour to support artisanal fishing industry and enhance environmentally safe fish handling funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency was about 92% complete.

As part of efforts to improve lake transportation services on the Volta Lake, a phased programme was designed for rehabilitation and re-construction of the ferry landing sites at Dambai, Agordeke and Yeji.

The Volta Lake Transport Company Limited (VLTC) transported liquid cargo (petroleum products) and solid cargo from Akosombo to Buipe, and also transported passengers and solid cargo from Akosombo to Yeji. The VLTC also provided ferry services for both passengers and cargo at major crossing sites including: Dambai, Kete-Krachi, Adawso and Yeji.

Air Transport

As part of the vision of the aviation sector to make Kotoka International Airport (KIA) an aviation hub within the West Africa sub-region, the expansion and refurbishment works on the Arrival Hall (Terminal 2) at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) was completed, while the first phase of Greenfield aerodrome in Ho involving construction of a 1,600 metres runway was 87% completed. The construction of Terminal 3 building at KIA was also 57% completed.

Rehabilitation works on the Wa Aerodrome including the conversion of a building to serve as a terminal was completed with other ancillary works. In addition, a new financier was secured for the construction of Phase II works of the Tamale Airport. Cabinet and Parliamentary approval was granted for work to commence on the construction of Phase II Kumasi Airport.

As part of efforts to enhance navigation and safety of aircraft and related operations at various airports, an in-house committee was set up by the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) to undertake a Technical Viability studies to decouple Air Navigation Services (ANS) provider from the Regulator. An ultra-modern Air Navigation Services Centre is under construction – 20% completed. In addition, installation of critical equipment is underway – supply and installation of New Control Tower at Wa aerodrome (40%), installation of Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Tamale Airport (95%) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) system upgrade at KIA (85%).

Other key activities undertaken included: Cabinet approval obtained to start the necessary processes for establishing a home-based carrier; and the Ministry of Aviation reviewed several initialed bilateral air services agreements with its contracting states.

6.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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

- Promoting the application of STI in all sectors of the economy; and
- Strengthen the institutional framework to promote research and development as well as the application of STI in all sectors of the economy.

Status of Selected Indicators

To assess the progress of implementation of the 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 has remained the same at 0.05%, likewise the rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSME which remained at 35%. The number of research findings adopted by industry has been increasing over the period and significantly increased from 70 to 115 in 2017 exceeding the target of 77.

Table 6.5: Science, Technology and Innovation

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	1%	0.05%	Target not achieved
2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54	80	105	70	77	115	Target achieved
3. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%	20%	28%	35%	35%	35%	Target achieved

Source: MESTI/CSIR/GAEC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2017 included the following:

- To restore degraded lands around water bodies in the North, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) raised 120,000 seedlings of bamboo for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In addition, the CSIR developed post-harvest handling model for tomato, pepper and orange; and also released four varieties of yam (CRI-AfaseBiri, CRI-AfaseSoayinto, CRI-AfaseAdepa, CRI-AfaseHoodenfoo); as well as seven maize hybrids (Kpariyura, Salin-kawana, SARI MAZ 1, Denbea, Similenu, Kum-naaya, Wang-Basig);
- The Council trained 10 artisans in construction supervision using local building materials for construction of affordable housing units. In addition, 60 engineers and architects were trained in the control of building deterioration and termite infestation both in Accra and Kumasi;
- Baseline surveys and adoption studies were conducted on crop varieties and the observed adoption rates are: sweet potato (59%); cassava (41%); cocoyam (21%) and yam (6%);
- To improve post-harvest management, the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) irradiated 25 tonnes of agricultural produce, medical and herbal products using the Gamma Irradiation Facility. GAEC also monitored 700 sites to ensure public safety from EM radiation from RF and FM cell sites; assessed safety on 500 stations for EM radiation; monitored three sites for Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMS) and monitored 2000 officers for radiation exposures for mines/industrial workers.

- As part of the compliance monitoring programme, EPA monitored 36 mining companies. EPA developed draft standards for use of Oxo-biodegradable additives in the production of flexible plastics and initiated development of regulations for both pesticide and industrial chemicals;
- EPA monitored air quality at 13 sites where the results indicated that PM10 levels were above the 24hour level of 70µg/m³. Additionally, for effluent quality, EPA monitored 45 industries in the Accra and Tema region and the results were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm;
- To control and use of radiation, MESTI through the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) drafted five regulations and carried out 80 inspections on radiation facilities throughout the country.
- To address public concerns on biosafety issues, MESTI through the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) established appeals tribunal. In addition, three public awareness programmes on biosafety were conducted.

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 in all sectors of the economy.

Status of Selected Indicators

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

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

The ICT industry continued to contribute to the overall growth and development of the economy with a growth rate of 10.7% in 2017. Although the rate has been declining from a high of 38.5% in 2014, the shares of the sector in the services sector and in the economy as a whole have expanded over the period in both nominal and real terms. The share of ICT in the services sector increased from 17.4% in 2016 to 18.4% in 2017, while its share of GDP increased from 8.75% to 9.3%. The broadband capacity available for ICT development continued to increase over the period, rising from 179.67 gigabit per second in 2013 to 1,065.97 gigabit per second in 2017. However, the utilisation of the broadband capacity for development continued to remain low over the period. Broadband capacity utilisation for ICT development was estimated at 200.9 gigabit per second in 2017.

The penetration rate of mobile telephones declined from 136.34% in 2016 to 127.6% in 2017² while the rate of fixed lines increased marginally from 0.9% to 1.0%, the same as the target. The number of subscribers of internet service increased from 70.6% to 82.04% significantly above the target of 72%.

The poor quality of the telephone calls is a major challenge for the sector. One of the objectives of GSGDA II for the sector was to reduce the dropped-call rate (DCR). The problem however worsened during the period, from 0.05% in 2014 to 2.2% in 2017.

Table 6.6: Developing Information and Communication Technology

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress towards target
1. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	179.67 gigabit	13.3 terabytes per second	529.02 gigabit per second (Gbps)	539.02 gigabit per second (Gbps)	NA	1,065.97 gigabit per second (Gbps)	Steady progress
2. Broadband capacity utilised for ICT development	29.29 gigabit	NA	63.31 gigabit	94.02 gigabit	NA	200.90 gigabit per second (Gbps)	Steady progress
3. Size of the ICT Industry	24.7% (service sector)	32% of service sector 4.3% nominal 14.5% real 2.15% (nominal Overall GDP) 6.6% (real GDP)	13.4 % service sector 4.1% of service sector (nominal) 14.5% real 2.1% of nominal GDP 7.2% real GDP	14.4% of service sector 5.01% of service sector (nominal) 17.4% real 2.6% of nominal GDP 8.75% real GDP	44.7% (service sector)	6.24% 18.4% 3.22% 9.3%	Steady progress
4. Teledensity/Penetration Rate							Steady progress
• Fixed	1.03%	0.98%	1.01%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	
• Mobile ³	107.19	114.33%	128.62%	136.34%	128%	127.6%	
5. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	Na	0.05	0.97	1.07	0.05	2.2	Target not achieved
6. Internet penetration rate (⁴ Fixed + mobile + BWA internet data subscriptions)	40.75%	17%	66.3%	70.6%	72.05%	82.04%	Target achieved
7. Number of internet service providers (ISP)	67	53	50	24	46	25	Target not achieved

Source: MOC/MoF/NCA, 2017

² The reduction in mobile voice penetration rate was occasioned by the fall in mobile voice subscriptions from 38.31 million in 2016 to 36.75 million in 2017.

³ The decline in the penetration rate for mobile is as a result of the decline in total mobile voice subscriptions in Ghana from 38.31 million in 2016 to 36.72 million at the end of 2017.

⁴ Fixed network operators (Vodafone and Airtel) + Mobile network operators (Vodafone, MTN, Airtel, Tigo, Glo and Expresso) + Broadband Wireless Access (Surfline, Blu and BBH)

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The key policy measures, strategies and activities implemented to promote ICT development in 2017 included the following:

- To accelerate growth of the nation's economy and competitiveness, the Ministry of Communications (MoC) acquired a land at Dawa to construct an ICT Technology Park to create an entrepreneurial and innovative culture;
- MoC and the World Bank restructured the E-Transform Projects to re-focus the project for the attainment of the accelerated development objective. The objective being the improvement of the efficiency and coverage of government service delivery using information and communication technology. Other projects which were either continued or started in 2017 included the E-Parliament, E-Justice, E-Procurement, E-Immigration, E-Workspace;
- MoC completed the three phases of the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) Network project with six sites in Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions, 16 sites in Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions and 20 sites in Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Central and Western Regions;
- To build confidence and protect the use of electronic communications for national development, MoC launched the National Cyber Security;
- As part of efforts to accommodate IT-Enabled Services/BPO companies, provide job opportunities and nurture digital entrepreneurs, the Accra Digital Centre was established;
- MoC launched and commenced implementation of the National Digital Addressing System;
- To enhance creativity and innovation, 400 girls from 50 selected Junior High Schools from four districts within the Brong Ahafo region participated in ICT capacity building programme;
- MoC through the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) extended fibre optic cable to provide high-speed internet services to areas stretching from Legon, Madina and Tema;
- The National Communications Authority (NCA) granted licenses to the mobile network operators (MNOs) with existing 2G licence to deploy Universal Mobile Telecommunications Systems (UMTS) 900MHz, which is a 3G technology, to improve internet connectivity in unserved and underserved areas;
- As part of efforts to address low connectivity, interconnection difficulties, high cost of access and lack of ICT services in under-served areas across the country, 20 e-Community Information Centres (CICs) were completed and commissioned; and
- Other projects implemented included the Tertiary Institutions Access Programme which consists of provision of infrastructure, connectivity and applications to selected institutions.

6.5 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

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

Status of Selected Indicators

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

- Percentage of households with access to electricity;
- Percentage of indigenous energy sources such as: hydro, thermal, renewable (i.e. solar); and

- Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year;
- Additional kms of transmission and distributional lines constructed;
- Power supply deficit/surplus;
- Percentage change in transmission losses

Biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal continued to be the major source of energy in the country, followed by petroleum products and electricity. The proportion of the population with access to electricity has been increasing over the period of GSGDA II from 72% in the base year (2013) to 83.62% in 2017 (Table 6.7).

The relative importance of hydroelectric power in installed power supply has decreased from a high of 64.98% in 2014 to as low as 35.9% in 2017. Hydroelectric power is being replaced by thermal power which has increased from 34.99% in 2014 to 63.6% in 2017. This was however, below the target of 64.43% in installed capacity. In terms of capacity available for use, the installed capacity for thermal generation is not fully utilised, the problems are attributable to inadequate gas supply from WAGP and Ghana Gas, and also financial challenges which made it difficult for VRA to purchase adequate and timely quantities of LCO and DFO to run the thermal plants. Thus for 2017, while the share of hydro in installed capacity is 35.9%, the share in available capacity is 34.8%. Power supply from solar sources, remained small at 0.5% in 2017.

The domestic production of electricity by both hydro and thermal plants in 2017 was 13,992GWh compared with 12,942GWh in 2016. A smaller amount of power of 256GWh was imported to fill the shortfall in supply. Total electric energy consumed in 2017 (including losses) was 14,248GWh. This compared to the 2016 value of 13,707GWh represents a 3.9% growth in electricity consumption, still below the target consumption of 16,404GWh. The 2017 supply was 13% below target due to embedded generation.

Table 6.7: Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	72%	76%	80.5%	82.34%	NA	83.62%	Steady progress
2. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban – 95 Rural – 146 ECG Urban – 173.76 Rural – 142.62 GRIDCO: 3.23	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 SAIFI NEDCo Urban- Rural-	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban-126.5 Rural- 162.2 ECG Urban-145.54 Rural-158.47 Metro- 129.76 SAIFI NEDCo Urban- 112.5 Rural- 193.9	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban- 48 Rural- 72 ECG Urban – 72 Rural – 144 Metro- 48 SAIFI Urban-6 Rural-6 Metro-6	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban-113.8 Rural- 118.5 ECG Urban - 114.77 Rural -134.99 Metro -77.34 SAIFI NEDCo Urban-100.6 Rural- 156	Target achieved not

			ECG Metro – 32 Urban – 48 Rural – 96	ECG Metro – 59.8 Urban – 89 Rural – 108.2		ECG Urban – 88 Rural – 104 Metro- 48	
	GRIDCO: 1.53	GRIDCO: 1.297	GRIDCO: 0 .89	GRIDCO: 0.80	GRIDCO: 1.00	GRIDCO: 0.66	
3. Additional kilometres of transmission and distributional lines constructed (km)	ECG – 34,524 NEDCo – 169 GRIDCO: 4505.7 (Total transmission Lines)	ECG - 33kV- 835.22 11kV-344.59 LV- 10,703.47 NEDCo - 34.5kV- 131.6 11.5kV- 105.9 LV-474.3 GRIDCO: 5,029.50 km	ECG 33kV- 579.03 11kV- 348.75 LV- 1933.49 NEDCo 34.5kv – 313.7 11.5kv – 371.9 LV – 4701.7 GRIDCO 161kv – 298.8 330kv – 142 5,114.53 km	ECG 33KV - 61.32 11KV - 362.79 NEDCo: 34.5kv – 1441.3 11.5kv – 79.0 LV – 787.2 GRIDCO: 161kv – 177 5,350.7 km	ECG – NA NEDCo – 790	ECG 33KV-67.35 11KV –209 NEDCo: 34.5kv – 332.14 11.5kv – 85.8 LV – 557.3 GRIDCO: 78.43 5,429.13 km	Steady progress
4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	85%	85%	Local production – 12,942 Imports -765 Domestic supply 13,707 Target 14,921 Deficit -13.3/8.1	85.1% Supply from plants: existing - 71% and committed expansion- 13%. Candidate-16%	Local production – 13,992 GWh Imports -256 GWh Domestic supply 14,248 GWh Target 16,404 GWh Surplus (reserve margin max)13.75% /Deficit(min) - 10.32%	Steady progress
5. 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)							Target achieved
6. Percentage change in: – Distribution losses (%) – Transmission losses (%)	ECG: 23.37% NEDCo: 20.1% GRIDCo 4.49%	ECG: 24.13% NEDCo: 22.0% GRIDCo 4.32%	ECG: 22.71% NEDCo: 23.1 GRIDCo 3.79%	ECG: 23.88% NEDCo: 27.3% GRIDCo 4.43%	ECG: 20% NEDCo: 20.5% GRIDCo 3.8%	ECG: 24.05% NEDCo: 21.7% GRIDCo 4.10 %	Target achieved not

Source: MoEn/ECG/NEDCo/VRA, GRIDCO 2017

ECG targeted to reduce its system losses to 20% in 2017 which is 1% lower than the regulatory benchmark of 21%. The company achieved 24.25% which was worse than the 23.88% achieved in 2016 and the 2017 target. The non-achievement of the target has been attributed largely to energy theft, weak and over-aged network as well as cumbersome energy accounting system. GRIDCO transmission losses have been relatively high for the period and above targets but declining. In 2017, the losses were 4.10%, lower than 4.43% of 2016, but above the target of 3.8%. GRIDCO has attributed this to generation constraints among others.

The outages suffered by consumers are measured by SAIFI, the number of times that a customer is interrupted during an operational year and SAIDI, the average duration of interruptions recorded for the distribution system. Generally, the SAIFI and SAIDI targets for ECG and NEDCo have not been achieved during the 2014 to 2017 period due to outages caused by planned maintenance, unplanned faults, but more significantly due to load shedding. The outages were worse in the rural areas than the urban and metropolitan areas. For both ECG and NEDCo, although the SAIDI and SAIFI targets were not achieved, the performance in 2017 improved. ECG has attributed the improved performance to the re-enforcing, upgrading, and expansion of the distribution network as well as the strict adherence to annual maintenance schedule. For GRIDCO, the SAIDI target of 2hrs was achieved but over the period there has been a high variance due to the instability of the grid as a result of the system collapse and high number of transcend fault.

As part of ECG's strategy to improve its network system reliability, a number of network expansion and upgrading projects were carried out in 2017, amongst them a 67.35cctkm of 33kv and 207.39cctkm of 11kv sub transmission lines. NEDCo expanded 34.5kv lines by 332.14 km and 11.5kv lines by 85.8 km in 2017. GRIDCO constructed 78.43 km of HV transmission lines.

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 2017:

- The existing 225MW Karpowership was replaced by a 450MW Karpowership as part of efforts to improve installed generation capacity. In addition, works commenced on the 400MW Early Power project and 240MW Amandi Power Project. Furthermore, 220MW out of the 370MW AKSA Power Project was completed under Phase1 and the 220MW Kpone Thermal Power Plant (KTPP) was completed;
- VRA completed work on the first unit of the Kpong Generation Station Retrofit Project;
- GRIDCo undertook the following activities to improve the power distribution system for efficient service delivery:
 - Construction of the Kpando-Kadjebi 70 km 161kv transmission line to be initially operated at 69kv;
 - About 70% completion of construction of Aboadze-Prestea 330kv transmission line to transfer bulk power to northern parts of Ghana;
 - About 70% completion of construction of Prestea-Kumasi 330kv transmission line; and
 - About 70% completion of construction of Kumasi-Bolgatanga 330kv transmission line to ensure the transfer of at least 100MW of electricity to Burkina Faso.
- In line with the goal of achieving universal access to electricity by 2020, about 587 communities were connected to the national grid. In addition, 52,191 units of portable solar lanterns (with

phone-charging functionality) were procured and sold at 70% subsidy to poor off-grid rural households;

- The construction of a new 10 km 80MVA capacity 33kv from Dodowa to Akwapim Mampong to replace the existing 40-year-old 20MVA 33kV line attained 85% completion;
- Expansion of Bui Switchyard facilities to evacuate additional 250MWp of Solar PV. The 161kv Bui Switchyard was expanded to accommodate extra 250MWp of Solar PV. Two 156MV power transformers were procured with associated switchgear equipment. A new control with an operator console for the monitoring and control of all equipment was integrated into the existing control room;
- Under the Ghana Energy Development and Access Project (GEDAP), five mini-grids were completed and technically commissioned in the following districts: Ada East District (Pediatorkope), Krachi East (Kudorkope), Krachi West (Aglakope) and Sene East District (Atigagome and Wayokope). A new 40MVA capacity 33kv primary substation was completed at GIMPA with 15km 33kv sub transmission lines to interconnect the substation to the Achimota Bulk Supply Point (BSP) and Accra Third BSP from Shiashie 33/11kv Primary substation;
- To improve the governance of the power sector, the Cabinet granted approval for the full operationalisation of the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) and its associated mechanisms. In addition, the Cabinet approved the establishment of the Electricity Market Oversight Panel (EMOP) to ensure smooth operation of the WEM;
- To enhance the development of a competitive power market, the Cabinet approved the restructuring of the Volta River Authority (VRA) to include: a wholly owned entity to manage the hydroelectric facilities separately and invite private sector participation in the ownership and management of state-funded thermal power plants; and
- In order to align the ECG Private Sector Participation (PSP) Programme with the concerns raised by the citizenry, government secured key amendments to the ECG PSP arrangements. The concession period was reduced from 25 to 20 years. A threshold of 51% (up from 20%) Ghanaian shareholding in the ownership of the concessionaire was also established; and VALCO operated a single pot line, employed 532 persons and produced 40,500 tonnes of aluminium.

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

6.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

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

Status of Selected Indicators

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

- Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning officers;
- Urban development Policy formulated;
- Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved; and
- Establishment of Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority.

To strengthen the policy and legal environment for human settlements development, urban and rural development, policies and action plans have been formulated. The first draft of the Rural Development Policy and Action Plan has been completed and regional stakeholder consultations completed. However, the target of commencing implementation of the policy and Action Plan in 2017 was not realised. The Urban Development Policy is being implemented and gap analysis completed. The Land Use and Spatial Planning Board was inaugurated in 2017 as part of measures to fully establish the Authority. In addition, the Land Use Planning and Management Information System (LUPMIS) was upgraded with new functionalities. As of 2017, 61% (132 out of 254) of the MMDAs had spatial planners.

Table 6.8: Human Settlements Development Indicators

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	Na	34%	37%	44.4% 113 out of 216 MMDAs have professional planners 113 out of 254 MMDAs have physical planning departments	NA	61% (132 out of 216 MMDAs have physical/spatial planners) ⁵	Significant progress
2. Urban Development Policy formulated	Unspecified number of Urban Development policy document distributed	NA	No Action	Policy under implementation	Policy implementation	Gap analysis done. Policy at implementation review	Target not achieved
3. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	Na	NA	Concept note developed	Formulation process initiated	Policy and Action Plan implemented	- First draft Completed - Regional stakeholder consultations held	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	80% of process completed	Bill received Cabinet approval for onward submission to Parliament	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enacted establishing the Authority	Passage of LI for Act 925	LUPSA Board Inaugurated	Steady progress

Source: MESTI/MLGRD/LUSPA, 2017

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 2017:

⁵ The creation of new MMDAs means that the current percentage of MMDAs with physical planners stands at 52% (132 out of 254). This exerts more pressure on LUSPA and MMDAs as there is a shortage of the professionals needed for the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans creating more room for uncontrolled and uncoordinated development. This situation is dire as spatial planning remains the foundation for all development policies and interventions.

- To tackle human settlements challenges in the country, MESTI through the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) completed the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for Greater Accra and Ashanti regions;
- To strengthen the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), consultations were organised to draft L.Is for the land use and spatial planning landscape. The drafted L.Is were submitted to the Attorney General’s Department for review;
- MESTI under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) developed and published a Spatial Development Framework for the Northern Savannah Zone. This framework will guide decision making for undertaking water and land related investments across the Northern Savannah Zone;
- The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) with technical guidance of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority developed a Structural Plan for Tamale Metropolitan Area and Buipe;
- To enhance community upgrading and development, the Ghana Urban Management Pilot Project (GUMPP) was implemented in Tamale, Kumasi, Ho and Sekondi-Takoradi. In Tamale, the construction of an Abattoir, Aboabo Heavy Goods and Lorry-Park and upgrading of Tishiegu and Moshie Zongo were completed. In Kumasi, construction of modern markets at Atonsu, Asawase and Old Tafo were also completed and 2 cells were added to the Landfill site at Oti. In Ho, an Abattoir and Landfill site were completed. In Sekondi-Takoradi, construction of Integrated Social Centre and upgrading of Kokompe enclave (garages, skills development centres and roads) was about 80% completed; and
- Under the Urban Development Grant (UDG), a total of GH¢65,444,301.00 was transferred to participating Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies during the half year period. This translated in the completion of 34 sub-projects including: Millennium School Project at ATRACO, Accra; a 2- Storey High Court Office complex at Dunkwa-on-Offin; and a 2,200-seater Library Complex in Kumasi.

6.7 HOUSING AND SLUMS UPDATING

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

Status of Selected Indicators

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

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

Though current data are not available, the 2000 and 2010 intercensal housing growth rate of 4.4% can be used to estimate the housing stock in 2017 at 4,586,217. The housing deficit is in excess of 1.8 million units, with the problem more pronounced in the middle to low income groups. The National Housing Policy which was launched in 2014, proposed the establishment of a National Housing Fund and a National Housing Authority. As of 2017, none of these two had been established.

Table 6.9: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage change in housing stock - National - Urban - Rural	Na		Na	3,393,745 (2010) NA NA	4,392,929 NA NA	Na	4,586,217 NA NA	Slow 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)	7,354,730 @ 7% growth rate	6,771,459	7,869,561 @7% growth rate	Target not achieved	

Source: NDPC based on data from PHC, 2000 & 2010

The proportion of people living in slum areas, especially in the five largest cities, continued to increase. The total number of people living in slums, especially in Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi, was estimated at 500,000 and 6,418,580 in 2001 and 2014 respectively. Assuming the annual growth rate of 7%, the number of slum dwellers in these cities was 7.86 million in 2017.

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 2017:

- To provide accommodation for the security services, the second phase of the Security Agencies Housing Project comprising 368 housing units for the Ghana Navy was completed. In addition, 216 of the affordable housing units at Kpone were allocated to the Ghana Police Service for completion;
- The stalled Government Affordable Housing Projects at Borteyman site of 1,478 housing units which was handed over to SSNIT was completed and put up for sale. With the Asokore Mampong project of 1,030 housing units, the buildings are at different stages of completion with overall completion at 65 %. In addition, 1,024 out of 5,000 housing units of Phase I of the Saglemi Affordable Housing Project at Saglemi-Old Ningo have been constructed;
- To accelerate housing delivery for the Brimsu Water Works staff of the Ghana Water Company, the department facilitated the construction of 2No. 3-bedroom semi-detached blocks with the use of improved local building materials; and
- As part of efforts to improve inner cities and Zongos, the Zongo Development Fund was passed by parliament. In addition, the following activities have been undertaken:
 - 5 km access roads reconstructed in Tafo Zongo-Kumasi, Akwatia Zongo, Sabon Zongo-Accra, Moshie Zongo-Tamale and Madina Zongo in Accra;
 - 3 km Alley ways paved in Wa, Sunyani Zongo and Madina;
 - 2 km Drains dredged/desilted at Ashaiman, Asawase, Koforidua, Bunkpurugu;
 - 2 km Tertiary drains constructed at Ashaiman, Asawase, Koforidua, Bunkpurugu;
 - 3 Football pitches constructed at Madina, Walewale & Kibi;
 - 8 Community recreational parks built at Bolgatanga, Oda, Tafo-Kumasi, Salaga, Suhum, Dambai, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Kasoa and Yeji; and
 - 200 Youth enrolled in vocational skills training countrywide, 2 Basic school buildings rehabilitated countrywide, 1000 Arabic Instructors recruited countrywide, 6 Community

toilet facilities constructed countrywide, 20 small towns mechanised water systems constructed countrywide under the Inner-City and Zongo Social and Economic Development.

6.8 ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Improving access to safe drinking water in rural and urban communities continues to pose a challenge to the Government and stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector. The two agencies which operated under the Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing (now under the new Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources) responsible for the supply of safe and affordable water are the Ghana Water Company Limited for the urban areas and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) for the rural communities and small towns. The policy objectives of GSGDA II are: accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water; and 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 of distribution losses;
- Total number of functional water systems constructed/rehabilitated; and
- Percent of districts in the country benefiting from/enjoying safe water services

Urban dwellers have seen declines in the percentage of the population with access to safe water from 58.9% in 2013 to 52.8% in 2015. In 2016, there was a significant jump to 76%, this however reduced in 2017 to 75%. Rural dwellers on the other hand have suffered declines after the initial increases from 63.66% in 2013 to 65% in 2015. In 2017, it was 62.13%, well below the target of 80%. The percentage of distribution losses declined from 52.8% in 2015 to 51.1% in 2016 (Table 6.10). The situation however changed in 2017, increasing slightly by 1.56%.

The number of districts benefiting from safe water services has not changed from the 2016 level of 210. 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 2017 was estimated at 412 compared to 712 in 2016 and a target of 420. The declines have been attributed to declines in investment in the sector.

Table 6.10: Safe Water Indicators

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban:58.90% Rural: 63.66%	Urban:55.90% Rural: 64%	Urban:77.1% Rural: 65.04%	Urban:76% Rural: 62.03%	Urban: 83.9% Rural: 80%	Urban: 75% Rural: 62.13%	Target achieved not

2. Percentage of distribution losses	46.9%	49.04%	52.8%	51.1%	44%	51.9%	Target achieved
3. Total number of functional water systems constructed/rehabilitated	635	513	1,325	632	20	383	Target not achieved
- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	0	139	35	23	0	0	
- boreholes with solar pumps (new)	25	10	27	22	0	1	
- piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities)	66	3	4	17	-	8	
- limited mechanized systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- hand dug wells rehabilitated	94	94	330	18	400	20	
- boreholes rehabilitated							
4. Percentage of districts in the country with safe water services	181 (83%)	190 (88%)	190 (88%)	210 (97.22%)	190	210	Target achieved

Source: MSWR/GWCL/CWSA, 2017

In terms of regional distribution of access to potable water, just as in 2016, the Upper West region recorded the highest coverage of more than 70%, with Ashanti, Western and Eastern regions all recording less than 60%. The Eastern region was the worst served region with potable water.

Table 6.11: Rural Water Coverage 2017 by Region

Region	2017 Population	Population served	% coverage
Ashanti	4,263,014	2,450,577	57.48
Brong Ahafo	2,334,613	1,548,043	66.31
Central	2,494,824	1,607,163	64.42
Eastern	2,371,815	1,349,185	56.88
Greater Accra	916,413	568,293	62.01
Northern	2,849,902	1,753,590	61.53
Upper East	1,455,243	962,328	66.13
Upper West	867,718	649,448	74.85
Volta	2,252,343	1,455,956	64.64
Western	1,782,961	1,068,637	59.94
National	21,588,846	13,413,220	62.13

Source: CWSA 2017 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 2017:

- To improve water supply, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) commissioned the Wa Water Supply Project and completed the Cape Coast Water Supply Project, Essakyir Water

Supply Project-Addendum 1, Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project. In addition, the Phase 1 and 2 of the STRABAG Project (Five District Water Supply Scheme) and the Akrokeri Water Project in the Ashanti Region were completed;

- MSWR completed the initial Phase of the World Bank supported Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project;
- As part of efforts to improve drinking water quality, MSWR initiated the development of a Water Safety Plan (WSP). It supported five regions namely; Northern, Upper West, Upper East, Central and Volta regions to ensure that the drinking water quality is improved. To further strengthen and ensure improvement in the water quality, a consultant was engaged to conduct baseline and an end line study of the Water Safety Plan. Template for tracking was also finalised by key stakeholders. GSA incorporated WSP as part of the drinking water standard under the Code of Hygiene Practice for collecting, processing and Marketing of Potable Water (GS786)

6.9 ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

Increased access to improved environmental sanitation and hygiene education are critical for ensuring 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 was expected to focus mainly on accelerating the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Status of Sanitation Indicators

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

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

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services in 2017 remained the same as in 2014 at 15% and fell short of the target of 30% set for the year. The number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status continued to increase from 406 in 2014 to 1,715 in 2017 representing 322%.

Table 6.12: Selected Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	2013 Baseline Data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14%	15%	15%	15%	30%	15%	Target not achieved
2. Proportion of waste generated and properly disposed of (major towns/cities):						NA	Lack of data
- Solid	70%	78%	79%	70%	NA		
- Liquid	NA	3%	3%	5%	7%		

3. Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA	104	406	400	NA	1,715	Significant progress
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Source: MSWR, 2017

Key Policies, Strategies and Activities

To improve sanitation in the country, the following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017:

- Under the Sanitation Management Programme, six unauthorised dump sites in the Accra Metropolis were evacuated and plans for solid and liquid waste management developed;
- The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) expanded the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme to include 200 additional communities and developed a draft guideline on the sanitation brigade concept;
- To reduce open defecation, MSWR initiated the process of increasing access to household toilet facilities nationwide. A draft proposal for the recruitment and deployment of sanitation brigades was also developed;
- To improve the sanitation situation, a communication strategy was developed to spearhead the National Sanitation Campaign. A draft policy was also developed for the establishment of the National Sanitation Authority; and
- In order to track funds committed to the water and sanitation at the MMDAs level, MSWR undertook a study to develop a monitoring tool for the monitoring of water and sanitation financing in four MMDAs namely; Tamale Metropolitan, North Dayi, Shai Osudoku and Wa East.

6.10 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall progress in this thematic area is considered as above average. About 51.3% of the 39 indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 46.2% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. 2.6% of the indicators could not be assessed due to lack of data. This represents an improvement from 2016 when 48.7% of the total number of indicators either achieved their target or made significant/steady progress, while 51.3% of them did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. 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 decreased in 2017 which is largely attributed to the expansion of the road network and 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. MRH continued to explore rigorous strategies to ensure that road conditions are improved nationwide by earmarking 30% of releases for payment of arrears and 70% for new works. It is therefore recommended that the Petroleum Levy 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 continued to worsen in 2017. It is therefore important for the National 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 education, enforcement and road infrastructure. It is further recommended that the Act of the National Road Safety Commission be amended to provide for a dedicated budget for its activities as well as for the Commission to demand compliance from the other relevant road safety agencies.

Passenger traffic by rail continued to fall significantly in 2017, due to rehabilitation and repair works on the Accra to Nsawam and Accra to Tema rail line respectively. It is therefore recommended that the rehabilitation and modernisation of railway lines be prioritised.

Domestic airline operation continued to be constrained by the payment of taxes on the importation of spare parts and high price of Jet Fuel in Ghana. Furthermore, the decline in the number of airline operators from 5 to 1 has affected domestic aircraft movement. It is recommended that efforts be made to establish a national airline as well as increase the number of operators in the domestic air space. In addition, there is the need to modernise domestic air transport infrastructure and create supportive environment for efficient operations of domestic airlines.

Although cargo traffic and container traffic continued to improve in 2017, the turnaround time for vessels in Takoradi port deteriorated, partly due to the increasing pressure on the only berth that serves the deep-sea vessels. Despite the improvements recorded in the Tema port partly due to enhanced capacity with the coming onboard of the new bulk jetty and the use of equipment such as mobile harbour cranes, both ports generally have inadequate physical facilities to cope with growth of traffic, increasing trends in vessel size and the needs of the oil and gas industry. It is therefore recommended that efforts be expedited on the Port Expansion project.

Though performance of VLTC improved in 2017, it still fell below the target. This could be attributed mainly to the low lake level as well as aged vessels coupled with inadequate cargo handling equipment. It is recommended that the Buipe port be desilted and debris rocks blasted to ensure all round navigation to the North of Ghana. Furthermore, landing sites should be rehabilitated, and cargo barges procured to enhance the North-South ferry operations.

6.10.2 Science and Technology Development

The assessment of progress showed that the number of research findings adopted by industry continued to improve in 2017. It is therefore important to accelerate and sustain the interventions. The recommendation for 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. In addition, 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

Though access to electricity for households continued to increase, the ability to supply power continued to be constrained, in part, due to energy theft, weak and over-aged network as well as cumbersome energy accounting system. 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. In addition, 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

Although the number of MMDAs with physical planning departments continued to increase, it still fell short of the target, leading to weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. It is therefore recommended that the MMDAs be adequately staffed and the Legislative Instrument to back the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act be enacted. These will strengthen the institutional and legal framework for effective physical planning and reduce the problem of haphazard planning and land use.

6.10.6 Housing and Slums Upgrading

Though efforts have been made in creating the enabling environment to attract private sector investments into the housing sector, access to adequate and affordable housing continue to remain low while the housing deficit continue to increase. Further effort needs to be put into expediting action in the development of the Strategy for the implementation of the Housing Policy. Similarly, it is recommended that the necessary steps be taken to expedite action on the establishment of the National Housing Authority and the National Housing Fund to lead and finance housing development in Ghana respectively. In addition, in the wake of governments' industrialisation agenda coupled with its medium-term agenda for jobs by creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all, it is highly critical for government to relook at the role of housing as a catalyst in the achievement of this agenda. In line with this, it is recommended that government increase its investment in public sector-led housing supply towards addressing the huge housing deficit and housing affordability in Ghana.

An assessment of the situation in 2017 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.

6.10.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

Distribution losses continued to be relatively less than that recorded in 2015, however, significantly higher than the targets set. It is therefore recommended that GWCL develop a long-term strategy to significantly reduce losses of treated water produced. In addition, it is recommended that the National Water Policy be revised and updated. It recommended that MMDAs be strengthened for WASH delivery and CWSA take over management of small towns water supply systems to improve the Rural and Small Towns sub-sector.

Access to sanitation remains low in the country, with several interventions been implemented uncoordinated. It is therefore recommended that efforts be made to coordinate the various interventions to ensure more rapid progress. In addition, future efforts 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. Furthermore, a Sanitation Authority should be established with clear mandate to address sanitation issues – solid, liquid waste and environmental health.

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 2017 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 2017

7.2.1 Provision of Quality Education

In line with GSGDA II, the policy measures implemented in 2017 to enhance access to quality education were aimed at (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 (iv) improving management of education service delivery. Progress towards the attainment of these objectives, as monitored by indicator achievements against targets, are presented below.

i. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels.

The set of indicators selected for monitoring progress towards the achievement of objectives under this policy area were:

- Gross enrolment ratio (GER);
- Net enrolment ratio (NER);
- Completion rate;
- Gender Parity Index (GPI);
- Enrolment in special schools; and
- Enrolment in tertiary institutions.

Assessment of achievements of these indicators in 2017, at each level of education, are as follows:

A. Access to Basic Education

The basic education sub-sector in Ghana consists of Kindergarten (KG), Primary, and Junior High School. The policy interventions in the sub-sector were aimed at providing equitable access to good quality, child-friendly universal basic education.

i. Enrolment Rates

Kindergarten (KG)

The absolute number of children (4-5 years) enrolled in KG saw an increase over the period of implementation of GSGDA II reaching 1,774,947 in 2016/17 from 1,770,587 in 2015/16 academic years. However, analysis by rates of enrolment indicates that the GER has been declining since 2014/15; dropping from 128.8% in 2015/16 to 123.8% in 2016/17. In the same vein, the NER recorded declines over the past three academic years; dropping from 82.7% in 2016 to 75% in 2017, missing the year target of 90% enrolment. Generally, performances in GER and NER at the deprived districts were similar to the trends at the national level. The proportion of KG enrolment in private schools has stagnated at 27%, indicating a stalling of private participation in KG education (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Kindergarten Enrolment Statistics, 2012/13-2016/17

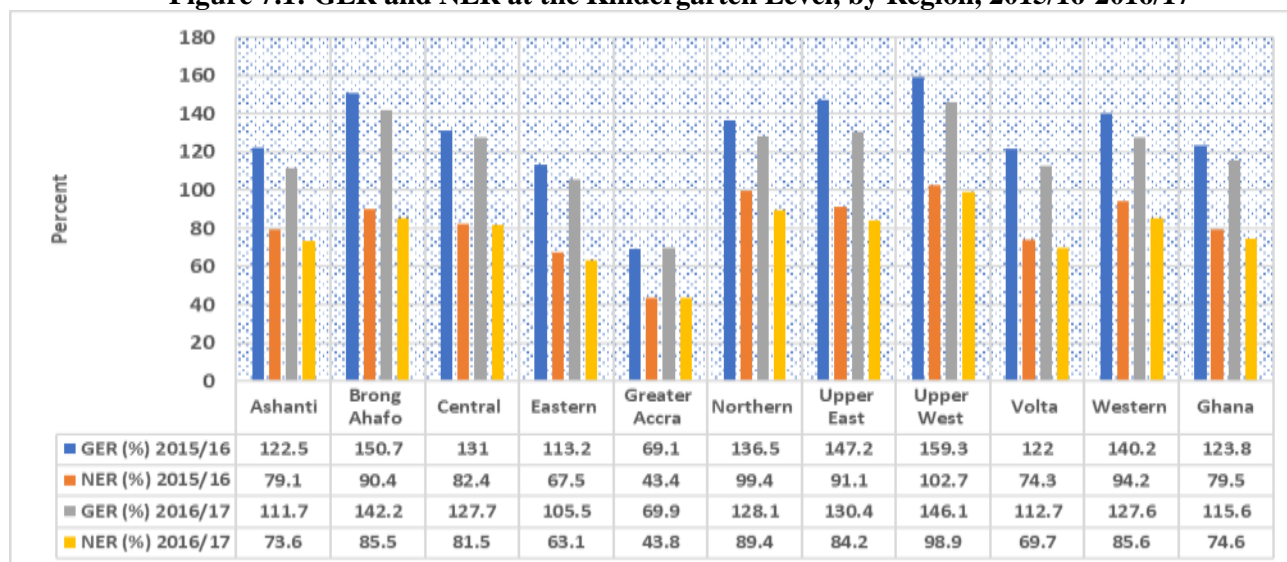
Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
National							
Total enrolment	1,604,505	1,645,550	1,766,715	1,770,587	NA	1,774,947	Steady Progress
% of private enrolment	23.6%	24.6%	27.2%	27.3%	NA	27.3%	Steady Progress
GER	113.8%	123.0%	128.8%	123.8%	100.0%	115.6%	Target achieved
NER	75.0%	90.8%	82.7%	79.5%	90.0%	75.0%	Target not achieved
Deprived Districts							
Total enrolment	468,412	501,307	560,691	564,071	NA	554,825	Slow Progress
% of private enrolment	9.7%	10.9%	16.5%	12.1%	NA	12.5%	Steady Progress
GER	111.6%	134.6%	148.8%	138.8%	100.0%	126.1%	Target achieved
NER	75.6%	100.8%	97.1%	92.2%	90.0%	83.6%	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

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 analysis of enrolment rates shows that both the GER and NER declined across all the regions with the exception of Greater Accra Region where both indicators largely stagnated. Upper West Region recorded the highest GER and NER at 146.1% and 98.9% respectively, with Greater Accra recording the lowest levels at 69.9% and 43.8% respectively (Figure 7.1). The Ministry of Education attributes the observed declining enrolment rates to growth in admission levels not keeping pace with population growth.

Figure 7.1: GER and NER at the Kindergarten Level, by Region, 2015/16-2016/17



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Primary School

Total enrolment of children (6-11 years) continued its positive trend and increased over the 2015/16 and 2016/17 academic years; moving from 4,258,176 to 4,393,061. However, the GER stagnated at 111.4%, while the NER declined from 91.5% to 91.1% between 2015/16 and 2016/17 academic years. Furthermore, total enrolment in the deprived districts declined from 1,220,667 in 2015/16 to 1,216,395 in 2016/17 academic years (Table 7.2). Moreover, NER has been above 90 % for the past three academic years, indicating that nearly all 6-11-year olds in primary school are of the appropriate age. Private schools have accounted for a quarter of enrolment at primary school level for the past three academic years, demonstrating the significant role the private sector is playing in the delivery of primary school education in the country.

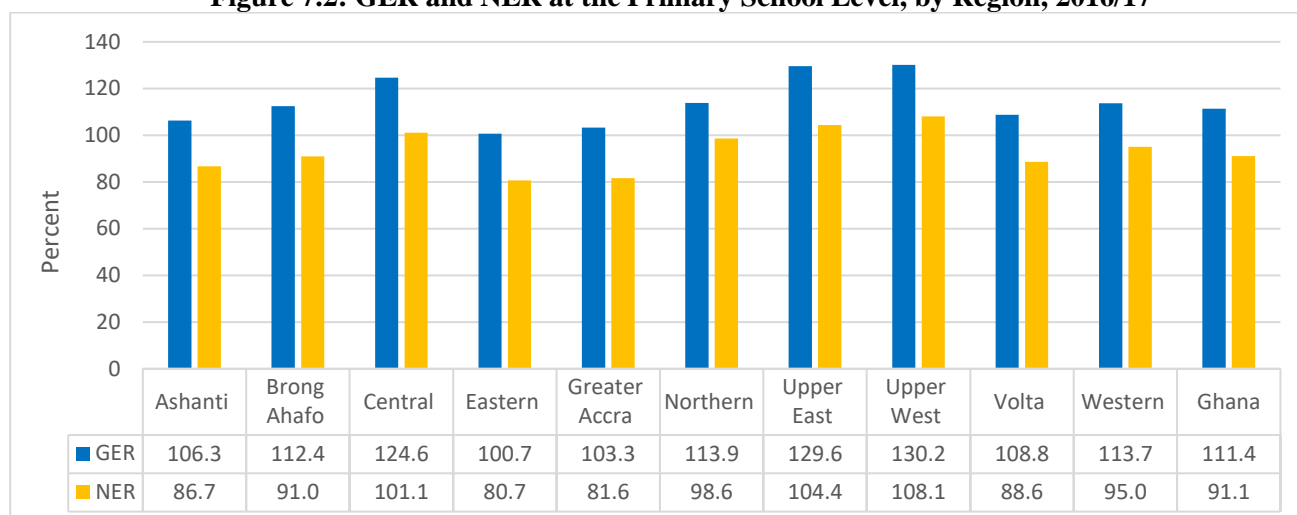
Table 7.2: Primary Enrolment Statistics, 2012/13-2016/17

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
National							
Total enrolment	4,105,913	4,117,152	4,342,315	4,358,176	NA	4,393,061	Steady progress
% of private enrolment	23.1%	23.2%	25.3%	25.3%	NA	25.8%	Steady progress
GER	105.0%	107.3%	110.4%	111.3%	100.0%	111.4%	Target achieved
NER	84.1%	89.3%	91.0%	91.5%	90.0%	91.1%	Target achieved
Deprived Districts							
Total enrolment	1,082,973	1,132,055	1,225,587	1,220,395	NA	1,216,667	Slow progress
% of private enrolment	7.8 %	8.9%	12.6%	9.7%	NA	10.4%	Steady progress
GER	98.8%	103.9%	112.2%	111.4%	100.0%	110.1%	Target achieved
NER	81.1%	88.5%	93.5%	93.7%	90.0%	92.6%	Target achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

The regional distribution of primary enrolment rates shows that the GER and NER was highest for Upper West at 130.2% and 108.1% and lowest for Eastern region at 100.7% and 80.7% respectively (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: GER and NER at the Primary School Level, by Region, 2016/17



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

NB: NER is more than 100% when actual NER enrollment is higher than the projected population by GSS

Junior High School (JHS)

Trends in JHS enrolment has shown little improvement since 2012/13, with the 100% enrolment target being missed over the academic years.

Although enrolment at the national level in terms of absolute numbers increased to 1,610,834 in 2016/17 by a little over 3,400 students from the 2015/16 figure, the GER and NER experienced declines from 88.0% to 86.8% and 50.3% to 49.3% respectively. Private sector participation remained at 22.0% of total junior high school enrolment (Table 7.3). In deprived districts, the fall in GER and NER did not depart from the national trend. However, total enrollment declined.

The transition rate, which measures the proportion of P6 pupils that enter JHS1, stagnated around 94.0% in the last two academic years after achieving a high of 99.1% in 2014/15. For deprived districts, the rate remained poor at 83.2%. The analysis reveals that a significant number of children are dropping out of school after their primary school education.

Table 7.3: JHS Enrolment Statistics, 2012/13-2016/17

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
National							
Total enrolment	1,452,585	1,473,921	1,591,279	1,607,382	NA	1,610,834	Steady progress
% of private enrolment	20.3%	20.1%	22.0%	22.0%	NA	22.0%	Steady progress
GER	82.2%	82.0%	85.4%	88.0%	100.0%	86.8%	Target not achieved
NER	47.8%	49.2%	49.0%	50.3%	90.0%	49.7%	Target not achieved
Transition rate (P6 to JHS1)	NA	NA	99.1%	94.7%	NA	94.3%	Slow progress
Deprived Districts							
Total enrolment	301,870	324,171	361,865	361,150	NA	355,317	Slow progress

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
% of private enrolment	6.7%	6.8%	9.9%	7.9%	NA	8.5%	Significant progress
GER	68.9%	67.6%	73.7%	76.5%	100.0%	73.8%	Target not achieved
NER	34.8%	38.4%	38.5%	43.2%	90%	42.7%	Target not achieved
Transition rate (P6 to JHS1)	NA	NA	91.7%	83.2%	NA	83.2%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Analysis of JHS access indicators by region reveals that Central region recorded the highest GER (103.8%), followed by Upper East (90.7%) and Greater Accra (95.0%), whereas the Eastern region recorded the lowest rate of 84.1%. Central region again recorded the highest NER of 60% with Eastern region again recording the lowest rate of 41%. The proportion of P6 graduates who transit to JHS1 was highest for Greater Accra region (108.9%), followed by Central region (98.8%) and Ashanti region (97.7%), while the Northern region recorded the lowest rate at 80.4%.

Table 7.4: JHS Access Indicators by Region, 2016/17

Region	GER	NER	P6 to JHS1 Transition rate
Ashanti	89.6 %	52.2 %	97.7%
Brong Ahafo	82.9%	45.9%	90.9%
Central	103.8%	60.0%	98.8%
Eastern	75.7%	41.0%	96.0%
Greater Accra	95.0%	53.8%	108.9% **
Northern	78.2%	46.4%	80.4%
Upper East	90.7%	51.7%	83.5%
Upper West	87.0%	49.4%	93.6%
Volta	78.0%	43.3%	93.9%
Western	85.8%	51.4%	90.1%
All regions	86.8%	49.7%	94.3%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

**The over 100% transition rate shows indicate transfers from other regions to access JHS in Greater Accra.

Age and enrolment in basic schools

A key challenge in the basic education system in Ghana is delayed enrolment of children in school despite decades of implementation of the free, compulsory, universal basic education (FCUBE) policy. During the 2016/17 academic year, the proportion of children who enrolled outside the official age was over 40% at KG, a little over 20% at primary and about 37% at JHS (Table 7.5). The implication is that children who delay enrolment at school are more likely to drop out with limited qualifications, thereby reducing their chances of obtaining decent employment. Nationally, delayed enrolment makes it difficult for the country to achieve the goal of universal basic education.

Table 7.5: Percentage of pupils enrolling outside the official school age by level of basic education, 2016/17

	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS
GER	115.6%	111.4%	86.8%
NER	74.6%	91.1%	49.7%
GER-NER	41.0%	20.3%	37.1%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

ii. Bridging the gender gap in access to basic education

UNESCO sets the attainment of gender parity at a Gender Parity Index (GPI) between 0.97 and 1.03. By this definition, Ghana has attained parity for KG, primary and JHS sub-levels. For the deprived districts, parity was achieved at the KG and primary sub-levels in the 2016/17 academic year and has yet to be achieved at the JHS level (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Gender Parity Index, Basic Schools, 2011/12-2016/17

	National						Deprived districts			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
KG	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.0	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99
Primary	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.97
JHS	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.93

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

iii. Completion Rate

The completion rate is the percentage of pupils/students completing the last year of school. Ghana has made strides over the years in improving the completion rate at the basic level of education. The 100% target for primary completion rate was achieved in 2015/16 and sustained in 2016/17 at 100.8%. Although the JHS completion rate declined marginally to 75.2% from 76.1% in 2015/16, the indicator has recorded steady improvements in the previous years. The deprived districts' completion rates remained lower than the national average with similar trends in indicator performance (Table 7.7).

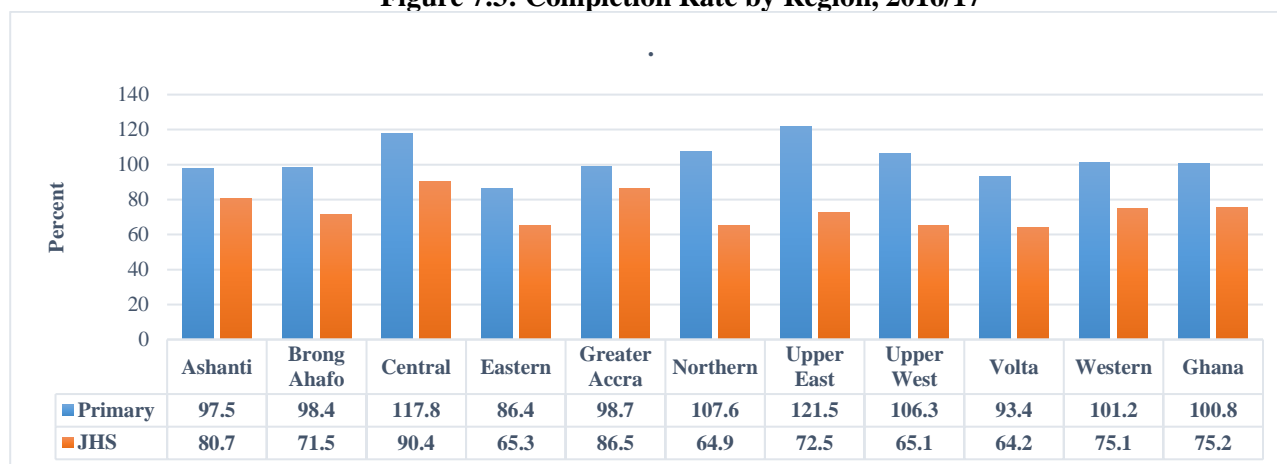
Table 7.7: Completion rates in basic education, 2012/13-2016/17

	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
National							
Primary	112.4	97.5	99.6	101.6	100.0	100.8	Target achieved
JHS	70.1	69.0	73.5	76.1	100.0	75.2	Target not achieved
Deprived districts							
Primary	NA	86.9	94.9	101.5	100.0	99.4	Target not achieved
JHS	NA	57.1	63.7	65.1	100.0	62.1	Target not achieved

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

The distribution of the completion by region showed that Upper West has the highest primary completion rate of 121.5%, followed by Central (117.6%) and Northern (107.6%), whilst the Eastern region recorded the lowest rate at 86.4%. At JHS sub-level, the rate ranges from a high of 90.4% in the Central region to a low of 64.2% in the Volta region (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Completion Rate by Region, 2016/17



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

B. Access to Second Cycle Education

The second cycle education sub-sector comprises Senior High Schools (SHS), Senior High Technical Schools (SHTS), Technical and Vocational Education Training institutes (TVET), and formal or informal apprenticeship programmes. The strategic goal of GSGDA II was to expand 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

As in past academic years, total SHS enrolment continued to increase. It grew by 3.4% from 851,312 in 2015/16 academic year to 880,770 in the 2016/17 academic year. There were marginal increases in both GER and NER from 49.6% to 50.1% and 25.2% to 26.5% respectively. For the same period, the transition and completion rates experienced slight improvements from 67% to 67.8% and 46% to 48% respectively (Table 7.8). The proportion of students enrolled in private SHS has been declining since 2014/2015; reducing further by 1.4% between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 academic years. The declining private sector participation in SHS education may be attributed to the introduction and implementation of the progressively free public SHS together with expansion in physical infrastructure.

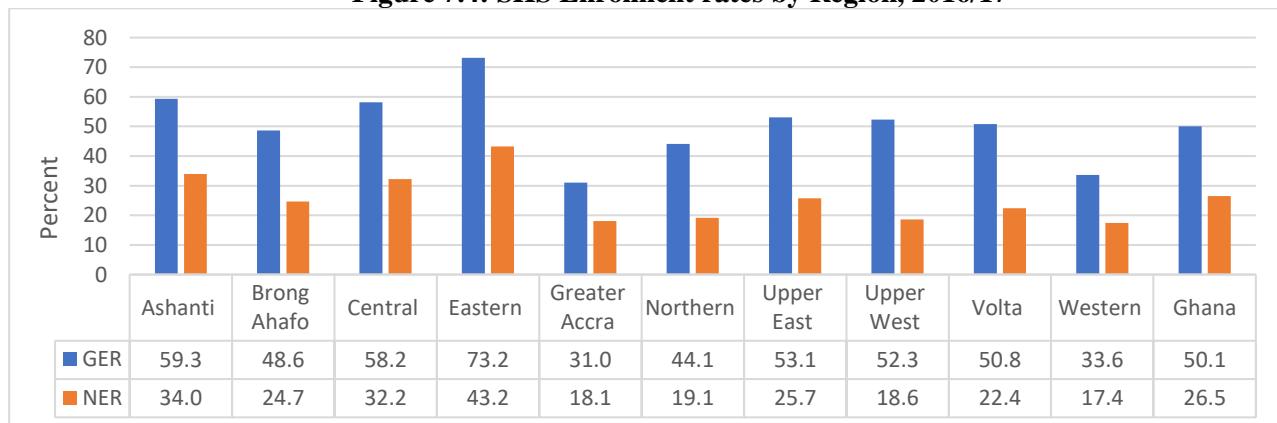
Table 7.8: SHS Enrolment statistics, 2012/13-2016/17

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
Total enrolment	842,587	750,706	804,974	851,312	880,770	Steady progress
% private enrolment	8.5%	8.8%	7.9 %	7.5%	6.1%	Slow progress
GER	36.8%	43.9%	45.6%	49.6%	50.1%	Steady progress
NER	23.6%	21.8%	22.5%	25.2%	26.5%	Steady progress
Transition rate to SHS1	61%	68%	68%	67%	67.8%	Steady progress
Completion rate	31%	40%	44%	46%	48%	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

The distribution of enrolment rates by region indicates that GER and NER was highest for the Eastern region at 73.2% and 43.2%, while Greater Accra (31%) and Western (17.4%) had the lowest GER and NER respectively (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4: SHS Enrolment rates by Region, 2016/17



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Gender Parity (SHS)

The proportion of female enrolment in SHS has been increasing steadily and was nearly equal to that of males at 48.7% in 2016/17. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) has improved substantially from 0.86 in 2013 to reach 0.96 in 2016/17, indicating that parity is nearly achieved. Although the transition rate to SHS1 from JHS3 for both males and females declined during the year, the rate remained higher for females (68.6%) than for males (65.1%). It is also noted that the completion rate for both males and females has been improving consistently over the years, but the improvements have been larger for females than for males (Table 7.9). At the regional level, parity has been achieved in the Central, Volta and Western regions with GPIs of 0.99, 1.00 and 1.04 respectively. The transition rate to SHS1 from JHS3 is higher for females than for males in all regions with the exception of Ashanti and Upper West regions. However, having enrolled, boys are more likely than girls to complete SHS in all regions except in the Eastern, Upper East and Western regions (Table 7.10).

Table 7.9: Trends in Key Gender Parity statistics in SHS, 2012/13 to 2016/17

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
% Female enrolment	45.9%	46.9%	47.4%	48.2%	48.7%
GPI	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.96
Transition rate to SHS1 (%) - Male	60%	67%	66%	66%	65.1%
Transition rate to SHS1 (%) - Female	62%	69%	69%	69%	68.6%
Completion rate (%) - Male	34%	42%	47%	48%	49.6%
Completion rate (%) - Female	28%	38%	42%	44%	46.9%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Table 7.10: Gender Parity Statistics for SHS by Region, 2016/17

Region	% Female enrolment	GPI	Transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 (%)		Completion rate (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	48.3	0.92	74.8	73.7	58.9	53.4
Brong Ahafo	47.8	0.95	61.4	65.3	49.4	46.8
Central	50.1	0.99	63.0	68.5	57.2	55.0
Eastern	51.9	1.14	97.1	120.2	64.4	72.9
Greater Accra	48.3	0.82	46.3	41.9	32.7	25.8
Northern	43.7	0.85	63.7	67.4	47.7	38.3
Upper East	49.6	1.10	65.5	66.0	51.2	52.5
Upper West	45.7	0.94	74.5	73.4	53.7	45.7
Volta	47.3	1.00	72.4	80.7	49.6	47.9
Western	51.6	1.04	38.3	46.2	32.7	34.1
Ghana	48.2	0.96	65.1	68.6	49.6	46.4

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

Skills training is critical for national development and TVET has enormous potential to contribute to Ghana's rapid industrialisation through the training of competent craft-persons and technicians. Pre-tertiary TVET in Ghana is delivered through public and private institutes, senior secondary technical schools, and informal apprenticeship training.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutes

The total number of TVET institutes (public and private) was 709 in 2016/17, comprising 288 public institutes and 421 private institutes. Of the public TVET institutes, there were 61 Integrated Community

Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES), 47 Ghana Education Service (GES) Technical Institutions and 34 National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI). The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and Ministry of Education are responsible for together account for just over half (50.3%) of public TVET institutions (Table 7.11). In 2016/17, total enrolment in both public and private institutes more than doubled to 117, 202 from 53,171 in 2015/16 (Table 7.12).

Table 7.11: Types and Numbers of TVET Institutions, 2016/17

Type of Institution	Number
Ministry of Education Ghana Education Service (GES) Technical Institutions	47
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES): 61 National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI): 34 Opportunities Industrialization Centre (OIC): 3	98
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection Rehabilitation Centres: 6 Sheltered Workshops: 2 Vocational Training Centres: 12	20
Ministry of Youth and Sports Youth Training Centres :11 National Sports College: 1	12
Ministry of Trade and Industry Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) centres: 9 Rural Technology Facilities (RTFs): 21	30
Ministry of Food and Agriculture Farm Institutes: 3 Colleges of Agriculture: 5	8
Ministry of Roads and Highways Training Center	1
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute (HOTCATT)	1
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Community Development Centres	24
Ministry of Aviation Ghana Civil Aviation Training Academy (GATA)	1
Ministry of Energy Electricity Cooperation of Ghana (ECG) Training School	1
Ministry of Health Nursing Training Colleges	32
Ministry of Transport	1
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Fisheries College (under construction)	1
Ministry of Information	1
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Ghana School of Survey and Mapping (GSSM)	1
Ministry of Communication	1
Ministry of Finance National Banking College	1

Type of Institution	Number
Ministry of Works and Housing	1
Government Secretarial Schools	6
Sub-Total	288
Private TVET Institutions	421
TOTAL	709

Source: COTVET, Annual Report, 2017

Table 7.12: Enrolment in TVET Institutions, 2013/14-2016/17

	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
Public	48,845	35,349	38,826	48,356	NA	112,524	Significant progress
Private	12,651	5,716	3,687	4,815	NA	4,678	Slow progress
Total	61,496	41,065	42,513	53,171	NA	117,202	

Source: COTVET, Annual Report, 2017

Senior High Technical Schools

Senior High Technical Schools (SHTS) offer a range of technical, vocational and commercial subjects. The number of SHTS increased from 184 in 2015/16 to 196 in 2016/17; the increase was mainly due to additional public SHTS. The total number of students enrolled in the technical stream at these schools has been growing since 2012/13 and increased by 13.4% from 25,824 to 29,277 between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Although girls' participation in technical education at this level is far lower than that of boys, there is an indication of improvement as the number of girls enrolled in the technical stream increased significantly during the year from 1,360 to 3,185 (Table 7.13).

Table 7.13: Numbers and Enrolment in Senior High Technical Schools, 2011/12-2016/17

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Public Schools	142	153	149	154	155	164
Private Schools	25	26	39	38	29	32
Total Schools	167	179	188	192	184	196
Boys Technical Enrolment	23,673	25,023	22,756	22,982	24,464	26,092
Girls Technical Enrolment	1,607	2,595	1,640	1,925	1,360	3,185
Total Enrolment	25,280	27,618	24,396	24,907	25,824	29,277

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Apprenticeship Training

For JHS graduates and school dropouts who are unable to access technical or vocational training in formal TVET institutions, the option for them is apprenticeship in the informal sector. As part of the strategy to promote informal apprenticeship, the government has been supporting the capacity enhancement of Master Craft Persons (MCPs) and apprentices through several programmes including the National Apprenticeship Programme, Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP) and the Ghana TVET Voucher project.

Although complete data on the total number of apprentices in the informal sector were unavailable in 2017, the DSIP paid the fees and provided tools/equipment for 2,500 apprentices to undergo training with accredited Master Craft Persons. To enhance apprenticeship training, data on 1,234 apprentices and 600 Master Craft Persons were validated and entered into the TVET Management Information System and

20 Master Craft Persons received training in application of the Competency Based Training (CBT) packages towards their accreditation.

C. Access to Tertiary Education

The education policy in Ghana, among other things, is geared towards enhancing equitable access to tertiary education, strengthening the links between tertiary education and industry, and promoting science and technical education. The sub-sector consists of 9 Public universities, 10 polytechnics/technical universities, 45 colleges of education, 8 public specialised/professional colleges, and 72 private institutions (Table 7.14).

Table 7.14: Number of Tertiary Institutions by Type, 2012/13-2016/17

Type of Institution	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Public Universities/University Colleges	9	9	9	9	9
Public Specialized/Professional Colleges	8	8	8	8	8
Polytechnics/Technical Universities	10	10	10	10	10
Public Colleges of education	38	38	38	43	45
Sub-Total	65	65	65	70	72
Chartered Private Tertiary Institutions	3	3	3	1	1
Private Tertiary Institutions	51	60	65	68	68
Private Colleges of education	3	3	8	6	3
Sub-Total	57	66	76	75	72
Total	122	131	141	145	144

Source: MOE/GES/NCTE, 2017

Tertiary Enrolment

Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, total enrolment in tertiary institutions increased by 10.3% from 402,472 to 443,978. Out of the 443,978, a total of 371,822 enrolled in public institutions. There were 72,156 students enrolled in private institutions, representing 16.3% of total enrolment. The proportion of female students at all the levels of tertiary education, including Colleges of Education, continued to grow during the year, implying that interventions to enhance gender parity in access to tertiary education are gradually yielding positive outcomes (Table 7.15).

As part of its social and economic development agenda, the Government had a medium-term policy objective of promoting 60% enrolment in Science and Technical courses in tertiary education institutions. Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, the proportional enrollment in science/technical disciplines in public universities dropped from 43% to 41%, while it increased from 41% to 47% in polytechnics/technical universities (Table 7.15).

Table 7.15: Summary of Enrolment statistics for tertiary education, 2012/13-2016/17

	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Enrolments					
Public Universities	128,326	138,416	147,180	219,596	258,669
Polytechnics/Technical Universities	53,078	54,857	53,978	52,768	50,932
Colleges of Education (Public)	27,906	33,526	36,563	41,984	44,813

Specialised/Professional institutions	7,716	11,735	10,786	13,278	17,408
Total Public Institutions	221,632	238,574	248,507	327,621	371,822
Total Private Institutions	61,874	75,272	72,239	74,851	72,156
Total Tertiary enrolment	283,506	313,846	320,746	402,472	443,978
Percent female enrolment:					
Public Universities	34%	35%	36%	38%	39.5%
Polytechnics/Technical Universities	33%	35%	34%	34%	34.5%
Colleges of Education	43%	43%	44%	45%	46.4%
Specialised/Professional Institutions	41%	41.1%	45%	n/a	54.2%
% enrolled in Science/Technical Courses					
Public Universities	39.1%	40.2%	40.0%	43%	41%
Polytechnic/Technical Universities	36.7%	39.4%	43.0%	41%	47%

Source: NCTE, *Statistical Digest, 2017*

N.B: The enrolment figures for the Public Universities includes Distance and Sandwich Students.

D. Inclusive and Special Education (IE)

Ghana's strategic policy for inclusive and special education has the goal of providing education for all children with disabilities by including them, whenever possible, within the mainstream formal education system or, only when considered necessary, within special units or schools.

Special schools and units specialise in providing education that caters for the needs of children with severe and profound disabilities. Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, the total number of special schools increased from 38 to 41 with eight schools catering for more than one category of disability. Despite the increase in the number of special schools, total enrolment increased only marginally from 6,874 to 6,899. Analysis of enrolment by type of school shows that enrolment in schools that cater for the hearing impaired declined, while increases in enrollments were noted for the intellectually disabled as well as that for integrated SHS (Table 7.16). The year also saw the establishment of a special SHS to cater exclusively for the hearing impaired.

Table 7.16: Number of Special Schools and Enrolment, 2013/12-2016/17

Type of special school	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of schools	Enrolment
Education for the hearing impaired*	14	4,143	14	4,252	14	4,218	13	4,222
Education for the visually impaired**	6	720	7	750	7	750	7	759
Education for the intellectually disabled*	14	1,019	14	1,262	14	1,311*	12	1,321
Integrated senior high schools	10	503	8	589	8	595	8	210
Hearing Impaired SHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	387
Total (excluding duplicates)	39	6,385	38	6,853	35	6,874	41	6,899
<i>Schools in more than one category</i>	5		5		8		8	

Source: MOE, *Education Sector Performance Report, 2017*

-+ 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; 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

The state of quality education in Ghana's educational system is an issue of grave concern to the Government, stakeholders and the general public. GSGDA II has the objective of improving the quality of teaching and learning in order to enhance pupil/student achievement. This section of the report assesses the performance of indicators relating to quality education at the basic and secondary levels of education.

A. Quality of Education at Basic School Level

The indicators used to monitor progress towards improving quality of basic education were:

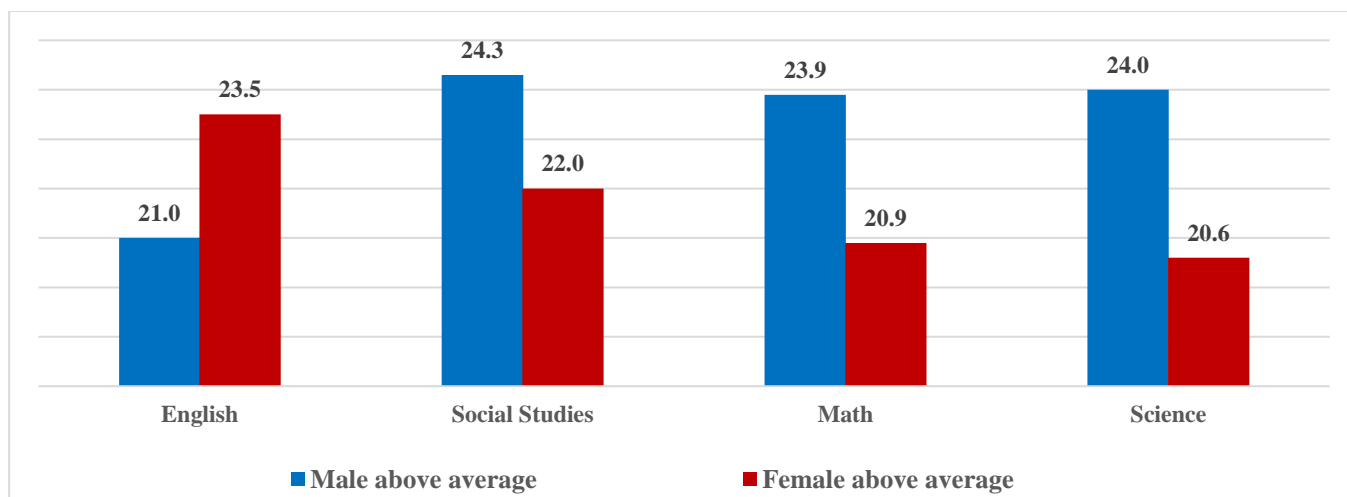
- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate;
- Pupil-trained teacher (PTTR) ratio;
- Proficiency rates in Mathematics and English (Primary 3 and 6); and
- Teacher attendance rate

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is conducted annually to assess the achievements of pupils at the end of basic education (JHS 3). The BECE results are derived from raw marks and are distributed such that grades 4 to 6 represent average performance, grades 1 to 3 are above the average performance and 7 to 9 are below the average performance. The system works in such a manner that nationally the same proportion of students receive a particular grade every year. It is also important to note that the grading for any year cannot be compared to that of the previous years.

Analysis of the 2016 BECE results by gender for the core subjects (English, Maths, Science, Social Studies) indicated more boys than girls received above average grades in all the subjects except English where females performed better than males (23.5% versus 21.0%). The greatest difference in performance between the sexes was in science where 3.4% more boys than girls obtained above average grades. The smallest disparity by gender was in social studies, where 2.3% more boys than girls received above average grades (Figure 7.5).

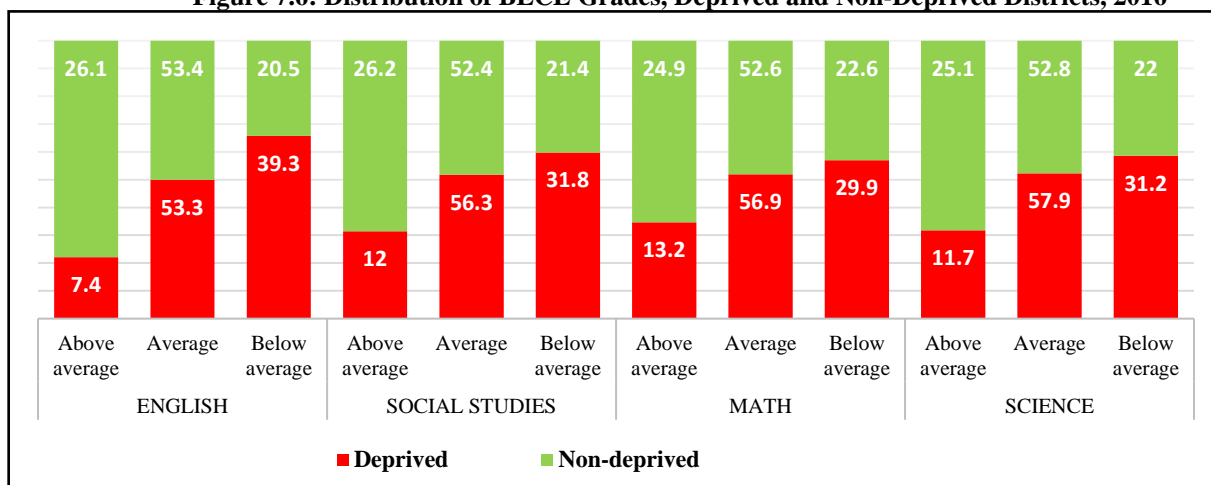
Figure 7.5: Percentage of Students Receiving above Average Grade (1-3) in BECE by Gender and Subject, 2016



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017; WAEC, 2016

Compared to the rest of the country, the deprived districts are disadvantaged in terms of quality of education inputs such as trained teachers and learning materials. Accordingly, the deprived districts recorded the lowest proportions of students who received above average grades across all the core subjects compared to the non-deprived districts. The greatest disparity by type of district was in English where only 7.4% of students in the deprived districts achieved above average grades against 26.1% of students in non-deprived districts (Figure 7.6).

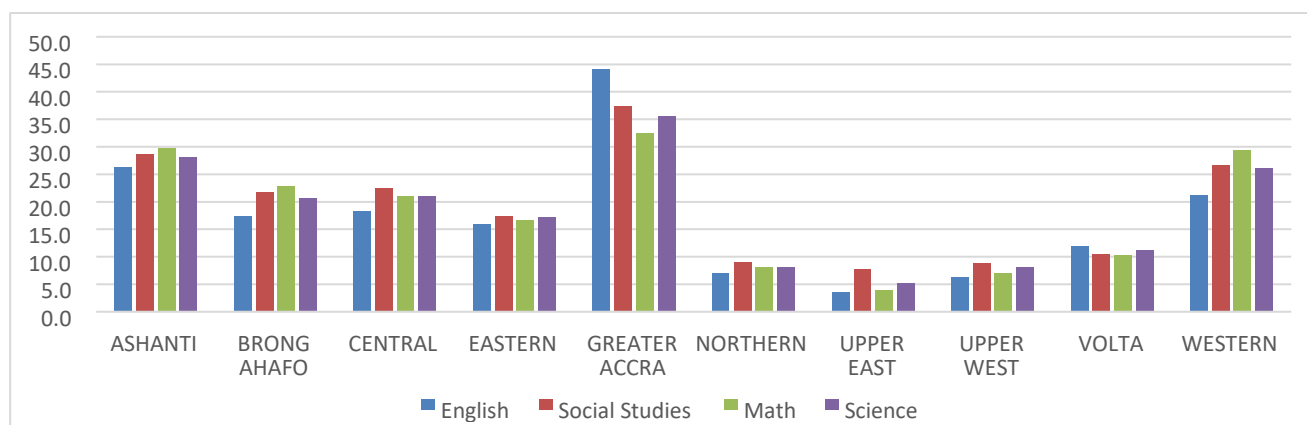
Figure 7.6: Distribution of BECE Grades, Deprived and Non-Deprived Districts, 2016



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017; WAEC, 2016

The distribution of BECE results by region indicated that Greater Accra recorded the highest proportion of students with above average performance in all the four core subjects. The next best regions were Ashanti and Western, while Upper East recorded the lowest proportions of students obtaining above average performance in all the four core subjects (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7: Distribution of students achieving above average grades in BECE core subjects by Region, 2016



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017; WAEC, 2017

Pupil-to-Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

Teachers play a pivotal role in the delivery of education and the availability of professionally trained teachers in schools is key to achieving positive learning outcomes. Available statistics show that the number of trained teachers has been increasing across all the levels of basic education since 2012/13 and improved by 12% at KG, 11% at Primary and 10% at JHS in the 2016/17 academic year (Table 7.17). However, the recorded improvements in the number of trained teachers did not reflect positively in the pupil-to-trained-teacher ratios (PTTRs) at the KG and Primary levels. At the KG level, the PTTR worsened to 63 pupils per trained teacher from the 52 pupils per trained teacher, while the ratio stagnated at 43 pupils per trained teacher at the primary level. In contrast, the PTTR improved from 18 pupils per trained teacher to 16 pupils per trained teacher at the JHS level (Table 7.18). Although higher than the national averages, the PTTRs improved across all levels of basic schools in the deprived districts, implying that the policy of distributing trained teachers in favor of deprived areas has been progressive.

Table 7.17: Trends in the Number of Teachers in Public Basic Schools, 2012/13 to 2016/17

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 2015/16 to 2016/17
Kindergarten						
Trained	17,070	20,118	22,934	24,866	27,970	12%
Untrained	16,038	16,606	14,213	12,851	14,971	16%
Total	33,108	36,724	37,147	37,717	42,941	14%
Primary						
Trained	65,889	68,657	72,552	75,660	83,891	11%
Untrained	29,016	29,082	24,163	21,386	26,542	24%
Total	94,905	97,739	96,715	97,046	110,433	14%
JHS						
Trained	60,906	65,225	67,841	70,916	78,205	10%
Untrained	11,871	11,993	9,398	8,226	10,600	29%
Total	72,777	77,218	77,239	79,142	88,805	12%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Table 7.18: Pupil-to-Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR) for Public Basic Schools, 2012/13 to 2016/17

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
National					
KG	72	62	56	52	63
Primary	48	46	45	43	43
JHS	19	18	18	18	16
Deprived Districts					
KG	n/a	138	112	103	79
Primary	n/a	77	72	66	51
JHS	n/a	27	26	24	19

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Analysis of PTTR by region revealed that Greater Accra recorded the worst ratio at 92 pupils per trained teacher at the KG level, whereas Ashanti region recorded the best ratio at 52 pupils per trained KG teacher. The Ashanti region again performed best with primary PTTR of 32 pupils per trained teacher, whilst the three northern regions registered the worst PTTRs at the primary level of more than 50 pupils per trained teacher. At the JHS level, the PTTR ranged from high of 21 pupils per trained teacher in Northern region to a low of 13 per trained teacher in Eastern region (Table 7.19).

Table 7.19: Teacher Indicators for Public Basic Schools by Region, 2016/17

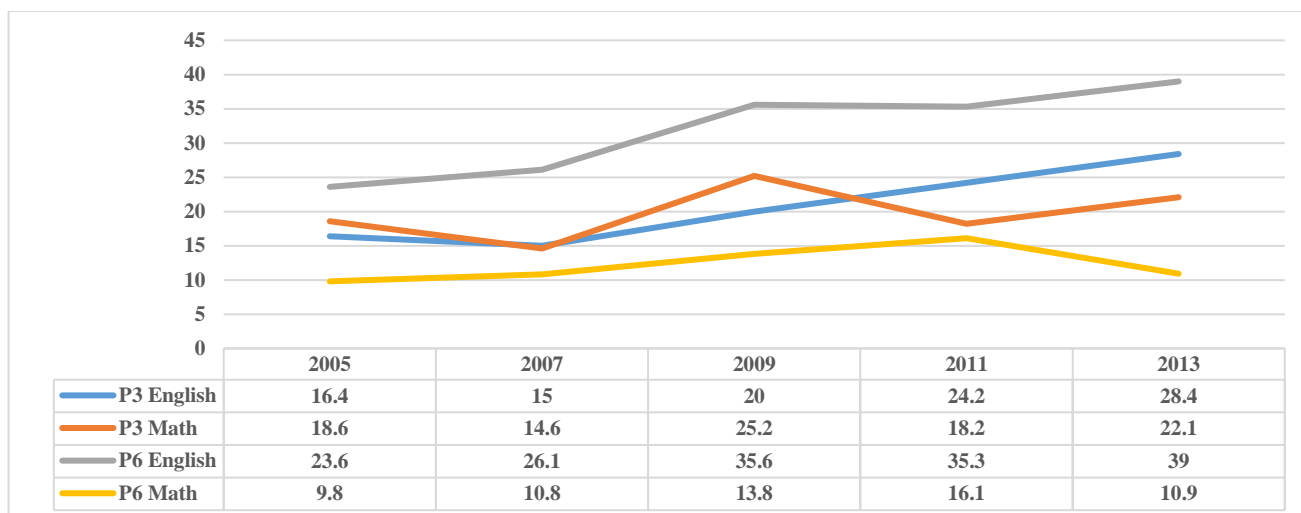
Region	KG		PRIMARY		JHS	
	% Trained	PTTR	% Trained	PTTR	% Trained	PTTR
Ashanti	32.9	52	81.6	32	91.3	14
Brong Ahafo	34.8	57	68.4	39	86.5	14
Central	24.0	62	78.3	39	89.6	16
Eastern	43.8	43	83.0	29	90.0	13
Greater Accra	25.5	92	92.4	39	94.2	19
Northern	23.1	90	71.6	50	85.1	21
Upper East	63.6	77	65.4	53	83.8	18
Upper West	0.0	75	61.6	50	76.7	17
Volta	27.0	54	80.1	35	87.8	15
Western	31.0	90	66.6	46	82.6	19
Ghana	30.4	63	76.0	39	88.1	19

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Proficiency rates in English and Mathematics (P4 and P6)

The National Education Assessment (NEA) is administered biennially to measure pupil's competency and proficiency in mathematics and English at primary grades 3 and 6 (P3 and P6). The *minimum* level of *competency* on the test implies achieving a score of 35% in a subject. The level required to achieve *proficiency* in a subject is 55%. Results from the past NEAs conducted between 2005 and 2013 indicate that there was no substantive change in pupil performance across the tests, with far less than half of the pupils in any of the grades who took the tests achieving proficiency in any of the subjects (Figure 7.8).

Figure 7.8: Proficiency rates in English and Mathematics (P3 and P6), 2005 to 2013



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

In 2016, the NEA was revised to assess P4 rather than P3 pupils to better support Ghana's current language-of-instruction policy. The results of that survey was similar to previous NEA findings. Primary school pupils continued to be challenged by both English and mathematics. Performance was noticeably lower for mathematics than for English, with only 22% of P4 pupils and 25% of P6 pupils achieving proficiency in mathematics compared to 37% of P4 pupils and 38% of P6 pupils achieving proficiency in English (Table 7.20). Even more worrying is the observation that less than half of pupils in both P4 and P6 achieved minimum competency in both English and mathematics. The analysis reaffirms the general concern about the quality of teaching and learning of mathematics and English in basic schools.

Table 7.20: Distribution of NEA Competency Range by Subject, 2016

Competency levels	Percentage of pupils in competency range, by grade and subject tested			
	P4		P6	
	Mathematics	English	Mathematics	English
Below Minimum Competency	45.2	29.3	29.2	28.4
Minimum Competency	32.8	33.5	45.9	33.7
Proficiency	22.0	37.2	24.9	37.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Assessment of pupil performance based on sex, location of the school (urban versus rural) and the type of school (public versus private) indicates that girls and boys performed similarly in P6 English and P4 mathematics, while female pupils outperformed males in P4 English and males performed better in P6 mathematics. For all tests, pupils in urban areas and those attending private schools obtained much better results than those in rural areas and those attending public schools. As expected, performance of pupils attending schools in the deprived districts was much lower than that of pupils attending schools in non-deprived districts (Table 7.21).

Table 7.21: Pupil performance in NEA by Sex, Location, Type of School, and Type of District, 2016

Subject and grade	Sex		School location		School type		District type	
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Public	Private	Non-deprived	Deprived
P4 Math	41.9%	41.5%	37.9%	47.0%	38.1%	55.6%	43.5%	35.1%

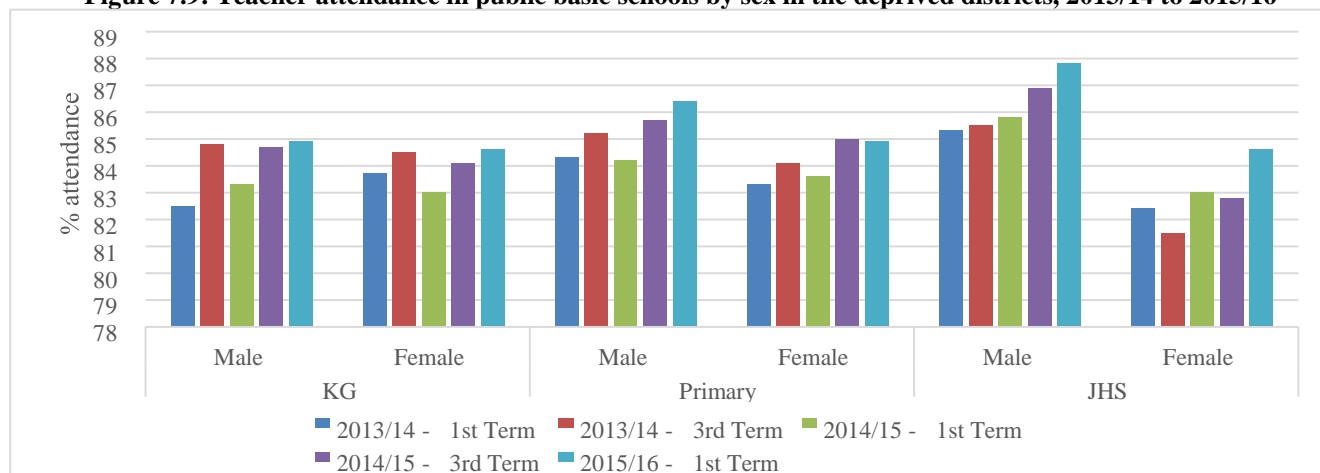
Subject and grade	Sex		School location		School type		District type	
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Public	Private	Non-deprived	Deprived
P6 Math	44.9%	42.8%	40.8%	47.8%	41.6%	53.2%	45.4%	37.9%
P4 English	49.8%	52.0%	45.2%	59.0%	46.1%	69.6%	53.3%	42.1%
P6 English	47.6%	48.1%	41.6%	56.0%	43.9%	64.6%	50.3%	38.4%

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Teacher Attendance rate

Teacher absenteeism in schools has negative impacts on students, including reduced student learning and poor student achievement. This indicator is not yet captured by the Education Management Information System (EMIS) of the Ministry of Education. The School Report Card which is being implemented in the 75 deprived districts is the only source of data on teacher attendance. Although there were no data on teacher attendance for the 2016/17 academic year, the School Report Card for the first and third terms of 2013/14 and 2014/15 and the first term of 2015/16 indicated that teacher attendance improved in the deprived districts over the periods (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9: Teacher attendance in public basic schools by sex in the deprived districts, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

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 percentage of trained teachers at the SHS level has been increasing slowly since 2013/14 and rose only marginally from 86.0% to 86.4% between 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Table 7.22). As a result, the student per trained teacher ratio stagnated around 24 students per trained teacher. This compares favourably with the Ghana Education Service (GES) norm of 25 students per trained teacher. Across the regions, Central region recorded the highest percentage of trained teachers at 90.3%, followed closely by Ashanti region (90.2%). Greater Accra recorded the lowest percentage of 79.3%. The regional student teacher ratios are all close to the national average except the Northern region where the ratio exceeded the national average and the Volta region where the ratio was much lower than the national average (Table 7.23).

Table 7.22: Teacher indicators for SHS, 2012/13-2016/17

Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Indicator Status in 2013/14	Indicator Status in 2014/15	Indicator Status in 2015/16	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2016/17	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of trained teachers	87%	83%	84%	86%	NA	86.4%	Steady progress
2. Student to trained teacher ratio	27	23	24	24	NA	24.4	Steady progress

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

Table 7.23: Teacher indicators for SHS by region, 2016/17

Region	Percentage of trained teachers (%)	Student per trained teacher ratio
Ashanti	90.2	23.7

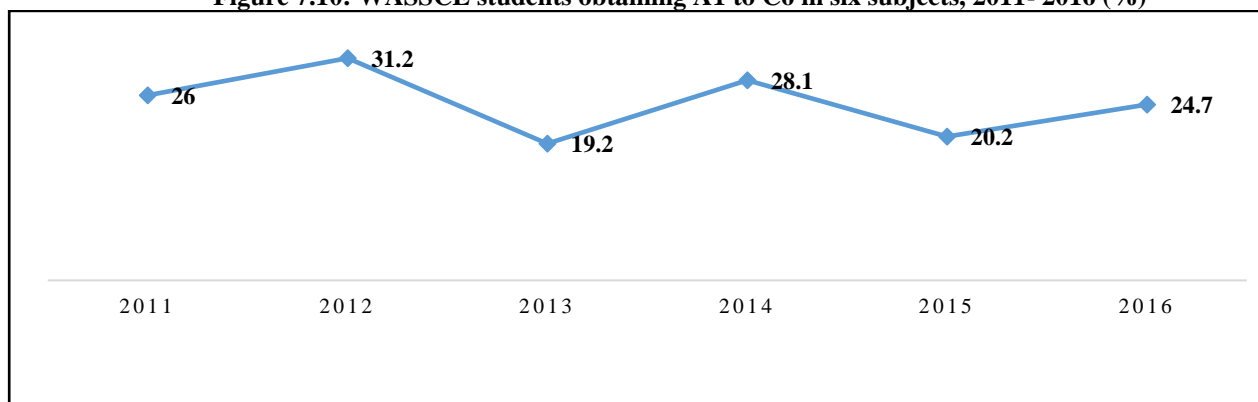
Region	Percentage of trained teachers (%)	Student per trained teacher ratio
Brong Ahafo	83.7	23.9
Central	90.3	22.2
Eastern	86.8	25.6
Greater Accra	79.3	26.1
Northern	82.3	33.0
Upper East	81.6	25.9
Upper West	85.2	27.8
Volta	86.9	19.5
Western	86.7	23.5
Ghana	86.4	24.4

Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017

West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) pass rate

The West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), conducted by the West Africa Examination Council, is taken by all SHS students as entry requirements into tertiary institutions. Grades between A1 and E8 are considered as pass, while “credit” is defined as achieving a grade between A1 and C6. For admission into a tertiary institution, a student must obtain credit in six subjects, including the core subjects (Math, English, Science, and Social Studies). Analysis of trends in the proportion of WASSCE students achieving grades A1 to C6 in six subjects from 2011 to 2016 shows that achievements had been haphazard with significant declines in 2013 and 2015 but significant increases in 2014 and 2016 (Figure 7.10).

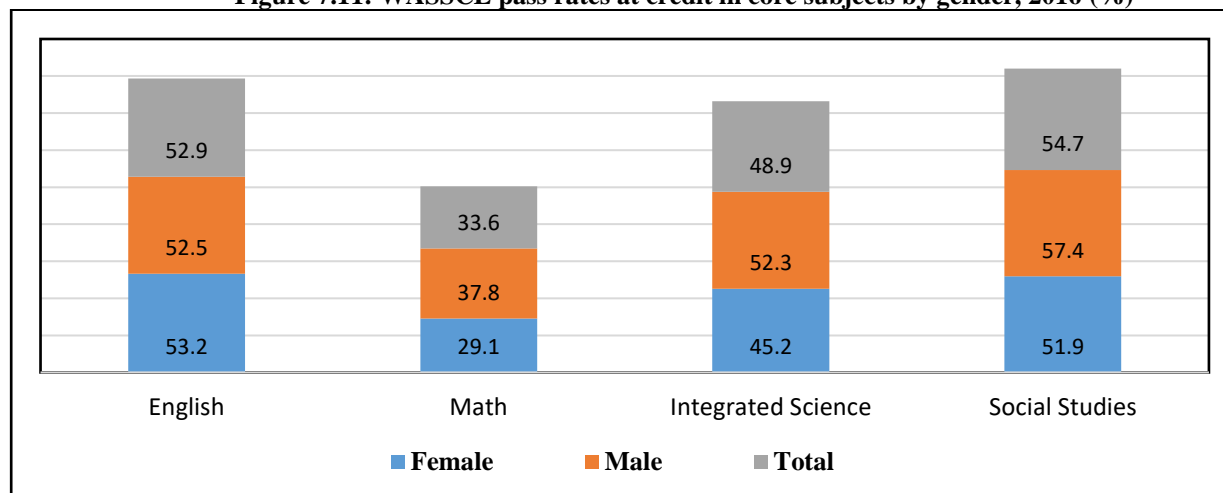
Figure 7.10: WASSCE students obtaining A1 to C6 in six subjects, 2011- 2016 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017; WAEC, 2017

The distribution of pass rates in the four core subject shows that Social Studies had the highest pass rate of 54.7%, followed by English (52.9%), and Integrated Science (48.9%), whilst the pass rate for Mathematics was significantly low at 33.6%. Males performed better than females in all the core subjects except English. The largest difference in performance across gender was in Mathematics (Figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11: WASSCE pass rates at credit in core subjects by gender, 2016 (%)



Source: MOE, Education Sector Performance Report, 2017; WAEC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following were the key policy measures, strategies and activities undertaken in 2017 to enhance access to quality education at all levels:

Basic Education

Construction/rehabilitation of school infrastructure

Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, the number of KG schools increased by 5.4% from 22,052 to 23,229; the number of primary schools grew by 5.4 % from 22,289 to 23,489 schools; and number of JHS schools by 7.0% from 14,767 to 15,804 (Table 7.24). The improvements in basic education physical 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 public schools. Under the *Rehabilitation of Collapsing School Buildings programme*, an assessment of collapsing school buildings, schools under trees and construction of new KGs were undertaken. Following the assessment, work on 40 collapsing schools commenced in Phase One and an additional 36 schools in Phase Two.

Table 7.24: Number of basic schools, 2012/13-2016/17

Level of education	Baseline 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 2014/15 to 2016/17
Kindergarten						
Public	13,305	13,492	13,828	14,145	14,432	2.03
Private	5,972	6,608	7,132	7,907	8,807	11.4
Total	19,277	20,100	20,960	22,052	23,239	5.4
Primary						
Public	14,112	14,142	14,405	14,664	14,923	1.8
Private	5,742	6,560	6,904	7,625	8,566	12.3
Total	19,854	20,502	21,309	22,289	23,489	5.4
JHS						
Public	8,818	9,076	9,445	9,905	10,382	4.8
Private	3,618	4,006	4,395	4,862	5,422	11.5
Total	12,436	13,082	13,840	14,767	15,804	7.0

Source: Ghana Education Service, 2017

Complementary Basic Education (CBE)

The Complementary Basic Education programme (CBE) was introduced by government with support of some development partners in 2013 to offer flexible nine-month lessons in literacy, numeracy and life skills to out-of-school children to prepare them for transfer to formal schools. A total of 114,153 learners have transitioned into formal schools since the inception of the programme. For the 2016/17 cycle, a total of 51,030 learners enrolled. A major challenge faced by the programme remains lack of access to primary schools within a 5 km radius of the target communities.

Capitation Grants and BECE Subsidy

The capitation grant was introduced in 2005 to ensure equitable access to basic education. A total amount of GH¢52,249,005.00 was disbursed to cover 5,805,445 beneficiary pupils (2,961,571 males and 2,843,874 females) across the country (Table 7.25). To ensure that all pupils in JHS 3 register for the BECE for 2017, Government absorbed 70% of the registration fees of 460,941 candidates from both public and private JHS.

Table 7.25: Capitation Grant beneficiaries and disbursement for the 2016/17 Academic Year

REGION	Beneficiaries			Rate (GH¢)	Amount (GH¢)
	Males	Females	Total		
<i>Ashanti</i>	501,905	484,763	986,668	9.0	8,880,012.00
<i>Brong-Ahafo</i>	325,884	312,983	638,867	9.0	5,749,803.00
<i>Central</i>	280,072	268,170	548,242	9.0	4,934,178.00
<i>Western</i>	307,585	295,043	602,628	9.0	5,423,652.00
<i>Greater Accra</i>	224,571	238,678	463,249	9.0	4,169,241.00
<i>Eastern</i>	293,732	275,852	569,584	9.0	5,126,256.00
<i>Volta</i>	274,133	258,976	533,109	9.0	4,797,981.00
<i>Northern</i>	435,249	395,306	830,555	9.0	7,474,995.00
<i>Upper East</i>	184,280	180,691	364,971	9.0	3,284,739.00
<i>Upper West</i>	134,160	133,412	267,572	9.0	2,408,148.00
TOTAL	2,961,571	2,843,874	5,805,445		52,249,005.00

Source: Ghana Education Service, 2017

Coverage of the School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is designed to enhance enrolment, attendance, and retention at the kindergarten and primary sub-levels of education. Other objectives of the programme are to reduce malnutrition among school-age children and improve local agriculture development. In 2016/17, the number of pupils benefiting from the programme grew by 1.6% from 1,644,685 in 2015/2016 to 1,671,777. At the regions, Ashanti region continued to record the highest percentage of beneficiary pupils, while the Central has been recording the lowest proportion (Table 7.26). The Government released GH¢285,304,109 to finance school feeding in selected kindergarten and primary schools across all the 216 districts in the country. Out of this amount, 83.1% constituted payments for 2016/2017, while the remaining 16.9% were payments of arrears owed caterers from 2015/2016 academic year.

Table 7.26: Trends in the distribution of GSFP beneficiary pupils by region, 2013/14-2016/2017

Region	2013/14	Percent	2014/15	Percent	2015/16	Percent	2016/17	Percent
Ashanti	297,961	17.6	335,293	19.39	297,053	18.06	301,135	18.06
Brong Ahafo	194,941	11.5	194,074	11.23	185,379	11.27	184,982	11.06
Central	88,562	5.2	88,229	5.10	85,613	2.21	90,090	5.39
Eastern	116,530	6.9	118,388	6.85	111,248	6.76	111,795	6.69
Greater Accra	194,106	11.4	193,439	11.19	187,067	11.37	197,812	11.83
Northern	200,853	11.8	203,679	11.78	209,166	12.72	211,924	12.68
Upper West	183,869	10.8	176,587	9.25	171,866	10.45	149,408	8.94
Upper East	160,928	9.5	159,882	10.21	147,051	8.94	176,121	10.53
Volta	125,867	7.4	125,345	7.25	122,734	7.46	120,029	7.18
Western	133,407	7.9	133,765	7.74	127,508	7.75	128,481	7.69
Total	1,697,024	100.00	1,728,681	100.00	1,644,685	100.00	1,671,777	100.00

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme Report, 2017

Specific measures implemented during the year to improve the delivery of GSFP were:

- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, increased the Daily Feeding grant from 80 pesewas to one Ghana cedi (GH¢1.00) to be implemented from 2018/19 academic year;
- To boost local agriculture, a new caterer contracting guideline which required caterers to purchase food items from local farmers and fishermen was implemented. Five thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight (5,528) new caterers were recruited using the new guideline;
- Five thousand (5,000) caterers and head cooks were trained in food safety, hygiene and child nutrition; 731 national, regional and district officers, were also trained in emerging school feeding issues;
- To ensure that all beneficiary schools have daily retirement forms, routine monitoring was undertaken at all levels of the programme;
- The programme implemented Electronic Payment System for 5,370 caterers nationwide to improve the caterer payment system;
- With support from UNICEF, World Bank and WFP an independent operational assessment of the programmes was completed. This was to identify areas in which the programme activities fall short and suggest solutions to them.

Reform Curriculum on key subjects

Basic Education curricula reforms were initiated to focus on the 4Rs (Reading, Writing, Arithmetic & Creativity) and the introduction of History of Ghana, French, and optional Arabic at J.H.S as subjects at the Pre-tertiary level. The National Primary Pupil Standards on Curriculum Reforms was also finalised and forwarded to Cabinet for approval. A Curriculum Ministerial Advisory Committee" was constituted and inaugurated by the Minister of Education to facilitate the process. Additionally, a roadmap of the curriculum review was developed and forwarded to Cabinet for approval

Implementation of Girls Participatory Approach to Student Success (PASS)

The implementation of the Girls Participatory Approach to Student Success (PASS) Scholarship programme continued in selected 75 deprived districts during the year. PASS has the objective of improving attendance and learning performance of girls in JHS by providing needs-based material

support package comprising items necessary for a girl to attend school and paying school and BECE examination fees. As of the end of 2017, PASS has provided material support to 60,000 girls, out of which 37,216 girls have completed and graduated from the programme support. Key achievements of the programme include improvement in the average class attendance rate of beneficiaries by 91% and an increase in the average transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 and TVET of 78% compared to the national average of 68% for females.

Inclusive Education

- In 2017, GES with the support of UNICEF, distributed 37,700 copies each of the Inclusive Education Policy (IE) and 14,400 copies of the Implementation Plan to all major stakeholders and institutions across the country. In addition, 600 copies of the Braille Version of the IE Policy as well as 300 copies each of Standard and Guidelines and Implementation Plan have also been printed for distribution;
- Monitoring of all schools in the 20 UNICEF supported districts was carried out to assess the status of Inclusive Education implementation. Screening was also carried out at the Denkyemba District with support from Partnership for Child Development and Sight savers, a Non-Governmental Organisation;
- Vocational skills training was organised by the Special Education Division for 26 Unit Schools for teachers of Intellectually Disabled children with support from the Columbian University to improve their skills and share good practices to enable them to support the transition process of the children under their care;
- UNICEF in collaboration with USAID, supplied assistive devices and screening materials to the 10 Regional Assessment Centres. A total of 134,837 children from KG 1 to P3 in 20 UNICEF supported Districts were screened and 24,702 of them identified with special educational needs were referred for further diagnoses and the necessary intervention; and
- The Special Education Division of the Ministry of Education with support from the Kilimanjaro Blind Trust in Kenya through the Ghana Blind Union undertook Perkins Braille machine repairs at the Akropong School for the Blind.

Second Cycle Education

Implementation of Free Senior High School Policy

As part of Government's commitment to provide equitable access to quality SHS education, the Ministry of Education in September 2017 fine-tuned the free S.H.S policy and commenced implementation with first-year students in public Senior High Schools, Technical and Vocational institutions. The free SHS secretariat was established to coordinate the implementation of the policy and placed 353,053 first year students in various SHS with the school fees absorbed by Government. The total number of students enrolled as of September 2017 was 338,363. An amount of GH¢57,086,378.95 (20%) was transferred to 648 SHS and TVET Institutions.

Provision of One Hot Meal to Day Students

To encourage SHS day students to stay in school, a total of 2,107,576, representing 32 % of all students were provided with one hot meal a day under the Free Senior High School Policy.

Placement of 30% of students from public JHS in elite public SHS under the Free SHS policy

In order not to give undue advantage to students from private JHS, the government reserved 30% of placement in elite SHS to students from public JHS. A total of 29,154 students from public JHS, representing 46% of total placements were placed in elite public SHS in the 2016/17 academic year.

Provision of Core textbooks to students in Public Senior High Schools

As part of measures to relieve some burden off parents, a total of 320,000 sets of 4 core textbooks (English, Mathematics, Integrated Science and Social Studies) were procured and distributed to students in public SHS across the country. In addition, a total of 297,880 textbooks consisting of 22 different supplementary readers have been procured for distribution to schools.

Provision of added subsidy to day students

Government provided subsidies for all continuing students in SHS across the country. Subsidies for the first term of the 2016/17 academic year were released for 851,298 SHS/TVET students and 335,974 day students in 578 public SHS.

Secondary Education Improvement Project (SEIP)

The Secondary Education Improvement Project (SEIP), which commenced as a five-year US\$156 million project, directly supports the government's aims of increasing equitable access to quality Senior Secondary Education with a focus on results, particularly in low performing senior high schools. In 2016, the MoE secured additional financing of US\$40 million to widen its scope to include more schools and extended the project to 2021.

The Ministry continued with the implementation of SEIP, with funding from the World Bank that provided a total of 4,632 scholarships to beneficiary students in 2017. The Heads of the 125 schools under the project also prepared and signed the School Performance Partnership Plans. Fifty-five I-box equipment sets were procured for 55 low performing schools and were to be installed in January 2018.

Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP)

The Development of Skills for Industry Project (DSIP) is being implemented as part of government efforts to reform TVET. Key achievements of the project as of June, 2017 include:

- Strengthening of M&E Systems and TVET MIS at COTVET;
- Initiation of procurement process for supply of tools and equipment for 13 selected TVET institutions (10 Technical Institutions, 2 Technical Universities, and 1 University);
- Administration of bursaries to 2,500 deserving students in batches in 38 districts across the country;
- Construction of workshops, laboratories, and other facilities ongoing for ten selected technical Institutions, two polytechnics and one university. Execution rate at various sites ranged from 60% to 80%.

Transformation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Bill

This Bill seeks to:

- Adopt a 5-year strategic plan (2018-2022) for the transformation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training;
- Realign all Technical and Vocational Institutions (TVIs) under the Ministry of Education; create a Technical and Vocational Education Service (TVES) to govern them; and introduce relevant legislation and institutional arrangements; and
- Amend the Acts and Legislative Instrument (LI) of the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET), National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and National Board for Professional and Technician Examination.

Establishment of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Centers

To improve the quality of teaching and learning, the Ministry completed a draft policy on the STEM in Ghana and established Centres in 20 public SHS where coding and robotics programmers were introduced. Following the observation that Girls' participation in STEM subjects in secondary schools is lower than that of boys and the false belief among girls that science-related subjects are more suited for boys, UNESCO in collaboration with the Girls' Education Unit (GEU) of the GES organised STEM clinics in selected districts in Ghana to sensitise girls on various STEM related careers that could be pursued.

Pre-Tertiary Education Bill

The Bill when passed will regulate Pre-Tertiary Education in Ghana, thus, education at Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High School levels will be managed by the district assemblies, while the senior high schools will be managed by the Ghana Education Service Headquarters/Ministry of Education.

Tertiary Education

Technical Universities Act

The Technical Universities Act, 2016 was developed in 2016 to convert six out of the ten Polytechnics to Technical Universities to provide higher education in engineering, science and technology-based, technical and vocational education training, applied arts and related programmes. In 2017, the Ministry upon submitting an amended bill to Cabinet received approval to convert Cape Coast and Tamale Polytechnics to Cape Coast Technical University and Tamale Technical University respectively.

Submission of the National Research Fund Bill to Parliament

This Bill when passed will establish a national research fund to support, promote and publicise research in tertiary education and research institutions as well as to provide for related matters and replace the book and research allowances provided to Lecturers of public universities, polytechnics and research institutions to enable them procure books and research materials.

Restoration of Teacher Trainee Allowances

The Government through the Ministry restored the teacher trainee allowance to cover over 49,000 trainees from 41 public Colleges of Education for the 2016/17 academic year. A total of 52,000 trainees are expected to benefit from the teacher trainee allowances in the 2017/18 academic year.

Recruitment and Posting of Newly Trained Teachers

During the year under review, the Ministry of Education secured financial clearance from the Ministry of Finance to recruit and post 13,867 newly trained teachers. The salaries and biometric registration exercise of the newly trained teachers were processed.

Provision of Student's Loan to Students from Accredited Tertiary Institutions

The Student Loan Trust Fund and the Ghana Education Trust Fund disbursed a total of GH¢52,239,796.05 to 31,301 students in accredited tertiary institutions across the country.

Establishment of New Colleges of Education

Three accredited private Colleges of Education namely, Methodist College of Education (Akyem Asene-Aboabo, Eastern Region), Seventh Day Adventist College of Education (Agona, Ashanti Region) and McCoy College of Education (Nadowli, Upper West Region) were absorbed as public institutions. The NCTE is taking the appropriate steps to give effect to the absorption of these institutions.

Strengthening the Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Education (UTDBE) Programme

To increase the number of trained teachers in disadvantaged basic schools, a total amount of GH¢19.5 million has so far been spent under the Ghana Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG) on subsidising 6,563 untrained teachers (2,430 females and 4,133 males) from 75 beneficiary districts to pursue the diploma in basic education programme in Colleges of Education.

Implementation of the Transforming Teacher Education and Learning Programme (T-TEL)

To improve quality of teacher education, the Transforming Teacher Education and Learning (T-TEL) programme continued to be implemented by the Ministry of Education during the year. T-TEL is aimed at improving governance, management and pedagogical direction in all 38 public Colleges of Education. Activities undertaken in 2017 under the programme included: development of a National Teaching Standard in collaboration with NCTE and National Teaching Council; initiation of a Leadership and Management programme for College leaders; development of a draft Quality Assurance Toolkit and Self-assessment document in collaboration with National Accreditation Board (NAB) to assess and accredit Colleges of Education.

7.2.2 Access to Quality Health Care

The policy objectives pursued under GSGDA II to improve access to quality health care are aimed at bridging the equity gaps in geographical access to health services; ensuring sustainable healthcare financing arrangement that protect the poor; improving efficiency in governance and service delivery, including mental health services; and enhancing national capacity to attain health-related MDGs.

i. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care

The key indicators adopted to track progress towards achieving the objective of extending essential health services to all populations irrespective of where one resides were:

- Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance per capita; and

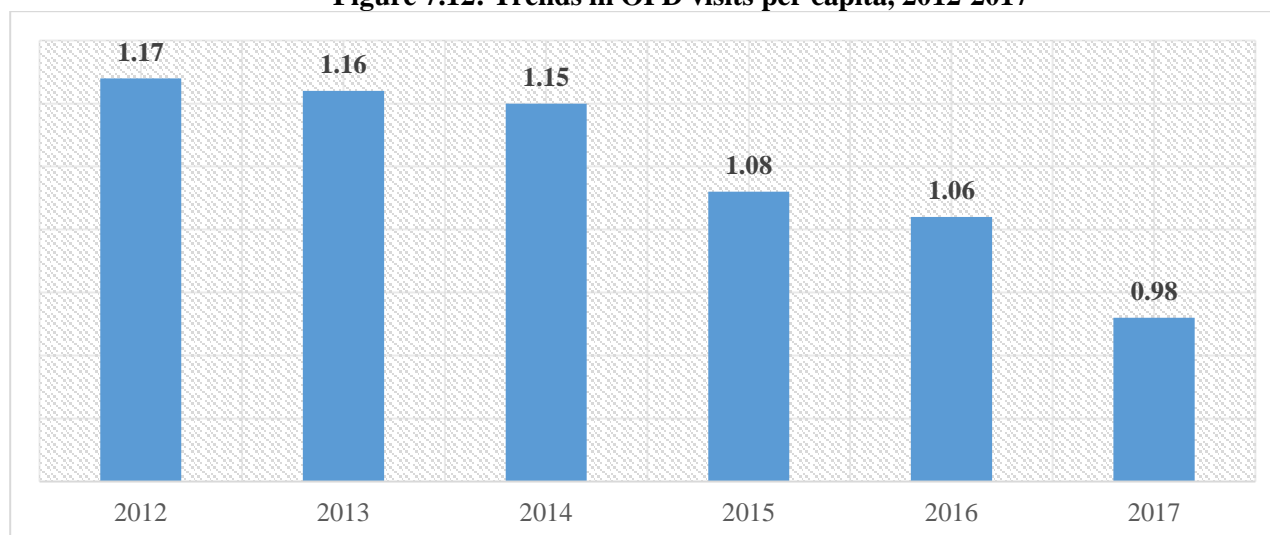
- Number of functional Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones.

Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance per capita

The number of outpatient (OPD) visits to health facilities in a year relative to the total population is a proxy indicator of availability and utilisation of health services. Trends in OPD visits per capita has experienced consistent decline since 2012 and declined by about 8% from 1.06 in 2016 to 0.98 in 2017 (Figure 7.12). Various factors have been attributed to this trend, including:

- Cash flow challenges of service providers as a result of NHIS indebtedness to providers which has led to additional charges;
- Client perception of quality of services provided and staff attitude;
- Improvements in the health of the population;
- Increased use of Traditional and Alternate Medicine services; and
- Increased use of Pharmacy outlets without prescriptions.

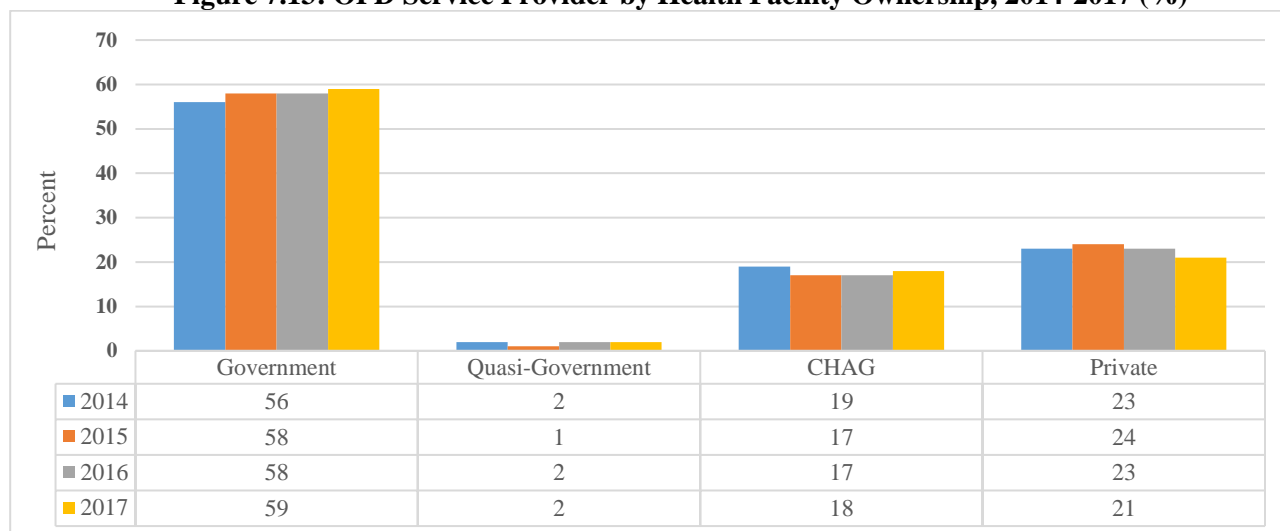
Figure 7.12: Trends in OPD visits per capita, 2012-2017



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Public health facilities remain the major providers of health service, providing about 59% of total OPD services in 2017, followed by private for profit facilities (21.1%) and the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) at 17.7%. Quasi-Government facilities recorded the lowest share of OPD visits at 2.7% (Figure 7.13).

Figure 7.13: OPD Service Provider by Health Facility Ownership, 2014-2017 (%)



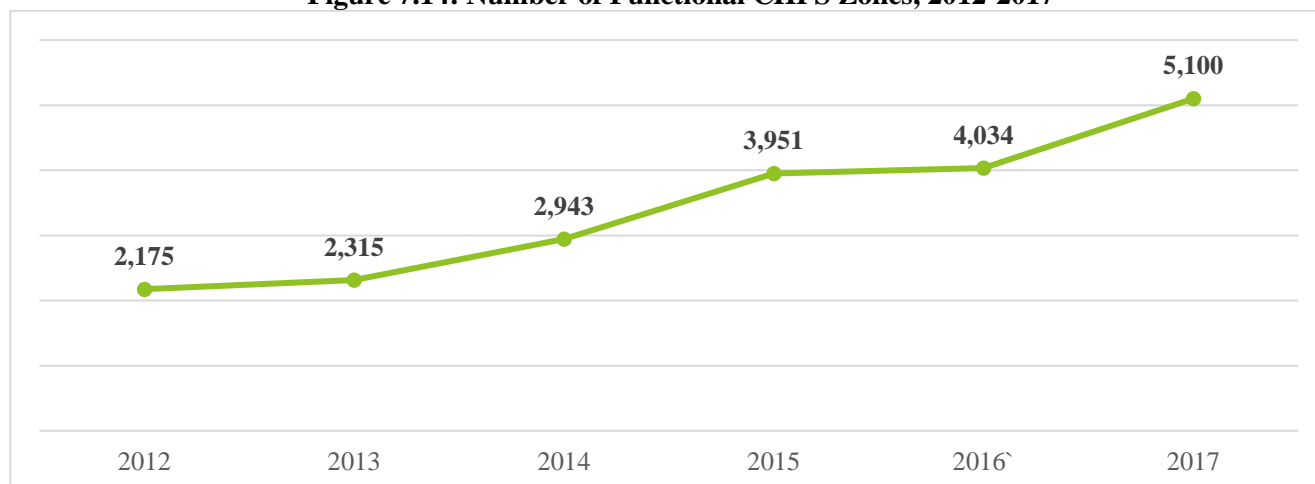
Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017*

Number of functional CHPS zones

The Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) is a programme where trained health staff are expected to live in and among communities and work with their leaders to provide a defined minimum package of health services. The programme was launched in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of Ghanaians live over 8 kilometres from the nearest health care provider. The key indicator for measuring the extent to which the CHPS concept has been extended throughout the country is the proportion of CHPS zones that are functional. CHPS functionality has been simply defined as presence of Community Health Officers (CHOs) in communities providing defined health services through appropriate community entry techniques. The number of CHPS zones that are functional has made significant progress since 2012 and increased by 28% from 4,034 in 2016 to 5,100 in 2017 (Figure 7.14).

Notwithstanding the growth in the number of functional zones, CHPS provision continues to face challenges that include the deployment and retention of CHOs in communities, infrastructure, logistics, and sustainable funding. Key reforms carried out to address some of the challenges include policy review, increased training of CHOs, development of prototype Compounds and provision of financial support through the World Bank and DFID assisted Maternal, Child Health and Nutrition Improvement Project (MCHNP).

Figure 7.14: Number of Functional CHPS Zones, 2012-2017



Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017*

ii. Ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established in 2003 to provide universal insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove financial barrier to accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. The following coverage and equity indicators were selected to assess progress towards achieving this objective:

- Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership; and
- Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category and as indigents

Proportion of the population with active NHIS membership

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) active membership is an indicator of the proportion of the population who can access health care services through the NHIS. The indicator has virtually stagnated over the medium term; deteriorating to 36.53% compared with the 2013 baseline figure of 38.38% (Table 7.27). The financing challenges experienced by the NHIS over the recent years could have contributed to the decline in active membership. Other factors include:

- The difficulty in renewing membership. Administrative measures put in place for registration and or renewing membership by the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) do not encourage the population to readily maintain their membership;
- Implicit in the law that governs the scheme is that formal sector workers do not have to contribute towards the scheme because of the 2.5% SSNIT contributions. Most formal sector workers may be unaware that they need to register to enjoy the benefits of the Scheme; and
- It is possible that members of the population considered to be more at health risk could be the group maintaining their membership. This phenomenon of adverse selection could have a negative impact on the financial fortunes of the scheme.

Table 7.27: Number and proportion of population with active NHIS membership, 2013-2017

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Indicator Status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number with active membership	10,144,527	10,545,428	11,058,783	11,029,068	NA	10,656,931	Slow progress

2. Proportion of population	38.38	38.99	40.0	38.44	>41.5%	36.53	Target not achieved
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Source: NHIA/MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category and indigents

The exempt categories as prescribed by the NHIS law are SSNIT contributors, SSNIT pensioners, children below 18 years, pregnant women and indigents. Under its exemption policy, the NHIS provides free access to health services to these defined population groups with the objective of removing financial barriers to health care services for the groups. As shown in Table 7.28, close to two-thirds of all beneficiaries of the insurance scheme have been in the exempt category since its inception. The situation was not different in 2017 with almost 65% of net beneficiaries being in the exempt category, whilst the indigent category constituted 6.5% of the total active membership of the scheme.

Table 7.28: Number and proportion of NHIS members in the exempt categories, 2013-2017

Indicator	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number in exempt category	7,124,364	6,924,700	7,401,158	7,898,196	NA	6,884,272	Slow Progress
2. Proportion in exempt category	65.3%	65.7%	66.9%	67%	>72.0%	64.6%	Target not achieved
3. Proportion in indigents	4.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%	8.0%	6.5%	Target not achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

iii. Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service delivery

For Ghanaians to enjoy optimal health, they must have the benefit of high-quality health care services. Successive governments have therefore implemented policy measures to ensure the production and equitable distribution of critical health personnel, especially doctors and nurses, at service delivery points. The following indicators were selected to monitor progress towards the achievement of this aim:

- Doctor-to-population ratio;
- Nurse-to-population ratio;
- Midwife-to-WIFA population ratio; and
- Per capita expenditure on health services.

Doctor-to-population ratio

Total number of doctors has been increasing since 2013, rising from 3,456 in 2016 to 3,669 in 2017. As a result, the corresponding doctor to population ratio improved from one doctor per 8,301 persons to one doctor per 8,098 persons in 2017, achieving the year's target of one doctor per 9,750 persons (Table 7.29). Despite this, wide regional disparities exist with the doctor-to-population ratio ranging from a high of one doctor to 27,652 individuals in Upper East to a low of one doctor to 3,403 individuals in Greater Accra. The ratio worsened in Ashanti, Upper East and Western regions, while it improved in the other regions during the year (Table 7.30).

Table 7.29: Doctor-to-population ratio, 2013-2017

Indicator	Indicator status 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Population (millions)	26.6	27.3	28.2	28.7		28.7	
2. Number of doctors	2,615	3,016	3,160	3,456	NA	3,669	Steady progress

3. Doctor to population ratio	1: 10,170	1:9,043	1:8,934	1:8,301	1:9,750	1:8,098	Target achieved
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Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Table 7.30: Doctor: Population Ratio by Region, 2013-2017

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ashanti	1:10,503	1:9,830	1:7,196	1:7,769	1:8,030
Brong Ahafo	1:17,547	1:17,455	1:15,956	1:11,468	1:9,795
Central	1:23,892	1:21,823	1:19,439	1:9,905	1:9,158
Eastern	1:19,065	1:16,733	1:15,975	1:13,082	1:12,808
Greater Accra	1:3,178	1:2,744	1:3,186	1:3,518	1:3,404
Northern	1:22,894	1:23,759	1:18,412	1:13,627	1:12,949
Upper East	1:33,896	1:32,285	1:24,253	1:24,985	1:27,652
Upper West	1:53,064	1:36,048	1:30,601	1:17,860	1:16,222
Volta	1:23,277	1:20,510	1:18,578	1:12,160	1:10,832
Western	1:28,653	1:23,814	1:28,861	1:20,275	1:22,729
Ghana	1:10,170	1:9,043	1:8,934	1:8,301	1:8,098

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

N.B: The indicator includes only doctors on government payroll

Nurse-to-population ratio

For the period 2013 to 2017, the number of nurses increased from 24,533 to 37,190 representing an increase of almost 52%. The nurse to population ratio improved to 799 individuals per nurse in 2017 from 834 individuals per nurse in 2016. It is noteworthy that the national medium term target of one nurse to 1,000 individuals by end of 2017 was achieved as early as 2014 (Table 7.31). At the regional level, the nurse-to-population ratio ranges from one nurse per 597 persons in the Upper West region to a high of one nurse per 1,030 persons in the Western region (Table 7.32).

Table 7.31: Nurse-to-population ratio, 2013-2017

Indicator	Indicator Status 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Population (millions)	26.6	27.3	28.2	28.7		28.7	
2. Number of nurses	24,533	28,437	32,657	34,380	NA	37,190	Steady progress
3. Ratio	1: 1,084	1:959	1:865	1:834	1:1,000	1: 799	Target achieved

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll.

Table 7.32: Nurse to population ratio by region, 2013 to 2017

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ashanti	1:1,296	1:1,088	1:980	1:946	1:878
Brong Ahafo	1:1,245	1:1,132	1:973	1:880	1:807
Central	1:1,185	1:996	1:876	1:755	1:713
Eastern	1:1,041	1:900	1:834	1:838	1:816
Greater Accra	1:826	1:764	1:741	1:745	1:743
Northern	1:1,423	1:1,255	1:1,096	1:1,033	1:743
Upper East	1:715	1:669	1:514	1:500	1:743
Upper West	1:855	1:813	1:634	1:644	1:597
Volta	1:1,135	1:925	1:818	1:833	1:785
Western	1:1,142	1:1,077	1:1,047	1:1,009	1:1,030
Ghana	1:1,084	1:959	1:865	1:834	1:799

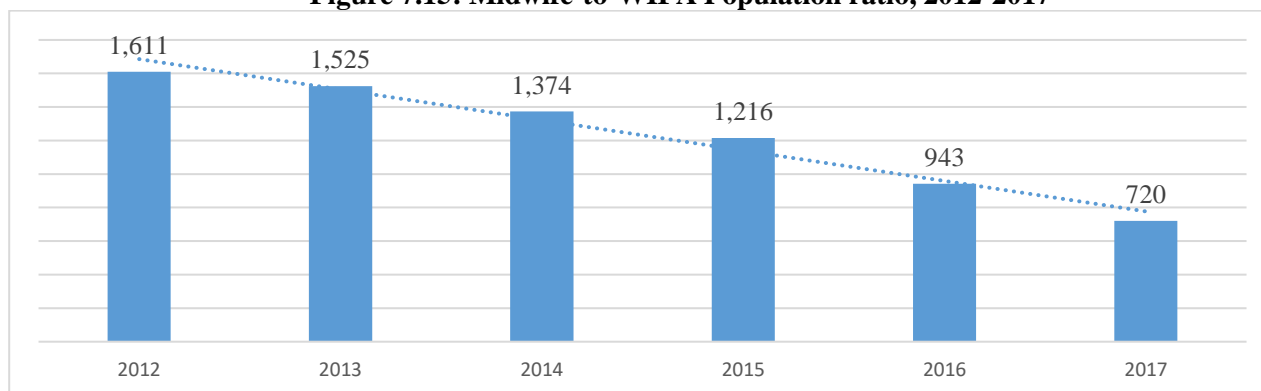
Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

N.B: The indicator includes only nurses on government payroll

Midwife-to-Women in Fertile Age (WIFA) population ratio

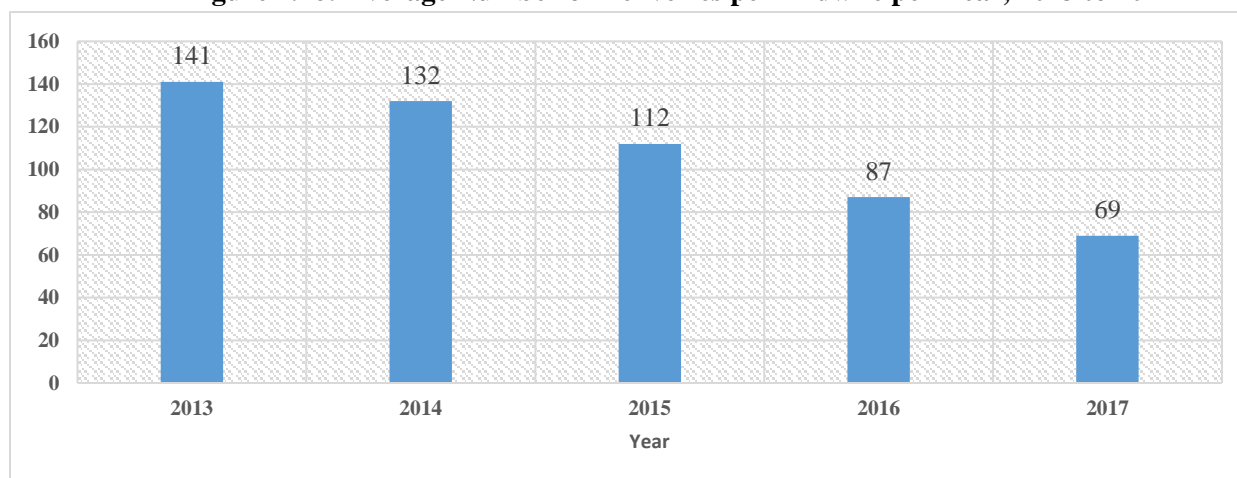
The training, recruitment and retention of midwives are critical interventions necessary to enhance maternal and child health outcomes. During the medium term ending in 2017, the Government made huge investments to increase the number of midwives in the health sector to improve the midwife-to-Women in Fertile Age (WIFA) population ratio. As a result, the number of midwives increased from 4,185 in 2013 to 9,557 in 2017. The corresponding midwife-to-WIFA population ratio improved significantly from one midwife per 1,525 WIFA population in 2013 to one midwife per 720 WIFA population in 2017 (Figure 7.15). However, there is concern that the substantial increase in the number of midwives has not translated into improved deliveries per midwife. Using the delivery per midwife per annum as productivity index, the productivity of midwives has significantly deteriorated by 51.3% from 141 average number of deliveries per midwife per annum in 2013 to 69 average number of deliveries per midwife per annum in 2017 (Figure 7.16).

Figure 7.15: Midwife-to-WIFA Population ratio, 2012-2017



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Figure 7.16: Average Number of Deliveries per Midwife per Year, 2013 to 2017



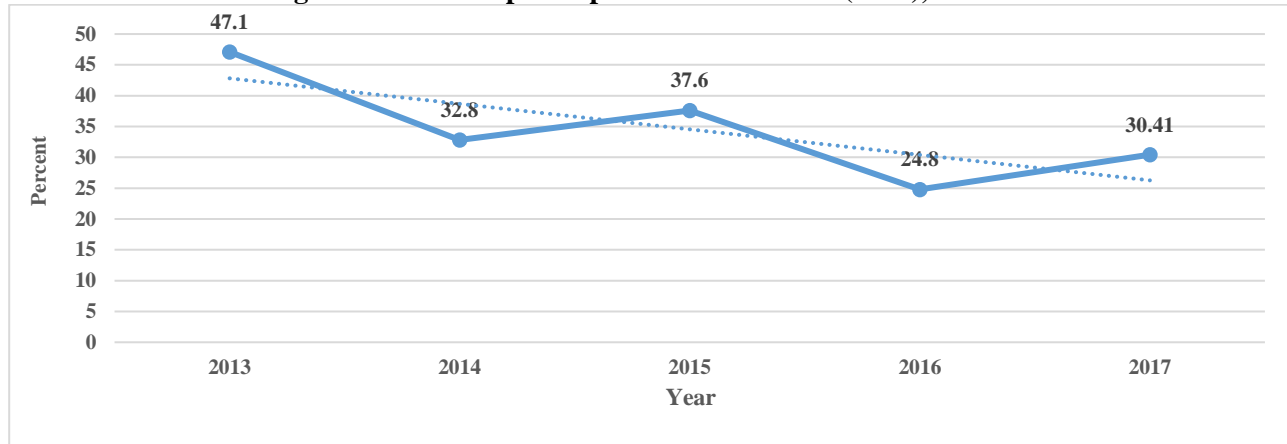
Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Per capita expenditure on health

Total health expenditure provides an indication of government commitment to improve the health of the population. The World Health Organisation estimates that a minimum expenditure of US\$44 per person

per year is needed to provide everyone access to essential health services. In 2017, Ghana’s per capita expenditure on health in US dollars increased by almost 28% to US\$30.41 per person from US\$24.8 per person in 2016. However, over the medium term (2013-2017), per capita spending in real terms recorded a downward trend (Figure 7.17).

Figure 7.17: Per capita expenditure on health (USD), 2013 to 2017



Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017*

iv. Enhance national capacity for attainment of health-related MDGs

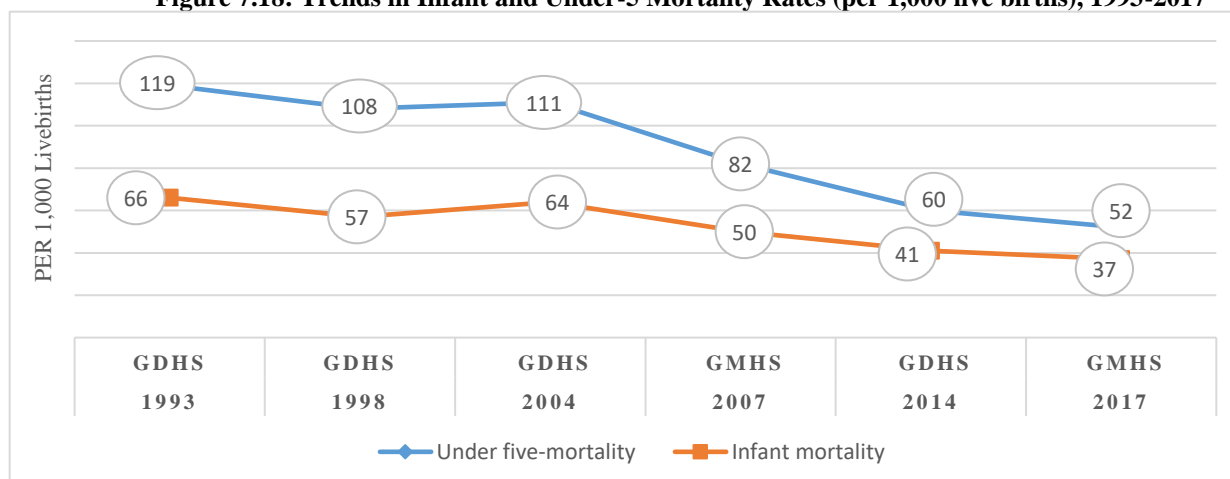
Ghana committed to the tenets of the MDGs in September 2001. To ensure full implementation, the MDGs were mainstreamed into key public policy and strategy documents including the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). This section reports on progress so far made with the following health-related MDG indicators:

- Infant and under-5 mortality rates;
- Percent of children immunised (Penta 3);
- Maternal mortality ratio;
- Percent of supervised deliveries;
- Malaria case fatality rate; and
- Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate.

Infant and under-5 mortality rates

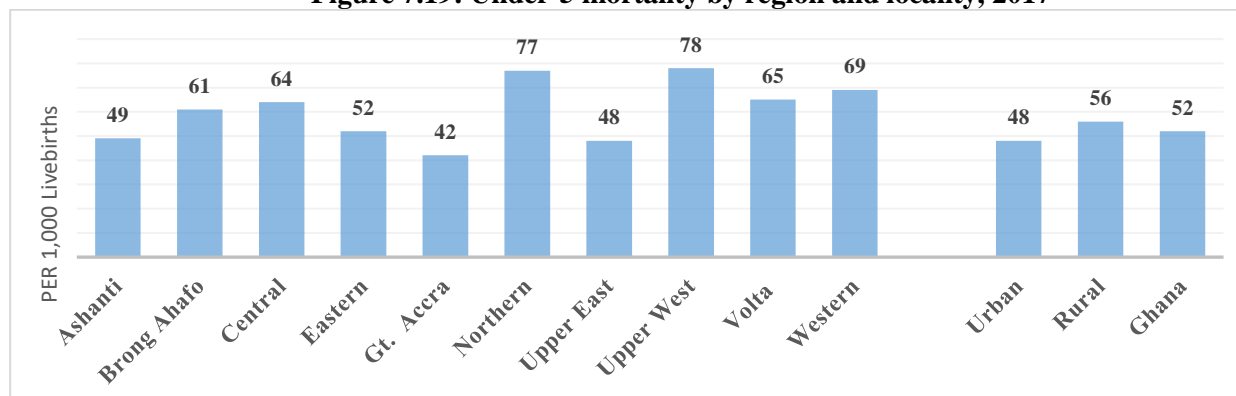
Available evidence show that Ghana has made substantial progress towards reducing infant and under-5 mortality over the past two decades. The under-5 mortality rate has declined significantly from a high of 199 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1990s to a low of 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017. Over the same period, infant mortality has decreased from 66 deaths per 1,000 live births to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births. (Figure 7.18). The regional patterns indicate significant variations in under-5 mortality which ranges from 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in Greater Accra to 78 deaths per 1,000 live births in Upper West. In addition, the rate is higher in rural areas (56 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban (46 deaths per 1,000 live births) (Figure 7.19).

Figure 7.18: Trends in Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), 1993-2017



Source: GSS: GDHS, 1993-2014; GMHS, 2007 and 2017

Figure 7.19: Under-5 mortality by region and locality, 2017



Source: GSS: GMHS, 2017

Percent of children immunised-Penta 3

Immunisation against childhood diseases contributes immensely to reducing early childhood mortality. The national immunisation coverage (Penta 3) has improved over the years and increased to 97.8% in 2017 from 94.9% in 2016. However, there are still significant regional variations with the coverage, highest in the Northern region and lowest in the Central region (Table 7.33).

Table 7.33: Trends in Immunisation Coverage (Penta 3) by Regions, 2012 to 2017.

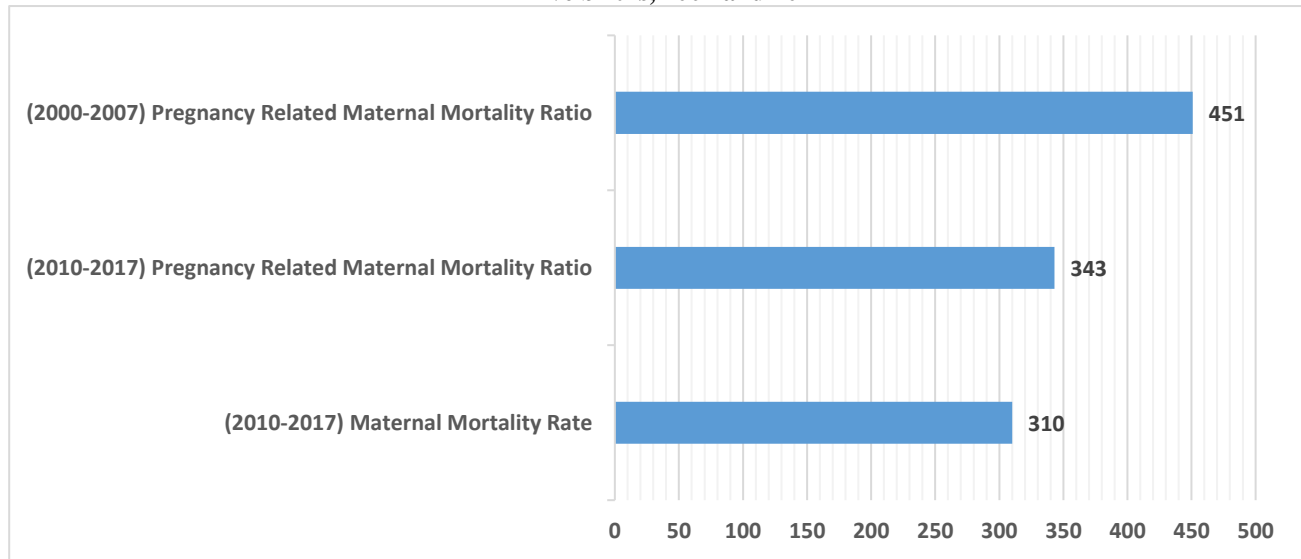
Year	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2012	85.3%	97.4%	86.0%	90.9%	76.5%	107.6%	87.1%	72.1%	78.5%	94.6%	87.9%
2013	87.3%	91.3%	81.9%	84.4%	74.0%	110.5%	85.8%	79.5%	74.9%	90.8%	86.0%
2014	93.7%	96.3%	86.0%	86.4%	74.1%	113.7%	89.2%	81.1%	82.5%	95.5%	89.9%
2015	93.6%	93.4%	83.8%	92.1%	82.9%	110.4%	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%
2017	95.8%	108.3%	85.9%	102.5%	93.4%	124.7%	85.2%	84.1%	88.3%	94.9%	97.8%

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Maternal Mortality

The Government of Ghana is committed to reducing the high maternal deaths in the country by making reproductive health services available to all women of childbearing age. In view this, free maternal and child health care has been introduced as part of reproductive health policy. Available data indicate progress towards reducing maternal mortality. According the 2017 Ghana Maternal Health Survey (GMHS), pregnancy-related deaths declined from 451 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 343 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017, while the estimated maternal mortality ratio during the 7 years preceding the survey was 310 per 100,000 live births (Figure 7.20).

Figure 7.20: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Pregnancy-related Maternal Mortality Ratio (PRMR) per 100,000 live births, 2007 and 2017

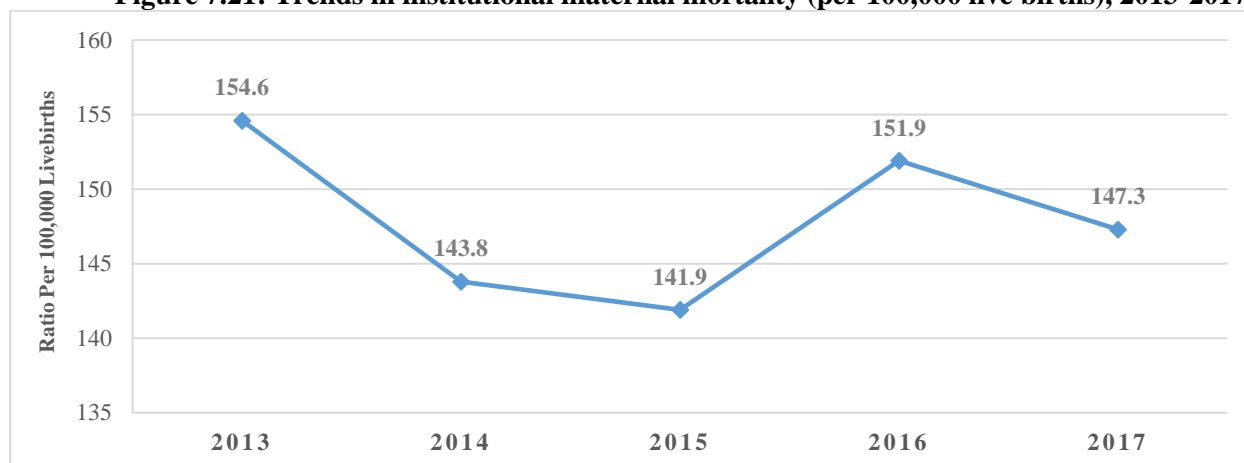


Source: Ghana Maternal Health Survey, 2017

Note: **MMR** includes deaths during pregnancy, delivery, and within 42 days of end of a pregnancy; it excludes deaths due to accident and violence; **PRMR** includes all deaths during pregnancy, delivery, and within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy; it includes deaths due to accident and violence during these time periods.

The institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR), which measures maternal deaths in health facilities, also showed marginal improvement by 2.6% from 151 per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 147 per 100,000 live births, missing the medium-term target of less than 135 per 100,000 live births (Figure 7.21). At the regional level, the ratio worsened in Ashanti, Eastern, Greater Accra and Upper East regions but improved in the other six regions with Brong Ahafo, Upper West, Central and Western regions attaining the medium-term target of less than 135 per 100,000 live births (Table 7.34).

Figure 7.21: Trends in institutional maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births), 2013-2017



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Table 7.34: Institutional maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) by region, 2014-2017

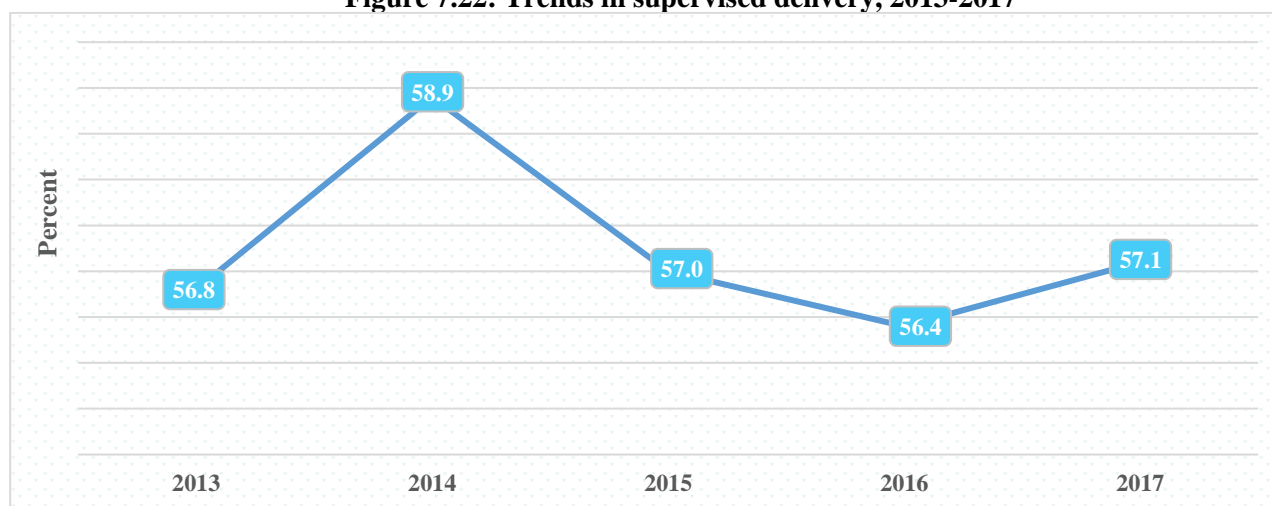
	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2014	115	134	105	175	185	108	139	161	179	149	144
2015	136	131	108	176	177	114	90	156	134	125	142
2016	113	117	150	159	180	207	111	119	168	152	150
2017	140	106	129	177	189	161	138	117	139	130	147.3

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Supervised Delivery

Improving deliveries attended by a health professional is an important part of Ghana’s strategy to reducing maternal mortality and achieving MDG4. Progress towards improving coverage rate of supervised delivery has stagnated between 56% and 58% over the past four years, with a marginal gain of 1.2% from 56.4% in 2016 to 57.1% in 2017 (Figure 7.22). The Upper East and Upper West regions achieved the highest coverage rates of 75.5% and 70.9% respectively, while Volta remained the only region with a coverage below 50% (Table 7.35).

Figure 7.22: Trends in supervised delivery, 2013-2017



Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017; GMHS, 2017

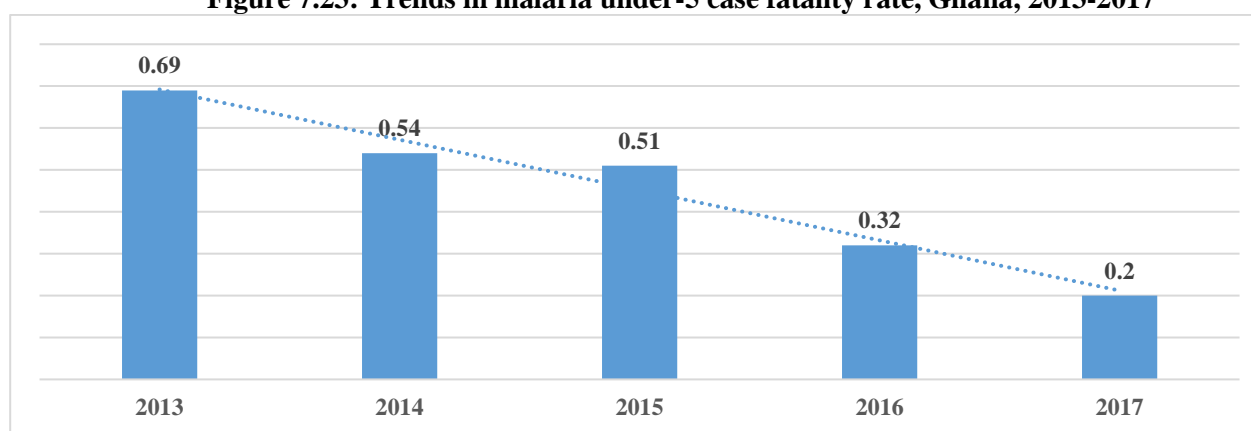
Table 7.35: Supervised Delivery Coverage by Region, 2013-2017

YR	AR	BAR	CR	ER	GAR	NR	UER	UWR	VR	WR	Ghana
2013	56.9%	66.5%	59.0%	53.9%	58.1%	51.8%	68.4%	59.3%	44.5%	56.3%	56.8%
2014	55.6%	67.1%	61.8%	55.4%	61.5%	55.0%	74.4%	64.6%	46.4%	61.2%	58.9%
2015	54.1%	63.6%	59.4%	52.1%	60.9%	53.8%	74.8%	63.1%	44.7%	58.3%	57.0%
2016	52.8%	62.0%	57.2%	52.2%	58.6%	58.0%	74.8%	68.7%	44.3%	56.1%	56.4%
2017	53.2%	63.2%	58.7%	51.0%	55.1%	64.1%	75.5%	70.9%	46.3%	58.7%	57.1%

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017*; GMHS, 2017

Malaria under-5 case fatality rate

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Ghana, especially among children and pregnant women. A key objective of the Malaria Control Programme is to improve access to prompt and effective treatment of malaria cases in health facilities. The institutional under five malaria case has reduced significantly by 71% from 0.69 per 100 admissions in 2013 to 0.20 admissions per 100 admissions in 2017 (Figure 7.23), implying that deaths to children under-five years who are admitted to health facilities due to malaria have decreased significantly over time.

Figure 7.23: Trends in malaria under-5 case fatality rate, Ghana, 2013-2017

Source: MOH, *Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017*

Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate

Progress towards TB control is monitored by the TB Treatment Success Rate, which is the percentage of all registered new tuberculosis cases in a given year that successfully completed treatment, with or without bacteriological evidence of success. In 2017, tuberculosis treatment success rate improved marginally to 87.2% from 86% in 2016 (Table 7.36). According to the Ministry of Health, the TB notification rate has, however, dropped from 64.4% in 2009 to 47.9% in 2017, indicating the need to look at new strategies of identifying new TB cases.

Table 7.36: TB treatment success rate, 2013-2017

	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
TB treatment success rate	87%	NA	85%	86.0%	NA	87.2%	Steady progress

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to improve access to quality health care:

- Expansion of community-based health service delivery through working with District Assemblies to increase the number of functional CHPS zones;
- Rolling out the bio-metric registration system to all the regions to improve the enrolment of NHIS subscribers and accrediting more health facilities under the scheme to increase utilisation of health services;
- Sustaining the decoupling of children from their parents for NHIS coverage;
- Implementation of the Child Health Policy and Child Health Strategy;
- Sustaining the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) for children;
- Enhancing the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and improved malaria case management in health facilities;
- Scaling up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme;
- Implementation of free maternal health services and repositioning the delivery of family planning services;
- Linking the comprehensive Antenatal Clinic Programme to Child Welfare Clinics in many districts;
- Increasing proportion of supervised delivery including production and equitable distribution of midwives, enhancing access to CHPS compound in deprived areas, and improving access to obstetric emergency services;
- Specific training of midwives in the use of a partograph which promotes confidence, and reducing prolonged labour, caesarean sections and intra-partum stillbirths;
- Training of health workers including midwives in safe motherhood skills, abortion care, lactation management, and Jadelle insertion and removal;
- Strengthening the MDG Accelerated Framework (MAF) initiative to boost activities related to the reduction of maternal mortality;
- Implementation of the Ghana VAST Survival Programme, Prevention of Maternal Mortality Programme (PMMP), and Safe Motherhood Initiative, Making Pregnancy Safer Initiative, Prevention and Management of Safe Abortion Programme, Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme, Roll Back Malaria Programme, and Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT);
- Implementation of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in all the 10 regions;
- Provision of chemoprophylaxis using Sulfadoxine pyrimethamine (SP) to pregnant women;
- Development of a technical brief on malaria vaccine undergoing clinical trials in the country;
- Surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems were instituted to effectively measure progress; and
- Promoting positive behavior towards prevention and control of malaria in the country.

7.2.3 HIV/AIDS and STIs

Although Ghana has made significant progress over the years towards eliminating HIV and AIDS, much remains to be done in changing the course of the disease. The medium term objectives pursued under GSGDA II to sustain the gains made and reduce the spread of the epidemic are ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI infections; improving HIV and AIDS/STI case management; and improving institutional capacity for efficient and effective delivery of HIV and AIDS/STI services.

The following indicators were selected to monitor progress towards the targets set in this focus area:

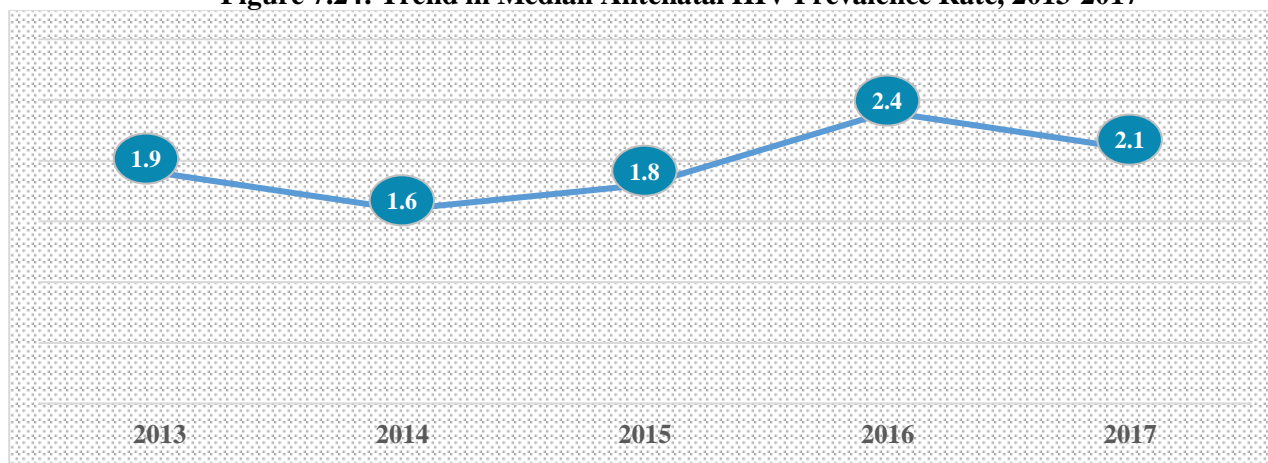
- HIV median prevalence among pregnant women;
- Percentage of young people (15-24 years) infected with HIV;
- Proportion of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retrovirals (ARV) for PMTCT; and
- Proportion of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

HIV Median Prevalence Rate

The National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP) continue to lead the Health Sector response to fight the HIV and AIDS epidemic with the main objective to reduce the incidence of HIV infection among the population. In 2017, the median HIV prevalence rate dropped by 12.5% from 2.4% in 2016 to 2.1%, after the rate showed a rising trend between 2014 and 2016 (Figure 7.24).

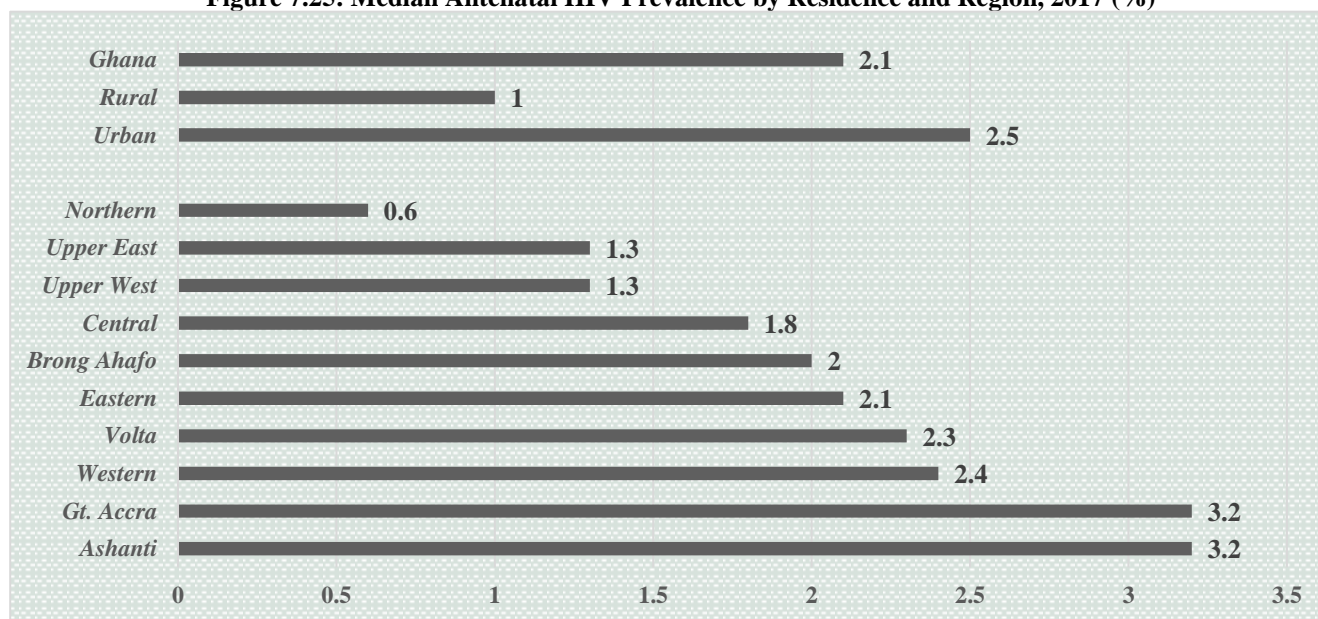
Analysis of the burden of HIV by locality and region indicates that the rate is relatively higher in the urban areas (2.5%) compared to rural areas (1.0%). Four regions (Volta, Western, Greater Accra, and Ashanti) recorded prevalence above the national median prevalence of 2.1%, with Greater Accra and Ashanti regions recording the highest prevalence at 3.2%. The Northern region recorded the lowest prevalence of less than 1% (Figure 7.25).

Figure 7.24: Trend in Median Antenatal HIV Prevalence Rate, 2013-2017



Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, 2017

Figure 7.25: Median Antenatal HIV Prevalence by Residence and Region, 2017 (%)



Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, 2017

According to the Ghana AIDS Commission estimates for 2017, there were 313,068 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) of which 28,203 were children; the number of new HIV infections was estimated as 19,101 (15,678 adults and 3,422 children); and total annual AIDS deaths was 15,694 (Table 7.37).

Table 7.37: National HIV Estimates, 2017

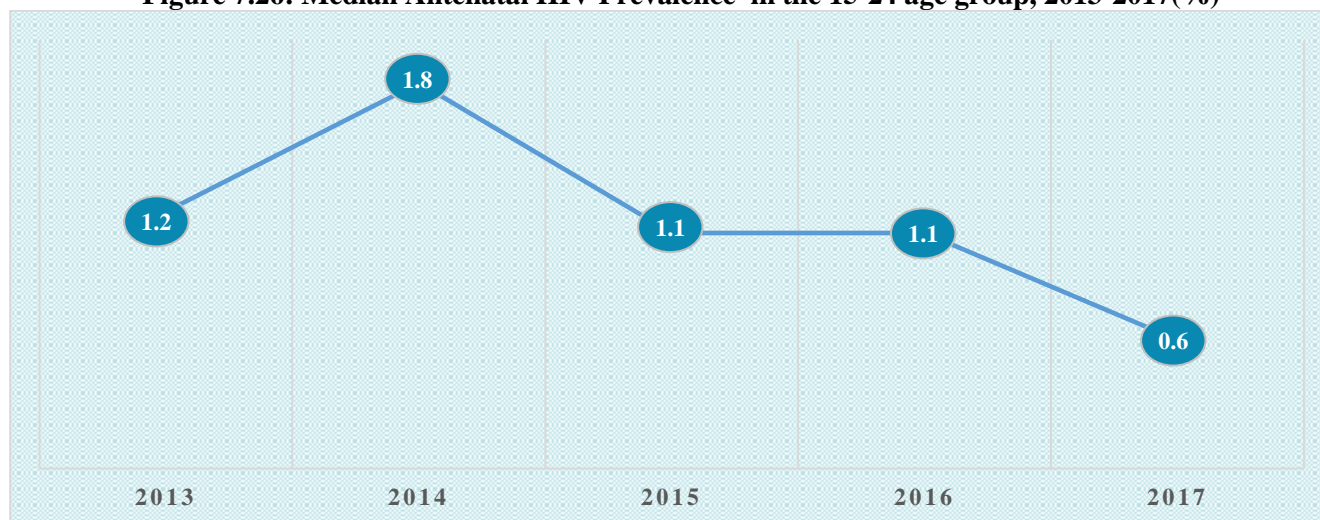
	Estimate
HIV Population (Adults + Children)	313,068
HIV Population-Adults 15+	284,860
HIV Population-Children (0-14)	28,203
Number of new HIV infections	19,101
New Infections-Adults	15,678
New Infections-Children	3,422
Total AIDS deaths	15,694
Annual AIDS deaths-Adults 15+	12,792
Annual AIDS deaths-Children (0-14)	2,902

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, 2017

Percentage of young people (15-24 years) infected with HIV

Measuring trends in new HIV infections is necessary to establish the success of HIV prevention and treatment activities. In Ghana, trends in HIV prevalence among young people (aged 15-24 years) is used as proxy measure for new HIV infections on the assumption that individuals in this age group are likely to have only recently started sexual activity and infections would be recent. In 2017, HIV prevalence among young people declined significantly to less than 1% (0.60%), after stagnating at 1.1% between 2015 and 2016 (Figure 7.26). This result indicates that efforts at preventing new infection through improving young people's access to HIV prevention information and support services are yielding positive results.

Figure 7.26: Median Antenatal HIV Prevalence in the 15-24 age group, 2013-2017(%)



Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, 2017

Proportion of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retro-viral (ARVs) for Prevention of Mother-to- Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) has been identified as the main mode of HIV infection among children. Under the PMTCT initiative, mothers are encouraged to know their HIV status for ARV treatment in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to child. Out of 15,829 pregnant women who tested HIV positive in 2017, 67% (10,568) received anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment, representing a significant improvement on the 2016 figure of 50% (Table 7.38).

Table 7.38: PMTCT uptake among HIV-positive pregnant women, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status 2017	Progress Towards Target
Proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ART for PMTCT	76%	66.0%	64.0%	50.0%	NA	67.0%	Significant progress

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy

Adequate treatment with anti-retroviral therapy (ART) has been documented to be effective in HIV and AIDS related morbidity and mortality. Increased coverage of PLHIV on ART is therefore an important component of HIV and AIDS case management in Ghana. The proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on ART has been declining since 2014 and declined further from 50% in 2016 to 41.8% in 2017 (Table 7.39).

Table 7.39: Proportion of PLHIV who received ART, 2013-2016

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Indicator Status 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status 2017	Progress Towards Target
Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	61.7%	65.6%	NA	50.0%	NA	41.8%	Slow progress

Source: MOH, Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2017 to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS infections:

- The Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) completed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for 2016-2020 and advocated for the adoption and passage of the new GAC Bill.

7.2.4 Nutrition

GSGDA II identifies nutrition and food security as cross-cutting issues essential for addressing overall human resource development. The medium-term nutrition objectives are to: reduce malnutrition-related disorders and deaths among children and women in their reproductive ages; ensure coordination, integration, and implementation of nutrition interventions in all relevant sectors; and ensure improved nutrition among all segments of the population.

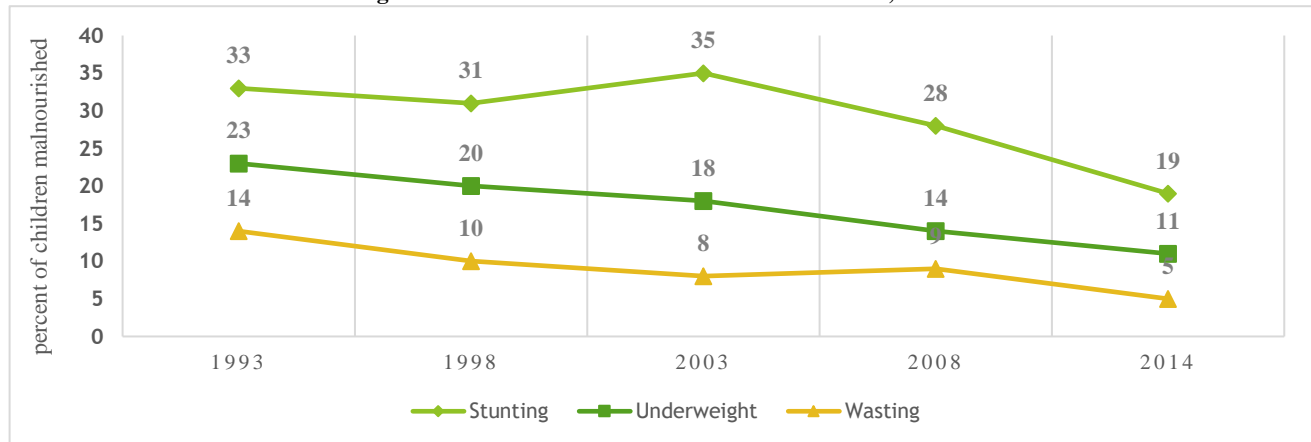
The indicators adopted to monitor progress towards the attainment of the above objectives were:

- Proportion of children under-5 malnourished; and
- Proportion of overweight/obesity (women 15-49 years)

Proportion of children under-5 malnourished

Child malnutrition accounts for nearly half of deaths to children under five years worldwide. Ghana has managed to reduce the proportion of children suffering from stunting (chronic malnutrition) to 19% in 2014 after a peak level of 35% in 2003. Similarly, the incidence of underweight declined from 23% to 11%, while the prevalence of wasting also declined significantly to 5% from 14% during the same period (Figure 7.27). However, there are still gaps in the prevalence of child malnutrition by locality, region and socioeconomic group. According to the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, rural children are more likely to be stunted (22%) and underweight (13%) compared to their urban counterparts (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. Stunting prevalence is also highest in Northern region (33%) and the lowest in the Greater Accra region (10%). Among socioeconomic groups, children in poorest households are almost three times as likely to be stunted as in wealthiest households.

Figure 7.27: Trends in Child Malnutrition in Ghana, 1993-2014

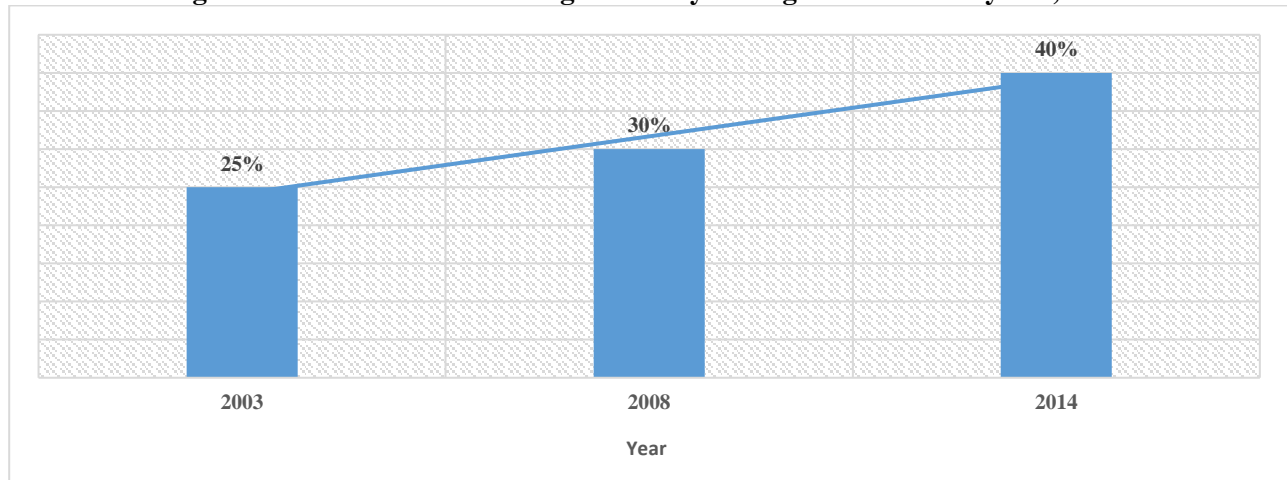


Source: GSS, GDHS 1993-2014

Proportion of overweight/obesity (women 15-49 years)

Obesity in the adult population, measured by the proportion of the population with body mass index of ≥ 30 kg/m², could have enormous impact on the burden of some diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. The 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) reported increasing appearance of obesity among women of childbearing age (15-49 years). The proportion of obese/overweight women (15-49) has increased significantly from 25% in 2003 to 40% in 2014 (Figure 7.28). The same survey reported that prevalence of obesity and overweight were more common in the urban areas than rural areas and among more educated women than among less educated women.

Figure 7.28: Trends in Overweight/Obesity among Women 15-49 years, 2003-2014



GSS, Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2017 to reduce malnutrition:

- Strengthening the Safe Motherhood Programme to promote early breastfeeding, family planning, deworming of children, and reducing micronutrient deficiencies;
- Establishing Child Welfare Clinics to monitor children at risk of malnutrition and providing nutrition education at the community level;
- Implementation of a Food Security and Emergency Preparedness Programme to reduce nutrition insecurity through modernised agriculture, management of national strategic stocks for emergencies and establishment of effective early warning systems;
- The National Food Buffer Stock company (NAFCO) continued to purchase and store grains for food security and to intervene in the market to ensure competitive prices at all times;
- Scaling-up Nutrition interventions with a focus on children under 2;
- Expansion of the Ghana School Feeding Programme in public basic schools; and
- Elimination of financial barrier to health care for children through the National Health Insurance Scheme.

7.2.5 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

The medium-term policy objectives in this focus area are: creating opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; ensuring labour productivity across all sectors; and enhancing labour

administration and promoting harmonious labour relations. The following indicators were selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of targets in this focus area:

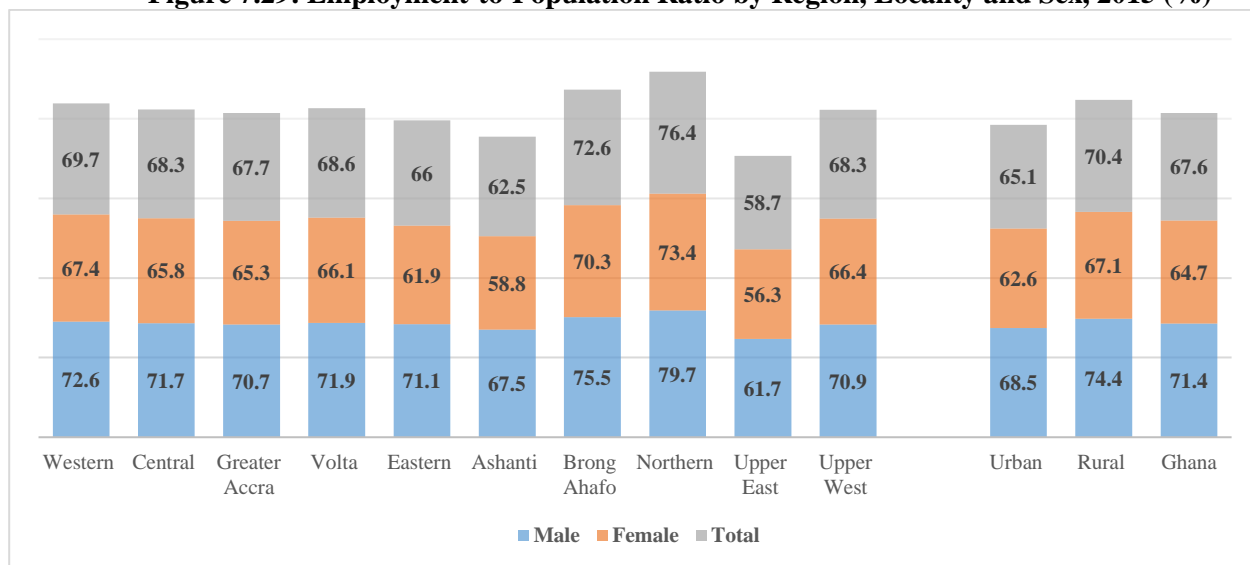
- Employment-to-population ratio;
- Unemployment rate;
- Share of workers in vulnerable employment;
- Number of jobs created; and
- Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled.

Employment to Population Ratio

The medium-term objective of the government is to create more decent job opportunities for the population, especially the youth. Employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of the country’s working age population that is employed. It is an indicator of the potential of the economy to create jobs, and therefore, measures the extent to which strategies to create job opportunities for the population are being successful. The 2015 Ghana Labour Force Report estimates Ghana’s national employment-to-population ratio at 67.6%. The rate is relatively higher in the rural areas (70.4%) compared to urban areas (65.1%) and higher for males (71.4%) than females (64.7%). At the regional level, the Northern region recorded the highest proportion of its population employed (76.4%), followed by Brong Ahafo region (72.6%) and Western region (69.7%). The Upper East (58.7%) and Ashanti (62.5%) regions have relatively lower proportions of persons employed (Figure 7.29).

Although these employment-to-population ratios are high, it should be noted that the ratio only measures quantity and not quality of jobs. It is imperative that consideration be given to the quality and decency of jobs created if employment is being used as a tool for poverty reduction.

Figure 7.29: Employment-to-Population Ratio by Region, Locality and Sex, 2015 (%)



Source: GSS; 2015 Labour Force Report, 2016

Unemployment rate

A major development issue of concern to the government and the general public in Ghana is widespread joblessness, particularly among the youth. The 2015 Ghana Labour Force Report data showed that over

1.2 million persons 15 years and older are unemployed. Out of the number of unemployed persons, about 714,916 or 57.2% are females and 535,997 or 42.8% are males. The majority (733,522 or 58.6%) of the unemployed live in urban areas and the rest in rural areas (517,391 or 41.4%). With regard to regional variations, the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions together account for more than two-fifths (548,447 or 43.8%) of the estimated unemployed population whilst the Upper West region recorded the lowest number of the country's unemployed population at 39,347 (Table 7.41).

Table 7.40: Unemployed Population, by Region, Locality and Sex, 2015

Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	24,986	33,691	58,676	23,778	30,466	54,244	48,764	64,156	112,920
Central	27,087	38,567	65,654	21,368	23,701	45,068	48,455	62,268	110,723
Greater Accra	123,028	115,284	238,311	12,454	16,092	28,546	135,482	131,375	266,858
Volta	9,682	26,507	36,189	19,577	36,106	55,682	29,258	62,613	91,871
Eastern	23,151	47,900	71,051	13,370	22,786	36,156	36,521	70,685	107,206
Ashanti	71,777	93,864	165,641	46,496	69,452	115,948	118,273	163,316	281,589
Brong Ahafo	20,655	19,797	40,452	24,284	13,291	37,576	44,940	33,088	78,028
Northern	10,495	24,291	34,786	17,801	39,815	57,616	28,296	64,105	92,401
Upper East	8,595	6,161	14,755	24,245	30,971	55,216	32,840	37,131	69,971
Upper West	1,746	6,261	8,007	11,423	19,918	31,340	13,169	26,179	39,347
Total	321,202	412,320	733,522	214,795	302,596	517,391	535,997	714,916	1,250,913

GSS, Labour Force Survey, 2016

Unemployment according to ILO consists of all persons (15 years and older) who are available for work and actively seeking for a job during the reference period.

Ghana's unemployment rate as estimated in the same survey was 11.9%, with the rate higher among females (12.5%) than males (11.1%) and higher in urban areas (13.4%) than in rural areas (10.2%). At the regions, Upper East has the highest unemployment rate at 18.4%, followed by Upper West (14.8%), Greater Accra (14.4%) and Ashanti (14.3%). Brong Ahafo recorded the lowest unemployment rate of 8.4%. The female unemployment rate is higher than that of males in all regions except Greater Accra (13.3% for females and 15.6% for males) and Brong Ahafo region (6.8% for females and 10.1% for males) (Table 7.41).

Table 7.41: Unemployment Rate of Persons 15 years and older, by Region, Locality and Sex, 2015 (%)

Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	14.3	12.9	13.4	8.1	9.6	8.9	10.4	11.1	10.8
Central	13.6	15.8	14.8	9.1	7.7	8.3	11.2	11.3	11.2
Greater Accra	15.4	12.7	14.0	17.5	19.5	18.6	15.6	13.3	14.4
Volta	7.7	14.1	11.5	6.9	11.0	9.1	7.2	12.1	9.9
Eastern	10.8	15.6	13.6	3.9	6.9	5.4	6.6	11.1	9.0
Ashanti	13.1	13.8	13.5	13.8	17.3	15.7	13.4	15.1	14.3
Brong Ahafo	12.2	9.3	10.6	8.8	4.8	6.8	10.1	6.8	8.4
Northern	7.6	15.1	11.6	5.4	11.4	8.5	6.1	12.6	9.5
Upper East	21.0	13.9	17.3	17.2	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.7	18.4
Upper West	8.5	23.2	16.9	12.6	15.6	14.4	11.8	17.0	14.8
Ghana	13.2	13.6	13.4	9.0	11.3	10.2	11.1	12.5	11.9

GSS, Labour Force Survey 2016

Share of workers in vulnerable employment

While monitoring employment ratios provides a good starting point to assess the health of labour markets in the country, it is essential to consider decent work deficits and the quality of work among the employed. Decent employment is usually characterised by high productivity, adequate income and security at the workplace. In contrast, vulnerable employment often lacks formal work arrangements and is often of low quality, low pay and difficult working conditions.

The indicator is measured as the sum of unpaid/contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. According to the 2015 Ghana Labour Force Survey data, over six million or 73.7% of the country's 9,270,939-employed population are engaged in vulnerable employment, implying a very high level of decent work deficit in the economy. This is confirmed by the observation that an overwhelming majority of the employed is in the private informal sector.

The incidence of vulnerability is higher among females (80.8%) compared to males (65.4%) and more prevalent in the rural areas than in urban areas (83.8% and 63.9% respectively). It is also more common in the three northern regions than in the rest of the regions, with Greater Accra and Ashanti regions recording the lowest incidence at 60.8% and 63.8% respectively (Table 7.42).

Table 7.42: Vulnerable employed population by sex, type of locality and region, 2015

Sex/ Type of Locality/ Region	Employed population	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Total in vulnerable employment	Vulnerable employed as percentage of total employed
Ghana	9,270,941	5,987,073	843,194	6,839,267	73.7%
Male	4,284,334	2,585,455	217,482	2,802,937	65.4%
Female	4,986,607	3,401,618	625,712	4,027,330	80.8%
Urban	4,722,101	2,784,710	232,230	3,016,940	63.9%
Rural	4,548,840	3,202,363	610,964		83.8%
Western	932,295	535,848	125,021	660,869	70.9%
Central	876,010	568,154	111,759	679,913	77.6%
Greater Accra	1,589,893	917,831	48,441	966,272	60.8%
Volta	833,483	665,348	45,911	711,259	85.3%
Eastern	1,082,838	774,373	109,460	883,833	81.6%
Ashanti	1,682,208	992,658	79,802	1,072,460	63.8%
Brong Ahafo	853,747	521,160	160,267	681,427	79.8%
Northern	883,290	596,241	131,728	727,969	87.4%
Upper East	310,932	248,828	7,942	256,770	82.6%
Upper West	226,245	166,632	22,863	189,495	83.8%

GSS, Labour Force Survey 2016

Number of jobs created

Job creation is the process of providing new jobs, especially for people who are unemployed. A key priority area of the Government under GSGDA II is to create decent jobs for the growing number of people in the labour market. Although comprehensive data on the number of new jobs created continue to be unavailable, progress was made during the year towards the establishment of a Labour Market Information System (LMIS) to generate current data/statistics on employment and labour. Meanwhile, data collated from administrative records of various public agencies and formal private sector organisations (from SNITT records) showed that over one million (1,128,678) jobs were created in 2017 (Table 7.43). The Food and Agriculture sector created the largest number of jobs (822,067) followed by the formal private sector, which created 108,943 jobs.

Table 7.43: Number of jobs created by public and private formal organisations in 2017

Ministry/Organisation	Agency	Jobs created
Interior	Ghana Police Service, Prisons Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Immigration Service	3,500
Works and Housing	Ministry Headquarters	4,039
Lands and Natural Resources	Forestry Commission, Mining	24,678
Regional Reorganisation and Development	Office of the President	9
Aviation	GACL, GCAA	667
Transport	GMA, RMU, Ghana Shippers Authority, PSC, Shippers, GTTC, DVLA, GPHA, VLTCL	894
Trade and Industry	NBSSI, Gratis Foundation, REP, GIPC	31,171
Sanitation and Water Resources		193
Defence	Ghana Armed Forces	2050
Ministry of Finance	Controller and Accountant General	32,274
Food and Agriculture	COCOBOD	822,067
Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation	GAEC, CSIR	70
Gender, Children and Social Protection		6,505
Employment and Labour Relations	Youth Employment Agency	16,900
Health	Ghana Health Service	16,502
Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	Ministry Headquarters	15
Inner City and Zongo Development	Youth in Arabic	3,000
Education	Ghana Education Service	33,160
Business Development	NEIP (BSP), 75 Domes in Production	21,500
Office of Government Machinery	Office of Head of Civil Service	545
*Private Sector	Private Sector (Formal)	108,943
TOTAL		1,128,678

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Annual Report, 2017

*Based on new SSNIT registrations

Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled.

Disputes between management and workers on terms of employment are a major problem for productivity and achieving economic growth targets. The Labour Act of Ghana encourages parties in disputes to negotiate to reach a settlement using procedures agreed upon in contracts of employment or Collective Agreements. The number of industrial labour disputes recorded and settled is used as a proxy for industrial harmony. During 2017, a total of 715 industrial disputes were recorded compared to 664 in 2016. Out of the 715 disputes reported, 45% was settled compared to 53% of disputes settled in the previous year (Table 7.44).

Table 7.44: Number and proportion of industrial labour disputes settled, 2013 to 2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status 2014	Indicator status 2015	Indicator status 2016	Indicator Status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of disputes	667	590	654	664	715	
2. Number settled	303	287	306	352	324	
3. Proportion settled	45.4%	48.6%	46.8%	53.0%	45.0%	Slow progress

Source: National Labour Commission, Annual Report, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2017 to improve human capital development, employment and productivity:

- The National Labour-intensive Public Works (LiPW) Policy was developed in 2016 to create income earning opportunities for the poor to reduce extreme poverty. In 2017, a Technical Committee made up of representatives from the ministries of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Local Government and Rural Development as well as Employment and Labour Relations was put in place to develop the Implementation Plan for the policy;
- A draft Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Bill aimed at consolidating the occupational safety and health regime in Ghana for effective enforcement; prevention, compensation and rehabilitation has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration;
- As part of the efforts to modernise the cooperative system in Ghana and make it more responsive to the needs of vibrant business ventures, a new Co-operative Bill was developed in 2016. Stakeholder consultations were held on the Bill in 2017 to review it to conform to international good practices;
- The informal economy which employs majority of the labour force is characterised by lack of decent jobs and non-compliance with occupational safety. In 2017, a Technical Committee was set up to develop a road map for formalisation of the informal economy for consideration;
- To improve workplace safety and health through the promotion and enforcement of Labour Laws and Regulations, the Department of Factories Inspectorate inspected 500 workplaces to ensure safe working environment;
- The Fair Wages and Salaries Commission (FWSC) led the negotiations of the 2018 Base Pay and Pay Point Relativity (PPR) in July 2017. The FWSC also negotiated Non-core Categories 2&3 Allowances for public service workers and re-evaluated and resolved four (4) grievances in the following areas; Grading Structures, Grade placement, conversion difference and Interim Market Premium. This helped to calm down labour agitation and therefore impacted positively on labour productivity in the country;
- The National Pension Regulatory Authority (NPRA) transferred GH¢143,414,254.43 from the Temporary Pension Fund Account (TPFA) 1 at the Bank of Ghana to various Tier-2 pension schemes. The Authority also facilitated a stakeholders' agreement between Government and the Public Sector Schemes for the complete transfer of TPFA to registered public sector schemes;
- The Ghana Co-operative Council is mandated to create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors and to encourage the formation of small business enterprises through the Co-operatives System. In 2017, the Council trained 320 farmers in sound agricultural practices to reduce post-harvest losses to improve their incomes; sensitized 100 construction artisans to form co-operative groups; and implemented financial literacy sensitisation programme for selected non-financial co-operative organisations in the culture of savings and thrift;
- The Department of Co-operatives registered a total of 438 Societies consisting of Agriculture Co-operatives (235); Industrial (11), Service (25) and Financial (117). Under the Mondelez Cocoa Life collaboration aimed at facilitating improvement in the livelihoods of Cocoa farmers and Communities through the development of viable and sustainable Cocoa Co-operatives, a total of 339 Societies were registered with membership of 24,858, made up of 16,243 males and 8,615 females. The Department also collaborated with the Shea Unit of Cocobod to register a number of shea nut farmers and pickers societies in the three northern regions; and
- The skills development agencies, namely Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI), Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES) and Opportunities Industrialisation Centre-Ghana (OIC-Ghana) continued training the youth in various vocational trades, management skills development and productivity enhancement programmes.

7.2.6 Sports Development

The Government of Ghana recognises the potential of sport and recreation as tools to reach community and national development objectives. By promoting sports development, Ghana seeks to make full use of sport to foster national integration, build skills of the youth for employment, and harness sport-related activities for economic growth. The policy measures implemented under GSGDA II in this focus area are aimed at providing adequate and disability-friendly sports infrastructure in communities and schools; strengthening national capacity for sports management; and supporting the development of lesser sports.

The key indicators selected to track progress towards the achievement of the stated objectives were:

- 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 data on the contribution of sports to the GDP of Ghana continued to be absent in 2017, proceeds from three international football matches yielded a net gain of GH¢195,161 compared to GH¢443,301 from six matches in 2016. Local and international competitive sporting events which contributed directly and indirectly to the economy was organised in the country during the year. At the local level, the Ministry of Youth and Sports organised 70 competitive sports events compared to 35 in the previous year. At the international level, the Senior National Football Team (Black Stars) participated in the 2017 African Cup of Nations Tournament held in Gabon. The Black Starlets competed in the African U–17 Youth Championship also held in Gabon as well as the U-17 FIFA World Cup tournament held in India. Also, the Black Stars Team B participated in the 2017 WAFU Cup of Nations tournament hosted by Ghana. Other international competitions in which Ghana participated include Africa Cup of Nations Hockey Tournament in Egypt, Africa Arm Wrestling Championship in Nigeria, and the International Badminton tournament held in Cote D’Ivoire. In all, the number of medals won increased significantly by 143% from 35 in 2016 to 85 in 2017 (Table 7.45).

Table 7.45: Summary of status of Sports Development Indicators, 2013 to 2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed	Na.	Four (4) sports facilities rehabilitated	One facility rehabilitated, and One facility constructed	Started construction of the New Edubiase Sports stadium)	NA	a. Minor rehabilitation works on the sports hall and gym b. The design works on the establishment of two (2) community parks for sports completed	Steady progress
2. Contribution of sports to GDP	Na.	Na.	Na.	A total of GH¢ 443,301,10 proceeds	NA	A total of GH¢ 195,161.52 proceeds was	Slow progress

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
				was realised from six international football matches		realised from six international football matches	
3. Number of local competitions	38	35	30	35	NA	70	Significant progress
4. Number of international competitions	23	20	27	20	NA	68	Significant progress
5. Number of medals won	74	75	52	35	NA	85	Significant progress

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Annual Report, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, Activities.

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to improve sports development:

- To address the financial challenges in the sports sector, a committee was formally established to oversee and facilitate all the preparatory works towards the establishment of a Sports Fund. The Sports Fund is intended to bridge the funding gap associated with sports promotion and development;
- As part of the efforts to promote sports development and to ensure that Ghanaians derive full benefits from sports, the National Sports Authority initiated the process of constructing community parks across the country. Preparatory works towards the establishment of the initial two (2) Community Parks were completed;
- The National Sports Authority revived and organised the National Sports Festival from 31st August to 7th September 2017 in Kumasi, Ashanti Region to unearth and nurture young and budding talents;
- The National Sports Authority continued the process for the passage of the Legislative Instrument (L.I) of the National Sports Act and the enactment of the draft National Sports College Bill; and
- Although the lesser funded sports continue to struggle with resources to develop from the grass root, they engaged in various activities locally to keep the populace active and unearth talents, whilst their respective National teams were fairly supported to participate in some continental and international competitions.

7.2.7 Youth Development

The National Youth Policy document defines the youth as “persons within the age bracket of 15-35 years”. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the youth as defined constitutes 34.1 % of Ghana’s total population. GSGDA II identifies unemployment and underemployment among this age group as the major obstacles to their full participation in national development. Accordingly, policy measures implemented in 2017 were aimed at providing adequate training and skills development for the youth to enhance their employment potential; providing enabling policy environment for job creation; and ensuring the integration of youth concerns into national development. The following indicators were used to monitor progress towards the achievements of interventions targeted at the youth:

- National Youth Policy fully implemented;

- Youth unemployment rate; and
- Number of youth engaged by the Youth Employment Agency (YEA).

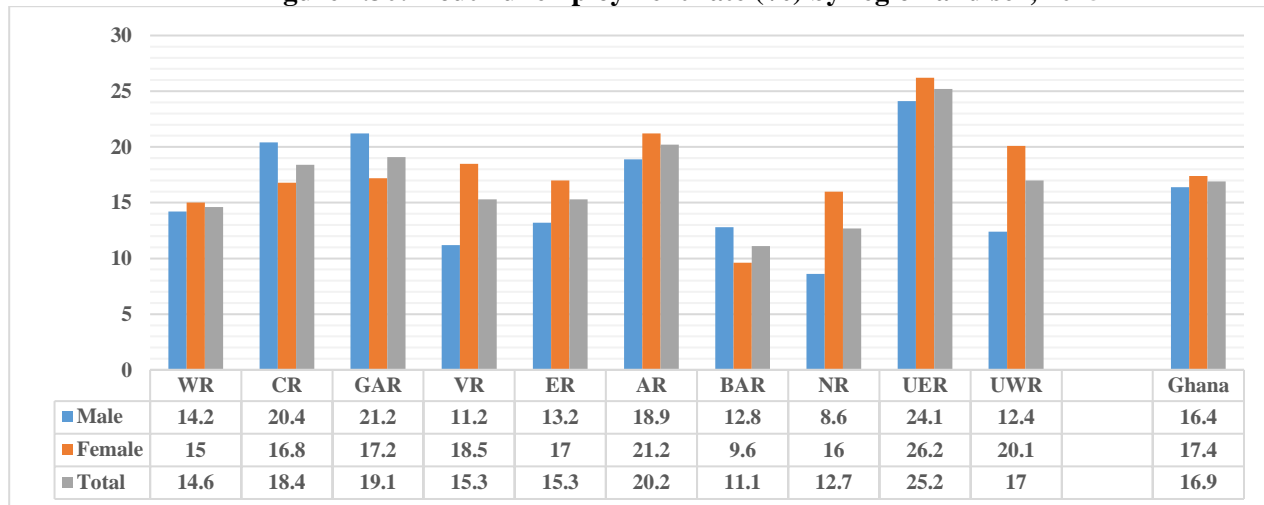
National Youth Policy fully implemented

The National Youth Policy Implementation Plan was launched in 2015. The plan is structured into thematic areas namely human development and technology; economic empowerment; youth participation in governance; youth leadership; and sports and national orientation. In 2016, a process was initiated to restructure the curriculum of Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes aimed at enhancing job and business opportunities for young people in the field of ICT. This was done to align with the competency-based approach within the COTVET framework for the formal sector skills training development. In 2017, the process for the establishment of the Youth Development Authority to harmonise all youth development efforts in the country was initiated. The Authority when established shall ensure proper reporting and coordination of all youth programmes in the country.

Youth unemployment rate

Ghana’s youth unemployment rate, an indicator of youth participation in economic activities, was estimated at 16.9% in 2015. The rate was higher for females (17.4%) than males (16.4%). Also, in the regions, Upper East had the highest youth unemployment rate at 25.2%, followed by Ashanti region (20.2%) and Greater Accra region (19.1%). The lowest rate was recorded in Brong Ahafo region (11.1%). Greater Accra, Central, and Brong Ahafo regions recorded relatively higher female than male unemployment rates compared to the other regions (Figure 7.30). Unemployment among the youth can be attributed to: growth in the youth population; weak linkage between education/training and human resource needs of industry; inability of the economy to generate sufficient decent jobs; and limited job opportunities in the public service.

Figure 7.30: Youth unemployment rate (%) by region and sex, 2015



Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Labour Force Report, 2015

Number of Youths Engaged by the Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established in 2015 through the promulgation of YEA, Act, 2015 (Act 887), to coordinate employment opportunities for the youth to enable them to contribute to national development. The YEA does this through research and by implementing accredited youth employment modules. In 2017, the YEA engaged the youth in the following modules:

- Youth in Agriculture and Afforestation

- Youth in Sanitation and Coastal Assistants
- Youth in Community Service and Security
- Youth in Community and Health Assistants
- Community Teaching Assistants
- Youth in Trades and Vocation
- Youth in Entrepreneurship
- Youth in Apparel and Textiles
- Youth in ICT
- Youth in Industrial Attachment

Between 2016 and 2017, YEA was able to increase its total recruitment from 106,029 to 107,115 under the various employment modules across the country. This did not include the 45,000 youth engaged under the Youth in Sanitation Module implemented differently by the District Assemblies.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures and activities were implemented in 2017, to enhance youth development:

- The National Youth Authority launched the STEP (Steps towards Employment and Productivity) project, which aims at equipping 50,000 young persons between the ages of 15 and 35 with artisanal skills;
- The National Youth Authority organised a coaching and mentorship programme for 250 students from selected Senior High Schools in Accra and provided skills and vocational training to 1,558 trainees at the 11 Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes (YLSTIs);
- Formal orientation training was organised for key officials of the Authority on the new National Youth Authority Act 2016 (Act 939);
- The process for the establishment of the Youth Development Authority to harmonise all youth development efforts in the country was initiated in the course of the year;
- Ghana hosted and facilitated the establishment of the West Africa Secretariat of the Commonwealth Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (CAYE-WA) whose activities revolve around facilitating the formulation of national entrepreneurship strategy for member countries; optimising the regulatory environment on entrepreneurship; enhancing entrepreneurship education and skills development; facilitating technology exchanges and innovation; improving access to finance and promoting awareness and networking;
- To actualise the affinity between the youth and sports sectors, and to train selected youth in specific maintenance programmes associated with sports, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Youth Employment Agency to train 5,000 youth through the Youth in Sports Programme under the Youth in Community Development Module; and
- A total of 3,289 youth consisting of 1,549 males and 1,740 females were trained in 24 Community Development Vocational and Technical Institutes (CDVTIs) across the country. 218 Community Educators, comprising 98 and 120 males and females respectively, graduated in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) reforms. Furthermore, 960 social workers were trained on community engagement in 50 pilot MMDAs. The objective of the training was to sharpen the technical and vocational skills of the youth.

7.2.8 Social development and social protection

Ghana has been implementing various social protection interventions to address chronic poverty, vulnerability, and exclusion. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme, the School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP) as well as broader complementary programmes with social protection elements such as education and health. The policy objectives in this focus area under GSGDA II were aimed at: developing a comprehensive social protection framework to harmonise the implementation of the various social protection initiatives; improving the targeting mechanism of social protection initiatives; ensuring funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery; and ensuring 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 of the aged (70 and above) with NHIS card.

National Social Protection Policy Developed and Implemented

The National Social Protection Policy seeks to address the weak coordination of national social protection activities in order to improve targeting of beneficiaries and remove the duplication of efforts. In 2017, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection completed the validation of the implementation plan for the NSPP following the launch of the Policy in the previous year. In addition, a draft M&E framework with indicators was developed to be used for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the policy outcomes. Members of Parliament were also sensitised on the policy and its implementation plan.

Table 7.46: Status of development and implementation of the National Social Protection Policy, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. A National Social Protection Policy developed and implemented	Lack of Social Protection Policy	First Draft of Social Protection Policy has been developed and validated by consultation with MMDAs, CSOs and NGOs. 2.Implementation Plan for SP developed	1.Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet 2.Stakeholder consultation organised on draft Bill and the Bill submitted to AG for consideration	1. Policy launched on 13 th June 2016. 1000 copies printed and disseminated. 3. Zero draft of the Implementation Plan of the policy developed	National Protection Policy (SP) implemented	The implementation plan (IP) developed and validated	Target achieved not

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Single Register for Social Protection Activities Published

The publishing of a single register to be used in all social intervention activities is an indicator of progress towards improving the targeting of social protection beneficiaries. Between 2016 and 2017, the Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) was used to complete the registration of poor and vulnerable households in the Upper West region on the Ghana National Household Registry (Single Register) database.

Table 7.47: Status of development of a National Household Registry for Social Protection activities, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Single register for social protection activities established	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	Cabinet approved a memo for National Targeting Unit to be established	National Targeting Unit has been established and the Unit has started data collection.	Completed registration of 137,561 households in Upper West Region on the Ghana National Household Registry database	National Household Registry (Single Registry) in operation	Household register for Upper West Region completed and validated.	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP

The 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 extremely poor households to exit extreme poverty and contribute to national development. In 2017, the number of extremely poor households that benefited from LEAP remained unchanged at 213,044. However, 93,778 qualified beneficiaries were identified and verified during the year to be added unto the programme.

Table 7.48: Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of extremely poor households covered by LEAP	90,000 Households	73,134 Households	146,074 Households	213,044 Households	283,000	213,044 Households 93,778 qualified beneficiaries were verified to be added unto the LEAP programme	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Number and proportion of the aged with active NHIS membership

A major problem faced by senior citizens is poor health due to high incidence of chronic diseases at advanced age. The aged (70 years and older) are among the groups exempted from paying a premium under the NHIS, though they receive benefits. In 2017, the number of the aged with active NHIS membership increased to 502,301 from 481,494 in 2016, representing an increase from 4.4% to 4.7%.

Table 7.49: Number and proportion of the aged (70 and above) with active NHIS membership, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number and proportion of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card	381,511; 4.0%	a. 380,157; 4.0%	445,488; 4.0%	481,494; 4.4%	Na	502,301; 4.7%	Significant Progress

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies, and Activities

The following policy measures were implemented in 2017 to address social development and social protection challenges:

- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) registered 248 Day Care Centres and issued 362 certificates to existing ones. In addition, 184 children in difficult situations and 279 People With Disabilities (PWDs) were provided with family welfare services and employable skills, respectively;
- MoGCSP under its Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, conducted five bimonthly LEAP Grant payments and upgraded the LEAP Management Information System to do an automatic payment reconciliation with payment information from Ghana Interbank Payment and Settlement System (GHIPSS) after every payment cycle; and
- MoGCSP migrated 40,000 beneficiaries unto the E-zwich Platform to enhance LEAP grant disbursement. Targeting was also completed on 93,000 households which will be enrolled onto the E-zwich platform.

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 issue in Ghana as it disrupts the education of children besides exposing many of them to hazards, hunger, neglect, and physical and emotional abuse by caregivers and employers. The Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 360) sets the minimum age for light work at 13 years, while the Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework Ghana and the National Action for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour recommends a minimum age of 12 years.

Data on child labour from GLSS 6 (2014) showed that 21.8% of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour and 14.2% in hazardous work. The incidence of child labour was relatively higher among males compared to females and higher in the rural areas than in urban areas. Similar pattern was observed in hazardous labour, where the proportion was higher for male children than for females and more prevalent among children in the rural areas than urban areas (Table 7.50).

Besides child labour, many Ghanaian children continue to suffer from various forms of abuse including physical violence, abandonment, defilement and rape, compulsory marriage, child trafficking, and exploitative labour. The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service is responsible for receiving and documenting cases of offence against children. The number of child related offences recorded by DOVVSU has declined significantly by 48.2% since 2013 from 9,182 to 4,748 in 2017 (Table 7.51). The commonest form of child offence has been non-maintenance (73.5%), followed by defilement (16.6%) and then abduction (6.1%).

Table 7.50: Child development and Protection Indicators, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Proportion of children (5-14) years engaged in child labour	NA	25.2%	21.8% (GLSS 6)	NA (Survey indicator)	NA	NA (Survey indicator)	Lack of data

2. Proportion of children (5-14) engaged in hazardous work	NA	14.2%	NA (Survey indicator)	NA (Survey indicator)	NA	NA (Survey indicator)	Lack of data
3. Reported cases of child abuse	NA	NA	6,433	4,869	NA	4,748	Steady progress

Source: GSS, GLSS 6, 2013/14; Ministry of Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Table 7.51: Reported national child related cases by type of offence, 2013-2017

Type of Offence	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent
Defilement	1228	1296	1198	564	790	16.6%
Incest	26	22	19	11	20	0.42%
Non-maintenance	6107	5079	4679	3654	3492	73.5%
Abduction	341	324	334	261	288	6.1%
Child stealing	57	36	29	22	41	0.86%
Exposing child to harm	92	79	66	60	39	0.82%
Compulsory marriage	21	11	16	6	1	0.06%
Attempted defilement	8	9	15	56	17	0.36%
Child abandonment	34	47	61	37	56	1.2%
Exploitative of child labour	4	4	0	0	0	0.0%
Child trafficking	9	2	9	4	4	0.08%
Unlawful child removal	307	232	340	185	--	
Child abuse	15	9	14	9	-	
Total	8,249	7,150	6,780	4,869	4748	100.0

Source: DOVVSU, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

Policy measures and activities implemented in 2017 to enhance child development and protection included the following:

- Operational Plans for the Justice for Children Policy and the Child and Family Welfare Policy were realigned for implementation;
- Training Workshop on the operational plan and reporting template for child protection policies was held in all the ten regions for 300 regional child protection committee members;
- Forty District Social Welfare Officers were trained in reintegration of children in orphanages back into their families using new guidelines;
- Regulations on adoption and foster care were submitted to Parliament for consideration;
- A national and regional consultative meeting were held to solicit inputs from stakeholders to review existing child related laws and policies;
- Data on child protection issues during the year were compiled to inform policy;
- Copies of the Human Trafficking Resource Manual and Fact Sheet which contains information on child marriage in Ghana were distributed to stakeholders and the general public across the country;
- Two hundred-and forty-eight-day care centres and seven residential homes for children were licensed to operate; and
- To ensure accuracy and loss of data on child abuse, DOVVSU with support from UNFPA developed an on-line data management system where data are collected from the regions.

7.2.10 Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were 737,743 persons with some form of disability, constituting 3% of Ghana's population. Although Ghana's Constitution guarantee the rights of

PWDs, they continue to suffer from discrimination in employment, housing and access to social amenities, among others. Policy measures implemented under GSGDA II to include PWDs as productive citizens in national development are aimed at: ensuring the integration of disability issues in national development; and ensuring the provision of timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs for planning and policy-making. The indicators selected to monitor progress in this policy area were:

- 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.

The Persons with Disability Act (Act 175) provides the legal framework to enact laws to protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities and also fulfil Ghana’s international obligations towards PWDs. Following the passage of the Act and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD), consultations were held with PWD organisations to review the legislative instrument (L.I) to operationalise the Act. In 2017, the Federation of Disability Organisations submitted draft reviewed proposals on the L.I for consideration. In addition, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection constituted a Technical Committee to find gaps in Act 175 (Table 7.52).

MMDAs were mandated by law in 2016 to allocate 3% of their District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to support Persons with Disability (PWDs). The National Council for Persons with Disability is responsible for the overall monitoring of the fund. Table 7.52 shows that the total amount allocated by MMDAs to the fund have steadily increased over the years and reached GH¢32,112,518.64 in 2017, representing an increase of 18.6% over last year’s figure of GH¢27,075,478.68.

Table 7.52: Integrating PWDs in National Development, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Legislative instrument of the disability Act 715 and the UNCRPD passed and implemented	Process initiated to pass Legislative Instrument	1. Draft Legislature instrument on Disability Act 715 developed 2. Ratification of UNCPD	1. Legislative Instrument on Disability Act 715 passed. 2. UNCRDP passes and implemented	Consultations held with Disabled People’s Organisations (DPOs) to develop proposals for the review	Draft Proposal of the Disability Act 715, 2016 completed	1. Draft review proposals received from the (Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations 2. Technical committee constituted to identify gaps in Act 715, 2006 and the UNCRPD proposals received	Target not achieved
2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs	GH¢7,744,038.88	GH¢6,723,121.79	GH¢11,944,403.46	GH¢27,075,478.68	n/a	GH¢32,112,518.64	Significant Progress

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Annual Report, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures and activities were implemented in 2017 to ensure inclusion of PWDs in national development:

- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service and the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) initiated a project to register all Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). In 2017, the registration of PWDs was completed in Greater Accra, Eastern, Western and Upper East regions;
- As part of the efforts to enhance access of PWDs into public buildings, fifty (50) stakeholders were sensitised on Ghana Accessibility Standard in the built-environment;
- To address stigmatisation of PWDs in society, 100 community disability fora were organised to discuss issues of disability;
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, during the year provided 279 PWDs with employable skills aimed at empowering the beneficiaries to contribute to the national economy; and
- The National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) collaborated with the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) on decentralisation to develop the framework and strategies on Disability. This document is aimed at supporting MMDAs to mainstream disability issues and concerns in their development agenda.

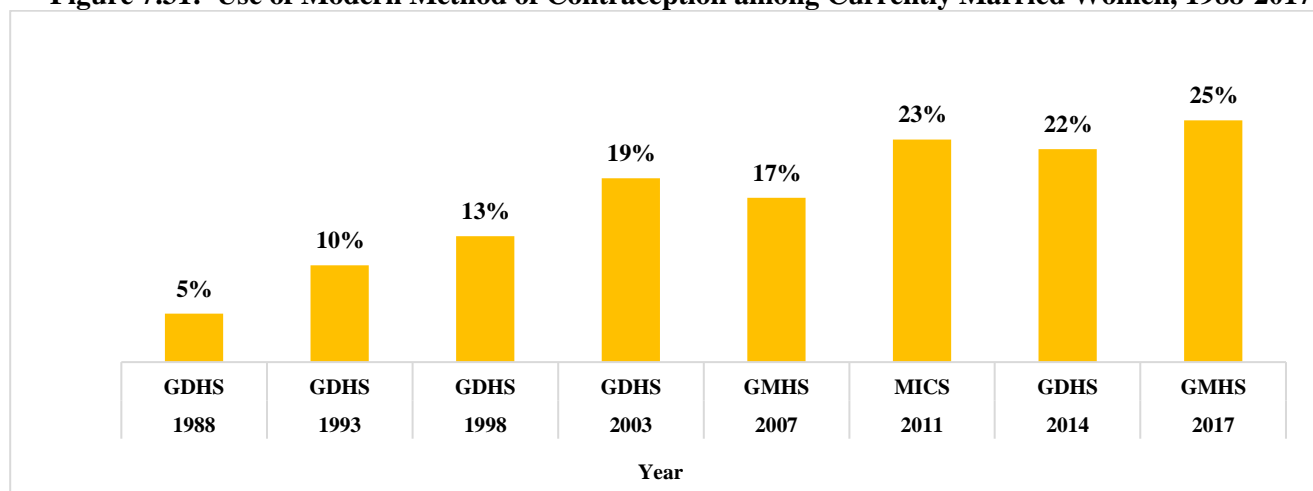
7.2.11 Population Management and Migration for Development

GSGDA II identifies effective management of the population as critical for achieving other sustainable economic growth and other developmental objectives. The document outlines the following policy objectives to guide population management in the country: reinforcing family planning as a priority in national development; promoting redistribution of the population between urban and rural areas; optimising the potential impact of migration; and integrating population variables into all aspects of development planning. The following indicators were used to monitor progress towards the achievement of the above objectives:

- Population growth rate;
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) among currently married women;
- Number and percentage of MDAs and MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans; and
- Proportion of population living in urban areas.

Ghana's annual population growth rate of 2.5% is far behind the target of 1.5% by 2020 as indicated in the 1994 National Population Policy by the National Population Council. The major components of Ghana's high population growth rate have been the relatively high birth rate and declining child mortality. Data from the various surveys in Ghana indicate that the acceptance rate of family planning among currently married women has been growing steadily over the years. The use of the modern methods of contraception among these women has increased concurrently with increased uptake family planning, growing five-fold since the 1980s from 5.0% in 1988 to 25.0% in 2017 (Figure 7.31). Unmet need for family planning among currently married women, however, remains at 17.0% having a need for spacing births and 13.0% having a need for limiting births (GSS, 2014). Thus, the need to strengthen efforts at re-positioning family planning at the centre of population management to further reduce the birth rate component of population growth.

Figure 7.31: Use of Modern Method of Contraception among Currently Married Women, 1988-2017



Source: GSS et al, GDHS 2014, MICS 2011 & GMHS 2018

Another key objective of GSGDA II is to ensure that Ghana's development is anchored on the complete integration of population variables into the formulation, implementation and monitoring of all national and district development plans. In this regard, the assessment of progress made in 2017 shows that population variables have been fully integrated into 96.0% of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP), 2014-2017. In December 2015 to February 2016, the National Population Council built the capacity of 114 MMDAs (planning and budget officers) in the Population Integration and Planning System (PIPS). The other MMDAs will also be trained, as the capacity building in the PIPS is a continuous process.

Rapid urbanisation due to rural-urban migration and natural increase in cities and towns themselves is an issue of concern in Ghana's population management and migration. Whereas the proportion of the population residing in urban areas was only 23.0% in the 1960s, it has since increased considerably to almost 51% as of 2010. The Urban Policy Framework 2012 has projected that the proportion of the urban population may reach 65% by 2030. The influx of people to cities and other urban areas is already leading to pressure on urban physical and social infrastructure, joblessness, crime, and the development of urban slums in cities like Accra, Kumasi, and Sekondi-Takoradi. This indicates the need for interventions to manage the challenges of urbanisation, while enhancing its benefits for socio-economic development.

Table 7.53: Summary of status of selected population management, 2013-2017

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Toward Target
1. Population growth rate	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.5% (2010 PHC)	Census indicator	NA	Census indicator	Lack of data
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern method) among currently married women	NA	22%	Survey indicator	Survey indicator	> 28.5%	25% (2017 GMHS)	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	96%	96%	NA	96%	Slow progress

Indicator	Baseline 2013	Indicator status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Toward Target
4. Percent Urban Population	50.9%	50.9%	Census/Survey indicator	Census/Survey indicator	NA	Census/Survey indicator	Lack of data

Source: GSS/National Population Council, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were implemented in 2017 to enhance population management and migration:

- The National Population Council continued to coordinate the implementation of the Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan, 2016-2020;
- The National Population Council undertook population management activities including advocacy, research, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and capacity building;
- MDAs and MMDAs were supported to continue mainstreaming population issues in their sector and district programmes;
- The implementation of the National Condom Lubricant Strategy, 2016-2020, continued during the year. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that there are condoms available for all sexually active populations to use when they need to and that they have sufficient access to condoms that meet the required quality standards whenever necessary;
- The National Population Council organised a Male Conference to mobilise support for men and all stakeholders on family welfare intervention programmes, including family planning to facilitate the achievement and sustainability of the goals and objectives of the National Population Policy that would ultimately contribute to reaping the demographic dividend for national development. The Conference strengthened coordination and networking among partners;
- As part of efforts to improve Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) in Ghana, the UK Government provided support to the government to implement the Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health (GHARH) Project in the Brong Ahafo Region from 2014 to 2017. The GHARH project aims at contributing to improving maternal and adolescent sexual reproductive health to accelerate progress towards MDGs 5 and SDGs on improving maternal health;
- DFID formally approved the extension of GHARH activities to Ashanti region (Kumasi Metropolitan area, Asokore Mampong and Atwima-Kwanwoma) that ended in September 2017; and
- In 2016, National Population Council in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service and UNFPA initiated the process to develop Guidelines and curriculum on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in Ghana to guide CSE intervention programmes and teaching in the country.

7.2.12 Reduction of Poverty and Income inequality

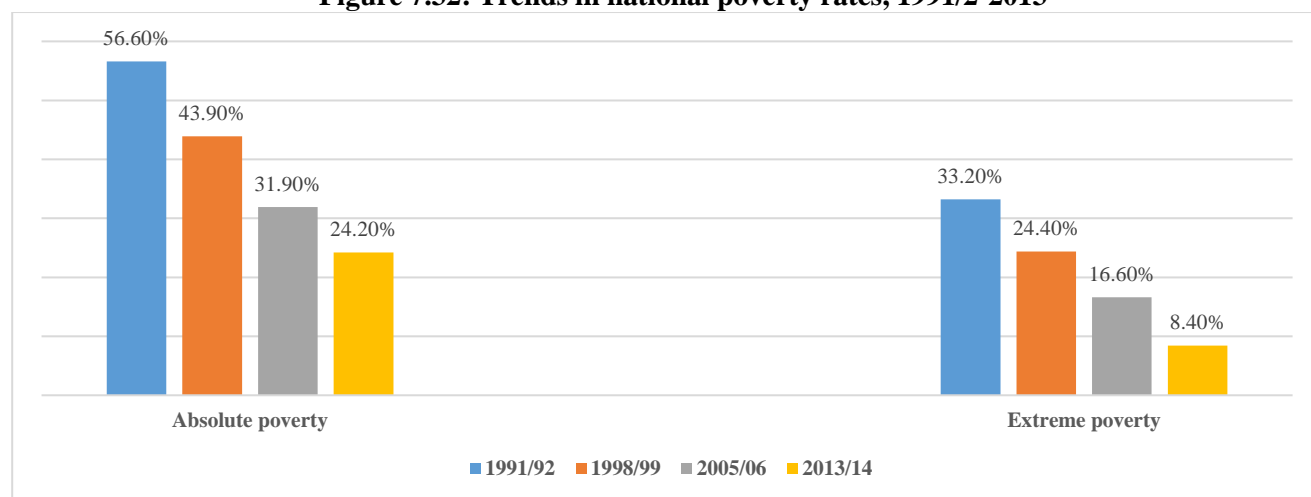
The major problem that hinders Ghana's social and economic development is the widespread existence of poverty and inequality between socio-economic groups and between geographical areas. Policies and strategies to reduce poverty and inequality under GSGDA II are therefore aimed at: enhancing the institutional arrangements for sectorial collaboration on poverty reduction; developing targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalised groups; reducing poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks; reducing poverty among women; and reducing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas. The following indicators were adopted to monitor progress towards the attainment of the stated objectives:

- Incidence of poverty;
- Incidence of extreme poverty; and
- Income distribution index (Gini index)

Incidence of Poverty

Ghana was the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to attain the MDG 1 target of halving extreme poverty in 2006, ahead of the target date of 2015. Since then, the country has made significant progress in further reducing poverty. Between 2004/05 and 2012/13, the share of the population living in absolute poverty declined substantially from 31.9% to 24.2%, while the incidence of extreme poverty declined to 8.4 % from 16.6% over the same period (Figure 7.32).

Figure 7.32: Trends in national poverty rates, 1991/2-2013



Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standard Survey 6, 2012/13

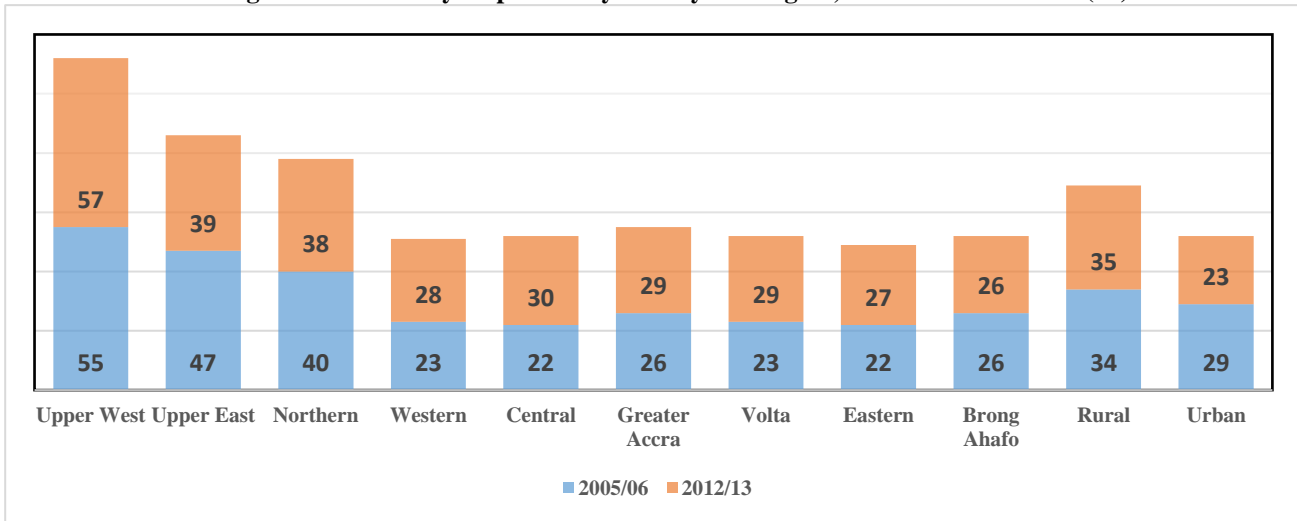
Although differences in the levels of poverty exist in Ghana, the recent achievements in poverty reduction extended to all regions and localities (Table 7.54). However, analysis using the poverty gap ratio (a measure of how deep the poor on average fall below the poverty line) indicates deep poverty in the rural areas and in the three northern regions. The ratio is higher in the rural areas than urban areas. Also, at the regional level, the Upper West recorded the highest poverty gap ratio, followed by the Upper East and then Northern region (Figure 7.33).

Table 7.54: Poverty incidence by Locality and Region, 2005/06 and 2012/13 (%)

Locality	2005/06	2013/14	Region	2005/06	2013/14
Accra (GAMA)	12	3.5	Western	22.9	20.9
Urban Coastal	6.4	9.9	Central	23.4	18.8
Urban Forest	8.7	10.1	Greater Accra	13.5	5.6
Urban Savannah	30.1	26.4	Volta	37.3	33.8
Rural Coastal	27.2	30.3	Eastern	17.8	21.7
Rural Forest	33.1	27.9	Ashanti	24	14.8
Rural Savannah	64.2	55.0	Brong Ahafo	34	27.9
			Northern	55.7	50.4
Urban	12.1	0.6	Upper East	72.9	44.4
Rural	43.7	37.9	Upper West	89.1	70.7
Ghana	31.9	24.2	Ghana	39.1	24.2

Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Figure 7.33: Poverty Gap Ratio by locality and region, 2005/06 and 2012/13 (%)



Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Examination of poverty by main economic activity of household head shows that it is more common among agriculture households (39.2%) and least among public sector employees (7.1%). Given that agriculture households account for 40% of all households, of which the majority (95.1%) are engaged in food crop farming, it implies that a significant proportion of Ghana's poor population comprises food crop farmers (Figure 7.34).

Figure 7.34: Poverty Incidence by Employment Status of Household Head, 2005/06-2012/13 (%)



Source: GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

Even though Ghana has benefited from strong economic growth and significant poverty reduction in recent decades, there is evidence that Ghanaians have not benefited equally. Analysis of income distribution using the Gini Index shows widening income inequality since the 1990s (Figure 7.35). Income inequality is relatively higher in rural areas than urban areas and in the three northern regions compared to the rest of the regions (Figure 7.36). The widening income inequality has implications for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

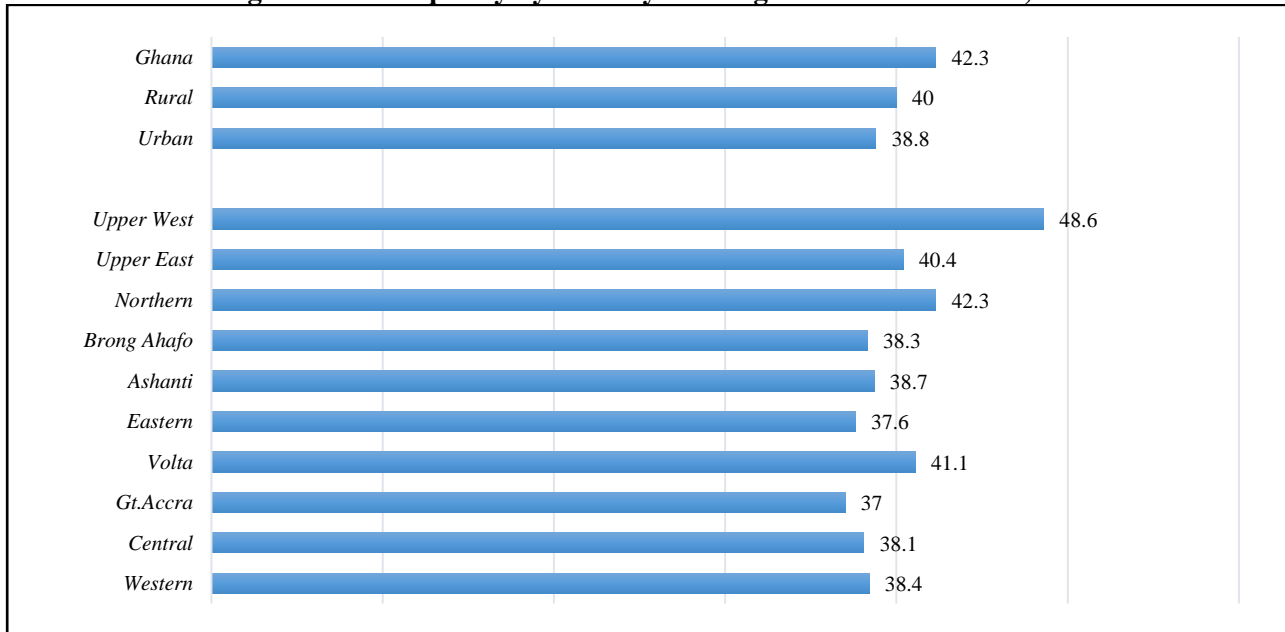
Figure 7.35: Trends in Gini Index, Ghana, 1991/92-2012/13



GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2005/06 and 2012/13

NB: The Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini Index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality

Figure 7.36: Inequality by Locality and Region: Gini Coefficient, 2012/13



GSS, Ghana Living Standards Survey, 2012/13

7.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance can be considered as above average, as 53.6% of the 69 indicators monitored either achieved their targets or made significant/steady progress, while 5.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, and 40.6% made slow progress or did not achieve their targets. A summary of specific policy recommendations based on the analysis of the performance of the indicators follows:

7.3.1 Education

- A significant number of JHS graduates do not gain access to SHS as indicated by the low transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1. There is therefore the need to accelerate the expansion of existing public Senior High Schools to meet the growing demand for student enrolment;
- Analysis of the results of the National Education Assessment indicates that primary school pupils underperform in Mathematics and English. There is the need to explore different approaches to teaching and learning of English and Mathematics at the basic level of education;
- The report shows that progress towards improving quality of basic education has been slow, particularly in deprived districts. Policy measures directed at making increased educational resources available to deprived areas of the country ought to be strengthened; and
- Progress towards achieving the Government target of 60 % enrolment in mathematics, science and technical subjects in tertiary institutions has been sluggish. It is imperative for the Ministry of Education in collaboration with stakeholders to devise innovative strategies to strengthen the teaching and learning of mathematics and science/technical subjects across all the levels of education in Ghana.

7.3.2 Access to Quality Health Care

- The utilisation of health services continued to deteriorate during year. The Ministry of Health should make efforts aimed at solving the delayed reimbursement by the NHIA to scheme providers in order to stem the practice of surcharging clients for services;
- The reasons for continued stagnation of NHIS active membership remains unclear. NHIS should conduct a rapid assessment to ascertain the public's view on membership and other relevant issues to enable NHIA develop strategies and policies to address them;
- Although the population per doctor ratio has improved at the national level, there are still issues of inadequate number and mal-distribution of doctors, leading to some regions having significantly high population per doctor ratio. It is recommended that efforts at training and ensuring equitable distribution of doctors be intensified to make sure that all Ghanaians receive quality medical care at health facilities;
- Although the number of midwives has improved significantly, the issues of unbalanced distribution and productivity of midwives persist. The Ghana Health Service should look at equitable distribution of midwives within regions and districts to ensure that no community is deprived of quality maternal and child health services; and
- To improve equity in access to quality health care, Ministry of Health, relevant agencies, and the local governing authorities should collaborate to provide the necessary incentives that will draw health workers to hard-to-reach communities.

7.3.3 HIV and AIDS/STI

- Efforts at improving young people's access to information on HIV and AIDS prevention and support services need to be strengthened; and
- The proportion of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been declining since 2013. It is imperative that this programme is adequately resourced to enhance the management of HIV and AIDS-related morbidity.

7.3.4 Nutrition

- The increasing trend in obesity/overweight among women of childbearing age poses an emerging health challenge. To address this challenge, the implementation of the Ghana Nutrition Policy needs to be accelerated; and
- Despite its substantial reduction over the past decades, the level of child malnutrition in the country remains relatively high in pockets of areas and among low income households. The reviewing and scaling up of child-related nutrition interventions, particularly in disadvantaged communities are therefore recommended.

7.3.5 Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

- The process of establishing a functional Labour Market Information System (LMIS) to generate timely data on the number of new jobs created has been slow and needs to be accelerated;
- Quality of employment in the country remains low with majority of workers engaged in low-income jobs with poor working conditions. It is necessary to ensure that economic growth is accompanied by creation of decent jobs; and
- The recommendation made in previous APRs to build capacity to measure the levels of productivity in organisations is yet to be implemented. The issue must be addressed to aid monitoring of productivity in subsequent APRs.

7.3.6 Sports Development

- Efforts at developing modern sport infrastructure such as youth training and recreational centres, multi-purpose sports halls, standard athletic ovals in the regions and districts to promote sporting activities have been sluggish and needs to be intensified;
- In order to solve the financial challenges facing sports development and promotion from the grassroots to the national level, the process of fully establishing and making the Sports Fund operational must be expedited;
- The contribution of sports to GDP remains unavailable. It is recommended that the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Sports Authority together with relevant stakeholders intensify their collaboration to develop proxy indicators to be used for future assessment of this indicator; and
- The passage of the Legislative Instrument (L.I) of the National Sports Act and the enactment of the draft National Sports College Bill needs to be fast-tracked to enhance sports development.

7.3.7 Youth Development

- Efforts at employment creation, including strengthening of youth employment programmes must be intensified to reduce the prevailing high youth unemployment; and
- Technical and vocational training institutions need modern tools and equipment to enable them to discharge their mandates of providing market-ready relevant skills to the youth.

7.3.8 Child Development and Protection

- Child labour remains a development challenge in Ghana. To address this challenge, the existing laws on child labour and child trafficking must be effectively enforced; and
- Increased financial and logistical support should be made available to the Department of Children to ensure efficient implementation of government policies affecting children.

7.3.9 Disability

- The process of reviewing the Disability Act to support the implementation of the Legislative Instrument (L.I) on Disability and UNCRPD has been slow and need to be fast-tracked to ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of citizenship and are fully integrated into national development; and
- It is imperative to ensure full decentralisation of the National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) to address issues affecting PWDs at the community level, including the effective monitoring of the 3% DACF disbursement to PWDs.

7.3.10 Population Management

- Although the contraceptive prevalence rate has improved, a significant proportion of women have unmet need for family planning. Efforts at promoting family planning uptake needs to be intensified to reduce the birth rate and ensure a population growth rate consistent with the pace of national development;
- There is the need for continuous training of planning and budget officers in the Population Integration and Planning System (PIPS) developed by the National Population Council to build their capacity to ensure effective integration of population variables into MMDAs development plans; and
- Rapid urbanisation is already outstripping the capacity of MMDAs to effectively manage urban planning and provide essential services to urban residents. The implementation of the Urban Policy and its Action Plan together with the United Nations New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III needs to be strengthened and accelerated.

7.3.11 Poverty Reduction and Income Inequality

- Although Ghana has been able to reduce poverty over the past decades, poverty remains more severe in rural areas and parts of the three northern regions. The implementation of poverty reduction interventions such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme, Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), Youth Employment Programme, Metro Mass Transit Transport Service and Free Maternal Care needs to be expanded and intensified; and
- To address the widening income inequality in Ghana, policy measures aimed at ensuring fair and balanced allocation of national resources across geographical zones, gender, and socio-economic groups need strengthening.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The restoration of representative government under the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and successful holding of elections, as well as the role played by the judiciary in resolving elections disputes, have helped towards democratic consolidation. Beyond being the most stable, the Fourth Republic has turned out to be the longest period of constitutional rule in the history of the country. This achievement is largely due to growing citizens' confidence in the rule of law and accountable and responsive governance. GSGDA II outlined policies and strategies that aimed at sustaining these gains in governance. The programmes and projects implemented in 2017 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 Communication;
- 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, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2017

The following section presents analyses of the progress made in 2017 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 are intended to achieve the following key policy objectives: improve the balance among arms of government and governance institutions; expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen engagement; enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector to improve responsiveness; ensure inclusive and equitable political system; and strengthen and promote civic 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 2014, the Non-Entrenched Clauses Bill was forwarded to the Council of State for advice. However, before the bill could be laid in parliament a law suit seeking to annul the constitution review process was filed at the Supreme Court. In 2015, the Supreme Court dismissed the suit paving way for Parliament to proceed with the revision of the constitutional provisions (both the entrenched and non-entrenched provisions). In 2016, the CRIC completed its work and issued some recommendations for consideration by Parliament. Constitutional review provisions were approved including proposals for some of the entrenched provisions, which are awaiting a referendum. The GSGDA II target of having a revised national Constitution for Ghana in 2017 could not be achieved.

Table 8.1: Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

Indicator	Baseline data 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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	Speaker of Parliament transmitted the Council of State's advice on the Bill to the Executive	Entrenched constitutional provision revised and approved by Parliament	CRIC completed its work and issued some recommendations for consideration by Parliament.	Revised national Constitution in place	No further work was done on the constitutional review.	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	Total no. of Sittings – 370 Bills passed into law – 4 L.I. – 2	Total no. of sittings – 370 Bills passed into law – 19	Total no. of sittings-281 Bills passed into law – 34 LIs – 4 International agreements 111	NA	Total no. of Sittings - 236 Bills passed into law – 11 L.I. – 2 International agreements – 9	Steady progress

Indicator	Baseline data 2013	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	International agreements - 85 Committee reports - 124	International agreements - 68 Committee reports - 144	LIs - NA International agreements - 11 Committee reports - 183	Committee reports - 151		Committee reports - 103	
3. Percentage change in budgetary resources to Parliament	Allocation: GH¢109.29 mn Actual release: 65%	Allocation: GH¢178.54 mn Actual Release: 44%	Allocation: GH¢189.2 mn Actual release: 85.9%	Allocation: GH¢255.87mn Actual release: 109%	Actual Release 40%	Allocation: GH¢309mn Actual: 72%	Target achieved

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2017

ii. Strengthening Parliament

In playing its role of deepening the practice of democracy and promotion of good governance, Parliament continued to perform its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions in the governance system of the country as enshrined in the 1992 Constitution. The performance of Parliament is judged by how well it executes these functions which ultimately impact on democratic governance. Most of the work of Parliament takes place in Committee and Plenary sittings. The number of sittings of the Standing Committees of Parliament were 16% fewer in 2017 than in 2016. Consequently, reports considered were 31% less at the Committee level in 2017 compared with 2016. Generally, a total of 90 plenary sittings and 236 Committee sittings were held. The number of Bills passed into law also decreased from 34 in 2016 to 11 in 2017 representing a 67.6% decline. Additionally, 2 international agreements were ratified (Table 8.2) representing a 50% decline from the previous year, 2016. Parliament further admitted 69 Parliamentary Questions and 128 statements on key policy issues of governance, project management and the economy in the year 2017. In the exercise of its oversight function over the Executive, Parliament also passed the 2017 Budget Appropriation Bill for Government Business, and undertook 96 monitoring visits to ascertain, at first hand, progress of work on key programmes and projects it approved in the 2017 National Budget.

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 2017, a total of GH¢308,565,440 was allocated to Parliament for its work. However, the outturn shows that GH¢222,171,753 was actually released, representing 72% of budgetary allocation. Under GSGDA II, the trends in the budgetary outturns have always exceeded the 40% target. Specifically, the outturns were 63.4% in 2014, 85.9% in 2015, 109% in 2016 and 72% in 2017.

Table 8.2: Parliamentary Business, 2014-2017

BILLS/PAPERS	No. of Parliamentary Business			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bills passed	4	19	34	11
Legislative Instruments	2	-	4	2
International Agreements passed	68	11	111	9
Committee Reports	144	183	151	103
Other papers	-	-	-	-
Motions	-	-	-	-
Resolutions	-	-	-	-
Questions	183	181	-	96
Statements	61	-	-	128
Committee Sittings	370	310	281	236
Plenary Sittings	93	106	98	90

Source: Parliament of Ghana, 2017

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 for 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 institutions to perform their functions effectively due to persistently inadequate funding. A key medium term strategy of GSGDA II has therefore been to ensure adequate resource allocation to IGIs.

An assessment of the 2017 budgetary allocation to the IGIs show that the EC received 90.86% of its approved budget, while NCCE and CHRAJ received 82.64% and 87.6% respectively of their approved budget. The Judicial Service (JS) and National Media Commission (NMC) actual budgetary releases fell short by 19.2% and 44.79% respectively of their approved budget in 2017. This was worse than in 2016, when the allocations fell by 13.89% and 17.14% respectively. Overall in 2017, all the IGIs received allocations below their approved budgets. (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Budgetary Resources to Independent Governance Institutions, 2016-2017

IGIs	2016 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2016 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)	2017 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2017 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Variance in Budget approved (%)
EC	870	870	0	3	2.1	-0.9

IGIs	2016 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2016 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Shortfall in Budget approved (%)	2017 Approved Budget (GH¢ mn)	2017 Actual Releases (GH¢ mn)	Variance in Budget approved (%)
CHRAJ	15.72	17.02	8.3	24	21	-3
JS	199.58	171.85	-13.19	194	254	+60
NCCE	32.45	30.24	6.81	43	35.5	-7.5
NMC	1.75	1.45	-17.14	3	1.1	-1.9

Source: EC, NMC, CHRAJ, JS and NCCE, 2017

iv. Establishment of Election Fund

In 2012, stakeholders were engaged in advocacy with the view to mobilising the necessary support for the passage of a Public Financing of Political Parties Bill. This stemmed from the fact that for the continuous growth of multi-party democracy, it was vital to generate confidence in the electoral process through the smooth conduct of credible elections. This required 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.

To strengthen the electoral system, stakeholders agreed on the need to establish an Election Fund, 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. However, since 2013, work towards Parliamentary approval on the bill for setting up the Election Fund has stalled (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Funding for Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reforms

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Indicator Status 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage change in budgetary resources to independent governance institutions	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) <u>% 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</u> (GH¢ '000) % Chg. EC (GH¢138,220)) 122% CHRAJ (GH¢12,580) 1.0% NCCE(GH¢28,030) 8.1% JS(GH¢132,510)-) 14.2% NMC (GH¢1,110)-) 0.5%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) <u>% 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%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ 000) <u>% Chg</u> 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%	NA 31.1% 11.8% 40.0%	<u>Actual Releases</u> (GH¢ '000) % <u>Chg</u> EC (GH¢3,076)) 90.86% CHRAJ (GH¢20,848)) NCCE (GH¢ 35,496) (82.64%) JS (GH¢254,113)) NMC(GH¢3,222)) 55.21%	Significant progress

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status 2014	Indicator Status 2015	Indicator Status 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
2.Establishment of an Election Fund	Drafting of Bill commenced by IEA	Bill still under preparation	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	Bill could not be passed by the Sixth Parliament	NA	Bill still in Parliament	Slow progress
3.Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	3	6	11	NA	1	Slow progress

Source: CHRAJ, NMC, NCCE, JS, EC & EOCO, 2017

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 2014, the EC organised three (3) IPAC meetings with political parties to discuss emerging issues related to the election process. Furthermore, in 2015, the EC set up a multi-stakeholder Electoral Reforms Committee to review and advise on the recommendations of the Supreme Court. The Committee submitted its report containing recommendations on: extension of the period of notice for voter registration from 14 to 21 days; publication of the Electoral Calendar as a guide to political parties and other stakeholders in their preparations towards the 2016 elections; and publication of the list of Polling Stations on EC's website. Other recommendations included: changing of the date for Presidential and Parliamentary elections in an election year from December 7 to November 7 to allow for sufficient time between elections and the handover for an outgoing executive government to properly wind up matters of state; and requesting Parliament to amend Article 112 (4) of the Constitution to make the change possible.

In 2016, the EC organised 11 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. In 2017, the EC organised one IPAC meeting to discuss some reforms that had been proposed to the Commission.

vi. Enhanced Platform for CSO Engagement in the Development Process

In a bid to expand inclusiveness and ownership of the policy formulation, implementation and monitoring processes at the national and sub-national levels, 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 2015, these organisations were involved in the preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report for Ghana. In the preparation of the 2016 Annual Progress Report and the Long-term National Development Plan, these institutions participated fully in the deliberations.

In 2017, CSOs were involved in the preparation of the annual progress report and the baseline report for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 in Ghana.

Table 8.5: Enhanced Platform for CSOs and Private Sector Engagement in the Development Process

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Level of CSO engagement in the 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 the preparation of the 2014 Annual Progress Report	CSOs, think tanks, etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report.	CSOs participate in preparing annual monitoring report on national development plans	CSOs, think tanks, academia etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings of the Annual Progress report. They were also involved in the national assessment survey to strengthen statistical system in national development planning and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs and AU 2023	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.		-ISODEC Open Budget Index: Score B+		
2. National Economic Forum organised	NA	1 - CSOs and private sector participated in the Senchi Forum organised to prepare home-grown solutions to Ghana's development challenges - IAG group established to monitor the implementation	0	0	NA	0	Slow progress

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		of the recommendations from the forum - First quarterly progress report prepared					

Source: NDPC and Office of the President, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures and strategies were implemented in 2017 to strengthen the practice of democracy:

Strengthening Parliament

- As a way of enhancing the oversight function of Parliament, the Public Account Committee held 23 public sittings to consider and report on the 2015 Auditor-General’s Report, Statement of Foreign Exchange Receipts and Payments of Bank of Ghana for the half year of 2016; and
- Parliament further deliberated on reports of Public Boards, Corporations and other Statutory Institutions for the period as well as the performance audit report of the Auditor-General on the National Apprenticeship Programme and Implementation of the Local Content of the Oil and Gas Sector for 2016.

Strengthening the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs)

National Media Commission (NMC):

- The NMC continued its ongoing interactions with key stakeholders including the Ghana Journalists’ Association, Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association, Ghana Community Radio Network, Private Newspaper Publishers Association of Ghana and the political parties to deepen collective commitment to peace building and national development;
- The NMC facilitated the drafting and laying in parliament of the Broadcasting bill as well as subsidiary legislation, which further clarify the operational strategies and approaches of the Commission’s work. The National Media Commission constituted and inaugurated new governing boards for four state-owned media, namely; Graphic Communication Company Limited; Ghana News Agency; New Times Corporation; and Ghana Broadcasting Corporation;
- The NMC convened the Steering Committee Meeting of the African Communication Regulatory Authorities Network on July 4, 2017 in Accra. The Committee is the highest decision-making body of the Network which is currently, chaired by Ghana;
- The NMC held capacity building workshops for Regional Media Advisory committee members of the Northern, Ashanti, Upper East, Central, Eastern and Volta regions. The members were educated on digital migration and the need for a Content Policy and the challenges that will arise as a result of the switch-over; and
- The NMC received 20 complaints, out of which 13 were resolved with seven outstanding.

National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE):

In 2017, the NCCE worked under the theme; “My Ghana: The Power of One”. The activities under the theme were geared towards reinforcing the spirit of good citizenship through restoring the passion for values such as punctuality, accountability, transparency, respect for human rights, patriotism and hard work as fundamental principles of democratic governance. The year began with post-election public engagements such as follow up activities on campaign against small arms and non-violence. Other activities that followed subsequently included the following: Project Citizen Showcase; Constitution Week Activities; Anti-Corruption Dialogue under the NCCE/EU/ARAP project; tax education; behavioural change towards the environment as a measure to reduce the incidence of malaria; and school-based activities such as the Constitution E-quiz, debates and other civic education. The Commission further organised workshops and staff durbars to enhance the capacity of NCCE staff to deliver on the Commission’s mandate. The NCCE also honoured some invitations and collaborated with some organisations to effectively deliver on their core functions.

Electoral Commission (EC):

The Electoral Commission in 2017 successfully conducted elections to elect: regional representatives for the Council of State; Chief Executives for all the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs); and Presiding Members for some MMDAs.

Judicial Service (JS):

- “Justice for all Programme (JFAP)” sittings were held in nine prisons (such as Nsawam, Kumasi, Tarkwa, Winneba, Ankaful and Akuse) for remand prisoners. Overall, 550 cases were heard and reviewed; and
- A total of 271 Court staff and 290 Judges and Magistrates were trained in court administration. Two new courts were also opened during the period. The Chief Justice’s forum was held in Eastern and Greater Accra regions for court officers to promote effective justice delivery.

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ):

- CHRAJ investigated and resolved 311 Administrative Justice complaints out of 387 received. The commission further investigated 8,768 complaints under Human Rights and resolved 8,946. Some of the resolved complaints were from previous years. Corruption cases reported to the Commission were 61, out of which 15 were investigated;
- Sensitisation workshops were organised for personnel or participants from the Security Services by CHRAJ;
- The Commission printed and distribute copies of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). Further, the High-Level Implementation Committee (HILIC) completed the first draft of 2016 NACAP report for validation.

8.2.2. Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

The strategies implemented under this focus area were aimed at achieving the following: 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 promotion of popular participation in the governance system of the country, especially at the local level is at the heart of the decentralisation programme in Ghana. The decentralisation policy of the country 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 the 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. The acceleration of fiscal decentralisation reforms since 2012 by the Government was in recognition of the fact that the structural changes imposed by the decentralisation programme will not be effective unless adequate financial resources are made available to the MMDAs. Therefore, assigning fiscal decision-making authority to local governments was to ensure effective and efficient utilisation of financial resources accruing to the MMDAs.

The assessment of improvements in fiscal decision-making authority of MMDAs, as well as their financial capacity to implement policies, programmes and projects at the local level was based on the monitoring of the changes in the share of MMDAs' total revenue in relation to national revenue. The outturn shows that total revenue available to MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and projects decreased by 5% from GH¢1,445.61 million in 2016 to GH¢1,377.96 million in 2017. This constitutes 3.20% of total government receipts in 2017, compared to 4.29% in 2016 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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¢1,009.373 mn Total national revenue/ receipts: GH¢24,745.46 mn % Share: 4.08%	Total MMDA revenue: GH¢1,256.42 mn Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢32,040.4 mn % Share: 3.92%	Total MMDA revenue: GH¢1,445.61 mn Total national revenue/ receipts: GH¢33,678.17 mn % Share: 4.29%	≥3.4%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,377.96 mn Total national revenue/ receipt: GH¢43,097.00 mn % Share: 3.20%	Target not achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
2. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national Budget	- Total central govt transfers: GH¢300.820 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢18,732.1 mn - % Share: 1.6% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢521.208 mn - Total national revenue, excluding grants: GH¢23,931.32 mn - % Share: 2.8% - % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 7.5%	- 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%	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%	≥1.6% 7.5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢869.36 mn Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢41,565.00 mn % Share: 2.09% % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 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: 36,057 - Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 497,184 - MMDA share: 7.3%	- Total no. MMDA employees: 37,319 - Total no. personnel on govt payroll: 566,636 - MMDA share: 6.6%	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,519 - Total no. personnel on govt payroll: 516,916 - MMDA share: 5.95%	≥8.8%	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,382 (GoG – 30,070 & IGF – 9,312) Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 522,321 MMDA share: 5.76%	Target not achieved

Source: MLGRD, LGSS & MOF, 2017

Transfer of resources from the national level 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 2.09% in 2017 compared with 3.23% in 2016. 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 39,382 in 2017 compared to 39,519 in 2016. In relative terms, however, this represents 5.76% of the total number of personnel on government payroll compared to 5.95% in 2016 as against the target of at least 8.8% set in GSGDA II for 2017. This implies that the relative share of personnel at MMDA level declined steadily over the period compared with those at the national level. However, it must be noted that the total number of MMDA employees over the period has increased steadily.

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 2017:

- Consultations on Health Decentralisation Bill has been completed and the Education Bill has been reviewed and approved by Cabinet. Under the Bill, Assemblies will be responsible for

construction, equipment and maintenance of basic public schools and primary health care facilities. Fiscal decentralisation is key to achieving the national objectives for the two services of health and education as well as meeting the Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 4 and African Union Agenda 2063 Goal (4). Hence this Bill is also meant to give sub-national level actors the power to implement Ghana's global obligations effectively.

- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) reviewed the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), in line with the government's vision to ensure election of MMDCEs. Further, a technical committee was setup to carry out an extensive study and recommend appropriate legislative reviews. A road map was also developed to guide the legislative reviews and stakeholder consultations towards the election of MMDCEs.
- As a way of strengthening the newly created districts and promoting decent working environment at the MMDAs, government has constructed a total of 20 administration blocks and handed over to the newly created District and Municipal Assemblies. Additional 27 of these blocks are at various levels of completion across the country.
- MLGRD developed and launched the District Centre of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) to promote agribusiness and facilitate the interface between the private sector and public sector at the District level. This was done in a bid to promote private investment into the agricultural sector through sustainable value chains to produce the best quality of output to meet export standards.

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 2014, a new board was inaugurated for MiDA to oversee the implementation of the Compact II, which is expected to be devoted to the development of the energy sector. Compact II is aimed at strengthening the energy sector in order to make Ghana self-sufficient in energy generation. 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. Following Government's restructuring activities, the Law establishing the three Development Authorities (DAs) namely, Northern Development Authority⁶ (NDA), Middle-Belt Development Authority (MDA) and Coastal Development Authority (CDA) was passed by Parliament after the executive submitted its bill to the House in 2017. Further, the Zongo Development Fund which is aimed at dealing with the specific needs of underprivileged communities to help eradicate poverty was established in 2017.

Table 8.7: Creation/Establishment of Special Development Areas to Reduce Poverty/Inequality

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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	0 Progress so far limited to preparation of concept note on WCDA and initial consultations with the traditional authority	No development authority created	At least 1 development authority created	3 development authority established	Target 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 = NA CEDECOM = GH¢21.634 mn	MiDA = GH¢21.944 mn SADA=GH¢15,295.14mn CEDECOM=GH¢21.634 mn	MiDA = \$15.634 mn (Donor); (GoG)=NA SADA = GH¢5.44 mn CEDECOM =NA	NA	MiDA= (GoG) GH¢ 19 mn Donor=US\$31mn CEDECOM=NA	Slow progress

Source: SADA, OoP, MOF, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following activities were undertaken in 2017 to advance the special purpose development initiatives:

- The three new Development Authorities, namely; Northern, Middle Belt and Coastal, have been established as vehicles for the allocation of the USD \$1 million per constituency initiative by government.
- In the Millennium Development Compact II under the *ECG Financial and Operational Turnaround (EFOT) Project*, MiDA held the first bidders conference for the ECG private sector participation (PSP) transaction. Two retreats were also held with stakeholders to complete the PURC rate setting guidelines.
- Further, MiDA successfully held the second bidders conference where all four (4) shortlisted bidders participated in the conference. The final Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued on November 30,

⁶ In 2017 Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) was restructured to The Northern Development Authority (NDA)

2017 to the four shortlisted bidders. Having completed the evaluation of bids, a contract was signed with Messrs. Hexagon on the GIS implementation activity.

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 a bid to improve public policy management, NDPC initiated the process of developing two L.Is 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 L.Is in 2013. The consultations led to the preparation of two draft L.Is, 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 L.Is. In 2015, consultations and revisions of the L.Is continued and L.I 2232 was enacted. In 2016, NDPC utilised L.I 2232 in the preparation of planning guidelines and the determination of timeliness for submission of plans and reports. NDPC and the Deliver Unit at the Office of the President collaborated to pilot the first phase of an IT-Enabled Policy Almanac. The platform allows 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. In 2017, the first draft of the long-term development plan was completed and submitted to the new government in power for review.

Table 8.8: Public Policy Development and Management

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Legislative Instruments on NDPC Act,	First draft of LIs developed	Draft LIs revised	NDPC (System) Regulations	LI for Act 479 still outstanding	LI (Act 479) enacted	LI for Act 479 still outstanding	Target not achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1994 (Act 479) and Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) passed by Parliament			(LI 2232) on Act 480 enacted				
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	Stakeholder consultations held on the draft reports for LTNDP goals	LTNDP finalised	Draft LTNDP prepared	Target not achieved

Source: NDPC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2017 to ensure efficient public policy development and management:

- NDPC in consultation with stakeholders prepared a draft National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for all*) based on the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP).
- NDPC continued the work on a comprehensive macroeconomic model of the Ghanaian economy to assist in development planning, as well as critical national decision making;
- NDPC integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063 into the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF: 2018-2021);
- NDPC monitored the implementation of strategies to achieve the policy objectives of GSGDA II and reported progress on the core national indicators in the 2016 Annual Progress Report (APR);
- NDPC reviewed the 2016 District and Sector Annual Progress Reports of 216 MMDAs and 9 MDAs.
- NDPC submitted the draft Ghana Infrastructure Plan (GIP) to the Office of the President to guide the development of national infrastructure.
- The guideline for the preparation of Sector and District Medium Term Development Plans to all MDAs and MMDAs was also prepared.

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 2017 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 2017. 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 to review the appropriateness of their respective staffing levels and update their human resource data. The MDAs that went live on the system in 2016 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. In 2017, additional 10 Ministries and six Commissions were rolled on the system. These include: Water Resources Commission, Ghana AIDS Commission, Law Reforms Commission, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, Interior, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Transport, among others. Thus, during the GSGDA II period, a total of 23 institutions had gone live on HRMIS. This means that the institutions can now update their recruitments, promotions and separations of their staff in real time.

Although data on the proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service, PSC 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, 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	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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	Seven MDAs (PSC, GPrS, GSS, OHCS, LGSS, MOFA and GHS) have gone live on the system	Operational integrated public service-wide HRMIS in at least nine pilot MDAs	Six (6) Commissions and Eleven (11) Ministries went live on the HRMIS.	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
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 (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the HRMIS project continued)	NA	NA (Development of the integrated public service wide human resource information system (HRMIS) ongoing.)	Lack of data

Source: PSC and OHCS, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific activities were undertaken in 2017 to ensure public sector reform:

- The Public Services Commission organised series of training programmes on the Performance Management System for MDAs to enhance performance, productivity and service delivery;
- A new public sector reform strategy was prepared;
- The Commission interviewed and made 444 appointments and promotions. Officers from the Commission represented it on 498 interview panels in PSOs during the period; and
- As part of its objective to strengthen public sector management and oversight, the Commission facilitated workshops for the review and/or development of organisational structures and Schemes of Service for 56 public service organisations (PSOs), and approved Schemes of Service for 9 other PSOs. Five schemes of service were also completed.

8.2.6 Enhancing Development Communication

To enhance development communication, the strategies implemented in 2017 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: improve transparency and access to public information; improve mutual accountability; promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and 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
- Number 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, remained the same as the previous year; i.e. 26th out of 180. However, it remained Africa’s second-ranked media-friendly country after Namibia (17) (Table 8.10). The Index ranks countries according to their performance in media independence, self-censorship, observance of the rule of law, and transparency.

The government continued the policy of openness by organising 5 “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 100% from 13 in 2016 to none in 2017. In addition, there were 100 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 2017, 642 institutions had been integrated into the network, representing a 21% increase over the 2016 situation.

Table 8.10: Enhancing Development Communication

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index-PFI)	30 th	Ghana ranked 26 out of 180 countries in the world	22 nd	26 th out of 180 Countries in the world	Ranked <30 th out of 179 countries	26 th out of 180 Countries in the world	Target achieved
2. Number of National Policy Dialogues	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 21 Press conferences: 6 Budget dissemination programmes: 0 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 16 Press Conferences: 19 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 10 National Policy Fair: 0	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: 19 Press conferences: 13 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 9 National Policy Fair: 0	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 25 Press conferences: >6 Budget dissemination programmes: 10 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 5 Press conferences: 0 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 100 National Policy Fair: 2	Slow progress
3. Number of public service integrated into NITA system	237	300	504	528	600	642	Target achieved

Source: NMC and MOC, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following specific policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to enhance development communication:

- The Ministry of Information continued to improve internet connectivity for all MDAs and MMDAs through the implementation of the e-Government Infrastructure Platform Project;
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in collaboration with the Information Services Department (ISD), continued the housing registration and LEAP campaign;

- The NMC began work towards formulating a social and content policy to guide Ghana’s transition from analogue to digital television broadcasting in addition to the technical standards developed by the Ministry of Communications. The Commission as part of that process held a national conference to collate views of stakeholders. The conference benefitted from the contributions of local and international experts. The right to information bill, which aims to strengthen transparency and accountability in the country, was forwarded by the executive to Parliament to be passed into law.

8.2.7 Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment

Activities undertaken in this focus area in 2017 were aimed at achieving the following key policy objectives: promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes; safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially the girl-child and women; promote women’s equal access to economic opportunity and resources; and integrate gender considerations at all stages and in all dimensions of data production.

To monitor progress, the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage change in women in public life;
- Number of MDAs and MMDAs 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 increased from 23.5% in 2016 to 24.6% in 2017. The proportion of female Ministers and Ministers of State increased from 23.3% in 2016 to 25% in 2017. However, the reverse is seen for female Deputy Ministers decreasing from 20.9% in 2016 to 16% in 2017. Conversely, the proportion of women in Parliament increased from 10.9% in 2016 to 13.4% in 2017 (Tables 8.11 and 8.12).

Table 8.11: Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of women in public life	- Ministers = 15.4% (10)	= 21.6% (8)	= 32% (9)	= 9 (23.25%)	= 15.4%(10)	= (10)25%	Target achieved
	- Dep. Minister = 17.9% (5)	= 21.7% (15)	= 23.5% (8)	= 8 (20.93%)	=17.9%(5)	= (8)16%	
	- MPs = 10.5% (29)	= 10.9% (30)	= 10.9%(30)	= 30 (10.9%)	=10.5% (29)	= (37) 13.4%	
	- MMDCEs = 7.17% (16)	= 5.1% (11)	= 10% (3)	= 20 (10.3%)	= 7.17% (16)	= (32)14.8%	
	- Chief Directors = 8.3% (2)	= 8.3% (2)	= 10.3%(20)	= 4 (10%)	=2(8.3%)	= (4)15.3%	
	- Chief Justice = 100% (1)	= 100% (1)	= 100% (1)	= 1 (100%)	= 100% (1)	= (1)100%	
	- Supreme Court Judges = 38.5% (5)						
	- High Court Judges = 23.3% (24)	= 30.8% (4)	=23%(3)	= 3 (25%)	= 38.5%(5)	= (3)25%	

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	- District Assembly Appointees = NA - District Assembly Elected = 7% (427) Overall = 23%	= 23.3% (24) = NA = 7% (427) = 23%	= 24.3% (25) = NA = 10% = 25.3%	= 32 (30.2%) = NA = 280 (5%) = 23.5%	= 23.3%(24) = NA =7% (427) = 23%	= (31)31% = NA = (280)5% = 24.55%	
1. 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	Women = 25,758 (90.02%) (Men + women) = 28,614	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Women= 449 (81.64) (Men + Women) =550	Target not achieved

Source: MOGCSP/MASLOC, 2017

The proportion of female Chief Directors of MDAs increased to 15.3% in 2017, while the proportion of female elected members of District Assemblies remained at 5% in 2017, same as it was in 2016. The total number of female Judges in the superior courts were 34 in 2017, of which 3 were Supreme Court Judges (representing 25% of the 12 Supreme Court Judges) and 31 were High Court Judges (representing 31% of all High Court Judges).

Within the framework of the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), women continued to receive support to engage in economic activities. However, the number of women supported decreased from 25,758 in 2016 to 449 in 2017. In total, GH¢761,442 representing 55.6% of MASLOC loans was provided to support women's economic activities.

Table 8.12: Proportion of Women in Public Life

Sector	2016					2017				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Ministers	28	13	68	9	32	40	30	75	10	25
Deputy Ministers	34	22	76.5	8	23.5	50	42	84	8	16
Members of Parliament	275	245	89.1	30	10.9	276	239	86.6	37	13.4
MMDCEs	193	173	80	20	10.3	216	184	85.2	32	14.8
Chief Directors	27	27	90	4	10	26	22	84.7	4	15.3
Chief Justice	1	0	0	1	100	1	0	0	1	100
Supreme Court Judges	12	9	75	3	25	12	9	75	3	25
High Court Judges	106	74	69.8	32	30.2	100	69	69	31	31
District Assembly Elected	5,930	5,650	95	280	5	5600	5320	95	280	5

Source: Department of Women, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Judicial Service, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to promote gender equity and women's empowerment:

- The Ghana National Action Plan (GHANAP) on the UN Resolution 1,325 on Women, Peace and Security was reviewed. This was done in a bid to ensure the active participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security management as well as negotiation, mediation and crisis management;
- In line with implementing and mainstreaming of the National Gender Policy across all sectors, capacity building workshop was organised for 28 Gender Desk officers from MDAs and 40 officers from MMDAs on the rights, interests and special needs of women and girls;
- Sensitisation programmes on fistula were organised targeting Chiefs, Queen mothers, traditional rulers, opinion and religious leaders, to create awareness and mark the World Fistula Day;
- To improve livelihood and pre-employment skills, 400 kayayei were trained. In collaboration with Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, Medical outreach was organised for 500 kayayei in Ashanti Region to meet their health needs;
- Operational plans for the Justice for Children and the Child and Family Welfare policies were consolidated into one for implementation. As part of the implementation of the consolidated policy (Child Protection Policy), a mapping of laws and legislations were undertaken to amend the Children and Juvenile Justice Acts;
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection registered 248 Day Care Centres and issued 362 certificates to existing ones. In addition, 184 children in difficult situations and 279 People with Disabilities (PWDs) were provided with family welfare services and employable skills, respectively;
- The Ministry, under its Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, conducted five bimonthly LEAP Grant payments and upgraded the LEAP Management Information System. The upgrade was done to ensure an automatic payment reconciliation with payment information from Ghana Interbank Payment and Settlement System (GHIPSS) after every payment cycle. Forty Thousand beneficiaries were migrated onto the E-zwich Platform to enhance LEAP grant disbursement and targeting was completed for 93,000 households and will be enrolled onto the E-zwich platform;
- Biometric Deduplication and Adjudication Platform was completed for Upper West single register. The Ministry also designed and developed Data Sharing Interface that allows access to GNHR data sets for implementation of social programmes. A draft Ageing Bill was prepared to facilitate the promulgation of Aged Persons Law;
- A nation-wide registration of PWDs was completed in the Central, Greater Accra, Eastern, Western and Upper East Regions. In line with this, the Ministry developed an implementation framework and strategies on mainstreaming disability in plans and programmes of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to ensure that their concerns are adequately addressed;
- In pursuance of the implementation of National End Child Marriage Campaign, the Ministry developed a documentary which featured traditional, political and religious leaders, celebrities and survivors of child marriage on seven TV stations and 19 radio stations across the country. Other social media platforms were developed and used to achieve the same purpose; and

- The Ministry implemented new caterer contracting guidelines, which required caterers to purchase food items from local farmers and fishermen. The new guidelines were used to recruit 5,528 caterers.

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 2017, policy interventions implemented were aimed at achieving the following objectives: promote transparency and accountability; and 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 over the past three years from 2015 to 2017 following an improvement in 2014. According to the 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Report released by Transparency International, on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), Ghana scored 40 points. This placed the country on the eighty-first position out of the total of 180 countries assessed. Ghana's performance dropped by three points from its 2016 score of 43, and 8 points cumulatively from its 2014 score of 48.

The key national anti-corruption institutions, CHRAJ and EOCO, continued to make progress in the fight against corruption. The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ increased consecutively from 57 in 2015 to 59 in 2016 and to 61 in 2017, however cases investigated increased from 27 to 31 in 2016 and dropped to 15 in 2017. The Economic and Organised Crime Office investigated a total number of 282 cases in 2017. These cases arose out of different offences and required the confiscation of assets, seizure of funds and property among others. Sixty-five (65) of the cases were completed while the remaining 217 cases are at various stages of investigations. EOCO also recovered an amount of GH¢40,988,493.00 from proceeds of crime.

The routine exercise of the constitutional mandate of Parliament continued in the year in ensuring effective use of state resources and checking of corrupt practices of public officers through the work of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). In 2017, PAC held 23 public sittings to consider the reports of the Auditor-General, in pursuance of Article 187 of the Constitution.

Table 8.13: Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target	
1. Corruption Perception Index	At least 46 out of a clean score of 100	At least 48 out of a clean score of 100	47 out of a clean score of 100	43 out of a clean score of 100	At least 50 out of a clean score of 100	40 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 9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921</p> <p>EOCO 250 197 22 1</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 8,554 8,248 59 31 341 290 8,954 8,569</p> <p>EOCO =218 =218 =13 Civil Cases=2</p>	NA	<p>EOCO =300 = 282 = 8 = 3</p>	<p>EOCO =282 =217 =8 =3</p>	Target not achieved
3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	15 recommendations	13 recommendations	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data	

Source: GII, CHRAJ, EOCO, Parliament, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to combat corruption and economic crime:

- CHRAJ in collaboration with the PSRS developed client service charter to provide guidance on principles of good administration and improved service delivery;
- As part of activities to celebrate the National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Week, a High Level National Anti-Corruption Conference was organised by CHRAJ in collaboration with key stakeholders;
- As part of EOCO's capacity-building programmes, 45 local training courses were organised for 326 officers along with five foreign training courses for seven officers.

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 improved democratic governance and accountability. Major constraints to achieving this goal are delays in resolving cases and the high cost of obtaining justice. In 2017, policy interventions implemented were aimed at: improving access to affordable and timely justice; and 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

The Judicial Delivery Institutions continued to make efforts to improve capacity to dispense justice effectively and ensure the rule of law. The General Legal Council under the Attorney General Department in 2017 called to the Bar a total number of 225 lawyers representing a 21% decline compared to 309 (17.8%) in 2016. The number of lawyers called to the bar fell short of the target 600 lawyers set in the GSGDA II for 2017. In addition, no lawyer was appointed to the bench in 2017 compared to the efforts made in previous years – 2016 (21), 2015 (36) and 2014 (38).

The Judicial Service made significant progress in organising and managing administration and court records. The proportion of courts computerised therefore increased from 92% in 2014 to 96% in 2017, however, the target for the year under review was not achieved. 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 and 2017. In total, the Judicial Services disposed of 91,013 cases out of a total of 176,816 cases. The number of court cases recorded and settled through the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) system fell by 58.6% and 57.8% respectively in 2016 but recorded an increase of 60% and 61% respectively in 2017. Similarly, cases recorded and settled under the legal aid scheme maintained an increase by 16.8% and 12.7% respectively.

Table 8.14: Enhancing the Rule of Law and Justice

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Called to the Bar: 221	226	254	309	600	255	Target not achieved
	No. of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 47	38	36	21	80	0	
2. Percentage of courts computerised	61.5%	92%	95%	95%	100%	96.0%	Significant progress
3. Number of days taken to resolve disputes	6 months	6 months	6 months	5 months	3 months	5 months	Target not achieved
4. Number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	Judicial Service (JS): Recorded: 6,668 Settled: 2,806	JS 7,016 2,583	JS: 3,318 1,432	JS: 1,372 605	JS: 7,507 6,381 (85%)	JS 3,486 1,571	Target not achieved
	Legal Aid: Recorded: 4,300 Settled: 1,500	Legal Aid 8,312 3,750	Legal Aid: 6,847 3,985	Legal Aid: 7,125 4,984	Legal Aid: 8,570 5,712	Legal Aid: 8,570 5,712	

Source: MOJAGD and Judicial Service, 2017

NB: Court computerised refers to number of courts 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 2017 to enhance the rule of law and justice:

- MOJAGD through the Legal and Justice Sector Reform Programme launched knowledge products (Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Change Management Strategy and Training Plan) and trained officers of the legal and justice sector institutions in the use of the SOPs;
- MOJAGD worked on the Office of the Special Prosecutor's Bill and conducted Stakeholders Consultative Workshop. The draft bill was passed into Law by Parliament;
- The Civil Division of the Office of the Attorney-General represented the State in 303 civil litigations in the various courts. The Division handled 208 petitions and 106 international cases.
- The Drafting Division of the Office of the Attorney-General successfully drafted the Right to Information Bill, the Conduct of Public Officers Bill, the Legal Profession (Amendment) Bill 2017, the Legal Aid Commission Bill 2017, and the Companies Bill 2017. These bills have been submitted to the Cabinet for approval;
- The Law Reform Commission under the Ministry completed its work on proposal for the setting up of the Office of the Independent Prosecutor;
- MOJAGD completed work on recommendations for the amendment of sections of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29), recommendations for the amendment of sections of the Criminal and Other Offences (Procedure) Act 1960 (Act 30), Punishment and New Law on Public Office, Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences; and

- The Judicial Service continued to implement the DANIDA sponsored programme on Electronic M&E system. In March 2017, thirty-seven (37) Courts across the High, Circuit and District Courts were selected to run a pilot programme to test the functional applicability of the System. A pilot of the Court User Survey component has also been executed to evaluate the feedback from the court users. The field data collection has been completed and currently being captured for analysis.

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 improve on this status, the policy interventions implemented in 2017 were aimed at achieving the following: improving internal security for human safety and protection; reducing recidivism and promoting effective reintegration of ex-convicts; and 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 incidence 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. The total number of police personnel marginally declined by 0.64% from 33,213 in 2016 to 33,002 in 2017. The police-citizen ratio therefore declined by 5.28% from 1:833 in 2016 to 1:877 in 2017. The high level of personnel deficit in the GPS despite the increasing national population could be attributed to clearance for structured recruitments that often leaves the training schools empty for months or even years.

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 however increased significantly in 2017 by 12.2% (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Police-citizen ratio	Total # of police: 32,117 Ratio: 1:747	Total no. of police: 34,608 Ratio: 1:781	Total no. of police: 31,170 Police Ratio: -1:875	Total no. of police 33,213 Ratio: 1:833	NA 1:650	Total no. of Police: 33,002 Ratio: 1:877	Target not achieved
2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	Reported cases = 220,489 % chg.: 3.6% (decrease)	- Reported cases =210,499 - % chg.: -4.5(decrease)	Reported case: 186,434 %chg.: -11.43%(decrease)	Cases reported 177,241 %chg.: -4.9%(decrease)	141,685 10.0%	201,936 17% (increase)	Target not achieved

Source: MINT and GPS, 2017

ii. Change in Crime Levels

Analysis of crime data recorded a high growth in the country's crime situation for the year 2017. Reported crime cases recorded 4.5% decline from 2014 to 11.43% in 2015 to 4.9% in 2016. The Ghana Police Service however received a total of 201,936 complaints throughout the country, indicating a 16.7% increase from the previous year. Out of the 201,936 cases reported, 95% were registered as true cases and the remaining 10,166 cases, representing 5% were refused. The cases refused were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and did not warrant police action.

Although the year under review recorded an increase in crime reports, most of the cases were not resolved. Overall, 70% of the cases were under investigation while 12% ended up in court and only 13% of the cases resolved. Out of the true cases, 24,350 cases were sent to court for prosecution. At the court, 7,753 cases representing 31.8% gained conviction whilst 707 representing 2.9% were acquitted. At the end of 2017, about 65.3 % (15,890 cases) of the total number of cases sent to court for prosecution were awaiting trial.

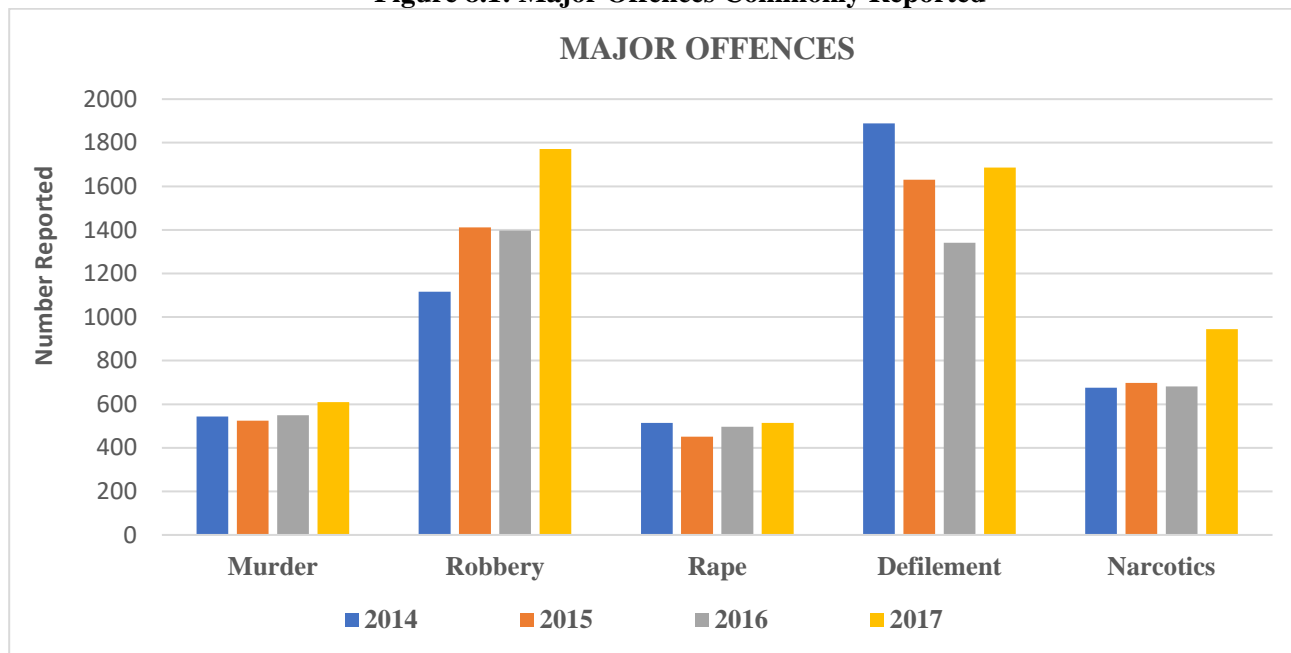
Table 8.16: Status of General Crime Management (2016-2017)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Cases reported	228,653	220,489	210,499	186,434	177,241	201,936	16.7
Total number of cases refused	9,129	9,610	12,597	10,314	10,402	10,166	-2.3
Total number of true cases	219,524	210,879	197,902	176,091	166,839	191,770	14.9
Total number of cases sent to court	31,987	30,995	35,037	36,138	29,778	24,350	-18.2
Total number of cases convicted	10,681	9,938	13,177	16,084	8,379	7,753	-7.5
Total number of cases acquitted	1,164	835	935	829	812	707	-12.9
Total number of cases awaiting trial	20,142	20,222	20,925	19,225	20,587	15,890	-22.8
Total number of cases closed	21,804	23,911	31,097	37,262	36,042	26,173	-27.4
Total number of cases under investigation	165,733	155,973	131,768	102,691	101,019	141,247	39.8

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2017

A total of 26,173 cases were closed, whilst 141,247 cases representing 73.7% of the total number of true cases were under investigation at the end of 2017. A total of 1,772 robbery cases were recorded in 2017 as compared to 1,397 cases in 2016. This shows an increase of 375 cases representing 26.8% on 2016 and amounts to approximately five cases of robbery a day.

Figure 8.1: Major Offences Commonly Reported



Source: Ghana Police Service, 2016

iii. Narcotics Control

The Narcotics Control Board continued its efforts to stem the influx and consumption of illicit drugs. Marijuana (Cannabis sativa) commonly called Indian hemp, cocaine and heroin were the three (3) most common narcotic drugs that were peddled and abused in the country. The Board recorded 15 drug trafficking cases in 2017 compared to 16 in the previous year. Out of the reported cases one case was disposed of (Table 8.17). The total number of drug trafficking and abuse cases recorded by the GPS also increased from 681 in 2016 to 944 in 2017, an increase of 38.6%.

Table 8.17: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Narcotics Control)

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse	NACOB Cases reported = 27 Cases disposed of = 37	NACOB Cases reported = 65 Cases disposed = 21	NACOB Cases reported = 44 Cases disposed of = 29 % Chg.= 65.9%	NACOB Cases reported = 16 Cases disposed of = 5 % Chg.= 31.3%	NA	Cases reported =15 Cases disposed of =1	Slow progress

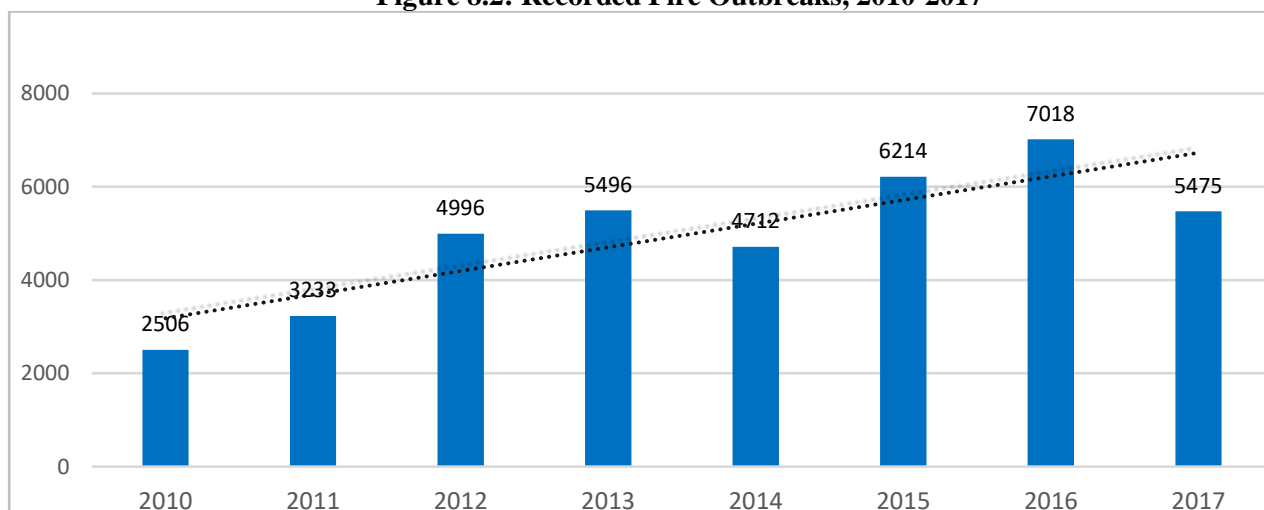
Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	Police = 371	Police = 676	Police = 698 % Chg.= 3.3%	Police = 681		Police=944	

Source: GPS, NACOB, 2017

iv. Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention

The number of fire outbreaks across the country declined compared to the trends in the previous years from 2014 to 2016. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) responded to 5,475 recorded cases of fire outbreaks in 2017. This was a 28 % decline following increases of 24% in 2015 and 11% in 2016. Domestic and bush fires constituted the largest sources of fires in 2017 but their incidence was 12 % and 200% lower than in 2016. Vehicular fires also declined by 11% followed by institutional fires (6%) and commercial fires (2%). Nonetheless, electrical fires increased by 2%. In total, 789 rescue operations were undertaken, representing a 7.3% increase over the 2016 level. GNFS operations included rescues from pits or wells, road traffic collisions (RTC), bee attacks and collapse of structures (buildings). The estimated cost of damage was GH¢32,287,494.23. A total of 242 injuries and 33 deaths were recorded during the period.

Figure 8.2: Recorded Fire Outbreaks, 2010-2017



Source: GNFS, 2017

Table 8.18: Nature of Fires, 2012-2017

Nature of Fires	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	2,040	2,063	2,047	2,654	2,427	2,165
Industrial	153	161	108	172	151	107
Vehicular	662	757	628	738	805	725
Institutional	113	94	108	140	160	151
Electrical	459	591	567	601	604	619
Commercial	454	534	548	742	752	737

Nature of Fires	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bush	559	661	301	846	1,837	611
Others	555	635	405	321	282	360
Total	4,995	5,496	4,712	6,214	7,018	5,475

Source: GNFS, 2017

Recorded incidents of disaster across the country increased significantly from 473 in 2014 to 1,339 in 2017. The disasters resulted in 301 persons injured, 113 deaths and 286,956 persons displaced. Overall, 2,101 communities and 1,912 schools were affected, while 14,670 houses and 71,983.10 acres of farmlands were destroyed. The overall estimated cost of damage amounted to GH¢55,132,469.00, a 48.9% increase over the previous year's cost of GH¢28,282,081.00.

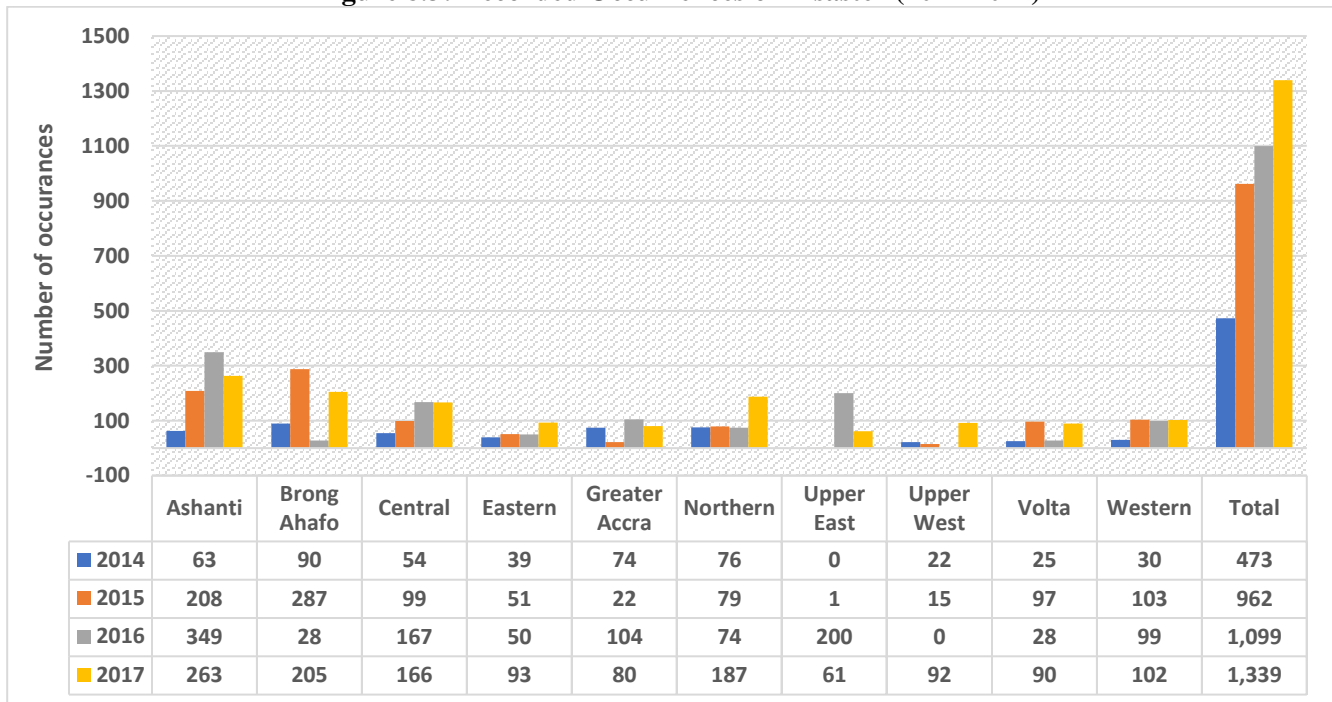
Table 8.19: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Fire Outbreaks and Disaster Prevention)

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue operations = 612	Out breaks =6,214 Rescue Operations = 660	6,972	7018	NA	Fire outbreaks- 5,476 Rescue operations - 731	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	962 occurrences of fires, lightings, droughts, diseases and epidemics	1,099 occurrence s of fires, windstorms , rainstorms, flooding, etc.	NA	1,339 occurrences of fires, windstorms, rainstorm, flooding etc.	Slow progress

Source: NADMO and GNFS, 2017

Despite efforts to mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters in the country, disaster incidents continued to increase in Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Central regions from 2014 to 2017 as shown in figure 8.3. The regional breakdown of the disasters in 2017 shows that Ashanti recorded the highest incidence (263) followed by Brong Ahafo (205), Northern (187) and Central (166). The Upper West which recorded no incident in 2016 recorded 92 in 2017 while Greater Accra experienced a significant decline, from 104 (2016) to 80 in 2017.

Figure 8.3: Recorded Occurrences of Disaster (2014-2017)



Source: NADMO, 2017

NB: Rate of recorded incidence of disaster for 2014 updated to 473 from 300 by NADMO

vii. Enforcing immigration laws relating to the entry, residence, employment and exit of foreign nationals

The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) continued to intensify enforcement of immigration laws to manage migration in the country. The number of recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit increased by 160% from 120 in 2016 to 312 in 2017. Out of the total 312 arrests, 77 foreign nationals were made to pay the required penalties, whereas 235 were repatriated. In addition, the Ghana Immigration Service verified 395 referral cases such as passports, visas, resident permits, suspected imposters, birth certificates, verification of dual citizenship cards, verification of residence cards, and counterfeit stamp impressions, verification of marriage certificates in 2017. Out of this number, 338 were genuine and 57 were fraudulent, representing 86% and 14 % respectively of the total cases reported.

The GSGDA II target of 25% reduction in irregular migrants was achieved and this could be attributed to the vigorous enforcement activities embarked upon during the period under review and the desire of the Service to contribute to curbing the illegal mining menace, which had some of its major players being foreigners.

Table 8.20: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Enforcing Immigration Laws)

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by 2017	303	289 % Chg. = - 4.62%	120 % Chg. = 58.5%	312 %Chg. = 160%	Target achieved

Source: MINT & GIS, 2017

Table 8.21: Immigration Permits Processed, 2013-2017

Type of Permits	2013	2014	2015	2016 A	2017 B	Variance (B-A)
Residence Permit	48,245	36,691	38,411	44,481	40,522	-3,959
Re-Entry	5,987	2,903	3,453	2,319	2,800	481
Extension of Visitor's Permit	33,817	20,178	16,781	17,654	14,606	-3,048
Emergency Entry/Transit Visa	40,466	35,860	41,935	46,203	63,784	17,581
Work Permit	5,917	6,846	10,095	12,344	11,060	-1,284
Diplomatic Permit	1,564	1,502	1,720	1,600	1,575	-25
Ashore Pass	-	-	-	6,219	3,526	-2,693
Total	136,471	103,980	112,395	130,820	137,873	7,053

Source: GIS, 2017

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.

The rate of recruitment into the GAF in 2017 was 12.1% as compared to 7.21% in 2016 indicating an increase, which also exceeds the 2017 target of 10%. The total attrition for all ranks in the year 2016 was 769, giving an attrition rate of 4.64% of total strength. The figure was made up of normal releases, death and AWOL/desertion. However, in 2017, the attrition rate dropped significantly to 0.57%. The net recruitment rate of 11.5% in 2017, was an improvement over the 2016.

The GAF continued to participate in the global peacekeeping efforts. Ghana currently has peacekeeping troops deployed in Lebanon, DR 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 theatres. The percentage of Ghana Armed Forces personnel deployed for peacekeeping duties in 2017, remained the same as in 2016, falling short of the 2017 target of 20.9%.

Table 8.22: Ensuring Public Safety and Security (Strengthening Ghana Armed Forces)

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Target 2017	Indicator Status in 2017	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%	3.8% 12.65% 8.8%	-13.11% 0.52% 13.62%	2.57% 7.21% 4.64%	1.3% 10% 8.7%	11.5% 12.1% 0.57%	Steady progress
2. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.70%	16.4%	16.4%	20.9%	20.9%	16.4%	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Defence, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were pursued in 2017 to ensure public safety and security:

Ghana Police Service (GPS)

- Along with more frontline Police and intelligence gathering, the Service established a Cyber Crime Unit and a Financial Forensic Unit at Criminal Investigation Department (CID) headquarters to deal with the emerging cybercrime, investigate financial and procurement fraud and other economic related crimes; and
- The Service embarked on regular snap checks at major highways across the country and quelled clashes among feuding communities including Bimbilla, Bawku, Nkonya-Alavanyo and Sogakope. Furthermore, the Service intensified public awareness on crime trends particularly on funds transfer and established Counselling Unit at the Police Headquarters for all personnel needing counselling services such as officers proceeding on retirement and those suffering from psychological trauma and chronic sicknesses.

Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)

- The Narcotics Control Board issued 229 import permits, 61 purchase authorisation and 14 re-exportation permits to companies dealing in precursor chemicals. These services generated GH¢747,917.63 to the Government of Ghana; and
- NACOB embarked on 166 sensitisation programmes for District Assemblies/communities, schools, faith-based organisations and rehabilitation centres to raise awareness on the negative impact of illicit drugs on the country.

Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

- The Service procured 300 sets of thermal barrier firefighting entry suits, batteries and tyres for operational vehicles and 1,000 firefighting hoses. The Service recruited 380 personnel and trained 842 fire volunteers to fight fires in the communities;
- The Service trained 500 fire wardens as first responders to fire outbreak in companies. The Service undertook 1,437 fire prevention education in various languages on radio and television

stations. Volunteers numbering 842 from Ashanti, Upper West, Western and Brong Ahafo regions were trained to fight rural fires;

- The Service launched the 2017/2018 National Bush Fire Prevention Campaign at Mpreaso, in the Eastern Region with a call on the citizenry to change their attitude and support the fight for preservation of the environment;
- The Service issued 8,493 fire certificates to various organisations nationwide. The issuance of the certificate indicates that these organisations satisfied the fire safety requirements for erecting commercial structures; and
- The response time to fire disasters has been reduced. It now takes 10-15 minutes for the Service to respond to fires as against the 8-12 minutes recorded last year.

National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

- NADMO collaborated with some NGOs to support Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) to undertake nursery projects in seedlings of Acacia, Mangoes, Teak and cocoa in the Nkwanta District of the Volta Region and the Atiwa District of the Eastern Region. The project created job for the people hence reducing the poverty level of the people as they earn income for themselves;
- NADMO, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) embarked on a sensitisation outreach to educate pupils on flood safety. The programme formed part of NADMO's awareness raising campaign on flood prevention, management and control. About 1,500 pupils from different Junior High Schools (JHS) in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) were taken through education on what to do before, during and after floods; and
- To enhance International, Regional and ECOWAS sub-regional co-operation in Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaption, NADMO provided relief items worth GH¢ 2,367,200.00 to support Sierra Leone when the country was hit by devastating mudslides and flooding, killing more than 419 people and rendering about 3,000 people homeless.

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

- The Ghana Immigration Service verified 208 referral cases and documents on birth and marriage certificates of suspected forgeries/counterfeits and visa applicants. Ninety-four out of two hundred and eight cases were found to be genuine while fourteen were fraudulent;
- The Service visited and inspected 444 companies, 503 hotels, 14 educational institutions, 20 dwelling places, and other sites, to ensure compliance with the immigration laws resulting in the arrest of 32 persons not complying with the immigration law. Persons arrested were penalised while others were deported;
- Ghana Immigration Service ensured that the major entry point of Aflao on the eastern border with Togo and other minor border posts was opened for 24-hour operations. This served as a major boost to trade and free movement of persons within the ECOWAS sub-region. It also discouraged smuggling and illegal entries through unapproved border routes;
- The Border Patrol of the Unit of the GIS was strengthened with logistics for tighter patrol of the borders. Personnel were trained in Ghana, Kenya and U.S.A with their border patrol counterparts;
- The Secured Border Management System (SBMS) was installed at the Kotoka International Airport to facilitate passenger processing and information security; and
- The Visa Management System (VMS) is being installed at the Headquarters. This system when installed is expected to automate the processing of residence, work permits and visa issuance.

National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons

- The National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons carried out public education and sensitisation on TV3, Joy FM, Joy News, Neat FM, Montie FM and Radio Gold as planned and conducted a post-election evaluation of the Community Awareness creation campaigns on armed-violence-free elections;
- The Commission commenced the process of engaging a consultant(s) to help develop Small Arms Database Management System; and
- The Commission initiated the revision process of the small arms legislation to conform to adopted treaties/international instruments, standard and best practices in small arms control.

Ghana Prisons Service

- The Ghana Prisons Service decongested the prisons to reduce overcrowding and thereby reduced 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 the following examinations: NVTI (92 candidates), WASSCE (28 candidates), and BECE (47 candidates);
- 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

- The Board registered 48 asylum seekers and printed 50 Convention Travel Documents (CTD's) for refugees. This enabled the refugees to travel outside Ghana to the country of their normal residence; and
- The Board received and processed 265 Liberian passports for work permit as well as printed and issued 2,486 Refugee Identity Cards and undertook monitoring exercises of the refugees in the camps. Work permits granted to Liberians enabled them to work in the country, giving them some source of livelihood as well as contributing their quota to the generation of tax in the country.

Gaming Commission

- The Gaming Commission of Ghana undertook 48 monitoring visits to gaming centres to ensure strict compliance to the Gaming Act, 2006 (Act 721) and other relevant laws and also conducted comprehensive operational tour of all the regions;
- To improve revenue generation for the country as planned, the taskforce established by the Commission conducted operations into illegal gaming activities and seized 516 illegal slot machines and closed down two facilities;
- The Commission organised sensitisation programs for stakeholders on Anti-money Laundering (AML) regulations and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR), educated the public about legal gaming, and provided capacity-building programmes for 30 staff in their respective disciplines; and
- The Commission licensed 6 new companies, created Local Area Network (LAN) and developed data warehouse with Business Intelligence (BI) Tools.

Ghana Armed Forces

- The Ministry of Defense initiated the revision of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) Regulation Bill, on prolongation of Service. Cabinet granted approval of the draft Bill which was submitted to the Attorney General's Department;
- The Ghana Armed Forces conducted operational level training for 154 staff officers at junior and senior levels at the Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFSC) and provided assistance to civil authority to maintain law and order;
- GAF in collaboration with other security agencies helped to combat violent crimes as well as checked illegal logging and mining to curb environmental degradation. It effectively monitored the entire land border and contributed troops and equipment towards international peacekeeping operations;
- The Ghana Navy provided security for the off-shore oil and gas fields, and effectively monitored and controlled marine resources;
- The Ghana Air Force also provided adequate surveillance of airspace and international borders, and improved troop-lift capacity by air for emergency and peace support operations; and
- GAF provided the following humanitarian services in support of the civil authorities: medical outreach programmes; construction of roads in rural areas; disaster assistance in conjunction with NADMO; deployment of Naval forces on the Volta Lake; and donations of relief items (especially to Ghana Heart Foundation and Orphanages).

National Peace Council (NPC)

- The capacity of 23 Regional Peace Council (RPC) members was enhanced in the area of conflict mediation;
- The capacity of 25 traditional leaders from the Central and Upper West regions were strengthened to manage conflicts in their regions;
- The NPC with the support of the USAID carried out a research to evaluate work of the National Election Early Warning and Response Group (NEEWARG) and the nine Regional Election Early Warning and Response Groups (REEWARG) in the 2016 general elections;
- The Evaluation of NPC's role in the 2016 elections was also carried out in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat;
- The Council organised training for 65 youth and women from the Volta and Upper East Regions; and
- The NPC through its Regional Peace Councils (RPCs) intervened in 22 conflicts across the country.

8.2.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

The strategies implemented in this policy area were aimed at achieving the following: promote equitable access to good quality and affordable social services; protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm; safeguard citizens' rights and entitlements and eliminate human trafficking; ensure effective integration of PWDs into society; and promote 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 decreased by 48.7% from 12,377 in 2016 to 8,324 in 2017 (Table 8.23). The incidence of domestic violence continued to be lower among men than women. The most reported cases over the GSGDA II period were child non-maintenance, defilement, threats of death, offensive conduct and rape. The number of reported cases of child trafficking increased from 4 in 2016 to 192 in 2017. Reported child abuse cases slightly increased from nine in 2016 to ten in 2017. Reported cases of human trafficking continued to increase from 39 in 2015 to 121 in 2016 to 517 in 2017. The majority of human trafficking cases were labour and sex related.

Table 8.23: Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	Child trafficking =12 Child abuse = 7 Human trafficking = 39	Child trafficking= 4 Child abuse= 4 Human trafficking =36	Child trafficking =11 Child Abuse = 14 Human trafficking = 39	Child trafficking = 4 Child Abuse = 9 Human trafficking = 121	NA	Child trafficking =192 Child Abuse =10 Human trafficking = 517	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 = 15,749	Number of reported cases = 12,377	NA	Number of reported cases = 8,324	Significant progress
3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	10	25	NA	NA	16	Lack of data

Source: Human Trafficking Secretariat (MoGCSP), MoGCSP, 2017

NB: Reported cases of human trafficking includes children and adults

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to improve access to rights and entitlements:

- 102 victims of trafficking were rescued and provided with care and protection in collaboration with Ghana Police and International Justice Mission (IJM);
- Two thousand copies of a Resource Manual, Fact Sheet and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), which contain information on child marriage in Ghana were distributed and are in circulation across the country;

- The second phase of mass communication products which featured the traditional, political and religious leaders, celebrities and survivors of child marriage were aired on seven TV stations and 19 radio stations across the country;
- MoGCSP created a Facebook page (Ghana Ends Child Marriage) and a Twitter account (@ChildMarriageGh) which are continually being used to engage the public with the right information using the hashtag #GhanaEndsChildMarriage;
- MoGCSP launched and disseminated the Human Trafficking National Plan of Action. In addition, the Ministry commemorated the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons and launched the Blue Day;
- MoGCSP organised training for 25 media personnel on Human Trafficking reporting. In addition, the Ministry launched and disseminated the national strategic framework on Ending Child Marriage; and
- MoGCSP rescued and provided shelter and care for 159 child victims and 7 adults.

8.2.12 Culture and Development

The strategies implemented in this focus area in 2017 aimed to achieve the following objectives: harness culture for development; and 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, 109 cultural development programmes, 191 promotion of art and culture programmes and 29 research and preservation of culture meetings were organised nationwide in 2017.

The traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes continued to be developed. In 2017, the number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country increased from 356 in 2016 to 383. Out of the 383 disputes recorded, 28 were resolved, while 355 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. The names of chiefs entered into the National Register of Chiefs as required by the Chieftaincy Act and the 1992 Constitution declined in 2015 (871) after an increase in 2014 (1,113). The number of names again increased in 2016 (1,504) and experienced another decline in 2017 (858).

Table 8.24: Promotion of National Culture for Development

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Number of Culture for Development programmes	324	324	329 Cultural Development =109	329 Cultural Development= 109	324	329 Cultural Development=109	Target achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
staged at Centres of National Culture			Promotion of Arts and Culture=191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	Promotion of Arts and Culture=191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29		Promotion of Arts and Culture=191 Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	
2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	<400 At least 15% NA	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. unresolved = 313	Total number of disputes: 324 Number resolved: 36 Number unresolved: 327	Total no. of disputes =356 No. resolved = 13 (3.65%) No. unresolved = 343 (96.34%)	Total # of disputes: 400 # resolved 56 (14%) #unresolved:344 (86%)	Total number of disputes=383 Number resolved=28 (7.3%) Number unresolved=355	Target not achieved
3. Proportion of chieftaincy lines of succession documented and legislated	NA	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs with 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	11 draft L.Is on lines of succession to stools/skins to be submitted to Parliament	18 chieftaincy succession plans were documented and verified 15 LIs on lines of succession were laid	11 draft L.Is on lines of succession to stools/skin to be submitted to Parliament	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, 2017

NB: The names entered in the National Register of Chiefs include both vacation of stool and skin and enstoolment or enskinment.

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to promote national culture for development:

- The Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Creative Arts in collaboration with the Bureau of Ghana Languages celebrated International Mother Language Day to promote patronage of local languages, cultural values and identity;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs organised two training workshops for Paramount Queen-Mothers in the Eastern, Greater Accra and Central regions to sensitise them on the Chieftaincy Act 2008, Act 759 and the Child Protection Policy;
- A draft legislative instrument in respect of lines of succession to stools and skins and membership of Regional Houses of Chiefs was submitted to Ministry of Justice and Attorneys General's Department;
- The Research and Traditional Affairs Committee of the National House of Chiefs processed a total of 173 chieftaincy declaration forms and recommended 171 out of the 173 forms to the General House for approval to facilitate entry of their names in the National Register;
- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs organised a sensitisation workshop for Chiefs, Queen-Mothers and Opinion Leaders to seek their support in the fight against illegal mining (Galamsey); and

- The Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs undertook monitoring exercises to galamsey communities in the Western and Central Regions, which revealed that the menace has reduced.

8.2.13 International Relations for Development

The foreign policy goal of Government's medium-term policies under GSGDA II is to achieve good neighbourliness and pursue economic diplomacy. To this end, the policy interventions implemented in 2017 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 2017 increased to 61 comprising of 54 missions and 7 consulates compared to 51 missions and 7 consulates in 2016. The 54 missions consisted of 51 High Commissions and Embassies and 3 Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and New York and the African Union. Twenty-three missions were in Africa, 14 in Europe, 13 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 2017, Ghana ratified 7 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 2017, Ghana participated in a number of high-profile global, regional and sub-regional activities. These included eight presidential summits; 248 conferences/fora; 50 trade exhibitions and fairs; and five trade and investment negotiations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MoFARI) also organised five Permanent Joint Commissions for Cooperation (JPCC). They were the Ghana-Namibia PJCC, Ghana-Nigeria PJCC, Ghana-Togo PJCC, Ghana-EU Political Dialogue, and Ghana-Benin PJCC.

Table 8.25: Strengthening International Relations for Development

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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 = 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 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 	No. ratified = 13 -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	NA	No. ratified = 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint declaration of intent by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Ghana on the design of a Partnership to Promote Private Investment and Sustainable Economic Development within the framework of the G-20 Africa partnership • Republic of Ghana and the United Nations office for Project Service concerning the establishment of an office in Accra, Ghana • Treaty on the establishment of the Abidjan-Lagos corridor among the government of the Republic of Benin, the republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Republic of Ghana, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Togolese Republic • Protocol amending the Convention between the Republic of Ghana and the Kingdom of Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on 	Slow progress

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
			Compensation for Nuclear Damage.	Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unprotected and Unregulated Fishing etc.		income and capital gains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between the Government of the republic of Ghana and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on the waiver of visa requirement for citizens holding Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports • Minamata Convention on mercury • Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the West Africa Science Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land use 	
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	6	12	9	NA	8	Steady progress
		12	3	5		11	
		30	34	120		248	
		7	16	31		50	
3. Total number of Ghana's missions abroad	No. of Missions = 50 No. of consulates = 6	51	51	51	51	54	Target achieved
		6	7	7	6	7	

Source : MOFARI, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to strengthen international relations/partnerships for development:

- MoFARI in keeping with the provisions of the Civil Service Law (PNDC Law, 327), successfully organised the meetings of the Ministerial Advisory Board;

- The Audit Committee of MoFARI was inaugurated in October, 2017 by the Hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration;
- MoFARI strengthened its representation abroad with the opening of new Embassies in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait City, State of Kuwait;
- MoFARI provided consular assistance to both Ghanaians at home and abroad; and
- MoFARI established the online passport application system to smoothen the process of acquiring passports. The regional passport application centres (PACs) were also strengthened with the installation of additional capturing equipment to enable them to 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 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 2017. 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; IBES Report Phase Two Report; Standard Operating Procedures for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System of Ghana; Maternal Health Survey –Key Indicators; and Tourism Market Trends (2005-2014).

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to monitor the implementation of GSGDA II in 2017 through the preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The 2016 APR was published in December 2017, just as the 2015 APR was published in December 2016. This is due to the untimely submission of MDA and MMDA 2017 annual progress reports.

As part of its process to create a national database for the national identification system, the National Identification Authority (NIA) continued to register and issue cards to Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians in 2017. A total number of 2,088 Ghanaians were registered and given certification of identity in 2017 while 1,487 cards were distributed to already registered Ghanaians. A total number of 20,180 foreigners who

were already on the Foreigners Identity Management System (FIMS) database, turned out to renew their cards while 14,364 foreigners were registered and rolled onto the database in 2017 for the first time.

A total of 551,933 births representing 61% of the expected target of 902,797, were registered while only 48,648 deaths representing 16.6% of the projected deaths (293,116) were registered in 2017 by the Births and Deaths Registry.

Table 8.26: Promoting Evidence-Based Decision Making

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	NIA has 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions; 9.14 million records already processed and held in the NIS database (national identity register)	i. Processing of remaining 6.26 million records into the NIS database; ii. Register and process records of remaining 25% of population for NIS; iii. ntegrate other large existing databases into NIS database (national identity /civil register)	Issuance of 5,006 personalised Ghana cards i. Enrolment of 5,137 new applicants ii. Processing of 2,548 requests for identity confirmation(verification)	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	NA	i. First-Time Registration (Non-Citizens) 14,364 ii. Renewals of Existing Non-Citizen Ghana Cards 25,040 iii. First-Time Registration (Citizens) 2,088 iv. Personalized Cards Distributed (citizens) 1,487	Steady progress
2. Percentage of vital events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%) Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)	NA Registered births: 463,409 (57%)	NA 226,744 (52.8%)	Registered births: 532,440 (63%)	Registered Births: 861,447 RegisteredDeaths: 293,116	Registered births: 551,933 Registered deaths: 48,648	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%)	Registered deaths: 51,805 (18%)	Deaths: 293,116	NA	Lack of data
4. Timeliness of production of APRs	2012 National APR was published in November 2013	2013 National APR published in December 2014	2014 National APR published in December 2015	2015 National APR published in December 2016	2016 National APR published in June 2017 Number of Sector (34)/ district (216) APRs	2016 National APR published in December 2016	Target not achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
					submitted – end of March 2017		
5. Number of key national statistical reports produced	2010 Population and Housing Census Reports National Census Analytical Report Ten Regional Census Analytical Report (One for each region) Non-Monetary Poverty in Ghana Millennium Development Goals in Ghana Women and Men in Ghana The Elderly in Ghana Education and Literacy Children Adolescent and Youth Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics Census Atlas Statistical Compendium	2010 PHC District Analytical Report (216 copies, a copy for each specific district) published GLSS-6 main report published Child Labour Report published Communities Facilities Report published Poverty Profile of Ghana published Labour Force Report published Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin (13) Newsletter Quarterly GDP (4) Revised 2014 Annual GDP	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, System Report, Crime Statistics Report, Job Creation Report, Integrated Business Establishment Survey Summary Report, Monthly CPI Statistical Bulletin Monthly CPI Statistical Newsletter Quarterly GDP Newsletter Quarterly GDP Bulletin Ghana's International Merchandise Trade data, 2014 Quarterly Digest of External Merchandise Trade, 2014 Digest of International Merchandise Statistics, 2014 Quarterly Merchandise Imports and Exports at a Glance, 2014 Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) newsletter Monthly Producer Price Indices (PPI) bulletin Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) newsletter Quarterly Agriculture Statistics Bulletin, 2014 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Key Findings report 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) Main and Summary Reports Ghana Poverty Mapping Report 2010 PHC Gazetteer and Special Report (5 Regions)	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 GDP Bulletin. 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 Domestic Violence	60 publications	Malaria indicator survey Report, Monthly CPI newsletter, Monthly CPI Bulletin, Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI), Quarterly GDP Newsletter, Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) Digest of International Trade GDP quarterly Bulletin. GDP Annual report 2016 Annual GDP by Expenditure. Standard Operating Procedures for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System of Ghana Maternal Health Survey –Key Indicators. Tourism Market Trends (2005-2014) Integrated Business Establishment Survey – (Phase II Report)	Target not achieved

Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
				Summary Report			

Source: NDPC & GSS, 2017

Key Policy Measures, Strategies and Activities

The following policy measures, strategies and activities were undertaken in 2017 to promote evidence-based decision making:

National Development Planning Commission:

- The 2016 APR on the implementation of GSGDA II was prepared by NDPC, while 9 MDAs and 216 MMDAs submitted their respective APRs on the implementation of their medium-term development plans;
- NDPC developed and organised stakeholder consultations on the draft policy guidelines;
- In collaboration with GSS, NDPC conducted a survey to assess the statistical system in the country. A draft survey report was prepared for validation;
- NDPC established an SDG implementation Committee as part of SDG implementation structure for the country; and
- The SDG implementation Committee coordinated by the NDPC produced a draft SDG indicator baseline report which will be followed by a series of reports on the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

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

- As part of efforts to improve statistics for national planning, a total of 551,933 births representing 64% of the GSGDAII target (861,441) and 48,648 deaths representing 16.6% of the projected deaths (293,116) were registered.
- The Registry expanded Community Registration Programme dubbed: “Putting Ghana Back to Work” was expanded to 30 communities. Registration centres were also established in 26 rural communities.

8.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall performance in this thematic area could be considered as below average, as 35.3% of the 51 indicators monitored in the thematic area either achieved their target, or made significant/steady progress, 7.8% could not be assessed due to lack of data, while 56.9% did not achieve their respective targets or made slow progress. The recommendations made below are aimed at improving the discharge of the mandate of all the MDAs that are part of this thematic area. A summary of specific recommendations for the various policy areas are as follows:

8.3.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

To deepen the practice of democratic governance and sustain the gains made in institutional reforms, the following recommendations are made:

- The government should continue to increase budgetary allocations and releases to the IGIs whilst the IGIs improve on their performance as well as increase public service delivery to citizens;
- Efforts should be made to improve the capacity of MMDAs to enhance social accountability and to generate more resources locally for the implementation of policies, programmes and projects;
- The Electoral Commission should continue to work with diverse stakeholders with the view to implementing comprehensive reforms that will make the outcome of elections credible and acceptable to all citizens; and
- The NIA should make all effort to involve all major stakeholders such as the police, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Passport Office, Immigration, the courts, the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) in their new processes to register Ghanaians.

8.3.2 Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralisation

The coordination of the sub-national system by the Local Government Service has led to improvement in governance at the local level. Further, it has significantly resolved the long-standing issue of quality of administrative and technical human resources in MMDAs. To improve upon the progress achieved, the following recommendations are provided:

- The capacities of the human resource in the local government system should continue to be built. The necessary enabling environment and conditions such as on-the-job training, study leave, life-long learning, etc. should be improved to build capacities of MMDAs to meet current innovations and emerging local issues with global underpinnings;
- MMDAs are encouraged to institute measures to help the collection of property rates systematically and consistently. This should be part of their drive to mobilise internally generated funds to help implement their respective medium-term development plans; and
- Social accountability and citizen participation in decision making at the local level should be enhanced.

8.3.3 Reducing Inequality through Special Development Areas

Government objective to reduce spatial and income disparities among regions and socioeconomic groups by the establishment of special purpose institutions such as SADA, MiDA and CEDECOM continued to

face significant operational challenges. In 2017, new laws were enacted to convert SADA into the Northern Development Authority. Other authorities established were Coastal and Middle Belt Development Authorities. The development authorities should work with the MMDAs in using Local Economic Development (LED) to expand their various economies and to reduce poverty.

Concerning Compact II, under the development and enforcement of standards and labels activity, MiDA and its implementing partners should:

- Execute contracts on the field metering and monitoring studies (FMMS) on energy use and pattern and consumption in Ghana;
- Complete adoption and gazetting of the revised Lot 2 electrical appliances standards;
- Purchase Lot 3 standard for revision, adoption and gazetting;
- Launch procurement for consultancy services to develop LI for the standards revised and developed and gazetted by GSA Technical Committee; and
- Launch procurement for Test Facilities design-build contractor.

8.3.4 Enhancing Public Policy Development and Management

Work on the IT-enabled policy almanac should be continued and efforts should be made to create awareness among stakeholders such as MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, interest groups, experts and traditional authorities among others.

8.3.5 Public Sector Reforms

The process to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Public Sector was further enhanced in 2017. The Public Services Commission continued to roll out the HRMIS programme in six MDAs on pilot basis. It is recommended that work be accelerated on this initiative to all MDAs in the country.

8.3.6 Enhancing Development Communication

The right to information bill should be passed into law to enhance access to information and open data. The Government for the People (G4P) approach adopted by Ghana has improved plurality and freedom in the media. Government accountability to citizens through the ‘Meet-the-Press Series’, town hall meetings and accountability tours have all contributed to the country’s continuing improvement in the Press Freedom Index. It is therefore recommended that this open governance system be deepened and sustained to improve citizen participation in the administration of the country at all levels.

8.3.7 Promoting Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Coordinated implementation of the Child and Family Welfare, Justice for Children Policy, Early Child Care and Development and other child related policies should be championed by MOGCSP.

The Human Trafficking Act should be implemented with all stakeholders playing their part. Similarly, the national strategic framework on ending child marriage should be implemented comprehensively.

Ghana is still far from its medium-term target of at least 40% women representation in public life. It is therefore recommended that more opportunities be created for women to be nominated to public office.

The national gender policy and the affirmative action bill prepared by MOGCSP should be given the necessary attention for implementation.

MOGCSP and all stakeholders should address systematically the structural causes of the weak economic empowerment of women, including high dropout rate of girls and inadequate access to economic resources.

8.3.8 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Parliament should fully carry out its role in the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) and pass the Right to Information Bill into law.

CHRAJ should develop good management practices and effective record keeping to monitor the implementation of the NACAP in all institutions. It is also recommended that the Public Officers Conduct Bill be passed into law to ensure robust administrative measures to tackle corrupt practices at all institutional levels.

The Public Accounts Committee should continue to conduct public sittings to consider the Auditor-General's Reports and institute further measures to ensure full compliance with their recommendation.

8.3.9 Enhancing the Rule of Law and Justice

To enhance the rule of law and justice, the following recommended:

- Facilitate 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;
- Intensify and expand the "Justice for all Programme" to cover more prisons;
- Review and reprint the code of ethics for judicial service employees for distribution to all Judges and staff; and
- Given the improvement made in court computerisation, more attention should now be paid to automating court processes.

8.3.10 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

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 enforce the safety rules and procedures to address fire disasters. The Service should intensify fire safety and management awareness campaigns and education on fire disaster causes and preventions. 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;
- The Council should continue to enhance women's role in conflict prevention and management; and

- Identify and train “Peace Actors” across the country to support the work of the Council in terms of conflict detection and mediation.

iii. Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)

The Ghana Armed Forces should continue to strengthen capacity by conducting operational level training for staff officers at junior and senior levels. In view of emerging contemporary security threats within the Sub-region, the Ministry of Defense should facilitate the establishment of Special Forces Units to counter terrorism and ensure a high state of combat readiness.

iv. Ghana Police Service (GIS)

The Ghana Police Service should be provided the necessary resources to expand its visibility and increase the number of well-coordinated intelligence-led swoops on known hideouts. 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. Ghana Immigration Service

It is recommended that, the Government and the Ministry of Finance take steps to enable the Service to achieve its target of promoting investment, tourism and assisting the government through revenue mobilisation for national development.

vi. Ghana Prisons Service

In order to reduce overcrowding, efforts should be made to accelerate passage of the Non-Custodial Sentence Bill into law. 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. To improve upon the rationing of feeding at prisons, the Service should modernise its agricultural sector.

vii. NACOB

- Efforts to destroy cannabis farms and seizure of narcotic substances should be continued; and
- Expedite the passage of NACOB Bill to give more powers to deal with drug trafficking and drug abuse.

8.3.11 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

- Improve the capacity of DOVVSU in order to bridge the skills gap in the area of investigations, handling of child labour and child marriage;
- MoGCSP should provide proactive measures to address trafficking issues by expanding shelter facility across the country; and
- DOVVSU should intensify its education drive on sexual and gender-based violence offences nationwide as a preventive measure in order to reduce such offences.

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 are 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's 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.

The ministry should also make the acquisition of passport much easier by expanding passport application centres across all regions of the country.

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 2017 BUDGET TO GSGDA II

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter analyses the preparation of the 2017 national budget and the extent to which the allocation of resources was aligned to the priorities of GSGDA II. It also outlines the 2017 Budget preparation process, the flagship projects and new initiatives introduced in the 2017 Budget and discusses the openness and transparency of the budget process. A review of the macroeconomic framework underlying the Budget and its consistency with the macroeconomic objectives and assumptions outlined in GSGDA II is also presented. In addition, the chapter presents the distribution of discretionary expenditure, examines the alignment of 2017 spending priorities with the thematic areas of GSGDA II, and provides an analysis of poverty reduction spending by GSGDA II thematic area, disaggregated by sector.

9.2 THE ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

According to the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), section 21(3): The Minister of Finance is enjoined to lay before Parliament, on behalf of the president, the Budget Statement and Economic Policy not later than 15th November of each financial year. However, in 2017, a new government was elected into office and had expenditure in advance of appropriation for the running of government business, in line with the Public Financial Management Act (PFMA), 2016, Act 921 (23). On 2nd March, 2017, the Minister of Finance of the new government presented the budget statement and economic policy to parliament.

The 2017 Budget preparation process started with the update of the macroeconomic framework indicating realistic assessment of resources likely to be available to government and the establishment of fiscal objectives. It depended on macroeconomic projections and revenue forecast as well as establishing revenue fiscal targets and policy. The macroeconomic framework included projections on the balance of payments, real sector, fiscal accounts and the monetary sector with underlying assumptions for economic growth, fiscal deficit, the exchange rate, inflation, credit growth and the share of the private and public sectors on external borrowing policies among others. Subsequently, a budget circular giving ceilings and guidelines for the preparation of the budget was shared to the line ministries.

The Ministry of Finance engaged the line ministries at policy and technical hearings to submit their budget requests, based on the budget circular. In these meetings, the line ministries presented: a brief policy statement spelling out the sector policies and expected outcomes; realistic and relevant performance indicators, including results from the previous and expected performance for the future; a statement of how the objectives will be achieved; proposals for achieving savings and boosting efficiency; and clear measures for implementing the proposals effectively. In addition, stakeholder consultations were also held on the budget to solicit input from the general public, particularly, the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), research institutions, think tanks, Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and traditional authorities.

The fiscal strategy document, which was part of the macroeconomic framework was reviewed and submitted to cabinet for approval. Based on this, binding ceilings were issued to the line ministries to finalise their budgets. A 2017 Budget Statement and Economic Policy was prepared based on GSGDA II,

and presented by the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the President to parliament. GSGDA II has seven thematic areas, namely:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- Enhancing the 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 and Accountable Governance

9.3 FLAGSHIP PROJECTS AND NEW INITIATIVES

The 2017 Budget has a total allocation of GH¢2,079 million for special initiatives to be funded from GoG and Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) resources. Key among these initiatives are the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) with a budgetary allocation amount of GH¢1,045million. IPEP is to cater for the implementation of one-district-one-factory (1D1F), one-village-one-dam (1V1D), and Water for all and Sanitation Projects. Additionally, IPEP will also finance the Small Business Development initiative, Agriculture Input and the Zongo Development Fund. Other special initiatives include the introduction of the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) to support start-up businesses; the National Identification Programme to facilitate efficient delivery of public and private services, including social safety nets and revenue collection as well as formalising the informal sector; and Free SHS programme. Table 9.1 presents the details of all special initiatives introduced in 2017 and the corresponding GSGDA II thematic area.

Table: 9.1: GSGDA II Thematic area and Flagship/New initiative 2017

GSGDA II Thematic Area	Flagship Project/New Initiative	Estimated Cost (GH¢)	Government Agency
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Establishment of the Fiscal Council	NA	Bank of Ghana/Ministry of Finance
	Establishment of a Financial Stability Council	NA	
	Elimination of nuisance taxes and provide tax incentives	NA	Ministry of Finance
	Venture Capital Trust Fund	219,500,000	Ministry of Finance
Enhancing the Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	One District, One Factory	456,247,495	Office of Government Machinery
	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme	43,900,000	Office of Government Machinery
	Small Business Development	110,301,592	Office of Government Machinery
	Establishment of the Creative Arts Council	N/A	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture
	Marine Drive Tourism Investment Project	N/A	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Planting for food and Jobs’ Campaign (Agric Inputs)	149,832,044	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
	One Village, One Dam Projects	94,446,132	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Zongo Development Fund	219,500,000	Office of Government Machinery
	Sanitation Projects	47,223,066	Office of Government Machinery

GSGDA II Thematic Area	Flagship Project/New Initiative	Estimated Cost (GH¢)	Government Agency
	Water for All Projects	47,223,066	Office of Government Machinery
	Roll-out of a National Digital Addressing System	11,000,000	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Free SHS	211,717,458 (ABFA) 188,282,542 (GoG)	Ministry of Education
	Restoration of Teachers' Training Allowance	103,124,102	Ministry of Education
	Restoration of Nurses' Training Allowance	149,019,625	Ministry of Health
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Roll out of National Identification Scheme	100,000,000	Ministry of Communication (NIA)
	National Asset Protection Programme	8,000,000	Ministry of Finance (Copyright Office)

Source: MOF (Budget Statement, 2017)

Other key new initiatives introduced in the 2017 by the new government include the following:

- Rehabilitation of Togorme Irrigation Scheme
- Development of 2,300ha of land in the Northern region for rain-fed rice production under GCAP
- Rehabilitation of three (3) public hatcheries in Dormaa-Ahenkro, Sankana and Vea
- Rehabilitate and construct 54 warehouses under the Northern Rural Growth Programme
- Redefining Basic Education to include Secondary Education, covering technical, vocational and agricultural education.
- Re-introduction of the Office of the Senior Minister

In 2017, the Government also introduced eight new government institutions with varied responsibilities largely for implementing the special initiatives as enumerated in the 2017 Budget statement. These institutions, mainly ministries, included:

- Ministry of Planning;
- Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Ministry of Business Development;
- Ministry of Regional Re-organisation and Development;
- Ministry of Special Development and Initiatives;
- Ministry of Inner Cities and Zongo Development;
- Ministry of Railway Development; and
- Office of the Special Prosecutor

9.4 OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF THE BUDGET PROCESS

The transparency of the budget computed using the Open Budget Index produced by International Budget Partnership indicates a score of 50 out of 100 in 2012, 2015 and 2017 for Ghana. These Open Budget Index scores shows that overall, the public has limited budget information and therefore budget transparency is insufficient. In addition, the transparency of the budget has not improved over the years.

With respect to public participation in the budget process, Ghana scored 22 out of 100 on public participation of the budget in 2017. This 2017 score is largely the same as that of the previous years (2012

and 2015) of the survey. The score indicates that the Government of Ghana is weak in providing the public with opportunities to engage in the budget process. In other words, the public is afforded with few or limited opportunities to engage the Ministry of Finance in the budget process.

The overall scores for budget oversight by legislature and audit in the 2017 Open Budget Survey for Ghana is 43 out of 100. The breakdown of the scores indicate that budget oversight responsibilities of parliament scored 38 out of 100 for formulation and approval of the budget, and 40 out of 100 for execution and auditing of the budget respectively. These scores are however not different from the preceding years. This score reflects that the legislature provides weak oversight during the planning and implementation stage of the budget cycle. The score for audit institutions in Ghana with respect to budget oversight was 50 out of 100. This also indicates that audit institutions in Ghana provides inadequate budget oversight.

9.5 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2017 BUDGET AND GSGDA II

The theme for the 2017 Budget was “Sowing the seeds for growth and jobs”. The theme provides a vision of hope, of jobs and wealth creation, and of a robust economy, that supports a thriving private sector. It embodies a Government promise to move Ghana beyond aid and create the most business-friendly environments and people-centred economy in Africa. The 2017 Budget is anchored to the country’s medium-term vision and priorities of Government and predicated on a strong fiscal stimulus or an expansionary fiscal policy coupled with the usual price stability measures of the Central Bank.

Consequently, the macroeconomic objectives underlying the 2017 Budget were to restore and sustain macroeconomic stability; shift the focus of economic management from taxation to production; manage the economy better; and make the machinery of government work to deliver the benefits of progress for all Ghanaians. These objectives attested to a shift in focus of macroeconomic policy objectives when compared to the broad macroeconomic policy objectives of GSGDA II. Real GDP growth and end-year inflation were both projected at 6.3% and 11.2% respectively while a 6.5% budget deficit was also forecasted in the 2017 Budget. The sources of the anticipated GDP growth rates were agriculture (3.5%), industry (11.2%) and services (5.1%) (see Table 9.2).

Following from Table 9.2, the actual outturn for 2017 indicates an overall GDP growth rate of 8.5% which was better than the projected estimate of 6.3% for 2017 and the 3.7% growth recorded in 2016. Industry however outperformed all other sectors as it recorded a growth of 16.7%. This was due to increased crude oil production. Agriculture sector recorded a growth of 8.4% while Services recorded an outturn of 4.3%. End of period inflation declined from 15.4% in December 2016 to 11.8% in December 2017 while the budget deficit (cash fiscal deficit) declined from 9.3% of GDP in 2016 to 5.9% of GDP at end of 2017. Decline in the budget deficit was due to constrained expenditures through the budget allotment system and revenue underperformance, coupled with Government’s planned developmental programs from 2017. The domestic revenue to GDP ratio increased marginally from 19.3% in 2016 to 19.6% in 2017.

Table 9.2: Macroeconomic Framework, 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
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Key Macroeconomic Indicators	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn	GSGDA II	Budget	Outturn
1. Real GDP Growth (%)	9.5	3.5	3.9	11.4	5.4	3.7	13.2	6.3	8.5
2. Inflation:									
- Annual Average (%)	<10	8.0±2.0	17.15		17.46	12.4	12.37
- End of Period (%)	11	913.7	17.7	8.0±2	10.1	15.4	8	11.2	11.8
3. Stock Reserves (in months of import cover)	3.1	>3.0	2.6	>3 months	>3 months	2.8 months	4.2months	3months	4.3months
4. Budget Deficit (as % of GDP)	7.5	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	9.3	3.5	6.5	5.9
5. Sectoral Growth Rates (%)									
- Agriculture	5.9	3.6	2.5	6.6	3.5	3.0	7.2	3.5	8.4
- Industry	10.5	1.2	1.0	14.0	7.0	-1.4	20.0	11.2	16.7
- Services	9.9	4.9	5.2	10.8	6.0	5.7	11.2	5.1	4.3
6. Domestic Revenue-to-GDP Ratio (%) (excluding grants)	19.8	21.3	21.0	18.4	21.8	19.3	19.1	22.1	19.6*

Source: GSGDA II, MOF (Budget Statements 2015-2017)

9.6 GSGDA II COST PROJECTIONS AND 2017 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Total resource requirement under GSGDA II for the implementation of activities in 2017 was estimated at GH¢16,514.81 million, of which 43.03% was allocated to infrastructure and human settlements, 22.98% to activities related to human development, productivity and employment, and 17.18% to activities related to transparent, responsive and accountable governance. The remaining 16.81% was distributed among the other four thematic areas, namely: ensuring macroeconomic stability (2.46%); enhancing private sector competitiveness (2.43%); agricultural modernization and natural resource management (3.86%); and oil and gas development (8.07%) as shown in Table 9.3.

In the 2017 annual national budget, a total of GH¢22,349.18 million was approved for the implementation of activities related to GSGDA II. The allocations were mainly to implement the capital, and goods and services expenditures of MDAs, and excludes debt service, compensation of employees, tax refunds, outstanding payments and claims, and arrears clearance. The 2017 approved budget was 35.33% higher than the GSGDA II resource requirement for 2017.

The allocation of resources in 2017 placed priority on Infrastructure and Human Settlements (32.65%), followed by Human Development, Productivity and Employment (29.80%), with development in the Oil and Gas industry receiving 15.04%. Activities related to transparent and accountable governance was allocated 11.90% of the approved budget, while agriculture modernisation, and ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability received 5.33% and 3.10% respectively. Allocation to activities related to enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector constituted 2.19% and was lower than GSGDA II resource requirement share of 2.43%.

As of the end of December 2017, provisional information compiled from Ministry of Finance and Controller and Accountant General (CAGD) showed that, out of the approved budget of GH¢22,349.18

million, actual expenditure for the implementation of GSGDA II activities by the thematic areas was GH¢20,052.16 million, 10.28% lower than the approved budget for the year.

Actual expenditure was lower than programmed as a result of the downward revision of the 2017 Budget allocation in the mid-year review of the 2017 Budget that was presented to parliament in July 2017. A breakdown of actual expenditure by the thematic area indicates an amount of GH¢6,753.28 million (33.68% of total actual expenditure) was spent on the infrastructure and human settlement thematic area. The expenditures were mainly in respect of the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and road networks across the country, expansion of water infrastructure, transfers to local government and the DACF for urban and rural development, extension of electricity under the National Electrification Programme/Self Help Electrification Programme, ICT infrastructure development, and the development of affordable housing and shelter.

Actual total expenditure on Human development, productivity and employment amounted to GH¢5,872.29 million, accounting for 29.29% of total actual expenditure. The expenditures were mainly towards the provision of quality healthcare and health insurance under the National Health Insurance Scheme, implementation of governments flagship free Senior High School Programme, youth entrepreneurship and skills development, provision of malaria control and antiretroviral medication, and social transfers for the reduction of poverty.

Actual expenditures towards Oil and Gas Infrastructure Development was GH¢3,621.87 million, representing 18.06% of total expenditure. The expenditures were mainly in respect of transfers of energy sector levies to meet payment of legacy debts owed by power sector State Owned Enterprises to their suppliers and creditor banks, power sector infrastructure development, provision of premix and residual fuel oil subsidies, petroleum sector price and foreign exchange under recoveries, and transfers of petroleum related funds to the Energy Commission.

In the transparent, responsive and accountable governance sector, a total amount of GH¢1,972.73 million accounting for 9.84% of total actual expenditure was utilised. The spending was mainly in respect of transfers to the local government services to improve local governance and fiscal decentralisation, purchase of equipment and logistics to equip the police, military, and other security agencies to ensure public safety and security, promote public sector reforms, as well as transfers to CHRAJ, Judicial Service, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Parliament, Public Services Commission, Media Commission, NDPC, and Electoral Commission to ensure good public governance.

Actual total spending for Agriculture Modernisation amounted to GH¢833.63 million, accounting for 4.16% of total expenditure. Spending was mainly geared towards the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation dams, steel bridges, and ancillary facilities, rehabilitation of silos, warehouses and storage facilities, and the supply/transportation of fertilisers and seeds.

Actual expenditures towards ensuring macroeconomic stability and Private Sector Competitiveness was GH¢573.67 million (2.86%) and GH¢424.69 million (2.12%) respectively. The expenditures towards macroeconomic stability were mainly for ensuring sound and prudent fiscal policy management in line with governments Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, strengthening economic policy and management, as well as ensuring the implementation of sound monetary and financial sector policies. Spending towards enhancing private sector competitiveness were

mainly in respect of export development, and provision of stimulus package to some private sector institutions.

Table 9.3: GSGDA II Resource Requirements, Approved Budget and Actual Expenditures by Thematic Area, 2017 (in GH¢)

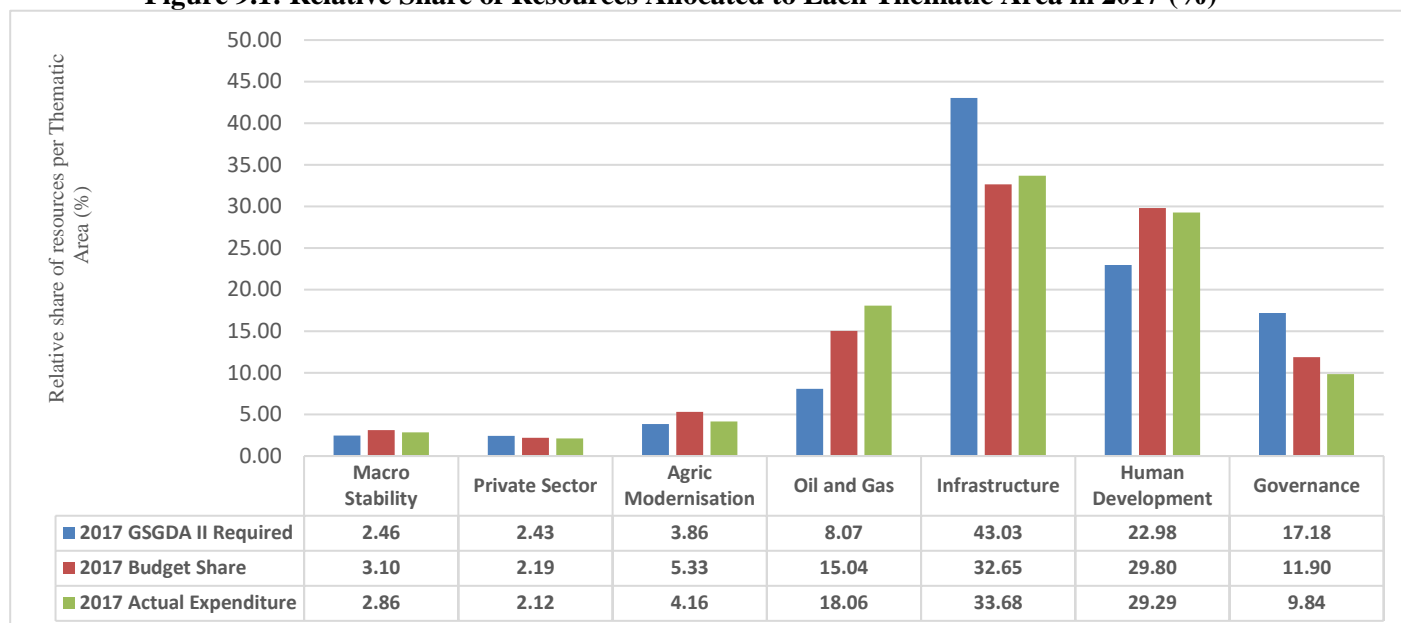
S/N	GSGDA II Thematic Area	GSGDA II Resource Requirements	Share of GSGDA II Resource Requirements (%)	2017 Approved Budget	Share of Approved Budget (%)	2017 Actual Expenditure	Share of Actual Expenditure (%)
1	Macroeconomic Stability	405,942,000.00	2.46	693,238,568.02	3.10	573,668,402.26	2.86
2	Private Sector	401,523,000.00	2.43	488,737,595.94	2.19	424,686,747.64	2.12
3	Agriculture Modernisation	636,826,000.00	3.86	1,190,650,995.59	5.33	833,633,669.72	4.16
4	Oil and Gas	1,332,026,000.00	8.07	3,360,817,443.95	15.04	3,621,871,556.89	18.06
5	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7,106,312,000.00	43.03	7,296,713,758.50	32.65	6,753,283,726.93	33.68
6	Human Developments	3,795,243,000.00	22.98	6,659,647,867.69	29.80	5,872,286,261.65	29.29
7	Governance	2,836,935,000.00	17.18	2,659,369,292.39	11.90	1,972,725,503.24	9.84
TOTAL		16,514,807,000.00	100.00	22,349,175,522.08	100.00	20,052,155,868.34	100.00

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Databases, 2017

9.7 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALIGNMENT IN 2017

Information compiled on 2017 budgetary allocations and provisional outturn indicates that resources were prioritised in favor of activities in the infrastructure and human resource development thematic areas, in line with GSGDA II requirement. The relative shares to each thematic area were, however, inconsistent with the requirement of the GSGDA II. While the GSGDA II allocated 43.03% of resources to infrastructure and human settlement thematic area, the 2017 Budget allocated and released 32.65% and 33.68% respectively (see figure 9.1). On the other hand, budget resources allocated and released to Human Development constituted 29.80% and 29.29% respectively, compared with GSGDA II resource requirement of 22.98%. Similarly, Macroeconomic Stability, and Agriculture Modernisation recorded increases, while Private Sector Competitiveness, and Transparent and Accountable Governance saw a decrease in their budget shares in 2017. The Oil and Gas Sector also witnessed a significant increase in the 2017 Budget resource allocation.

Figure 9.1: Relative Share of Resources Allocated to Each Thematic Area in 2017 (%)



Source: Generated from GSGDA II, CAGD and MOF Database, 2017

The sources of misalignment were both from the Government of Ghana (GoG) and the Development Partners (DPs) (see Table 9.4). While GoG prioritised resources in support of Human Development, followed by Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Oil and Gas Sector, and Transparent and Accountable Governance; the DPs on the other hand prioritised resources were largely in favour of Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Human Development and Agriculture Modernisation.

Table 9.4: Resources Approved and Actual Releases, by Thematic Area and Funding Source, 2017

Thematic Area	2017 GSGDA II Allocation		2017 Budgetary Allocations						2017 Actual Disbursements					
			GoG		DPs		Total (GOG+DPs)		GoG		DPs		Total (GOG+DPs)	
	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%	Value (GH¢M)	%
Macroeconomic Stability	405.94	2.46	620.35	3.50	72.89	1.57	693.24	3.10	490.06	3.32	83.61	1.57	573.67	2.86
Private Sector	401.52	2.43	390.95	2.21	97.78	2.11	488.74	2.19	312.52	2.12	112.16	2.11	424.69	2.12
Agriculture Modernisation	636.83	3.86	687.60	3.88	503.05	10.87	1,190.65	5.33	256.61	1.74	577.02	10.87	833.63	4.16
Oil and Gas	1,332.03	8.07	3,360.82	18.97	-	-	3,360.82	15.04	3,621.87	24.57	-	-	3,621.87	18.06
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7,106.31	43.03	4,618.41	26.06	2,678.31	57.85	7,296.71	32.65	3,681.16	24.97	3,072.13	57.85	6,753.28	33.68
Human Developments	3,795.24	22.98	5,594.52	31.57	1,065.13	23.01	6,659.65	29.80	4,650.54	31.55	1,221.75	23.01	5,872.29	29.29
Governance	2,836.94	17.18	2,446.87	13.81	212.50	4.59	2,659.37	11.90	1,728.98	11.73	243.75	4.59	1,972.73	9.84
TOTAL	16,514.81	100	17,719.51	100	4,629.66	100	22,349.18	100	14,741.74	100	5,310.42	100	20,052.16	100

Source: Computed from GSGDA II, CAGD & MOF Database, 2017

9.8 POVERTY REDUCTION SPENDING IN 2017

9.8.1 Introduction

The GSGDA II (2014-2017) was prepared within the context that Ghana attained lower middle-income status in 2010 and recorded significant expansion in the economy during the implementation of the GSGDA, 2010-2013. It, however, recognises that the expansion in the economy has not been sufficient in creating adequate jobs and decent work, and poverty and inequality levels remain relatively high, especially in the three northern regions and among some socio-economic groups.

9.8.2 Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Sector 2015-2017

Government spending in this area is mainly through MDAs and MMDAs and focuses on social protection and 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 2017, out of a total budget of GH¢48,696.17 million, computed to exclude tax expenditures and foreign-financed capital expenditures, an amount of GH¢10,580.33 million, representing 21.73% of total Government expenditure was earmarked for poverty reduction activities (see Table 9.5).

As of the end of December 2017, provisional information compiled from Ministry of Finance, CAGD, and the Statutory Funds indicates that a total of GH¢11,338.48 million had been spent, representing 25.27% of the total Government expenditures of GH¢44,872.15 million. Compared with the provisional outturn for 2016, total poverty reduction expenditures as a ratio of GDP increased marginally by 16 basis points, from 5.34% in 2016 to 5.51% in 2017.

Education

In the Education Sector, the 2017 Budget Statement estimated a total amount of GH¢7,382.79 million as shown in Table 9.5. Of this amount, GH¢4,310.20 million, representing 58.38% was estimated for basic education expenditure which is defined in line with the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) to comprise primary education, and lower secondary education. By the end of December 2017, a total of GH¢7,723.85 million had been utilised, out of which GH¢6,305.09 million, representing 81.63%, went into basic education expenditure.

Compared with the performance in 2016, basic education expenditure increased by 23.25% mainly as a result of Government's implementation of its flagship Free Senior High School (SHS) policy. Expenditures were also made towards the provision of subsidies to Senior High Schools, provision of subsidies for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), supply of free school uniforms and feeding grants to special schools, and the provision of exercise books, notebooks and textbooks to basic schools.

Table 9.5: Poverty Reduction Expenditure (GOG Only), by Sector (GH¢), 2015-2017

VARIABLES	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Prov. Outturn
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
GDP	134,073,000,000	139,936,000,000	166,768,473,037	165,445,324,072	202,010,000,000	205,913,969,053
Total Govt Expenditure	34,402,434,400.00	30,326,872,169.3	38,611,438,800.8	45,495,476,748.5	48,696,166,006.8	44,872,150,259.36
Total Poverty Reduction Exp	7,594,340,022.11	8,494,240,982.71	8,754,132,253.45	8,842,344,863.91	10,580,331,011.2	11,338,478,154.99
Tot Pov Red Exp/Tot Govt Exp	22.08%	28.01%	22.67%	19.44%	21.73%	25.27%
Tot Pov Red Exp/GDP	5.66%	6.07%	5.25%	5.34%	5.24%	5.51%
Education Sector Exp	7,058,320,456.74	6,668,653,820.81	6,909,358,345.03	6,414,739,636.10	7,382,788,754.51	7,723,852,908.79
Basic Education Exp	3,542,471,307.98	3,486,009,509.92	3,390,463,007.79	4,027,968,715.78	4,310,196,987.05	6,305,091,351.13
Basic Ed Exp/Tot Ed Sec Exp	50.19%	52.27%	49.07%	62.79%	58.38%	81.63%
Health Sector Exp	2,749,263,289.91	3,362,695,937.27	3,402,148,716.02	3,067,577,048.57	3,571,808,713.43	3,463,772,042.58
Prim Health Care Exp	1,439,792,884.16	1,897,228,545.58	2,144,741,443.17	1,703,305,028.41	2,024,373,476.55	2,184,167,879.21
PHC Exp/Tot Health Sec Exp	52.37%	56.42%	63.04%	55.53%	56.68%	63.06%
Agriculture Sector Exp	395,188,637.50	175,731,173.26	355,140,923.93	181,292,130.24	450,332,758.88	284,069,428.34
Poverty Focused Agric Exp	347,164,567.16	159,445,545.61	302,459,990.49	164,243,031.09	421,523,577.82	283,075,427.14
Pov Agric Exp/Tot Agric Sec Exp	87.85%	90.73%	85.17%	90.60%	93.60%	99.65%
Works & Housing Exp	230,466,789.70	141,883,601.57	143,987,805.98	115,512,474.78	267,025,164.97	187,143,903.84
Rural Water Exp	92,205,748.61	45,926,530.47	52,005,291.57	39,458,971.35	127,319,927.74	82,437,835.28
Rural Water Exp/Tot W/Housing Exp	40.01%	32.37%	36.12%	34.16%	47.68%	44.05%
Roads & Transport	697,248,217.70	704,676,053.14	539,173,952.73	1,866,214,247.74	2,150,716,976.20	584,038,324.11
Feeder Roads Exp	255,045,161.16	292,432,064.33	151,599,332.90	890,490,692.43	1,258,850,269.82	35,382,394.25
F.Rds Exp/Tot Rds & Transp Exp	36.58%	41.50%	28.12%	47.72%	58.53%	6.06%
Energy Sector Exp	310,573,644.00	1,084,394,589.33	238,473,943.65	219,113,649.15	81,994,275.49	103,500,059.70
Rural Electrification Exp	247,507,552.00	724,113,728.73	201,167,116.77	111,143,270.85	49,728,349.50	92,823,396.89
Rural Electr Exp/Tot Energy Sect Exp	79.69%	66.78%	84.36%	50.72%	60.65%	89.68%
Other* Poverty Exp	1,670,152,801.05	1,889,085,058.08	2,511,696,070.76	1,905,735,154.00	2,388,338,422.79	2,355,499,871.09
Other Pov Exp/Tot Govt Exp	4.85%	6.23%	6.51%	4.19%	4.90%	5.25%

Source: MOF, CAGD

Health

The total health sector expenditure for 2017 was estimated at GH¢3,571.81 million. Of this amount, GH¢2,024.37 million (56.68%) was earmarked for Primary Health Care programmes. The allocation was 5.61% lower than the 2016 budgeted amount of GH¢2,144.74 and 18.85% higher than the provisional outturn for 2016 of GH¢1,703.31 million.

Actual primary healthcare expenditures amounted to GH¢2,184.17 million, representing 63.06% of total Health Sector expenditure. Compared with the provisional outturn for 2016, primary healthcare

expenditures increased by 7.53% in 2017. Expenditures towards primary healthcare was mainly towards improving access to basic health services, construction and equipping CHPS compounds and district hospitals, and the provision of health insurance.

Agriculture

Total budgeted expenditure for the agriculture sector was GH¢450.33 million. However, actual expenditure amounted to GH¢284.07 million in 2017. Out of the total sector expenditure, an amount of GH¢283.08 million, representing 99.65%, was spent on poverty focused expenditures such as the Fertiliser Subsidy programme, construction of the fisheries college, and the supply/transportation of seeds and fertilisers under Government's planting for food and jobs programme.

Water, Housing and Works

An amount of GH¢267.03 million was budgeted for the water resources, works and housing sector in 2017. Actual expenditure however amounted to GH¢187.14 million, out of which GH¢82.44 million was spent to increase the access of rural folks to potable water, rehabilitation of small earth dams and dugouts in rural communities, promote economic usage of water including the development of small scale irrigation schemes in rural communities, and spending towards Government's one village one dam initiative.

Roads & Transport

The Roads and Transport Sector had an annual budgeted expenditure of GH¢2,150.72 million for 2017. These expenditures were programmed mainly for the construction and rehabilitation of roads, redevelopment of railways, air, and water transport. However, GH¢584.04 million was utilised during the year. Of this amount, poverty related roads spending (including expenditure on feeder roads) amounted to GH¢35.38 million, constituting 6.06% of total budgeted expenditures for the sector.

Energy

An amount of GH¢81.99 million was budgeted for the energy sector in 2017. The amount included allocation of GH¢49.73 million towards the provision of rural electrification. Actual Energy sector expenditures, in 2017 was GH¢103.5 million, out of which GH¢92.82 million went into expenditures for increasing electricity coverage and access to electricity in rural communities across the country. The expenditures exclude the utilisation of Energy Sector Levies (ESL) for the payment of Premix and RFO subsidies in the amount of GH¢21.73 million.

Other poverty

Other poverty expenditures are defined to include spending mainly on social welfare, public order and safety, drainage, human rights, environmental protection, rural housing, legal aid, and decentralisation among others. A total amount of GH¢2,388.34 million which accounts for 4.77% of total government expenditure was budgeted for spending under this category. The actual outturn at the end of December 2017 was GH¢2,355.50 million, accounting for 5.25% of total government expenditure.

9.9 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to improve transparency, participation as well as oversight of the budget. Recommendations are also made to ensure proper tracking of expenditures and alignment of resources:

1. In order to improve budget transparency, the Ministry of Finance must publish a pre-budget statement online; publish in-year reports online in a timely manner; and finally increase the information provided in the Executive's Budget Proposal by providing more detailed information on expenditures, borrowing, and debt.
2. To improve public participation in the budget process, the Ministry of Finance must keenly engage with individuals or civil society organisations representing vulnerable and underrepresented communities during the formulation and monitoring of the implementation of the national budget. The ministry must also hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which members of the public or civil society organisations can testify. In addition, the Government of Ghana must establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist the Ghana Audit Service in formulating its audit programme and to participate in relevant audit investigations.
3. To ensure effective budget oversight by the legislature and the Audit Service, the government of Ghana must ensure that the legislature holds a debate on budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal and also approves recommendations for the upcoming budget. In addition, a legislative committee must examine reports on in-year budget implementation and publish the recommendations online. The Government of Ghana must also ensure that the Ghana Audit Service has adequate funding to perform its duties, as determined by an independent body.
4. The preparation of the annual budget estimates should reflect expenditures as aligned to the national medium-term development policy framework thematic areas.
5. Donors should ensure that funding for programmes/projects and the resulting disbursements thereof are well aligned to the Medium-Term Development Programme of Government. Donor spending consequently, should be tracked against the achievement of the objectives of the national medium-term development policy framework thematic areas.
6. In order to ensure that spending is focused on the achievement of the medium term objectives of government, the share of approved budgets of MDA's and spending units should be effectively aligned to the national medium-term development policy framework priority spending areas.
7. Government's expenditure re-alignment of the statutory funds should reflect the medium term objectives as identified in the national medium-term development policy framework. Additionally, the implementation of Government's capping policy on the statutory funds should ensure that capped funds are directed towards supporting priority programmes that lead to the achievement of Governments objectives.
8. Government's spending on its priority programmes which include the National Industrial Revitalisation Programme; National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme; Nation Builders Corp; Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme; One constituency One million US Dollars; Planting for Food and Jobs; and Free Public Senior High School programme must be done in line with national medium-term development policy framework resource requirements. This is to prevent over committing funds to areas above the share allocated to these areas in national medium-term development policy frameworks.
9. The GIFMIS and HYPERION financial management and budgeting systems should be aligned with capabilities for generating and reporting on expenditures along the lines of the national medium-term development policy framework thematic areas.

10. There is the need to build a system of classification and coding of poverty reduction expenditures into the GIFMIS/HYPERION financial management and budgeting systems. This will facilitate generating and producing data for the analysis of social sector and poverty focused spending.

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING GSGDA II AT DISTRICT LEVEL

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews progress made by MMDAs in implementing GSGDA II at the district level; assesses the status of social programmes; and the main sources and trends in financing district-level development.

Following the launch of GSGDA II in 2014 as a successor medium-term national development policy framework to GSGDA I, MMDAs 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.

10.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (DMTDPs)

As part of the mechanism for monitoring progress of GSGDA II implementation 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;
- 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 2017 district APRs are the fourth and last to be prepared by MMDAs under GSGDA II. A total of 216 MMDAs submitted their 2017 APRs to NDPC for review, as required by the M&E Guidelines. This represents 100% submission, the second time in a row recorded during the implementation of GSGDA II. Table 10.1 provides trend analysis on the submission of annual progress reports by regions to the NDPC.

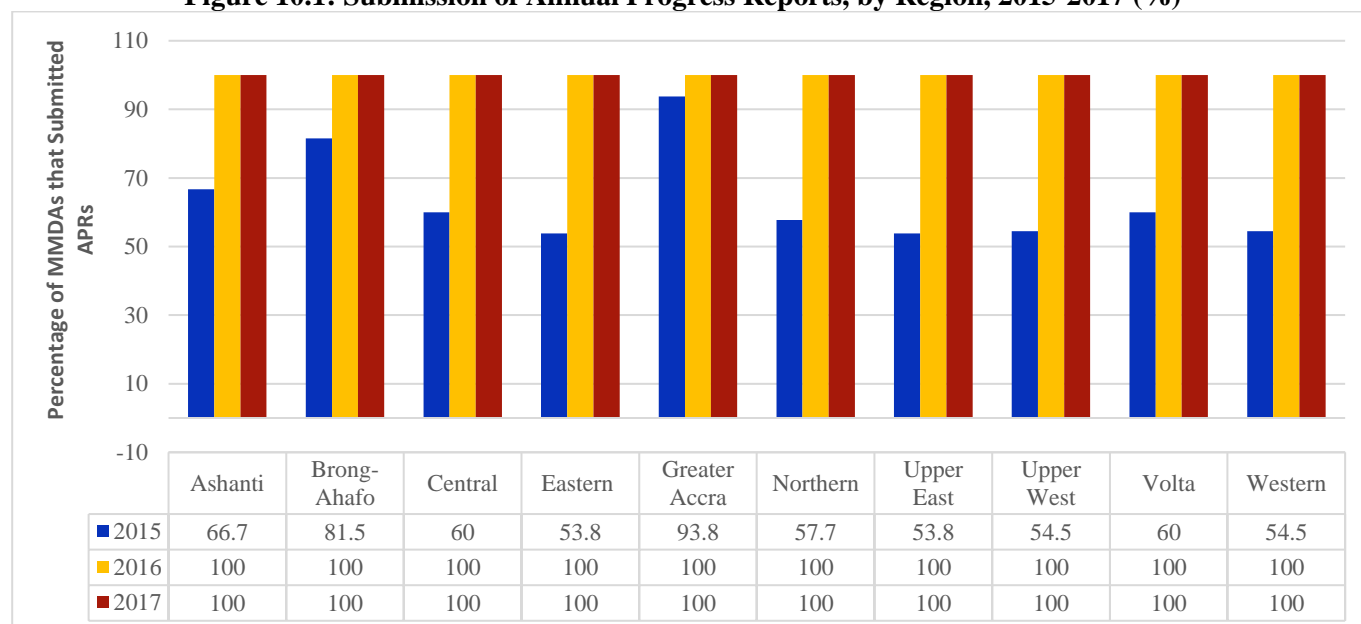
Table 10.1: District Submission of Annual Progress Reports, 2013-2017

Regions	No of Districts in Region	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ashanti	30	29	96.7	29	96.7	20	66.7	28	100.0	30	100.0
Brong-Ahafo	27	22	81.5	27	100	22	81.5	27	100.0	27	100.0
Central	20	15	75	18	90	12	60	20	100.0	20	100.0

Regions	No of Districts in Region	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted		No of District APRs Submitted	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Eastern	26	26	100	26	100	14	53.8	26	100.0	26	100.0
Greater Accra	16	15	93.8	15	93.8	15	93.8	16	100.0	16	100.0
Northern	26	18	69.2	22	84.6	15	57.7	26	100.0	26	100.0
Upper East	13	8	61.5	12	92.3	7	53.8	13	100.0	13	100.0
Upper West	11	9	81.8	11	100	6	54.5	11	100.0	11	100.0
Volta	25	24	96	17	68	15	60	25	100.0	25	100.0
Western	22	20	90.9	21	95.5	12	54.5	22	100.0	22	100.0
TOTAL	216	186	86.1	198	91.7	138	63.9	216	100.0	216	100.0

Source: NDPC, 2017

Figure 10.1: Submission of Annual Progress Reports, by Region, 2015-2017 (%)



Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2016

10.2.2 Quality of District APRs

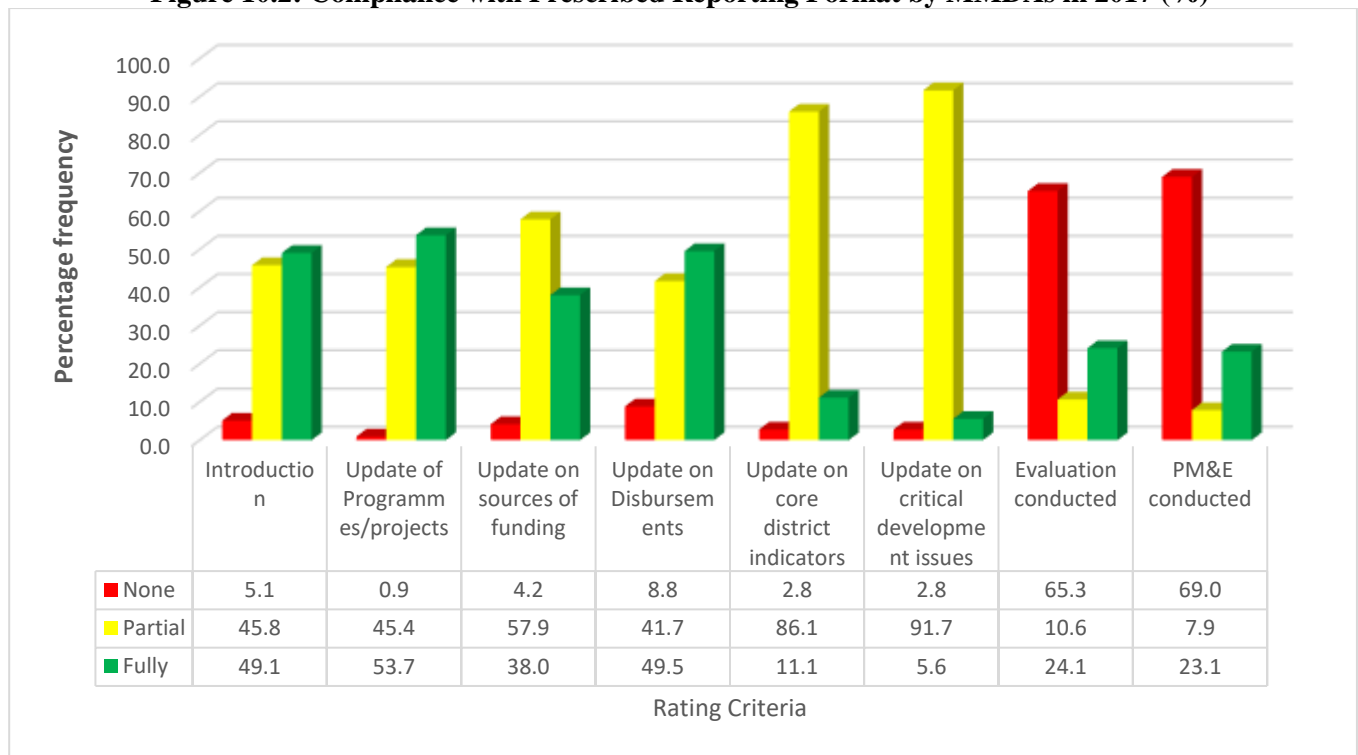
The quarterly and annual progress report requirements of the Commission include analysis on the proportion of the annual action plan implemented, overall proportion of the DMTDP implemented, challenges encountered by the assemblies in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs); the processes used by the assemblies in monitoring and evaluating the DMTDP, and the M&E focus for the reporting year.

Besides, the requirements also expect MMDAs to provide updates on their project and programme register, sources of revenue, expenditure, core indicators, critical development issues, evaluations and participatory monitoring and evaluation.

A review report on the 2017 district APRs revealed that officers at the district level, to a large extent, now understand the reporting requirements of the quarterly and annual progress reports. As a result, non-compliance with evaluation and PM&E requirements dropped from 94.4% and 93.2% in 2016 to 65.3% and 69.0% in 2017 respectively. The implication is that more MMDAs evaluated their development interventions in 2017 even though there is the need for the Commission to authenticate these claims through follow up discussions with the MMDAs.

The report also indicated that provision of data by the MMDAs on the district core indicators also improved in 2017 as the percentage of non-compliance on indicator requirements dropped from 25.0% in 2016 to 2.8% in 2017, thus, the contribution of data or information by MMDAs to the preparation of the national annual progress report has been enhanced significantly. Figure 10.2 provides a summary of compliance level by prescribed reporting format in 2017.

Figure 10.2: Compliance with Prescribed Reporting Format by MMDAs in 2017 (%)



Source: NDPC, 2017

Regional analysis on compliance by MMDAs with the reporting requirements also revealed that more districts in the Volta region conducted evaluations and participatory monitoring and evaluations than any other region in the country. The Volta region also provided comprehensive data on the twenty core indicators than any other region. Table 10.3 provides regional summary of the level of compliance by MMDAs with national reporting requirements.

Table 10.2: Compliance level of MMDAs with the prescribed reporting format, by Region

Regions	Introduction			Programme/Project register			Sources of funding			Disbursement			Core Indicators			Critical Dev't. Issues			Evaluations			PM&E		
	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully	None	Partial	Fully
Volta	0	12	13	0	16	9	0	13	12	2	6	17	0	17	8	0	21	4	8	2	15	7	3	15
Western	3	12	6	1	14	7	0	19	3	3	12	7	4	18	0	4	16	2	17	3	1	17	2	3
Upper West	3	3	5	0	6	5	1	3	7	1	3	7	0	10	1	0	10	1	7	1	3	8	1	2
Upper East	0	4	9	0	4	9	0	8	5	1	8	5	0	9	4	1	11	1	8	3	2	8	2	2
Greater Accra	0	9	7	0	6	10	1	9	6	2	5	9	1	11	4	1	14	1	11	3	2	12	2	2
Central	1	10	10	1	9	10	2	8	10	3	6	12	0	18	2	0	19	2	11	0	9	14	1	5
Northern	1	11	14	0	12	14	2	15	9	4	9	13	1	25	0	0	25	1	20	2	4	19	1	6
Eastern	1	13	12	0	9	17	1	17	8	1	7	18	0	25	1	0	26	0	26	5	4	22	1	3
Ashanti	1	16	13	0	13	17	1	19	10	2	16	12	0	29	1	0	29	1	20	3	7	19	1	10
Brong Ahafo	1	9	17	0	9	18	1	15	11	0	15	12	0	24	3	0	27	0	23	0	4	22	2	3

10.2.3 Implementation of Annual Action Plan by MMDAs

The proportion of the annual action plans (AAP) implemented by MMDAs is defined as the total number of activities carried out (implemented or ongoing) out of the overall planned activities outlined in the annual action plan and multiply the results by 100%.

The review discovered that significant proportion of the District Medium-Term Development Plans was implemented by MMDAs in 2017. On the average, about 70.3% of the annual action plans designed by MMDAs to bring about change at the district level was implemented in 2017 whilst 74.2% was carried out in 2016. The proportion of the AAP implemented in 2015 and 2014 were 70.5% and 67.8% respectively.

Trend analysis at the regional level on the proportion of the annual action plan implementation in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) shows that the average implementation of AAPs were 51.3%, 56.3%, 59.4%, and 59.1% for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Table 10.3 provides a summary of the proportion of annual action plans implemented by some MMDAs (189 out of 216).

Table 10.3: Trend analysis of annual action plans implementation at the district level

MMDA	2017	2016	2015	2014
Central Region				
1. Agona East	88.2	55.6	32.3	13.8
2. Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa	100.0	73.2	42.7	25.0
3. Assin South	85.0	65.0	40.0	25.0
4. Assin North	71.9	74.2	77.9	77.3
5. Awutu Senya	95.0	92.0	94.0	92.0
6. Awutu Senya East Municipal	79.0	69.0	52.0	49.0
7. Twifo-Atti-Morkwa	87.5	76.8	54.8	27.0
8. Upper Denkyira East	83.5	62.0	18.0	18.7
9. Ekumfi	86.0	85.0	80.0	80.0
10. Agona West	91.5	73.0	81.3	74.7
11. Awutu	92.0	95.0	95.0	70.0
12. Abura Asebu Kwamankese	69.2	61.7	43.0	17.0
13. Ajumako Enyan Essiam	54.0	46.2	30.5	25.6
14. Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	26.8	26.0	22.3	24.9
15. Cape Coast Metro	51.0	62.0	58.0	56.0
16. Effutu	70.0	95.0	95.0	92.0
17. Mfantseman	71.4	67.5	64.0	63.0
18. Upper Denkyira West	70.0	55.0	35.0	15.0
19. Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem	55.3	82.8	77.8	61.9
20. Hemang Lower Denkyira	90.0	75.0	80.0	68.0
Western Region				
21. Wassa Amenfi East	56.0	49.0	47.0	13.0
22. Jomoro	87.0	71.0	46.0	26.0
23. Tarkwa Nsuaem	67.6	55.0	30.0	15.0
24. Ahanta West	59.9	40.8	28.2	14.6
25. Sekondi-Takoradi	84.0	58.0	30.0	12.0
26. Prestea Huni-Valley	24.1	34.1	40.0	38.4
27. Amenfi Central	57.6	39.8	28.0	12.0
28. Wassa East	73.0	67.0	62.0	73.0
29. Aowin	67.0	43.0	35.0	20.0
30. Ahanta West	58.2	39.1	28.2	14.6
31. Bia East	56.0	43.5	31.2	14.7
32. Bodi	19.2	20.0	15.3	13.8
33. Suaman	71.0	60.0	38.0	18.0

MMDA	2017	2016	2015	2014
34. Mpohor	67.1	49.2	34.8	21.0
Volta Region				
35. Adaklu	42.0	52.0	75.0	39.0
36. Afadzato South	59.0	68.0	66.0	47.0
37. Agotime-Ziope	63.0	70.0	72.0	69.0
38. Akatsi North	24.7	61.8	58.1	84.8
39. Akatsi South	69.0	67.0	65.0	72.0
40. Biakoye	48.0	48.0	64.0	65.0
41. Central Tongu	56.0	58.0	60.0	58.0
42. Ho	54.7	61.2	70.0	63.8
43. Hohoe	24.0	44.3	47.9	17.7
44. Ho West	43.2	50.6	78.5	52.5
45. Jasikan	34.3	63.9	68.3	63.1
46. Kadjebi	21.4	18.3	23.3	28.7
47. Keta	68.0	56.3	60.0	40.3
48. Adaklu	65.0	65.0	60.0	59.0
49. Afadzato South	51.0	40.0	36.3	51.3
50. Agotime-Ziope	65.0	62.0	73.0	68.0
51. Akatsi North	67.0	74.0	60.0	55.0
52. Akatsi South	66.3	50.7	45.0	74.5
53. Biakoye	59.0	58.0	69.0	65%
54. Central Tongu	51.8	53.4	58.0	53.8
55. Ho	69.0	63.0	67.0	64.0
56. Hohoe	40.6	59.0	67.0	78.8
57. Ho West	58.0	39.7	40.0	52.6
58. Jasikan	49.0	28.8	29.3	58.1
59. Kadjebi	66.0	66.0	67.0	53.0
Eastern Region				
60. Upper Manya Krobo	69.0	53.0	37.0	19.2
61. Birim South	19.6	23.6	12.9	20.6
62. Denkyembour	48.4	47.4	62.30	16.7
63. Kwahu Afram Plains South	27.0	40.0	29.0	27
64. Nsawam Adoagyiri	96.7	81.1	62.8	37.0
65. Fanteakwa North	65.0	41.0	66.0	55.0
66. Birim Central	51.3	46.1	44.0	60.0
67. Asuogyaman	78.5	80.0	79.8	70.5
68. Birim North	46.0	41.0	55.0	37.0
69. Akuapem North	18.7	21.0	23.7	22.3
70. Ayensuano	14.8	17.0	18.8	17.1
71. Kwaebibirem	82.0	95.0	95.0	86.0
72. Kwahu South	85.0	75.0	67.0	60.0
73. Akyemansa	6.6	6.2	6.0	54.5
74. Suhum	17.1	20.3	12.3	14.4
75. Kwahu East	82.6	85.3	88.0	81.3
76. Kwahu Afram Plains North	60.0	58.4	55.3	80.0
77. Atiwa	25.0	25.0	22.0	27.0
78. Akwapim South	48.6	95.0	60.2	40.5
79. East Akyem	83.1	94.5	89.4	86.6
80. New Juaben South	80.0	56.6	46.2	58.3
81. Lower Manya Krobo	11.0	10.0	9.0	7.0
82. Upper West Akyem	84.1	82.7	80.1	82.5
Greater Accra Region				
83. Ledzokuku-Krowor	100.0	64.7	42.6	21.6
84. Kpone Katamanso	69.2	61.1	47.5	20.0
85. Ga East	93.0	75.0	58.0	42.0
86. Ada West	82.0	58.2	38.3	17.6
87. Ga West	82.9	94.3	84.2	69.3

MMDA	2017	2016	2015	2014
Brong Ahafo Region				
88.Asunafo North	77.0	84.0	80.0	78.0
89.Asunafo South	22.0	18.0	15.0	24.0
90.Asutifi North	86.0	79.8	45.0	38.0
91.Asutifi South	52	58	67	73
92.Atebubu Amantin	16.0	16.0	17.3	4.3
93.Banda	91.0	89.0	84.0	86.0
94.Berekum	78.0	83.0	81.0	87.0
95.Dormaa East	45.0	50.0	32.0	61.0
96.Dormaa Municipal	91.0	96.0	89.5	36.0
97.Dormaa West	82.6	84.3	80.0	83.4
98.Jaman North	59.0	54.4	54.4	42.5
99.Jaman South	73.3	68.5	51.8	35.5
100. Kintampo North	87.4	90.0	91.0	95.0
101.Kintampo South	65.0	85.0	79.0	81.0
102.Nkoranza Municipal	72.1	80	74	77.2
103.Nkoranza North	61.4	72.0	85.0	69.0
104.Pru	9.0	14.6	35.5	32.0
105.Sene East	75.0	50.0	54.0	65.0
106.Sene West	72.0	85.0	90.0	95.0
107.Tain	55.0	4.6	35.0	20.0
108.Sunyani Municipal	77.0	78.0	69.0	67.0
109.Sunyani West	22	87.1	62.4	77.1
110.Tano North	82.0	70.0	61.0	53.0
111.Tano South	52.0	90.0	66.5	55.8
112.Techiman Municipal	16.0	49.3	75.6	87.8
113.Techiman North	91.0	63.0	85.0	74.0
114.Wenchi	78.0	46.9	35.6	30.6
Ashanti Region				
115.Adansi North	29.6	30.6	20.6	19.0
116.Adansi South	17.6	41.0	66.9	81.6
117.Afigya Kwabre South	91.0	92.0	95.0	91.0
118.Ahafo Ano North	45.0	65.0	77.0	82.0
118.Ahafo Ano South	95.7	95.3	95.8	94.5
119.Amansie Central	26.0	48.0	68.0	77.0
120.Amansie West	88.0	70.0	80.0	75.0
121.Asante Akim Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
122.Asante Akim North	25.0	47.0	55.5	65
123.Asante Akim South	50.0	73.0	84.9	76.9
124.Asokore Mampong	25.0	50.0	85.0	98.0
125.Atwima Kwanwoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
126.Atwima Mponua	81.0	72.0	76.0	72.0
127.Atwima Nwabiagya	84.4	71.7	81.7	63.6
128.Bekwai	31.0	33.0	67.0	25.0
129.Bosome Freho	36.0	41.0	47.4	54.3
130.Bosomtwe	78.6	85.3	82.5	81.2
131.Ejisu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
132.Ejura Sekyedumasi	82.9	64.9	73.42	71.3
133.KMA	75.0	77.0	70.0	65.0
134.Kwabre East	21.4	41.8	62.5	84.1
135.Mampong	90.0	85.0	70.0	65.0
136.Obuasi	58.0	56.0	57.0	60.0
137.Offinso	42.1	74.0	63.0	52.0
138.Offinso North	96.8	80.0	96.8	78.0
139.Sekyere Afram Plains	30.0	55.0	69.0	80.0
140.Sekyere Central	65.0	70.0	78.0	87.0
141.Sekyere East	21.0	36.0	68.0	91.0

MMDA	2017	2016	2015	2014
142.Sekyere Kumawu	20.2	21.3	22.1	22.5
143.Sekyere South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper East Region				
144.Nabdam	81.0	72.0	68.0	26.0
145.Kassena Nankana West	86.4	71.4	52.3	39.8
146.Kassena Nankana Municipal	89.7	70.2	42.6	27.6
147.Bolgatanga Municipal	16.0	35.0	19.0	23.0
148.Bawku West	77.0	75.0	62.0	55.0
149.Bawku Municipal	17.0	23.0	20.0	21.0
150.Binduri	65.0	60.1	59.2	58.0
151.Bongo	71.0	90.8	94.3	97.6
152.Builsa North	21.0	22.0	20.0	15.0
153.Builsa South	19.5	28.2	35.0	15.1
154.Garu-Tempane	90.0	87.0	93.0	67.0
155.Talensi	17.0	22.0	20.7	12.8
156.Pusiga	52.0	88.0	71.0	62.0
Upper West Region				
157.Nandom	50.0	85.0	70.0	60.0
158.Wa West	79.0	74.0	71.0	70.0
159.Wa East	60.0	75.0	60.0	70.0
160.Jirapa	75.0	79.4	85.7	81.0
161.Lambussie	80.2	80.9	78.0	79.0
162.Nadowli-Kaleo	69.5	78.8	82.5	79.5
163.Wa Municipal	83.0	86.0	77.0	81.0
164.Lawra	69.0	84.0	79.0	81.0
165.Sissala East	59.3	87.2	79.9	80.1
166.Sissala West	62.0	80.1	76.0	73.0
167.Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	82.0	80.0	83.0	75.0
Northern Region				
168.Bole	65.0	95.0	92.0	89.0
169.Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	15.4	12.2	15.8	14.7
170.Central Gonja	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
171.Chereponi	62.0	72.0	52.0	44.0
172.East Gonja	89.0	94.0	92.0	91.0
173.East Mamprusi	91.2	81.0	80.2	78.2
174.Gushegu	60.0	78.0	42.0	65.0
175.Karaga	90.0	60.0	65.0	70.0
176.Kpandai	85.0	80.0	85.0	70.0
177.Kumbungu	73.8	65.0	50.0	35.0
178.Mamprugu Moagduri	2.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
179.Mion	37.0	30.0	32.0	25.0
180.Nanumba North	19.8	23.5	10.5	21.5
181.Nanumba South	59.0	50.0	48.0	60.5
182.North Gonja	47.0	46.0	38.0	43.0
183.Saboba	63.2	42.8	27.4	13.4
184.Savelugu Nanton	79.0	81.0	61.0	48.0
185.Tamale Metro	83.0	61.4	37.0	19.7
186.Tatale Sanguli	25.0	30.0	20.0	10.0
187.Tolon	80.0	90.0	70.0	69.0
188.West Mamprusi	81.8	74.5	64.1	29.9
189.Zabzugu	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Annual Progress Reports, 2017

10.2.4 Performance of the 20 District Core Indicators

MMDAs are expected to provide updates on the 20 core indicators as part of their contribution in the preparation of the national annual progress report. Generally, information on the 20 core indicators was limited. In 2017, only 22 MMDAs provided complete information for the preparation of the national APR whereas 171 MMDAs provided partial information.

Reasons that accounted for the limited information on the twenty core indicators included failure by heads of departments of the assemblies to provide data on the indicators to the planning officers; different reporting cycles and formats of the decentralised departments; ineffective sub-district structures; inadequate database at the departmental level; poor record keeping by departments of the districts; limited availability of timely, quality and disaggregated data; and limited M&E capacities and funding of DPCU members.

In instances where the information on the core indicators is available, it was observed that majority of the MMDAs failed to achieve their targets. Some of the challenges identified as militating against the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plans at the district level include: difficulty in accessing data from departments of the assemblies; inadequate and untimely release of funds for implementation activities; inadequate logistics for plan implementation; non-availability of dedicated vehicle for monitoring by the DPCU; delay in the release of DACF; inadequate and untimely release of funds for M & E activities; limited or low capacities of DPCU members in implementation (M&E); poor road network; different reporting formats and cycles of the decentralised departments; non-establishment of some departments of the Assembly; and inadequate internally generated funds.

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 2017. 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 were assessed.

10.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The subscriber base for the NHIS declined by 3.4% in 2017 as compared to the 2.7% decline in 2016. This reduction represents a fall from 11,029,339 subscribers in 2016 to 10,656,931 subscribers in 2017. Despite this shortfall of 372,408 subscribers, the Ashanti Region continued to lead with the highest share of members with an improvement from 17.9% in 2016 to 18.2% in 2017. Out of the total NHIS membership (both renewals and new members) in 2017, about 65.4% were in the Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Eastern, Greater Accra, and Western regions. Upper East and Upper West continued to record low proportions (6.1% and 3.8% respectively) of NHIS members (Table 10.4).

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 continues to make up more than half of the total membership of the NHIS representing 64.6% in 2017 from 67% in 2016. Given their lowest share of subscribers, the Upper West region accounts for the lowest proportion of exempted NHIS members from 4.8% in 2016 to 4.1% in 2017. The Ashanti region still accounts for the highest number of exempt members from 17.9% in 2016 to 18.2% in 2017 though it dropped by 67,018 members.

Table 10.4: NHIS Subscribers by Region, 2017

Region	Informal	Exempt	SSNIT Contributors	Total	% Share of total
Ashanti	590,465	1,255,221	98,726	1,944,412	18.2
Brong-Ahafo	383,043	825,438	57,556	1,266,037	11.9
Central	237,743	494,030	48,139	779,912	7.3
Eastern	383,010	745,094	75,176	1,203,280	11.3
Gt. Accra	539,047	826,094	126,252	1,491,393	14.0
Northern	220,948	769,664	33,816	1,024,428	9.6
Upper East	143,578	485,424	21,437	650,439	6.1
Upper West	108,353	284,058	16,111	408,522	3.8
Volta	245,997	525,553	46,562	818,112	7.7
Western	342,248	673,696	54,452	1,070,396	10.0
National	3,194,432	6,884,272	578,227	10,656,931	100.0

Source: NHIA, 2017

NB: Informal includes 0.1% of security services; Exempt excludes SSNIT contributors

Some activities undertaken to improve the performance of the NHIS at the district level in 2016/17 included, monitoring and support visit to district offices, provision of logistics to enhance the registration of subscribers, introduction of a shift system to increase contact hours for registration, introduction of institutional registration and relocation of satellite dishes to areas with no internet connectivity to enhance registration of the marginalised.

10.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant for the 2016/17 academic year remained fixed at ₵4.50 per pupil, as has been the case since the 2009/2010 academic year. The total number of beneficiaries fell significantly by 46.6% in the 2016/2017 academic year compared to the increase of 88.4% in 2015/16. Also, the total amount disbursed increased marginally by 6.8% as compared to the increase of 98.8% in 2015/2016. Overall, a total amount of GH₵26,124,502.50 was disbursed to cover 5,805,445 pupils. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment (17%) followed by Northern (14.31%), Brong-Ahafo (11%) and Western (10.38%) regions (Table 10.5). The lowest enrolment was recorded in the Upper West (4.6%) followed by Upper East Region (6.3%).

Table 10.5: Capitation Grant Disbursement for the 2016/17 Academic Year

Region	Male	Female	Total	Amount GH₵
Ashanti	501,905	484,763	986,668	4,440,006.00
Brong Ahafo	325,884	312,983	638,867	2,874,901.50
Central	280,072	268,170	548,242	2,467,089.00
Eastern	293,732	275,852	569,584	2,563,128.00
Greater Accra	224,571	238,678	463,249	2,084,620.50
Northern	435,249	395,306	830,555	3,737,497.50
Upper East	184,280	180,691	364,971	1,642,369.50
Upper West	134,160	133,412	267,572	1,204,074.00
Volta	274,133	258,976	533,109	2,398,990.50
Western	307,585	295,043	602,628	2,711,826.00
Total	2,961,571	2,843,874	5,805,445	26,124,502.50

Source: GES, 2017

10.3.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP, which was piloted in 2005, has seen increasing coverage reaching 40 % of kindergarten and primary schools in 216 districts. During the 2016/2017 academic year, a nationwide exercise was conducted in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service to authenticate enrolment of beneficiary schools. This exercise saw a decrease in enrolment from 1,693,698 to 1,644,685 pupils. However, in the last quarter of 2017, a targeted expansion resulted in an increase in enrolment to 1,671,777 pupils. Out of an amount of GH¢285,304,109.00 released in 2017, about 83.1% constituted payments for 2016/2017, while the remaining 16.9% were payments of arrears owed caterers from 2015/2016 academic year.

In terms of regional share of coverage, Ashanti region remained the highest with a share of 18.06%, while Central region, although recorded the lowest, 5.39%, it was an improvement over the previous academic year (2015/2016) with respect to the total number of schools under GES in these regions (Table 10.6). Thus, more deprived schools in the Central region have been covered than in the Ashanti region. During the year under review, approval was given by the MoF for an increase in the feeding grant from GH¢0.80 to GH¢1.00. This was to ensure the provision of adequate and nutritious meal on each school-going day for beneficiary pupils in the 2017/2018 academic year. New contracting guidelines were also implemented that required all caterers to purchase food items from local farmers and fishermen, meeting the objective of boosting local economy. A total of 5,528 caterers were recruited within the deprived beneficiary communities, with each employing a head cook, thereby creating employment in these communities. To ensure that the 30% recommended dietary allowance (RDA) was achieved for all beneficiary pupils, district menus were developed and used by all caterers.

Table 10.6: Number of Pupils Benefiting from School Feeding Programme, 2013/2014-2016/2017

Region	2013/14	Share (%)	2014/15	Share (%)	2015/16	Share (%)	2016/17	Share (%)
Ashanti	297,961	17.6	335,293	19.39	297,053	18.06	301,135	18.06
Brong Ahafo	194,941	11.5	194,074	11.23	185,379	11.27	184,982	11.06
Central	88,562	5.2	88,229	5.10	85,613	2.21	90,090	5.39
Eastern	116,530	6.9	118,388	6.85	111,248	6.76	111,795	6.69
Greater Accra	194,106	11.4	193,439	11.19	187,067	11.37	197,812	11.83
Northern	200,853	11.8	203,679	11.78	209,166	12.72	211,924	12.68
Upper West	183,869	10.8	176,587	9.25	171,866	10.45	149,408	8.94
Upper East	160,928	9.5	159,882	10.21	147,051	8.94	176,121	10.53
Volta	125,867	7.4	125,345	7.25	122,734	7.46	120,029	7.18
Western	133,407	7.9	133,765	7.74	127,508	7.75	128,481	7.69
Total	1,697,024	100	1,728,681	100.00	1,644,685	100.00	1,671,777	100

Source: GSFP, April 2017

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). MMT services has continuously declined since 2009 though there was an increase in 2014. The total number of school children benefiting from the MMT services declined further in 2017 by 35.2% from 3,744 to 2,427 as compared to the 51% fall in 2016 (Table 10.7). The decline has persistently been attributed to the unequal proportion of buses in response to

the increase in population and the number of urban areas in the country. Other factors are due to the frequent vehicular breakdown and the delays in getting the buses on road in due time. To augment these setbacks, the government is retooling the MMT with the acquisition of new buses as an immediate measure to revamp their operations.

Table 10.7: Free Mass Transit for School Children in Some Towns and Transit Areas, 2010-2017

Major Towns and Cities	Performance			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kumasi	0	1,086	0	0
Takoradi	0	0	44	0
Sunyani	6,029	2,295	471	1,321
Kaneshie	10,189	277	0	0
Tamale	0	0	548	0
Bolgatanga	1,190	1,403	1,221	329
Swedru	0	0	0	0
Laterbikorshie	1,104	115	0	0
Tema	0	0	0	0
Wa	0	0	1	0
Koforidua	728	0	0	0
Ho	3,649	728	1,459	625
Adenta	4,140	1,719	0	55
Cape Coast	0	0	0	0
Akim Oda	0	0	0	97
Total	27,023	7,623	3,744	2,427

NB: Areas with zero school children are where MMT does not operate intra-city bus services

Source: MMT, 2017

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 2017 with a bi-monthly subsistence grant of GH¢64.00, GH¢76.00, GH¢88.00, and GH¢106 for 1, 2, 3 and more than three-member household, respectively. The number of beneficiary households has decreased from 212,545 households covering all 216 districts to 212,466 households in 2017. In 2017, the GoG budgetary allocation for LEAP activities was GH¢80,000,000.00, which was also the actual released for the year. This was an improvement over the 98.7% released in 2016. The three northern regions had the highest beneficiaries of households in 2017. An additional 40,000 beneficiaries were also migrated onto the E-zwich Platform to enhance electronic LEAP grant disbursement. Data on 93,000 households has been collected to be enrolled onto the LEAP programme.

LEAP payment in 2017 consisted of six cycles (47-52). An average of 226,341 females and 187,278 males benefited per cycle (Tables 10.8 and 10.9).

Table 10.8: LEAP Payments, 2017

Cycle	Releases	Beneficiaries				
		Total households	Male eligible members	Female eligible members	Male members	Female members
47 th	16,592,312	212,787	187,344	226,431	413,830	488,509
48 th	16,584,986	212,669	187,299	226,363	413,753	488,401

49 th	16,584,618	212,668	187,297	226,364	413,753	488,402
50 th	16,584,234	212,662	187,292	226,363	413,738	488,394
51 st	16,576,566	212,545	187,251	226,298	413,657	488,265
52 nd	16,570,880	212,466	187,182	226,224	413,409	488,020

Source: LEAP Programme, April 2017

Table 10.9: Regional Performance of LEAP in 2017

Region	Number of beneficiary households
Western	12,354
Central	11,398
Volta	18,994
Eastern	15,133
Ashanti	16,454
Brong-Ahafo	14,705
Northern	43,231
Upper East	33,069
Upper West	38,133
Greater-Accra	9,074
Grand Total	212,545

Source: LEAP Programme, April 2017

10.4 FINANCING DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The following constitutes 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.

Total revenue from all sources for MMDAs in 2017 was GH¢1,163,496,985 representing a 22% decline over that of 2016 (GH¢1,483,139,811.85). All the various revenue sources decreased, except GoG grants, IGF and a marginal increase of 2% in Donor resources. Revenue from District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) transfers to MMDAs decreased to 25% over the amount transferred in 2016. More notably, the amount of GH¢1,028,456,224.00 was less than the 7.5% of the total government revenue guaranteed. This decrease is attributed to Governments' policy to cap all statutory funds at 25% of total national revenue/receipts for the financial year 2017.

The District Development Facility (DDF) made no transfers in 2016 because of the late release of GoG US\$20 million contribution in November 2017. However, under the Urban Development Grant (UDG), an amount of GH¢82,592,266.40 was transferred to MMDAs in 2017. A decrease of about 86% in revenue from other sources (Ghana School Feeding Programme and HIPC) may be attributed to a change in the reporting regimes for the 2017 financial year. Centrally administered payments meant that, transfers were no more made to the Districts and information on these local level receipts were not adequately available nor captured by the MMDAs.

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) rose from GH¢282,023,895.47 in 2016 to GH¢ 290,554,020 in 2017 representing a 3% increase. Share of IGF on total revenue for MMDAs rose by 9 percentage points to

28% over that of the previous year (19%). The increase in total IGF share for financial year 2017 is also accounted for in the general decline of total revenue from all sources for the year (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10: Sources of funding to MMDAs 2016-2017

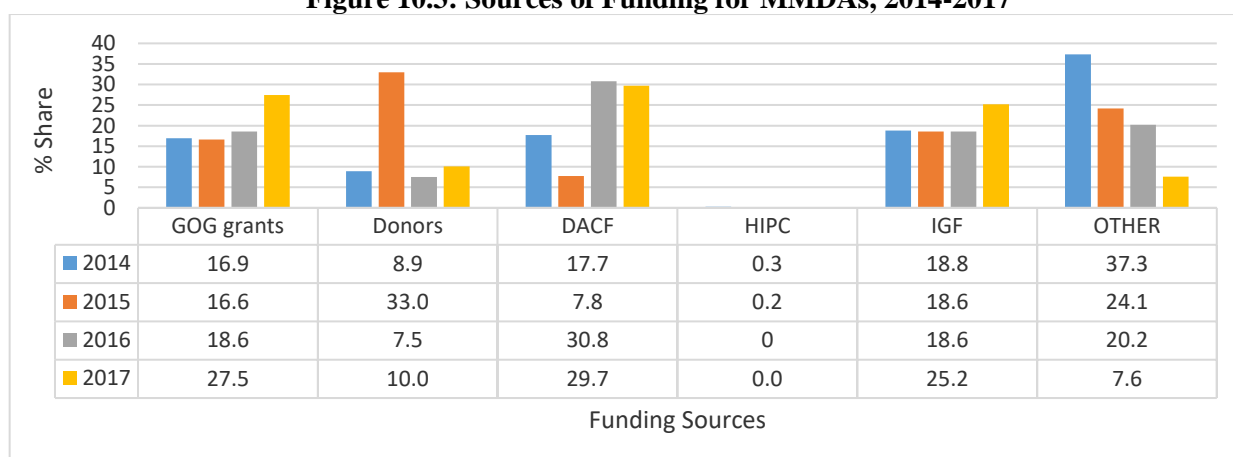
REVENUE SOURCES	2017	2016	PERCENTAGE +/-
GOG Grants	328,369,804	289,451,091	13%
IGF	290,554,020	282,023,895	3%
DACF	351,953,807	535,444,765	34%
DDF	1,846,858	139,567,327	99%
UDG	74,231,360	119,055,721	38%
DONOR	115,994,404	113,791,768	2%
OTHERS*	544,715	3,905,244	86%
TOTAL	1,163,496,985	1,483,241,828	22%

Source: MLGRD, 2017

*Others is the sum of transfers for the Ghana School Feeding Programme and HIPC

Other sources of funding such as the Ghana School Feeding Programme, DDF Grant, UDG Grant, HIPC Grant and Decentralised Grant dominated in 2014 during the implementation of GSGDA II (2014-2017). In 2015, funding from donors was the highest (33%) source of revenue for MMDAs. DACF as a source of funding was highest in both 2016 and 2017 (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.3: Sources of Funding for MMDAs, 2014-2017



Source: MLGRD, 2017

** Other Grants comprises School Feeding Grant, DDF Grant, UDG 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. Since 2013, releases from DACF to MMDAs have been increasing every year with the exception of 2016. In 2014 and 2015, significant increases of 98% and 29.8% were recorded which were followed by another decline of 15.5% in 2016. However, in 2017, total DACF funds transferred to MMDAs increased marginally to GH¢379,481,469.53 being a percentage variance of 75.92% (Table 10.11).

Table 10.11: DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2014-2017

Year	Estimate based on the law (GH¢)	Amount released (GH¢)	Variance between estimate and actual release (GH¢)	Percentage variance
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
2017*	1,575,935,339.00	379,481,469.53	1,196,453,869.47	-75.92
Total	3,364,643,425.00	1,547,257,208.57	1,817,386,216.43	-54.01

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2017

*2017 figures are made up of only the first three quarters of the year.

DACF Sharing Formula

The principles underlying the allocation of the DACF in 2017 remained the same, with indicators based on “equality, need, responsiveness and service pressure”. The “equality” share of the DACF since 2010 has continued to average at 46% though it increased from 40% in 2016 to 45% in 2017 after an initial decline from 50% in 2014 to 45% in 2015.

Following the marginal fall of 44% in 2016, the share of “need” has been maintained at 45% in 2017 as recorded from 2012-2015. Under the various components of “need”, the allocation to health increased marginally from 16% in 2016 to 17% in 2017, while the share of allocation to education also increased to 20% from 18%. The share of allocations to roads was maintained at 4% while the share for water decreased from 6% to 4%.

In addition, the share for “responsiveness” or improvement in IGF increased from 6% in 2016 to 8% in 2017 due to inclusion of budget implementation to the responsiveness criteria. Furthermore, the share for “service pressure” in terms of population density also declined to 2% in 2017 as recorded in 2014 after increasing to 4% in 2015 and 2016 (Table 10.12).

Table 10.12: Formula for DACF Allocation, 2013-2017

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Equality	45%	50%	45%	40%	45%
Need	<p>Health facilities/ pop. ratio (10%)</p> <p>Doctor/population ratio (4%) Nurse/population ratio (4%)</p> <p><u>Education:</u> Education facility/ pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/ pupil ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%)</p> <p><u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)</p>	<p><u>Health:</u> Health facilities/ pop. ratio (12%)</p> <p>Health Professional /pop. ratio (5%)</p> <p><u>Education:</u> Education facility/ pop. ratio (12%) Trained teacher /pupil ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Water coverage (4%)</p> <p><u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)</p>	<p><u>Health:</u> Health facilities/ pop. ratio (9%)</p> <p>Health Professional /pop. ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Education:</u> Education facility /pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/ pupil ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Water coverage (5%)</p> <p><u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage</p>	<p><u>Health:</u> Health facilities/ pop. ratio (8%)</p> <p>Health Professional /pop. ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Education:</u> Education facility /pop. ratio (10%) Trained teacher/ pupil ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Water coverage (6%)</p> <p><u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage</p>	<p><u>Health:</u> Health facilities/ pop. ratio (12%)</p> <p>Health Professional /pop. ratio (5%)</p> <p><u>Education:</u> Education facility /pop. ratio- School facilities-6% Classroom facilities-6% Trained teacher/ pupil ratio (8%)</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Water coverage (4%)</p> <p><u>Roads:</u> Tarred road coverage (4%)</p>

Principle	Baseline	% of DACF Allocated			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			(5%)	(4%)	
Responsiveness:					
Revenue Improvement	6%	3%	6%	6%	4%
Budget implementation				6%	4%
Service Pressure:					
Pop. Density	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2017

DACF Regional Allocations

The total amount released, from 4th quarter of 2016 to 3rd quarter of 2017 by the DACF Secretariat to the MMDAs increased marginally by 0.54% amounting to GH¢379,481,469.53 from GH¢377,452,917.95 (Table 10.13). The analysis at the regional level shows that Ashanti region still received the highest allocation (14.6%), while the Upper West region received the lowest allocation (4.6%) as occurred in 2015 and 2016. Allocations to the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions increased while districts in Western and Eastern regions remained the same as in 2016.

Table 10.13: Regional Allocation of DACF, 2017

NO.	REGION	4 TH QTR 2016	1 ST QTR 2017	2 ND QTR 2017	3 RD QTR 2017	TOTAL	% Share
1	Western	10,819,661.23	9,852,098.95	11,091,354.10	5,970,969.06	37,734,083.34	9.9
2	Central	10,305,351.55	9,085,616.37	10,228,458.81	5,506,434.16	35,125,860.88	9.3
3	Gt. Accra	10,334,601.89	10,126,205.23	11,399,939.08	6,137,094.08	37,997,840.29	10.0
4	Eastern	12,384,298.91	11,334,752.60	12,760,504.67	6,869,547.03	43,349,103.21	11.4
5	Volta	12,332,054.75	11,047,818.76	12,437,478.60	6,695,647.73	42,512,999.84	11.2
6	Ashanti	15,545,064.97	14,523,133.50	16,349,938.93	8,801,899.09	55,220,036.49	14.6
7	Brong-Ahafo	13,163,112.53	11,615,968.83	13,077,093.94	7,039,981.11	44,896,156.41	11.8
8	Northern	12,655,293.74	11,185,819.57	12,592,837.96	6,779,284.59	43,213,235.86	11.4
9	Upper West	5,101,263.93	4,555,780.05	5,128,832.95	2,761,078.82	17,546,955.75	4.6
10	Upper East	6,387,981.52	5,672,806.15	6,386,365.17	3,438,044.63	21,885,197.46	5.8
	TOTAL	109,028,685.02	99,000,000.00	111,452,804.21	59,999,980.30	379,481,469.53	100.0

Source: DACF Secretariat, 2017

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 Grant; (v) School Feeding Fund; (vi) Decentralisation Fund; and (vii) Urban Development Grant (UDG).

Actual total revenue accumulated by MMDAs declined from about GH¢1,497 million in 2016 to GH¢1,220 million in 2017 which represents an 18.5% decrease (Table 10.14). Greater Accra received the highest share (25.17%), followed by the Ashanti (19.70%), and Eastern (10.68%) regions. The lowest share was in the Upper West region (2.96%) followed closely by Central region (2.99%).

Table 10.14: Summary of Regional Revenue performance in 2017

REGION	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL REVENUE	VARIANCE	PERCENT VARIANCE (%)
Western	198,524,571.93	102,939,282.06	95,585,289.87	-48.15
Volta	184,987,671.11	85,978,457.34	99,009,213.77	-53.52
Central	186,190,301.24	36,452,432.79	149,737,868.45	-80.42
Upper West	83,817,078.93	36,063,266.84	47,753,812.09	-56.97
Upper East	119,076,277.85	43,570,866.61	75,505,411.24	-63.41

REGION	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL REVENUE	VARIANCE	PERCENT VARIANCE (%)
Ashanti	346,276,030.19	240,234,779.53	106,041,250.66	-30.62
Brong Ahafo	231,359,502.13	121,107,220.26	110,252,281.87	-47.65
Eastern	304,889,536.61	130,262,419.17	174,627,117.44	-57.28
Greater Accra	3,475,608,734.78	307,025,837.62	3,168,582,897.16	-91.17
Northern	467,228,772.98	116,093,258.24	351,135,514.74	-75.15
TOTAL	5,597,958,477.75	1,219,727,820.46	4,378,230,657.29	-78.21

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2017

Table 10.15: Trend analysis of the sources of revenue for MMDAs

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	Other Grants	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
Northern											
2013	7,301,185.31	12,622,363.63	1,322,961.28	19,212,815.01	86,016.78	61,431,711.52	3,907,671.02	65,339,382.54	6	13,945,324.91	21.3
2014	10,020,513.14	16,771,070.99	2,670,461.40	23,441,628.64	172,551.00	116,240,612.39	5,826,619.63	122,067,232.02	4.8	19,441,532.39	15.9
2015	13,632,087.45	45,970,462.74	5,652,432.62	37,525,356.03	200,000.00	131,870,200.42	7,137,094.17	139,007,294.59	5.1	51,622,895.36	37.1
2016	24,734,444.78	53,923,679.25	6,380,109.44	36,944,566.95	29,136,308.50	151,119,108.92	9,364,470.92	160,483,579.84	5.8	60,303,788.69	37.6
2017	27,039,041.13	39,037,885.62	5,060,079.34	32,930,558.03	3,602,661.95	107,670,226.07	8,423,032.17	116,093,258.24	7.3	44,097,964.96	37.9
Upper East											
2013	5,508,363.75	8,407,020.95	1,130,539.93	8,751,389.44	16465053.04	40,262,367.11	2816492.08	43,078859.19	7.3	9,537,560.88	22
2014	8681291.70	8,782,284.12	1,525,877.86	16,649570.73	23147693.44	58786717.85	3,700,405.06	62487122.91	5.9	10,308,161.98	16.4
2015	6,159,521.94	24,347,071.87	3,729,053.48	10,984,346.46	12867823.93	58,274,972.85	5,584,423.33	63,859,396.18	8.7	28,076,125.35	44
2016	10,827,986.99	28,744,928.02	4,762,325.11	7,084,085.47	15,743,290.41	67,162,616.00	4950270.66	72,112,886.66	6.9	33,507,253.13	46.5
2017	11,002,877.27	19,632,819.27	2,246,857.57	3,086,102.90	3,049,421.42	39,018,078.43	4,552,788.18	43,570,866.61	10.5	21,879,676.84	50.2
Upper West											
2013	4,138,218.18	6,794,321.14	1,020,498.94	5,415,676.91	21647303.16	39,016018.33	1570088.12	440586106.45	4.9	7,814,821.08	19.1
2014	5,264,782.73	7,194126.77	1,450,250.79	9506176.04	31380368.28	54,795,704.61	2,709,163.46	57,504,868.07	4.7	8,967,140.80	15.6
2015	22,989827.41	20,121,399.42	3,159,959.70	10811462.88	17670605.16	74,753254.57	2,395,268.19	77148522.76	3.1	23,281,359.12	30.4
2016	9,322,545.94	20,842,281.46	4,200,847.18	5,446,215.97	10,228,363.75	50,040,254.30	3255435.28	53295689.58	7.2	25,043,128.64	46.4
2017	10,438,939.62	15,828,010.36	2,134,755.03	2,181,479.41	2,665,380.74	33,248,565.16	2,814,701.68	36,063,266.84	7.8	17,962,765.39	49.8
Brong-Ahafo											
2013	22,956,705.22	18,215,786.90	1,856,066.36	11,038,492.59	26,522,212.82	74,931,888.21	7,022,913.96	81,954,802.17	12.1	19,305,587.09	32.6
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	23,681,524.21	21.7
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	10.4	58,326,399.05	43.2
2016	37,322,049.62	60,486,830.37	9,567,228.77	7,085,565.64	27,901,846.73	142,363,521.13	20,471,585.01	162,835,106.14	11.1	70,054,059.14	37.9
2017	44,369,126.92	41,471,603.09	4,429,314.96	2,141,750.97	11,644,241.77	104,056,037.71	17,133,210.05	121,189,247.76	14.1	45,900,918.05	37.9
Ashanti											
2013	31,711,313.28	19,726,589.79	1,558,297.01	6,697,979.03	36,377,389.53	96,071,568.64	24,403,305.49	120,474,874.13	19.5	19,152,108.61	15.7

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	Other Grants	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
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	22.5	26,282,526.38	16.7
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	3,476,687.54	50,823,440.97	179,920,292.12	51,018,718.19	230,939,010.31	22.2	76,078,386.98	33.1
2017	41,507,010.97	49,673,436.51	6,002,145.68	4,297,301.19	25,742,484.99	127,222,379.34	56,697,520.29	183,919,899.63	30.8	55,675,582.19	30.3
Eastern											
2013	32,744,641.00	16,788,238.40	1,538,552.17	2,447,670.03	19,529,317.57	72,809,872.48	12,819,275.79	85,629,148.27	19.2	18,326,790.57	27.6
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	14.5	21,750,916.41	21.3
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	148,008,433.86	13.9	59,267,347.83	39
2017	47,680,628.10	39,119,570.88	6,689,347.18	1,341,932.03	12,263,579.67	107,095,057.86	23,167,361.31	130,262,419.17	17.8	45,808,918.06	35.2
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	9.8	16,694,588.00	29.4
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	9.3	20,129,849.06	26.1
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	55.2
2016	20,394,162.22	52,359,564.49	6,796,169.01	6,797,734.05	223,485,224.85	110,382,206.33	9,355,742.77	119,737,949.10	7.8	59,155,733.50	49.4
2017	23,829,781.41	36,165,465.59	4,916,387.19	5,926,544.58	5,596,607.59	76,434,786.36	9,543,670.98	85,978,457.34	11.1	41,081,852.78	47.8
Greater Accra											
2013	20,311,179.32	11,563,665.61	784,670.74	1,481,517.48	23,829,224.18	61,512,657.14	56,926,123.17	118,474,780.31	61.3	12,348,336.35	13.9
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	45.7	39,126,981.64	17.6
2016	47,503,010.93	43,572,700.97	6,405,936.18	30,530,436.14	31,509,208.53	177,859,445.56	109,090,661.82	286,950,107.38	38	49,978,637.15	17.4
2017	78,765,990.79	30,236,087.79	4,943,786.56	58,613,826.93	10,734,338.05	183,294,030.12	123,731,807.50	307,025,837.62	40.3	35,179,874.35	11.5
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	13	16,101,715.08	21.8
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	46.5
2016	20,292,024.07	45,220,125.65	5,934,099.97	6,960,202.63	25,583,363.08	103,989,815.40	12,639,314.61	116,629,130.01	10.8	51,154,225.62	43.9

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	Other Grants	Total Grants Received	IGF Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF/Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
2017	9,279,595.01	7,443,550.28	521,768.62	554,359.88	4,253,041.50	22,052,315.29	14,400,117.50	36,452,432.79	39.5	7,965,318.90	21.9
Western											
2013	11494952.54	15348967.70	1514749.29	5,156,670.02	11,376,052.24	47,525,868.73	12,073,659.41	62,614,669.71	19.4	16,129,206.80	26.1
2014	17,657906.25	17,005,587.86	2,345,931.66	12,251,075.55	23195041.17	72,445542.49	21,783,873.86	94,229416.35	23.1	19,351,519.52	20.5
2015	15,007,946.73	46240445.81	5,509754.53	11,766636.50	10162875.46	95739843.62	21548141.79	117287985.41	18.6	50,681,089.27	43.9
2016	21,094,028.59	43,400,254.80	7,501,949.89	8,054,602.67	2299712.48	103048008.43	40,839,807.67	146,003,250.40	28	50,902,204.69	34.9
2017	23,049,740.86	32,234,031.72	4,166,903.70	4,920,547.88	8,478,247.31	72,849,471.47	30,089,810.59	102,939,282.06	29.2	36,400,935.42	35.4
Total for all Regions 2017	316,962,732.1	310,842,461.1	41,111,345.8	115,994,403.8	88,030,004.9	872,940,947.8	290,554,020.3	1,163,494,968.1	24.9	351,953,806.9	30.3

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2016

** Other Grants comprises of School Feeding Grant, DDF Grant, UDG Grant, HIPC Grant and Decentralized Grant

10.4.3 Internally Generated Funds

Programmes and projects implemented by the MMDAs are primarily financed through the DACF, Donor support, other funding sources such as grants and the Internally Generated Funds (IGFs). Over time, MMDAs have adopted innovative ways to increase the revenue generated from IGF.

The share of IGF to total revenue have become an important indicator used to assess the performance and viability of MMDAs. The 20 best performing MMDAs in 2017 were identified in five (5) regions as in 2016 (Table 10.16). Central region dominated with seven districts.

The number of districts from Greater Accra reduced from ten in 2016 to five in 2017 after reducing from eleven in 2015. However, the top five were split with two districts each from Central and Greater Accra regions and one from Ashanti region. The best performing district for revenue generation in 2016 was Awutu Senya East in the Central region with a significant record of 85.67% of its total revenue attributed to IGF unlike 2016 where it recorded an IGF/TR ratio of 27.6%. Ten districts, representing 50% of the top 20, recorded more than 50% for their IGF/TR ratio. Both Prestea Huni Valley in the Western region, which topped in 2016 with a score of 68% and La Dade-Kotopon in the Greater Accra region, which topped in 2015 with 58% recorded a reduction in their ratio to 56.8% and 40.9% respectively. None of the MMDAs in the Volta, Brong-Ahafo, Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions was among the 20 best performing districts.

Table 10.16: The 20 Best Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF, 2017 (GH¢)

DISTRICT	REGION	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACTUAL	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
AWUTU SENYA EAST	CR	453824.14	2712437.26	3166261.4	85.67
SHAI OSODUKU	GAR	1596050.26	3650485.78	5246536.04	69.58
UPPER DENKYIRA WEST	CR	486243.54	758868.4	1245111.94	60.95
KUMASI METRO.	AR	25506870.73	35292656.16	60799526.9	58.05
TEMA METRO	GAR	19014664.45	26129867.34	45144531.8	57.88
KPONE-KANTAMANSO	GAR	5224555.22	7126042.46	12350597.7	57.70
PRESTEA HUNI VALLEY	WR	2548654.66	3346433.38	5895088.04	56.77
MFANTSEMAN	CR	1090517.3	1214531.29	2305048.59	52.69
CAPE COAST METRO	CR	1876923.91	2000358.61	3877282.52	51.59
BIRIM NORTH	ER	1492594.38	1522853.09	3015447.47	50.50
ACCRA METRO.	GAR	48049216.38	42694295	90743511.4	47.05
KOMENDA-EDINA-EGU.-ABR.	CR	815467.15	719210.43	1534677.58	46.86
TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL	WR	6785808.24	5720072.21	12505880.5	45.74
ELLEMBELE	WR	2547849.25	2023997.58	4571846.83	44.27
AGONA WEST	CR	2067025.69	1502741.42	3569767.11	42.10
NEW JUABEN	ER	7018702.03	4923582.15	11942284.2	41.23
LA DADE-KOTOPON	GAR	8956771.54	6198705.7	15155477.2	40.90
GOMOA EAST	CR	1144299.72	727014.5	1871314.22	38.85
ASUTIFI NORTH	BR	3633373.74	2203915.93	5837289.67	37.76
NINGO PRAMPAM	GAR	3949505.45	2375846.75	6325352.2	37.56

Source: MLGRD, 2017

The 20 worst performing districts with internally generated funds of less than 4% of total resources are presented in Table 10.17. Twelve districts (up from eleven in both 2015 and 2016), in the Northern region, representing 60% of the 20 worst performing MMDAs dominated with the least internally generated fund to total revenue in 2017 ranging between 1.1% (Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo) to 3.4% (Kumbugu). This makes Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo the worst performing district in 2017 for internally generated funds, followed by seven more districts all in the Northern region. In all, aside the Northern region, the other regions in the list were represented with three from Upper West, two from Upper East, and one each from Volta and Ashanti regions.

Table 10.17: The 20 Worst Performing MMDAs in Terms of IGF, 2017 (GH¢)

DISTRICT	Region	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF ACTUAL	TOTAL REVENUE	IGF/TR ratio (%)
LAWRA	UWR	2467552.49	94555.8	2562108.29	3.69
SUAMAN	WR	2518883.32	93532.96	2612416.28	3.58
NANDOM	UWR	2593487.51	94990.41	2688477.92	3.53
KUMBUGU	NR	3124788.28	109985.68	3234773.96	3.40
SEKYERE AFRAM PLAINS	AR	1917749.44	66416.5	1984165.94	3.35
AKATSI NORTH	VR	3219443.07	109559.29	3329002.36	3.29
TATALE SANGULI	NR	1658891.38	50555.2	1709446.58	2.96
MION	NR	3405623.55	95596.19	3501219.74	2.73
BINDURI	UER	2145580.76	59980.91	2205561.67	2.72
TOLON	NR	5258866.28	146577	5405443.28	2.71
NADOWLI-KALEO	UWR	3131572.66	76770.54	3208343.2	2.39
NABDAM	UER	2554276.72	62480.73	2616757.45	2.39
EAST MAMPRUSI	NR	4383107.76	103977.55	4487085.31	2.32
NANUMBA SOUTH	NR	4249648.85	97708.73	4347357.58	2.25
KARAGA	NR	4457553.9	92258.03	4549811.93	2.03
EAST GONJA	NR	5859284.98	100136.49	5959421.47	1.68
CHEREPONI	NR	3736740.47	59942.1	3796682.57	1.58
KPANDAI	NR	4544417.34	57309.7	4601727.04	1.25
SABOBA	NR	4659164.74	53031.5	4712196.24	1.13
BUNKPURUGU - YUNYOO	NR	4010353.44	44716.56	4055070	1.10

Source: MLGRD, 2017

Table 10.18 give an indication that most MMDAs have consistently over-estimated their IGF and in 2017, none of the regions was able to meet nor exceed their targets. The inability of most MMDAs to achieve their targets is due to various factors, which includes revenue leakages, lack of accurate data, training and retraining of revenue personnel to improve capacity building and effective monitoring and evaluation. Upper East recorded the highest negative variance (33.90%) followed by Brong-Ahafo (25.96%) with the least occurring in the Eastern region (9.48%) which is followed by Central region (9.68%).

Table 10.18: Trends in Variance of Estimated against Actual IGF by Region, 2013-2017

Region	IGF Estimates	IGF Actuals	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2017	% 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
Western	37,663,599.75	30,089,810.59	-20.11	10.52	-11.8	1	-22.8
Volta	10,939,970.42	9,543,670.98	-12.76	-6.48	-10.9	3.9	-3.4
Central	15,942,866.48	14,400,117.50	-9.68	-10.48	-10.8	-47.7	-79.2
Upper West	3,144,307.95	2,814,701.68	-10.48	24.33	0.8	-9.2	-30.9
Upper East	6,887,456.88	4,552,788.18	-33.90	-27.56	-4.6	-5.9	-19.2
Ashanti	118,811,933.00	113,012,400.19	-4.88	-3.22	-3.8	-10	-30.6
Brong Ahafo	23,029,783.11	17,051,182.55	-25.96	15.51	-1.9	-3.1	-26.5
Eastern	25,594,357.04	23,167,361.31	-9.48	0.31	-6.4	15	9.5
Greater Accra	137,613,496.38	123,731,807.50	-10.09	-8.15	-6.3	-4.4	-13.6
Northern	9,893,556.32	8,423,032.17	-14.86	10.44	-12.3	-9.3	-45.2

Source: Derived from MLGRD data, 2017

10.5 OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR MMDAs

10.5.1 Sources of District Development Facility (DDF) Inflows

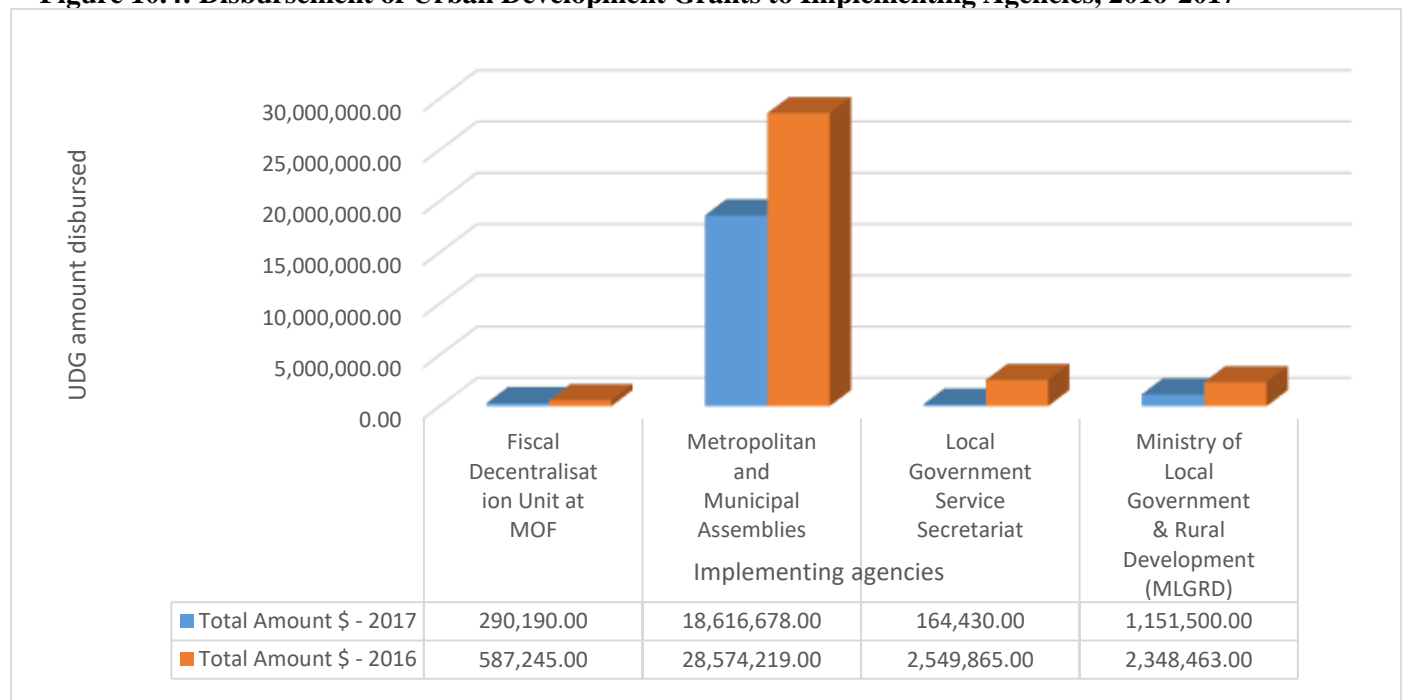
In collaboration with development partners (DPs), the government in 2007 introduced a performance-based grant system known as the District Development Facility (DDF) to provide incentives for improved MMDAs performance. The DDF was to complement the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which is the 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.

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 was 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 was 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. Across the various implementation agencies, there was general decline in the total amount of UDG transfer in 2017. A total amount of US\$20,222,798.00 was disbursed in 2017 showing a 40.63% decline from 2016 (US\$34,059,792) as compared to the 23.38% increase in 2015 (US\$27,605,630) under the UDG for the implementation of activities (Figure 10.4 and Table 10.19). The implementing agencies under the LGCSP are the MMAs, LGSS, MLGRD, and the Fiscal Decentralisation Unit of the MoF. The largest share of decrease in 2017 was recorded by LGSS (93.55%), followed by MLGRD (50.97%), Fiscal Decentralisation Unit of MoF (50.58%) and then the MMAs (34.85%). Since the implementation of GSGDA II, the MMAs continue to have the largest share of UDG transfers (92.06%) whereas the least share of the amount went to the LGSS (0.81%).

Figure 10.4: Disbursement of Urban Development Grants to Implementing Agencies, 2016-2017



Source: MLGRD, 2017

Table 10.19: Strengthening revenue capabilities of Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies in 2017 through the Urban Development Grant Project

Agency	2017		2016		2015		2014	
	Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%
Fiscal Decentralisation Unit at MOF	290,190.00	1.4	587,245.0	1.7	400,335.0	1.5	1,549,335.00	7.3
Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies	18,616,678.00	92.1	28,574,219.0	83.9	23,432,404.0	84.9	15,417,168.00	72.7
Local Government Service Secretariat	164,430.00	0.81	2,549,865.0	7.5	1,232,860.0	4.5	1,538,977.00	7.3
Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (MLGRD)	1,151,500.00	5.7	2,348,463.0	6.9	2,540,000.0	9.2	2,700,000.00	12.7
Total	20,222,798.00	100	34,059,792.0	100	27,605,599.0	100.	21,205,480.0	100.0

Source: Derived from MLGRD, 2017

A total amount of GH¢82,592,266.40 was transferred to the 46 selected MMAs as UDG in 2017. Out of this total amount, Accra Metropolitan Assembly (15.23%) and Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (15.05%) had a cumulative share of 30.28%. The other MMAs accrued between 5.22% and 0.65%. Out of the 46 MMAs, 9 had less than 1% of the total amount transferred in 2017 with the lowest share recorded by Offinso Municipal Assembly (0.65%) followed closely by Upper Denkyira East Municipal (0.66%) (Table 10.20).

However, from 2014 to 2017, Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly recorded the highest share of increase of 536.18% from GH¢134,588.05 to GH¢3,577,008.33. This was followed by Nzema East (281.21%) and Mampong Municipal (274.50%) Assemblies while the largest decrease in transfer from the amount received in 2014 to the amount received in 2017 was recorded by Tema Metro (76.24%) followed by Ga South Municipal (74.30%) and Hohoe Municipal (72%).

Table 10.20: UDG Transfers and Receipts, by District, 2014 - 2017 (GH¢)

MMA'S	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL GH¢
Bekwai Municipal Assembly	1,614,900.11	722,412.76	2,290,981.64	1,116,109.82	5,744,404.33
Ashanti Akim Central Municipal	377,011.41	402,232.48	1,654,052.76	1,037,170.10	3,470,466.75
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	2,210,581.59	860,178.18	1,960,194.54	1,819,231.93	6,850,186.24
Kumasi Metro	11,093,086.15	8,687,986.83	20,592,419.78	15,356,624.47	55,730,117.23
Mampong Municipal	428,617.24	353,776.31	1,039,673.36	1,605,153.14	3,427,220.05
Offinso Municipal	716,872.50	-	1,026,845.34	655,337.73	2,399,055.57
Oboasi Municipal	1,155,553.37	963,219.17	1,027,655.98	1,544,030.86	4,690,459.38
Asunafo North Municipal	1,153,991.08	1,455,781.50	2,493,119.70	1,045,562.00	6,148,454.28
Berekum Municipal	732,254.22	781,240.09	2,516,880.50	1,361,717.17	5,392,091.98
Dormaa Municipal	2,035,783.07	653,146.61	1,528,633.25	1,662,066.00	5,879,628.93
Kintampo North Municipal	804,970.67	1,168,023.96	1,167,656.20	1,555,315.91	4,695,966.74
Sunyani Municipal	1,855,822.47	788,139.91	2,387,253.99	1,704,414.79	6,735,631.16
Techiman Municipal	1,750,399.52	914,759.12	2,567,347.92	849,000.00	6,081,506.56
Wenchi Municipal	757,305.90	849,904.48	-	1,519,859.50	3,127,069.88
Agona West Municipal	1,657,713.03	-	2,245,735.13	1,580,771.20	5,484,219.36
Cape Coast Municipal	1,115,121.15	-	3,169,936.67	1,572,000.00	5,857,057.82
Efutu Municipal	644,968.43	872,108.82	945,090.12	1,614,563.31	4,076,730.68
Mfantiman Municipal	2,010,780.04	-	1,927,389.38	1,948,368.51	5,886,537.93
Assin North Municipal	1,481,571.58	972,157.29	3,237,076.22	1,378,737.50	7,069,542.59

MMA'S	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL GH¢
Komenda Edina Eguafu Abirem Municipal	1,207,592.10	-	1,830,667.15	1,415,223.17	4,453,482.42
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	-	-	992,764.19	1,447,564.76	2,440,328.95
Birim Central Municipal	1,726,592.85	876,764.99	2,826,651.38	943,425.47	6,373,434.69
Kwahu West Municipal	543,404.20	514,892.61	1,249,707.99	1,495,700.00	3,803,704.80
West Akim Municipal	1,877,615.93	611,763.42	1,339,039.92	2,648,376.19	6,476,795.46
Nsawam Municipal	856,937.25	-	1,730,613.83	783,604.00	3,371,155.08
East Akim Municipal	1,338,152.40	2,069,204.55	1,486,840.00	1,423,621.60	6,317,818.55
New Juaben Municipal	1,037,853.52	-	2,170,422.96	2,646,053.27	5,854,329.75
Ledzekuku- Krowor Municipal	1,773,901.35	-	-	2,616,363.75	4,390,265.10
AMA	14,040,333.45	19,873,024.35	22,469,387.43	-	56,382,745.23
Adenta Municipal	392,735.91	419,008.91	793,040.00	1,040,892.94	2,645,677.76
Ashiaman Municipal	1,414,629.45	994,874.61	3,665,176.24	1,514,797.60	7,589,477.90
Ga East Municipal	741,847.30	791,474.92	2,812,648.36	1,978,167.05	6,324,137.63
Ga West Municipal	1,213,967.92	1,295,179.15	2,935,018.97	841,005.73	6,285,171.77
Ga South Municipal	2,742,403.83	2,666,700.00	775,000.00	704,875.00	6,888,978.83
Tema Metropolitan	3,511,099.80	3,114,471.40	4,815,833.14	834,326.00	12,275,730.34
Tamale Metropolitan	4,392,413.11	1,427,918.34	3,697,061.14	1,373,750.00	10,891,142.59
Yendi Municipal	2,178,417.90	725,930.83	2,322,640.36	780,574.35	6,007,563.44
Bolgatanga Municipal	134,588.05	-	2,586,200.78	856,219.50	3,577,008.33
Bawku Municipal	1,204,866.00	584,918.65	1,961,586.91	1,506,784.00	5,258,155.56
Wa Municipal	720,183.73	646,155.75	1,356,367.39	1,492,614.89	4,215,321.76
Ho Municipal	2,039,462.10	956,932.28	3,262,925.64	1,689,956.93	7,949,276.95
Hohoe Municipal	2,857,558.36	1,318,054.49	3,000,308.92	800,172.68	7,976,094.45
Keta Municipal	1,190,530.05	1,542,301.38	1,909,019.99	2,165,664.00	6,807,515.42
Nzema East Municipal	479,103.30	-	692,583.09	1,826,385.74	2,998,072.13
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	4,407,202.80	2,914,982.82	6,799,952.78	5,189,965.32	19,312,103.72
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	1,242,861.43	541,355.45	1,220,935.60	1,650,148.52	4,655,301.00
Total	88,863,557.62	64,330,976.41	134,480,336.64	82,592,266.40	370,267,137.07

Source: MLGRD, 2017

10.5.3 Trend analysis on MMDAs expenditure from 2014 to 2017

The expenditure items of the districts mainly included compensation of employees, goods and services, non-financial asset, interest, grant, social benefit and others. Compensation of employees included payment of salaries, employees Social Security contribution, assembly members allowances and other allowances.

Goods and Services consists of the assembly's payments for utilities, office consumables and maintenance allowance, travel and transport and general activities among others while Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) consists of payments for works on dwellings, other structures and infrastructure assets among others.

Generally, CAPEX takes the greater proportion of the inflows to the MMDAs followed closely by Goods and Services and Compensation. Table 10.21 shows the trend of expenditure by MMDAs.

Table 10.21: Trend analysis on MMDAs expenditure from 2014-2017

MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				CAPEX			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Western Region												
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	716,060.39	672,868.32	3,288,402.62	3,929,006.55	4,480,770.92	4,088,301.59	2,581,103.17	3,715,662.97	2,274,670.57	6,048,518.53	9,274,607.80	5,917,528.58
Bia West	480,050.07	468,292.75	471,364.92	1,161,916.00	1,051,384.34	1,029,332.34	1,356,119.49	884,327.74	3,780,539.33	1,885,496.63	2,129,116.20	265,528.80
Jomorro	1,393,128.06	1,012,274.66	1,313,342.77	1,315,809.11	454,086.00	507,532.00	530,863.26	200,824.51	1,920,281.83	2,659,269.02	3,386,926.45	425,261.90
Wassa East	1,069,504.50	1,315,255.46	1,155,581.38	1,254,981.46	727,563.00	1,035,925.08	1,648,068.59	1,106,619.82	1,277,064.39	2,556,489.01	2,236,707.58	837,203.99
Central Region												
Agona East	1,154,666.76	1,025,349.43	1,071,261.01	1,166,870.11	987,780.11	153,754.98	217,785.63	771,924.58	556,437.69	1,586,644.68	18701.49.00	1,512,586.07
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	984,374.00	1,176,268.00	1,374,182.00	1,551,614.00	1,214,472.00	877,847.00	1,496,996.00	1,003,633.00	1,776,123.00	1,650,858.00	3,072,768.00	754,316.00
Assin North	1,387,068.02	1,772,231.30	1,460,066.37	2,233,464.32	2,073,971.70	2,155,014.04	2,826,893.11	1,710,310.45	2,714,762.90	3,834,284.61	6,088,177.96	3,595,197.96
Assin South	1,270,092.52	1,458,775.36	1,527,101.96	1,520,503.56	739,240.00	2,424,836.90	1,159,389.09	916,239.93	1,196,440.15	5,076,799.90	3,069,588.43	1,071,688.87
Awutu Senya	288,194.48	1,592,689.56	1,746,638.41	2,229,056.90	1,072,432.60	1,646,126.44	1,691,666.34	959,049.01	1,175,188.63	1,665,903.24	2,575,058.53	869,142.12
Awutu Senya East	306,121.44	374,730.55	1,551,689.47	1,151,335.24	843,445.54	1,133,399.53	989,945.98	2,025,229.73	99,650.00	86,448.60	77,727.50	76,523.25
Twifo/Atti-Morkwa	1,094,398.61	1,263,957.39	1,051,198.73	1,363,540.40	985,906.62	1,090,091.60	1,871,148.01	1,514,235.40	2,484,188.87	2,416,914.90	1,811,396.46	707,698.70
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	803,187.34	1,015,514.01	1,063,884.74	220,559.44	1,007,614.93	499,432.15	986,072.97	967,203.73	722,281.76	2,331,473.57	2,984,198.60	847,005.89
Upper Denkyira East	697,761.60	874,841.84	1,264,244.08	1,123,236.20	1,205,887.18	1,530,589.49	475,547.81	1,384,533.67	2,042,054.32	2,806,343.57	20,000.00	1,919,651.05
Mfantseman	1,884,294.23	232,265.27	231,380.55	243,221.30	1,214,722.98	1,717,919.41	2,230,081.23	1,969,475.36	1,718,404.32	4,588,757.51	2,502,506.94	1,852,758.07
Upper Denkyira West	674466.13	685123.47	838951.4	1187099.15	2,030,600.41	1,609,973.23	1,073,686.25	1,151,556.39	5,428,555.22	4,321,124.99	3,718,940.95	267,118.32
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				CAPEX			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volta Region												
South Tongu	968,942.64	1,001,240.72	781,670.06	1,018,842.63	1,053,947.96	695,251.12	663,990.06	1,149,590.29	897,303.36	1,804,778.75	1,170,898.57	668,926.17

South Dayi	920,000.00	1,213,461.20	521,434.53	1,348,568.07	312,709.00	864,722.62	1,456,338.02	322,835.15	959,460.58	1,010,952.51	1,498,257.52	478,076.43
North Tongu	96,373.41	396,401.55	1,001,561.16	423,300.41	636,888.82	754,701.16	1,041,839.43	1,488,300.86	755,872.06	575,207.08	1,370,019.78	519,648.52
Nkwanta North	129,702.00	539,938.90	187,751.94	140,293.76	7,857,133.19	25,000.00	2,610.83	17,667.80	647,786.04	469,334.70	11,717.93	41,224.86
Krachi West	754,572.46	545,318.69	65,952.59	557,453.24	579,151.66	1,385,131.00	1,674,274.90	1,208,689.67	18,700.00	18,700.00	2,337,322.98	400,775.81
Krachi Nchumuru	112,779.08	6,066.96	590,411.00	714,605.13	488,984.80	315,110.11	1,428,950.77	1,422,948.06	956,450.00	1,997,783.20	1,850,874.00	555,345.55
Krachi East	1,568,313.45	1,541,619.31	673,855.57	517,622.57	1,585,941.63	1,002,086.72	1,448,991.02	619,251.25	621,306.37	2,691,494.90	1,079,978.30	887,644.61
Kpando	702,565.15	1,469,073.00	1,188,855.72	1,343,372.56	73,049.69	201,662.96	501,776.00	215,490.92	379,244.22	1,408,575.17	884,567.00	2,187,725.49
Ketu North	11,031.53	464,257.06	730,114.94	890,432.73	1,382,881.70	1,048,330.14	1,056,748.48	675,028.08	919,257.97	1,710,746.27	2,975,086.10	1,112,678.00
Kedjebi	793,858.69	883,858.69	1,312,857.94	1,348,625.96	88,547.98	554,021.00	498,259.00	604,926.56	1,253,183.32	1,321,191.20	2,359,914.29	1,297,694.77
Hohoe	829,178.32	580,091.78	2,070,847.10	1,042,018.45	1,933,657.83	1,526,574.52	763,193.94	240,287.78	2,729,289.24	5,280,565.97	0.00	0.00
Ho	2,855,956.00	2,362,785.00	4,291,223.00	215,509,964.00	95,700.00	293,000.00	190,400.00	457,000.00	0.00	11,130,752.51	5,589,041.91	4,071,637.97
Ho West	566,149.93	771,998.66	893,933.89	1,231,562.26	116,684.93	735,286.97	125,383.44	202,435.29	1,453,373.09	1,621,088.00	3,283,447.23	1,327,520.82
Akatsi South	715,011.37	580,091.78	1,477,789.51	1,385,256.20	1,194,549.24	1,316,505.88	763,193.94	430,114.00	529,085.00	1,169,861.49	1,768,933.18	1,715,829.27
Agotime-Ziope	1,154,588.81	933,524.08	1,026,261.20	48,474.14	16,936.85	24,768.85	65,235.80	142,353.70	0.00	1,935,000.00	2,389,895.52	360,565.64
Adaku	523,402.72	548,626.19	619,988.00	779,275.60	1,272,799.00	1,867,274.98	2,442,296.53	217,474.35	657,163.86	704,711.18	2,221,508.24	1,256,234.00
Nkwanta South	551,084.94	913,547.38	910,930.45	1,258,528.04	458,467.74	852,973.58	1,066,194.51	957,460.16	2,355,545.02	1,093,163.64	3,194,681.52	782,607.05
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				CAPEX			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Greater Accra Region												
La Dade-Kotopon	927,427.42	2,629,057.00	2,582,494.58	4,540,149.68	2,411,439.67	3,322,761.00	4,560,768.32	5,263,863.20	3,136,500.00	4,376,871.90	6,371,511.74	5,346,040.53
Kpone Katamanso	618,520.89	2,401,304.89	3,434,514.83	4,310,764.97	2,943,374.01	3,675,305.20	1,447,938.38	4,096,147.52	1,956,473.57	2,889,064.50	3,401,876.22	2,999,204.43
Ashaiman	1,872,259.73	2,325,271.02	2,397,783.36	2,879,632.36	2,349,953.00	2,827,631.00	2,887,749.00	2,820,353.00	2,003,259.32	3,950,153.03	6,834,528.71	7,477,347.96
Ningo-Prampam	636,928.83	743,138.01	790,854.13	2,983,525.78	987,687.06	1,208,815.63	1,436,194.89	2,424,809.87	105,988.11	26,842.09	737,083.00	377,052.00
Ga East	3,536,030.17	3,998,823.52	3,294,576.84	4,347,027.30	1,263,969.40	2,387,607.17	4,126,113.93	3,693,241.78	1,025,071.77	2,400,909.28	5,854,672.11	8,816,180.52
Tema	4,683,494.82	11,207,521.78	9,490,720.16	10,907,940.49	8,906,914.40	13,416,469.65	16,290,300.10	24,297,316.72	4,691,026.77	9,589,996.28	18,019,404.72	10,500,056.81
Upper West Region												

Nandom	682,696.66	439,473.64	398,616.12	768,991.32	768,410.53	1,554,776.99	2,077,938.97	55,954.55	0.00	2,758,589.00	3,996,409.00	1,549,633.27
Nadowli-Kaleo	493,772.42	580,073.22	2,213,932.83	1,195,304.19	2,741,269.15	1,301,405.94	987,250.11	974,417.66	4,557,125.12	5,342,196.91	3,450,011.35	1,083,378.09
Lambussie	282,180.10	338,616.12	389,453.64	682,696.66	1,221,630.88	2,057,938.97	1,544,776.99	668,410.53	2,360,264.77	3,136,309.95	2,958,589.35	1,786,742.62
Daffiama Bussie-Issa	326,841.67	175,747.59	516,834.89	241,037.26	1,249,546.57	263,013.28	105,054.97	19,536.07	6,483,243.27	67,255.78	1,429,101.16	775,436.38
Wa Municipal	282,180.10	2,214,814.68	2,252,417.77	2,262,084.83	1,221,630.88	33,112.25	0.00	84,830.97	2,280,264.77	2,996,309.95	2758589.35	1,589,213.26
Jirapa	1,111,926.00	1,068,311.92	1,137,398.57	844,566.72	1,515,022.61	1,735,339.66	1,055,782.50	744,864.47	1,382,621.54	1,750,826.26	1,342,035.87	1,300,858.25
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				CAPEX			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Upper East Region												
Nabdram	771,478.69	771,478.69	771,478.69	642,625.76	794,183.44	744,653.86	888,423.62	100,956.89	1,853,094.68	1,737,525.67	2,072,988.44	235,566.00
Builsa South	892,604.14	584,234.20	596,603.72	1,590,971.76	1,217,916.00	1,214,248.97	371,076.05	813,461.24	1,750,390.74	1,442,235.18	3,572,637.96	687,471.00
Kassena-Nankana Municipal	1,662,851.94	1,653,721.90	1,852,735.32	2501751.57	569,445.15	1,063,491.98	1,494,679.29	768,020.12	4,358,212.40	4,571,841.80	4,165,216.10	1,159,340.60
Bawku West	214,531.59	429,063.18	643,594.77	406,508.97	190,505.52	631,856.34	1,110,184.20	68,683.57	2,430.00	44,596.67	44,596.67	143,750.31
Northern Region												
Zabzugu	522,981.19	752,158.00	690,131.69	637,577.78	1,249,944.00	302,885.66	1,722,514.65	532,264.34	2,017,745.61	2,536,865.39	2,809,068.41	342,856.93
Yendi	366,070.42	393,729.13	203,169.84	931,410.02	2,300,478.28	1,454,407.47	1,116,322.32	1,408,748.17	1,771,016.99	1,119,542.39	5,617,809.39	2,422,505.44
West Mamprusi	1,003,781.14	1,390,664.23	1,530,538.94	1,836,130.51	1,369,304.11	1,590,633.53	1,751,977.61	1,451,943.22	1,932,456.87	2,722,899.80	2,781,392.74	609,915.72
Tamale Metro	1,718,169.81	4,308,704.50	5,521,754.20	6,154,616.64	2,302,188.95	3,716,350.20	2,393,107.11	3,558,170.35	8,523,232.23	10,414,949.49	12,212,276.44	4,722,055.62
Saboba	832,203.52	652,920.00	774,350.53	880,675.63	1,808,759.00	2,309,651.16	2,895,516.01	2,895,688.84	5,291,947.07	3,492,880.90	3,505,395.25	625,150.25
Nanumba North	79,221.42	215,344.14	1,704,926.76	1,777,415.77	118,059.48	136,478.86	219,394.08	2,722,770.92	5,843,426.61	5,577,761.43	0.00	1,787,980.09
Mion	74,624.14	16,991.00	982,930.00	1,452,654.05	842,062.44	117,635.00	106,109.00	632,196.89	1,238,435.33	1,269,391.00	3,055,944.00	744,909.01
Karaga	156,480.00	218,779.85	1,766,714.88	1,766,714.88	1,35,018.29	1,422,557.22	2,409,306.47	840,062.19	2,350,397.39	1,525,385.78	1,230,174.71	1,525,574.95
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	64,178.33	35,091.82	23,450.00	1,015,625.52	706,579.54	1,464,792.55	973,043.32	463,441.90	245,738.55	1,701,731.32	2,700,202.55	530,376.96
Tatale-Sanguli	126,945.52	8,732.10	721,649.28	487,692.75	1,118,669.70	652,315.77	579,259.24	15,233.30	313,027.73	8,049.60	271,358.94	78,213.43
Central Gonja	1,050,283.26	830,048.76	863,916.46	1,412,384.52	557,675.49	1,996,153.00	2,720,395.30	2,604,282.20	1,308,873.09	4,202,051.00	3,701,797.86	1,672,318.91

Nanumba South	655,272.00	373,703.53	792,504.92	810,139.53	4,460,969.32	2,777,291.32	3,201,825.82	4,831,517.00	2,150,615.00	0.00	0.00	1,677,915.78
East Mamprusi	679,450.92	582,069.45	558,974.44	649,462.56	2,613,141.90	3,217,471.21	4,134,878.19	4,128,468.23	770,404.21	1,916,827.70	2,717,124.51	418,160.52
East Gonja	980,048.87	957,640.00	1,293,851.45	1,262,040.00	1,419,003.61	2,159,077.52	1,873,732.51	1,152,694.61	2,697,756.99	0.00	5,556,232.75	2,706,855.50
Chereponi	780,433.00	700,191.79	770,983.00	851,787.00	1,442,356.16	2,183,059.00	1,936,433.95	0.00	1,649,601.19	1,764,023.04	2,359,937.96	160,400.00
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				CAPEX			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eastern Region												
Upper Manya Krobo	235,054.01	743,223.89	2,044,773.47	5,092,400.55	517,787.79	253,870.48	382,051.74	416,806.33	1,226,134.07	1,731,221.75	2,625,355.59	1,642,812.99
Suhum	2,290,124.00	1,732,873.82	2,043,440.97	1,404,009.36	495,031.88	361,071.11	1,995,657.10	734,012.68	36,807.60	576,329.24	4,096,577.06	176,125.30
Kwahu East	944,848.27	1,263,719.66	1,240,133.72	1,548,348.31	165,922.09	1,619,435.04	1,255,725.93	862,106.46	863,897.46	2,966,235.39	1,868,236.02	1,002,072.32
Kwahu Afram Plains South	74,624.14	123,104.53	373,499.28	169,966.26	842,062.44	1,156,771.00	1,535,359.70	1,506,275.12	1,238,435.33	1,427,770.00	2,739,161.84	543,474.41
Kwahu Afram Plains North	12,869,796.44	479,650.89	509,082.74	1,473,907.66	588,015.56	1,029,150.63	20,039.75	1,822,341.68	2,143,287.08	2,063,883.64	2,116,446.15	959,834.96
East Akim	2,449,771.20	1,753,297.75	1,952,303.15	269,309.54	2,510,610.14	3,002,682.73	1,241,592.44	2,009,299.17	574,584.00	2,011,419.00	1,504,331.96	2,207,038.23
Birim South	1,254,227.08	152,232.39	1,158,035.02	1,259,313.71	1,741,396.34	1,725,734.70	1,296,958.23	1,729,142.93	880,983.36	1,053,718.86	3,935,270.37	600,762.20
Birim North	799,545.89	107,872.68	940,388.11	169,583.64	232,749.38	376,976.67	1,124,619.14	28,872.09	1,937,449.53	2,470,083.20	4,053,345.77	2,169,818.29
Birim Central	851,423.87	759,961.78	2,716,602.11	3,404,625.47	739,339.23	856,875.45	811,307.76	848,274.71	2,909,247.77	4,443,776.38	6,190,675.95	3,556,504.18
West Akim	36,233,1.62	2,434,371.08	1,900,403.37	1,055,779.65	1,301,445.00	288,301.92	1,064,321.12	201,038.14	1,029,407.76	391,119.84	2,584,129.60	1,907,610.49
Asuogyaman	1,032,884.17	1,642,563.65	1,815,771.50	1,315,086.58	1,537,964.97	1,495,367.42	1,483,017.70	1,620,330.22	958,932.57	824,648.19	1,927,042.45	515,224.05
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				Investment and Assets			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brong Ahafo Region												
Tano North	999,111.45	525,537.53	901,356.22	514,099.82	683,540.14	596,979.96	154,059.12	984,527.38	710,558.19	569,907.43	1,583,174.03	1,404,208.11
Techiman	3,454,213.90	3,623,080.18	3,609,238.00	3,721,365.13	3,943,428.96	1,411,912.94	3,237,793.00	2,377,888.47	4,107,354.43	5,554,349.26	4,678,232.00	8,087,639.24
Sunyani West	1,315,682.29	1,445,102.32	2,149,110.97	2,413,384.40	2,944,413.37	2,270,754.93	2,017,010.34	1,702,473.83	1,134,379.03	1,219,106.17	1,917,951.51	539,208.60

Sunyani Municipal	3,125,363.69	2,077,385.03	2,383,314.55	3,891,211.20	693,742.51	719,179.71	835,774.38	949,289.63	3,166,730.06	3,164,794.89	4,043,907.25	1,171,720.29
Kintampo South	411,274.82	1,152,608.76	1,006,789.77	1,413,512.63	1,522,110.85	901,493.65	258,624.18	399,913.05	1,598,008.17	2,952,008.00	3,591,584.70	1,392,195.56
Jaman South	1,582,357.69	2,147,139.60	1,508,483.15	2,382,068.90	100,183.19	708,811.99	955,062.88	203,865.25	2,002,395.98	2,338,445.62	3,033,639.45	1,885,077.03
Dormaa West	63,130.45	74,214.86	64,087.71	128,853.17	48,200.50	36,400.25	1,124,927.29	24,054.70	2,325,724.67	2,038,856.72	116,317.76	1,528,098.33
Dormaa Central	918,387.71	1,530,100.62	1,075,437.68	2,819,920.20	400,364.98	381,164.00	323,899.54	323,976.72	3,400,026.03	3,153,937.99	5,673,437.56	4,657,414.00
Asutifi North	701,067.26	673,097.82	1,152,217.82	1,837,963.84	621,938.18	744,706.89	977,364.65	1,094,624.86	3,004,733.30	4,999,001.57	5,904,690.71	4,604,367.82
MMDA	Compensation				Goods and Services				Investment and Assets			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ashanti Region												
Sekyere Central	48,308.87	48,308.87	65,443.84	95,379.66	259,091.13	253,176.85	284,055.58	427,108.11	1,679,744.33	3,139,460.48	3,511,029.49	1,598,415.91
Sekyere Afram Plains	15,387.85	646,069.07	541,268.00	51,392.25	48,844.72	1,385,828.81	126,647.55	696,115.86	10,000.00	1,546,032.15	218,690.25	355,467.81
Offinso North	1,312,484.00	1,119,357.00	1,294,103.00	873,449.00	2,127,287.00	3,813,314.00	1,529,283.00	164,023.00	544,685.00	1,307,625.00	595,625.00	123,053.00
Obuasi	1,570,237.27	1,707,590.41	2,644,155.06	2,894,834.95	3,105,040.15	4,072,474.08	4,317,324.46	3,343,977.05	1,592,701.28	1,626,482.33	4,440,056.55	1,788,486.50
Atwima Nwabiagya	424,136.66	171,363.34	2,090,562.80	1,039,459.04	501,523.90	508,751.91	1,364,570.06	1,261,351.50	24,221.00	35,162.15	1,636,500.40	638,559.53
Sekyere East	1,098,496.23	1,089,742.52	1,206,148.85	1,472,750.83	274,817.62	326,703.23	7,621,880.65	744,480.48	2,362,398.85	2,079,719.00	2,936,420.16	1,132,290.70
Kwabre East	690,991.71	1,602,686.55	2,267,445.80	2,430,149.55	1,459,299.43	1,330,246.50	1,802,377.54	1,715,748.34	790,463.27	866,046.29	2,187,322.69	497,342.13
Sekyere South	1,944,016.73	1,647,581.55	2,393,820.18	2,833,917.96	2,318,830.88	2,507,587.51	11,613,140.39	1,561,225.39	1,026,868.51	1,021,874.01	1,262,636.01	442,570.05
Ahafo Ano North	319,309.60	1,376,112.12	1,375,078.00	682,057.38	301,357.16	324,266.55	458,623.41	593,795.81	1,275,392.62	1,624,865.23	2,632,285.10	547,537.28
Afigya Kwabre	925,425.50	1,448,572.34	1,759,372.78	2,218,943.04	598,174.55	832,345.33	2,973,546.35	1,679,215.27	1,965,721.06	2,145,793.57	2,818,161.26	954,133.09
Adansi South	646,656.68	1,083,652.73	1,435,109.89	1,535,166.11	853,080.52	1,344,306.66	1,660,207.55	1,692,599.14	408,862.95	1,728,382.73	2,626,307.42	493,643.15

Source: Compiled from MMDAs' Reports, 2017

10.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

10.6.1 Actions Taken on Policy Recommendations in 2017

No.	2016 APR POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN IN 2017
1.	NDPC should develop the capacity of MMDAs on how to prepare and report on the 20 development indicators. In addition, a formula/template on how to compute the twenty core indicators should be developed and used to train the MMDAs	Some selected members of the District Planning Coordinating Units in all MMDAs were trained to prepare quality annual progress reports.
2.	NDPC should develop guidelines on how MMDAs should report on their Action Plans in their APRs [proportion of AAP implemented].	NDPC developed guidelines on how the proportion of Action Plans implemented should be computed and reported by MMDAs. Some selected members of the District Planning Coordinating Units in all MMDAs were trained on the guidelines.
3.	The issue of equality in the DACF formulae should be revised since districts differ in resources. The focus should be on equity and not equality.	No action was taken on this recommendation in 2017.

10.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2017

- 1 The NHIA should develop online or mobile payment systems for subscribers to use as payment point.
- 2 NDPC, MLGRD, Office of the Head of Local Government Service Secretariat, IMCC, RCCs and MMDAs should collaborate more to make the sub-district structures function effectively.
- 3 The government should revamp the metro mass transit limited by providing more buses.
- 4 The issue of equality in the DACF formulae should be revised since districts differ in resources. The focus should be on equity and not equality.

APPENDIX II: COMPOSITE MATRIX OF GSGDA II INDICATORS AND THEIR STATUS IN 2017

Appendix Table 1.1: Status of Indicators for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability Thematic Area, 2013-2017

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Indicator Level	2017 Target	2017 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target	
MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1. Inflation Rate (end-of-year)	10.1%	17.0%	17.7%	15.4%	8%	11.8%	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage Change in Exchange Rate	14.5%	31.2%	15.7%*	9.6%	NA	4.9%	Significant Progress
	3. Interest Rate (91-day T-Bills)	18.8% (91-day T-Bill)	25.8%	23.1%	16.8%	NA	12.9%	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\$3,400 mn	NA	US\$4,500 mn	Significant progress
	5. Market Capitalisation (GH¢ mn)	GH¢61,158.29	GH¢64,352.42	GH¢57,116.87	GH¢52,690.99	NA	GH¢58,803.96	Steady progress
	6. Lending Rate	26%	29.0%	27.50%	31.7%	NA	29.25%	Steady 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%*	14.4%	NA	12.8%	Slow progress
FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Domestic Revenue as a Percentage of GDP:	16%	21.1%	21%	19.5%	21.4%	19.4%	Target not achieved
	•Grants	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	
	•Tax Revenue	14.2%	17.0%	17.3%	15.4%	16.9%	15.7%	
	•Non-Tax Revenue	1.8%	4.0%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.6%	
	2. Wage Bill as Percentage of Tax Revenue	65.2%	49.1%	43.7%	47.1%	40.9%	44.8%	Target not achieved
	3. Budget Deficit as a share of GDP	10.1%	10.2%	6.3%	9.3%	-4.6%	-5.1%	Target not achieved
	4. Number of MMDAs that use GIFMIS to process GOG, IGF and Donor Fund Transactions	-	7	7	17	100	61	Target not achieved
5. Proportion of Expenditure allocated to Growth-Inducing Programmes	17.5%	19.1%	18.5%	15.02%	13.1%	12.2%	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%	73.1%	NA	69.23%	Steady progress	
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%	47.3%	45.9%	46.3%	Target not achieved	
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	1. Percentage of Budget Targets Achieved	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT AND ECOWAS	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	6 19	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	Lack of data

Indicator	2013 Baseline	2014 Indicator Level	2015 Indicator Level	2016 Indicator Level	2017 Target	2017 Indicator Level	Progress Towards Target
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		US\$875	US\$875	NA	NA		
2. Trade Balance	US\$-3,848.1 mn (7.9%)	US\$-1,383.4mn (3.6%)	US\$-3,143.20 mn	US\$-1,773.3 mn	NA	US\$ 1,187.70 mn	Significant progress
3. Total Merchandise Exports	US\$13,752 mn	US\$12,983 mn	US\$10,321.19 mn	US\$11,136.8 mn	NA	US\$ 13,835.01 mn	Steady progress
4. Regional Trade as a percentage of Total Trade	9.748%	NA	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% (GH¢9,856.62 mn), % chg: 2.2% EU Share of Imports: 26% (GH¢7,960.95 mn) % chg: 1.7%	EU share Export: % (GH¢13,691.33 mn), % chg: 38.9% EU Share of Imports: % (GH¢12,859.21 mn) % chg: 61.52%	EU Share of Exports: 30% (GH¢16,338.08 mn), % chg: 19.3% EU Share of Imports: 23.8% (GH¢12,888.92 mn) % chg: 0.23%	EU Share of Exports: 21% (GH¢14,824.33 mn), % chg: -9.3% EU Share of Imports: 25% (GH¢17,082.02 mn) % chg: 32.5%	NA	EU Share of Exports: 30% (GH¢18,770.75 mn) % chg: 26.6% EU Share of Imports: 37% (GH¢20,376.64 mn) % chg: 19.3%	Steady progress

Appendix Table 1.2: Status of Indicators on Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector Thematic Area, 2013-2017

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	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	108 th out of 190 countries	50th out of 183	120 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	114 out of 138 countries	90th out of 144	111 th out of 137 countries	Target not achieved
	3. Private Fixed Investment as Percentage of Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	25.0%	NA	NA	NA	95%	NA	Lack of data
	4. Domestic credit to Private Sector as Percentage of GDP	15.2% (GH¢11,478.20 mn)	18%	22%	18%	30%	16% (GH¢ 33,819.26 mn)	Target not achieved
	5. Change in the Number of Non-Traditional Export Destinations	140 countries	138 Countries	137 Countries	130 Countries	150 countries	149 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	-2.3% US\$ 246.3 mn	16.88%	3.8% US\$ 2,556.79 Million	Target not achieved
	7. Share of Non-Traditional Exports in Total Exports	17.71%	19.02%	20.20%	23%	24%	18.6%	Target not achieved
	8. Total Merchandise Exports	US\$13,751.92 mn	US\$13,216 mn	US\$12,484 mn	US\$10,792 mn	US\$ 20,000 mn	US\$ 13,751.93 mn	Target not achieved
2. PROMOTE GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	1. Number of Firms Signed on to UN Global Compact	29	48	45	NA	145	40	Target not achieved
3. DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)	1. Size of Informal Sector	NA	NA	90.5% of all establishments	90.5% of all establishments	90.5% of all establishments	NA	Lack of data
	2. Share of MSME Output in Total Manufacturing	NA	8%	4.8%	30.93% 761.86 million	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Share of Private Sector Credit to SMEs from Deposit Money Banks	79.89%	NA	81.30%	NA	92%	NA	Lack of data
4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Manufacturing Value Added Share in GDP	5.3%	8%	5.1%	6%	40%	4.6%	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	NA	Lack of data
	- % Share of Manufacturing Exports in GDP	17.9%	13.8%	5.6%	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	1. Change in Tourist Arrivals	10% (Total Arrivals = 994,000)	10% (Total Arrival = 1,093,000)	-18% (Total Arrival = 897,000)	4% (Total Arrivals = 932,579)	10%	5% (Total Arrivals =980,141)	Target not achieved

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	2. Change in Tourism Receipts (US\$ mn)	8.3% (US\$1,877mn)	10.1% (US\$206.1mn)	10.1% ((US\$ 819 mn)	5.1% (US\$1,766.4 mn)	10.1% (US\$2,758 mn)	5.1% (US\$1,854.8 mn)	Target not achieved
	3. Percentage Change in Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.)	NA (2,312)	15.5% (2,574)	5.8% (2,724)	7.5% (2,928)	NA	10.9% (3,247)	Steady progress
	4. No. of Domestic Tourists (and annual percentage variation)	631,716, (for 25 sites)	-22.9% 487,187 (for 41 sites)	-14.9% 414,703 (for 37 sites)	10.2% 456,963 (for 35 sites)	5% 1,420,915	-14.3% 391,814 (for 36 sites)	Target not achieved
	5. Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	NA 2,140,554.35 (for 38 sites)	-9.7% 1,933,799.90 (for 37 sites)	-12.0% 1,701,402.7 (for 40 sites)	5.4% 1,794,110.19 (for 32 sites)	NA	11.1% 1,994,017.77 (for 30 sites)	Significant Progress
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	10 workshops organised	NA	Creative Arts Council established with a Secretariat located at the Accra Tourists Information Centre	Significant progress
	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	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)	0.21% (US\$4,220,133)	NA	0.41% (US\$4,237,43)	Steady progress

Appendix Table 1.3: Status of Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Indicators, 2013-2017

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	1. Quantity of foundation seeds produced (Mt):							Target not achieved
	- Maize	21.0	16.1*	10.8	5.9	77.0	11.8	
	- Sorghum	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
	- Rice	15.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	36.0	3.5	
	- Cowpea	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.0	27.0	0.8	
	- Soybean	1.0	0.0*	1.2	0.0	23.0	1.8	
	- Groundnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	
	2. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs	-50.7%	(Total # 1552)	16.1% (Total #: 1,928)	7.16% (Total #: 2,066)	NA	76.5% (Total #:3,646)	Significant progress
	3. Fertiliser application rate (kg/ha)	10	20.0	12.0	12.0	50	14.0	Target not achieved
	4. Percentage change in agro-chemical imports:							Slow progress
- Insecticides - Liquid	45.9%	24.6%	5.2% (Liquid)	55.4% (Liquid)	NA	-99.9%		
- Insecticides - Solid	183.4%	NA	-43.3% (Solid)	-45.75% (Solid)	NA	-75.28%		
- Herbicides - Liquid	152.9%	-0.25%	-19.9% (Liquid)	-88.79% (Liquid)	NA	-29.68%		
- Herbicides - Solid	99.5	NA	3626.8% (Solid)	141.04% (Solid)	NA	-41.99%		
- Fungicides - Liquid	-65.57%	-24.5%	-54.3% (Liquid)	254.44%(Liquid)	NA	282.82%		
- Fungicides - Solid	161.45%	NA	121.2% (Solid)	-18.92% (Solid)	NA	-41.99%		
5. Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,500	1:1,200	1:1,500	Target not 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)	New = 79 Existing = 59 Cumulative = 138	130	New = 8 Existing = 138 Cumulative = 146	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)	53 operators and 5 AMSEC managers trained	NA	477 operators	Significant progress	
8. Number of improved technology demonstrated to farmers:							Slow progress	
- Livestock	375	349	418	392	NA	100		
- Fisheries	NA	NA	160	135		17		
- Crop	NA	NA	50	41		NA		
- Others	NA	NA	165	122		83		
9. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	1:1500	1:1500	1:1500	1:3,374	1:1,200	1:1,885	Target not achieved	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	10. Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies	1,708,558	1,358,642	1,363,820	1,975,690	1,800,000	4,698,152	Target achieved
	11. Participation rate in Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	32%	26%	19%	23%	40%	59%	Target achieved
	12. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	5,780	6,679	4,956	2,540	7,000	1,958	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	NA	NA	NA	
	- Rice	5.46	NA	2.52	NA	NA	NA	
	- Sorghum	3.01	NA	2.43	NA	NA	NA	
	- Cassava	24.88	NA	2.51	NA	NA	NA	
	- Yam	16.28	NA	2.49	NA	NA	NA	
	- Groundnut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2. Size of national buffer stock (metric tonnes):							Steady progress
	- Maize (white)	12,200	13,184	13,184	NA	NA	2,786	
	- Maize (yellow)	NA	1,433.00	1,433.00	2,820	NA	NA	
- Rice	3,500	3,317.40	3,317.40	NA	NA	4,057		
3. Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	NA		Food outlets increased by 10%	Total markets = 3,342 Avg/region = 371 Avg/district = 15.5	Total markets = 3,526 Avg/region = 392 Avg/district = 16.3	NA	Total markets = NA Avg/region = NA Avg/district = NA	Lack of data
4. Total volume of agricultural commodities exported:								Steady progress (Poor performance in 2016 was reversed as 7 out of 11 commodities recorded improvement compare to 3 out of 11 in 2016)
- Cashew	271,536.79	192,376.00	232,835.35	231,554.90	NA	207,478.62		
- Coffee	4,317.21	112.30	174.47	0.54	NA	8.37		
- Sheanut	37,517.89	59,909.20	83,182.24	78,268.00	NA	10,983.19		
- Maize	1,535	198.00	1.716	0.29	NA	3,946.14		
- Yam Products	28,200.67	35,825.50	28,295.79	24,105.02	NA	18,643.60		
- Exotic Vegetables	2,386.00	1,315.70	1,526.01	294.27	NA	580.00		
- Pineapple	40,095.39	33,633.50	43,460.83	27,148.34	10,549.00	63,331.14		
- Mango	1,790.65	1,275.60	2,218.54	2,121.93	4,184.70	1,741.08		
- Pawpaw	1119.498	1,295.00	664.22	520.23	268,310.00	1,639.13		
- Banana	8,656.08	56,075.40	95,179.52	108,472.81	8,383.10	112,861.49		
- Fish and Sea Food	13,836.83	33,261.20	17,240.33	40,018.84	NA	48,467.20		

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
3. REDUCE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	1. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha): - Total area (formal and informal) - Formal area - Non-formal area - Total land intensification ratio	0.76% 30,588.84 ha 11,112.5 ha 19,476.3 ha 1.04	0.72% 196,687.90 ha 10,687.9 ha 18,819.8 ha 1.21	0.67% 199,867.90 ha 9,484 ha 30,936 ha* 1.66	0.75% 200,182.14 ha 11,182.14 ha 189,000 ha 1.57	NA 129,476 47,036.9 82,439.1 2	NA 201,003.00 ha 12,003 ha 189,000 ha 1.94	Lack of data
	2. Share of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agriculture (excluding Cocoa), Forestry and Fisheries	3.2% GH¢535.91mn	4.2% GH¢890.10 mn	3.9% GH¢1,020.7 mn	4.1% GH¢1,130.6	≥10%	4.1% GH¢1,536.17 mn	Target not achieved
4. PROMOTE SELECTED CROP DEVELOPMENT	1. Percentage change of output of selected staple crops (%): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soybean - Cocoa	-9.5 82.2 -13.7 -8.3 9.9 6.6 -0.7 3.3 -13.9 -10.2 -8.6 -	0.2 6.1 0.1 0.9 3.3 0.6 3.0 4.2 4.4 0.4 2.0 NA	-4.4 6.2 1.3 1.4 4.2 2.5 0.2 3.3 -2.2 1.0 0.6 NA	1.79 7.20 1.05 -12.58 3.40 1.98 3.27 1.21 2.07 1.51 0.60 5.10	8.33 1.07 NA NA 52.62 23.28 12.43 NA NA NA NA	15.33 4.93 3.56 20.87 7.53 10.92 3.24 6.96 2.00 2.47 21.06 NA	Significant progress (Though only two out of the five indicators achieved their targets, all staple crops, except groundnut recorded improvements over the 2016 levels)
	2. Percentage change in yields/output per unit area (Mt/ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soybean	-8.02 3.94 -6.73 -5.79 9.07 7.77 0.46 2.56 -10.14 -30.34 24.24	0.13 2.02 -0.88 0.40 1.78 -0.88 -0.32 -0.69 2.61 -1.89 -0.43	11.33 2.19 1.39 -12.38 1.00 1.97 0.13 1.54 -2.77 3.00 1.33	3.55 6.03 19.73 7.81 2.69 0.58 2.46 4.90 12.57 -0.10 3.55	10 10 NA 10 10 1 NA NA NA 5 NA	2.84 3.40 -9.49 8.79 2.12 -3.87 4.06 5.43 4.26 -2.36 3.43	Target not achieved (No staple cropped achieved target and only 3 crops recorded improvement over the 2016 level)
	3. Total volume of selected cash crops produced (metric tonnes):							

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	- Cocoa	835,466.15	896,916.5	740,254	778,043	1,000,000	969,511	
	- Shea nut	249,567	59,909.22	134,651.18	78,268.00	NA	NA	
	- Oil Palm	2,334.40	2,451.13	3,169.069	NA	NA	NA	
	- Cotton	NA	NA	1,500	NA	NA	NA	
	4. Share of cocoa output processed locally (%)	27.06%	28.2%	32%	25.95%	60%	19.33%	Target not achieved
	5. Quantity of shea nut exported (Mt)	37,510	59,910	83,182.24	134,651	NA	10,983.19	Slow progress
5. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP (%)	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	6%	5.4%	Target not achieved
	2. Rate of growth in production of the various species of livestock and poultry (%):							Steady progress
	- Cattle	3.05	4.21	4.65	4.67	NA	4.74	
	- Sheep	3.41	4.31	4.31	4.91	NA	4.93	
	- Goat	5.81	5.09	5.10	6.11	NA	6.10	
	- Pig	5.98	6.90	7.04	6.44	NA	5.02	
	- Poultry	10.10	7.50	4.50	3.20	NA	2.00	
3. Percentage change in meat and other livestock products imported (%):								Slow progress
- Beef	27.22	-42.59	-26.02	-34.99	NA	25.58		
- Chicken	-20.04	-49.77	19.34	-64.48	NA	42.20		
- Buffalo	-39.50	-43.15	-88.92	-100	NA	-		
- Duck	-26.80	-	-	-	NA	-		
- Mutton (Sheep meat)	26.27	-48.90	3.11	-16.39	NA	-30.55		
- Pork	15.61	-56.17	29.01	-21.01	NA	30.18		
- Turkey	38.13	-49.77	-13.94	-53.65	NA	4.71		
- Milk Products	54.43	-9.79	-6.43	-33.63	NA	45.78		
6. PROMOTION OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1. Contribution of fish to protein intake (kg/person/annum)	19.9 kg	18.6 kg	20.6 kg	21.43 kg	24.7	21.52kg	Target not achieved
	2. Total fish supply (tonnes):							Steady progress (Though two out of the five targets were achieved, outturns were higher than 2016)
	a. Marine	314,867.57	289,147.23	312,535.20	328,541	303,825.76	385,314.77	
	b. Inland capture fisheries	86,740.75	83,383	86,268.00	84,345	93,030.96	90,977.10	
	c. Harvesting of ponds/cages/ dams/ dugouts	32,512.00	38,547	44,515.00	52,470	100,000.00	58,867.53	
Total domestic production (tonnes)	434,120.32	413,077.23	443,318.20	465,356	469,856.72	535,159.40		
Imports	150,700.61	145,910.35	180,801.76	192,131	129,382.00	53,104		

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	3. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ ha/yr)	3.11	3.35	2.96	3.5	3.4	3.7	Target achieved
	4. Total surface water area under pond fish farming (ha)	5,368/777.05 ha	NA	815	828	NA	846	Steady 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)	NA (GH¢195.114 mn)	≥10%	NA (GH¢ 214.53 mn)	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of agriculture sector budget released to support extension services	23.4% (GH¢9.118 mn)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Implementation efficiency ratio	0.73	0.64	0.55	0.63	0.8	NA	Lack of data
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT								
8. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION	3. Statistical overview of the minerals sector							
	a. Mineral production:							
	- Gold (thousand ounces)	4,396,987.00	4,148,410	3,623,741	4,241,202	4,574,155	4,231,376	Target achieved (overall production exceeded target)
	- Diamonds (carats)	160,821.00	241,235	174,364	173,863	256,001	87,065	
	- Bauxite (mt)	908,586.00	961,157	1,014,605	1,278,561	1,019,988	1,476,966	
	- Manganese (mt)	1,724,417	1,531,394	1,562,769	2,034,560	4,574,155	3,021,633	
	b. Labour:							
- Large scale (expatriate and local)	34,720	25,500	22,500	22,000	25,000	23,772	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 590,000 = legal)	1,000,000 (o/w 600,000 = legal)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
c. Foreign direct investment (US\$ million)	1,154.10	950	965	971.71	1,1000	1,035.96	Target not achieved	
d. Benefits of Mining (Mineral revenue (GH¢ million)								
- Royalties	364.67	470.37	485.6	550.74	499	702.41	Target achieved (Actual exceeded targets)	
- Taxes	739.37	722.33	799.94	1,042.59	766	1,458.34		
- Corporate social responsibility (US\$)	12.2	20.850	17.82	12.2	NA	19.80		
- Contribution to total merchandise exports	5,910	4,516	3,322.61	5,060.44	4,792.73	6,001.96		
e. Repatriation of mineral revenue								
- % mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (BOG and commercial banks)	68	75	85	71	55	70	Target achieved	
- % mineral revenue spent on local goods	39% (GH¢1,806 million)	38%	48%	50%	50%	50%	Target achieved	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	f. Mineral rights granted (mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small- scale gold/diamond, mica)	302	142	419	256	155	55	Target not achieved
	4. Proportion of Minerals Development Fund allocated to District Assemblies, stools and traditional authorities	0.0%	2.7% [12,560,574.07]	3.7% [18,000,000]	5.6% [30,600,000]	6.7% [33,670,532]	1.4% [10,051,459.60]	Target not achieved
9. BIODIVERSITY	3. Rate of loss of biodiversity	NA	NA	NA	Over past 2 decades there have been 32% lost in grasslands, gains in forests (6%), cropland (66%) and wetlands (13%).	NA	NA	Lack of Data
	4. Stock of biological diversity: - Indigenous plant species - Fishes - Birds - Mammals - Species of amphibians and reptiles	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	2,974 504 728 225 221	Slow progress
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	31% of the area within FR	NA	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	567.73ha 1,509 trees 937 trees 77 cases 23 cases 353 trees	361.53 ha 1,726 trees 903 trees 90 cases 89 cases 427 trees	422.74 ha 800 trees 2,117 trees 6 cases NA 355 trees	667.313 ha in 94 cases 229 trees in 74 cases 3,281 trees in 112 cases 484 ha in 40 cases	NA	293.82 ha in 108 cases 1,427 trees in 222 cases 2,140 trees in 332 cases 124,872 ha in 258 cases	Steady progress (Out of the 10 infractions on which data are available, three recorded increases; four recorded decline; one remained the same, while two could not be determined)

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	- Prevent illegal chain sawing - Prevent squatting - Control illegal charcoal production - Control illegal harvesting of firewood - Control canoe/mortar carving	15 cases 9 cases 5 cases 7 cases	8 cases NA NA NA	NA . 6 cases NA NA	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		11.50 ha in 33 cases 13,049 trees in 228 cases 5 cases NA NA 4 trees in 4 cases	due to inadequate data)
	3. Total number of protected area staff	3,123	3,029	2,977	2,970	2,960	3,482	Target achieved
	4. Number of visits to ecotourism destinations (PAs and Zoos)	255,446 visitors	249,227 visitors	209,054 visitors	217,452 visitors	220,000 visitors	195,373 visitors	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)	746,745.08 m ³ (26%)	≤ 1 million m ³	849,851.29m ³ (85% of AAC of ≤ 1 mill. M3)	Target achieved
		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)	507,812.71 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (102%)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of on-reserve AAC	589,468.649 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (118%)	
		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)	238,933.09 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (16%)	≤ 0.5 mill. m ³ of off-reserve AAC	260,382.639 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (52%)	
	2. Volume and value of exported timber and wood products	NA	356,036m ³ /€138,215,618	367,060m ³ /€187,624,643 (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	396,991.530m ³ /€224.96 mil.	NA	339,226.605m ³ /€189.9 mil. (Include export destinations of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Middle East and Oceania)	Slow progress
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 - 42,000m ³ /€16.18 mil Europe - 44,000m ³ /€26.2 mil. Asia/Far East - 290,494m ³ /€166.0 mil	NA	Africa/ECOWAS - 18,518.488m ³ /€10.44mil Europe - 37,785m ³ /€21.24mil Asia/Far East - 255,867m ³ /€143.74mil	Slow progress	
	1. Rate of deforestation	1.37%	NA	2%	2%	NA	2%	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
12. RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	3,497 ha*1 NA NA	2,119 ha*2 3,619 ha NA	4,693 ha 3,850 ha NA	4,873 ha 4,000 ha 47 ha	20,000 ha NA NA	9,103.83ha 7,337.50ha NA	Target not achieved
	3. Number of MMDAs implementing land use plans	NA	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill is before Cabinet for consideration	NA	NA (SADA Zone Master Plan completed and Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill passed into law)	NA	NA Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions completed.	Steady progress
	4. Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate - Land registry (Deeds)	5.2 months (Accra 7.9 months; Kumasi 2.5 months) 4.7 months	7 months (o/w Accra = 13 months) 8 months	7.9 months 4.7 months	7 months 3 months	NA NA	5 months 7 months	Slow progress
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	NA	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of terrestrial and marine area degraded	NA	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¢17,154,879.83	NA	NA	Lack of data
	4. Level of pollution of coastal waters and main lagoons: - Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(mg/l) - Total daily Biological Oxygen Demand Loads (BODs) (mg/l) - Suspended Solids (mg/l)	Concentrations of BOD5 (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	NA	Concentrations of BOD5 (97.9%), turbidity (36.2%), and conductivity (66%) of 47 industrial effluent sampled obtained from Accra were higher than the EPA- recommended	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	NA	45 industries were monitored in the Accra and Tema region for effluent quality and the results were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		1500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{Cm}$ respectively		guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{Cm}$ respectively	companies were compliant with the EPA guideline level of 50mg/l for total suspended solids		50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{Cm}$.	
14. WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES	1. Percentage of degraded wetland and mangrove areas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of basin management structures established	6	6	7	7	NA	7	Slow progress
	3. Per capita share of raw water resources	1,976 m^3/person	1,942 m^3/person	1,928 m^3/person	1,927 m^3/person	NA	1928 m^3/person	Steady progress
	4. Volume of raw water abstracted by permit holders	475 million m^3/yr	480 million m^3/yr	594 million m^3/yr	602 million m^3/yr	NA	594 million m^3/yr	Steady progress
	5. Number of water use permits	203	NA	323	362	NA	401	Steady progress
	6. Number of water use permits monitored and compliant	NA	NA	47	69	NA	65	Slow progress
	7. Number of water quality stations assessed	40	NA	41	41	NA	35	Slow progress
	8. Number of monitoring boreholes assessed	34	NA	37	37	NA	34	Slow progress
	9. Hectares of river banks protected (buffer zone)	NA	NA	10.3 ha	15 ha	NA	15 ha	Slow progress
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%	No. of engineered landfill sites = 5 (located in Tema, Takoradi, Kumasi, New Abirem, and Tamale, as well as 172 official dumpsites)	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Number of companies compliant with EA and EMP Permit conditions	2,644 companies	3,422 companies	4,784	3,434	4,500	4,638	Target achieved
	3. PM_{10} (Particulate Matter) pollution level	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market/ Kasoa = Min: 140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ / Max: 715 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Min: 140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /	1. BRT Route (Mallam Market /Kasoa = Annual Mean = 154.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1. East Legon= annual mean =63 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =76 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1. East Legon= annual mean =83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 2. Dansoman= annual mean =53 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 69 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 393 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = NA	Max: 407 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = Min: 112 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 393 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = Min: 141 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /Max: 227 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2. Shangri La/La T. Junction = annual mean = 151 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Dansoman South Industrial Area/Odorkor = annual mean = 71 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3. North Industrial Area = annual mean = 102 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 4. Odorkor = annual mean = 119 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 5. First Light = annual mean = 173 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 6. Shangri La = annual mean = 155 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 7. Achimota = annual mean = 131 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 8. La Palm = annual mean = 157 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 9. Mallam Market = annual mean = 161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 10. Graphic Road = annual mean = 178 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 11. Weija = annual mean = 244 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 12. Kasoa = annual mean = 204 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 13. Tantra Hill = annual mean = 106 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 14. Amasaman = annual mean = 117 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		3. North Industrial Area = annual mean = 122 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 4. Odorkor = annual mean = 114 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 5. First light = annual mean = 157 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 6. Shangri la = annual mean = 162 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 7. Achimota = annual mean = 161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 8. La Palm = annual mean = 166 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 9. Mallam Market = annual mean = 159 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 10. Graphic Road = annual mean = 187 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 11. Weija = annual mean = 291 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 12. Kasoa = annual mean = 169 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 13. Tantra Hill = annual mean = 131 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 14. Amasaman = annual mean = 163 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
16. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	1. Number of Social Responsibility Contracts (Agreement) signed	NA	82	60 (Most timber companies in the country are folding up due to dwindling timber resources)	74	NA	104 Plantation forest 0 natural forest	Steady Progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	2. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserves)	Target achieved
	3. Amount of royalties paid to resource owners	NA	GH¢7.0 million	GH¢9.96 million	GH¢2.2 million	NA	GH¢6.68 million	Steady Progress
	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 (on-reserve communities = 0; off-reserve communities = 0)	0 on-reserve communities and; 0 off-reserve communities	180 communities (On-Reserve communities = 180; Off-Reserve communities = 0)	162 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	6 sectors	7 sectors	8 sectors	Target achieved
	2. Level of greenhouse gas emissions	33.7 mt	39.3 mt	44.9 mt	50.5 mt (projected)	56.1MT	42.2MT	Target achieved
	3. Global Green Economy Index for Ghana	NA	44.5 (46 th out of 60 countries)	44.5(46th out of 60 countries)	NA	NA	43.28(58th out of 80 countries)	Slow progress
	4. No. of industries using methods to assess carbon stocks using REDD concepts based on research	NA	13	13	14	NA	16	Steady progress
18. NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY	1. Number of districts affected by natural disasters (especially bush fires and flooding)	37	NA	151	Flood = 44 Fire = 92	NA	Flood = 108 Fire = 34	Slow 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 (NADMO trained 94 participants in disaster management)	924	192 communities	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.4: Status of Indicators for the Oil and Gas Development Thematic Area, 2013-2017

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, AND EFFECTIVE LINKAGE TO THE REST OF THE ECONOMY	5. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	US\$ 1.63 billion	US\$ 2.35 billion	US\$2.469 billion	NA	US\$3 billion	US\$1.67 billion	Target not achieved
	6. 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	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)	Estimates Jubilee Oil: 30.8 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 40.0 Bcf TEN Oil: 27.7 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 32.8 Bcf Sankofa Gye Nyame Oil: 2.3 MMBbbls SOPCL: 54,750 bbls Total Oil: 60.8MMbbls Total Gas: 72.8 Bcf Gas Export: 47.45 Bcf	Actuals Jubilee Oil: 32.74 MMBbbls Jubilee Gas: 44.231bcf Jubilee gas export 30.540 bcf TEN Oil: 20.45 MMBbbls TEN Gas: 26.81bcf TEN Gas export 0.296bcf Total Oil 58.64 mmbbls Total Gas 64.68 bcf	Target not achieved
	7. Share of oil and gas activities in GDP (nominal)	8.2%	7.2%	4.1%	2.1%	13.05%	5.6%	Target not achieved
	8. 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%	56.2% (Jubilee only) 0% 0%	90% 0% 0%	69% (Jubilee) 1.1% (TEN)	Target not achieved
2. LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION	5. Percentage and number of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	NA	47% (944 contracts)	38.6% of 2202 (851 contracts) (10 companies only)	31.9% of 1152 (368 contracts)	NA	71% of 1,212 (890 contracts)	Significant progress
	6. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	US\$93,489,510.00	38.14% (US\$223,875,879.19)	22% of \$1,66 billion (USD\$364,903,233.46) (10 companies only)	13.5% of \$671,422,232.15	NA	46.2% of US\$903,494,475 (US\$ 417,274,967.49)	Significant progress
	7. Percentage and number of Ghanaians employed in the sector	BAKER = 75% TECHNIP = 85% ENI = 85%	71% (1,331 persons)	72.1% (413 persons)	93% (11,320 persons)	NA	76% (1,432)	Slow progress

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Baseline data	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		SCHLUMBERGER = 73% TULLOW = 64%						
	8. No. of Ghanaians in management, technical and other positions	NA	Management - 58 persons Technical - 760 persons Others - 513 persons	42 232 139	1,132 2,270 7,930	NA	386 1,025 21	Slow progress
3. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT	2. 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% compliance	100% (new companies to comply)	100% compliance	Target achieved
4. OIL AND GAS REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY	3. 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	Full compliance	Target achieved
	4. 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 \$140.5 Stabilisation Fund -21% Heritage Fund – 9% fg	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 45.3% Heritage 16.38% Stabilisation 38.2% of GoG receipts of \$373,292,845	Target not achieved

Appendix Table 1.5: Status of Indicators for the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Thematic Area, 2013-2017

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT)	5. Number of passengers transiting through Ghana	NA		194,594	194,594	213,232	247,173	214,650	Target not achieved
	6. Total road network size:								Target not achieved
	- Trunk roads	14,873 km		14,873 km	14,873.70 km	14,582.62 km	14,873 km	14,582.62 km*	
	- Urban roads	14,000 km		14,500 km	15,461.77 km	15,461.77 km	14,000 km	15,461.77 km*	
	- Feeder roads	42,190 km		42,045 km	42,045.18 km	48,356.81 km	42,190 km	48,356.81 km*	
	7. Road condition mix	45% Good 25% Fair 30% Poor		35% Good 33% Fair 32% Poor	39% Good 32% Fair 29% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	50% Good 35% Fair 15% Poor	41% Good* 33% Fair* 26% Poor*	Target not achieved
	8. Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated	45%		33%	52%	57%	100%	40%*	Target not achieved
	9. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode:								Target not achieved
	- Road crashes	9,200		9,152	9,796	8,651	9,600	12,843*	
	- Maritime accidents			1	1	6		3	
	- Train derailments			35	47	54			
	- Air traffic accidents			1	2	0		1	
	10. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers								Steady progress
	- Domestic aircraft movement	18,497		16,978	14,354	12,102	12,499	12,491	
	- International aircraft movement	23,437		24,871	23,257	24,247	24,969	26,726	
- Domestic passengers	778,466		719,234	525,400	421,986	491,429	483,261		
- International passengers	1,669,603		1,650,520	1,667,675	1,746,699	1,805,817	1,811,428		
- Freight movement (tonnes)	43,688		54,390	51,325	47,678	54,782	50,360		
11. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by rail:								Target not achieved	
- Passenger traffic (1000 passengers-km)	19,470		21,290	14,820	9,138	35,998	5,100		
- Goods traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	65,046		35,658	31,187	40,441	108,990	39,710		
12. Maritime traffic:								Target achieved	
- Container traffic (TEUs)	894,362		793,737	840,595	942,463	963,889	1,009,755		
- Cargo traffic (tonnes)	17,455,352		15,876,268	16,844,662	19,459,834	19,892,999	22,086,626		
13. Percentage change in turnaround time of vessels								Target achieved Target not achieved	
• Tema	145.69hrs		103.58 (28.9)	100.69 (2.79%)	103.66 (-2.95%)	106.62hrs	101.29 (2.29%)		
• Takoradi	57.13hrs		62.22 (8.91%)	60.57 (2.65%)	78.25 (-29.19%)	65.52hrs	131.99(-68.67%)		
14. North/South Service								Steady progress	
- Freight (Tonnes)	83,816		60,358	54,824.20	44,476.10		59,739		
- Passengers (No)	8,314		10,972	5,993	5,054	NA	5,360		
15. Cross-Lake Ferry Service								Significant progress	
- Number of Vehicles (No)	57,744		44,514	48,403	61,911	NA	91,903		

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	- Passengers (No)	677,369		555,275	549,937	491,798		793,010	
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%	0.05%	1%	0.05%	Target not achieved
	5. Number of research findings adopted by industry	54		80	105	70	77	115	Target achieved
	6. Rate of adoption of improved locally-packaged technologies by MSMEs (%)	48%		20%	28%	35%	35%	35%	Target achieved
3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) DEVELOPMENT	8. Broadband capacity availability for ICT development	179.67 gigabytes		13.3 terabytes per second	529.02 gigabytes	539.02 gigabytes	NA	1,065.97 Gigabit per second (Gbps)	Steady progress
	9. Broadband capacity utilised for ICT development	29.29 gigabytes		NA	63.31 gigabytes	94.02 gigabytes	NA	200.90 Gigabit per second (Gbps)	Steady progress
	10. 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 5.01% of services sector (nominal) 17.4% real 2.6% of nominal GDP 8.75% of real GDP	44.7% (service sector)	6.24% 18.4% 3.22% 9.3%	Steady progress
	11. Teledensity/Penetration Rate								Steady progress
	• Fixed	1.03%		0.98%	1.01%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	
	• Mobile	107.19		114.33%	128.62%	136.34%	128%	127.6%	
	12. Dropped-call rate (DCR)	NA		0.05	0.97	1.07	0.05	2.2	Target not achieved
13. Internet penetration rate (⁷ Fixed + mobile + BWA internet data subscriptions)	40.75%		17%	66.3%	70.6%	72.05%	82.04%	Target achieved	
14. Number of internet service providers (ISP)	67		53	50	24	46	25	Target not achieved	
4. ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT	1. Percentage of households (or population) with access to electricity	72%		76%	80.5%	82.34%	NA	83.62%	Steady progress

⁷ Fixed network operators (Vodafone and Airtel) + Mobile network operators (Vodafone, MTN, Airtel, Tigo, Glo and Expresso) + Broadband Wireless Access (Surfline, Blu and BBH)

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	2. 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: 2.11 SAIFI NEDCo Urban- Rural- ECG Metro – 32 Urban – 48 Rural – 96 GRIDCO: 0.89	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban - 126.5 Rural - 162.2 ECG Urban -145.54 Rural -158.47 Metro - 129.76 GRIDCO: 1.54 SAIFI NEDCo Urban - 112.5 Rural - 193.9 ECG Metro - 59.8 Urban – 89 Rural – 108.2 GRIDCO: 0.80	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban- 48 Rural- 72 ECG Urban – 72 Rural – 144 Metro- 48 GRIDCO: 2.00 SAIFI Urban-6 Rural-6 Metro-6 GRIDCO: 1.00	SAIDI: NEDCo Urban-113.8 Rural- 118.5 ECG Urban - 114.77 Rural -134.99 Metro -77.34 GRIDCO: 2.00 SAIFI NEDCo Urban-100.6 Rural- 156 ECG Urban – 88 Rural – 104 Metro- 48 GRIDCO: 0.66	Target not achieved
	3. Additional kilometres of transmission and distribution lines constructed (km)	ECG – 34,524 NEDCo – 169 GRIDCO: 4505.7 (Total transmission Lines)		ECG - 33kV-835.22 11kV-344.59 LV-10,703.47 NEDCo 34.5kV-131.6 11.5kV-105.9 LV-474.3 GRIDCO: 5,029.50 km	ECG 33kV-579.03 11kV-348.75 LV-1933.49 NEDCo 34.5kv – 313.7 11.5kv – 371.9 LV – 4701.7 GRIDCO 161kv – 298.8 330kv – 142 5,114.53 km	ECG 33KV - 61.32 11KV - 362.79 NEDCo: 34.5kv – 1441.3 11.5kv – 79.0 LV – 787.2 GRIDCO: 161kv –177 5,350.7 km	ECG – NA NEDCo – 790	ECG 33KV-67.35 11KV –209 NEDCo: 34.5kv – 332.14 11.5kv – 85.8 LV – 557.3 GRIDCO: 78.43 5,429.13 km	Steady progress
	4. Power supply deficit/surplus	92%	85%	85%	Local production – 12,942MW Imports -765 MW Domestic supply – 13,707 MW Target 14,921 MW Deficit -13.3/8.1	85.1% Supply from plants: existing - 71% and committed expansion- 13%. Candidate-16%	Local production – 13,992 GWh Imports -256 GWh Domestic supply 14,248 GWh Target 16,404 GWh Surplus (reserve margin max)13.75%	Steady progress	

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
								/Deficit(min) - 10.32%	
	5. 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	39.41 60.03 0.56	35.43 64.43 0.14	35.9 63.6 0.50	Target achieved
	6. 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: 23.88% NEDCo: 27.3%	ECG: 20% NEDCo: 20.5%	ECG: 24.05% NEDCo: 21.7%	Target not achieved
		GRIDCo: 4.49%		GRIDCo: 4.32%	GRIDCo: 3.79%	GRIDCo: 4.43%	GRIDCo: 3.8%	GRIDCo: 4.10 %	
5. SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	5. Percentage of MMDAs with professional Town Planning Officers	NA		34%	37%	44.4% 113 out of 216 MMDAs have professional planners 113 out of 254 MMDAs have physical planning departments	NA	61% (132 out of 216 MMDAs have physical/spatial planners) ⁸	Significant 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 under implementation	Policy implementation	Gap analysis done. Policy at implementation review	Target not achieved
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	1. Rural Development Policy and Action Plan approved	NA		NA	Concept note developed	Formulation process initiated	Policy and Action Plan implemented	- First draft Completed Regional stakeholder consultations held	Target not achieved

⁸ The creation of new MMDAs mean that the current percentage of MMDAs with physical planners stands at 52% (132 out of 254). This exerts more pressure on LUSPA and MMDAs as the professionals to prepare the Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans remain woefully inadequate creating more room for uncontrolled and uncoordinated development. This situation is extremely dire as spatial planning remains the fulcrum around which all development policies and interventions revolve.

Focus Area	Indicator	2013 Data	Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Targets	Indicator Status in 2017	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	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enacted establishing the Authority	Passage of LI for Act 925	LUPSA Board Inaugurated	Steady progress
9. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING	1. Percentage change in housing stock: - National	NA	NA	NA	3,393,745 (2010)	4,392,929	NA	4,586,217	Slow 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.)	7,354,730 @ 7% annual growth rate	6,771,459	7,869,561 @7% growth rate	Target not achieved
10. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	5. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Urban: 58.90% Rural: 63.66%		Urban: 55.90% Rural: 64%	Urban: 77.1% Rural: 65.04%	Urban: 76% Rural: 62.03%	Urban: 83.9% Rural: 80%	Urban: 75% Rural: 62.13%	Target not achieved
	6. Percentage of distribution losses	46.9%		49.04%	52.8%	51.1%	44%	51.9%	Target achieved
	7. Total number of functional water systems constructed/ rehabilitated								Target not achieved
	- boreholes, with hand pumps (new)	635		513	1,325	632	20	383	
	- boreholes with solar pumps (new)	0		139	35	23	0	0	
	- piped water system/schemes (small towns, small communities):	25		10	27	22	0	1	
	- limited mechanised systems	66		3	4	17	0	8	
	- hand-dug wells rehabilitated	0		0	0	0	0	0	
- boreholes rehabilitated	94		94	330	18	400	20		
8. Percentage of districts with safe water services	181 (83%)		190 (88%)	190 (88%)	210 (97.22%)	190	210	Target achieved	
9. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	14%		15%	15%	15%	30%	15%	Target not achieved	
10. Proportion of waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities):								Lack of data	
- Solid	70%		78%	79%	70%	NA	NA		
- Liquid	NA		3%	3%	5%	7%			
11. Number of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA		104	406	400	NA	1,715	Significant progress	

NB: *=Provisional

Appendix Table 1.6: Status of Indicators for Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment Thematic Area, 2013-2017

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1. EDUCATION	1. Gross enrolment ratio:							
	- Kindergarten	113.8%	123.0%	128.8%	123.8%	100.0%	115.6%	Target achieved
	- Primary	105.0%	107.3%	110.4%	111.3%	100.0%	111.4%	Target achieved
	- JHS	82.2%	82.0%	85.4%	88.0%	100.0%	86.8%	Target not achieved
	- SHS	36.8%	43.9%	45.6%	49.6%	NA	50.1%	Steady progress
	2. Net Enrolment Ratio:							
	- Kindergarten	75.0%	90.8%	82.7%	79.5%	90.0%	75.0%	Target not achieved
	- Primary	84.1%	89.3%	91.0%	91.5%	90.0%	91.1%	Target achieved
	- JHS	47.8%	49.2%	49.0%	50.3%	90.0%	49.7%	Target not achieved
	- SHS	23.6%	21.8%	22.5%	25.2%	NA	26.5%	Steady progress
	Total enrolment in Special Schools	6,180	6,385	6,853	6,874	NA	6,899	Steady progress
	Total enrolment in TVET institutions	61,496	41,065	42,513	53,171	NA	117,202	Significant Progress
	Total enrolment in tertiary education	283,506	313,846	320,746	402,472	NA	443,978	Steady progress
	3. Completion rate							
	Primary 6	112.4%	97.5%	99.6%	101.6%	100.0	100.8	Target achieved
	JHS 3	70.1%	69.0%	73.5%	76.1%	100.0	75.2	Target not achieved
	SHS	31%	40%	44%	46%	NA	48%	Steady progress
	4. Gender Parity Index							
	KG	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.01	NA	1.0	Slow progress
	Primary	0.99	0.99	1.0	1.01	NA	1.01	Slow progress
	JHS	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.97	NA	0.98	Steady progress
	SHS	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.94	NA	0.96	Steady progress
	Percent of SHS female enrolment (%)	45.9%	46.9%	47.4%	48.2%	NA	48.7%	Steady progress
	Percent females enrolled in public tertiary institutions (%)					NA		Steady progress
	- Public Universities							
	- Polytechnics/Technical Universities	34.0%	35%	36%	38%		39.5%	
	- Colleges of Education	33%	35%	34%	44%		34.5%	
	- Specialized/Professional Institutions	43%	43%	44%	45%		46.4%	
		41%	41.1%	45%	NA		54.2%	
	5. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio:							
- Kindergarten	1:72	1:62	1:56	1:52	NA	1:63	Steady progress	
- Primary	1:48	1:46	1:45	1:43	NA	1:43	Slow progress	
- JHS	1:19	1:18	1:18	1:18	NA	1:16	Slow progress	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	- SHS	1:27	1:23	1:24	1:24	NA	1:24.4	Steady Progress
	6. Proportion of pupils achieving proficiency in:							
	- P3 English	24.2% in 2011	28.4% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- P3 Maths	18.2% in 2011	22.1% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- P6 English	35.3% in 2011	39% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	- P6 Maths	18.2% in 2011	10.9% in 2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	1. OPD Attendance per capita	1.16	1.15	1.08	1.06	NA	0.98	Slow progress
	2. Number of CHPS zones	2,315	2,943	3,951	4,034	NA	5,100	Steady progress
	3. Proportion of population with active NHIS membership	38.38%	38.99%	40.0%	38.44%	>41.5%	36.53	Target not achieved
	4. Proportion of NHIS members in exempt category	65.3%	65.7%	66.9%	67%	>72.0%	64.6%	Target not achieved
	5. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	86%	89.9%	90%	94.6%	NA	97.8%	Steady progress
	6. Supervised Deliveries	56.8%	58.9%	57.0%	56.4%	NA	57.1%	Steady progress
	7. Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	82 (2011 MICS)	60 (2014 GDHS)	60 (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	52 (2017 GMHS)	Steady progress
	8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	53 (2011 MICS)	41 (2014 GDHS)	41 (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	37 (2017 GMHS)	Steady progress
	9. Under-5 malnutrition (stunted)	22.7% (2011 MICS)	19.0% (2014 GDHS)	19.0% (2014 GDHS)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	10. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional) per 100,000 live births	115	144	142	150	NA	147.3	Steady progress
	11. Nurse to population ratio	1: 1,084	1: 959	1:865	1:834	1:1,000	1: 799	Target achieved
	12. Doctor to population ratio	1:10,700	1: 9,043	1:8,934	1:8,301	1:9,750	1:8,098	Target achieved
	13. Midwife to WIFA population	1: 1,525	1:1,374	1:1,216	1.943	NA	1.720	Steady progress
	14. Per capita expenditure on health (USD)	47.1	32.8	37.6	24.8	NA	30.41	Significant progress
	15. Malaria case fatality rate	0.69	0.54	0.51	0.32%	NA	0.2%	Significant progress
	16. TB success rate	87%	87%	85%	71.6%	NA	87.2%	Steady progress
3. HIV/AIDS	1. Median HIV prevalence rate	1.90%	1.60%	1.80%	2.40%	NA	2.10%	Steady progress
	2. Percent of young people (15-24) infected with HIV	1.20%	1.80%	1.10%	1.10%	NA	0.60%	Steady progress
	3. Proportion of infected pregnant women who received AVR for PMTCT	76%	66%	64%	50%	NA	67%	Significant progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	4. Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	61.70%	65.60%	NA	50.00%	NA	41.80%	Slow progress
4. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOUR RELATIONS	1. Employment-to-population ratio	NA	75.4% (GLSS 6)	75.4% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	67.6% (GLFR, 2015)	Slow progress
	2. Unemployment rate	NA	5.2% (GLSS 6)	5.2% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	11.9% (GLFR, 2015)	Slow progress
	3. Proportion of workers in vulnerable employment	NA	68.6% (GLSS 6)	68.6% (GLSS 6)	NA	NA	73.7% (GLFR, 2015)	Slow progress
	4. Number of jobs created	NA	NA	208,640*	NA	NA	1,128,678	Significant progress
	5. Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled	45.4%	48.6%	46.8%	53.0%	NA	45.0%	Slow progress
5. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of sports infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed	Construction of the Cape Coast Sports Stadium continued	Four (4) sports facilities rehabilitated	One facility rehabilitated, and One facility constructed	Started construction of the New Edubiase Sports stadium)	NA	a. Minor rehabilitation works on the sports hall and gym b. The design works on the establishment of two (2) community parks for sports completed	Steady progress
	2. Contribution of sports to GDP	NA	NA	NA	A total of GH¢ 443,301,10 proceeds was realized from six international football matches	NA	A total of GH¢ 195,161.52 proceeds was realized from six international football matches	Slow progress
	3. Number of local competitions organised	38	35	30	35	NA	70	Significant progress
	4. Number of international competitions attended	23	20	27	20	NA	68	Significant progress
	5. Number of medals won	74	75	52	35	NA	85	Significant progress
6. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	1. Youth unemployment rate	5.5% (GLSS 6)	NA	6.5%	NA	NA	16.9%	Slow progress
	2. Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES) and Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	NA	NA	145,000	106,029	NA	107,115	Steady progress
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	1. Draft National Social Protection Policy approved by Cabinet 2. Stakeholder consultation organised on Draft	1. Policy launched on 13th June 2016. 1000 copies printed and disseminated. 2. Zero draft of the Implementation Plan	National Protection Policy (SP) implemented	The implementation plan (IP) developed and validated	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
			2.Implementation Plan for SP developed	Bill and the Bill submitted to AG for consideration	of the policy developed			
	2. Single Register for social protection activities published	National Household Registry (Single Registry) developed	Cabinet approved a memo for National Targeting Unit to be established	National Targeting Unit has been established and the Unit has started data collection.	Completed registration of 137,561 households in Upper West Region on the Ghana National Household Registry database	National Household Registry (Single Registry) in operation	Household register for Upper West Region completed and validated.	Target not achieved
	3. Number of extremely poor households benefiting LEAP	90,000 Households	73,134 Households	146,074 Households	213,044 Households	283,000	213,044 Households 93,778 qualified beneficiaries were verified to be added into the LEAP programme	Target not achieved
	4. Number and percent of the aged (70 years and older) with valid NHIS card	381,511 (4.0%)	380,157 (4.0%)	445,488 (4.0%)	481,494 (4.4%)	NA	502,301 (4.7%)	Significant progress
8. CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION	1. Proportion of children (5-17) engaged in child labour	NA	25.2%	21.8% (GLSS 6)	NA (Survey indicator)	NA	NA (Survey indicator)	Lack of data
	2. Proportion of children (5-14) engaged in hazaedous work	NA	14.2%	NA (Survey indicator)	NA (Survey indicator)	NA	NA (Survey indicator)	Lack of data
	3. Number of reported child abuse cases	9,182*	NA	6,433	4,869	NA	4,748	Steady progress
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. b. UNCRPD passed and implemented	Consultations held with Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) to develop proposals for the review	Draft Proposal of the Disability Act 715, 2016 completed	1.Draft review proposals received from the (Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations 2. Technical committee constituted to identify gaps in Act 715, 2006 and the UNCRPD proposals received	Target not achieved
	2. Amount of DACF transferred for PWDs (GH¢)	GH¢7,744,038.88	GH¢6,723,121.79	GH¢11,944,403.46	GH¢27,075,478.68	NA	GH¢32,112,518.64	Significant Progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
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)	NA	> 28.5%	25% (2017 GMHS)	Target not achieved
	2. Population growth rate	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.5% (2010 PHC)	2.5% (2010 PHC)	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Proportion of MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	NA	NA	96%	96%	NA	96%	Slow progress
	4. Proportion of population living in urban areas	50.9%	50.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
11. POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY	1. Incidence of extreme poverty	16.6 (2005/06)	8.4 (2012/13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	2. Income distribution index (Gini index)	41.9% (2005/06)	42.3% (2012/13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data
	3. Incidence of poverty	31.9% (2005/06)	24.2% (2012/13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Lack of data

Appendix Table 1.7: Status of Indicators on Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Thematic Area, 2013-2017

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	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	CRIC completed its work and issued some recommendations for consideration by Parliament.	Revised national Constitution in place	No further work was done on the constitutional review work.	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 - 370 Bills passed into law - 19 LIs - NA International agreements - 11 Committee reports - 183	Total no. of sittings - 281 Bills passed into law - 34 LIs - 4 International agreements - 111 Committee reports - 151	NA	Total no. of Sittings - 236 Bills passed into law - 11 L.I. - 2 International agreements - 9 Committee reports - 103	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%	Allocation: GH¢255.87mn Actual release: 109%	Actual Release 40%	Allocation: GH¢309mn Actual: 72%	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) 25.9% JS (GH¢154,475) 51.5% NMC (GH¢1,116)	<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%	<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 (171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GH¢1,451.7) - 27.1%	NA NA 31.1% 11.8% 40.0%	<u>Actual Releases (GH¢ '000) % Chg</u> EC (GH¢3,076) 90.86% CHRAJ (GH¢20,848) (82.64%) JS (GH¢254,113) NMC(GH¢3,222) 55.21%	Significant progress
	5. Establishment of an Election Fund	Drafting of Bill commenced by IEA	Bill still under preparation	Fund cannot be established anytime soon	Bill could not be passed by the Sixth Parliament	NA	Bill still in Parliament	Slow progress
	6. Number of Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) meetings organised	NA	3	6	11	NA	1	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	7. Level of CSO engagement in policy formulation and development process	National Policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: CSOs, think thanks, etc. represented on the drafting teams (i.e. CSPGs)	CSOs and private sector participated in preparing annual monitoring and evaluation reports.	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and validation meetings for preparation of 2014 Annual Progress Report	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report	CSOs participate in preparing annual monitoring report on national development plans -ISODEC Open Budget Index: Score B+	CSOs, think thanks, academia etc. were involved in the inception and follow-up meetings of the Annual Progress report. They were also involved in the national assessment survey to strengthen statistical system in national development planning and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs and AU 2023	Target achieved
		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		GOG-DP Dialogues: CSOs represented in the Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) under the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) and Consultative Group (CG) meetings		
	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	0	NA	0	Slow progress
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 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	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,445.61 mn	≥3.4%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,377.96 mn	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		Total national revenue/receipts: GH¢19,471.6 mn % share: 3.35%		% Share: 3.92%	Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢33,678.17mn % Share: 4.29%		Total national revenue/receipt: GH¢43,097.00 mn % Share: 3.20%	
	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%	- 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%	≥1.6% 7.5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GH¢869.36 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH¢41,565.00 mn % Share: 2.09% % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%	Target achieved
	3. 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%	- Total no. MMDA employees: 39,519 - Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 516,916 - MMDA share: 5.95%	≥8.8%	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,382 (GoG – 30,070 & IGF – 9,312) Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 522,321 MMDA share: 5.76%	Target not achieved
3. CREATION/ ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS TO REDUCE POVERTY/ INEQUALITY	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	No Development Authority created	At least 1 development authority created	3 development authority established	Target achieved
	2. Amount of budgetary resources allocated to special	MiDA= GH¢15.227 mn (Donor); GH¢23.3 mn (GoG) SADA = GH¢22.726 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\$15.634 mn (Donor); GH¢78,750 (GoG) SADA = GH¢5.44 mn CEDECOM = NA	NA	MiDA= (GoG) GH¢ 19 mn Donor=US\$31mn CEDECOM= NA	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	development initiatives	CEDECOM= GH¢7.419 mn						
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	LI for Act 479 still outstanding	LI (Act 479) enacted	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	Stakeholder consultations held on the draft reports for LTNDP goals	LTNDP finalised	Draft LTNDP prepared	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	Seven MDAs (PSC, GPrS, GSS, OHCS, LGSS, MOFA and GHS) have gone live on the system	Operational integrated public service-wide HRMIS in at least nine pilot MDAs	Six (6) Commissions and Eleven (11) Ministries went live on the HRMIS.	Target achieved
	2. Proportion of personnel with the right skill set in the public service	NA (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the GIFMIS Project continued)	NA (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 (Development of the integrated human resource database system under the HRMIS project continued)	NA	NA Development of the integrated public service wide human resource information system (HRMIS) ongoing.	Lack of data
6. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	1. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index)	30 th	Ghana ranked 26 out of 180 countries in the world	22 nd	26 th out of 180 Countries in the world	Ranked <30 th out of 179 countries	26 th out of 180 Countries in the world	Target achieved
	2. Number of National Policy Dialogues	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 21 Press conferences: 6 Budget dissemination programmes: 0	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 16 Press conferences: 19 Budget dissemination programmes: 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 13 Press conferences: 85 Budget dissemination programmes: 1	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 19 Press conferences: 13 Budget dissemination programmes: 1 Town Hall meetings (G4P): 9	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 25 Press conferences: >6 Budget dissemination programmes: 10	No. of Meet-the-Press series: 5 Press conferences: 0 Budget dissemination programmes: 1	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	Town Hall meetings (G4P): 10 National Policy Fair: 0	Town Hall meetings (G4P): 2 National Policy Fair: 0	National Policy Fair: 0	Town Hall meetings (G4P): 45 National Policy Fair: 1	Town Hall meetings (G4P): 100 National Policy Fair: 2	
	3. Number of public service agencies integrated in NITA system	237	300	504	528	600	642	Target exceeded
7. GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	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%	= 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%	= 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%	= 15.4% (10) = 17.9% (5) = 10.5% (29) = 7.17% (16) = 8.3% (2) = 100% (1) = 38.5% (5) = 23.3% (24) = NA = 7% (427) = 23%	= (10)25% = (8)16% = (37) 13.4% = (32)14.8% = (4)15.3% = (1)100% = (3)25% = (31)31% = NA = (280)5% = 24.55%	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	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	Women = 25,758 (90.02%) (Men + women) = 28,614	Women: 19,685 (90.28%) (Men + women) 21,805	Women= 449 (81.64) (Men + Women) =550	Target not 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	43 out of a clean score of 100	At least 50 out of a clean score of 100	40 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 Number of cases reported = 308 Number of cases investigated = NA Number of cases prosecuted = NA Number of convictions = NA	CHRAJ 9,674 9,562 49 18 401 341 10,124 9,921 EOCO 250 197 22 1	CHRAJ = 8,816 = 8,317 = 57 = 27 = 355 = 328 = 9,228 = 8,672 EOCO = 430 = 397 = 24 = 6	CHRAJ = 8,554 = 8,248 = 59 = 31 = 341 = 290 = 8,954 = 8,569 EOCO =218 =218 =13 Civil Cases=2	CHRAJ = 8,554 = 8,248 = 59 = 31 = 341 = 290 = 8,954 = 8,569 EOCO =218 =218 =13 Civil Cases=2	EOCO =300 = 282 = 8 = 3	EOCO =282 =217 =8 =3

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	3. Number of corruption cases identified by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and sanctioned	14 recommendations	15 recommendations	13 recommendations	NA	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	309 21	600 80	255 0	Target not achieved
	2. Percentage of courts computerised	61.5%	92%	95%	95%	100%	96.0%	Significant progress
	3. Number of days taken to resolve disputes	6 months	6 months	6 months	5 months	3 months	5 months	Target not 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	Judicial Service (JS) Recorded: 7,016 Settled: 2,583 Legal Aid Recorded: 8,312 Settled: 3,750	JS: 3,318 1,432 Legal Aid: 6,847 3,985	JS: 1,372 605 Legal Aid: 7,125 4,984	JS: 7,507 6,381 (85%)	JS: 3,486 1,571 Legal Aid: 8,570 5,712	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	Total no. of police: 33,213 Ratio: 1:833	NA 1:650	Total no. of Police: 33,002 Ratio: 1:877	Target not achieved
	2. Change in reported cases of overall crime levels	Reported cases = 220,489 % chg.: 3.6 (decrease)	Reported cases = 210,499 % chg.: -4.5 (decrease)	Reported cases: 186,434 % chg.: 11.43% (decrease)	Cases reported 177,241 % chg.: -4.9% (decrease)	141,685 10.0%	201,936 17% (increase)	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%	NACOB Cases reported: 16 Cases disposed of: 5 % chg.= 31.3% Police = 681 % chg = 2.4%	NA	Cases reported =15 Cases disposed of =1 Police=944	Slow progress
	4. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Outbreaks = 4,083 Rescue operations = 612	Out breaks =6,214 Rescue Operations = 660	6,972	7,018	NA	Fire outbreaks-5,476 Rescue operations - 731	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	5. 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	962 occurrences of fires, lightings, droughts, diseases and epidemics	1,099 occurrences of fires, windstorms, rainstorms, flooding, etc.	NA	1,339 occurrences of fires, windstorms, rainstorm, flooding etc.	Slow progress
	6. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/ work permit	1,122 (257.32%)	303	289 % chg = -4.62%	120 % chg. = 58.5%	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by 2017	312 %Chg. 160%	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%	2.57% 7.21% 4.64%	1.3% 10% 8.7%	11.5% 12.1% 0.57%	Steady progress
	8. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	15.7%	16.4%	16.4%	20.9%	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	Child trafficking = 4 Child Abuse = 9 Human trafficking = 121		Child trafficking =192 Child Abuse =10 Human trafficking = 517	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 = 15,749	Number of reported cases = 12,377	NA	Number of reported cases = 8,324	Significant progress
	3. Number of public institutions with disability-friendly structures	NA	10	25	NA	NA	16	Lack of data
12. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Number of Culture for Development programmes staged at Centres of	324	324	329 Cultural Development = 109 Promotion of Arts and Culture = 191	329 Cultural Development=109 Promotion of Arts and Culture=191	324	329 Cultural Development=109 Promotion of Arts and Culture=191	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
	National Culture			Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	Research and Preservation of Culture = 29		Research and Preservation of Culture = 29	
	2. Percentage of recorded chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total no. of disputes: 400 No. resolved: 56 (14%) No. unresolved: 344 (86%)	Total no. of disputes = 333 No. resolved = 20 No. unresolved = 313	Total number of disputes: 324 Number resolved: 36 Number unresolved: 327	Total no. of disputes = 356 No. resolved = 13 (3.65%) No. unresolved = 343 (96.34%)	Total # of disputes: 400 # resolved 56 (14%) #unresolved:344 (86%)	Total number of disputes=383 Number resolved=28 Number unresolved=355	Target not achieved
	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	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 13 draft LIs; 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	The Ministry liaised with MOJAGD to clarify issues on 11 draft LIs; 87% of issues on draft LIs clarified	11 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/skins to be submitted to Parliament	18 chieftaincy succession plans were documented and verified 15 LIs on lines of succession were successfully laid	11 draft LIs on lines of succession to stools/skin to be submitted to parliament	Target not achieved
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; 	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 	NA	No. ratified = 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint declaration of intent by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Ghana on the design of a Partnership to Promote Private Investment and Sustainable Economic Development within the framework of the G-20 Africa partnership • Republic of Ghana and the United 	Slow progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arms Trade Treaty (ATT); Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident of Radiological Emergency; Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage. 	<p>the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 4th February, 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unprotected and Unregulated Fishing etc.</p>		<p>Nations office for Project Service concerning the establishment of an office in Accra, Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty on the establishment of the Abidjan-Lagos corridor among the government of the Republic of Benin, the republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Republic of Ghana, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Togolese Republic Protocol amending the Convention between the Republic of Ghana and the Kingdom of Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains Agreement between the Government of the republic of Ghana and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on the waiver of visa requirement for citizens holding Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports 	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minamata Convention on mercury Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the West Africa Science Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land use 	
	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	9 5 120 31	NA	No of Presidential Summits = 8 No. of Trade and Investment Negotiations = 11 No. of Conferences/Fora= 248 No. of Trade Exhibitions = 50	Steady progress
	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	51 7	Number of missions = 51 Number of consulates = 6	No. of Missions = 54 No. of Consulates = 7	Target achieved
14. PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING	1. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	NIA has 15.4 million registered records available for all 10 regions; 9.14 million records already processed and held in the NIS database (national identity register)	i. Processing of remaining 6.26 million records into the NIS database; ii. Register and process records of remaining 25% of population for NIS; iii. Integrate other large 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	i. NIA registered 2,775 new applicants; ii. Issued 3,658 to registered applicants iii. Registered 14,027 foreign nationals, Renewed cards of 20,180 foreign nationals	Na	v. First-Time Registration (Non-Citizens) 14,364 vi. Renewals of Existing Non-Citizen Ghana Cards 25,040 vii. First-Time Registration (Citizens) 2,088 Personalized Cards Distributed (citizens) 1,487	Steady progress
	2. Percentage of vital events registered	Expected births: 817,890 Registered births: 476,447 (58.2%)	NA Registered births: 463,409 (57%)	NA 226,744 (52.8%)	Registered births: 532,440 (63%)	Registered Births: 861,447 Registered Deaths:	Registered births: 551,933 Registered deaths: 48,648	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		Registered deaths: 51,466 (20%)				293,116		
	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%)	Registered deaths: 51,805 (18%)	Deaths: 293,116	NA	Lack of data
	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 December 2016	2016 National APR published in June 2017 Number of Sector (34)/ district (216) APRs submitted – end of March 2017	2016 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 v. Millennium Development Goals in Ghana vi. Women and Men in Ghana vii. The Elderly 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 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	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 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	i. Ghana Malaria Indicator Survey ii. User Satisfaction Survey iii. Monthly CPI newsletter iv. Monthly CPI Bulletin v. Quarterly GDP Newsletter 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	60 publications	i. Malaria indicator survey Report, ii. Monthly CPI newsletter, iii. Monthly CPI Bulletin, iv. Monthly Producer Price Index (PPI), v. Quarterly GDP Newsletter, vi. Quarterly Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) vii. Digest of International Trade viii. GDP quarterly Bulletin. ix. GDP Annual report x. 2016 Annual GDP by Expenditure. xi. Standard Operating	Target not achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	2013 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2014	Indicator status in 2015	Indicator status in 2016	2017 Target	Indicator status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
		viii. Education and Literacy ix. Children Adolescent and Youth x. Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics xi. Census Atlas xii. Statistical Compendium		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)	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		xii. Procedures for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System of Ghana xiii. Maternal Health Survey – Key Indicators. xiv. Tourism Market Trends (2005-2014) xv. Integrated Business Establishment Survey – (Phase II Report)	