Ghana

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicator Baseline Report

June 2018

Ghana Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Indicator Baseline report

This report is available on the NDPC website: www.ndpc.gov.gh

Cover design by Koku Dotse
Group picture of the President H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo with Chief Executive Officers of leading business organisations after a meeting to mobilse private sector support for the implementation of the SDGs.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

It has been almost three years since world leaders unanimously adopted the set of 17 Goals as a global agenda to end poverty, to protect the planet, and to ensure prosperity for all. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect our shared values and common commitment to build the future we want. One thing that is clear is that achieving the noble Goals requires robust and accelerated actions by all segments of society, anchored in a strong partnership for results.

Upon my assumption of the high office of President of the Republic of Ghana, and my subsequent appointment as co-Chair of the UN Secretary General's Eminent Group of Advocates on the SDGs, I have spared no effort in championing accelerated implementation of the Goals. And, I am fully committed to making Ghana a shining example of the implementation of the SDGs.

When the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in the wake of the new millennium, as a country, collectively, we made a conscious effort to embrace the MDGs and used them to drive our development. With the pursuit of sound and smart policies, and backed by our unparalleled commitment, Ghana became the first sub-Saharan African country to achieve MDG Goal 1 of halving extreme poverty.

The Sustainable Development Goals present us with the greatest opportunity to build on the successes we achieved in the era of the MDGs. I am delighted that, working with our partners and all segments of society, we have moved quickly to integrate fully, the SDGs within our overarching national development framework – the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Policies Development – and, furthermore, that we have put in place a

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

robust architecture to support their implementation, including the 15-member High-Level Ministerial Implementation Committee that I personally inaugurated on 7th September 2017.

Our quest to achieve the bold ambitions enshrined in the SDGs must be driven by concrete actions and bankable programmes. And as we strive for success, the central role of data in our planning processes and in monitoring results cannot be underestimated. Having timely and comprehensive data is crucial in identifying the domains where the deficit in the SDGs is greatest. It is also important in our sacred objective to "Leave No One Behind."

This report serves as a starting point for us in the policy choices that we have to make to ensure success in the implementation of the SDGs. It also serves as a benchmark for measuring and tracking progress on the Goals.

The SDGs are for everyone. We all have a role to play, and we must strengthen our commitment and work towards their success. As a pacesetter and a beacon of African democracy, Ghana must lead the way in the implementation of the SDGs. With our collective effort, determination, hard work and smart actions, we will achieve the goals by the year 2030. And I intend to live up to the expectations that the people of Ghana have of me.

NANA ADDO DANKWA AKUFO-ADDO
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA AND
CO-CHAIR OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
EMINENT GROUP OF SDGs ADVOCATES

Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, and which became operational from January 2016, represents a renewed commitment by global leaders to eradicate poverty and put the world on a sustainable development path with a pledge to "leaving no-one behind". The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets capture the critical challenges facing humanity and the planet; and build on the successes and lessons from the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The MDGs did not only influence policy and programme interventions in Ghana but also boosted stakeholder engagements that resulted in stronger partnerships leading to effectiveness and mutual accountability. These partnerships provide a strong foundation for the implementation of the SDGs.

The SDGs are consistent with Ghana's development aspirations. Close to 70 percent of the SDGs targets were reflected in policies and strategies of the just ended Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) which preceded the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs, as well as the Agenda 2063 targets and indicators have been integrated into the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018 – 2021) and the associated Results Framework respectively. Consequently, annual budget statement and economic policies of government will be in line with the SDGs, and become the primary vehicle for financing Ghana's strategies to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and the Agenda 2063.

This maiden report provides baseline information for Ghana at the start of its SDGs and Agenda 2063 journey, and a perspective of how far it has to go reach the targets. The process of preparing this report has highlighted the enormous challenges for Ghana's data statistical system. For effective planning, regular tracking and reporting on progress, Ghana needs to move away from the heavy reliance on survey data, which is usually generated at five year intervals, and instead develop a robust administrative data system to churn out timely, accurate and reliable data. In addition, the levels of data disaggregation need to be improved to provide evidence for the design of targeted interventions, while effectively capturing progress of implementation spatially, as well as among the different socio-economic groups and the vulnerable, to ensure that no one is left behind.

The SDGs are inter-linked and actions to achieve one goal can positively contribute to progress on other goal. Conversely, actions to achieve a goal could inadvertently hinder progress in achieving other goals. For instance, an increase in the use of fertiliser and water to boost agricultural productivity could result in water pollution, degrading of aquatic ecosystem, and water stress. Thus, for efficient implementation, it would be useful to leverage on the synergies among the SDGs, while minimising actions that are likely to lead to setbacks elsewhere. This will require effective cross-sectoral collaboration among state and non-state actors. The government has in fact already hit the ground running and put in place a number of structures to facilitate cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration in implementing and tracking progress on the SDGs. We need all hands-on-desk to give ourselves a good chance of achieving the SDGs targets.

Dr. Grace Bediako
Acting Director-General
National Development Planning
Commission

Dr. Christine Evans-Klock
United Nations Resident
Coordinator/ UNDP Resident
Representative

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BCG	Budgetary Central Government
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNARI	Biotechnology and Nuclear Agriculture Research Institute
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CST	Communication Service Tax
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDA	District Departments of Agriculture
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DTRD	Domestic Tax Revenue Division
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FfD	Financing for Development
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GH-NDC	Ghana Nationally Determined Contribution
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICC	Implementation Coordination Committee
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio
JHS	Junior High School
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NCA	National Communications Authority
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEA	National Education Assessment
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHIL	National Health Insurance Levy
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OWG	Open Working Group
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PIT	Personal Income Tax
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendance (or attendant)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SHS	Senior High Schools
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VAT	Value-added Tax
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

Ghana's role in formulating the 2030 Agenda

The process of formulating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was led by United Nations member states with broad-based global and national consultations and input from government organisations, civil society stakeholders, businesses and other groups. The negotiation process started in 2013 through an Open Working Group (OWG) of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in which Ghana held one of the seven seats allocated to the Africa Region. Ghana actively participated in the inter-governmental negotiations and made strong submissions on poverty, gender, climate change, food security, technical education and partnerships for development. Ghana also took part in the global discussions on financing for development (FfD) which looked at the means of financing the new global development agenda.

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development together with a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets as the successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 2030 Agenda seeks to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and to stimulate actions in areas of critical importance covering the three traditional dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environment. The 2030 Agenda is further enriched by the addition of two other critical components: peace and partnership. The 17 goals represent the focus areas needed to achieve sustainable development locally and globally. The goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, therefore not to be seen as a list of individual goals to pick and choose from. Another feature that sets the SDGs apart from the MDGs is the principle of "leaving no one behind" (LNOB). A number of the SDGs explicitly call for targets to be met not just by some groups in some countries, but by all people everywhere. Unlike the MDGs, where progress was measured at the national level and therefore masked disparities at sub-national levels and across all segments of society, the call now is for disaggregated data and targeted interventions to reach "the furthest behind first".

National Consultations

Ghana was one of the 50 countries selected by the United Nations to undertake in-country consultations to generate inputs for the new global development framework (Post-2015 Agenda). The first round of national consultations was conducted between November 2012 and February 2013 at both the national and sub-national levels to stimulate broad national debate on "The Ghana We Want", as part of the global process of identifying priorities for the post-2015 global development agenda. The consultations also sought to amplify the voices of the poor and other marginalised groups to ensure that their aspirations were reflected in the new framework. From the consultations, the most consistent concerns among all stakeholders were inequality, unemployment, sanitation, environment, and human development (health and education). The findings of these consultations fed into two United Nations documents – "A Million Voices: The World We Want" (2013), and "The Global Conversation Begins" (2013).

The second round of national consultations was held in July 2014 to generate input for the means of implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda. In Ghana the focus was on localising the Agenda, drawing on lessons from the implementation of the MDGs. Critical factors identified for successful implementation included: effective public education, wider stakeholder engagement, robust data ecosystems, efficient institutions, timely disbursement of approved budgets, and effective decentralisation, especially through fiscal autonomy and human resource development. The outcome of the second national consultations fed into the Global High-Level Dialogue on Localizing the Post-2015 Agenda that was held in Turin and co-hosted by Ghana and Ecuador with the government of Italy.

Thematic consultations

Ghana and Denmark jointly coordinated the global consultations on inequality. The final meeting (The Leadership Meeting on Addressing Inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda) was held in Copenhagen in February 2013 and was jointly chaired by the Chairperson of Ghana's National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs. As a follow-up, Ghana, in collaboration with the government of Denmark, UNICEF, UNDP and other partners, hosted a Pan-African conference on inequality from 28-30 April 2014. The theme for the conference was "Tackling Inequalities and Promoting Structural Transformation in Africa". It aimed at forging linkages between on-going developmental debates in Africa and the discussions taking place in the context of the post-2015 development framework for tackling inequalities. The outcome of the Accra conference contributed to the Common African Position for the post-2015 development agenda.

Country Profile

Ghana is a unitary democratic republic guided by the 1992 Constitution. Power is segregated among the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. With a population of about 28.3 million in 2016, Ghana is bordered to the north by Burkina Faso and to the east and west by Togo and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively. It operates a decentralised local government and administration system with 10 administrative regions and 216 sub-regional entities made up of districts, municipal and metropolitan areas[1]. Figure A.1 shows the administrative map of Ghana

In 2010, Ghana attained lower middle-income status after rebasing of the national economy and on the back of significant growth rates for a number of years. The economy has expanded with GDP rising from US$25.98 billion in 2010 to US$ 42.7 billion in 2016, with the service-sector now being the major contributor (56.9 percent), followed by industry (24.2 percent) and agriculture (18.9 percent) (GSS, 2018).

Ghana's climate is tropical monsoon, characterised by clear differences in climate between the savannah (northern and east coast) and the more humid south-western forest area. These differences are reflected in six distinct ecological zones across the country. Some general information on Ghana is provided in Table A.1 below.

Figure A1: Administrative map of Ghana

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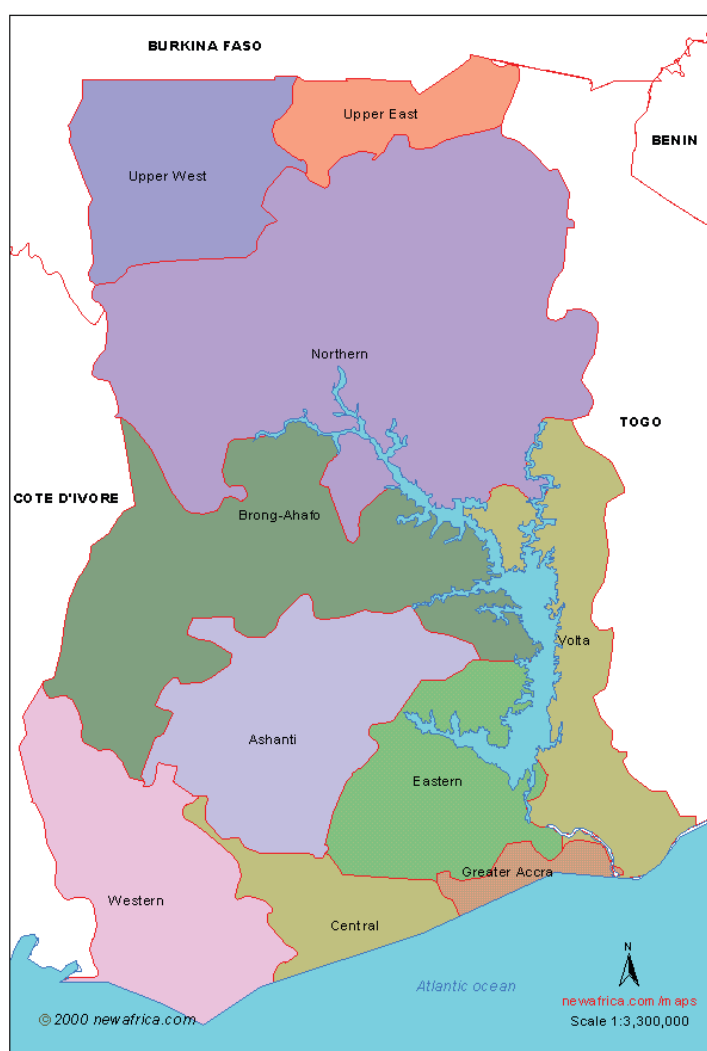
[1] The number of sub-regional entities made up of districts, municipal and metropolitan areas districts increased to 254 in 2017.

Table A1: Ghana at a glance

Country	Republic of Ghana
Government	Unitary state with constitutional multi-party democracy and decentralised local government system with 10 administrative regions.
Location	Located in West Africa and lies between latitude 11.50 N and 4.50 S and longitude 3.50 W and 1.30 E.
Land and vegetation	Land area of 239,460 km^2 with 560 km coastline and 6 ecological zones. Agriculture and human settlement (56 percent), Forest cover (38.5 percent), Water (5 percent).
Population	28.31 million (2016) – 51 percent female, 49 percent male; 53 percent urban, 47 percent rural.
Economy	GDP: US$42.68 billion (2016) Lower middle-income status with per capita income of $1,507 (2016). Service-sector led economy (56.9 percent), followed by industry (24.2 percent) and agriculture (18.9 percent).
Major Exports	Crude oil, gold, cocoa, timber.
Climate	Tropical weather with two rainy seasons in the south and a single rainy season in the north. Temperature has increased by 1.0º C since 1960, at an average rate of 0.21º C per decade, while rainfall has become uncertain and unpredictable. The projected rate of warming is more rapid in the northern inlands than the coastal regions.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the SDGs in Ghana

Paragraph 21 of the UN resolution Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasises the need for implementation to take into consideration different national realities, capacities and levels of development and also to respect national policies and priorities. The 2030 Agenda also acknowledges the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration and inter connectivity in sustainable development within the context of regional and sub-regional frameworks which can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete actions at the national level

Prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, African leaders had adopted the First Ten-Year Plan of the African Union's Agenda 2063 as a people-driven strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent. Africa's Agenda 2063 is anchored on 7 aspirations and comprises 20 goals, reflecting the desire of Africans for prosperity and well-being, unity and integration, freedom from conflict, improved human security, and a strong identity, culture and values. Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda are highly complementary, with the scope for developing a plan for harmonised implementation.

For Ghana, the SDGs and Agenda 2063 are being implemented and tracked primarily through the decentralised planning system as set out in the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480). Within the decentralised system, the planning functions have been assigned to the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs); and the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) being the apex coordinating body. The decentralised planning system encourages collaboration between government agencies, private sector entities, civil society organisations, academia, as well as bilateral and multilateral development partners.

To foster stronger collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs, new coordination and leadership structures have also been set up. These new structures are taken on board as follows:

Figure A2: Institutional arrangements for the SDGs in Ghana

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                    ┌─────────────────┐         ┌──────────────────┐
                    │  The President  │─────────│ SDGs Advisory Unit│
                    └─────────────────┘         └──────────────────┘
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │ High Level      │
                    │ Ministerial     │
SUPERVISORY ROLE    │ Committee       │
                    └─────────────────┘
                                                    ┌──────────────────┐
                                                    │Development Partners│
   ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐          └──────────────────┘
   │National Development│  │Implementation│          ┌──────────────────┐
   │Planning Commission │──│Coordination  │──────────│CSOs Platform for SDGs│
   └──────────────────┘   │Committee     │          └──────────────────┘
                          └──────────────┘          ┌──────────────────┐
                          ┌──────────────┐          │ SDGs Philanthropy│
                          │SDGs Technical│          │ platform         │
COORDINATING ROLE         │Committee     │          └──────────────────┘
                          └──────────────┘

   ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐
   │Regional          │   │Ministries,   │          │ Civil Society    │
   │Coordination Council│ │Departments and│- - - - -│                  │
   └──────────────────┘   │Agencies      │          │ CSOs             │
                          └──────────────┘          │ Private sector   │
                          ┌──────────────┐          │Traditional authorities│
                          │Metropolitan, │          │ Faith-based      │
IMPLEMENTATION ROLE       │Municipal and District│-│ organisations    │
                          │Assemblies    │          │ Philanthropies   │
                          └──────────────┘          │ etc.             │
                                                    └──────────────────┘
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KEY:

―――――――――― Formal relation

- - - - - - - - Quasi-formal relation

High-Level Ministerial Committee (HLMC)

The high-level ministerial committee is made up of 15 ministers, chaired by the Minister of Planning. The primary mandate of the committee is to provide strategic direction for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 to ensure effective coordination among state agencies and forge partnerships with non-state actors. The aim is a "whole-of-government" approach, ensuring that implementation takes place in a cross-cutting, cross-departmental manner, and that all parts of government and the general public are actively engaged.

SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC)

The committee is made up of representatives of 10 key ministries and agencies, the Office of the President, Philanthropies, and civil society organisations. The committee's mandate is to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The committee leads the process of localising the SDGs and Agenda 2063, manage domestic and international stakeholder engagement, and carry out regular follow

up, review and reporting on the progress of implementation. Representatives of other organisations are co-opted to the committee as and when required. National Development Planning Commission serves as the secretariat to the committee.

<u>Technical Committee</u>

The committee is made of representatives of all MDAs, selected civil society organisations, and private sector organisations. Members of the committee are to provide technical support for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in their sectors and organisations. Their task is to champion the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063, ensure that the development plans of their respective organisations are consistent with the goals and targets, provide accurate and timely data for tracking progress, and provide technical support to local authorities, civil society organisations and other interested parties. The committee is also expected to support advocacy, awareness creation and public education on SDGs and Agenda 2063.

<u>CSOs Platform for SDGs</u>

In 2015, a Ghana National Civil Society Platform on the SDGs was launched to ensure a more collaborative and coordinated engagement among CSOs and between CSOs and the government on the SDGs. The platform has a membership of more than 150 local and international CSOs and is divided into 17 sub-platforms – one for each of the 17 SDGs. In addition, a youth group deals with cross-cutting issues relating to all 17 SDGs. A co-chair of the platform is a member of the SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC).

Localising the SDGs

The SDGs are reflected in the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), which sets out the goals and aspirations for national development. This programme forms the basis for the preparation of a detailed medium-term national development policy framework (2018-2021) which contains strategies that are consistent with the SDGs targets. The associated Results Framework, also includes many of the SDGs indicators. The medium-term plans (2018-2021) of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), as well as that of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) will be based on the medium-term national development policy framework. In addition, the national budget statement and economic policy of government will serve as the primary vehicle for financing the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

The process of situating the SDGs within Ghana's development context had three stages:

Alignment: Prior to the declaration of the SDGs in September 2015, the country was already implementing its own national development framework, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The policy objectives in the framework were considered in relation to those of the SDGs to assess the extent of convergence between the national and global frameworks and to identify gaps. NDPC provided guidelines for mapping sector and district development plans to the SDGs and Agenda 2063 and organised orientation workshops on the alignment process for about 700 public officers involved in planning and budgeting at all levels.

Adaptation: Following the alignment exercise, the SDGs targets and indicators were reviewed and amended, where necessary, to suit Ghana's development context. The amendments took into consideration national circumstances, data requirement, statistical capabilities, and national aspirations.

Adoption: The SDGs targets and indicators that required no modifications were adopted for use in national and sub-national development plans, including the monitoring and reporting frameworks.

Data assessment for the SDGs

Out of the 232 SDGs indicators[2], currently 159 have internationally established standards and methodologies for computation (Tier 1 and 2 indicators[3]) and can therefore be reported on. The rest are classified as Tier 3 for which the inter-agency and expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) is leading the process of developing internationally acceptable methods of computation. Five indicators have been classified as multiple tiers.

For Ghana, 62 of the indicators are currently computed by the National Statistical System while data exist within the various agencies for 63 other indicators that do not entirely meet the metadata requirements due to gaps in concepts, definitions and/or coverage. These are classified as low hanging fruits that will need to be prioritised with the required investments to be brought into the fold of available indicators for reporting on Ghana's progress. An assessment of the data requirements showed that the majority of the information required can be obtained from administrative data sources, which are less expensive and can produce data on a more regular basis and with more disaggregation. A breakdown of data availability for the indicators for the 17 SDGs is shown in Appendix 5.

Scope of Report

This report is the first for the SDGs era and follows on from Ghana's final MDGs report in 2015. It provides the baseline status for a set of 56 SDGs indicators for which the necessary data for computation are readily available. Two additional indicators are included to provide further information on some of the indicators. Ten SDGs indicators were adapted or localised to suit Ghana's context. Two proxy indicators were used to provide information where the exact SDGs indicator is currently not available but will be available in subsequent reports.

The base year for the report is 2016. However, where data for 2016 are not available, the most recent information is used and the year specified. Data for previous years are also presented to indicate recent trends for an indicator where possible.

Localised indicators have the letter "L" added to the indicator reference number (e.g. 1.1.1L). The Additional indicators outside the SDGs have the letter "A" added to the indicator reference number (e.g. 1.2.1A). Where a proxy indicator is used, the letter "P" is included in the indicator reference number. The list of indicators covered in this report is shown in Table A2. Also see Appendix 1 for details.

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[2] As of 15 December 2017; accessed on https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

[3] **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 percent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Table A2: Distribution of indicators in the report by goal and type

SDGs	Number of indicators				Total
	Original SDGs indicators	Amended (localised) indicators	Additional indicators	Proxy	
1	3	0	0	0	3
2	2	2	0	0	4
3	10	0	1	0	11
4	4	0	1	0	5
5	5	0	0	0	5
6	2	0	0	1	3
7	2	0	0	0	2
8	5	0	0	0	5
9	4	1	0	0	5
10	1	1	0	0	2
11	2	1	0	1	4
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	1	0	0	0	1
15	1	1	0	0	2
16	7	2	0	0	9
17	6	1	0	0	7
Total	56	10	2	2	70

Follow-up reports will be produced biennially to track progress of implementation. The set of indicators that will be tracked in each report will take into consideration data availability and the relevance of the indicator within the national development context.

Structure of Report

Information on the selected indicators is presented under the 17 goals, with each goal treated as a separate chapter. Each chapter begins with a brief introduction, the target(s) covered and their corresponding Agenda 2063 target(s). This is followed by the indicator(s), indicator definitions, values and trends, data sources, and a brief comment on the baseline value for the indicator.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Introduction

Poverty is multidimensional and is manifested in the basic living conditions (food, shelter, clothing, education, health, and environment) of the individual, household, community and a nation as a whole. While the MDGs focused on money-metric measurement of poverty, the SDGs take a broader approach by focusing on the different forms of poverty, as well as national definitions. This provides opportunities for individual countries to situate the fight against poverty within their national context, taking into consideration local socio-economic dynamics and capabilities, thus making it more relevant to their circumstances. SDG 1 highlights the complex inter-linkages between poverty and access to basic services, economic growth, climate change, gender and inequality.

Ghana's achievement in reducing the level of poverty by more than 50 percent between 1990 and 2013 is one of the success stories of the MDGs era. In the early 1990s, 51.7 percent of Ghanaians were estimated to be living in poverty and about 36.5 percent were extremely poor. In 2013, the proportion of the population living in poverty dropped to 24.2 percent and extreme poverty declined to about 8.4 percent based on national poverty line. Despite these achievements, the absolute number of people living in poverty increased, as poverty reduction did not keep pace with population growth. The 2013 poverty levels translate to about 6.4 million and 2.2 million people living in poverty and extreme poverty respectively, a situation which poses a socio-economic and political challenges for the country.

Furthermore, the progress in poverty reduction has not been even across the country. The regions in the north experienced a lower rate of decline than many of the regions in the south and still account for close to a third of national poverty. Urban areas were already generally better off than rural areas and differential widened over time. Regarding the depth of poverty (i.e. how far below the poverty line some people live), the three northern regions continue to have the greatest depth. Surprisingly, the Western, Central, Volta and Ashanti regions saw their poverty levels deepen since 2006. About 28.3 percent of all children (about 3.65 million) are estimated to be living in poverty, with a child being 40 percent more likely to live in poverty than an adult. Furthermore, 10 percent of all children live in extreme poverty, meaning about 1.2 million children are deprived in crucial aspects of their lives such as nutrition, health, water, education and shelter.

The quest to end poverty in all its forms and ensuring that no one is left behind is daunting but necessary for Ghana to achieve sustainable development. The threats of climate change, rapid urbanisation, conflicts, high youth unemployment, food insecurity and terrorism present new challenges in the fight against poverty and national development in general. This therefore calls for a more collaborative approach in tackling poverty.

TARGET 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day	1.1.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 percent.

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).

This indicator provides the proportion of the total population and the proportion of the employed population living in households with per capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US$1.90 a day.

Baseline indicator value (2013): 13.6%

Figure 1.1: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, 2013
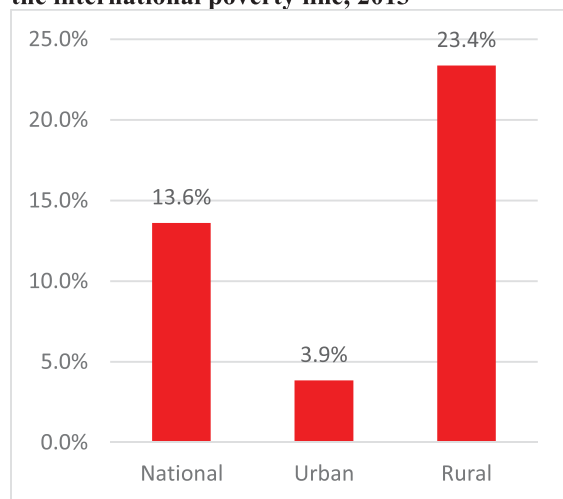
Figure 1.2: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by region, 2013
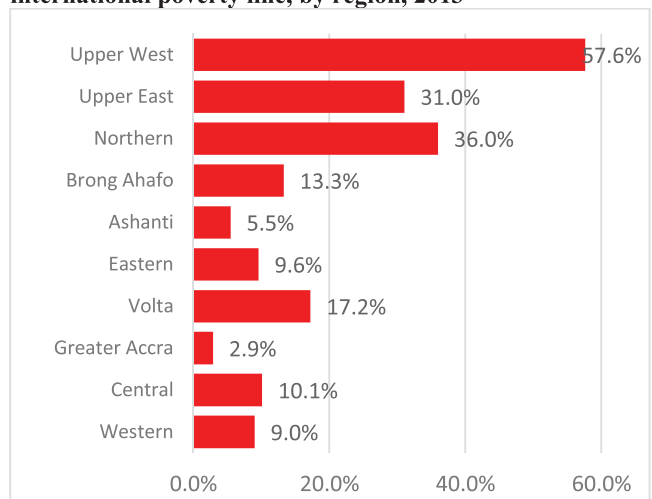
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Remarks: The proportion of Ghana's population living below the international poverty line was estimated to be 13.6 percent in 2013, with the proportion for rural areas (23.4 percent) about six times higher than that for urban areas (3.9 percent). The incidence of poverty is highest in the three northern regions (Upper West, Upper East and Northern).

TARGET 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.1.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 percent.
	1.1.2.2 Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50 percent

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living in households below the national poverty line, by sex, region and urban or rural location.

This indicator provides the proportion of the total population living in households with per capita consumption or income that is below the national poverty line. The national upper poverty line and extreme poverty threshold are GH¢1,314 and GH¢792.05 per annum respectively

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Table 1. 1: Extreme poverty incidence, by sex, by age and by type of locality (%)

Year	Sex		Age[4]					Location		
	Male[5]	Female[6]	0-14	15-24	25-35	36-59	60+	Urban	Rural	National
2005/06	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	23.4	16.5
2012/13	8.9	7.9	10.0	7.9	6.2	7.2	8.5	1.9	15.0	8.4

Source: Computed based on Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6

Table 1. 2: Poverty incidence, by sex, by age and by type of locality (%)

Year	Sex		Age					Location		
	Male	Female	0-14	15-24	25-35	36-59	60+	Urban	Rural	National
2005/06	34.9	22.1	---	---	---	---	---	12.4	43.7	31.9
2012/13	25.9	19.1	28.4	24.4	17.3	20.9	23.8	10.6	37.9	24.2

Source: Computed based on Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6

Remarks: Poverty is higher among males than females, and higher in rural than in urban areas. The highest poverty incidence is reported among children, followed by the youth and the elderly.

Figure 1.3: Proportion of population living below national upper poverty line, by region, 2005/2006 & 2012/13 (%)

	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
2005/2006	22.9	23.4	13.5	37.3	17.8	24	34	55.7	72.9	89.1
2012/20013	20.9	18.8	5.6	33.8	21.7	14.8	27.9	50.4	44.4	70.7
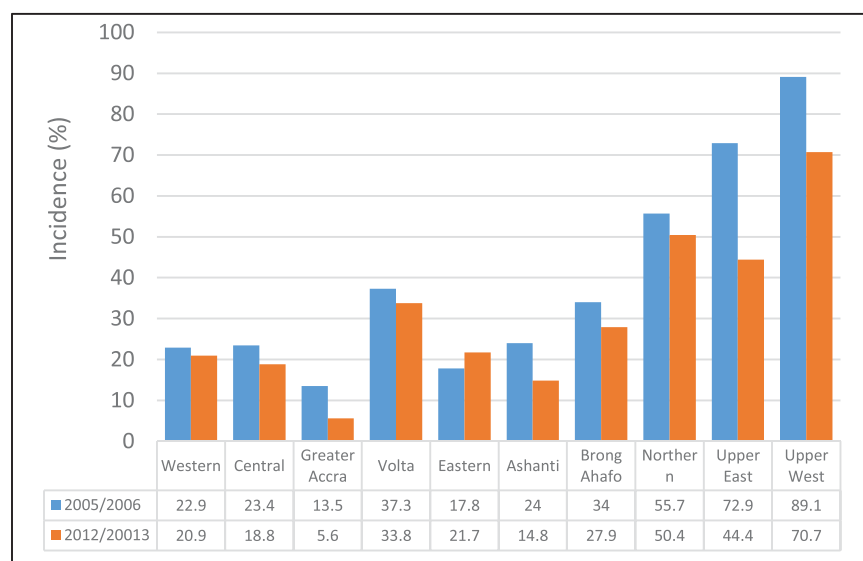
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Poverty is endemic in the three northern regions, with 7 in every 10 people in the Upper West Region, 5 out of 10 in the Northern Region and 4 in every 10 in the Upper East Region living in poverty in 2013. The lowest incidence of poverty is reported in the Greater Accra Region followed by Ashanti, Central and Western regions in that order. Upper East and Upper West regions have experienced the biggest decline in poverty, while Eastern Region has seen an increase in poverty.

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[4] Poverty measurement for age categories is based on household income
[5] Refers to male-headed households
[6] Refers to female-headed households

Figure 1. 4: Distribution of population living below national upper poverty line, by region, 2005/2006 & 2012/13 (%)
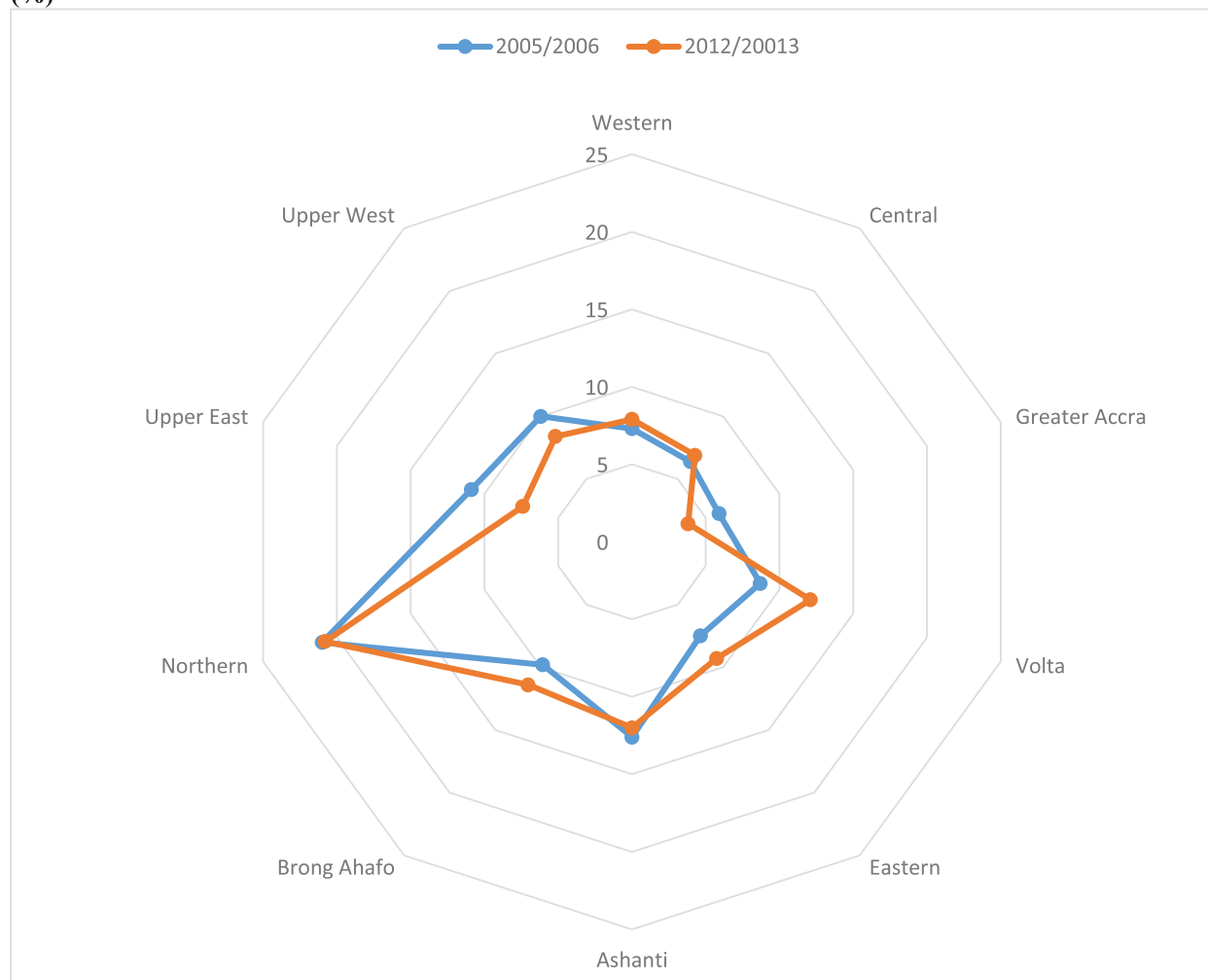
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: In terms of absolute numbers, Northern Region accounts for the highest share of people living in poverty while Greater Accra has the lowest. Even though Upper West Region has the highest incidence of poverty, it contributes less than 10 percent to national poverty given its relative small population. The share of Volta, Eastern and Brong Ahafo regions in national poverty increased between 2005 and 2013.

Figure 1.5: Variation in District Poverty Incidence, 2012/2013 (%)
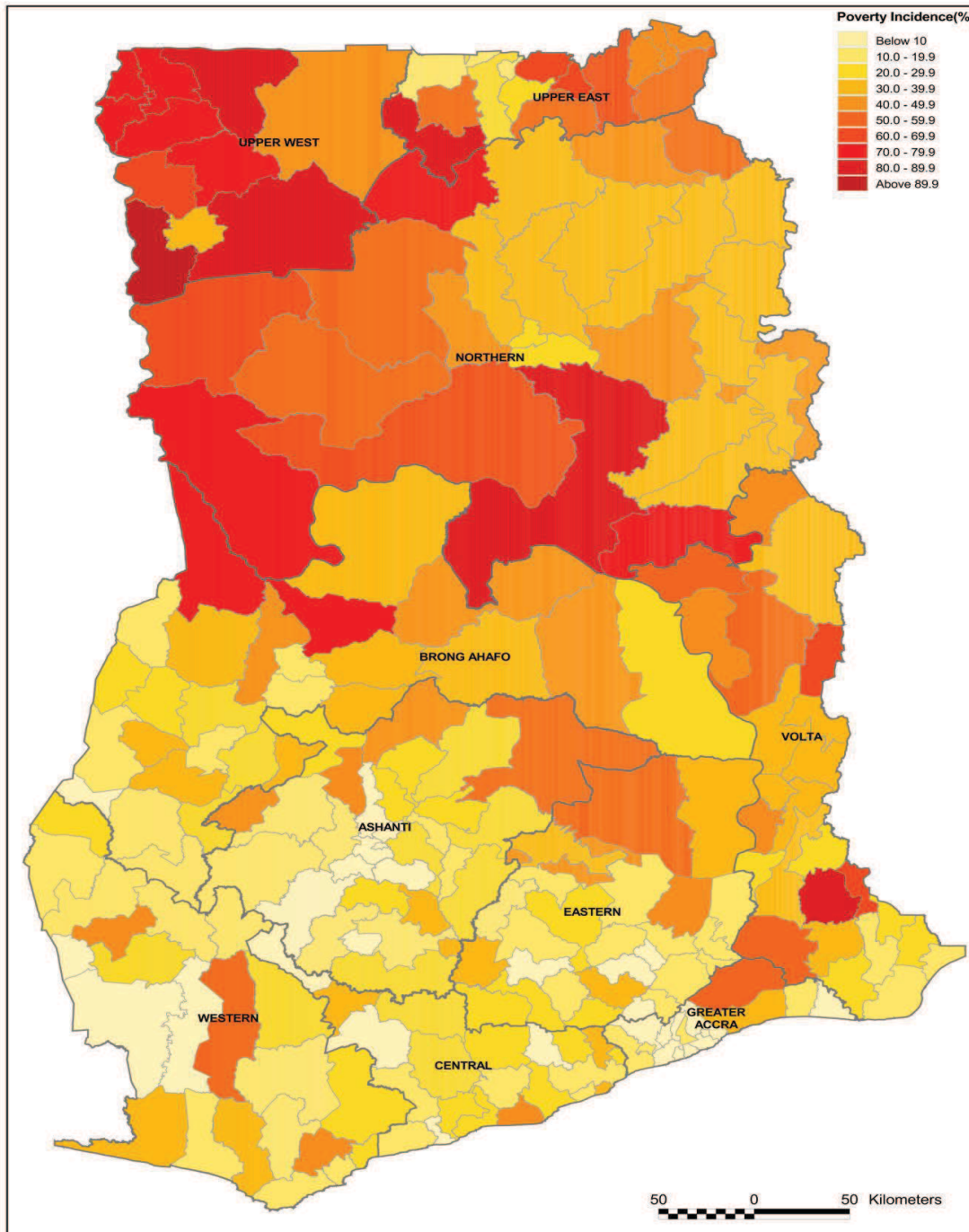
Source: Poverty Mapping Report, Ghana Statistical Service, 2015

Remarks: While it is evident that poverty has a significant regional dimension in Ghana, with poverty concentrated in the north, a disaggregated picture points to disparities within regions, including significant levels of poverty in some of the better-off regions (e.g. Greater Accra).

TARGET 1.a: **Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	7.2.1.1 National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80 percent of development capital. 7.2.2.1 Tax and non-tax revenues at all levels of government should cover at least 75 percent of recurrent and development expenditures from 2025.

Indicator 1.a.1: Proportion of resources allocated and disbursed by the government directly to poverty-reduction programmes

Indicator Definition

The indicator reflects the proportion of total actual government expenditure disbursed towards poverty-reduction activities[7]

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 19.4%

Figure 1.6: Proportion of government expenditure spent on poverty reduction-related activities, 2013-2016 (%)
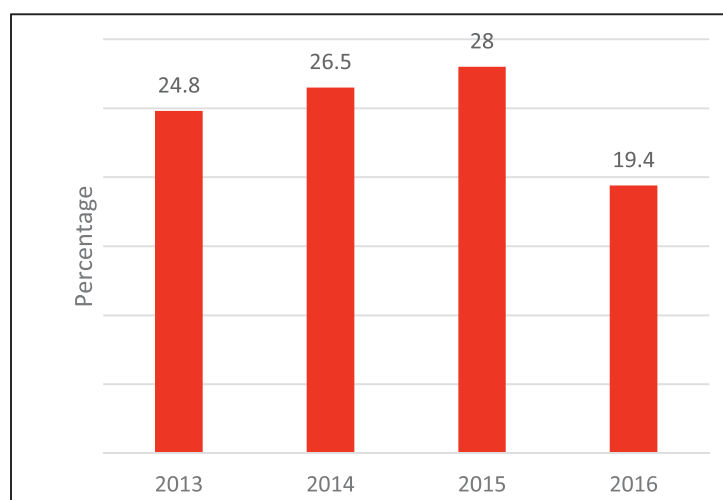
Remarks: Government allocations and disbursements for poverty-reduction activities rose between 2013 and 2015 but declined in 2016.

Source: Budget Statements and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

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[7] This is currently a Tier III indicator

Table 1. 3: Distribution of poverty-reduction expenditure (%)

Poverty-Reduction Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic Education	44.2	49.3	43.2	45.6
Primary Health Care	12.6	22.4	23.5	19.3
Agriculture	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9
Rural Water	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Feeder Roads	3.7	1.4	3.6	10.1
Rural Electrification	9.4	1.4	3.6	1.3
Other Poverty-Related Expenditure[8]	27.4	22.9	23.4	21.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Budget Statements and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

Remarks: Two-thirds of poverty-reduction disbursements went into basic education and primary health care in 2015. Disbursements for basic education are the largest single poverty-reduction expenditure.

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[8] These include spending on social welfare, public safety, drainage, human rights, environmental protection, rural housing, legal aid, and decentralisation.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Introduction

The complex linkages between food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture are reflected in the target outlined under SDG 2. Reducing hunger and malnutrition requires sufficient physical supplies of food; access to adequate food supplies by households through their own production, the market or other sources; and appropriate utilisation of those food supplies to meet dietary needs. With over 70 percent of world's poor living in rural areas and relying on agriculture as their main source of living, improving agricultural productivity will also contribute to poverty reduction and transforming rural communities. SDG 2 is therefore linked to SDG 1 and several other targets, especially those related to health, water, biodiversity, sustainable cities, decent work, sustainable energy, and climate change.

Low productivity in the agriculture sector has been identified as a major problem, with both direct and indirect impacts on food security and improved nutrition. It is a manifestation of a number of factors, including over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, low levels of agriculture mechanisation and adoption of technology, including fertiliser application. Other issues include weak management along the value chain and limited access to extension services for farmers. Achieving the SDG 2 targets presents additional policy challenges and opportunities, such as: how to better link agricultural development – in particular inclusive and smallholder-based – to improved nutrition; how to link universal access to food to the reduction of rural-urban disparities and the development of the economic potential of rural areas in a context of rapid urbanisation; and how to increase agricultural productivity sustainably, while maintaining biodiversity and improving resilience and adaptation to climate change.

The government is promoting a shift in agricultural development from a supply-driven approach to a more strategic, business-centred and demand-driven approach. This new orientation will constitute the new operational framework for agricultural development while at the same time safeguarding food adequacy in the short term and food security in the medium-to-long term. Resource-based industrialisation through agro-processing is the main anchor of the three flagship initiatives, namely: "One District, One Factory"; "Planting for Food and Jobs"; and "One Village, One Dam". Other interventions geared towards achieving the SDG 2 targets include providing critical infrastructure for agriculture, reducing food loss, revamping aquaculture, and targeted subsidies for critical agricultural inputs.

TARGET 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	
SDG Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.1.2.4 Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80% 1.5.1.9 End Hunger in Africa

Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity experience scale (FIES)

The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the national population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity is defined as a latent trait, measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.

Baseline Indicator value (2015): 5%

Ministry of Food and Agriculture estimates that about 5 percent of Ghana's population (1.2 million people) are food insecure. The World Food Programme in 2009 reported that approximately 453,000 people in Ghana are food insecure with 34 percent in the Upper West region, 15 percent in the Upper East, and 10 percent in the Northern region (WFP, 2009).

Remarks: About 1.2 million people are food insecure nation-wide, which means any unexpected natural or man-made shock will greatly affect the pattern of their food consumption.

TARGET 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

SDG Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target (FTYIP)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	1.1.2.4 Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80 percent
	1.1.2.5 Reduce stunting in children to 10 percent and underweight to 5 percent.
	1.3.1.7 Reduce 2013 level of prevalence of malnutrition by at least 50 percent
	1.3.1.8 Reduce stunting to 10 percent
	1.5.1.9 End hunger in Africa
	1.5.1.10 Eliminate child undernutrition with a view to bringing down stunting to 10 percent and underweight to 5 percent

Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the reference median for height-for-age is considered short for his or her age, or stunted, which is a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.

Baseline indicator value (2014): 19%

Figure 2. 1: Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)
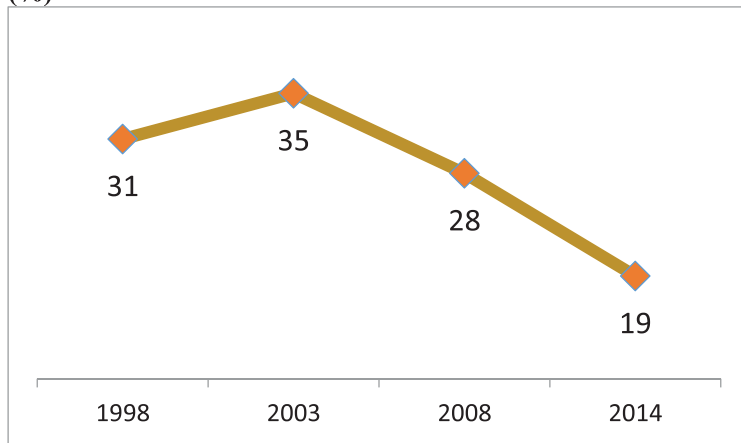
Remarks: There has been a substantial decline in the prevalence of stunting over the past two decades. The proportion of stunted children in the country declined from 31 percent in 1998 to 19 percent in 2014

Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, various editions, Ghana Statistical Service

Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Indicator Definition

Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Baseline indicator value (2014): Wasting 5%; Underweight 11%; Overweight 14%

Figure 2. 2: Trends in child malnutrition in Ghana, 1998-2014 (%)
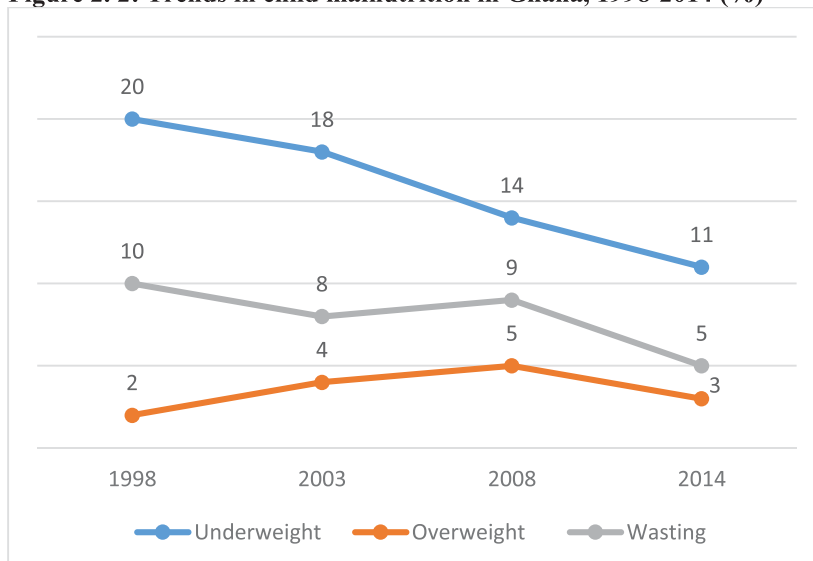
Remarks: There has been a substantial decline in the prevalence of wasting and underweight children since 1998. The prevalence rate for overweight children increased from 2 percent 1998 to 5 percent in 2008, but dropped to 3 percent in 2014. The prevalence rate of underweight children declined from 20 percent in 1998 to 11 percent in 2014. The prevalence rate of wasting dropped by half from 10 percent in 1998 to 5 percent in 2014.

Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various editions

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Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	1.5.1.1 Allocate a minimum of 10 percent of annual public expenditure to agriculture and grow the sector by at least 6 percent per annum

Indicator 2.a.1L: Percentage of total annual public expenditure allocated to the agriculture sector

Indicator Definition

Actual government expenditure to the agriculture sector divided by the total expenditure outturn in a given year.

The enhanced Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) definition is used to establish the economic composition of agriculture spending. The COFOG covers agriculture (crops and livestock), fisheries and forestry, while the enhanced COFOG includes feeder roads. The analyses are based on data received from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), COCOBOD, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD), Forestry Services Division of the Forestry Commission, District Departments of Agriculture (DDAs), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Biotechnology and Nuclear Agriculture Research Institute (BNARI) and Department of Feeder Roads (DFR).

Baseline indicator value (2015): 6.3%; 2.3% (excluding cocoa)

Figure 2. 3: Trends in share of agriculture expenditure in national expenditure, 2012-2015 (%)
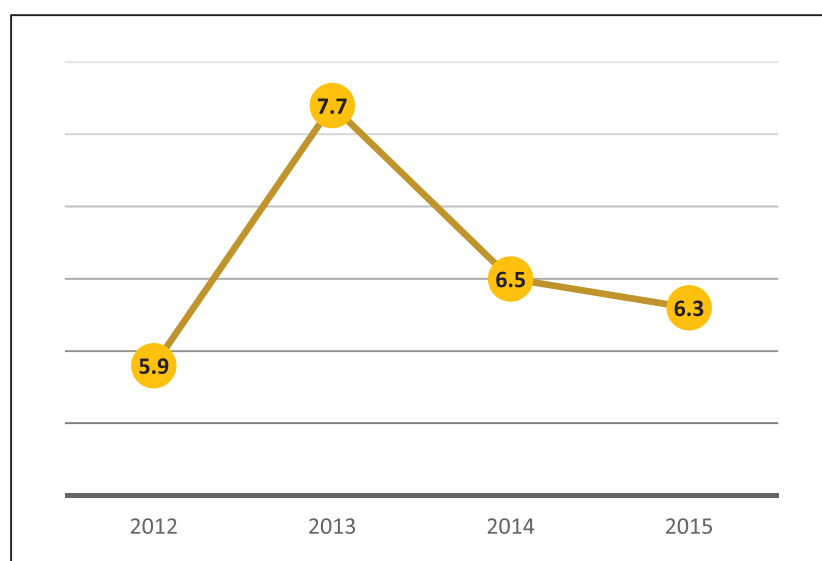
Remarks: Agriculture expenditure as a proportion of national expenditure increased from 5.9 percent in 2012 to 7.7 in 2013 percent, but declined to 6.3 percent in 2015.

Source: Based on data from Ministry of Food and Agriculture, various years

Indicator 2.a.2L: Share of agriculture sector in total foreign direct investment

Private capital flows from abroad or foreign direct investment (FDI) into the agricultural sector as the percentage of total FDI flows into Ghana in a year.

Baseline indicator value (2015): 0.42%

Figure 2. 4: Share of agriculture in total foreign direct investment, 2012-2015 (%)
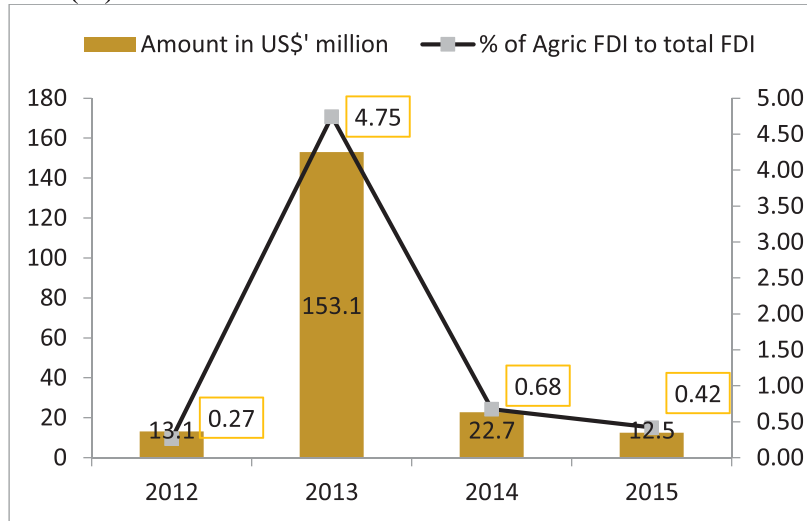
Remarks: Foreign direct investment to the agricultural sector is very low and except for some few years, it has not gone beyond 1 percent of total FDI inflows. It increased from 0.27 percent in 2012 to a high of 4.74 percent in2013, after which it fell sharply to 0.68 percent in 2014 and 0.42 percent in 2015.

Source: NDPC based on data from GIPC

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Introduction

The objective of this goal is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all by improving reproductive, maternal and child health. It also seeks to end the epidemics of major communicable diseases, and reduce non-communicable and environmental diseases. The SDGs focus on completing the unfinished MDG agenda while introducing new strategic objectives which commit countries to universal health coverage.

Whereas Ghana has made considerable progress in several health indicators such as HIV/AIDS and malaria infections, concerns regarding maternal and childhood mortality persist. The childhood mortality rates measure child survival and the risk of dying from the time of birth to just before age 5. These rates reflect the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children live, including their health care and vulnerability to diseases.

Ghana envisages having a health system that produces positive health outcomes for everyone by 2030. Provision of universal health coverage through implementation of national health insurance, addressing the social determinants of health and promoting healthy behaviour and lifestyles are key prerequisites for achieving this vision. The national health system as a whole needs to be strengthened by improving governance and eliminating infrastructure backlogs.

TARGET 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1.3.1.3 Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50 percent

Indicator 3.1.1: **Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)**

Indicator Definition
The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths cover the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.

Baseline indicator value (2015): MMR = 358

Figure 3. 1: Maternal mortality rates in Ghana, 1995-2015
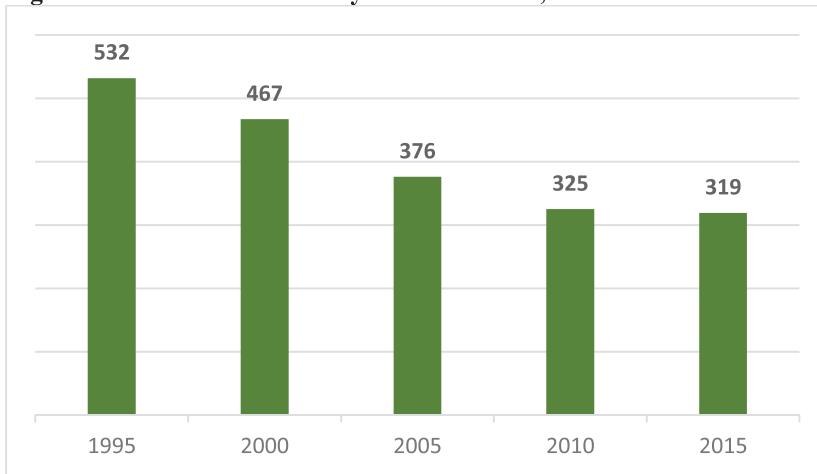
Remarks: The maternal mortality ratio has been falling, but remains high. Between 1995 and 2015, the MMR fell from 532 to 319 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The SDG 3 target is less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Source: World Health Organisation, 2015

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Indicator Definition

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for new-borns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

Baseline indicator value (2014): 73.70%

Figure 3. 2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2003-2014 (%)
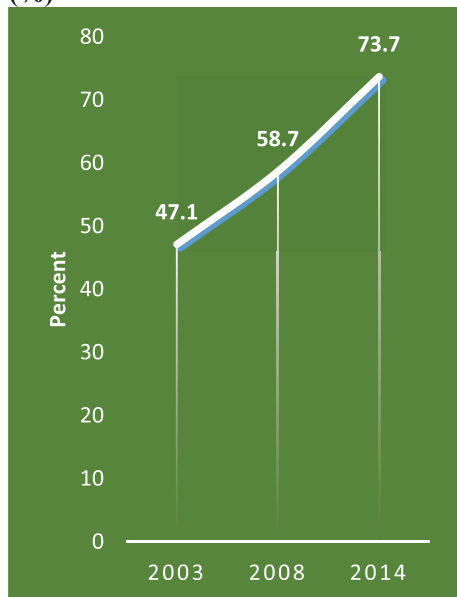
Figure 3. 3: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, disaggregated by mother's age, education and wealth quintile, 2008 and 2014 (%)
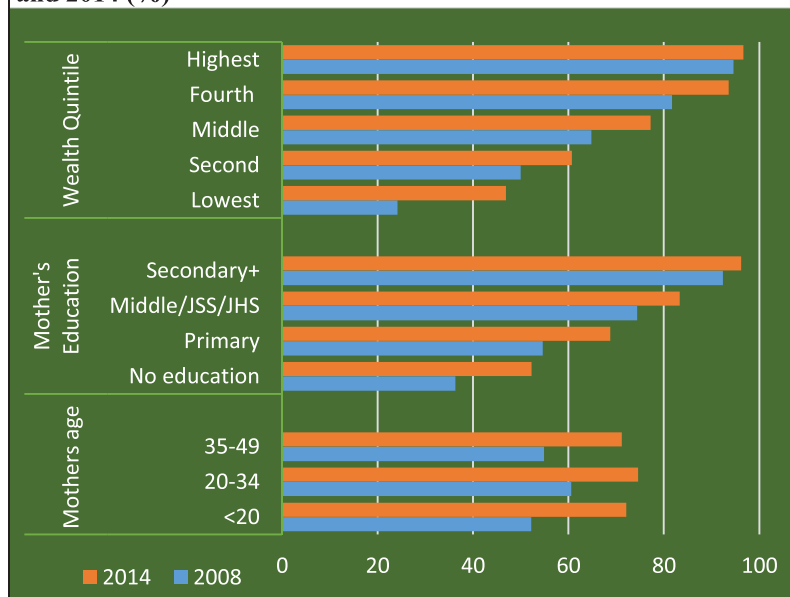
Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

Remarks: There has been an increase in the number of births attended by skilled health personnel between 2003 and 2014. Mothers with higher levels of education and income levels are more likely to be attended to by skilled health providers during child birth. The percentage of births attended to by skilled health providers did not vary significantly with age.

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	1.3.1.3 Reduce 2013 maternal, neonatal and child mortality rates by at least 50 percent

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate

Indicator Definition

The under-5 mortality rate expresses the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Baseline indicator value (2014): 60 per 1000 live births

Figure 3. 4: Under-5 mortality rate, 1993-2014
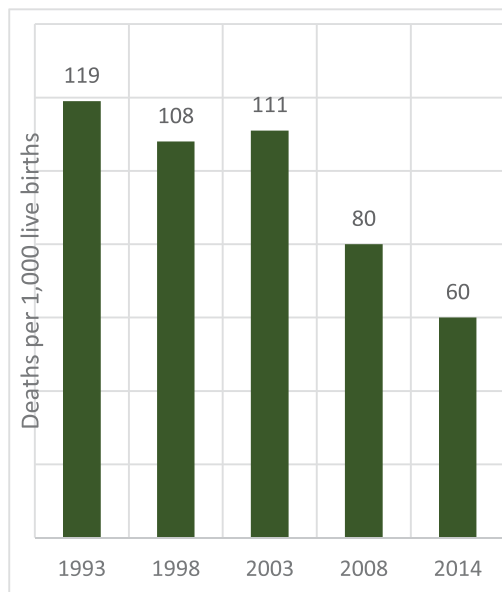
Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

Figure 3. 5: Under-5 mortality rate, by sex, location, mother's education and wealth quintile, 2008 and 2014
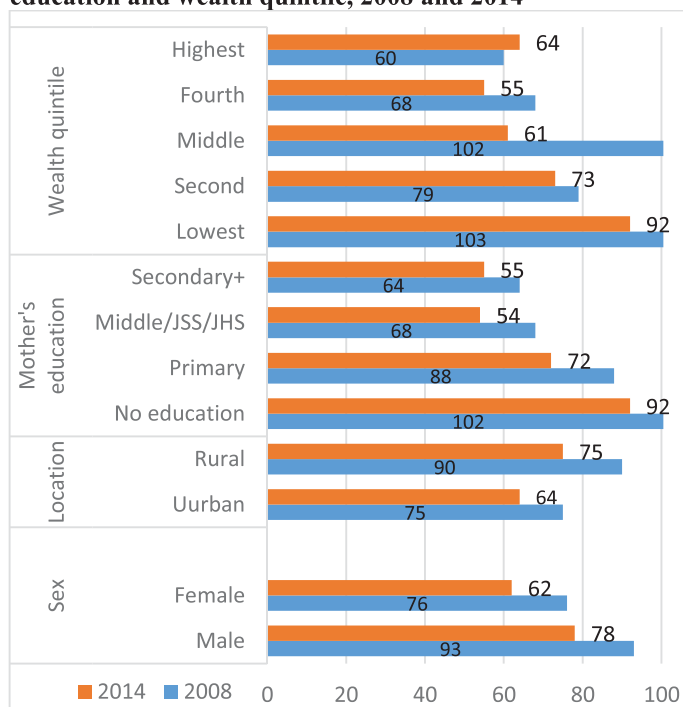
Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

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Remarks: Under-5 mortality has declined from 119 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015, which is well above the SDGs target of 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030. Under-5 mortality rates tend to be higher among males than among females, and in rural areas than in urban. Also, under-5 mortality rates generally decline with increasing levels of education of the mother, as with increasing income levels. The under-5 mortality rate for mothers in the highest wealth quintile, however, increased from 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 to 64 in 2014.

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Indicator Definition

Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births

Baseline indicator value (2016): 26.9 per 1,000 live births

Figure 3. 6: Neonatal mortality rate, 2012-2016

Figure 3. 7: Neonatal mortality rate by sex, location, mother's education and wealth quintile, 2008 and 2014
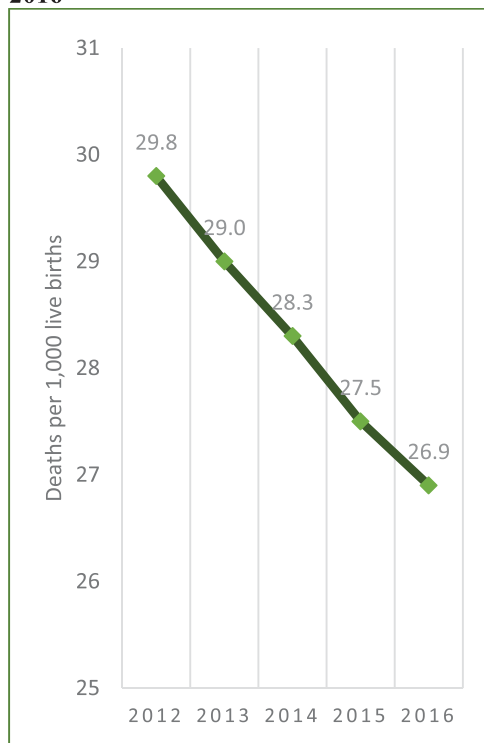
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation , 2017
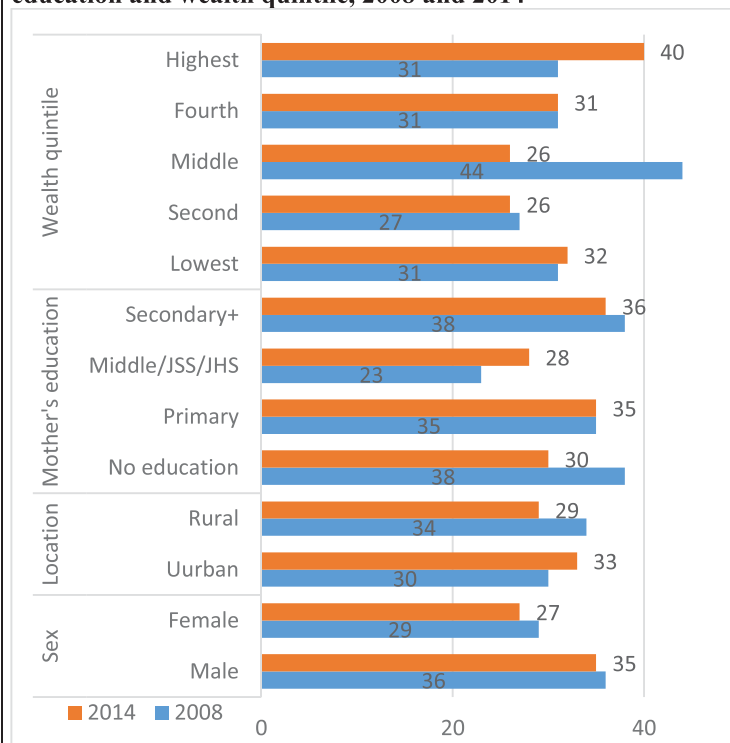
Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, 2008 and 201

Remarks: The number of children dying within 28 days of birth has fallen continuously from 29.8 per 1, 000 live births in 2012 to 26.9 per 1,000 live births in 2016. However, this is still well above the SDGs target of 12 per 1,000 live births in 2030. Neonatal mortality is higher among males than females. Surprisingly, for 2014, the highest mortality rates occurred among the babies of women from the highest wealth quintile and highest educational attainment.

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	1.3.1.4 Reduce the 2013 proportion of deaths attributable to HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB by at least 50 percent
	1.3.1.5 Reduce under-5 mortality rates attributable to malaria by at least 80 percent
	1.3.1.6 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB by at least 80 percent
	1.3.1.9 Reduce the 2013 proportion of deaths attributable to dengue fever and chikungunya by 50 percent (for Island States)

Indicator 3.3.1: **Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations**

The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person-years among the uninfected population.

Baseline indicator value (2014): 29 per 1,000 person-years

Figure 3. 8: HIV prevalence rate, 1993 - 2014
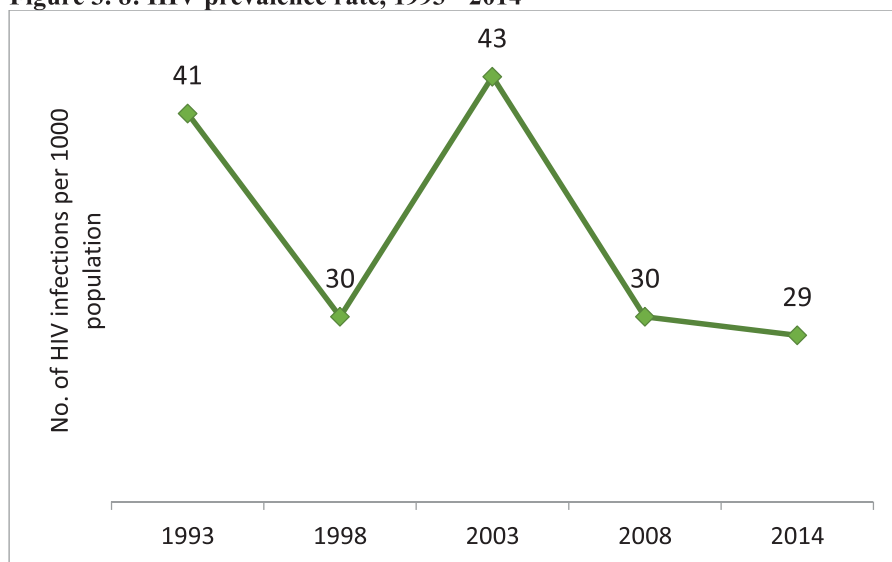
Remarks: The number of new infections from HIV and AIDS per 1,000 person-years fell from 43 in 2003 to 29 in 2014.

Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Indicator Definition

The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Baseline indicator value (2015): 87 per 100,000 population

Figure 3. 9: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2013-2015
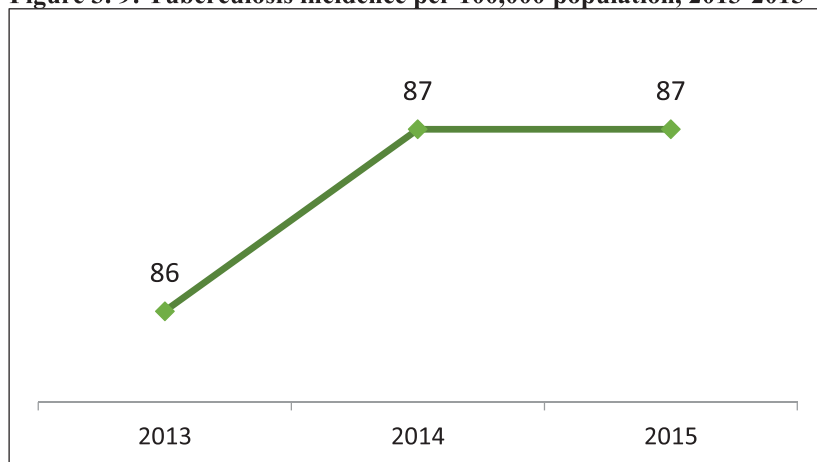
Remarks: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population inched up between 2013 and 2014 and remained at 87 per 100,000 population in 2015.

Source: Annual Report, Ghana Health Service 2013-2015

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Indicator Definition

Number of malaria cases reported per 1,000 persons per year.

Baseline indicator value (2015): 266

Figure 3. 10: Incidence of malaria per 1,000 population
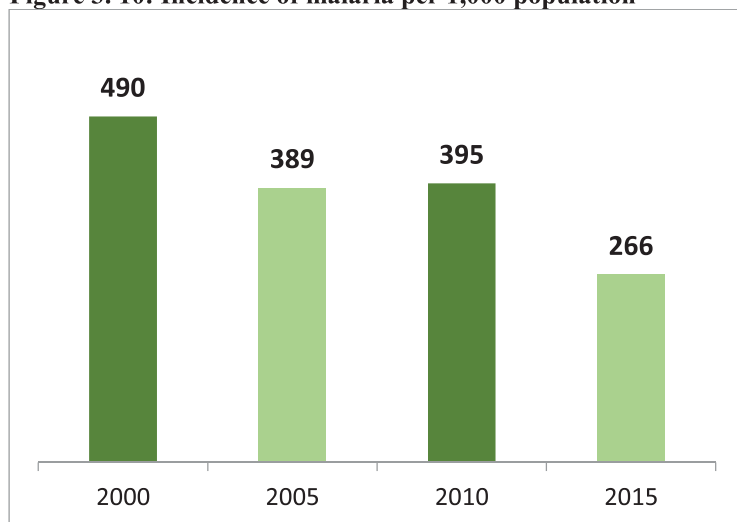
Remarks: Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population) in Ghana declined from 490 in 2000 to 266 in 2015.

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2017

Indicator 3.3.3A: Malaria deaths per 100,000 population

Indicator Definition

Number of deaths due to malaria per 100,000 persons per year.

Baseline indicator value (2015): 4.41

Figure 3. 11: Malaria deaths per 100, 000 population
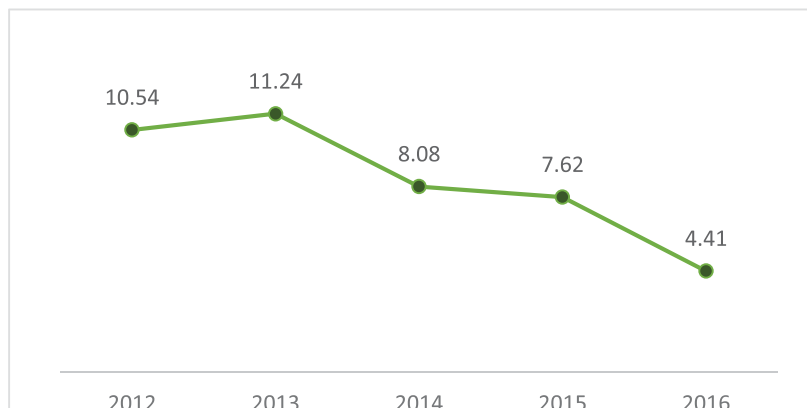
Remarks: The number of deaths due to malaria has declined from 10.54 per 100,000 population in 2012 to 4.41 per 100,000 population in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ghana Health Service

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

SDGs Targets	Corresponding Agenda 2063 targets
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	N.A.

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Indicator Definition

Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury per 100,000 population.

Baseline indicator value (2016): 8 per 100,000

Figure 3. 12: **Deaths due to road accident injury**
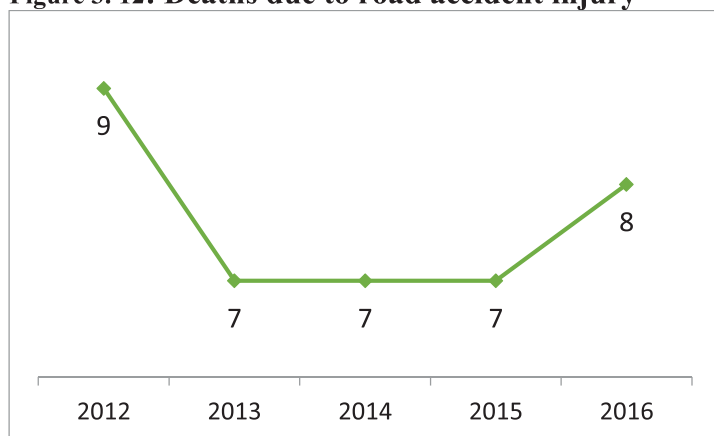
Remarks: Deaths due to road accident injury remain a major development concern. Available statistics indicate that 8 people per 100,000 persons died from accident-related injuries in 2016, up from 7 deaths per 100,000 in 2015.

Source: Annual Report, Road Safety Commission

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Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	1.3.1.2 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services for women by at least 30 percent

Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Indicator Definition

Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Baseline indicator value (2014): 39%

Figure 3. 13: Proportion of women (15-49) with met needs for modern family planning methods, 1993-2014 (%)
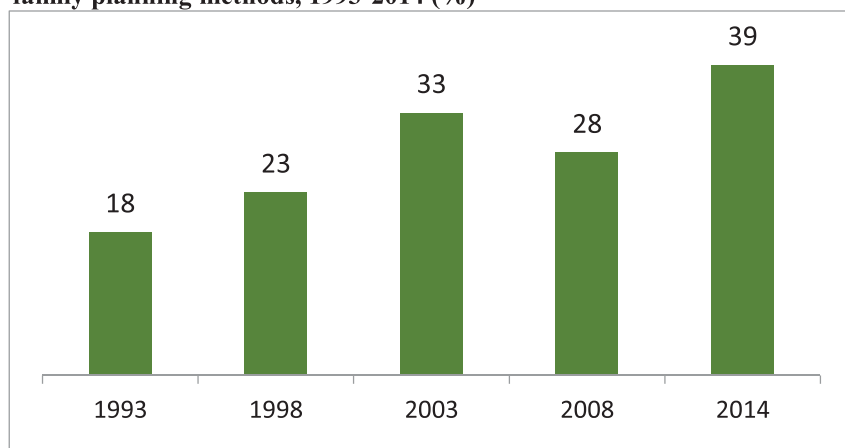
Remarks: Increasingly, women in Ghana are accepting the various family planning methods. Data available show that in 2014, the needs for modern family planning methods were satisfied for about 40 percent of women as against 18 percent in 1993.

Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various yea

Figure 3.14: Proportion of women (15-49) with unmet needs for modern family planning methods, 1998-2014 (%)
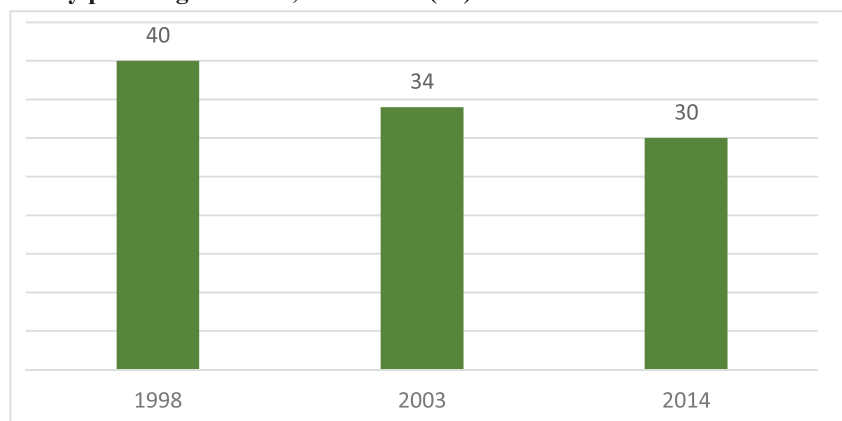
Remarks: The proportion of women of reproductive age 15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have unmet family planning needs has declined steadily from 40 percent in 1998 to 30 percent in 2014

Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	N/A

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

Indicator Definition

Density of physicians: The density of physicians is defined as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.

Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.

Baseline indicator value (2016): Density of physicians = 0.1204 per 1000 population
Density of nurses = 1.197 per 1000 population

Figure 3.15: Number of Physicians per 1000 population, 2013-2016
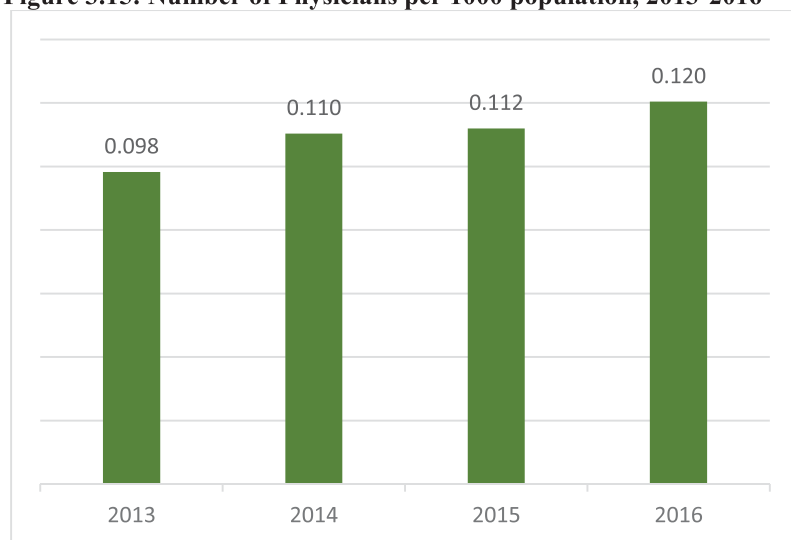
Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry of Health, 2016

Remarks: The doctor[9]-to-population ratio per 1000 population improved from a ratio of 0.098 in 2013 to 0.120 in 2016, but remains far below the WHO recommended ratio of 1 physician per 1000 population.

Figure 3.16: Distribution of Physicians by Region, per 1000 population, 2016
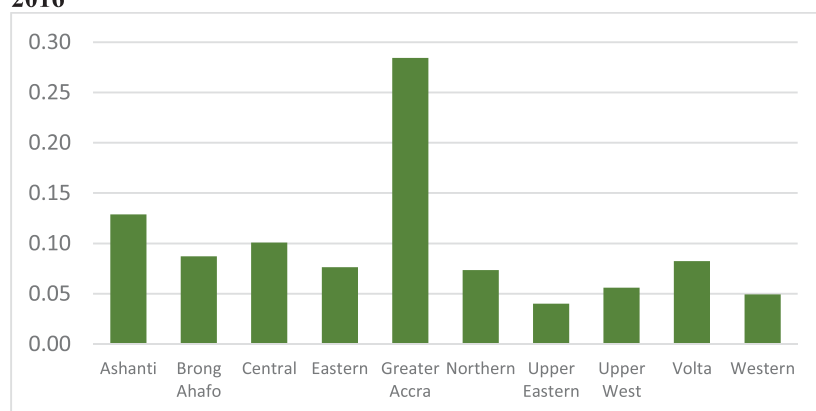
Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry of Health, 2016

Remarks: Greater Accra Region, by far has the highest doctor-to-population ratio (0.28), followed by Ashanti Region (0.19). Upper East Region has the lowest ratio of 0.04.

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[9] Data based on only doctors on government payroll

Figure 3.17: Number of Nurses per 1000 population, 2013-2016
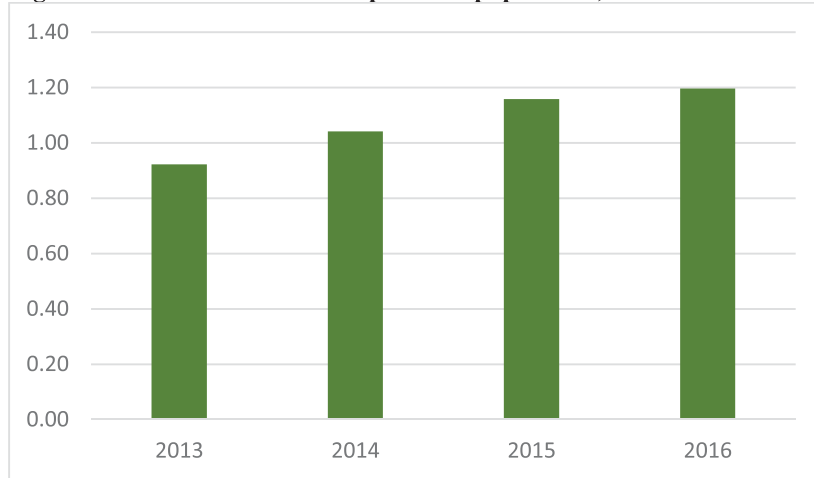
Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry
of Health, 2016

Remarks: The nurse-to-population ratio has improved from 0.922 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.197 in 2016.

Figure 3.18: Distribution of Nurses by Region, per 1000 population, 2016
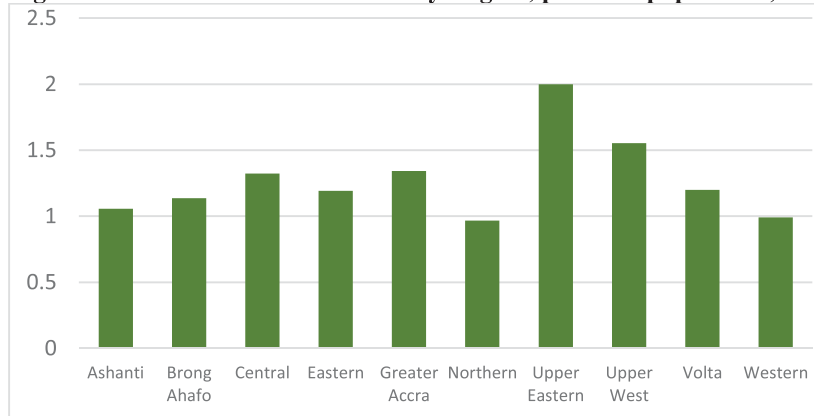
Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry
of Health, 2016

Remarks: Upper East Region has the highest nurse to population ratio, followed by Upper West Region. Northern Region has the lowest ratio 0.97 per 1000 population.

Figure 3.19: Number of Midwifes per 1000 Women in Fertile Age (WIFA), 2013 - 2016
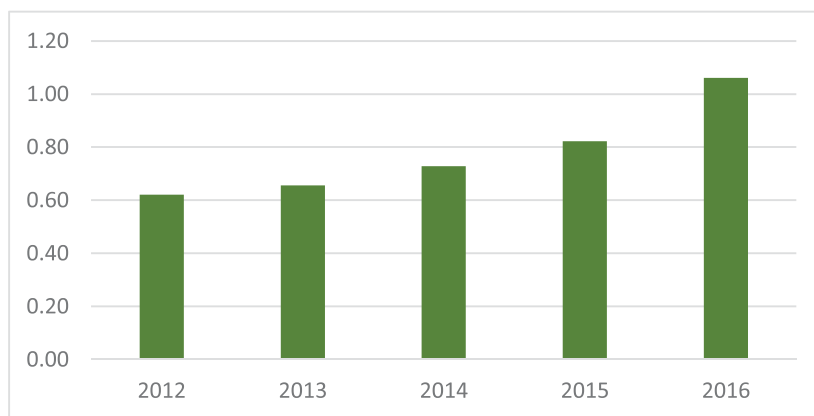
Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry
of Health, 2016

Remarks: The number of midwifes per 1000 women in fertile age (WIFA) has increased by about 70 percent from 0.621 in 2012 to 1.060 in 2016

Figure 3.20: Distribution of Midwife-to-Women in Fertile Age (WIFA) by region, 2016

Source: Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, Ministry
of Health, 2016
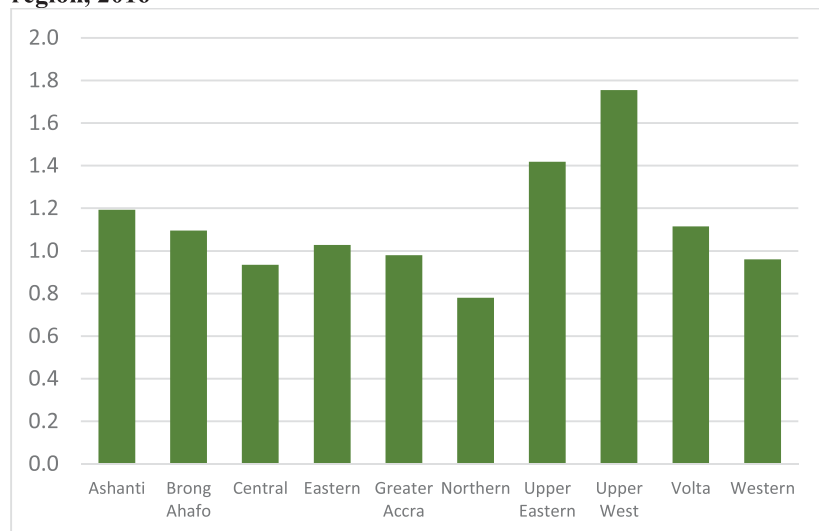
Remarks: Upper West Region has the highest ratio of midwifes to WIFA followed by Upper East Region, with the Northern Region having the lowest number of 0.78 midwifes per 1000 WIFA.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Introduction

Education is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. It is the vehicle through which knowledge, skills, attitudes, values and character are acquired to build the human capital necessary for development. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which focused on children and access to primary education, SDG 4 has a broader scope underpinned by the principles of lifelong learning, quality education, equity and inclusion. The targets reflect the inter-linkages between quality education, skills development, productivity, inequality, decent jobs, entrepreneurship and poverty reduction. These targets are also linked to other SDGs including SDG 3 (health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate change action). Education, therefore provides a means of tackling many of the critical development issues, hence achieving the SDG 4 targets will contribute to achieving many of the other SDGs.

Enrolment rates in primary education remain high, but the transition rate from basic to secondary education and from secondary to tertiary education declines sharply. Gender parity has already been achieved at the kindergarten and primary levels, while significant progress has been made towards achieving gender parity at junior high school (JHS) level. Gender parity continue to be a major challenge at the senior high school (SHS) and tertiary levels. The quality of technical and vocational education and training also remains a major concern. For a large section of youth, the informal economy remains the dominant avenue for skills acquisition where apprenticeship is characterised by lack of standards and proficiency certification.

The government is committed to promoting inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels. Over the years, Ghana has been implementing Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) that allows children of school-going age free access to basic education up to JHS. In September 2017, the government extended the free education policy to the pre-tertiary level, covering SHS, agricultural, vocational and technical training at secondary level.

TARGET 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	1.2.1.1. 100 percent literacy rate
	1.2.1.2. Zero gender disparity at all levels of education

Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

Indicator Definition

Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development

Table 4. 1:Proportion of pupils in Primary 4 and Primary 6 that achieved minimum proficiency in mathematics and English, 2016 (%)

Grade	Mathematics				English Language			
	All	Male	Female	Gender Parity	All	Male	Female	Gender Parity
Primary 4	22.0	22.0	22.0	1.00	37.2	35.0	40.0	1.14
Primary 6	24.9	27.0	23.0	0.85	38.0	37.0	39.0	1.05

Source: Ghana National Education Assessment, Ministry of Education

Table 4. 2: Proportion of pupils achieving minimum competency and proficiency levels, by region, 2016 (%)

Proficiency level by grade and subject	Regions									
	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Central	Eastern	Greater Accra	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Volta	Western
P4 Mathematics										
Below minimum competency	42.9	47.2	49.7	43.2	18	61	58.5	71.5	44.2	46.2
Minimum competency	33.9	32.8	35.1	36.6	35.2	26.6	28.4	23.5	32.3	34.2
Proficiency	23.3	20	15.2	20.2	46.8	12.4	13.2	5	23.4	19.5
P4 English										
Below minimum competency	26.2	36.6	28.6	28.8	5.7	34.7	50.4	56.1	29.7	31.1
Minimum competency	34.6	33.3	39.6	36.3	19.7	37.5	33.1	33.1	33.8	35.5
Proficiency	39.2	29.8	31.8	35	74.6	27.8	16.5	10.8	36.5	33.4
P6 Mathematics										
Below minimum competency	25.3	31.5	28.8	30.3	11.7	46.4	32.1	48.5	29.2	30.5
Minimum competency	48	46.6	48.8	47.2	39.9	43	47.7	41.1	45.1	48.8
Proficiency	26.7	21.9	22.4	22.5	48.3	10.7	20.2	10.5	25.7	20.7
P6 English										
Below minimum competency	24.4	34.6	28.7	28.3	5.1	40	44.1	46.2	29.6	31.9
Minimum competency	36.6	35.6	37.8	36.1	16.3	37.2	33.8	39.7	33	37.2
Proficiency	39	29.8	33.5	35.6	78.6	22.8	22.1	14.1	37.4	30.9

Source: Ghana National Education Assessment, Ministry of Education

Figure 4. 1: Proportion of pupils achieving minimum competency and proficiency levels, by deprived and non-deprived district status, 2013 (%)
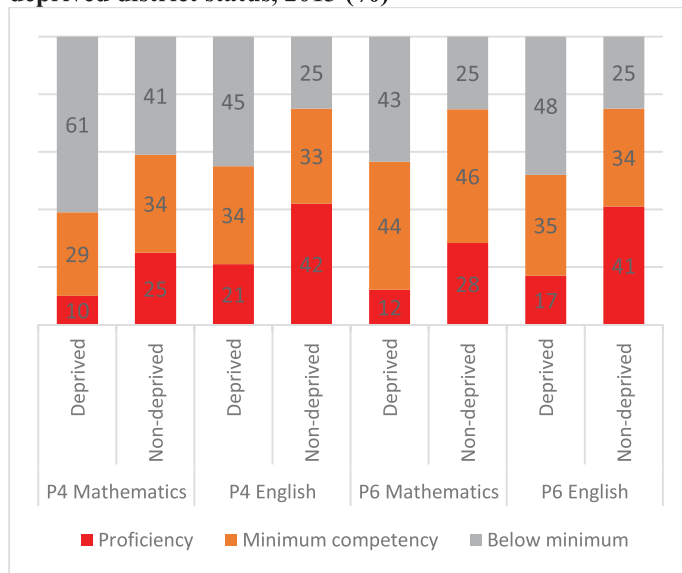
Source: Ghana National Education Assessment, Ministry of Education, 2013

Remarks: Less than 40 percent of Primary 4 and Primary 6 pupils achieved proficiency in either English or mathematics. Pupils were more proficient in English than mathematics in both Primary 4 and Primary 6. Girls are more proficient than boys in English in Primary 6 while the reverse is the case in mathematics. In Primary 4, gender parity favours girls in English proficiency but they are at par in mathematics. The performance among pupils attending schools in deprived districts was much lower than that of pupils attending schools in non-deprived districts. In 2016, the proportion of pupils from deprived districts achieving proficiency was half that of pupils from non-deprived districts.

Indicator 4.1.1A: Percentage of children in the population who complete primary and junior high school

Indicator Definition

This indicator provides the completion rates for primary and junior high school education.

Baseline Indicator value (2016/17): Primary 6:100%; Junior secondary school: 75.2%

Figure 4. 2: Primary and junior high school completion rates, 2013/14-2016/17 (%)
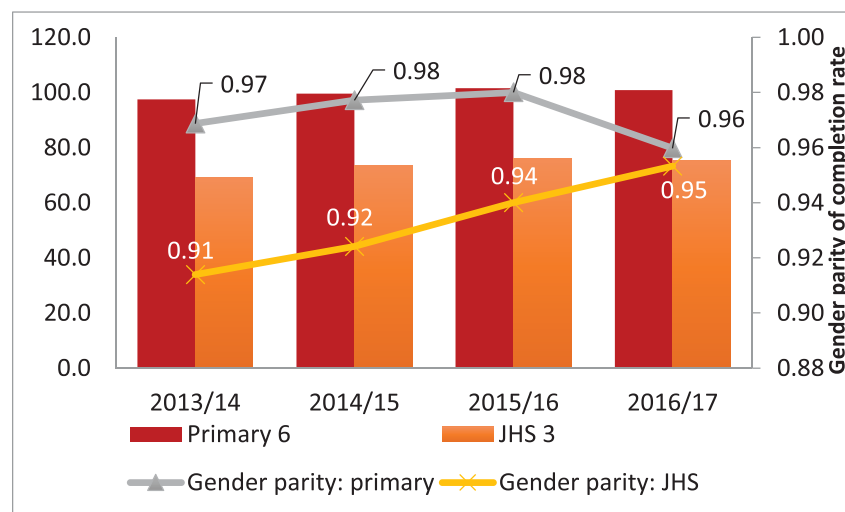
Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

Remarks: Completion rates or survival rates measure the proportion of pupils that stay and complete school at a given grade after enrolment. Completion rates at Primary 6 and JHS 3 have improved over the last four years. Gender parity at JHS 3 improved considerably from 0.91 in 2013/14 to 0.95 in 2016/17 but deteriorated marginally at Primary 6 from 0.97 to 0.96 over the period.

TARGET 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	1.2.1.3 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100 percent by 2035.

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Indicator Definition
Percentage of children aged 6 or 7 years attending Primary 1 in the current year, after attending kindergarten in the previous year.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016/17): 95.2%

Figure 4. 3: Proportion of pupils currently in Primary 1 who graduated from kindergarten

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Boys	88.9	92.2	89.1	97.9	95.3
Girls	90.5	93.8	91.3	97.7	95.2
All	89.7	93.0	90.2	97.8	95.2
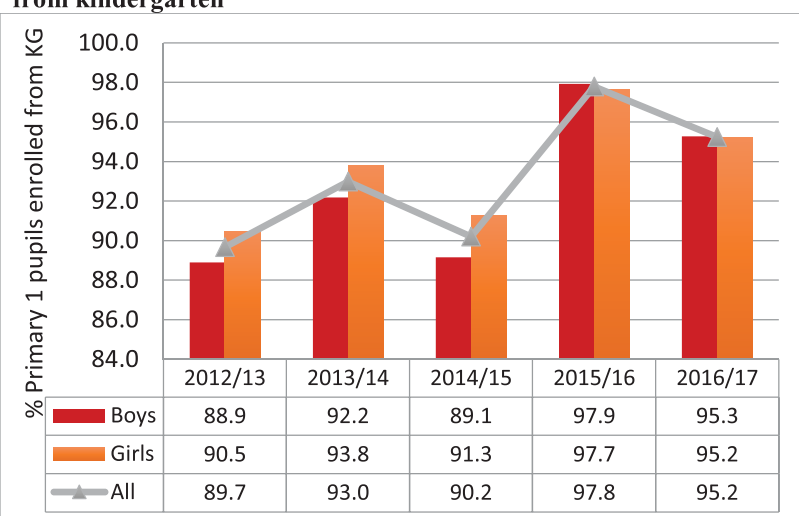
Remarks: The participation of Primary 1 children in pre-school learning in the previous year rose from 89.7 percent in 2012/13 academic year to 97.8 percent in 2015/16 before dropping to 95.2 percent in 2016/17. The rate was higher among girls than boys in three years from 2012/13 to 2014/15 and was reversed in the following two years.

Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

TARGET 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

SDG Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.	1.2.1.8 At least 70 percent of high school graduates go on to tertiary education
	1.2.1.13 All secondary school students without access to tertiary education have free access to TVET education by 2030

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

Indicator Definition

The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).

Baseline Indicator Value (2015): 50.3%

Figure 4. 4: Proportion of youth (15-24) attending school at all levels in the last 12 months (%)

	2010	2013	2015
Male	80.0	61.2	54.4
Female	74.2	49.7	46.7
All	77.1	55.2	50.3
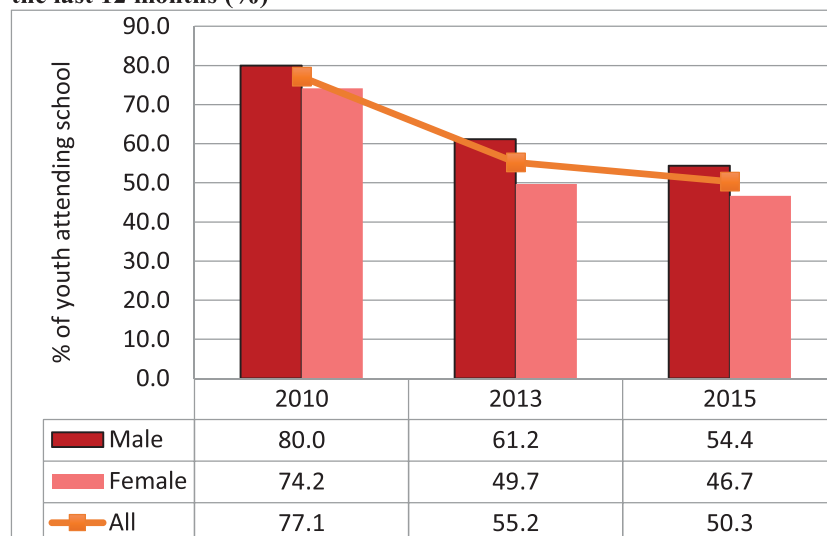
Remarks: There has been a decline in the proportion of youth attending educational or training institutions since 2010. School attendance rates were higher for males than for females between 2010 and 2015.

Source: Computed from 2010 Population Census, GLSS 6 of 2013 and 2015 Labour Force Survey datasets, Ghana Statistical Service

TARGET 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

SDG Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	1.2.1.2 Universal basic school education (including early childhood education) with 100 percent enrolment rate by 2020 1.2.1.3 Universal high school education with 100 percent enrolment rate by 2025

Indicator 4.a.1a: Proportion of schools with access to electricity

Indicator Definition

The indicator provides the percentage of schools with access to electricity.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016/17): Public – 51.0% and Private – 72.0%

Figure 4. 5: Proportion of schools with access to electricity in 2014/15 (%)
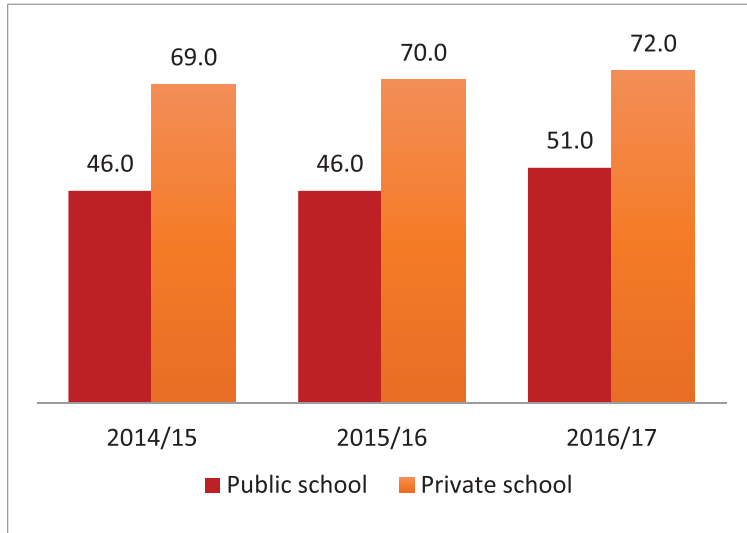
Remarks: Access to electricity is better in private than public schools with 72 percent of private schools compared to 51 percentage of public schools having access to electricity in 2016/17.

Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

Indicator 4.a.1e: Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water

Indicator Definition

Basic drinking water is defined as a functional drinking water source on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016/17): Public – 42.0% and Private – 74.0%

Figure 4. 6: Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water (%)
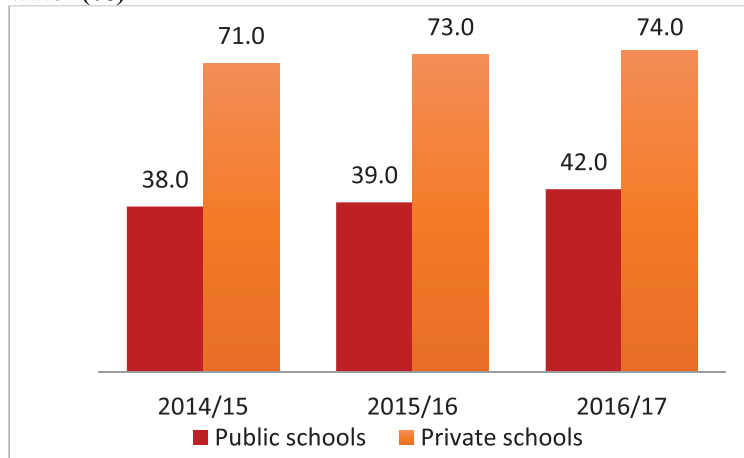
Remarks: Access to basic drinking water is higher in private than in public schools and has improved over the last three years from 38.0 percent to 42.0 percent in public schools and from 71.0 percent to 74.0 percent in private schools. Coverage for public schools remains below 50 percent.

Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

Indicator 4.a.1f: Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities

Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises.

Baseline Indicator Value 2016/17:   Toilet: Public – 65.0% and Private – 82.0%

Urinal: Public – 67.0% and Private – 81.0%

Figure 4. 7: Proportion of schools with toilet facility (%)
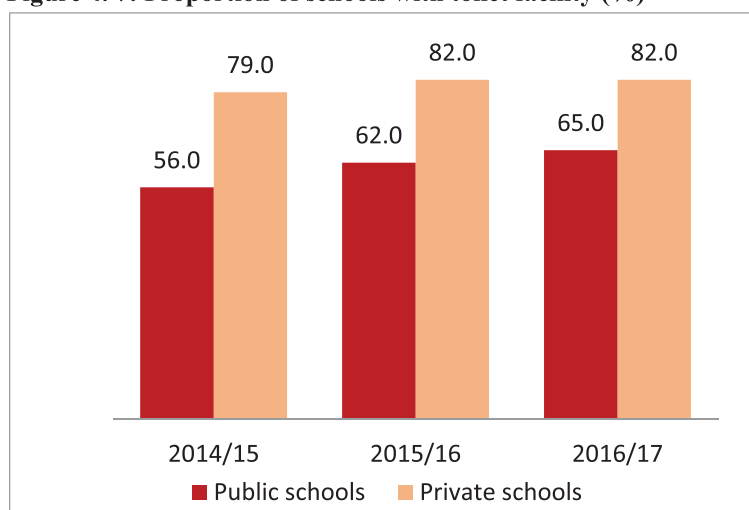
Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

Remarks: There is better access to toilet facilities in private schools than in public schools. Access to toilet facilities has improved in private schools by 3 percentage points in three years between 2014/15 and 2016/17. Access to toilet facilities has improved significantly in public schools by 9 percentage points from 56 percent to 65 percent over the same period.

Figure 4. 8: Proportion of schools with urinal facilities, 2014/15-2016/17 (%)
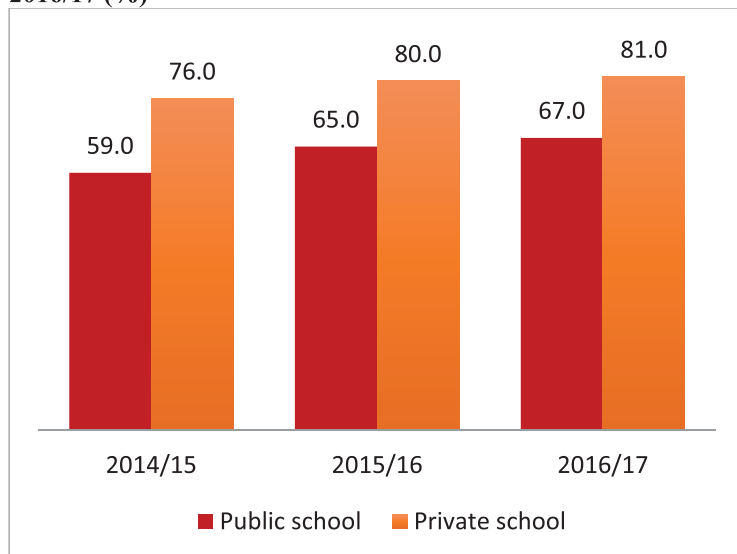
Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education, various years

Remarks: Access to urinal facilities has improved for both public and private schools. Private schools improved by 5 percentage points in three years from 76 percent in 2014/15 to 81 percent in 2016/17. Access to urinal facilities improved significantly in public schools by 8 percentage points, from 59 percent to 67 percent over the same period.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Introduction

Gender equality and empowerment of women featured prominently in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and have been strengthened in the SDGs with emphasis on elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres. Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and women's and girls' empowerment is essential to spur economic growth, promote social development and enhance environmental management.

Ghana's gender policy aims to mainstream gender equality concerns in the national development processes by improving the social, legal, civic, economic and socio-cultural conditions of Ghanaians. Women constitute the majority (approximately 51 percent in 2016) of Ghana's population but in spite of the progress made in narrowing the gender gap in education, women mostly lag behind their male counterparts in terms of productive employment, and have low participation at all levels of political decision making. A number of women and girls still suffer from early and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and domestic violence. Significant barriers exist in access to economic resources and participation in public life, which is a manifestation of entrenched socio-cultural constructs and traditional practices. There is under-representation of females in Parliament and across the political and economic landscape.

Ghana has in place the necessary legislative frameworks and institutional architecture to promote gender equality, including the preparation of a gender policy, and establishing a ministry responsible for gender, children and social protection. However, making further gains will require a radical approach to addressing the underlying structural barriers, including addressing economic, political, educational, socio-cultural and traditional beliefs that hinder the promotion of gender equality.

TARGET 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	6.17.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and girls by at least 20 percent.

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Indicator Definition

This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

Baseline Indicator Value (2015):   **Physical violence (8.2%); Sexual violence (10.0%); Psychological violence (21.3%)**

_Fi_gure 5. 1: Proportion of ever-partnered women (15-60 years) who suffered violence in the previous 12 months, 2015 (%)
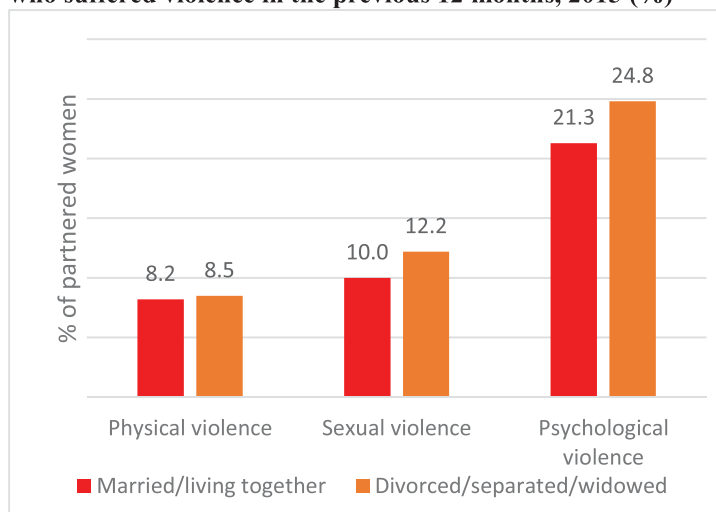
Remarks: Psychological violence is the most frequent form of violence that ever-partnered women suffered in the 12 months prior to the survey in 2015, followed by sexual violence. A higher proportion of divorced, separated or widowed women suffered the three main forms of violence than those currently married or in a consensual union.

Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

Table 5. 1: Proportion of ever-partnered women who suffered forms of physical violence in previous 12 months, 2015 (%)

Physical violence	Married/living together	Divorced/separated/widowed
Slapped/things thrown at	5.9	5.6
Pushed/shoved	1.6	2.9
Hit	2.0	2.0
Kicked/dragged/beaten up	1.6	3.2
Choked/strangled	0.6	0.9
Burnt	0.1	0.0
Attacked with weapon	0.7	0.8
Any physical violence	8.2	8.5

Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

Remarks: Most women who suffered physical violence were either slapped or had something thrown at them.

Table 5. 2: Proportion of ever-partnered women (15-60) who suffered forms of sexual violence in previous 12 months, 2015 (%)

Sexual violence	Married/living together	Divorced/separated/widowed
Sexual comment	5.8	8.9
Sexual touch	3.9	5.2
Physically forced to have sex	1.3	0.5
Sex without protection	1.2	0.3
Sex because of fear	0.8	0.7
Sex without consent	0.8	0.1
Otherwise forced to have sex	0.3	0.2
Any sexual violence	10.0	12.2

Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

Remarks: Sexual comment and sexual touch are the two main forms of sexual violence that ever-partnered women suffered.

Table 5. 3: Proportion of ever-partnered women who suffered forms of psychological violence in previous 12 months, 2015 (%)

Psychological violence	Married/living together	Divorced/separated/widowed
Insulted/humiliated/ belittled	19.7	23.2
Ignored/threatened abandonment	3.0	3.4
Scared/intimidated on purpose	0.8	1.7
Threatened with the use of weapon	0.7	1.0
Threatened to be hurt	0.3	0.9
Any psychological violence	21.3	24.8

Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

Remarks: The main form of psychological violence suffered by partnered women took the form of being insulted, humiliated or belittled.

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Indicator Definition

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have suffered sexual violence by perpetrators other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months

Baseline Indicator Value (2015): 9.8%

Figure 5.2: Proportion of women and girls who suffered domestic sexual violence by perpetrators other than their intimate partner, 2015 (%)
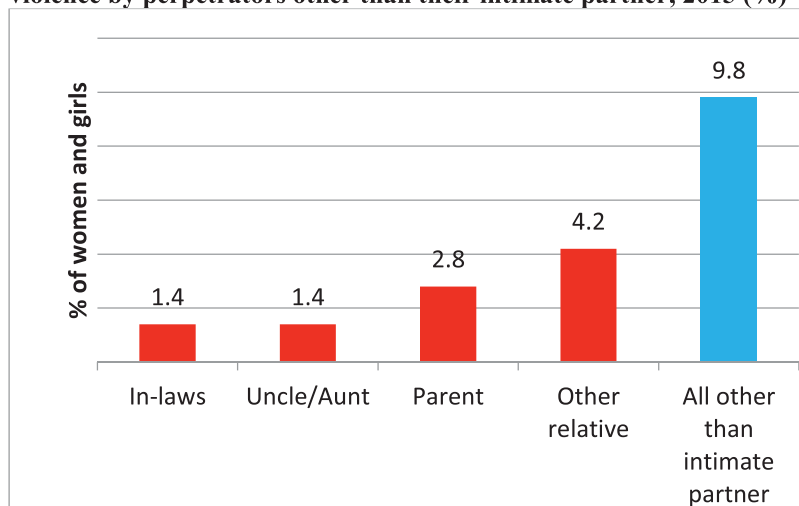
Remarks: Less than 10 percent of perpetrators of sexual violence on women and girls in a domestic setting were individuals other than the intimate partners of the victims.

Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

TARGET 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	
SDG Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	6.17.2.2 Reduce by 50 percent all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls

Indicator 5.3.1: **Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18**

Indicator Definition
Proportion of early marriages including consensual union, civil marriages and customary marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years and also before age 18.

Baseline Indicator Value (2015): Before age 15 – 3.6%; Before age 18 – 23.2%

Figure 5. 3: Proportion of women aged 20-24 who married before age 18 (%)
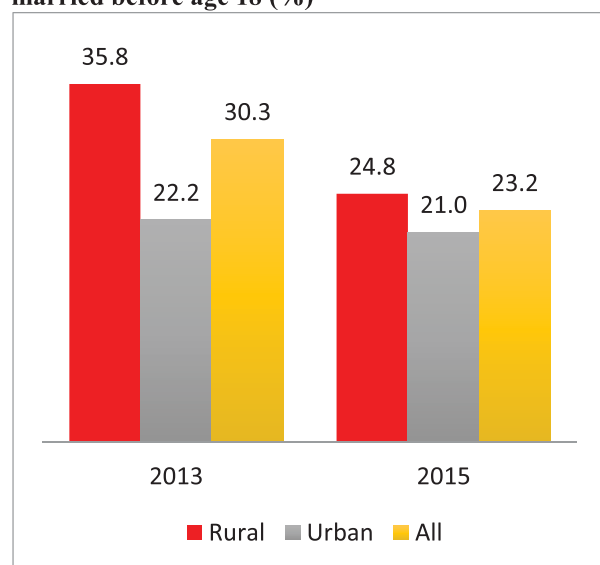
Figure 5. 4: *Proportion* **of women aged 20-24 who married before age 15 (%)**
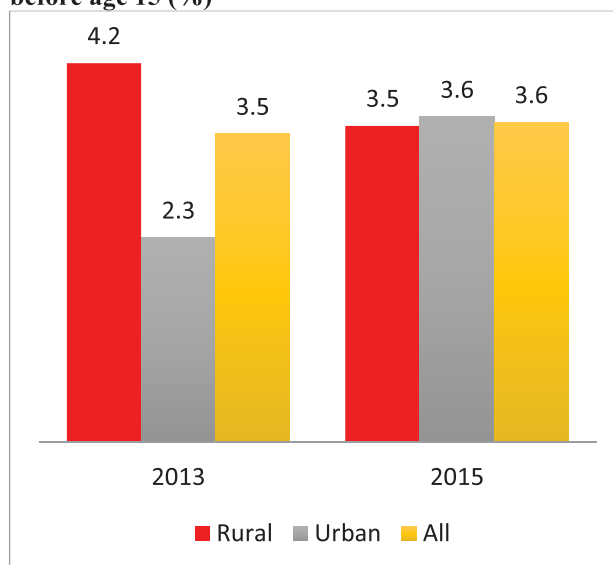
Source: Computed from GLSS 6 and 2015 Labour Force Survey datasets, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Early marriage before age 15 is estimated to be moderate at less than 4 percent but rises above 20 percent when the ceiling extends to 18. Early marriage before age 18 years declined from 30.3 percent in 2013 to 23.2 percent in 2015 and is more prevalent in rural than in urban areas.

TARGET 5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	6.17.1.2 At least 20 percent of women in rural areas have access to and control productive assets, including land and grants, credit, inputs, financial services and information

Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Indicator Definition

Average number of minutes spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption (e.g. collecting water or firewood) and the unpaid provision of services (e.g. cooking or cleaning as well as person-to-person care) for own final use.

Baseline Indicator Value 2013: 42.8 minutes

Figure 5. 5: Average minutes spent on unpaid domestic and care work in 2013
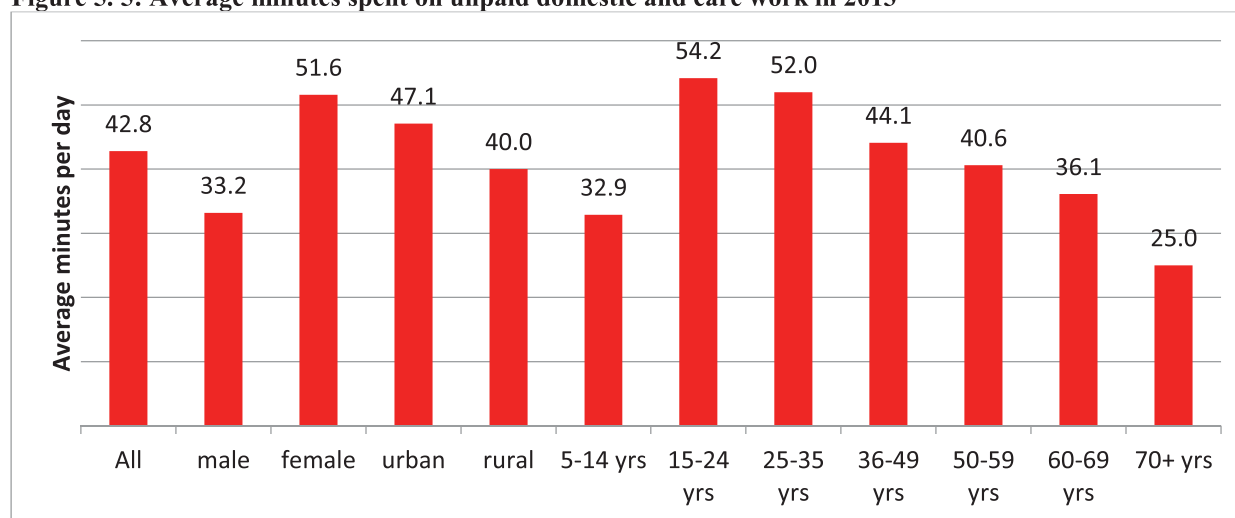
Source: Computed from GLSS 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: On average, Ghanaians spent 42.8 minutes a day on domestic and care work such as collecting firewood, fetching water, washing and ironing clothes, cooking and cleaning, caring for children, elderly, and the sick among others. Females (and urban dwellers) spend more time on unpaid domestic and care work than males (and rural people). Ghanaian youth (15-24) spend the highest average number of minutes per day on unpaid domestic and care work, followed by adults aged 25-35 years.

TARGET 5.5: Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
TARGET 5.5: Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	N/A

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Indicator Definition
The number of women in national parliament as a percentage of the total number of men and women in national parliament. The indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments.

Baseline Indicator Value 2016:	Seats held by women in parliament	12.7%
	Local governance: MMDCEs	10.3%
	Local governance: Assembly Members	5%

Figure 5. 6: Proportion of men and women in national parliament, 1996-2016 (%)
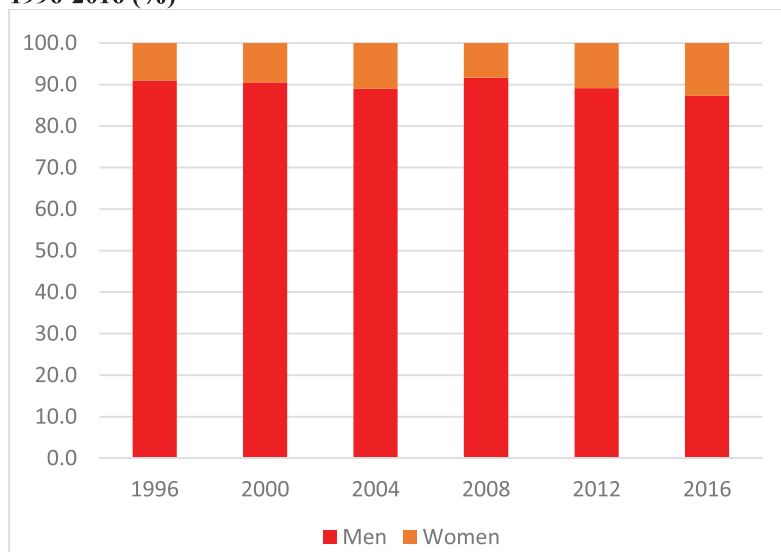
Men ■ Women

Remarks: The proportion of women with seats in parliament has been very low since the inception of the Fourth Republic, with the highest being 12.7 percent in 2016. The proportion of women appointed as MMDCEs has improved from 7 percent in 2009 to 10.3 in 2016. However, the proportion of women elected as Assembly Members has fallen from 11 percent in 2009 to 5 percent in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2017

Table 5. 4: Proportion of women who are MMDCEs and District Assembly members, 2009-2016 (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MMDCEs	7	7.18	7.18	5.10	7.17	5.10	10	10.30
Elected District Assembly Members	11	6.80	7	7	7	7	10	5

Source: Annual Progress Report, NDPC, 2009 to 2016

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Introduction

Access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are essential to human health, environmental sustainability and socio-economic development. Goal 6 addresses safe water and sanitation, water pollution, water-use efficiency, integrated water resource management, and water-related ecosystems. The goal is intrinsically linked to several of the other goals related to poverty reduction, health, biodiversity, sustainable cities, sustainable energy, and climate change.

Ghana has a rich endowment of water resources which provide for the basic necessities of life and socio-economic development. However, factors such as inappropriate management practices, poor agricultural practices, surface mining, desertification, population growth, economic growth, and urbanisation are affecting freshwater availability. A significant proportion of the population does not enjoy safe, reliable and affordable water services.

Similarly, a substantial proportion of households do not have access to improved sanitation, with the situation being worse in rural communities. A large proportion of liquid waste is not properly disposed of, thus posing a threat to human health and the environment. Inadequate financing of sanitation infrastructure and services, and poor enforcement of relevant regulations are major contributing factors to the poor state of sanitation delivery.

In response to these challenges, a number of policies have been put in place to enhance water resources protection and provision, as well as improvements in sanitation. These include the National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (2015), the National Water Policy (2012), and the Riparian Buffer Zone Policy (2011). In addition, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources have been established to provide policy direction and coordinate water and sanitation activities.

Ongoing initiatives aimed at improving water and sanitation services include mobilising investments for infrastructure development, establishing a Water Fund to support implementation of pro-poor pricing in urban water service delivery, and scaling up the Community-Led Total Sanitation and Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy for promoting the uptake of household sanitation facilities.

TARGET 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1.1.4.6 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95 percent

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Indicator Definition

The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on the premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. Improved drinking water sources include: water piped into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipe; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.

Levels of drinking water services:

- *Safely managed* - water from improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination;
- *Basic* - water from improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing;
- *Limited* - water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing;
- *Unimproved* - water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring;
- *Surface water* - water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

Source: The Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP) of WHO/UNICEF

Baseline Indicator Value (2015): National 26.9%; Urban 44.0%; Rural 6.7%

Figure 6. 1: Proportion of population using various service levels of drinking water service, 2010 and 2015 (%)

	Urban		Rural		National	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Unimproved	4.7	3.3	8.2	7.5	6.4	5.3
Surface water	1.5	0.3	18.5	13.3	9.9	7.0
Limited service	8.3	8.5	12.2	13.2	10.2	10.7
Basic service	45.2	43.9	56.4	59.3	50.7	50.9
Safely managed	40.3	44.0	4.7	6.7	22.8	26.9

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP), 2017
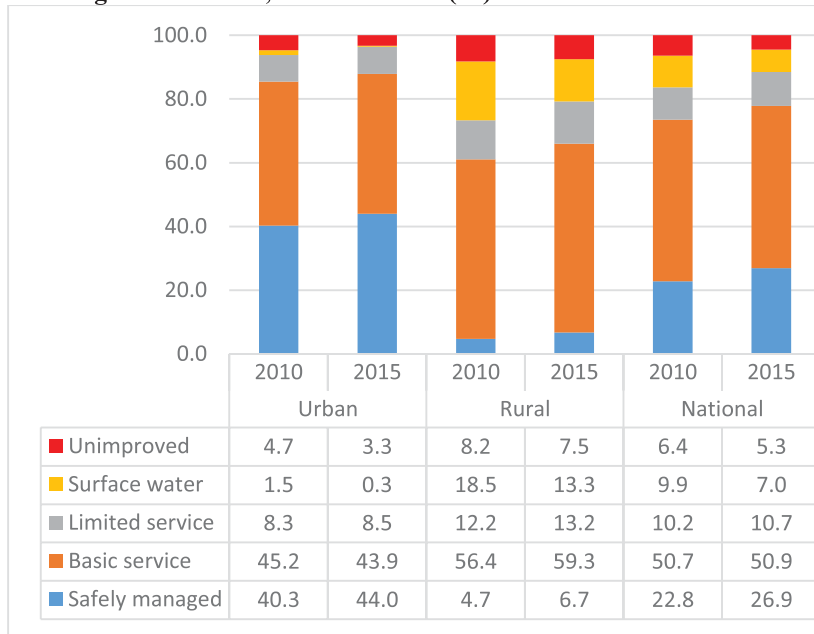
Remarks: There has been an increase (albeit less than 5 percentage points) in the proportion of urban and rural population using safely managed drinking water services between 2010 and 2015. A little over a quarter of the national population enjoys safely managed service, with about half of the population having access to basic service. Over a fifth of the population has access only to limited service or worse. Urban households are better off than rural households, with over 80 percent enjoying basic services or better, compared to 60 percent for rural areas.

Figure 6. 2: Basic and safely managed drinking water coverage, by region, 2015 (%)
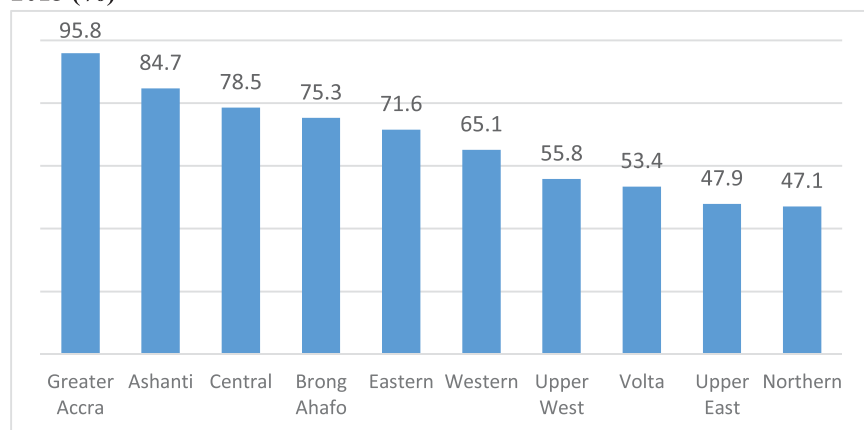
Remarks: Greater Accra Region has the highest coverage for basic and safely managed drinking water, followed by Ashanti Region. The regions with the least coverage are Northern, followed in ascending order by Upper East and Volta.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP), 2017

TARGET 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	1.1.4.7 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95 percent

Indicator 6.2.1P: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services[10] including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Indicator Definition

The proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed of on-site or treated off-site. The definition of "improved" source is the same as that used for MDG monitoring, i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

Levels of service for handwashing facilities:	
Basic service:	Hand hygiene materials, either a basin with water and soap or alcohol hand rub, are available at points of care and toilets
Limited service:	Hand hygiene station at either points of care or toilets, but not both
No service:	Hand hygiene stations are absent, or present but with no soap or water
Source: The Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP) of WHO/UNICEF	

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[10] There are no estimates for safely managed sanitation services for Ghana. The proportion of population using basic sanitation services is used as proxy.

Ladder for Sanitation Service Level Definition:	
Safely managed services	Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on site or transported and treated off-site; plus a handwashing facility with soap and water.
Basic service:	Private improved facility which separates excreta from human contact
Limited service	Improved facility shared with other households
Unimproved service	Unimproved facility which does not separate excreta from human contact.
No service:	Open defecation
Source: The Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP) of WHO/UNICEF	

Baseline indicator value (Basic service[11], 2015): National 14.3%; Urban 18.8%; Rural 9.0%

Figure 6. 3: Proportion of population using various levels of sanitation services, 2010 and 2015 (%)
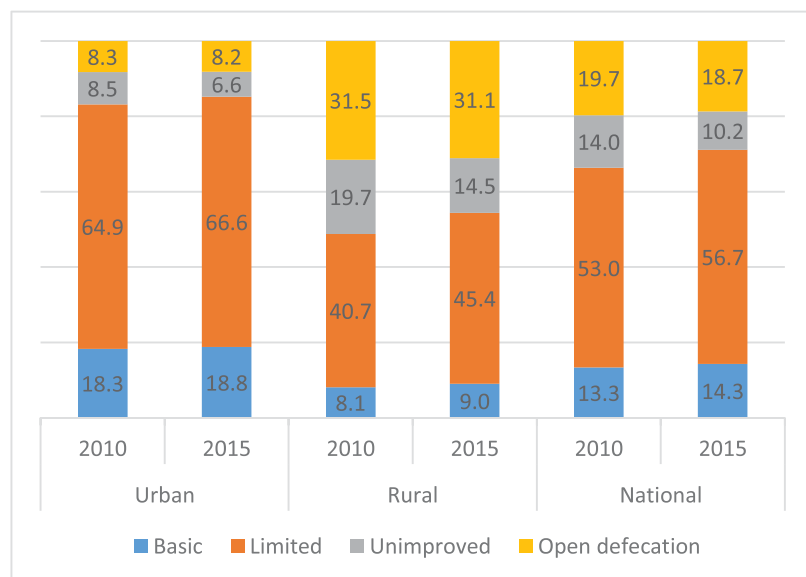
Remarks: The proportion of households that have access to at least basic sanitation services increased by one percentage point from 13.3 percent in 2010 to 14.3 percent in 2015. Urban households are twice as likely to have access to basic sanitation service compared to rural households. Open defecation remains a major concern, particularly in rural areas where the figure is 31.1 percent.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP), 2017

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[11] Basic sanitation service - Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households

Figure 6. 4: Basic and safely managed sanitation coverage by region, 2015 (%)
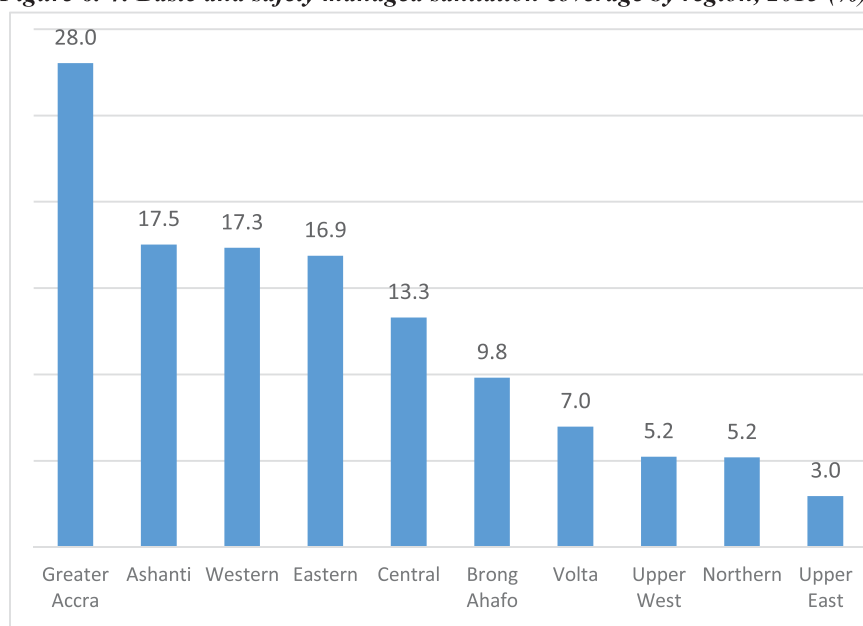
Remarks: Greater Accra Region has by far the highest basic and safely managed sanitation coverage, followed by Ashanti and Western regions. The regions with the least coverage are Upper East, followed by Northern and Volta. The coverage for Greater Accra is about 10 percentage points higher than the second ranked region (Ashanti) and about nine times higher than the region with the least coverage (Upper East).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP)

Baseline indicator value (2015): National 19%; Urban 25%; Rural 11%

Figure 6. 5: Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home, 2015 (%)
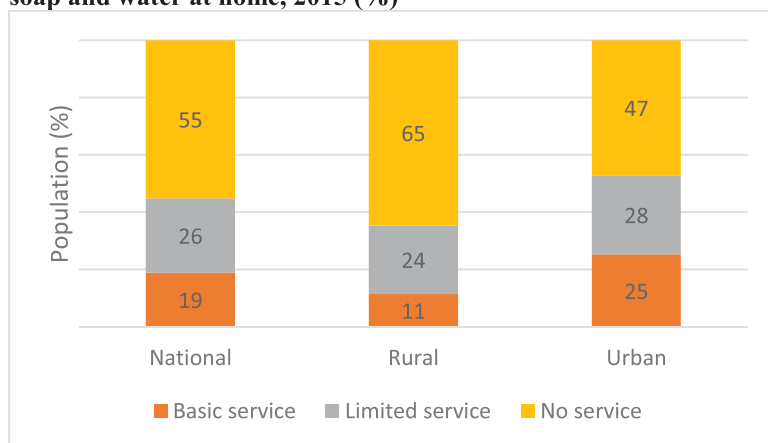
Remarks: The majority of households in both urban and rural areas do not have access to suitable handwashing facilities with soap and water at home. Households in rural areas are generally worse off than those in urban areas.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP), 2017

TARGET 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target
6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	1.7.3.3 At least 90 percent of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use

Indicator 6.3.2L: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Indicator Definition

Proportion of water bodies (area) in a country with good ambient water quality compared to all water bodies in the country. "Good" indicates an ambient water quality that does not damage ecosystem function and human health according to core ambient water quality indicators. Concept: Water quality is estimated based on a core set of five determinants that provide information on major water quality impairments present in many parts of the world: total dissolved solids (TDS); percentage dissolved oxygen (% DO); dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN); dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP); and Escherichia coli (E. coli).

Data for computing this indicator are currently incomplete, hence Water Quality Index in the major water basins is used as a proxy. This is a single number that expresses overall water quality at a certain location and time based on several water quality parameters for reporting to the public in a consistent manner. Such reports indicate whether the overall quality of water bodies poses a potential threat to various uses of water, such as habitat for aquatic life, irrigation water for agriculture and livestock, water for recreation and aesthetics, and drinking water supplies. The index ranges from 1 to 100 and is interpreted as follows:

Class	Range	Description
I	>80	Good - Unpolluted
II	50-80	Fairly Good
III	25-50	Poor Quality
IV	<25	Grossly Polluted

Baseline Indicator Value (2014): Coastal basin 48.6, South–Western Basin 44.4, Volta 50.0

Figure 6. 6: Water quality index of major river basins, 2012-2014

Coastal Basin, South western basin, Volta basin

Year	Coastal Basin	South western basin	Volta basin
2012	48.8	47.3	54.6
2013	48.6	38.6	49.0
2014	48.6	44.4	50.4
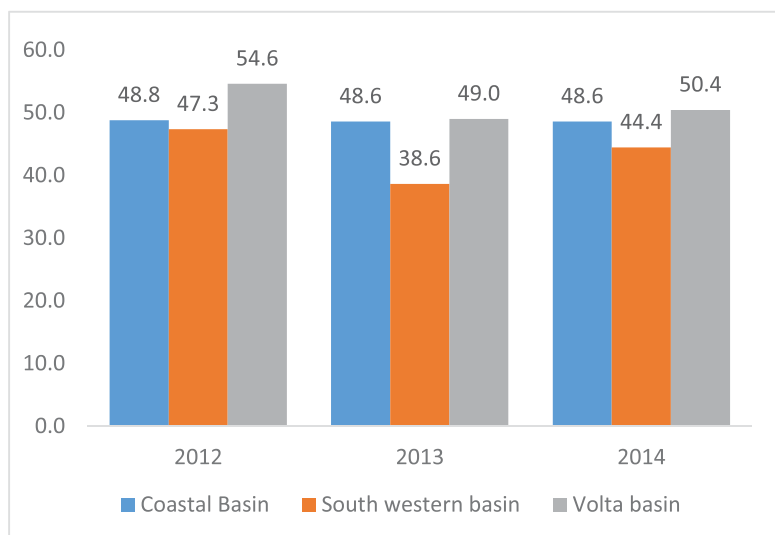
Source: Annual Report, Water Resources Commission

Remarks: The Water Quality Index for the Coastal and South -western basins is poor even though there has been some improvement in 2014. The Water Quality Index for the Volta basin has been fairly good with the exception of 2013 where a value of 49 (poor quality) was recorded.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Introduction

Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy is crucial for achieving economic growth and reducing adverse environmental consequences. Many sustainable development interventions including poverty reduction, agriculture, health, education, industrialisation, water and sanitation services are dependent on reliable access to clean and modern energy. Without access to modern energy sources, women and girls have to spend several hours fetching firewood, and cooking with fuels that expose them to indoor air pollution and resulting health implications. SDG 7 seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Electrification rates and the use of gas are generally improving in Ghana. However, challenges exist including high cost of electricity, inadequate and unreliable supply, low adoption of energy efficient technology and poor attitude towards energy utilisation. There is also inequality in terms of access to modern energy between rural and urban areas, even though there has been a serious drive in rural electrification that has put many rural people on the national grid. Many rural communities, including island communities, have no access to electricity largely as a result of geographic barriers. Addressing the lack of clean, reliable and affordable energy for these communities remain a critical development challenge for the country.

Efforts are being made to promote renewable energy with the implementation of the Renewable Energy Act, 2011 (Act 832), and the National Energy Policy with the objective of increasing access to electricity in every part of the country by 2020. The adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative culminated in the development of the SE4ALL Country Action Plan, as well as the implementation of the Ghana Nationally Determined Contributions (GH-NDCs) to prioritise sustainable energy security.

In the medium to long term, Ghana will adopt and implement a renewable energy masterplan which, among other objectives, aims at:
- Scaling up renewable energy penetration by 10 percent by 2030;
- Promoting clean rural household lighting;
- Expanding the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions; and
- Doubling energy efficiency improvement to 20 percent in power plants.

TARGET 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	1.1.4.5 Access to electricity and internet is increased by at least 50 percent of 2013 levels.
	1.7.3.4 Reduce proportion of fossil fuel in total energy production by at least 20 percent
	2.10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50 percent by 2020

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 83.1%

Figure 7. 1: Proportion of the population with access to electricity, 2012-2016 (%)
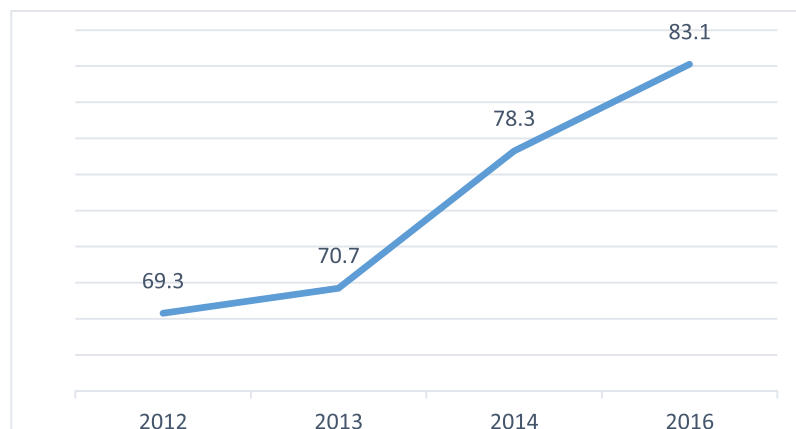
Remarks: The proportion of the population having access to electricity increased from 69.3 percent in 2012 to 83.1 percent in 2016.

Source: Ministry of Energy, 2017

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Indicator Definition

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as a percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Baseline Indicator Value (2013): 22.3%

Figure 7. 2: Proportion of the population using LPG as a source of fuel for cooking, 2007 and 2013 (%)
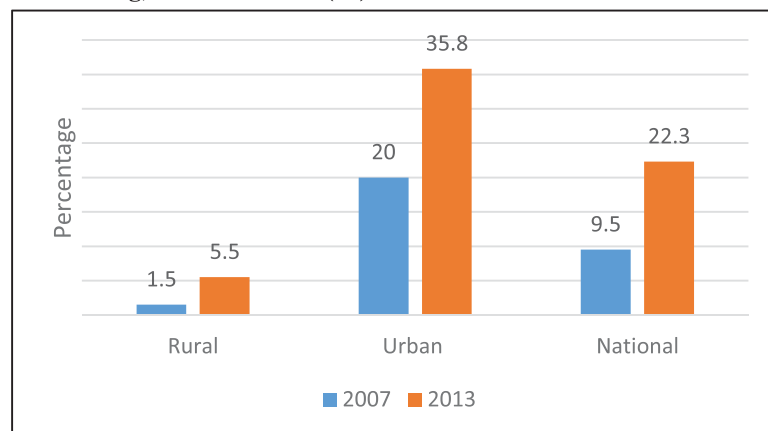
Remarks: the use of LPG has more than doubled from 9.5 percent in 2008 to 22.3 percent in 2013. LPG use for cooking is more prevalent in urban than in rural areas. While LPG use increased from 20 percent in 2008 to 35.8 percent in 2013 in urban areas that of rural areas increased from 1.5 percent to 5.5 percent over the same period.

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Introduction

Goal 8 seeks to increase labour productivity, reduce teeming unemployment especially among the youth, and improve access to financial services for sustained and inclusive economic growth. Economic growth, productive employment and decent work serve as a means of escaping poverty, and are important for achieving sustainable development. Within the Ghanaian context, achieving the targets under Goal 8 is linked with access to reliable energy, technological innovation, agriculture and efficient use of natural resources.

High rates of vulnerable employment and unemployment, particularly among the youth, constitute a major socio-economic challenge. While Ghana's economic growth performance has been quite strong, particularly over the last decade, it has not been reflected in the creation of sufficient decent employment. The growth has also not been inclusive, as shown, for example, in the increase in the Gini Index from 37 percent in 1991/92 to 42.3 percent in 2012/13, suggesting widening inequality. Over 80 percent of employment is in the informal economy, which is characterised by high risk and vulnerable employment, as well as limited access to social protections and safety nets to guard against economic, social and environmental shocks.

The government's commitment to accelerating economic growth and creating opportunities is reflected in its flagship industrialisation policy of "One District, One Factory" and agricultural policy of "Planting for Food and Jobs". Other interventions focus on maintaining macro-economic stability, improving fiscal performance and sustainability, growing the manufacturing sector, promoting international trade and investment, and formalising the informal economy.

TARGET 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	1.1.1.1 Per capita income is at least 10 times the 2013 level to average values of US$17,000-US$20,000

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Indicator Definition

Annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of country data.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 1.3%

Figure 8. 1: Annual growth rate of GDP per capita, 2007-2016 (%)
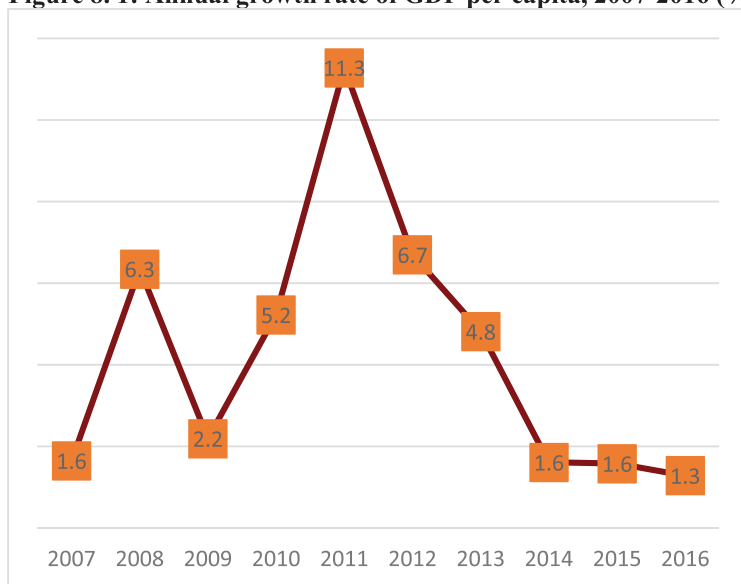
Remarks: Annual growth of GDP per capita has consistently declined to 1.3 percent in 2016, the lowest since 2007 after peaking at 11.3 percent in 2011.

Source: National Accounts, Ghana Statistical Service

TARGET 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	6.18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25 percent; in particular female youth

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicator Definition

The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, who carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment if given a job opportunity.

Figure 8. 2: Unemployment rates, by age, sex and disabilities, 2010 and 2015 (%)
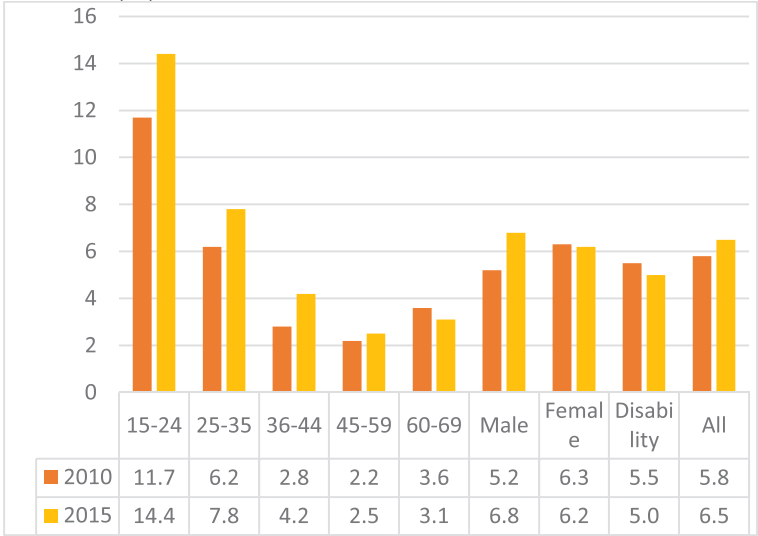
	15-24	25-35	36-44	45-59	60-69	Male	Female	Disability	All
2010	11.7	6.2	2.8	2.2	3.6	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
2015	14.4	7.8	4.2	2.5	3.1	6.8	6.2	5.0	6.5

Source: Computed from 2010 Population and Housing Census and 2015 Labour Force Survey, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Unemployment rates generally decline with age, with youth unemployment rates found to be more than double overall unemployment rates. The rate among people with disability is lower than the national unemployment rate. Unemployment among females has improved but has worsened for males over the period.

Figure 8. 3: Youth unemployment rate, by educational qualification, 2015 (%)

	None	Post sec	JSS/JHS	Voc/Tech	SSS/SHS	Bachelors degree
unemployment rates (%)	5.8	6.1	15.7	23.8	24.1	38.7
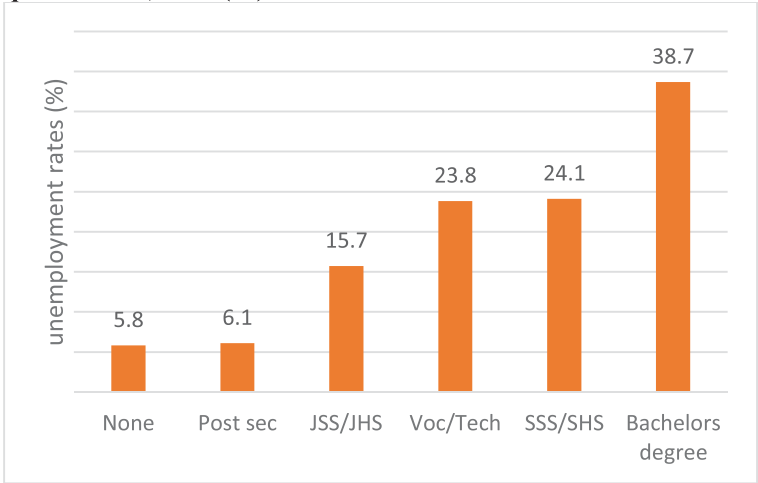
Source: Computed from 2015 Labour Force Survey, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Youth with a bachelor's degree (graduates) have the highest unemployment rate (38.7 percent) followed by those with senior high school (SHS) education while those with no qualifications have the lowest unemployment rate.

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TARGET 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	6.18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25 percent; in particular female youth
	6.18.1.3 At least 50 percent of youth who cannot go on to have tertiary education are provided with TVET

Indicator 8.6.1: Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Indicator Definition

The percentage of youth (15-24 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training (NEET)

Baseline Indicator Value (2015): 27.1%

Figure 8. 4: Proportion of youth (15-24) not in employment, education or training, 2010 and 2015 (%)
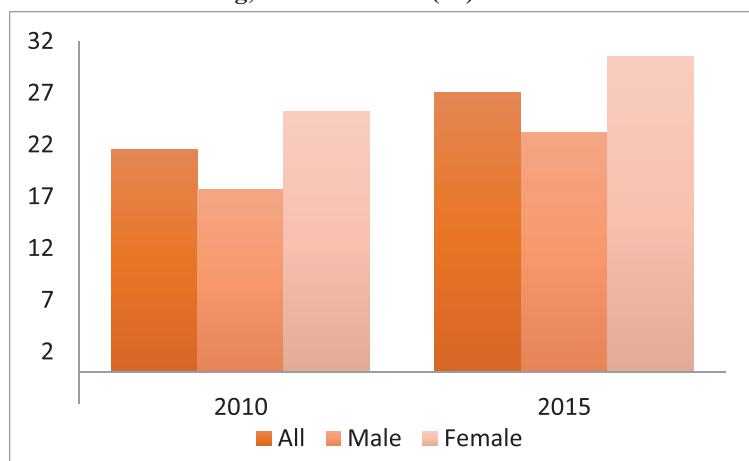
Remarks: The proportion of youth that are neither in employment, education nor training increased from 21.5 percent to 27.1 percent between 2010 and 2015. Thus, over a quarter of youth in 2015 were inactive, outside school or not in any form of training. The rate is higher among young females than males, suggesting higher inactivity outside the school system among women than men.

Source: Computed from 2010 Population and Housing Census and 2015 Labour Force Survey datasets, GSS

TARGET 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	6.18.1.5 End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation and child marriage and human trafficking
	6.18.1.6 Recruitment of child soldiers is ended

Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17. This indicator is disaggregated by sex and age group (age bands 5-14 and 15-17)

The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos. 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The statistical measurement framework for child labour is structured around (i) the age of the child; and (ii) the productive activities by the child, including their nature and the conditions in which these are performed, and the duration of engagement by the child in such activities.

Baseline Indicator value (2013): Child labour–21.8%: Hazardous forms of child labour–14.2%

Table 8. 1: Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour, 2013 (%)

Type	Sex		Location		Age				
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	5-7	8-11	12-14	15-17	All
Child labour	22.7	20.8	12.4	30.2	10.0	25.6	26.9	23.9	21.8
Hazardous forms	15.4	12.9	7.7	20.0	4.5	12.0	18.8	23.9	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Remarks: At least every 1 in 5 children is found to be involved in child labour while about 3 in every 20 children are engaged in hazardous forms of child labour. Child labour is more pronounced in rural than in urban areas and higher among boys than among girls. The phenomenon generally increases with age, with the rate being smallest among children aged 5-7 years.

Figure 8. 5: Child labour, by region, 2013 (%)

Remarks: Child labour is most prevalent in the Brong Ahafo Region, with 1 out of 3 children involved in child labour and 1 out of 4 children in hazardous form of child labour. Eight out of ten regions reported an incidence of child labour of 20 percent or above. Greater Accra and Central regions recorded an incidence of less than 10 percent.
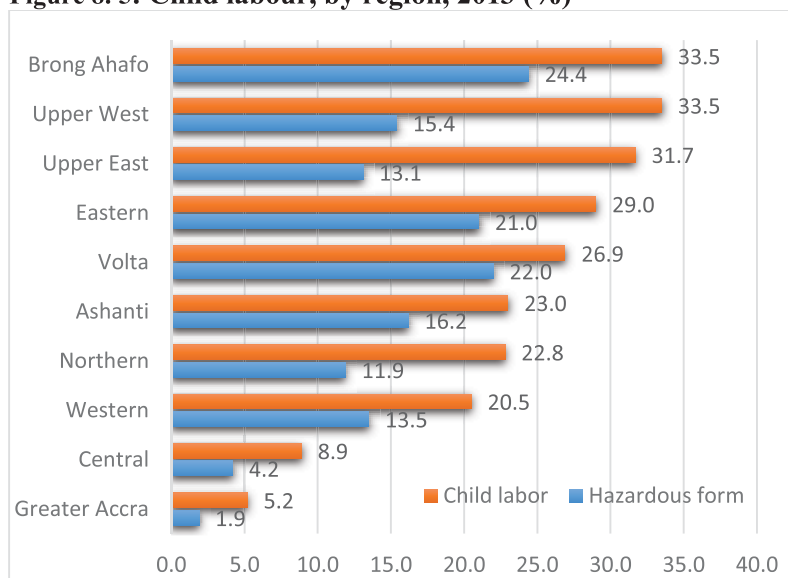
Source: Child Labour Report of GLSS 6 of 2012/13, Ghana Statistical Service

TARGET 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1.5.1.2 Macroeconomic stability assured through prudent and sound fiscal and monetary policies

Indicator 8.10.1: Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (b) automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

Indicator Definition

Total number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults; total number of automated teller machines per 100,000 adults.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): Bank branches – 7.13 per 100,000: ATMs – 5.27 per 100,000

Figure 8. 6: Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults, 2009-2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bank branches	5.10	5.36	5.38	5.67	5.82	6.05	7.12	7.13
ATMs	3.89	3.93	4.06	5.46	8.08	8.13	10.19	5.27
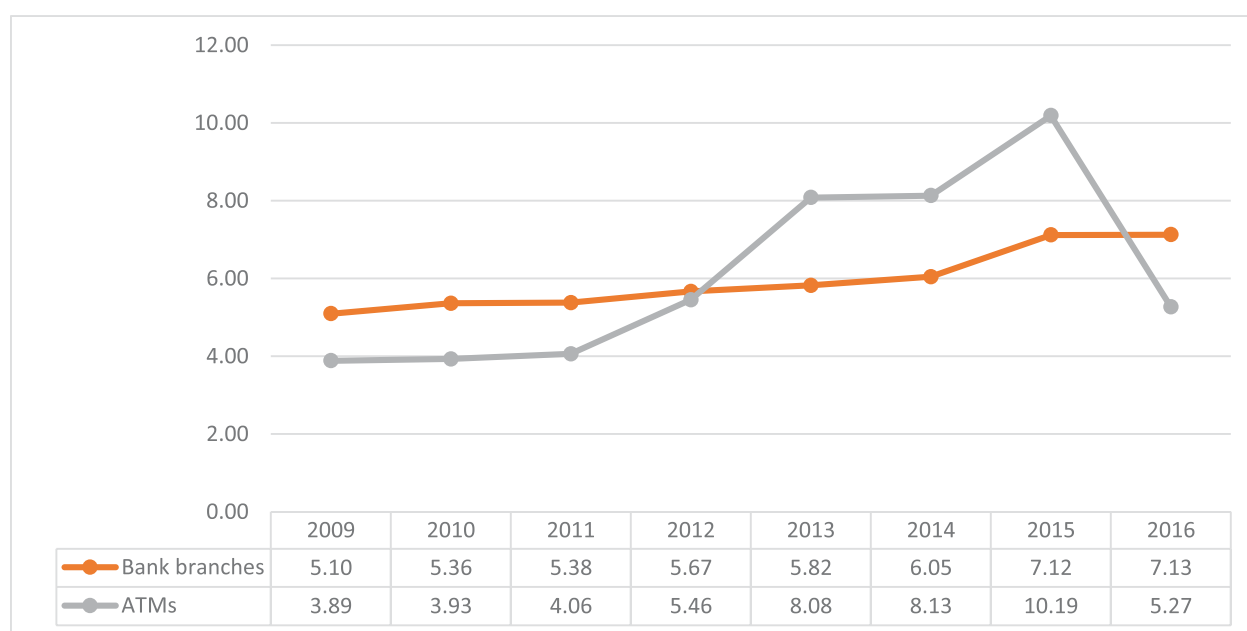
Source: Computed from Bank of Ghana Data

Remarks: The coverage of commercial bank across the country has improved, with the number of bank branches reaching 7.13 per 100,000 adults in 2016 from 5.10 per 100,000 adults in 2009. The number of ATMs also increased, from 3.89 per 100,000 adults to 5.27 over the same period. This suggests some improvement in access of the population to banking services over the last eight years. There is a growing phenomenon of mobile money transaction. The proportion of the population with Mobile money accounts doubled to 17 percent between 2010 to 2015, with a total transaction value of GH¢ 35.4 billion.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Introduction

SDG 9 focuses on four main issues: resilient infrastructure, inclusiveness, industrialisation and innovation that directly and indirectly contribute to sustainable development. The development of resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialisation are crucial drivers for economic growth, human well-being and environmental sustainability. The appropriate use of technology and innovation also improves efficiency in service delivery, reduces the cost of doing business and creates opportunities for reaching marginalised groups.

Industrial development in Ghana has declined over the years, with the share of the manufacturing sub-sector falling from a high of 6.9 percent in 2011 to a low of 4.9 percent in 2014, and down further to 4.6 percent in 2016. The impact of the manufacturing decline is evident in its continued stagnation behind the other sub-sectors in terms of employment. The decline in manufacturing can be largely attributed to the high cost of doing business coupled with poor power supply, an unfavourable macroeconomic environment and a generally unfriendly business climate.

Some medium-term interventions for addressing these concerns focus on: creating space for private sector participation in investments and management of socio-economic infrastructure; building the appropriate linkages between research and development; developing a critical mass of ICT personnel; establishing business incubators and technology parks; developing logistics and strengthening the maintenance culture; increasing competitiveness and entrepreneurial skills of SMEs; and ensuring strategic partnerships and coordination in all sectors and at all levels.

TARGET 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target**
9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	1.1.4.11 All settlements in Small Island States are linked by frequent, efficient and effective, (where appropriate) land, air and sea rapid transit systems by 2020
	1.4.3.4 Level of intra-African trade in agricultural commodities is increased by at least 100 percent in real terms.
	2.10.1.3 Skies fully opened to African airlines
	2.10.1.2 At least national readiness for in-country connectivity to the African High Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019
	2.10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans-African highway missing link is achieved
	2.8.1.6 Volume of trade with African Island States is increased by at least 10 percent
	2.8.1.5 Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level
	1.5.1.8 Triple intra-African trade of agricultural commodities and services
	1.4.3.5 Level of intra-African trade in services is increased by at least 100 percent in real terms
	1.4.4.3 2013 Level of intra-African tourism is doubled in real terms

Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

(a): Domestic and international passengers and freight volumes by air transport

Indicator Definition

International passenger and freight volume by air transport is the sum of passenger and freight volumes reported by international air carriers in terms of number of people and tonnes of cargo respectively. Domestic passenger volume by air transport is the sum of passengers reported by domestic air carriers in terms of number of people carried.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016):   Domestic passengers-421,986, International passengers-1,746,699 International freight-47,677 tonnes

Figure 9. 1: Domestic and international passengers and freight carried by air transport, 2012-2016
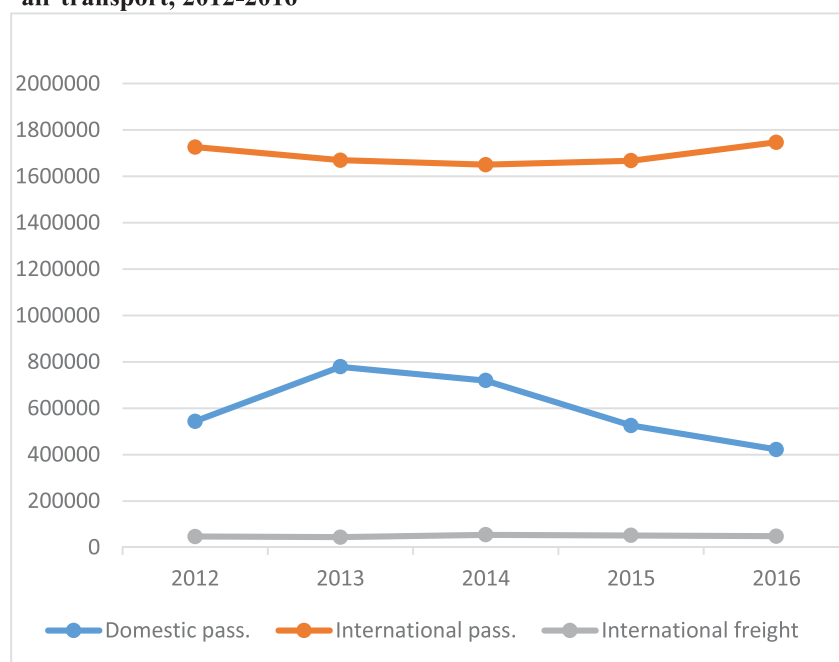
Remarks: Transportation of passengers by domestic airlines increased from about 543,379 passengers in 2012 to about 778,466 in 2013 but decreased to about 421,986 in 2016. The reverse could be observed in international air passenger transport as the number of passengers transported fell from about 1,726,051 in 2012 to about 1,650,520 in 2014 but increased thereafter to 1,746,699 in 2016. Since 2014, the tonnage of freight transported fell from about 54,390 to about 47,677 in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Transport,various years

(b): Passenger and freight volumes by rail transport

Passenger and freight volumes by rail transport are the sum of passengers and freight reported by the railway company in terms of number of people and tonnes-km of cargo respectively

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): Passengers – 399,820; Freight - 585,650 tonnes-km

Figure 9. 2: Passenger and freight transport by rail, 2012-2016
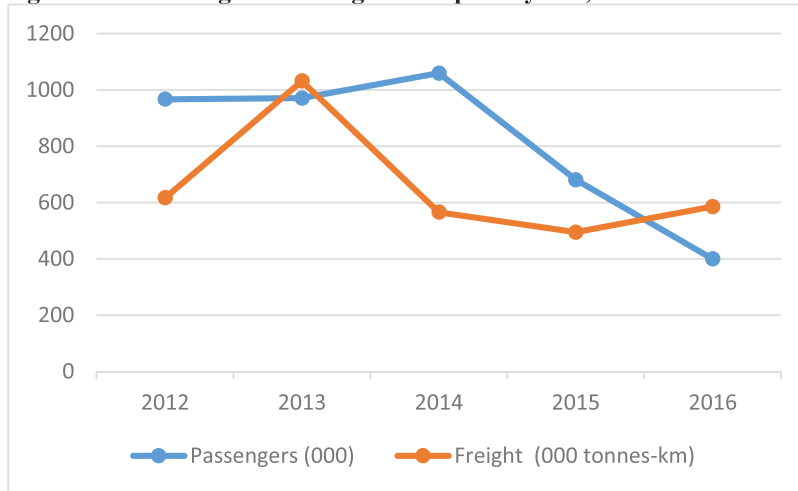
Remarks: Passengers transported by rail increased marginally from about 967,000 passengers in 2012 to about 1,060,000 passengers in 2014 but decreased sharply to about 399,820 passengers in 2016. Freight transport has also recorded a decrease from about 1,032,000 tonnes-kilometres in 2013 to about 585,650 tonnes-kilometres in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Transport, 2012-2016

(c): Freight volumes by marine transport

Freight volumes by marine transport are the sum of freight volumes reported by marine companies in terms of number of containers and tonnes of cargo transported.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): Container traffic – 942,463, Cargo traffic – 19,456,834 tonnes

Figure 9. 3: Marine freight transport, 2012-2016 (tonnes)
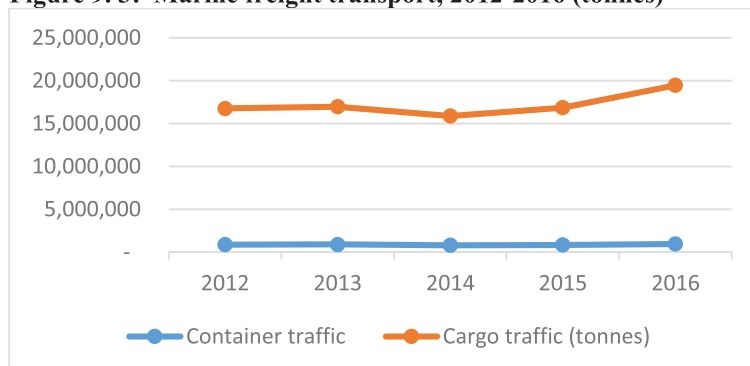
Remarks: Both container and cargo transport increased from 882,877 containers and 16,761,702 tonnes in 2012 to 894,584 containers and 16,970, 3024 tonnes in 2013 but decreased to 793,737 containers and 15, 876, 268 tonnes respectively in 2014. Container and cargo transport has since 2014 increased consistently to 942,463 containers and 19,459, 834 tonnes respectively in 2016

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Transport, various years

(d): Passenger and freight volumes, by inland water transport

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" style="background:orange;color:white">Indicator Definition</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Passenger and freight volumes by inland water transport are the sum of passenger and freight volumes reported for the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) in terms of number of people and tonnes-km/vehicles of cargo respectively</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline Indicator Value (2016):</td><td>Passengers (ferry) - 491,798
Passengers (north-south) – 5,054
Vehicles - 62,993
Liquid cargo - 19,663 (tonnes)
Solid cargo - 35,138 (tonnes)</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 9. 4: Passenger volume by inland water transport, 2012-2016
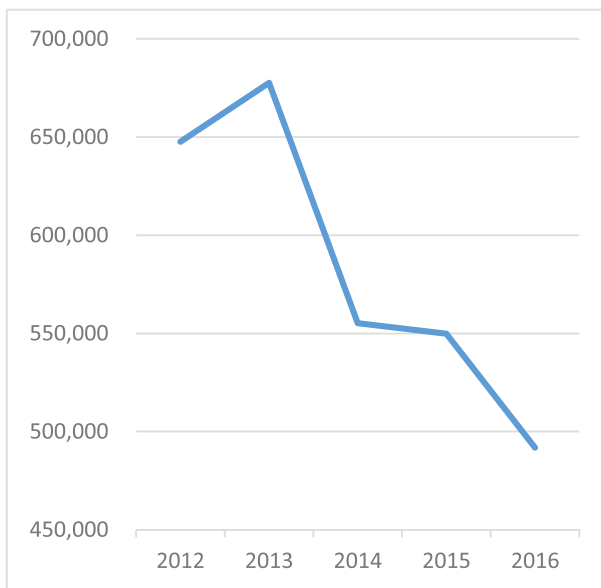
Figure 9. 5: Freight volumes by inland water transport, 2012-2016 (tonnes)
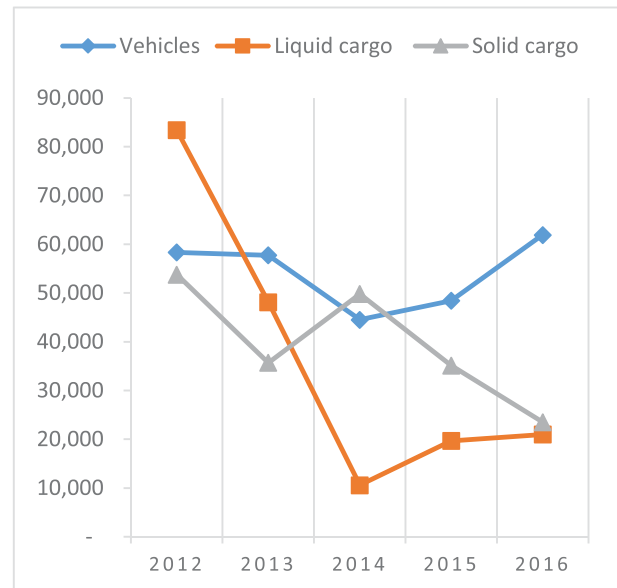
Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Transport, various years

Remarks: Inland water traffic is restricted to the transport of liquid and solid cargo and the provision of ferry services on the Volta lake. Transport of liquid cargo – mainly petroleum products – declined from 83,392 tonnes in 2012 to 10,577 tonnes in 2014, but has increased since then to 20,981 tonnes in 2016. Solid cargo – largely cement and agricultural produce – has generally decreased from 2012 to 2016, with the exception of 2014. Also, there has been a reduction in inland passenger ferry transport from 2013 to 2016. The transport of vehicles also decreased from 58,324 vehicles in 2012 to 44,515 vehicles in 2014 but increased to 61,911 vehicles in 2016.

(e): Urban mass transit

Urban mass transit is the sum of passengers reported by mass transit companies in terms of number of people transported

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 14,102,190

Figure 9. 6: Passengers transported by urban mass transit, 2012-2016
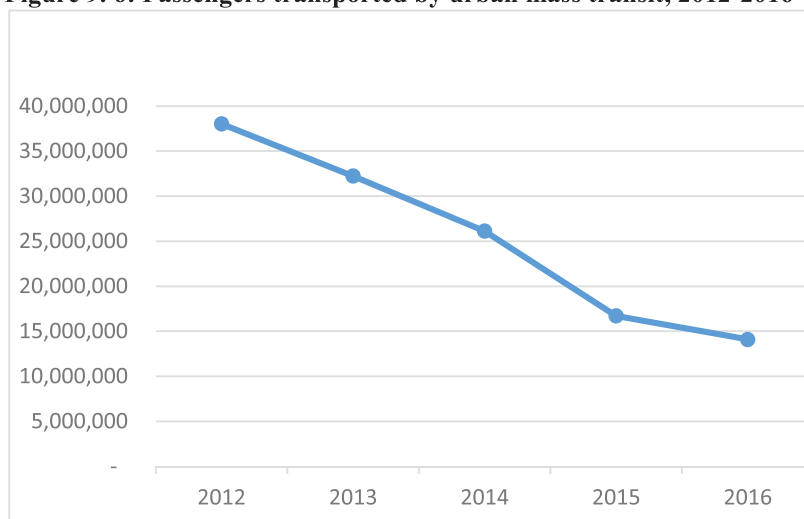
Remarks: The number of passengers travelling on urban mass transit has consistently decreased from 38,022,823 in 2012 to 14,102,190 in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Transport, various years

TARGET 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

SDG Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	1.4.1.2 At least 30 percent of total non-extractive sector industrial output is from locally owned firms
	1.4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50 percent more than the 2013 levels
	1.4.2.2 Share of labour-intensive manufacturing output is 50 percent more than that of 2013 levels

Indicator 9.2.1L Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP[12]: and per capita

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 US dollars. MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010 US dollars by the population of a country or area.

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[12]Ghana's GDP is calculated in 2006 constant prices.

Figure 9. 7: Manufacturing share of GDP, 2012-2016 (%)
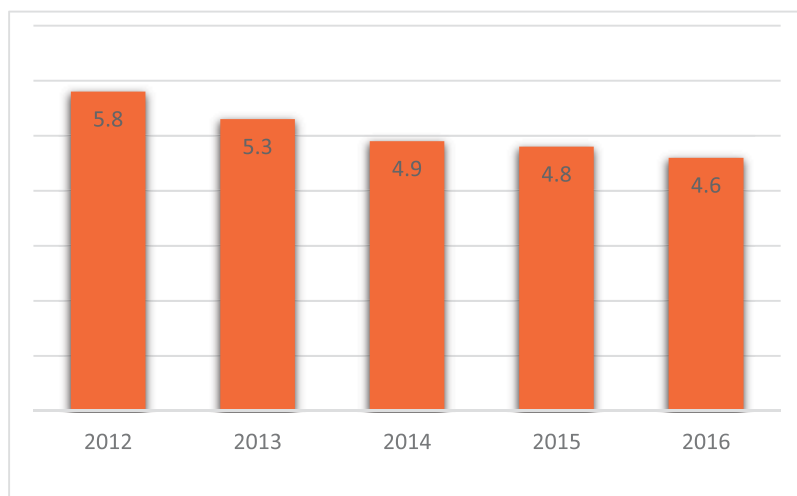
Source: National Accounts, Ghana Statistical Service, various years

Remarks: The share of manufacturing in GDP has been declining consistently over the last two decades, dropping from 5.8 percent in 2012 to 4.6 percent in 2016.

Figure 9. 8: Manufacturing value added per capita, 2012-2016 (GH¢)
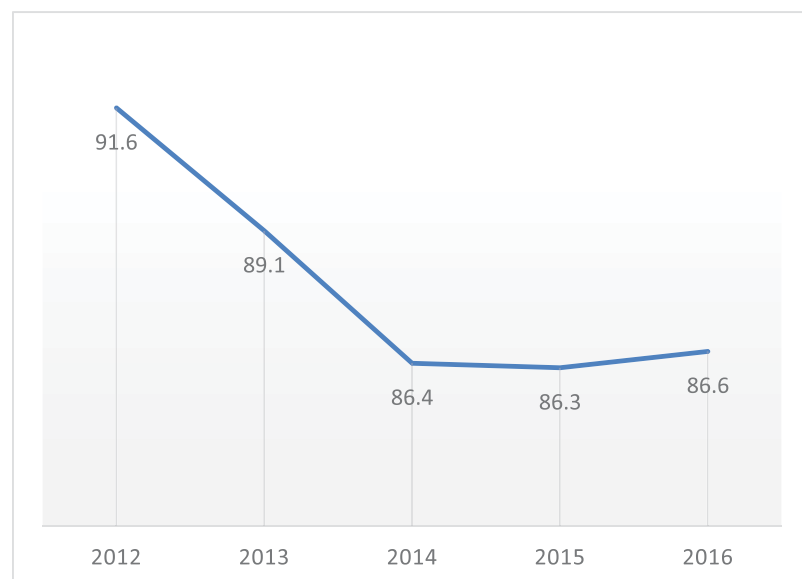
Source: National Accounts, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Manufacturing value added per capita fell from GH¢91.6 in 2012 to GH¢86.3 in 2015 but increased marginally to GH¢86.6 in 2016.

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Indicator Definition

Total number of people (aged 15 years and above) engaged in the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total employment by sex

Figure 9. 9: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (%)

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census; GLSS 6 of 2012/13 and 2015
          Labour Force Survey, Ghana Statistical Service
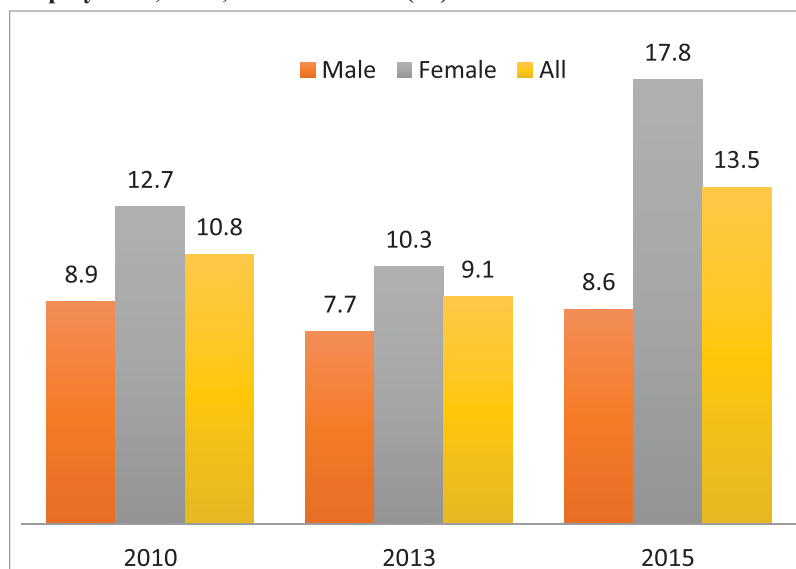
Remarks: There is a higher proportion of females engaged in manufacturing than of males. Manufacturing employment accounted for 13.5 percent of total employment in 2015 from 9.1 percent in 2013.

TARGET 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	1.1.4.9 At least 50 percent of urban waste is recycled. 1.7.3.5 All cities meet WHO Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) by 2025

Indicator 9.4.1: CO$_2$ emissions per unit of value added

Indicator Definition

Carbon dioxide (hereafter, CO_2) emissions per unit of value added is an indicator computed as a ratio between CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be computed for the whole economy (total CO_2 emissions/GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector – CO_2 emissions from manufacturing industries per manufacturing value added (MVA).

CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP are expressed in kilogrammes of CO_2 per USD constant 2010 PPP GDP. CO_2 emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kilogrammes of CO_2 equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2010 US dollars.

Remarks: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of value added of associated economic activities is 0.36 kg CO$_2$/US$. The global average for 2013 was 0.29 kg CO$_2$/US$, while that for sub-Saharan Africa was 0.21 kg CO$_2$/US$.

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	1.4.2.5 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a proportion of GDP has reached 1 percent by 2023
	1.4.3.6 At least 1 percent of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI-driven entrepreneurship development.
	7.19.1.2 National systems/infrastructure for research and development fully functional

Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Indicator Definition

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 0.05%

Remarks: Total expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP is 0.05 percent.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Introduction

The world has experienced significant economic growth, reduction in poverty and increased access to basic service. However, the gains have not been evenly spread within and among countries. Inequalities persist and are characterised by large disparities in access to income, food, land, health and education, especially in rural areas, where most of the poor live. In addition, there are some groups of vulnerable people such as migrants and the disabled who suffer even greater disparity regarding opportunities. SDG 10 seeks to spur action to significantly reduce the disparities in income, access to basic services and opportunity among countries and within them regardless of gender, race, religious belief or economic status. This means reducing poverty in the more disadvantaged areas, encouraging social, economic and political inclusion for everyone, and at the international level, improving regulation and control of the markets.

While poverty in Ghana has seen consistent decline from the early 1990s culminating in the attainment of the MDGs target of halving extreme poverty ahead of time, the country continues to battle with rising inequality. Using the Gini coefficient, inequality rose from 38.1 percent in the early 1990s to 42.3 percent in 2012/13. The inequalities are manifested mainly on the basis of income levels, socio-economic status, gender, level of disability, rural-urban divide and the north-south divide. Inequality between the north and south of Ghana has increased, although with a decline in some aspects since 2006. The north continues to be more unequal than the south. The highest levels of inequality in Ghana are now found within particular regions, especially in the north. The Upper West Region is now the most unequal area of Ghana, followed by the Northern Region. Also, inequality is higher in rural areas than in urban ones and remains an obstacle to achieving sustainable development.

As part of efforts to reduce inequality, the government will ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs; empower the vulnerable to access the basic necessities of life; and accelerate the establishment of special development authorities for selected areas. Various interventions are underway to improve rural infrastructure, expand social protections, generate employment, and remove structural barriers that hinder women, children, PWDs and persons with special needs from taking part and enjoying the benefits of national development.

TARGET 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	1.1.2.2 Reduce income disparities by 50 percent between: (i) urban and rural areas; (ii) men and women; and (iii) top and bottom 20 percent of the population

Indicator 10.1.1L: Income share of the bottom 40% of the population

Indicator Definition
The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of the bottom 40 percent is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly five-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys

over a roughly five-year period.

Figure 10. 1: Income share of the bottom 40% of the population

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6, Ghana Statistical Service
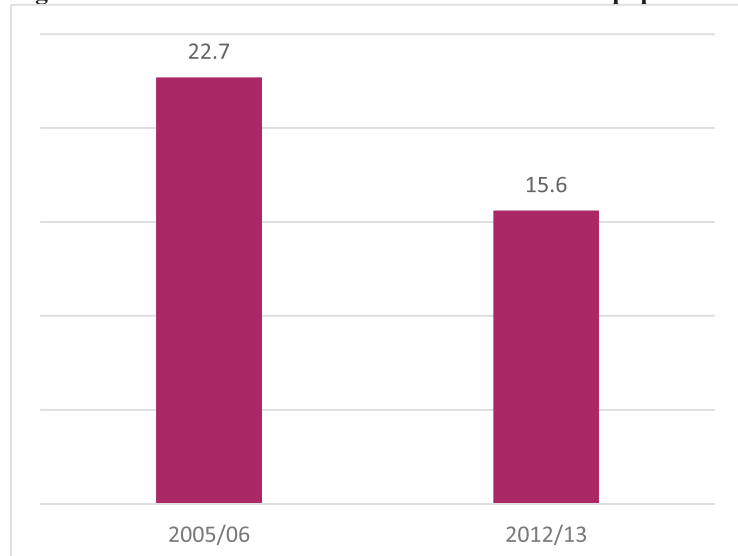
Remarks: Income share of the bottom 40 percent declined by 7.1 percentage points between 2006 and 2013. This indicates worsening inequality against the bottom half of the population.

TARGET 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	1.5.3.2 Proportion of persons holding vulnerable jobs halved by 2030 1.5.3.3 End all forms of political, social, economic, legal or administrative discrimination against women by 2020 1.5.3.4 All socially disadvantaged and the vulnerable (including those with disabilities) are socially protected by 2030

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disability.

Indicator Definition

Total population living below 50 percent of median income as a percentage of the total population

68

Figure 10. 2: Proportion of population living below 50% of median income or consumption expenditure by sex and age, 2013
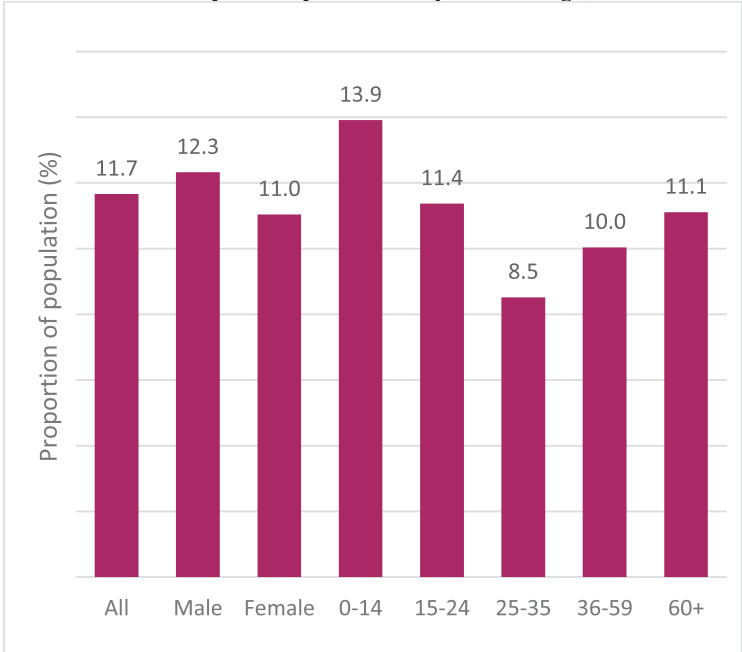
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: About 12 percent of Ghanaians live under 50 percent of the median income and a higher proportion of children than adults are found in that income bracket. A higher proportion of males than females live below half of the median income.

Figure 10. 3: Proportion of population living below 50% of median income/consumption expenditure, by administrative region, 2013
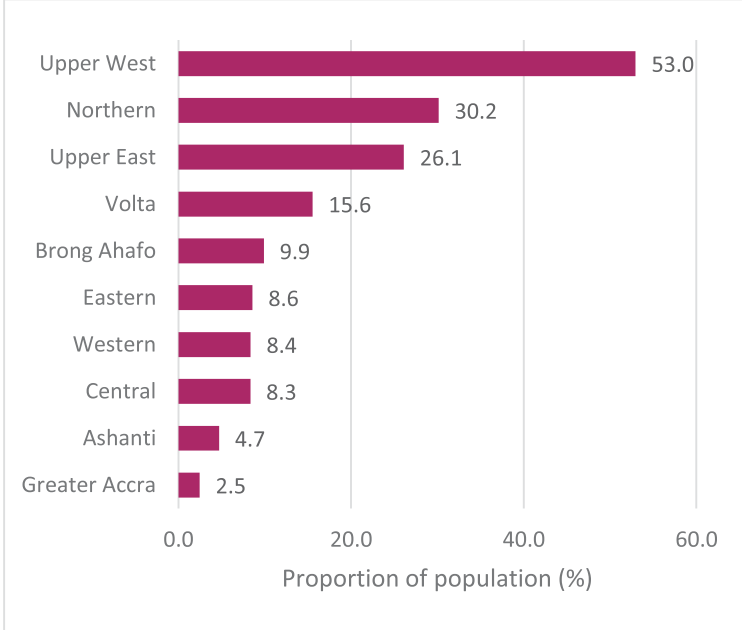
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: Greater Accra Region has the lowest proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, followed by Ashanti and Central regions. The Upper West Region has the highest percentage of population living below 50 percent of median income, followed by the Northern and Upper East regions.
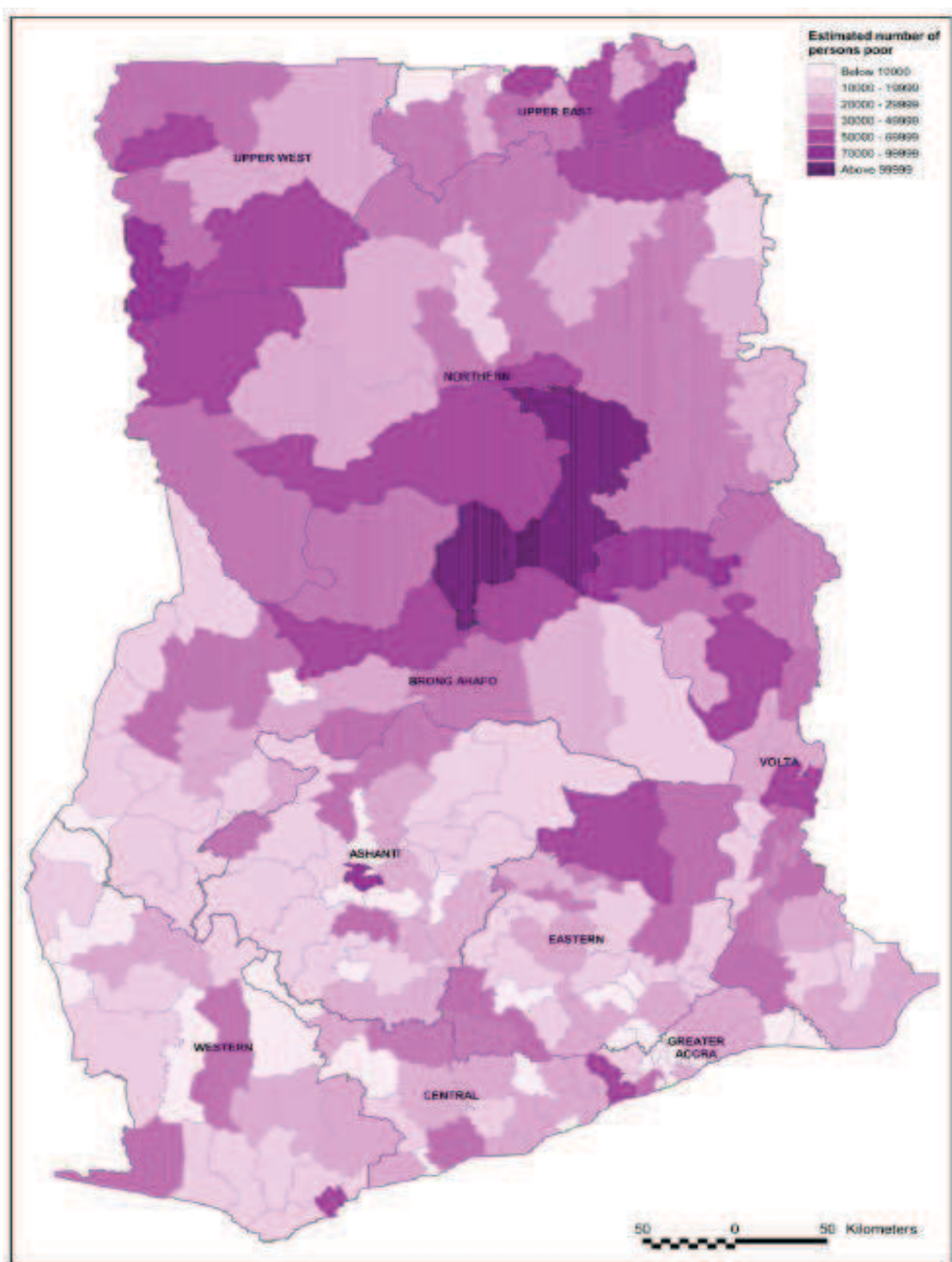
Figure 10. 4: Distribution of poor persons, 2013
Source: Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, Ghana Statistical Service, 2015

Remarks: In terms of absolute numbers, poor persons are concentrated in the northern part of the country.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Introduction

Urban areas serve as the main engines of economic growth, contributing nearly 75 percent of economic activities worldwide. Currently, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas and by 2050, a projected 6.5 billion people (about two-thirds of the world's population) will live in urban areas. Many national and city governments are struggling to accommodate and provide basic services for the rising urban population. The quest to make cities safe and sustainable under SDG 11 means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, upgrading slum settlements, improving public transport, providing green and public spaces, and generally improving urban planning and management in an inclusive and participatory manner.

As in many West African countries, urbanisation in Ghana is characterised by the outward expansion and conversion of prime agricultural land into residential and industrial uses, with little inward expansion of built-up areas. Major drivers of urban population growth are natural population growth and rural-urban migration. Inadequate urban planning and management has resulted in many environmental and social problems. These include poor sanitation; increased disease burden; increased distance to school and clustering in schools; increased crime; traffic congestion; slums; air pollution and destruction of sensitive ecosystems. Others include pollution of water bodies; inadequate supply of clean drinking water; youth unemployment and underemployment; social inequality and exclusion; food insecurity, and an increase in the volume of waste generated. These problems, if not well managed, could have an inter-generational impact and derail efforts at achieving sustainable development.

Among the interventions to address the urban challenges is the creation of the Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development in 2017 to lead efforts at improving living conditions and socio-economic activities in slums and inner cities. The ministry works closely with local governments and communities to attract the needed investments to upgrade settlements, boost economic activities and improve environmental conditions. The National Spatial Development Framework, 2015 provides strategic direction for organising the spatial dimensions of social, economic and environmental policies at national and sub-nation levels. It gives policy direction to land use planning and management and provides spatial policies to ensure the adaptation of the natural environment and human settlements to the effects of climate change. Other policies to enhance the safety and resilience of cities and urban areas include the National Urban Policy Framework and Action Plan, 2012; public-private partnerships (PPP) for the financing and delivery of urban services and infrastructure; and the planned creation of new administrative regions with new regional capitals.

TARGET 11.1: By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
11.1: By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	1.1.4.10 Reduce slums by at least 10 percent
	1.1.4.1 Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10 percent

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

This is the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

A "slum household" is defined as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following "household deprivations":
1. Lack of access to improved water source; 2. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities;
3. Lack of sufficient living area; 4. Lack of housing durability;
5 Lack of security of tenure.

Source: UN-Habitat 2006/7

Baseline Indicator Value (2014): 37.9%

Figure 11. 1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2014 (%)
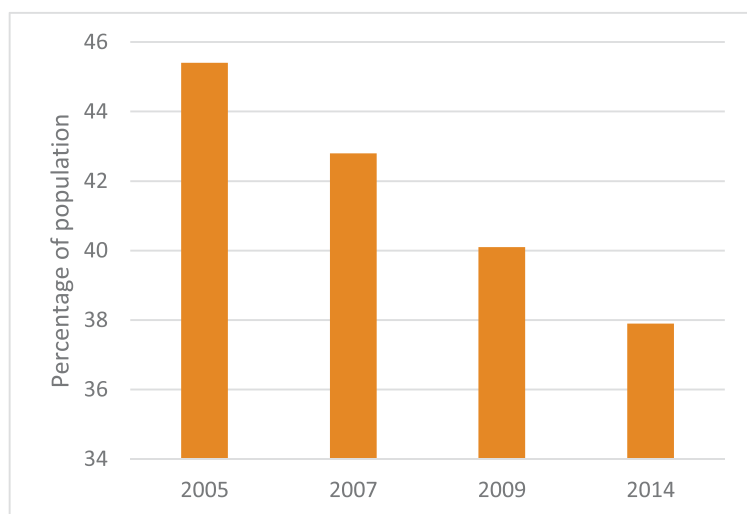
Remarks: The proportion of urban population living in slums has declined steady from 45.4 percent in 2005 to 37.9 percent in 2014.

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, various years

TARGET 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	1.7.3.3 Reduce deaths and property loss from natural and human-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30 percent

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Indicator Definition

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.

Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts are unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.

Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.

Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences other than or in addition to direct effects over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): Deaths - 0.07 per 100,000; Affected - 176 per 100,000

Figure 11. 2: Number of deaths and people directly affected by floods per 100,000 population, 2012-2016

death/100000   No. of affected/100000
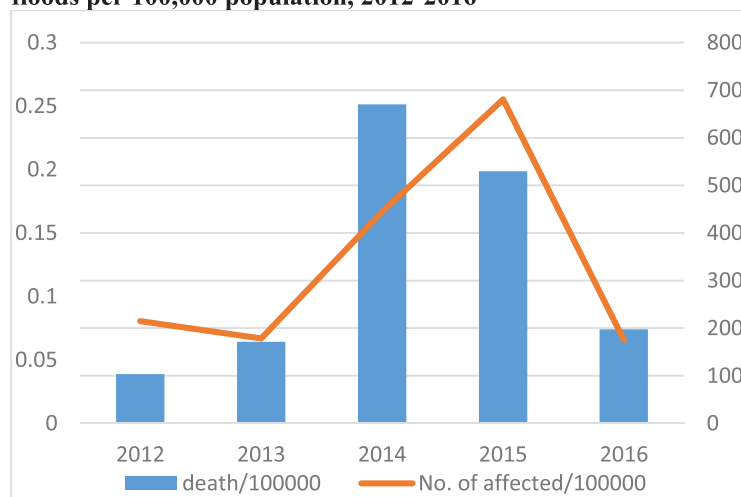
Remarks: There was a general increase in the number of people who died, sustained injuries or were affected by floods between 2012 and 2014 but the situation has improved, with the figure going down since 2015.

Source: Annual Report, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), various years

TARGET 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	1.1.4.8 At least 50 percent of urban waste is recycled.
	1.7.3.5 All cities meet the WHO Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) by 2025

Indicator 11.6.1P: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected as a percentage of total solid waste generated

Baseline Indicator Value (2013): Rural-3.85, Urban-29.8%, National – 18.2

Figure 11. 3: Proportion of solid waste collected, 2006 and 2013 (%)
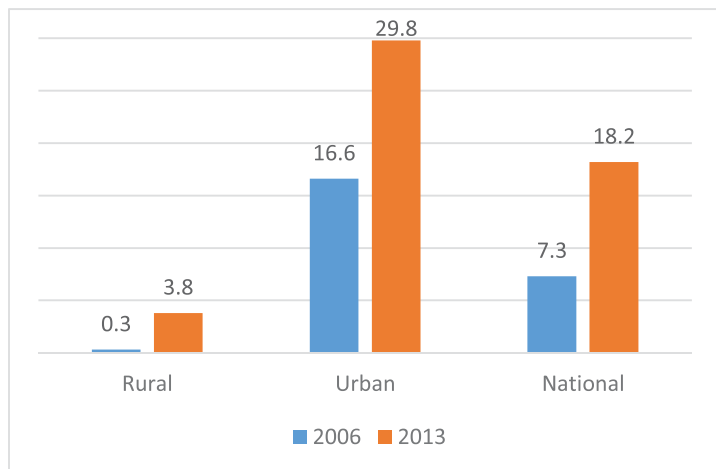
Remarks: The proportion of solid waste that is collected has more than doubled, from 7.3 percent in 2006 to 18.2 percent in 2013. Although the proportion of solid waste collected is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, more improvement has been seen in rural areas than in urban areas over the period.

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 5 and 6, Ghana Statistical Service

Indicator 11.6.2L: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM$_{10}$) in Accra (µg/m^3)

The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 10 microns in diameter (PM$_{10}$).

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): Permanent sites -103.2 µg/m^3; Roadside - 162.6 µg/m^3

Figure 11. 4: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10) in Accra, 2012-2016 (µg/m3)
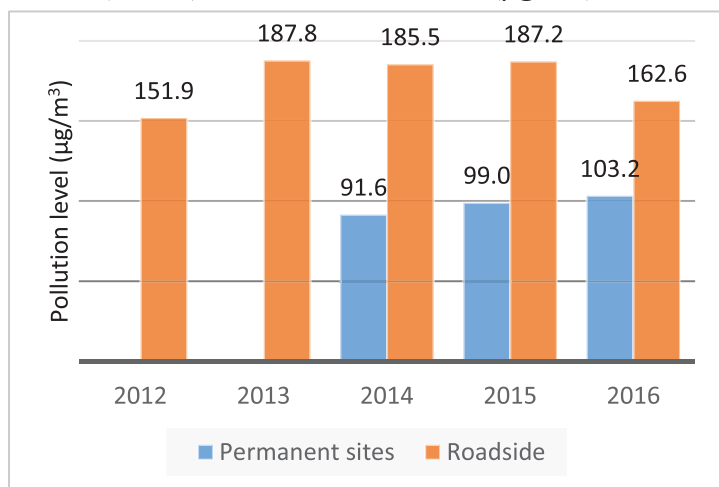
Remarks: Mean annual levels at permanent sites increased from 91.6 µg/m^3 in 2014 to 103.2 µg/m^3 in 2016 while roadside levels have fallen since 2013 from 187.8 µg/m^3 in 2013 to 162.6 µg/m^3 in 2016. Monitoring at permanent sites started in 2014.

Source: Annual Reports, Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Introduction

Economic growth and development require the production and consumption of goods and services to meet the needs of society. Achieving sustainable development and growth requires the efficient use of natural resources, minimising the amount of toxic materials used, and waste and pollutants generated throughout the entire production and consumption process. Goal 12 addresses some of the key challenges regarding sustainable consumption and production patterns. These include environmentally sound sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; increasing global food waste; the treatment of general and hazardous waste; recycling and reuse; promoting corporate reporting on sustainable practices and monitoring the impact of sustainable tourism. Other challenges include strengthening the scientific and technological contribution to sustainable consumption, and reducing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. Achieving SDG 12 is linked to actions under other SDGs including food systems (SDG 2), water resources (SDG 6), climate change (SDG 13), marine and terrestrial resources (SDGs 14 and 15).

Unsustainable production and consumption patterns of natural resources in Ghana are manifested by overexploitation and the degradation of the environment. About 60 percent of Ghana's water bodies are deemed to be polluted, largely as a result of human activities such as *galamsey*[13], and it is projected that the country will face major water crisis by 2030 if the current practice of polluting water bodies is not curtailed. Similarly, there is a lot of wastage in the exploitation of natural resources such as timber. Post-harvest food losses are estimated to be around 30 percent of total harvests, and recycling, recovery and reuse of resources are inadequately practiced. With an expected increase in population that will put considerable pressure on resources, the shift to sustainable consumption and production will ensure long-term provision of societal needs by keeping associated natural resource use and environmental impact within acceptable limits.

Since 2000, Ghana has reoriented its development agenda towards sustainable development and is addressing in diverse ways the sustainable consumption and production agenda. Already, there is some recycling of metals and polythenes while Cleaner Production Centres are being piloted in some parts of the country to support industries. The government's One District, One Factory policy, will be used to promote cleaner production practices enabled by innovation and technology. By implementing sustainable consumption and production practices, Ghana will not only be improving the resource base function of the environment but also improving its function as a waste sink.

TARGET 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Reduce post-harvest losses by 50%

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[13] Local name for illegal small-scale mining

Indicator 12.3.1L: Proportion of post-harvest losses, 2010-2015 (%)

Indicator Definition

The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production.

Baseline Indicator Value (2015):	Maize – 15.29%; Rice – 4.64%; Sorghum – 6.43% Cassava – 21.33%; Yam – 18.39% Fish (Marine) – 26.61% Fish (Artisanal) – 26.70%

Table 12. 1: Proportion of Post-harvest losses associated with selected produce (%)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maize	17.35	16.91	16.49	16.08	15.68	15.29
Rice	5.27	5.14	5.01	4.88	4.76	4.64
Sorghum	7.30	7.11	6.93	6.76	6.59	6.43
Cassava	24.20	23.60	23.01	22.44	21.88	21.33
Yam	20.87	20.35	19.84	19.34	18.86	18.39
Fish (Marine)	30.22	29.46	28.72	28.00	27.3	26.61
Fish (Artisanal)	30.20	29.46	28.82	28.1	27.39	26.70

Source: NDPC, 2016

Remarks: Post-harvest losses are declining steadily for the selected items, but at a slow pace. Fish catch (artisanal) suffers the heaviest loss (26.70 percent) while rice has the least loss (4.64 percent).

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Introduction

Climate change is a reality, and it is affecting countries all across the globe. Its effects are higher temperatures, changing climate patterns, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events. Goal 13 calls on countries to incorporate climate protection measures in their national policies, strengthen resilience to climate-related natural disasters and assist each other in responding to the challenges at hand. In December 2015, world leaders signed the Paris Climate Agreement which seeks to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming to below 2.0ºC.

Although Ghana's emissions account for only about 0.1 percent of total global emissions, the country is vulnerable to the impact of climate change in terms of increased flooding, drought and extreme temperatures, vector-borne diseases, and seismic hazards. Ghana is considered to have a moderate level of vulnerability to, and preparedness for, climate change. Coastal communities are at risk from sea level rise and increased incidence of storm surges; agriculture is susceptible to erratic rainfall patterns; and extreme weather events pose a threat to human life and infrastructure.

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), which was launched in July 2014, provides a strategic direction for achieving a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy through equitable, low-carbon economic growth. Climate change has also been mainstreamed in the development planning process thus making it mandatory for national and sub-national plans to address climate change concerns. Under the Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) of December 2015, Ghana has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent by 2030 relative to the business-as-usual scenario. An additional 30 percent emission reduction is attainable with external support in the form of finance, technology transfer and capacity building to cover the implementation of the identified mitigation actions.

TARGET 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	3.2.2.2 Full capacity for management of risks related to natural disasters and conflicts by 2030

Indicator 13.1.2L: Proportion of local authorities that adopt and implement local disaster management plans

Indicator Definition
Number of MMDAs that have and are implementing local disaster management plans as a percentage of the total number of MMDAs.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 11% (24 out of 216)

Remarks: The majority of local authorities do not have disaster management plans. Only 11 out of the 216 local authorities have and are implementing disaster risk management plans.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Introduction

Oceans cover more than two-thirds of the planet's surface; they provide vital ecosystem services, social and economic goods, and regulate the Earth's system. However, the status of the ocean and several of its resources and functions have been deteriorating over the past century. Oceans, seas and coastal zones are subject to pollution, overexploitation and climate change impacts such as warming, coastal erosion, sea-level rise, ocean acidification and deoxygenation. SDG 14 focuses on human interactions with the ocean, seas and marine resources, with targets addressing conservation and sustainable use of the ocean, seas and marine resources including coastal zones, and targets referring to capacity building and ocean governance.

Ghana has a coastline of about 550 km and a marine domain including the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone of 228,000 km^2. The coastal and marine areas support a rich diversity of habitats and resources, including mangroves, estuaries, coastal wetlands, lagoons, hydrocarbons and fish. These ecosystems significantly contribute to the livelihoods of coastal communities and the country at large through economic activities such as fishing, agriculture, tourism and oil drilling, as well as providing other intrinsic values such as shoreline stability, beach enrichment, nutrient generation, recycling and moderation of pollution. However, many parts of Ghana's coast are polluted due to poor waste management, agricultural and industrial waste discharges and illegal small-scale mining activities. In addition, there is depletion of aquatic resources, especially fish stock which is an important source of protein for many Ghanaians. Marine fish landings have declined over the last decade resulting in the loss of livelihood and an increase in the importation of fish to meet local demand.

Ongoing interventions to address the challenges facing ocean, sea and marine resources include the implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan (2015-2019); the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; and the amendment to the Fisheries Regulation (LI 2217). Ghana has also ratified the Ballast Water Management Convention, which is a key treaty in the fight against the harmful impact of invasive species in the marine environment.

TARGET 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	1.7.1.2 At least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are preserved

Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Indicator Definition
The indicator coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.
Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 0%

Remarks: There are no designated marine protected areas in Ghana yet. Work is ongoing to complete the assessment of particular ecologically sensitive areas along the coast, and designate Ghana's first marine protected area to safeguard coastal and marine biodiversity.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Introduction

Goal 15 focuses on protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of land-based ecosystems. Forest and other terrestrial ecosystems serve as habitats for a wide range of biodiversity; they also provide essential raw materials for industry and local communities, and important ecosystem services. Forests, in particular, play a key role in combating climate change by acting as carbon sinks. SDG 15 targets are directly linked to other SDGs, including SDG 1 (end poverty), SDG 2 (end hunger), SDG 7 (modern energy), SDG 8 (economic growth) and SDG 13 (climate change), and are, therefore, important for achieving sustainable development.

Ghana is relatively rich in land, forest and biodiversity resources which are vital for its development through the provision of economic, environmental and social opportunities that benefit not only the present but also future generations. However, many of the land-based ecosystems are being lost or degraded at a fast rate. The country's rich biodiversity that includes several species of plants, butterflies, reptiles and amphibians, birds and mammals are all under threat from habitat loss resulting from human activities such as agriculture, mining, logging, wild fires, as well as resource use drivers such as population and socio-economic development.

Current interventions to protect and promote the sustainable use of land-based resources include assigning conservation status to mangrove forests and wetlands, mainstreaming biodiversity in development planning and budgetary processes, promoting the use of lesser used species and strengthening environmental governance. The National Wildfire Management Policy (2006), Forestry Development Master Plan (2016-2036), Forest Plantation Strategy (2015-2040) and National REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) will all contribute to achieving the SDG 15 targets.

TARGET 15:1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	1.7.2.2 At least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are preserved

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Indicator Definition

Total forest area as a proportion of total land area

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 39.02%

Figure 15. 1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2012-2016 (%)
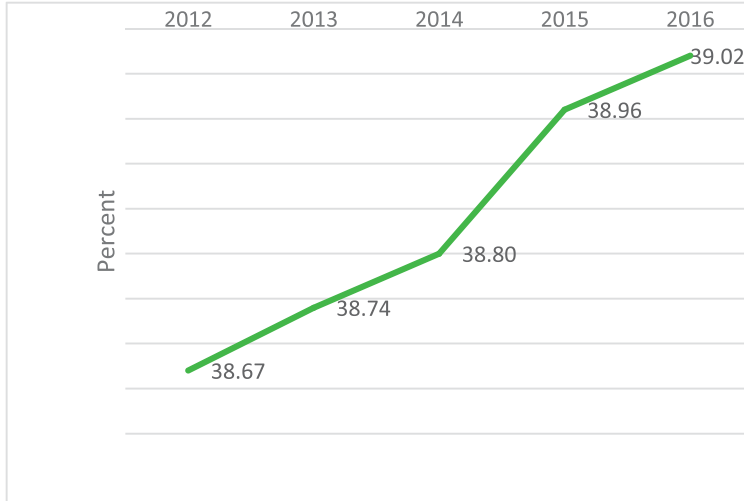
Remarks: There has been a marginal increase in forest cover from 38.67 percent in 2012 to 39.02 percent in 2016.

Source: Annual Reports, Forestry Commission

Indicator 15.1.2L: Percentage of degraded areas within forest areas under protection

Indicator Definition

The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 31%

Figure 15. 2: Degraded areas within forests areas under protection, 2013 and 2016 (%)
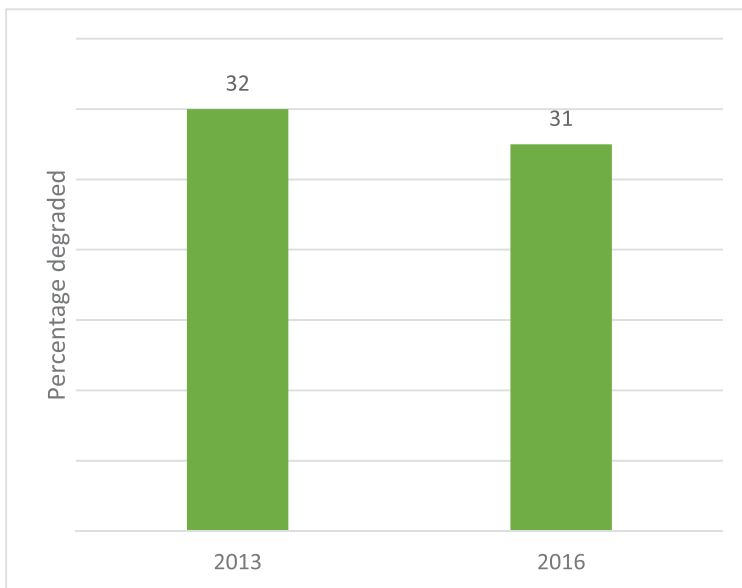
Remarks: Degraded areas within forest reserves have marginally declined from 32 percent in 2013 to 31 percent in 2016.

Source: Annual Reports, Forestry Commission

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Introduction

Meaningful development cannot take place without peace. SDG 16 calls for the mainstreaming of open government principles such as transparency, citizen participation, accountability and integrity, and technology and innovation in the implementation of the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Inclusive institutions and societies are essential prerequisites for equitable development and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Ghana remains one of the most peaceful and stable democracies in Africa. In spite of the considerable strides made in establishing a system of good governance, some challenges persist. These include: power imbalance among the arms of government; resource disparity which undermines the role of the different arms of government; inadequate responsiveness to civil society and private sector initiatives in the governance process; insufficient public ownership of, and participation in governance process; limited awareness, advocacy and enforcement of rights and responsibilities; perception of corruption in the public sector; insufficient engagement between government institutions and the general public; and delays in the passage of the Right to Information Bill.

The medium-term government policies and strategies for effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive societies are: deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reform; local governance and decentralisation; special development zones; public policy development and management; public sector reform; development communication; gender equity and women's empowerment; corruption and economic crimes; rule of law and access to justice; public safety and security; access to rights and entitlements; and national culture for development.

TARGET 16:1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	3.12.2.3 Reduce local conflicts to zero by 2020

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

Indicator Definition

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.

Intentional homicide is defined as unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS, 2015).

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 1.94 per 100,000 population

Figure 16. 1: Trends in number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2012-2016
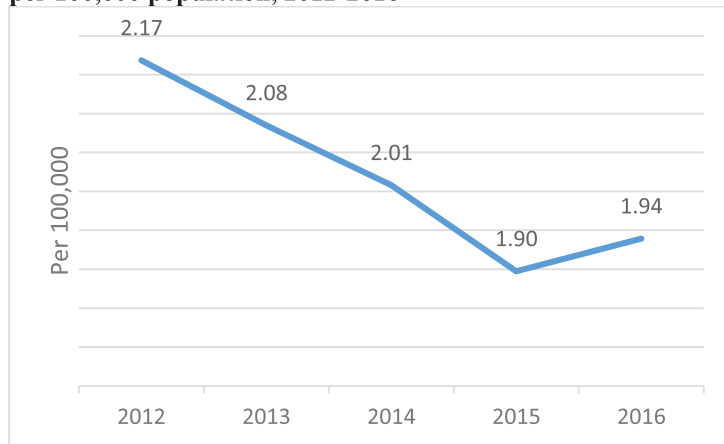
Remarks: The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population declined from 2.17 in 2012 to 1.90 in 2015 and rose to 1.94 in 2016.

Source: Annual Report, Ghana Police Service, various years

Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Indicator Definition

The total number of persons who have been victims of physical, psychological, sexual, social or economic violence in the previous 12 months as a share of the total population.

> **Types of violence**
>
> *Social violence* – acts of controlling behaviour, such as preventing someone from seeing friends or family of birth; stopping someone from leaving the house; requiring to know where someone is at all times; stalking; spreading false information, videos or photos without permission; or forcing women and girls to have an abortion;
>
> *Physical violence* – slapping, pushing, shoving, hitting, kicking, dragging or throwing objects at someone; choking, strangling or burning someone; using a weapon, hazardous chemicals or substances against someone; or kicking or pulling someone's external genitalia (for male respondents only);
>
> *Sexual violence* – acts of unwanted sexual comments or physical contact; rape by physical force, or otherwise forced sex (for instance, by blackmail or threats); denial of using protection during sex; a sexual partner hiding their HIV status; sexual acts or intercourse that were performed on the basis of feeling there was no option; or penetration with an object against someone's will;
>
> *Psychological violence* – insults, belittling or humiliation in private or in front of others; threats of abandonment; being ignored or treated indifferently; intimidations and acts aimed at scaring someone; threats of using weapons against someone; or threats of hurting someone or someone one cares about; and
>
> *Economic violence* – denial of household money for expenses (*chop money*) even if enough financial means are available; unsolicited taking of money; control of belongings and spending decisions; damage to or destruction of someone's property; denial of the right to work; forcing someone to work against their will; or denial of food and other basic needs.
>
> *Source:* **Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016**

Baseline Indicator Value (2015):	Physical violence - Male 2.1%; Female 6.1%
	Sexual violence - Male 1.4%; Female 2.5%
	Psychological violence - Male 7.9%; Female 9.3%
	Social violence – Male 7.7%; Female 11.6%
	Economic violence – Male 7.3%; Female 12.8%

Figure 16. 2: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence, 2013 (%)
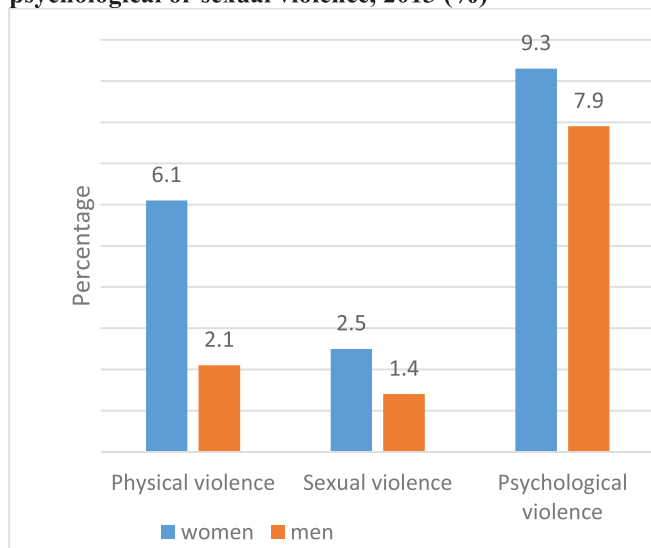
Figure 16. 3 : Proportion of population subjected to economic and social violence, 2013 (%)
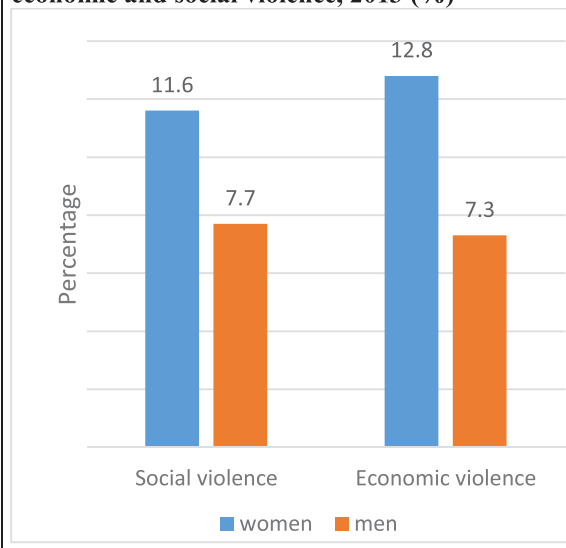
Source: Institute of Development Studies, Ghana Statistical Service and associates, 2016

Remarks: More females than males are victims of all forms of violence. The most common types of violence against women are economic, followed by social violence. Sexual violence is the least frequent type of violence against both males and females.

Indicator 16.1.4L: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Indicator Definition
This indicator refers to the proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.
Baseline Indicator Value (2013): 83.6%

Table 16. 1 Proportion of population who feel safe walking down the street at night in neighbourhood (%)

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Safe	A bit safe	Not safe at all
Rural	68.4	9.8	8.8	9.5	3.5
Urban	51.5	17.6	11.4	12.8	6.3
National	59.0	14.1	10.5	11.3	5.1

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Remarks: A large proportion of the population (more than 80 percent) in both urban and rural areas feel safe walking down the street at night in their neighbourhood.

TARGET 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	3.12.1.2 At least 70 percent of the public acknowledges the relevance and good functioning of the legislature as a key component of democracy
	4.13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50 percent of 2013 levels.
	3.1.2.4 Adherence to the rule of law and due process is the norm by 2040

Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Indicator Definition

Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months.

Baseline indicator value (2013): 27.7%

Figure 16.4: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities, by locality, 2013 (%)
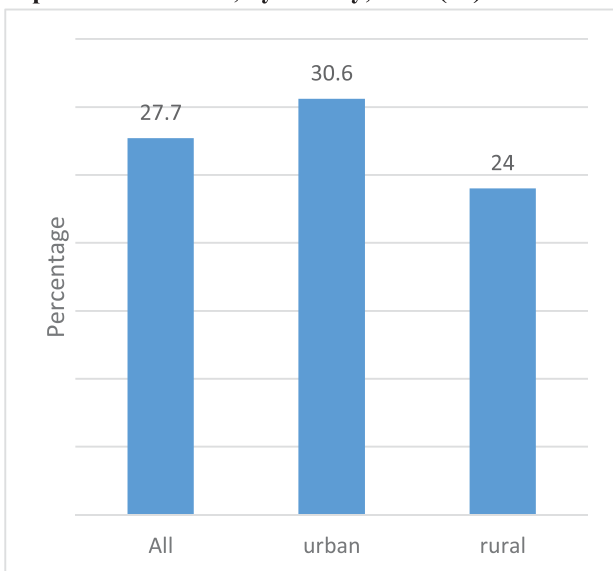
Figure 16.5: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities, by region, 2013 (%)
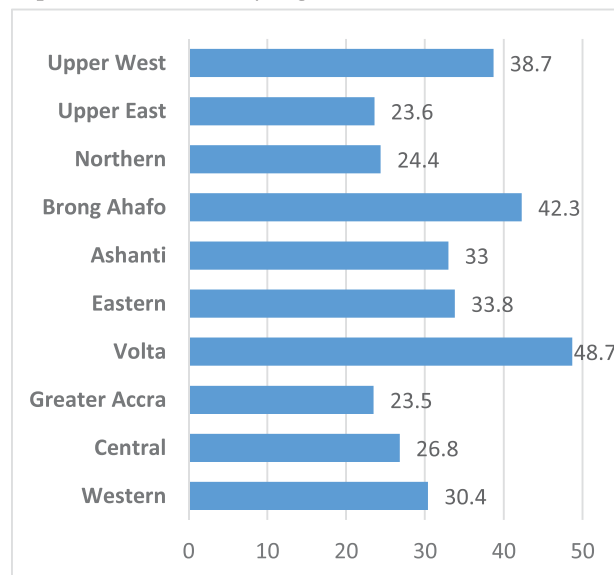
Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Rounds 6, Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Remarks: Three out of ten victims of violence [assault, attack or threat] reported the incident to the police, with 30.6 percent and 24 percent of all such victims residing in urban and rural areas respectively. Greater Accra had the lowest proportion of victims reporting (23.5 percent) while Volta Region had the highest proportion (48.7 percent).

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Indicator Definition
The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date. "Sentenced" refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 17.8%

Figure 16. 6: Trend in unsentenced detainees
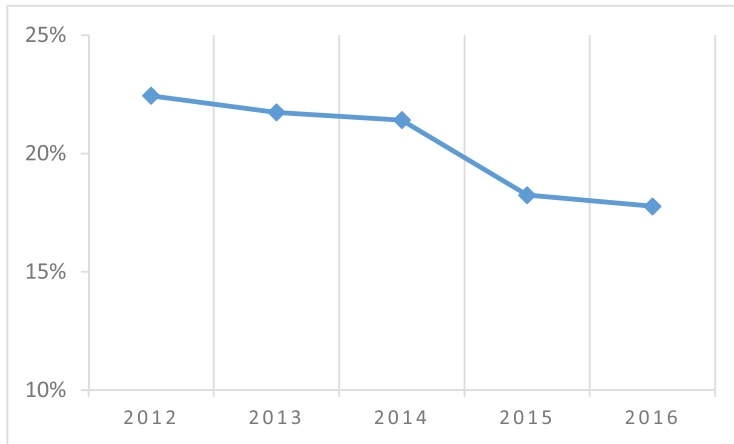
Remarks: The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced has declined from 22.4 percent in 2012 to 17.8 percent in 2016.

Source: Ghana Prisons Service, 2017

TARGET 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	3.1.2.2 Corruption and impunity eliminated
	3.11.1.8 African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020
	3.11.2.1 At least 70 percent of the people perceive the judiciary to be independent and deliver justice on fair and timely basis.

Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Indicator Definition

This indicator is defined as the proportion of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.

Baseline indicator value (2013): 56.2%

Figure 16. 7: Proportion of population who reported having paid additional money to government officials to get things done, 2013 (%)
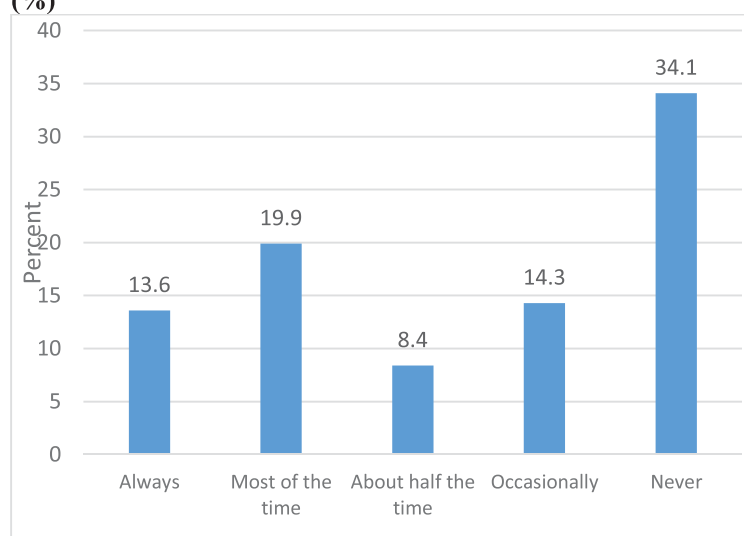
Remarks: About a third of the population (34.1 percent) reported that they have never had to pay a bribe to government officials to get things done. Over 50 percent of the population reported instances of having to pay a bribe.

Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Indicator 16.5.2L: Corruption Perception Index

Indicator Definition

The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) rates countries on the basis of their perceived level of corruption. The CPI currently ranks 176 countries "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)". The CPI is based on surveys of domestic and international business executives, financial journalists, and risk analysts. Therefore, it reflects the perceptions of experts and business elites, not of the general public.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 43%

Figure 16. 8: Trend in Corruption Perception Index, 2012-2016

Source: Transparency International, 2016
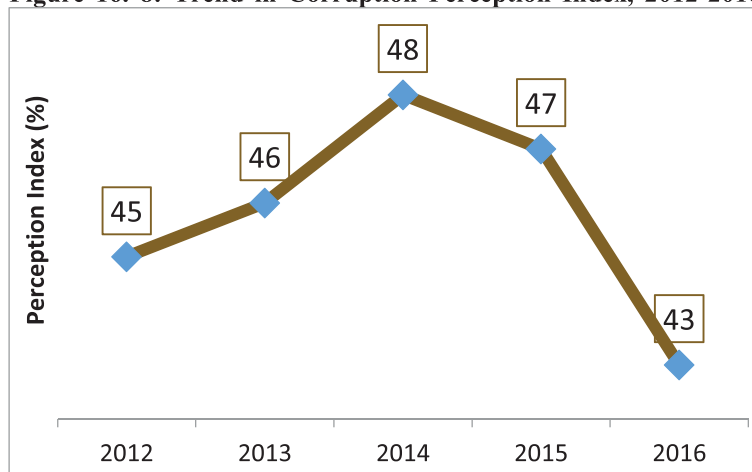
Remarks: The extent to which corruption was perceived to exist among public office holders worsened between 2012 and 2016, with Ghana's score declining from 45 to 43 out of 100.

TARGET 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	3.11.1.1 At least 70 percent of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable
	3.11.1.3 At least 70 percent of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Indicator Definition

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget. This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years. This indicator can be based on Indicator PI-2 of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) dataset: composition of expenditure outturn compared to original approved budget.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 115.84%

Table 16. 2: Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget

Year	Original approved Expenditure (GH¢)	Expenditure Outturn (GH¢)	Outturn/Original (%)
2012	17,515,078,098	20,589,731,401	117.55
2013	28,163,377,196	27,463,039,403	97.51
2014	31,804,081,124	31,962,206,271	100.50
2015	39,152,568,262	38,589,912,790	98.56
2016	44,132,541,967	51,125,042,600	115.84

Source: Ministry of Finance

Remarks: Expenditure overruns has been the underlying factor for large budget deficits in recent times. The 2016 expenditure outturn exceeded the originally approved budget by about 16 percent, after an improvement in the previous years.

TARGET 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Dual citizenship granted to the diaspora

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Indicator Definition
Proportion of children under the age of 5 whose births are reported as being registered with Births and Deaths Registry
Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 63%

Figure 16. 9: Proportion of children under-5 whose birth is registered, 2013-2016
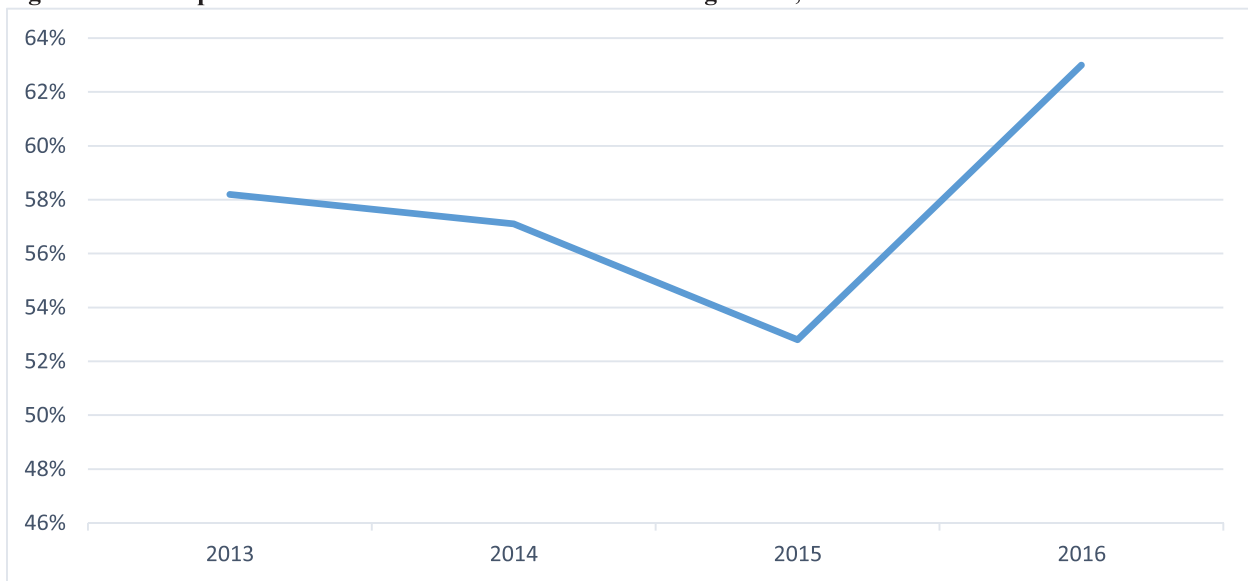
Source: NDPC with data from Ghana Statistical Service

Remarks: The proportion of children under the age of 5 whose births are reported as being registered with the Department of Births and Deaths declined from 58.2 percent in 2013 to 52.8 percent in 2015 and increased sharply to 63 percent in 2016.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Introduction

Ghana has made significant progress in economic growth and poverty reduction over the last two decades. The rebasing of the country's GDP in 2010 resulted in the country attaining lower middle-income country (LMIC) status. However, the LMIC status has limited access to grants and concessional financing, posing challenges in mobilising both external and domestic resources.

The economy of Ghana is nevertheless yet to efficiently mobilize domestic resources to finance and accelerate development. Like many developing countries, Ghana draws heavily on external sources, including official development assistance (ODA), to plug funding gaps for its development efforts. Although ODA as well as private capital flows such as foreign direct investment (FDI) will remain an important source of development finance for the country, the economic and social transformation of Ghana must go beyond aid, as the President is currently advocating. ODA as percentage of GDP has decreased from an average of 12.5 percent between 2000 and 2005 to 0.8 percent of GDP in 2016 while FDI remains a bit unsteady at around 7 percent of GDP over the same period. Remittance inflows, which over past decades have also become an important source of development financing, have been on the decline. Moreover, while the attainment of a low fiscal deficit-to-GDP ratio has been a long-term target in Ghana, this has proven to be largely elusive in recent times as the country has struggled to achieve revenue targets and contain expenditure growth. Large fiscal deficits have resulted in high and mounting public debt. These developments therefore call for enhanced domestic resource mobilisation.

The medium-term policy interventions to effectively and efficiently manage fiscal policies of government are focused on:

- improving domestic resource mobilisation and management;
- improving public expenditure management; and
- improving the capacity for effective public sector debt management.

 The specific strategies include maintaining the wage bill within globally accepted levels; improving revenue mobilisation to levels commensurate with Ghana's middle-income status through broadening the tax base, increasing compliance and strengthening tax administration reforms; reducing tax exemptions, plugging revenue loopholes and leakages and combating tax evasion; and instituting efficient expenditure control measures as well as strictly enforcing all relevant laws and regulations, especially the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).

TARGET 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	7.2.1.1 National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80 percent of development capital
	7.2.2.1: Tax and non-tax revenues at all levels of government should cover at least 75 percent of current and development expenditures from 2025 and beyond

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Indicator Definition
Total government revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product for a given year disaggregated by source of revenue
Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 20.1%

Figure 17. 1: Total government revenue as a proportion of gross domestic product, 2012-2016 (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
■ Total revenue and grants	22.1	20.8	21.8	22.9	20.1
■ Domestic revenue	20.6	20.1	21.1	21	19.4
■ Total tax revenue	16.6	15.3	17	17.3	15.4
■ Non-tax revenue	3.8	4.6	4	3.5	2.9
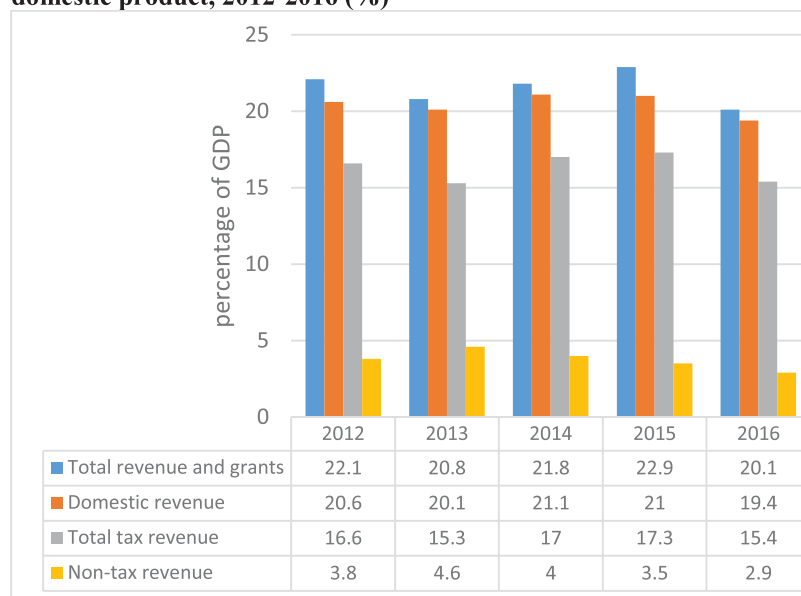
Remarks: Total government revenue has averaged 21 percent of GDP over the last five years, with 2016 recording the lowest level – 20.1 percent of GDP. Tax revenue in 2016 stood at 15.4 percent of GDP while non-tax revenue constituted 2.9 percent of GDP.

Source: NDPC based on data from the Ministry of Finance

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Indicator Definition
Revenue in the form of taxes as defined under government finance statistics (GFS) code as a share of total revenue. Domestic taxes are administered by the Domestic Tax Revenue Division (DTRD) of the Ghana Revenue Authority. The Ghanaian tax system comprises these major tax categories – direct, indirect and international trade taxes. Direct taxes include income and property tax and cover three broad categories: personal income tax (PIT), corporate income tax (CIT), and "others". Indirect taxes consist of value-added tax (VAT), customs and excise duty, petroleum tax, National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL), and Communications Service Tax (CST).
Domestic budget is defined as the total expenditure outturn for the year.
Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 49.6%

Figure 17. 2: Trends in proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, 2012-2016 (%)
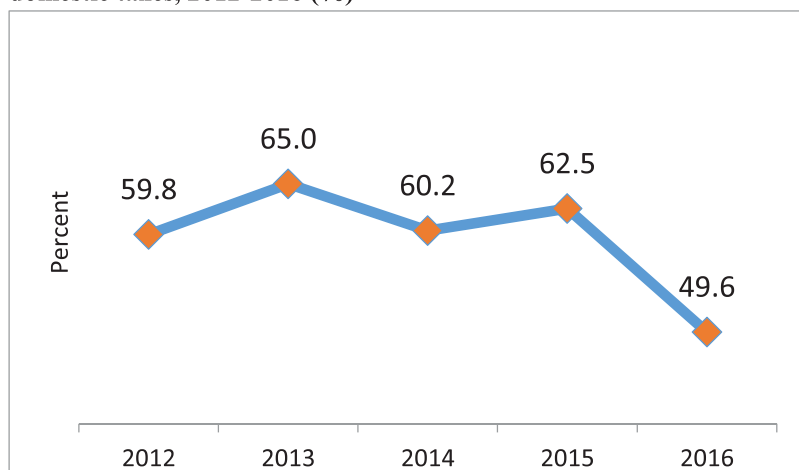
Source: Ministry of Finance, various years

Remarks: The proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic tax revenue has declined over the last five years. The proportion of the budget funded by domestic tax revenue increased from 59.8 percent in 2012 to 62.5 percent in 2015 but declined to 49.6 percent in 2016.

TARGET 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	7.2.1.1: National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80 percent of development capital
	7.2.3.1: Proportion of aid in the national development budget is zero by 2040
	7.2.1.1 Render fully operational the Africa Remittance Institute by 2020.

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.

Indicator Definition
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets in the other country, such as ownership or controlling interest in a company. FDI frequently involves more than just a capital investment. It may include provision of management or technology as well. Official development assistance (ODA), on the other hand, is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from country donor to country recipient, or channelled through multilateral bodies such as the United Nations or the European Union. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25 percent of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.
Baseline Indicator Value: FDI - US$3,460 mn (2016); ODA: - US$1,190 mn (2014)

Figure 17. 3: FDI inflows, 2012-2016
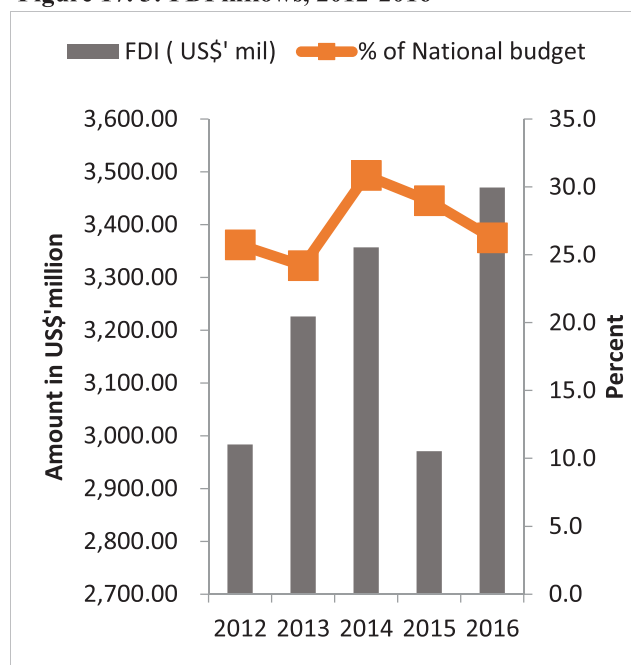
Figure 17. 4: ODA inflows (2010-2014)
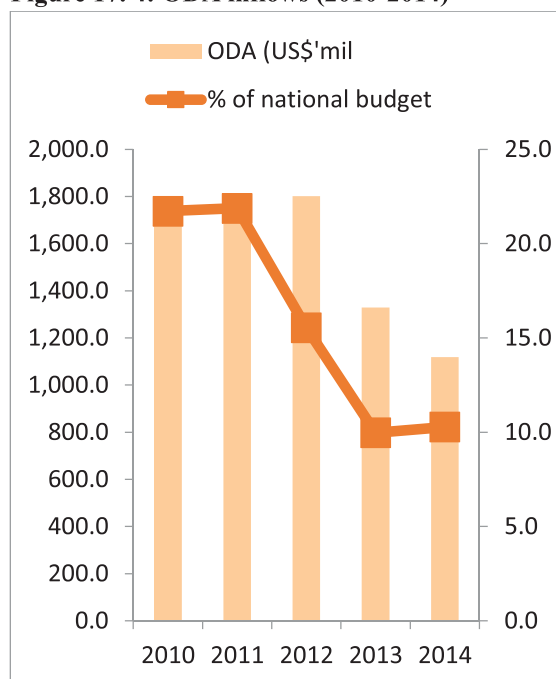
Source: NDPC based on data from BoG and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD

Remarks: Although the magnitude of net FDI flows to Ghana has been on the increase, their proportion in terms of the national budget has been declining over the last three years – from 30.8 percent of total budget expenditure in 2014 to 26.3 percent in 2016. However, in the case of ODA, both the amount and the proportion in the total national budget have declined sharply, by more than half from 21.7 percent in 2010 to 10.3 percent in 2014.

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Indicator Definition

Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 3.4%

Figure 17. 5: Trends in remittances as a proportion of GDP, 2012-2016

Source: NDPC based on data from the Bank of Ghana
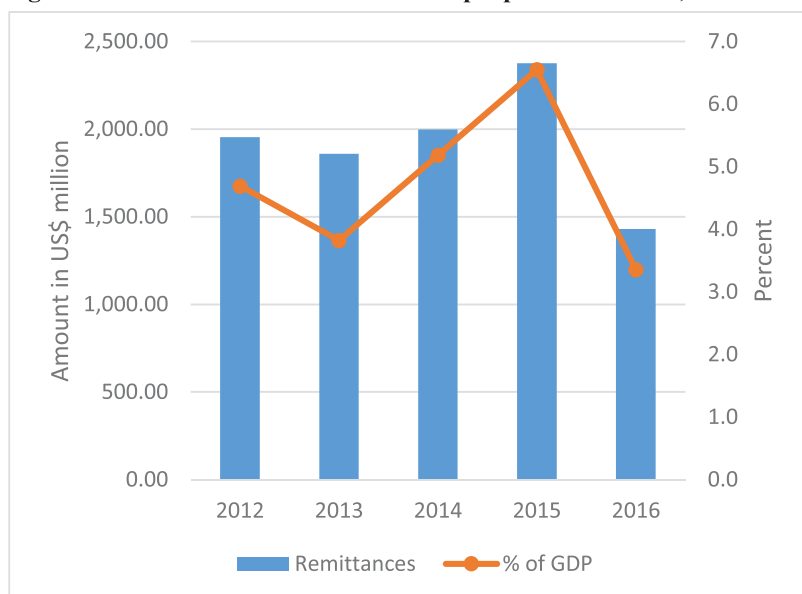
Remarks: Remittances from Ghanaians living abroad have become an important component of Ghana's economy. Their share in GDP rose from 3.8 percent in 2013 to 6.6 percent in 2015, but declined sharply to 3.4 percent in 2016.

TARGET 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	1.5.1.2 Macroeconomic stability assured through prudent and sound fiscal and monetary policies

Indicator 17.4.1L: Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue

Indicator Definition

Debt service as a proportion of domestic revenue is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to domestic tax and non-tax revenues, excluding grants. Debt service covered in this indicator refers only to public and publicly guaranteed debt

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 47.3%

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Figure 17. 6: Trends in debt service as a proportion of total domestic revenue, 2013-2016 (%)

Source: NDPC based on data from the Ministry of Finance
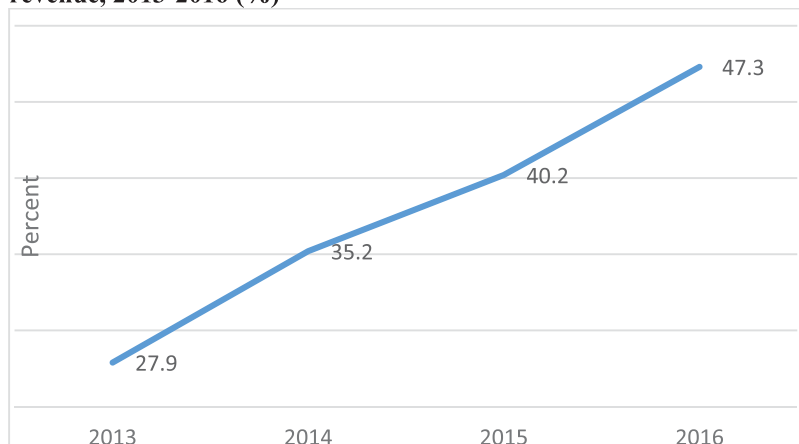
Remarks: Debt service as a proportion of domestic revenue has risen over the last four years, from 27.9 percent in 2013 to 47.3 percent in 2016.

TARGET 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

SDGs Target	Corresponding Agenda 2063 target
17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	2.3.1.1 Harmonise, ratify and domesticate treaties/protocols related to regional integration of all modes of communications by 2020
	2.3.1.5 Quadruple access to internet services by 2030
	2.3.1.6 Triple the contribution of ICT to GDP by 2040
	2.3.1.7 By 2025 achieve 50 percent broadband access
	2.3.1.8 100 percent mobile penetration by 2020
	1.4.3.5 New ICT platforms to support the growth of the productive sectors and social connectivity to increase 10-fold

Indicator 17.6.2L: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Indicator Definition

Number of fixed data subscriptions as a percentage of the total population

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 0.31%

Table 17. 1: Fixed data subscriptions rate

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Subscription	60,000	61,862	75,092	86,596
Population	26,144,981	26,779,409	27,429,232	28,094,823
Penetration Rate (%)	*0.23*	*0.23*	*0.27*	*0.31*

Source: Annual Report, National Communication Authority, 2017

Remarks: The proportion of the population with access to fixed internet broadband has risen steadily over the last four years, from 0.23 percent in 2013 to 0.31 percent in 2016.

TARGET 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	
SDGs Target	**Corresponding Agenda 2063 target**
17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	2.3.1.5 Quadruple access to internet services by 2030
	2.3.1.6 Triple the contribution of ICT to GDP by 2040
	2.3.1.7 By 2025 achieve 50 percent broadband access
	2.3.1.8 100 percent mobile penetration by 2020

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Indicator Definition

The indicator, proportion of individuals using the Internet, is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. It represents Internet penetration rate (subscribers).

Baseline Indicator Value (2016): 70.6%

Figure 17. 7: Proportion of individuals using the Internet, 2013-2016 (%)
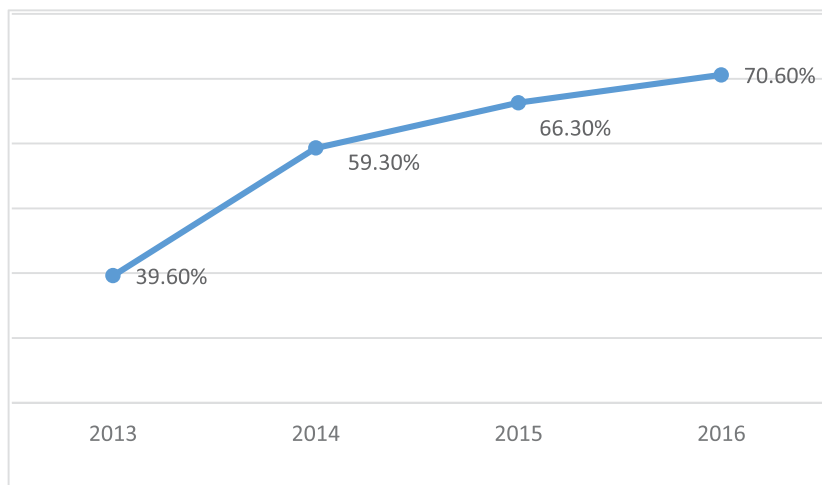
Remarks: The proportion of individuals using the internet has been increasing rapidly over the last decade. It rose from 39.6 percent in 2013 to 70.6 percent in 2016.

Source: National Communications Authority (NCA), 2017

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Conclusion and Recommendations

This report provides the baseline values of 69 indicators and serves as the reference point for tracking progress towards achieving the SDGs the corresponding Agenda 2063 targets. 56 of the SDGs indicators used in the report required no amendments, while ten of the SDGs indicators were amended to suit Ghana's context. Three additional indicators, which are already computed in Ghana and provide further information with respect to some targets, were included in the report. The information provided in this report is based on the most recent data received from the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), as well as various survey data from the Ghana Statistical Service. In some instances, data from relevant United Nations agencies and the World Bank were used.

The institutional arrangement for the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, and some of the ongoing interventions that will contribute towards achieving the targets are also discussed. The institutional arrangement seeks to promote intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships among development actors. To this end, civil society organisations, and the private sector are represented on the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee, and are actively engaged in awareness creation, implementations, monitoring and tracking of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

The assessment of poverty indicates that poverty in Ghana is largely concentrated in rural areas with the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions having the highest poverty rates. However, within all 10 regions, there are disparities in poverty levels with some districts in the better-off regions, including Greater Accra Region having high incidences of poverty. The poverty assessment presented in this report is based on monetary measurement and does not fully reflect the multiple dimensions of poverty. Poverty assessment should also cover the non-monetary dimensions such as access to basic services, secure tenure rights to land, social protection, and vulnerability to disasters.

Enrolment levels in primary school are very high with gender parity of about 95 percent, and completion rates at Primary 6 and JHS 3 being 100 percent and 75 percent respectively. However, the quality metrics remain low. In 2016, less than 50 percent of Primary 4 and Primary 6 pupils achieved minimum proficiency in English. For mathematics, only about 25 percent of Primary 4 and Primary 6 pupils were able to achieve minimum proficiency level. Furthermore, a little over a quarter of the youth (15-24 years) are not in employment, education or training, a situation has dire ramifications on their economic and social productivity.

In terms of gender equality, violence against women persist with psychological violence being the most common. Earlier marriage remains high in both rural and urban with more than 20 percent of women between 20 and 24 years in getting married before their 18th birthday. Participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life is very low. The proportion of women in the current parliament is 12.7 percent; the highest since the inception of the fourth republic in 1993. Only about 10 percent of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives are women. The baseline report highlights significant disparities in the baseline values based on sex, age categories, locality and wealth quintile. For instance, in 2014, nearly all births (96.7 percent) by mothers within the highest wealth quintile were attended by skilled health providers, while for mothers from the lowest wealth quintile, the proportion was less than half (46.9 percent). Similarly, in 2016, the proportion of pupils from deprived districts achieving proficiency in mathematics and English at Primary 4 and Primary 6 was half that of pupils from non-deprived districts. These large disparities

reflect inequalities in access to and quality of services across the country. Some of the indicators may need to be further disaggregated to ensure momentum in closing the most critical gaps.

The report also exposes the data challenges that Ghana faces in tracking the progress of implementation. Many of the data were sourced from surveys. Apart from being expensive, most surveys in Ghana are conducted at five-year intervals, which makes it unfeasible to track progress of implementation annually. Therefore, collating data to provide evidence for targeted interventions or changes in policy direction may be delayed. Furthermore, the level of disaggregation of most of the data is limited and does not cover the full range of disaggregation recommended in the indicator metadata.

Finally, the report points to the inter-connections among the SDGs and how actions towards achieving a target could contribute positively toward one or several other targets. This provides opportunities for efficient use of resources and strategic actions that will reap maximum results. Conversely, actions towards one target may unintentionally hinder progress in other areas – for example, efforts to increase agricultural productivity through intensive use of inorganic fertiliser could result in the pollution of water sources. Negative impacts of trade-offs among the targets must be minimised to ensure efficient use of resources. Trade-offs should be clearly identified to inform choices that optimise outcomes. Interventions and investments should be cross-sectoral, involve multi-stakeholder partnerships and have a long-term perspective.

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Appendix 1: SDGs Indicator Baseline Values, Targets and Source of Information

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline		SDG Target		Data Source
				Year	Value	Year	Value[14]	
1	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.	2013	13.6%	2030	0%	Ghana Statistical Service
2	1.2.1	Proportion of population living in households below the national poverty line, by sex, region, urban-rural.	This indicator provides the proportion of the total population living in households with per capita consumption or income that is below the national poverty line.	2013	Upper poverty – 24.2% and Extreme poverty – 8.4%	2030	Upper poverty – 12.1% Extreme poverty – 0%	Ghana Living Standards Survey – Rounds 5 & 6
3	1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated and disbursed by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	The indicator reflects the percentage of total actual government expenditure disbursed towards poverty reduction activities	2016	19.4%	2030	NA[15]	Ministry of Finance
4	2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below -2 Standard Deviations (SD) from the reference median for height-for-age is considered short for his or her age, or stunted, which is a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.	2014	19%	2025	11%	Ghana Statistical Service
5	2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2014	Wasting: 5% Underweight: 11% Overweight: 14%	2025	Wasting: 0% Underweight: 11%	Ghana Statistical Service
6	2.a.1 L	Percentage of the total annual public expenditure allocated to the agriculture sector	Actual government expenditure to the agriculture sector divided by the total expenditure outturn in a given year	2015	6.3%; 2.3% (excluding cocoa)	2030	10%	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
7	2.a.2L	Percentage of total Foreign Direct Investment that flows into agriculture sector	Private capital flows from abroad or Foreign direct investment (FDI) into the agricultural sector as the percentage of total FDIs flows into Ghana in a year.	2015	FDI= 0.42%	2030	NA	GIPC
8	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of	2015	MMR =319	2030	less than 70 per 100,000 live births	WHO

[14] Blank cells signify that the SDG target does not have a preassigned numerical value. These need to be set at the national level, but have not yet been set.
[15] Currently not available. Work is ongoing to estimate the value.

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
			female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.					
9	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.	2014	73.70%	2030	95%	GSS, GDHS
10	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.	2014	60 per 1,000 live births	2030	25 per 1,000 live births	GSS, GDHS
11	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births	2016	26.9 per 1,000 live births	2030	12 per 1,000 live births	World Bank
12	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	The Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations. The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.	2014	29 per 1000 population	2030	0%	GDHS
13	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.	2015	87 per 100,000 population	2030	0%	GDHS
14	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations	Number of malaria cases per 1000 persons per year.	2015	266 per 1,000 population	2030	0%	WDI
15	3.3.3A	Malaria death per 100,000 population	Number of deaths due to malaria per 100,000 persons per year	2015	4.41 per 100,000 persons	2030	0%	

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
16	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.	2016	8 per 100,000	2020	4 per 100,000	Road Safety Commission
17	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	2014	39%	2030	100%	Ghana Statistical Services, GDHS
18	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	This indicator provides the completion rates for lower primary, upper primary and junior high education.	2016	Primary 4: Math 22.0% English 37.2% Primary 6: Math 24.9% English 38.0%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
19	4.1.1A	Percentage of children in the population who complete primary and junior high school	This indicator provides the completion rates for primary, junior high school education.	2016/ 17	Primary 6:100; Junior secondary school: 75.2%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
20	4.2.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Percentage of children aged 6 or 7 years attending Primary 1 in the current year, after attending Kindergarten in the previous year.	2016/ 17	95.20%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
21	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.	Participation rate of youth aged 15–24 years attending education or training institutions in the past 12 months.	2015	50.30%	2030	100%	GLSS6, GSS
22	4.a.1a	Proportion of schools with access to electricity	The indicator provides the percentage of schools with access to electricity.	2016/ 17	Public – 51.0% Private – 72.0%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
	4.a.1e	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water.	Basic drinking water is defined as a functional drinking water source on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.	2016/ 17	Public – 42.0% Private – 74.0%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
	4.a.1f	Proportion of schools with access to single sex basic sanitation facilities	Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises.	2016/ 17	Toilet facility Public – 65.0% Private – 82.0% Urinal Public – 67.0% Private – 81.0%	2030	100%	Ministry of Education
23	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous	Percentage of ever-partnered women aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any partner in the previous 12 months.	2015	Physical violence - 8.2% Sexual violence - 10.0%	2030	0%	Ghana Statistical Service

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Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
		12 months, by form of violence and by age			Psychological violence -21.3%			
24	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have suffered sexual violence by perpetrators other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	2015	9.80%	2030	0%	Ghana Statistical Service
25	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Percentage of early marriages including consensual union, civil marriages and customary marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years and also before age 18.	2015	Before age 15 – 3.6%; Before age 18 – 23.2%.	2030	0%	GLSS6,Ghana Statistical Service
26	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Average number of minutes spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above).	2013	42.8 minutes	2030	NA	Ghana Statistical Service
27	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliament and (b) local governments	The number of women in national parliament as a percentage of the total number of men and women in national parliament. The indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments	2016	Seats in Parliament - 12.70% Local governance: MMDCEs – 10.3% Assembly members – 5%	2030	30%	APR, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2017
28	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service is the total number of people using safely managed drinking water from a safely managed source expressed as a percentage of the total population.	2015	National - 26.90% Urban – 44.0% Rural – 6.7%	2030	100%	WHO/UNICEF
29	6.2.1P	The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand-washing facility with soap and water *Proxy:* population using basic sanitation services	The proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source definition is the same as that used for MDG monitoring, i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets	2015	National -14.3% Urban 18.8% Rural 9.0%	2030	100%	WHO/UNICEF

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
30	6.3.2L	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality[16]	A single number that expresses overall water quality at a certain location and time based on several water quality parameters for reporting to the public in a consistent manner which can tell us whether the overall quality of water bodies poses a potential threat to various uses of water, such as habitat for aquatic life, irrigation water for agriculture and livestock, recreation and aesthetics, and drinking water supplies.	2014	Coastal basin 48.6, South Western Basin 44.4 Volta 50.0	2030	80%	Water Resource Commission
31	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Number of households having access to electricity divided by the total number of households in the country.	2016	83.1%	2030	100%	WDI, Ministry of Energy
32	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.	2013	22.30%	2030	NA	GSS
33	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	GDP per capita is a derived indicator measured as a ratio of real GDP and total population.	2016	1.30%	2030	7% GDP growth per annum	Ghana Statistical Service
34	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed. Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity (official definition of unemployment)	2015	6.50%	2030	0%	GSS
35	8.6.1	Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	The percentage of youth (15–24 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training (NEET)	2015	National 27.10% Female – 30.5% Male – 23.2%	2020	0	GSS
36	8.7.1	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The	2013	Child labour–21.8%: Hazardous form of child labour–14.2%	2025	0%	GSS

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[16] No metadata on indicator is available. Ghana uses water quality index

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
			proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17. This indicator is disaggregated by sex and age group (age bands 5-14 and 15-17)					
37	8.10.1	Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100 000 adults, (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adults.	Total number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 population. Total number of automated teller machines per 100 000 population.	2016	Bank branches -7.13 per 100,000 ATMs – 5.27 per 100,000	2030	NA	Bank of Ghana
38	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes by mode of transport (a) Domestic and International passengers and freight volumes by air transport	International passenger and freight volumes by air transport is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the international air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively. Domestic passenger volumes by air transport is the sum of the passengers reported for the domestic air carriers in terms of number of people	2016	Domestic passengers-421,986, International passengers-1,746,699 International freight-47,677	2030	NA	Ministry of Transport
		(b) Passenger and freight volumes by rail transport	Passenger and freight volumes by rail transport is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the railway company in terms of number of people and metric tonnes-km of cargo respectively	2016	Passenger-585,650 Freight-399.82 tonne-km	2030	NA	Ministry of Transport
		(c) Freight volumes by marine transport	Freight volumes by marine transport is the sum of freight volumes reported for the marine companies in terms of number of containers and tonnes of cargo transported	2016	Container traffic - 942,463 Cargo traffic - 19,456,834 tonnes	2030	NA	Ministry of Transport
		(d) Passenger and freight volumes by inland water transport	Passenger and freight volumes by inland water transport is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) in terms of number of people and metric tonnes-km/vehicles of cargo respectively	2016	Passenger (ferry) 492,798; Passenger (North south)-5054; Vehicles-62,993; Liquid cargo -19,663; Solid cargo-35,138	2030	NA	Ministry of Transport
		(e) Urban mass transit	Urban mass transit is the sum of passengers reported by mass transit companies in terms of number of people	2016	14,102,190	2030	NA	Ministry of Transport
39	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) Manufacturing value added divided by the total population	2016	Proportion of GDP – 4.6% Per capita - 4.80%	2030	NA	GSS
40	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total number of people (aged 15 years and above) engaged in the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total employment.	2015	13.5%	2030	NA	

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
41	9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added	CO_2 emission per unit of value added is a ratio indicator between the carbon dioxide emission from fuel combustion and value added of associated economic activities.	2012	$0.36 KgCO_2/US\$$	2030	$0.2 KgCO_2/US\$$	Environmental Protection Agency
42	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	2016	0.05%	2030	>=1%	
43	10.1.1L	Income share of the bottom 40% of the population.	Total income of the bottom 40% as a percentage of total income of the entire population	2013	15.6%	2030	NA	Ghana Statistical Service
44	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and administrative regions	Total population living below 50% of median income as a % of total population	2013	11.70%	2030	NA	Ghana Statistical Service
45	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	This is the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	2014	37.9%	2030	0%	WDI
46	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts are unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.	2015	**Floods** Deaths- 0.07 per 100,000 Affected – 176 per 100,000	2030	NA	NADMO
47	11.6.1P	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected as a percent of total solid waste generated	2013	Rural-3.85, Urban-29.8%, National 18.2	2030	>=80%	GSS

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
48	11.6.2L	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM_{10}) in Accra ($\mu g/m^3$)	The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 10 microns in diameters (PM_{10})	2016	Permanent sites - 103$\mu g/m^3$; Roadside - 162.6 $\mu g/m^3$	2030	NA	EPA
49	12.3.1L	Percentage post-harvest losses	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production.	2015	Maize – 15.29% Rice – 4.64% Sorghum – 6.43% Cassava – 21.33% Yam – 18.39% Fish (Marine) – 26.61% Fish (Artisanal) – 26.70%	2030	Maize < 14.65% Rice <1.34% Sorghum <5.08% Cassava < 20.66% Yam < 15.96% Fish (Marine) < 28.19% Fish (Artisanal) < 28.30%	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
50	13.1.1L	13.1.3 Proportion of local authorities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of MMDAs out of the total that have and are implementing local disaster management plans.	2016	11% [24 out of 216]	2030	100%	NADMO
51	14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage of coast and marine areas preserved	2016	0%	2030	10%	MoFAD
52	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Total forest area as a proportion of total land area	2016	39.02%	2020	100%	Global Forest Resources Assessment Report (2015)
53	15.1.1L	Percentage of degraded areas within forest areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	2016	31%	2020	0%	Forestry Commission
54	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.	The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.	2016	1.94 per 100,000 population	2030	NA	Ghana Police Service
55	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.	2015	Physical violence - male 2.1%; female 6.1% Sexual violence - male 1.4%; female 2.5% Psychological violence - male 7.9%; female 9.3% Social violence – male 7.7%; female 11.6% Economic – male 7.3%; female 12.8%	2030	NA	Ghana Police Service
56	16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	This indicator refers to the proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.	2014	83.60%	2030	100%	GLSS 6

Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	SDG Target Year	SDG Target Value[14]	Data Source
57	16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months.	2013	27.7%	2030	100%	GLSS 6
58	16.3.2	Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date. 'Sentenced' refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal	2016	17.8%	2030	0%	Ghana Prison Service
59	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	This indicator is defined as the proportion of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.	2013	56.2%	2030	NA	GLSS6
60	16.5.2L	Corruption Perception Index	Measures that rates countries on the basis of their perceived level of corruption.	2016	43%	2030	>55%	Transparency International
61	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports.	2016	115.84%	2030	100%	Ministry of Finance
62	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.	Proportion of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities	2016	63%	2030	100%	GSS
63	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Total revenue as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP	2016	20.10%	2030	30%	Ministry of Finance
64	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Domestic budget is defined as the total expenditure outturn for the year.	2016	49.60%	2030	NA	Ministry of Finance
65	17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South- South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets in the other country, such as ownership or controlling interest in a company.	2014 / 2016	ODA: US$1,190 / FDI: US$3,460	2030	NA	BoG, OECD
66	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances	2016	3.40%	2030	NA	BoG

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Gh S/N	Indicator Reference	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline		SDG Target		Data Source
				Year	Value	Year	Value[14]	
			expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).					
67	17.4.1L	Debt service as a percentage of total domestic revenue	Debt service as proportion of domestic revenue is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to domestic tax and non-tax revenues, excluding grants. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	2016	47.30%	2030	<27%	MoF
68	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed. Percentage of population with access to Internet	2016	0.31%	2030	NA	NCA
69	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	The indicator, proportion of individuals using the Internet, is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. It represents Internet penetration rate (subscribers).	2016	70.60%	2017	100%	NCA

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Appendix 2: High-Level Round Table on SDGs

**Theme: Mobilising Support and Accelerating Implementation
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa
11-12 December 2017, Accra, Ghana**

Outcome Statement

His Excellency, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana and Co-chair of the UN Secretary-General's Eminent Group of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Advocates, convened a Roundtable from 11-12 December 2017, in Accra, Ghana. The Roundtable was held under the theme, ***Mobilising support and accelerating implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa***. Participants included President Paul Kagame (Rwanda), Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat (Chairperson, African Union Commission), other members of the Eminent Group of Advocates for the SDGs, senior leadership of the World Bank, African Capacity Building Foundation, SDGs Center for Africa, Government of Norway, African Development Bank, Afrexim Bank, Mo Ibrahim Foundation, World Economic Forum, UN Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Development Programme, heads of other UN organisations, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and African Thought Leaders.

The Roundtable allowed for reflections on progress and exchanged views on meeting the ambitions of the SDGs with intent to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs: (i) What would it take for the SDGs to happen: The role of leadership; (ii) The SDGs: Key Enablers and Policy Imperatives; (iii) Financing the SDGs: The Resource Challenge, Domestic Financing and Innovative Approaches; (iv) Partnerships and the SDGs; (v) Private Sector and SDGs; (vi) Achieving the SDGs: The Role of Data, Technology and Innovation; and (vii) Empowerment of Women and the SDGs.

Key Outcomes

1. Leadership

Transformational leadership is key to achieving the SDGs. Leadership must be defined to promote a national consciousness that looks inwards, employs its cultural comparative advantage before it taps into the international system. Leadership by civil society is also critical in the process. Ethical leadership must be characterized by accountability and transparency in arriving at the Africa we want. Leadership is the main catalyst; transformational in nature at the individual sub-regional, continental and peer-to-peer review levels.

2. 'The World We Want': Recognising Agenda 2030 as a Critical Roadmap for Africa's Development

This recognises its importance as a framework for transforming the economies, consumption and production patterns of developing countries. At the same time, it safeguards the environment and the socio-economic development of all. Achieving the SDGs require governments to work together with key stakeholders, including the United Nations, multinational development banks, private sector, civil society and academia. This will ensure that the World can deliver on the promise of a prosperous and peaceful future. Strong partnerships must therefore be built to ensure that data, technology, research and innovation are appropriately harnessed.

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3. 'The Africa We Want': Agenda 2063-Planning for the Future in the Present

To accelerate the visioning of the Agenda, it was agreed by consensus that it is imperative to mainstream Agenda 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063 into local and national plans and strategies, to ensure ownership.

4. Innovative Financing Mechanisms

Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063 are acclaimed as ambitious development goals. It is therefore paramount to devise innovative financing mechanisms for the implementation of these bold development goals. These mechanisms must create synergy between financial institutions and the private sector to secure the attainment of the goals.

In addition to official development assistance (ODA) commitments, public and private sources of finance must be re-engineered towards achieving global inclusive growth and shared prosperity. However, against the background of decreasing ODA financing, African countries need a coordinated approach in harnessing the potential of domestic level finances and private sector contributions. These include widening tax collection regimes, remittances, and savings to finance development projects.

Further, African countries recognise the convergence between Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and the African Development Bank High 5s. In particular, there was agreement that, committed implementation of the High 5s could boost effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 to a level of about 90 percent;

5. Empowerment of women is pivotal for the achievement of the SDGs

Economic development without gender equity is a 50 percent loss of achievement. This is because there is a direct correlation between empowerment of women and economic development. Gender equity is the realization of economic prosperity for women and men which is required to end extreme poverty. Empowering girls and women promotes inclusive economic growth, improves infant and child health as well as increases opportunities for women's economic and political engagement.

Women continue to experience constraints in formal labour force participation, breaking the glass ceiling, accessing credit, pay equity and income levels, and inheritance and ownership rights. Social and traditional challenges faced by girls and women must be taken into consideration before mobilized resources can be effectively utilized. Economic empowerment of women accelerates development and the process of overcoming poverty. Furthermore, women generally reinvest a higher portion of their earnings in their families and communities than men, spreading wealth beyond themselves. Governments must move beyond rhetoric to develop and implement policies that address the challenges of women and girls if the SDGs are to be achieved.

African governments must make concerted efforts to invest in educating young boys and men on sexual and reproductive health in order to consolidate efforts on mirroring policies for women's empowerment.

6. Africa's Data Deficit is a Constraint to Achieving the SDGs

The lack of data is a huge barrier to effective planning, efficient implementation, progress evaluation and performance tracking. The lack of appropriate data and statistics impedes the efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achievement of the SDGs.

In the context of Global Emerging Markets (GEM), data are important in delivering effective outcomes, notably through the provision of reliable risk data for emerging markets and the sharing of best practices between countries. Considerable constraints on the types, quality and time frames of

available data and information have implications for measuring progress. Countries often have limited, reliable, national-level data, and credit scores and ratings have implications for peer-to-peer analysis in emerging markets.

Governments are urged to invest in building the capacity of statutory statistical institutions to ensure timely collection, collation and analysis of relevant data for measuring progress of the indicators required to track the implementation of the SDGs.

7. Multilevel Communication of SDG Goals and Progress

Communication is key to the integration of the SDGs in the planning process. A major challenge has been the need to domesticate the SDGs into national-level priorities. Awareness of the SDGs is key in local planning processes. Good progress is being made to mainstream SDGs in national development frameworks. All African countries must be encouraged to do so.

8. Youth Inclusion

Providing effective agency for implementation means accelerating engagement with Africa's young people. There are not enough young people taking the lead in the implementation process. The available policy spaces exclude Africa's young population and their innovative ideas. The goals are genuinely about our people, our communities, our development and socio-economic livelihoods. The goals therefore need to be translated to reflect the values of our cultural existence. The visibility of youth participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the SDGs are critical requirements for achieving sustainable success.

9. Recommendations

a. African countries are urged to accelerate the integration of the 2030 Agenda/Agenda 2063 in their national development plans and strategies, and follow through to local levels.

b. African countries should deepen their recognition of the private sector and development partners as enablers. Partnership with development partners must inure to the benefit of the private sector through transfer of technology and capacity building towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda/Agenda 2063.

c. As ODA continues to decline, private sector involvement and finance is an imperative and can be achieved through market development and expansion, risk mitigation, securitization, mobilization of private finance, utilization of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) schemes where appropriate; and attracting long-term institutional investors into the most dominant sectors of agriculture and manufacturing.

d. African countries must move beyond rhetoric and invest in programmes that will ensure gender parity, equality, and enhanced political participation of women in particular;

e. The Civil Society Platform on the SDGs urges African governments to strengthen partnerships with national-level platforms. This effectively leverages partnership opportunities in a broad-based multi-stakeholder framework to accelerate SDGs implementation;

f. African countries are encouraged to diversify their resources and production structures in order to advance from primary production and produce competitive and value-added products primarily for the domestic market as a strategy to build the requisite capacity to enter and compete strongly in the export market;

g. African governments should create awareness of the threat of disruptive technology on local business. In this regard, the private sector should be equipped through Research and Development to be abreast of global competitive trends.

h. Key to the achievement of the SDGs is the obligation of the framework for population and development. African countries must therefore increase investment in health and education, technical training to dissuade migration be it rural, urban, or international.

i. In the spirit of 'leaving no one behind,' African governments must spearhead youth mentorship programmes to enhance youth participation in national development agenda.

Done in Accra, Ghana on 12 December 2017

Appendix 3: Leaving no one behind in health and education

Executive summary

This report[17] contributes to that debate by addressing the questions of *who* is being left behind, and *why* – integrating analysis of data, policy, financing and service delivery, and offering concrete recommendations for change.The report highlights three main risks to leaving no one behind in health care and education in Ghana. Ghana has been widely acknowledged as one of sub-Saharan Africa's 'rising stars' during the era of the Millennium Development Goals, and has made substantial progress in improving access to health care and education over the past two decades (Lenhardt et al., 2015). However, a drastic change is now needed to 'reach the furthest behind first', as noted in Agenda 2030, if Ghana is to leave no one behind in its progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

First, Ghana has been *reversing away* from universal health coverage in recent years, which disproportionately impacts poor and marginalised groups. A key metric of basic maternal and child health coverage, the Composite Coverage Index (CCI), declined slightly between 2008 and 2014. Ghana's CCI score is now closer to Nepal's – a least-developed country with roughly half its GDP per capita – than to Kenya's (ODI, 2016). Over the same period, the share of out-of-pocket payments in total health expenditure has grown, while coverage of the population under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), which is supposed to be universal, has stagnated at around 40 percent. Women in Banda, a poor, rural district in Brong Ahafo Region, told us that 'informal' charging for services that are supposed to be free sometimes left them unable to access them – for example, choosing to stay at home to give birth rather than pay GH¢60 ($14) to cover the cost of supplies.

Second, there is a quiet crisis in the quality of public pre-primary and primary education, the two most critical stages for improving equity. Mothers we spoke to in rural Banda complained of kindergartens and primary schools resembling 'death traps', with walls or floors missing, or with no drinking water available. Mothers in Zabzugu District in Northern Region described their children regularly returning home from school as the teacher was absent. Even on paper, Zabzugu has a trained teacher-to-pupil ratio of 1:103 at primary level, and this does not account for the reality of pervasive teacher absenteeism. Between 2012 and 2015, per pupil government funding for kindergartens and primary schools flatlined, but grew rapidly for secondary and tertiary education. By 2015, senior high pupils were being funded at nearly six times the level of primary pupils. Families with the means to do so are turning to the private sector at the basic levels – the share of total primary enrolments accounted for by private schools has risen by a third in five years – before transitioning across to better-quality public high schools (MoE, 2016). Yet for the poorest households or those in some remote areas, this is not an option.

Third, the geography of inequity in Ghana remains a striking problem, with Northern Region left the furthest behind. Almost a fifth of 13-15 year olds in Northern Region have never had formal education, more than four times the national rate. In health, adequate basic service coverage for maternal and child health in Northern region is under 50 percent, and there are just 2.1 health centres per 1,000 km^2. Some regional disparities have been shrinking – particularly enrolment figures in education – but health coverage declined in Northern Region between 2008 and 2014. In our analysis of financing, we found large variations in per capita health and education budget allocations between regions and districts, which were not correlated with

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[17] This publication is a summary of the full-length research report; see Blampied, C. et al. (2018). Leaving no one behind in the health and education sectors: an SDG stocktake in Ghana. London: Overseas Development Institute.

poverty, need or performance. The predominant practice of incremental budgeting is likely entrenching existing disparities between regions and districts.

This report demonstrates that despite a range of ambitious policies promoting equity and inclusion in both the health and education sectors, resources have not been allocated to match this intent. Ghana's highly competitive electoral dynamics have resulted in an entrenchment of universal policies that are extremely ambitious and that are not being implemented in line with the principle of *progressive universalism.* For example, the NHIS has a very broad benefits package, covering 95 percent of the diagnosed disease burden, but excluding family planning, which is known to be a highly cost-effective and pro-poor intervention. The NHIS' precarious financial situation and inefficiencies in its administration have led to extreme delays in reimbursing health facilities and widespread and regressive 'informal charging' (Atim and Amporfu, 2016). Similarly, the roll-out in 2017 of an election campaign promise to launch free senior high school nationwide is laudable, but could harm equity unless more is done to first address the hundreds of thousands who will never enter school at all, or the millions of poor and vulnerable children receiving a sub-standard primary education before they even arrive at high school.

Given its strong and laudable commitment to equity and inclusion, the Government of Ghana should now seize the opportunity to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently towards tackling these disparities. The story of health care in Ghana's Upper East Region highlighted in the report illustrates the point that a lot can be achieved in a short space of time, with determination and innovation backed by financial resources. In 2008, the Upper East had one of the lowest CCI scores in the country; by 2014, it recorded the highest CCI performance in the entire country, bucking the national trend of decline. Drawing lessons from what worked in such examples of success in Ghana and elsewhere, we offer a set of policy options for data, policies, financing and service delivery.

- **In** terms of **data**, the most urgent implication of 'leaving no one behind' is data disaggregation. This is necessary both to capture 'invisible' groups such as people with disabilities, and to align data representativeness with the unit of local governance (i.e. districts). Lessons can also be learned from innovative use of data to influence policy making, planning, and media reporting, such as the District Scorecard and League Table Initiative (UNICEF/CDD-Ghana, 2016).

- **In** terms of **policies**, we highlight the need to explicitly recast Ghana's health and education systems in the model of 'progressive universalism', which would enable the Government to prioritise improving equity within a universal policy framework, through smart sequencing, targeting and rationing of resources. The other priority is improving human resource distribution, which was successfully achieved in Upper East Region through a combination of targeted material incentives, mentoring and coaching, and hybrid combinations of top-down and peer accountability for performance. The 'Untrained Teachers Diploma in Basic Education' initiative nationwide has also been successful in training and retaining teachers from local deprived communities (Associates for Change, 2016).

In terms of **financing**, the Government should prioritise a more efficient allocation of funding within the health and education sectors to components of these systems that are critical for equity. In health, this includes better funding for district and sub-district facilities, especially Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) in districts with the lowest levels of provision per capita and per area. In education, it includes redressing the growing imbalance between funding for the primary and pre-primary sectors compared to the **secondary** and tertiary sectors. We recommend implementing, over time, a transparent and needs-based budget formula;

while in the meantime, prioritising the most glaring gaps in provision, especially in Northern Region.

Development partners should ensure that their aid transition planning addresses risks of reversing past gains and adverse impacts to vulnerable and marginalised groups. They should prioritise support for strengthening components of health and education systems that are currently hampering progress towards equity and inclusion, for example initiatives to train and retain local health workers and teachers, or to improve local accountability mechanisms, in the regions and districts where service coverage is lowest.

- **Finally**, in terms of **service delivery**, our overall finding was that the main bottleneck is on the supply side rather than a lack of demand. But in notable exceptions where there are demand-side challenges, initiatives and programmes backed by strong evidence of effectiveness include equitably and transparently implemented school feeding programmes; public transport for children to reach school in remote and lightly populated areas; and incentives such as cash transfers to encourage mothers to deliver in health facilities.

Appendix 4: Policy Coherence between Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions and the Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and Challenges.

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Excerpts from a study commissioned as an input to Ghana's first SDG Report to be launched in 2018. The paper provides a preliminary assessment of issues that need to be looked from the point of view of coherence as well as the various opportunities that may exist for win-wins between the NDC actions and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their incorporation in integrated sectoral and national development strategies. Given time constraints, this assignment employed a desktop review qualitative document and iterative content analysis which was then validated by stakeholder engagement to: i) identify key institutions, policies, barriers and opportunities relevant to the implementation of the NDC; and, ii) to determine the "degree of coherence" between Ghana's NDC actions and sectoral policies.

INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are both universal visions that set a new trajectory for addressing climate change (addressing climate change is cross-cutting but also constitutes an SDG under 2030 Agenda) and offering important opportunities for countries to develop in a low-carbon, climate-resilient way. Under the Paris Agreement, countries submitted their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), detailing their intentions and actions for addressing climate change. The NDCs submitted by Ghana to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat outline a range of mitigation and adaptation policy actions aimed at tackling climate change. It is important to consider from a policy review perspective the extent of coherence between these proposed policy actions and sectoral policies, strategies and institutional frameworks, some of which may have been developed previously or within different policy contexts. This helps identify synergies, quick wins, mutual benefits as well as policy trade-offs that call for new ways of doing things.

FINDINGS

Multiple institutions and sectors for SDGs and NDCs processes

The findings indicate that there are multiple institutions, agencies and ministries that are critical for the successful implementation of various adaptation and mitigation actions highlighted in Ghana's NDCs. Whilst this presents opportunities to ensure greater multi-sectoral approach for effective planning and integration of these policies into national sectoral policies, it also presents challenges that call for greater collaboration among the various institutions and ministries, with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) playing a coordinating role for the implementation of the NDCs. Issues that need to be considered include: exploring how the implementation structures for SDGs and NDCs implementation can better cohere; opportunities for more consistent collaboration in multi-stakeholder work-streams; and the scope for incorporating SDGs-related processes and actors in the cyclical NDCs revisions and stocktaking dialogues.

Limited funding and technologies for NDCs implementation

Importantly, the report identifies insufficient resources and weak capacity at local levels for integrated implementation of both NDCs priorities and the SDGs. Ghana's ability to successfully implement the various mitigation and adaptation actions outlined in its NDCs will be contingent on its ability to

secure international assistance (in the form of funding and technology) as well as building support for domestic resource mobilisation through demonstrating win-wins at national and local levels.

Opportunities for win-wins between the NDCs actions and sectoral policies

The report indicates that various sectoral policies align differently with NDCs policy actions. However, there appear to be several opportunities for a win-win situation between the various policy actions stated in the NDCs and sectoral policies that need to be explored further. These opportunities are broadly related to areas of clean energy sources as well as food security. These positive alignments can be used to drive national development via a low carbon development pathway. Areas where these are not sufficiently explored is the role of the local private sector in green technologies, private sector outreach and provision of sustainable services in rural areas, and the use of different policy tools including sustainable procurement policies to kick-start local businesses. These are issues taken up by the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and Switch-Africa programmes[18]. Also important is the development and promotion of a broader green jobs and sustainable livelihoods strategy. Ghana's NDCs outline various co-benefits in terms of jobs that can be created and leveraging these is critical given the significant unemployment and under-employment situation in the country.

Support for local-level engagement in policy and mainstreaming of NDCs actions

The findings demonstrate a gap between national and sub-national structures. There is no clear indication as to how the District Assemblies and other local government institutions at the community level will be part of NDCs implementation. This is critical, given that local assemblies including the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies will be required to implement the various mitigation and adaptation actions outlined in Ghana's NDCs.

Gender needs greater priority

The findings suggest that there is limited scope and activities for gender. Gender equity should be given an important role through mainstreaming to ensure greater uptake of the NDCs programme of actions.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **SDGs and NDCs in planning and development of resilient and inclusive development pathways for Ghana:** Positive alignments between the SDGs and Ghana's NDCs that can advance national development via a more climate resilient pathway should be vigorously pursued. This includes a focus on ensuring that planning, data collection and reporting can be more integrated; that implementation structures for SDGs and NDCs implementation can better cohere; and that opportunities for multi-stakeholder work-streams to contribute to actions, and for incorporating SDGs-related processes and actors in the cyclical NDCs revisions and stocktaking dialogues can be leveraged.

2. **Strategies to identify, harness, and track co-benefits in actions**: Agricultural and forestry sector actions outlined in Ghana's NDCs can ensure eradication of extreme poverty and enhance food security by providing livelihood opportunities. There are significant co-benefits and opportunities that need to be explored in this context as well as with regard to clean energy. Use

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[18] See SWITCH Africa Green Project implementation in Ghana (2017). The project has three components: policy support, business development and networking facility. The business development support component gives grants to intermediary organisations to provide direct interventions for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to equip them with tools and services to green their businesses.

of simulation and modelling to demonstrate potential scenarios and to track actual results should be supported.

3. **Gender needs to be comprehensively addressed**: Gender should be given greater priority in NDCs implementation. Issues pertaining to climate change and youth engagement and employment should also be given more attention in the next review of the NDCs.

4. **Ecosystem for policy development and implementation needs to be strengthened**: Stronger collaboration and coordination among different institutions and ministries are needed to properly situate projects to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of Ghana's NDCs. The ecosystem for policy and strategy development and implementation needs to be strengthened so that there is coherence not only in policy development but also in roles and responsibilities and partnerships for implementation. There is a wider network of institutions involved in the implementation of the NDCs which presents a greater opportunity for institutional complementarity, especially for those NDCs actions that are similar, but also where there are co-benefits for sectors not typically involved in the formulation of the NDCs.

5. **Enabling environment for effective institutional functioning and capacities for implementation needs to be ensured:** Capacities of local governments will need to be strengthened to mainstream SDGs and NDCs actions at the local level. The EPA, which is the coordinating agency for implementation of the NDCs actions could benefit from capacity development in terms of new approaches to coordination, monitoring and evaluation of NDCs actions, and their interlinkages.

6. **Financing and partnerships:** Ghana will require international assistance in the form of finance, technology and capacity building to implement actions outlined in its NDCs. In addition, there needs to be more of a focus on the enabling environment, financing and promotion of capacities to ensure technology absorption, effective use of finances and potential to demonstrate results.

APPENDIX 5: Status of Production of SDGs Indicator Assessment for Ghana

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