



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018-2021)**

2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

National Development
Planning Commission



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Fund Amount
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAIDI	Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
CAP	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme
CAP-BuSS	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
CARES	COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support
CEC	Civic Education Club
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CNS	Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPG	Cross-Sectoral Planning Group
CST	Communications Service Tax
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	Responsiveness Factor Grant of the District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD&SW	Department of Community Development and Social Welfare
DDF	District Development Facility
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EC	Electoral Commission
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPMA	Electronic Property Mass Appraisal System
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPPs	Flagship Programmes and Projects
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GBP	British Pound Sterling
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GEA	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GELIS	Ghana Enterprise Land Information System
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GES	Ghana Education Service
GGEI	Global Green Economy Index
GHEITI	Ghana Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDC	Ghana Infectious Disease Centre
GIID	Ghana Integrated Infrastructure Database
GIR	Gross International Reserves
GLC	General Legal Council
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMEM	Ghana Macro Economic Model
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSAM	Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Services
GTEC	Ghana Tertiary Education Commission
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GWh	Gigawatt hours
H.E.	His Excellency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
1D1F	One District One Factory
1D1W	One District One Warehouse
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality ratio
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ISS	Integrated Social Services
ISSOP	Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedure
JHS	Junior High School
JS	Judicial Service
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
Ktoe	Kilotonnes of oil Equivalent
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDSI	Ministry of Special Development Initiative
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

MFARI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MINTER	Ministry of the Interior
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Limited
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MoCD	Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation
MoCRA	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Information
MoJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
MoME	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MoTAC	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Multidimensional Poverty Report
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
MWp	Megawatts Power
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NaMEIS	National Monitoring and Evaluation System
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NBU's	Nation Building Updates
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NCSALW	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
NCTE	National Council for Tertiary Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHMF	National Housing and Mortgage Fund

NHMS	National Housing and Mortgage Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMC	National Media Commission
NPL	Non-performing Loans
NPPFG	National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NRSA	National Road Safety Authority
NTC	National Tripartite Committee
ODF	Open Defecation-Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PACs	Passport Application Centres
PFJ	Planting for Food & Jobs
PLHIV	Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RECOVR	Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses
REP	Rural Electrification Project
ROPAA	Representation of the People's Amendment Act
RPCUs	Regional Planning Coordinating Units
RTI	Right to Information Bill
SDFs	Spatial Development Frameworks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SIGA	State Interests and Governance Authority
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TDCL	Tema Development Corporation Limited
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNAMID	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VRA	Volta River Authority
WANEP	West African Network for Peacebuilding
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WRM	Water Resources management
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

YES
YLSTI

Youth Enterprise Scheme
Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes

Executive Summary

Introduction

The 2020 national APR reviews progress of implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework – An agenda for Jobs, based on the five dimensions of economic; social; environment, infrastructure and human settlements; governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana’s role in international affairs. The review also focused on the link between the 2020 budget and the implementation of the policy framework as well as the implementation of the policy framework at the local level. In addition, the report assessed the effect of Ghana’s COVID-19 experience *vis-a-vis* the institutional development response and provide summaries of findings of the Mid-term Evaluation of MTNDPF, 2018-2021 conducted. Finally, the 2020 National APR highlights the review outcomes together with the identified challenges and proffers policy recommendations.

Economic dimension

The overall goal for the economic dimension was to build a prosperous society. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across six focus areas. The economic dimension however, recorded both improvements and declines due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. These included improvements in agricultural growth; growth in the fishing sub-sector; lower cedi depreciation compared to 2019; decline in average lending rate; and improved yield in selected crops. The effects of the pandemic led to a drastic fall in overall GDP; an increased inflation and budget deficits; jobs losses and collapse of businesses. In addition, there were challenges with access to credit for private sector and SMEs, and limited use of technology in the agriculture and aquaculture sector, especially among smallholder farmers. Notwithstanding the impact of the pandemic, however, some notable progress was accomplished.

Key policy recommendations include: enhancing institutional framework relating to monetary policy management; improving liquidity management, including reinforcement of provisions relating to currency in circulation and foreign exchange cover to improve upon Ghana’s external sector as indicated in Bank of Ghana Acts, Notices, Directives, Circulars and Regulations and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992); and establishing cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy access to credit; expanding the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund to provide long-term loans at affordable rates to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs; facilitating local production of vaccines to improve livestock development and sustenance; and ensuring effective and efficient system for distribution of pre-mix fuel.

Social dimension

The goal of the social dimension was to create opportunities for all Ghanaians. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 14 focus areas. The accomplishments under this dimension include improvement in transition rates at the basic level; increase in completion rates at the Senior High School (SHS); increase in CHPS zones; increase in access to NHIS cards by the population; and increase in number of ambulances to 325. In addition, institutional maternal mortality ratio (IMMR) and HIV prevalence rate declined; and access to water and sanitation for the population improved. Despite these improvements, some challenges were observed including declining net enrolment at the kindergarten, primary and JHS levels; poor doctor and nurse to population ratio; rising stillbirths; limited dietary diversity; access to reliable environmental sanitation; limited representation of women in public life; incidence of multidimensional poverty; child abuse and trafficking; high youth unemployment; and limited social protection cover continue to hamper development.

The key policy recommendations proposed include: ensuring continuous improvements in transition rates at the basic level and increased completion rates at the Senior High School levels; continuous improvement in gender parity at the basic education level; bridge in gender disparities at the SHS level; improve access to health care with increased CHPS zones; increase population with access to NHIS cards; and improve water and sanitation situation services; increase informal sector contribution towards their pensions; create opportunities to enhance women under representation in wage employment and in highly skilled professions.

Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

The goal of the dimension was to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 20 focus areas. Some notable achievements include the passage of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036); passage of the Cybersecurity Act, 2020 (Act 1038); establishment of the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS); and creation of 1,800 digital and 2,200 ancillary jobs at the Accra Digital Centre for the youth and vulnerable persons from low-income communities. As part of industrial transformation, the Ministry of Energy completed and commissioned 26MWp out of the 50MWp in 2020. Total electricity consumption per capita was 534 Ktoe.

Others include: completion of 1,339 housing units under the Government Affordable Housing Programme; completion of three (3) berths of the dedicated container terminal at Tema Port and the first phase of a Dry Bulk Jetty; enactment of the Bui Power Authority (Amendment) Bill and Renewable Energy (Amendment) Bill; and the engagement of about 71,100 people under the Forest Plantation Programme. However, the quality of water; air pollution; limited returns of mineral revenue to the economy; electricity transmission and distribution losses; financial viability of the energy sector; rising road traffic injuries and fatalities; inadequate housing; increasing slum population; and inadequate funding for infrastructure continue to be observed in the dimension.

Key policy recommendations under this dimension include the scaling-up of the use of electronic ticketing, passenger manifest, real-time surveillance system by the National Road Safety Authority (NRSA); implementation of the Cash Waterfall Mechanism to address the high indebtedness and improve the financial sustainability of the energy sector; intensification of measures to halt illegal small-scale mining (galamsey); scaling up of housing schemes and institutionalisation of a housing indicator programme to collect basic housing data; and acceleration of measures to expand ICT coverage in the country.

Governance, corruption and public accountability

The goal for this dimension was to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 11 focus areas. Some observable achievements were: increases in budgetary allocation to independent governance institutions; launch of National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) and Macro Economic Model; improvement in Police and Fire Officer to Citizen ratios; Reduction in Crime; and 11.2 percentage increase in 2020 from 2019 of central government transfers to the local level.

This notwithstanding, problems of inadequate resources to some independent governance institutions, proliferation of small arms, inadequate national database on small arms and light weapons; insufficient

security for electoral activities; increased intimidations, assaults and violence against journalists and other media personalities; weak informant and intelligence gathering system on illicit arms trafficking and gunrunning; and inadequate monitoring and evaluation capacities persist.

Some proposed policy recommendations include: improving the number of security personnel in frontline duties; increasing financial resource allocation and timely release of funds to IGIs; strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacities of governance sector institutions; equipping relevant authorities with necessary intelligence gathering capacities to gather information on illicit arms for trafficking and gunrunning; establishment of database for small arms and light weapons; and institution of measures to safeguard the safety and welfare of journalist and other media personalities.

Ghana's role in international affairs

The overall goal of this dimension was to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs to be achieved through four broad objectives. In 2020, some notable achievements within the dimension included: the election of the His Excellency President Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo as Chairman of ECOWAS; and the organisation of twenty-two (22) trade and investment promotional activities by the Ghana Missions abroad. Despite these achievements, challenges of proliferation of small arms, worsening security situation of the sub-region, and operational and logistical challenges on the implementation of the voter's registration law remained unresolved.

Key policy recommendations include: enhancing collaboration with security agencies in the sub-region to improve surveillance at all border posts/entry points; improving monitoring systems to help address the proliferation of locally made guns; and ensuring the implementation of the roadmap on ROPAA.

Linking the 2020 budget to the implementation of the policy framework

This section assessed the linkage between the 2020 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021). The section also examined expenditure on government's twenty-one (21) Flagship Projects and Programmes (FPPs); the alignment of 2020 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF; and an analysis of the budgetary allocation to the Goal 1- No Poverty-of the SDGs.

In 2020, FPPs accounted for 18.21 percent of the government budget in 2020 (including revised allocations for specific FPPs). With regard to expenditure, the FPPs accounted for 8.24 percent of total expenditure in 2020. The FPPs under the environment, infrastructure and human settlements received the highest allocation (45.5%) and actual expenditure (40.6%) in 2020. GoG continued to contribute the highest source of funding for the implementation of SDG 1.

The policy recommendations include: increased expenditure on government's twenty-one (21) Flagship Projects and Programme (FPPs); focused alignment of spending priorities with the thematic areas of the next MTNDPF, 2022-2025; and an enhanced budgetary allocation to Goal 1- No Poverty-of the SDGs, in order to continue the objective for jobs creation.

Implementing the MTNDPF at District Level

This section assessed the progress made in implementing the MTNDPF at district level. It covered income and expenditure trends, human resource strength, review of performance of selected poverty-reduction interventions, twenty core district indicators and the percentage of implementation of the

MTNDPF. An assessment of the MTNDPF targets showed a 46 per cent increase compared to 27.3 per cent achieved in 2019. Internally Generated Funds and expenditure increased by 1.47 percent and 32.5 percent in 2020. Again, over 94 percent of the DACF-RFG funds was spent on investment related activities. There were increases recorded in beneficiaries and capitation grant per pupil and increased coverage of the Ghana School Feeding Programme. In addition, a total of 232 factories were initiated or supported under the One District, One Factory initiative in 2020. There was also the creation of 139,331 direct and indirect jobs under the 1D1F initiative.

Despite these achievements, IGF generation capacity of MMDAs, limited regional coverage of operational 1D1F initiatives, and inability of MMDAs to complete the implementation of their annual action plans continued to persist.

Key policy recommendations include: Districts should attract investments from NGOs, private sector among others; MoF and MLGDRD should accelerate processes to pass the Local Government and Municipal Finances Bill that will expand MMDAs' funding sources; MLGDRD and RCCs should strengthen and operationalise urban, zonal, town, and area councils, and unit committees to improve IGF; OHLGS should enhance the human resource capacity at the regional and district levels; OoP and MoTI should facilitate the expansion and completion of 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the districts level; and the strengthening inter-sectorial collaboration among the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, the Ministry of Finance, and NDPC to address administrative and operational challenges of DPCU and RPCUs.

COVID-19 Experience – Ghana's Institutional Development Response

COVID-19 caused a lot of disruptions to both human and economic activities. With an estimated 35.7 percent of business establishments and 24.3 percent of household firms closing down. The overall GDP also shrunk from 6.5 percent in 2019 to 0.4 percent in 2020. Government expenditure also increased substantially leading to inflation and budget deficits. Government of Ghana (GoG) introduced some relief packages to ameliorate the impact of COVID-19 induced hardships brought on households and businesses, as well as stimulate the economy including the GHS600 million Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (CAP) business support scheme to support small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs).

The Bank of Ghana (BoG) also reduced interest rates and reserve requirements, and decreased Banks' conservation buffers. Other packages introduced were: supply of subsidised water and electricity to consumers; distribution of hot meals and food packages to the vulnerable in areas placed under restrictions; incentives for frontline health workers; reduction of Communication Service Tax; distribution of hospital beds across health facilities; and construction of a new hospital in Accra – the Ghana Infectious Disease Center (GIDC).

Key policy recommendations include: Implement the GHS560 million (US\$100m) Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to manage and contain the spread of the virus and strengthen the national capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, and case management in the ensuing year; Establish an Enterprise Support Agency for Small-scale Businesses and Industries; operationalise the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES) programme to stabilize and boost economic recovery and transformation within three-and-half years.

Summary of Mid-term Evaluation of MTNDPF, 2018-2021

The midterm review of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021 focused on six areas namely: child protection, education, health, nutrition, job creation, water and sanitation, and PWDs. The purpose was to assess the extent of progress made in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects towards the national development objectives and goals of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The assessment was also aimed at drawing lessons to serve as inputs for the design and implementation of the MTNDPF, 2022-2025. The findings revealed improvements recorded over the implementation period though challenges persist that have to be addressed within the medium-term of the set targets in the MTNDPF, 2018-2021.

Key policy recommendations include: mainstream integrated social protection projects; strengthen and support citizens with technical assistance for their businesses at BACs; ensure an expansive productive sector by institutionalising and strengthening mechanisms for continuous support to stakeholders linked to agricultural value chain in order to deliver ready market for farmers; continue to implement free SHS to contribute to increased net enrolment and relieve financial burden on parents.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.0. Background

Article 36, clause 5 of the Republic of Ghana's 1992 Constitution requires every President to "present to Parliament, within two years of taking office, a coordinated programme of economic and social development policies, including agricultural and industrial programmes at all levels and in all the regions of Ghana."

In order to comply with this constitutional mandate, the President issued the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017 – 2024, titled "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All" in 2017. This Coordinated Programme's vision is to establish: "An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all."

The Coordinated Programme served as the foundation for the formulation of a comprehensive medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF), to be implemented from 2018 to 2021. Based on the MTNDPF, Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) developed their respective medium-term development plans. The MTNDPF informs the preparation of annual national budgets for the implementation of medium-term development plans.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has been preparing Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of the MTNDPFs in accordance with its mandate under Article 87, clause 2e of the 1992 Constitution to monitor, evaluate, and coordinate development policies, programmes, and projects. The APRs monitor progress toward an agreed-upon set of targets in the implementation of MTNDPFs, identify key challenges, and make policy recommendations. The Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2020 is the nineteenth in the series since 2002, and provides an update on the current MTNDPF implementation.

1.1. Objectives

The report evaluates the status of policy and strategy implementation as outlined in the MTNDPF. The 2020 APR's main objectives are to:

- i. Monitor progress in key national development performance indicators;
- ii. Evaluate the level of achievement of the targets outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework; and
- iii. Make recommendations on how to speed up the implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, which runs from 2018 to 2021.

1.2. Preparation Process

The 2020 national APR was prepared in a participatory manner through the use of Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) in accordance with section 15 of the National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) which allows for input from multiple stakeholders ensuring broad ownership of the report.

The Commission coordinated the entire 2020 national APR preparation process which began in May 2021 with a virtual inception meeting, during which the results framework for the MTNDPF, as well

as data requirements and data collection instruments, were discussed. Information obtained from APRs of MDAs/MMDAs served as the primary data source for the preparation of the 2020 national APR. The technical staff at the Commission drafted thematic reports according to the 7 dimensions and the 2 sections as listed in the Table of Contents. They reviewed all APRs received from MDA/MMDAs.

The draft reports were distributed to all stakeholders in preparation for the validation meeting held virtually in July 2021. The feedback from the stakeholder validation meeting was incorporated to update the draft report. Subsequently, the Communications and Editorial sub-committee of the Commission further edited the updated draft report. To finalise, the edited 2020 national APR comments accepted from the sub-committee were integrated into the updated draft report prior to submitting the report to the Commission. The final 2020 national APR submitted to the Commission was approved at the Strategic Planning Retreat held from February 3rd to 6th, 2022 at Nkwatia-Kwahu in the Eastern Region of Ghana.

1.3 Data Availability, Quality and Related Matters

Preparation of the 2020 national APR was hampered by delays in receipt of timely data from MDAs and MMDAs. The specific challenges encountered during the preparation of the report were:

- i. Inadequate data on some indicators;
- ii. Existence of multiple reporting cycles based on different reporting formats at the MDA and MMDA levels demanded by OHCS, OHLGS and PSC; and
- iii. Inadequate technical assistance and financial resources for the conduct of regular and systematic studies, and to monitor and evaluate activities at all levels.

Though access to reliable and relevant information for the preparation of the report was difficult to obtain, the preparation of the report was supplemented with access to other high-quality data sources including the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA) delivered to the 7th Parliament; 2020 and 2021 Annual Budget Statements of Ministry of Finance; studies by Ghana Statistical Service- Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS round 7); the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Ghana's Voluntary National Report (VNR) on the SDGs. Other data sources were reports from the Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI) and the Joint Monitoring Platform of UNICEF /World Health Organization (WHO).

1.4 Overview

In 2020, the economy remained challenged due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and loss of jobs. Access to credit continued to be a problem for the private sector and SMEs, especially with respect to the cost and tenure of loans, as well as access to appropriate innovation. In addition, there was limited use of technology in the agriculture and aquaculture sector, especially among smallholder farmers.

Real GDP declined from 6.5 percent in 2019 to 0.4 percent in 2020. Inflation and budget deficit increased; current account balance recorded a deficit; and exchange rate depreciated against US Dollar, Pound Sterling, and the Euro. Trade balance, on the other hand, continued to record surpluses which declined by 3.0 percent in 2020 and interest rate continued its downward trend during the year, though, the government flagship initiatives created a number of jobs during the year. For instance, the tourism and creative arts sector created 229,740 jobs in 2020.

Through the planting for food and jobs (PFJ) initiative, a total of 1,736,510 farmers were provided with improved seeds and subsidized fertilizers. This contributed to increased production of major crops

including millet, maize, and cassava. Also, through the interventions undertaken in the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) programme, total fish supply increased by 10.6 percent in 2020. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the tourism and creative arts sector also continued to create direct and indirect jobs. In 2020, jobs created in the sector was 229,740.

On the social front, youth employment remained a challenge despite the interventions of government, and distribution losses in water supply persisted. Access to reliable environmental sanitation remained a major challenge. In addition, issues of child labour, abuse and trafficking as well as gender inequality continued to be a challenge. Issues of decent work and incidence of poverty also required attention.

Despite these challenges, there were improvements in transition rates at the basic level and completion rates at the Senior High School level. Gender parity continued to be achieved at the basic education level, despite disparities at the SHS level. Access to health care continued to improve with increases in CHPS zones and population with access to NHIS cards. The water and sanitation situation also improved in 2020. Informal sector contribution towards pensions increased by 4 percent in 2020. Data from GLSS round 7 showed that women were primarily underrepresented in wage employment and in highly skilled professions.

With regard to the environment, ambient water quality of some water bodies improved in 2020, reflecting the impact of the joint military and police task force under Operation Vanguard. Total amount of mineral revenues received through taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility and export of mineral resources increased to GHS6,998.43 million in 2020. However, the percentage of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy decreased to 71 percent in 2020 from 73 percent in 2019, see Appendix III.

Compliance to environmental assessment saw an increase in 2020 while air quality at monitoring stations along Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra remained above the minimum threshold of 70 μ g/m³. Air and rail movements (passengers and goods) declined as a result of the impact of COVID-19 while Maritime Container Traffic and Inland Freight Movement and Vehicle Ferried increased during the year.

Access to electricity continued to improve with more communities connected to the national grid. Likewise, broadband capacity in use for ICT development grew by 81.7 percent in 2020. Inadequate funding for infrastructure and service provision and increased road traffic injuries and fatalities in the transport sector persisted. In addition, illegal small-scale mining (*galamsey*), air pollution, flooding and related deaths, electricity transmission and distribution losses, housing deficit, disparity in urban and rural development; low priority for spatial planning continue to be problems requiring attention.

On the governance front, problems of inadequate resources to some independent governance institutions, inadequate national database on small arms and light weapons; and insufficient security for electoral activities persists. Others include: limited codification of lines of succession to Stools and Skins by Traditional Councils; perceived corruption; and increased intimidations, assaults and violence against journalists and other media personalities. However, there were recorded increases in budgetary allocation for all independent governance institutions.

Transfer of financial resources from central government to MMDAs also increased to 2.52 percent in 2020 from 1.89 percent in 2019. The total number of MMDA employees increased to 40,933 in 2020

from 37,008 in 2019, see Appendix IV. Police and Fire Officer to Citizen ratios improved to 1:807 and 1:2,864 in 2020 and recorded crimes decreased during the year. However, Ghana's ranking on the World Press Freedom index dropped to 30 in 2020 from 27 in 2019. The National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) and the Ghana Macro Economic Model (GMEM) were launched in 2020 to enhance public policy management.

Within the international arena, Ghanaian products continued to penetrate foreign markets. In addition, Ghana Missions abroad conducted twenty-two (22) trade and investment promotions activities during the year. Government also assisted one Ghanaian to occupy a position in an international organization. H.E Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the President of Ghana, was also elected Chairman of ECOWAS at the 57th Ordinary Session of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State. The security situation of the Sub-region continued to deteriorate with observable proliferation of small arms within the international arena, despite these achievements. Due to operational and logistical challenges, ROPAA is yet to be implemented.

1.5 The Impact of COVID-19

Government introduced some relief packages to ameliorate the COVID-19 induced hardships brought on households and businesses, as well as stimulate the economy. A GHS560 million (US\$100m) Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to manage and contain the spread of the virus and strengthen the national capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, and case management was introduced. In addition, government introduced the GHS600 million Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (CAP) business support scheme to support small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs).

The Bank of Ghana (BoG) maintained the interest rate of 16 percent in 2020 from 2019 as a result of a proposal to raise the budget deficit to 4.7 percent in 2020 from 4.5 percent in 2019. The capital conservation buffer was reduced by 150 basis points to 11.5 percent in 2020 from 13 percent in 2019 as part of the financial sector clean-up exercise in 2020.

Government also supplied water and electricity to consumers at a subsidised cost; reduced Communication Service Tax; distributed hospital beds across health facilities nationwide; and constructed a new hospital in Accra – the Ghana Infectious Disease Center (GIDC). Additionally, government has introduced the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES) programme to stabilize and boost economic recovery and transformation within three-and half years. This is expected to be implemented from 2020 – 2023.

1.6 Summary of Mid-term Evaluation of MTNDPF, 2018-2021

The purpose of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the extent of progress made in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects towards the national development objectives and goals of the current MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The mid-term evaluation was also aimed at drawing lessons to serve as inputs for the design and implementation of the successor MTNDPF, 2022-2025. The evaluation used both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather data for analysis based on the OECD criteria of relevance and coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

The midterm evaluation was focused on six areas namely: child protection, education, health, nutrition, job creation, water and sanitation, and activities on PWDs. Other secondary data sources analysed were the Joint Monitoring Platform, the Ghana Living Standard Survey, and the Multiple Indicator

Cluster Survey. The results of the midterm evaluation showed improvements recorded over the medium-term implementation period. However, challenges persisted that must be addressed within the medium-term of set targets in the MTNDPF, 2018-2021.

Key recommendations from the evaluation findings include: Mainstream integrated social protection projects and programmes into plans to ensure children needs are fairly catered for and sustained; strengthen and support citizens with technical assistance for their businesses at BACs located at MMDAs; ensure an expansive productive sector by institutionalizing and strengthening mechanisms for continuous support to stakeholders linked to agricultural value chain in order to deliver ready market for farmers; improve education outcomes including transition rates, BECE pass rate and pupil-trained teacher ratio; Continue to implement free SHS to contribute to increased net enrolment and relieve economic burden on parents.

1.7 Arrangements of the Chapters

The 2020 APR is divided into three chapters. Chapter One provided an overview of the report as well as the used to prepare the report. Chapter Two presented the status of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021 implementation in seven dimensions, namely:

- i. Economic Development;
- ii. Social Development;
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability;
- v. Ghana's Role in International Affairs;
- vi. Linking the 2020 national budget to the implementation of the policy framework; and
- vii. Implementing the MTNDPF at district level.

Each dimension outlined the respective policy objectives, evaluated progress of implementation based on a set of indicators and targets, and highlighted significant achievements and challenges. Policy recommendations were proposed for each dimension.

Additionally, chapter two included two new sections on

- i. COVID-19 experience- Ghana's institutional development response; and
- ii. Summary of Mid-term Evaluation of MTNDPF, 2018-2021

Chapter Three presented the broad conclusions derived from the findings of this report and presented a set of recommendations. There are appendices that contain additional data on the indicators under the focus areas of each dimension.

Chapter 2

Implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework

2.1 Economic Development

The dimension dealt with an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives, challenges and recommendations.

2.1.1 Introduction

This section analysed the performance of key economic indicators and targets for the year 2020 under the MTNDPF, 2018-2021, in order to achieve the overall goal of building a prosperous society. The following broad objectives across six focus areas were identified and assessed:

- i) **Strong and Resilient Economy:** promote economic growth and employment; enhance monetary discipline and financial stability; ensure financial inclusion; ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability; and promote international trade and investment.
- ii) **Industrial Transformation:** ensure energy availability and reliability; enhance production and supply of quality raw materials; improve research and development (R&D), and financing for industrial development; ensure improved skills development for industry; and pursue flagship industrial development initiatives.
- iii) **Private Sector Development:** enhance business-enabling environment; improve business financing; support entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SME) development; enhance domestic trade; formalise the informal economy; ensure consumer protection; and promote good corporate governance.
- iv) **Agriculture and Rural Development:** promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development; ensure improved public investment; improve production efficiency and yield; improve post-harvest management; enhance the application of science, technology and innovation; promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth; and promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.
- v) **Fisheries and Aquaculture Development:** ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture, and ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources.
- vi) **Tourism and Creative Arts Development:** diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development, and develop a competitive creative arts industry.

2.1.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2020 include:

1. A lower cedi depreciation of 3.9 percent compared to 12.9 percent in 2019;
2. A decline in average lending rate by 2.5 percentage points;
3. A better performed end-period inflation of 10.4% compared to 11.0% revised target;
4. An improved agricultural growth of 2.8 percentage points;
5. A growth of the fishing subsector by 12.7 percentage points and the crops subsector by 3.1 percentage points;
6. An increased export of fish by 6.5 percent;
7. An increased total fish production and supplies of 627,864.99mt;
8. An improved millet yield by 27 percent;
9. An increased industry share of GDP by 2.3 percentage points; and
10. GH¢600 million Support for MSMEs under the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CAP-BuSS).
11. Ghana Enterprises Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1043) was passed to promote and develop MSMEs.

2.1.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Strong and Resilient Economy

The objective of government's medium-term economic policy framework was to build a robust and buoyant economy to spur per capita GDP to US\$2,715.95 in 2021. The attainment of this projection was predicated on an annual average GDP growth rate (including oil) of about 7.5 percent. To achieve this growth objective, the government set the following initial macroeconomic targets in the 2020 annual budget:

- i) Overall Real GDP growth rate of 6.8 percent;
- ii) Non-oil Real GDP growth rate of 6.7 percent;
- iii) End-period inflation rate of 8.0 percent;
- iv) Overall fiscal deficit of 4.7 percent of GDP;
- v) Primary balance (surplus) of 0.7 percent of GDP; and
- vi) Gross international reserves to cover not less than 3.5 months of imports cover.

The government revised the targets for these indicators during the 2020 mid-year budget review. The revisions were primarily due to the disruptive impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Other underpinning factors were the issuance of Eurobond in February 2020, financial and energy sectors clean-up, among others. The revisions were as follows:

- i) Overall Real GDP growth rate of 0.9 percent;
- ii) Non-oil Real GDP growth rate of 1.6 percent;
- iii) End-period inflation rate of 11.0 percent;
- iv) Overall fiscal deficit of 11.4 percent of GDP;
- v) Primary balance (deficit) of 4.6 percent of GDP; and
- vi) Gross international reserves to cover at least 4.0 months of imports cover.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rates

The overall real GDP growth rate reduced to 0.4 percent in 2020 from 6.5 percent in 2019. This performance falls below the mid-year revised target of 0.9 percent. Similarly, the non-oil sector real GDP growth declined to 1.3 percent in 2020 from 5.9 percent in 2019, falling short of the revised target of 1.6 percent.

Drivers of GDP Growth

The agriculture sector contributed more to GDP growth (7.4%) compared to the service sector (1.5%) and industry sector (-3.6%) in 2020. In comparison, the agriculture sector contributed less to GDP growth (4.6%) compared to the service sector (7.6%) and industry sector (6.4%) in 2019. Each sector exceeded its revised growth target apart from industry as presented in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1. 1: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2020

Indicators	2017	2018	2019 Status	2020 Budget	2020	Progress Towards
	Baseline	Status		Target	Status	Target
Real GDP (%)	6.1	4.8	4.6	3.7	7.4	Target exceeded
- Agriculture	15.7	10.6	6.4	0.8	-3.6	Declined
- Industry	3.3	2.7	7.6	-0.8	1.5	Target exceeded
- Services						
Overall GDP Growth Rate (incl. Oil)	8.1	6.3	6.5	0.9	0.4	Target not achieved
Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate	4.6	6.5	5.9	1.6	1.3	Target not achieved

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

Drivers of Sectoral Growth

Agriculture Sector: The impressive growth in agriculture (7.4%) in 2020 was mainly driven by fishing, crops and livestock, growing at 14.4, 8.4 and 5.4 percent respectively. In 2019, the sector's growth was driven by livestock followed by crops. Growth in forestry and logging subsector continued to worsen from negative figures to 9.2 percent in 2020 from 1.7 percent in 2019 as shown in Table 2.1.2.

Table 2.1. 2: Agriculture Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2020

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status
Agriculture Sector	6.1	4.8	4.6	7.4
Crops	7.2	5.8	5.3	8.4
<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	9.2	3.7	5.4	1.9
Livestock	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Forestry and Logging	3.4	2.4	-1.7	-9.2
Fishing	-1.4	-6.8	1.7	14.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

Industry Sector: The sector's negative growth performance of 3.6 in 2020 was largely due to the significant fall in the growth of mining and quarrying sub-sector, which declined to (-11.0%) in 2020 from (12.6%) in 2019. This is much explained by the deterioration in oil and gas sub-sector which reported a negative growth of 9.0 percent in 2020 compared to 15.1 percent in 2019. Growth of all other sub-sectors improved apart from manufacturing which reduced by 4.9 percentage points to 1.4 percent in 2020 as shown in Table 2.1.3.

Table 2.1.3: Industry Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2020

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status
Industry Sector	15.7	10.6	6.4	-3.6
Mining and Quarrying	30.8	23.3	12.6	-11.0
<i>o/w Oil & Gas</i>	80.3	3.6	15.1	-9.0
Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.4
Electricity	19.4	5.5	6.0	7.9
Water and Sewerage	6.1	-3.6	-4.4	2.2
Construction	5.1	1.1	-4.4	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

Services Sector: The sector's low growth was largely due to contraction in the hotels and restaurants subsector by 34.8 percent in 2020 compared to 6.0 percent in 2019. Growth in professional, administrative and support service activities fell from 5.1 percent to (-5.9%) within the same period. Though information and communication, and real estate reported the highest growth of 22.5 and 12.5 percent respectively in 2020, these were however lower than their 2019 performance. Financial and insurance activities, and public administration, defence and social security reported improvement in growth within the same period by 3.9 and 3.6 percentage points as presented in Table 2.1.4.

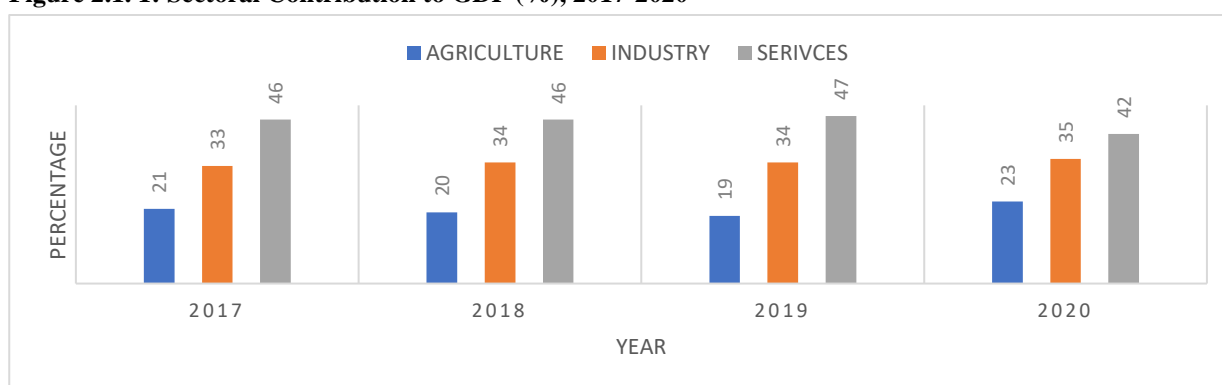
Table 2.1. 4: Services Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2020

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status
Services Sector	3.3	2.7	7.6	1.5
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	8.2	2.8	3.7	-1.1
Hotels and Restaurants	7.6	3.2	6.0	-34.8
Transport and Storage	8.9	1.1	4.3	3.7
Information and communication	4.2	13.1	46.5	22.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	-17.7	-8.2	1.6	5.5
Real Estate	3.8	-6.5	19.9	12.5
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	2.9	0.3	5.1	-5.9
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	4.3	3.7	7.3
Education	6.3	3.9	9.4	7.8
Health and Social Work	14.1	22.6	10.4	8.2
Other Service Activities	5.3	3.1	2.6	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

Structure of the Economy

The share of services to GDP declined by 5.2 percentage points to 42 percent in 2020 from 47 percent in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.1.1. The agricultural sector increased its share by 4.5 percentage points to 23 percent from 19 percent within the same period. The contributions of industry and agriculture to GDP in 2020 exceeded their preceding three years' performance.

Figure 2.1. 1: Sectoral Contribution to GDP (%), 2017-2020

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

Monetary and Financial Performance

Inflation: In 2018, inflation declined from 9.4 percent to 7.9 percent in 2019. However, due to the adverse effect of COVID-19 on prices¹, end year inflation was 10.4 percent in 2020. Nevertheless, this was a better performance compared to the revised target of 11.0 percent. The increase was largely due to high food inflation, excess demand for food commodities during the partial lockdown and border closure.

Interest rates: The Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) reduced to 14.5 percent in December 2020 from 16.0 percent in December 2019. This achievement exceeded the 2019 reduction of MPR by 100 basis points to 16.0 percent in December 2020. Consistent with development in the MPR, 91-day Treasury bill rate reduced to 14.08 percent in December 2020 from 14.7 percent in December 2019. Average lending

¹ Ghana Statistical Service- COVID-19 Households and Jobs Tracker Wave, 2020

rate showed a consistent decline in performance to 21.1 percent in 2020 from 23.6 percent in 2019. This minimised the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 on businesses and households

Private Sector Credit: Growth in nominal credit to the private sector decreased by 7.4 percentage points to 13.4 percent in December 2020. Growth in real credit to private sector also decreased by 9.2 percentage points to 3.0 percent within the same period.

Non-Performing Loans: The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio increased marginally by 0.5 percentage point to 14.8 percent in December 2020 from 14.3 percent in 2019.

Banking Sector Reforms

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank of Ghana initiated policy and regulatory measures to enhance banking sector liquidity and preserve capital buffers. An amount of GHS21 billion² was paid to fund the clean-up exercise. These measures enabled banks to support borrowers with about GHS7 billion. As at 31st December 2020, the total capitalisation of banks was GHS9,633 million³.

Fiscal Policy Performance

Government's fiscal deficit increased by 6.9 percentage points to 11.7 percent of GDP in 2020, slightly exceeding the revised target of 11.4 percent. While revenue fell short by GHS13.6 billion, the unexpected and unavoidable expenditures increased by GHS11.7 billion in 2020. This was primarily due to the adverse effect of the pandemic on revenue from oil, trade and businesses with simultaneous increase in expenditure on health and health services, businesses, and households, among others.

The primary balance worsened from 0.8 percent in 2019 to 5.3 percent of GDP, exceeding the revised deficit target of 4.6 percent of GDP, as shown in Table 2.1.5 and Appendix I. The 2020 fiscal policy objectives were adversely affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to the suspension of the set of fiscal responsibility rules for the financial year.

Table 2.1.5: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants for 2018-2020 Outturn

Indicators (GHC billion)	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020		
			Budget	Revised Budget	Outturn
Total Revenue & Grants	47.6	53.0	67.0	53.0	55.0
% of GDP	15.8	15.3	16.9	13.9	14.4
Budget Balance	11.0	14.0	14.5	44.1	44.9
% of GDP	-3.8	-4.8	3.7	11.4	11.7
Primary balance	39.0	28.0	28.0	17.0	20.0
% of GDP	-1.4	0.8	0.7	-4.6	-5.3
Non-oil Tax Revenue	35.8	42.6	44.9	40.7	42.4
% of GDP	11.9	12.3	11.3	10.6	11.1
Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue	4.0	4.9	8.4	4.5	4.9
% of GDP	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.3
Oil and Gas Receipt	4.5	4.9	8.9	3.8	3.7

² State of the Nation Address (SONA) to the 7th Parliament

³ Bank of Ghana- MPC Report, January 2021

Indicators (GHC billion)	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020		
			Budget	Revised Budget	Outturn
% of GDP	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.0
ESLA Receipt	1.8	1.9	3.4	3.4	2.8
% of GDP	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7
Grants	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
% of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government for the 2021 Financial Year

Revenue Performance: Total revenue and grants decreased by 0.9 percentage point over the previous year to 14.4 percent of GDP in 2020 but exceeded the revised target of 13.9 percent. Non-oil tax revenue decreased to 11.1 percent in 2020 from 12.3 percent of GDP in 2019 but exceeded its revised target of 10.6 percent. Receipt from oil and gas, as a percentage of GDP, decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 1 percent in 2020. This was mainly on account of lower company taxes from the oil and gas sector, as well as the global decline in crude oil prices due to impact of COVID-19.

Expenditure Performance: Total government expenditures including arrears clearance increased by 6.0 percentage points to 26.1 percent of GDP in 2020 exceeding the revised target of 25.4 percent. The increase in total expenditures, despite the force majeure imposed by the COVID-19 induced expenditures, is a clear indication that Government adopted prudent expenditure management measures over the period. Compensation of employees which is a key component of government expenditure increased to 7.4 percent in 2020 from 6.4 percent of GDP in 2019 exceeding the revised target of 7 percent. Interest payment as a percentage of GDP increased to 6.4 percent in 2020 from 5.7 percent in 2019 as against the revised target of 5.4 percent. Capital expenditure, increased to 3.2 percent of GDP in 2020 from 1.8 percent in 2019 compared to the revised target of 2.4 percent.

Overall Budget Balance: Government budget deficit, as a percentage of GDP increased to 11.7 percent in 2020 from 4.8 percent in 2019 as shown in Table 2.1.6. Further details can be found in Appendix I.

Table 2.1.6: Summary of Fiscal Performance for 2020

Indicators (GHC billion)	2019 Prov. Outturn	2020		
		Budget	Revised Budget	Prov. Outturn
Total Revenue & Grants	53	67	53	55
% of GDP	15.3	16.9	13.9	14.4
Budget Balance	14.0	14.5	44.1	44.9
% of GDP	-4.8	3.7	11.4	11.7
Primary Balance	28.0	28.0	17.0	20.0
% of GDP	0.8	0.7	-4.6	-5.3

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2020 APR

External Sector Performance

Exchange rate: The domestic currency depreciated against the US Dollar, Pound Sterling, and Euro by 3.9 percent, 7.1 percent, and 12.1 percent, respectively in 2020. Factors including increased financial market risk sentiment due to the spread of COVID-19 and seasonal demand pressures from the energy and corporate sectors impacted adversely on the cedi. However, the local currency in 2020

performed slightly better than the 12.9 and 15.7 percent depreciation recorded against the US Dollar and Pound Sterling in the preceding year. The performance of the Ghana cedi in 2020 was mainly attributed to the US\$3billion sovereign bond issue, and forward auction sales by the Bank of Ghana.

International trade: The current account balance recorded a deficit of 3.2 percent in 2020 from 2.8 percent of GDP in 2019. The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of US\$2887 million in 2020 from US\$3068 million in 2019 as presented in Table 2.1.7. Also see Appendix I for more details.

Table 2.1.7: International Trade, 2018-2020

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020		
	Actual (US\$ m)	Actual	Actual (US\$ m)	Projected (US\$ m)	Provisional (US\$ m)	% Change
		(US\$ m)				
Merchandise Exports f.o.b	13,835	14,943	15,634	14,355.70	14,471.50	-7.43571703
Merchandise Imports f.o.b.	-12,648	-13,134	-13,336	12,284.10	12,428.60	-193.195861
Current Account balance (% of GDP)	-3.3	-3	-2.8	-3.1	3.2	-214.285714
Official International reserves (US\$b)	7,554.80	7,024.80	8,418.10	8,750.80	8,624.40	2.450671767

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2020

Trade balance: Trade balance has been in surplus since 2017. It however reduced by 0.4 percentage point to 3.0 percent of GDP (US\$2.0 billion) in 2020. This performance was backed by increased remittance inflows, improved portfolio inflows, and favourable access to the international capital market. The total value of merchandised exports decreased to US\$14.5 billion in 2020 from US\$ 15.6 billion in 2019, while merchandised imports decreased from US\$13.3 billion to US\$12.4 billion within the same period.

International reserves: Gross International Reserves accumulated to US\$8.6 billion in 2020, representing an equivalent of 4.1 months of import cover. This is marginally lower than the target of US\$8.8 billion (4.2 months of import cover). This performance however exceeded the stock position of US\$8.4 billion, an equivalent of 4.0 months of import cover in 2019 due to the choice of opportunity cost to determine the demand for international reserves over volatility of international transactions, political considerations and exchange rate arrangement,

II. Private Sector Development

Ghana's overall rank in the Global Competitiveness Index and Ease of Doing Business for 2020 remained the same as 2019. The country placed 111 out of 141 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index and 118 out of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business. Even though the country's performance in these indicators did not change in 2020, government prioritised the following: protection of SMEs, resolution of financial sector insolvency, enhancement of electricity availability, and sustenance of the implementation of the paperless customs clearance processing system.

III. Agriculture and Rural Development

The government in 2018 initiated the construction of 50 warehouses under the ‘‘One District One Ware House’’ programme of which 42 had been completed in 2020. As part of the ‘‘One Village One Dam’’ programme, a total of 227 small earth dams were completed across the five northern regions in 2020.

The Planting for Food and Jobs programme provided improved seeds and subsidized fertilizers to a total of 1,736,510 farmers. The distribution of improved seeds to farmers increased by 60 percent to 29,500mt in 2020 with subsidized fertilizers (organic and inorganic) increasing by 28 percent to 423,473mt. These interventions contributed to increase in yields of selected crops including millet (27%), cassava (3%) and maize (2%) between 2019 and 2020. However, groundnut, cowpea and plantain recorded a reduction in yield of 25 percent, 18 percent and 4 percent respectively in 2020 as shown in Table 2.1.8.

Table 2.1.8: Yields of selected Major Staple Crops (Mt/Ha) for 2017 to 2020

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020 Actual
Maize	2.04	2.26	2.52	2.58
Rice (milled)	3.00	2.96	3.57	3.34
Millet	1.05	1.28	1.33	1.69
Sorghum	1.24	1.39	1.57	1.56
Cassava	20.73	21.33	22.36	22.95
Yam	16.71	16.58	17.38	17.71
Cocoyam	6.79	7.19	7.75	7.47
Plantain	11.77	12.11	12.99	13.55
Groundnut	1.37	1.63	1.65	1.24
Cowpea	1.37	1.51	1.52	1.24
Soybean	1.66	1.72	1.77	1.24

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture-SRID, 2020 APR

Non-traditional agricultural commodities exported generally declined in 2020. The values of exotic vegetables declined by 96.6 percent, mango 83.6 percent and shea nut 49.3 percent. Despite the general decline in export of non-traditional agricultural commodities, the values of maize, coffee and yam increased significantly by 2,288.7 percent; 1,935.9 percent and 13.0 percent respectively in 2020 as shown in Table 2.1.9.

Table 2.1.9: Status of agricultural commodities exported (Weights and Values)

Agricultural Commodities	2018 Actual		2019 Actual		2020 Actual	
	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000)	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000) *	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000) *
-Cashew	259,432,105	378,209,971	265,078,109	237,889,169	251,615,152	217,766,334
-Coffee	105	82	41,150	89,125	1,673,064	1,814,511
-Shea Nut	27,966,661	14,103,332	53,566,143	27,189,551	27,613,375	13,790,950
-Maize	192,249	204,168	9,333	3,626	1,043,774	86,613
-Yam products	17,278,744	8,620,574	29,037,054	11,883,095	38,566,100	13,429,328

Agricultural Commodities	2018 Actual		2019 Actual		2020 Actual	
	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000)	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000) *	Weight (Kg)	Amount (US\$000) *
-Exotic vegetables	404,835	291,237	79,946	973,217	36,716	33,162
-Pineapple	17,506,891	9,254,194	18,279,782	9,228,405	14,173,798	8,785,492
-Mango	2,817,104	12,946,162	1,953,072	12,527,478	3,649,034	2,054,510
-Pawpaw	1,240,006	906,133	1,445,582	961,842	1,028,419	723,864
-Banana	178,902,808	85,543,506	191,222,244	63,827,556	92,974,244	40,771,305
-Fish and sea food	41,262,580	56,151,166	35201408	44,944,949	37,156,699	38,454,833

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2020 APR

Production and Export of Cocoa

Cocoa production is a key source of revenue for Ghana. Historically, the crop is known to generate about USD 2.0 billion annually as foreign exchange. The level of cocoa production targeted during the period is 900,000 MT.

Table 2.1.10: Target, Production and Export of Cocoa

Year	Target (mt)	Actual (mt)	% Achieved	Volume exported (mt)	Volume sold locally (mt)	Value of cocoa exported (GHS)	Value of cocoa sold locally (GHS)
2017/2018	900,000	904,740	100.53	813,570.45	312,175.63	n/a	n/a
2018/2019	900,000	811,747	90.2	662,279.29	259,617.18	n/a	n/a
2019/2020	900,000	770,691.13	85.63	507,567.47	130,040.75	183,289,833,405.20	1,751,596,138.33

Source: COCOBOD, 2020 Annual Report

The quantity of cocoa harvested in 2019/2020 was 770,691.31mt. This is 85.63 percent of the annual target and a 5.1 percent decline from the 2018/2019 production of 811,747mt. The production decline in 2019/2020 was consistent with volumes exported (507,567.47mt) and sold locally (130,040.75mt). Compared to 2018/2019, volumes of cocoa exported and sold locally also declined by 23.36 percent and 49.91 percent respectively as shown in Table 2.1.10. The decline reflects disruptions in production resulting from the cutting of swollen shoot diseased trees, loss of cocoa farms to illegal mining operations, and restrictions occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic.

IV. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development constructed 108 ponds and 11 cages in 2020, under the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) programme, across all regions except the Savanna, Northern and North East regions. Out of these, 48 ponds and 4 cages were provided with a total of 103,400 fingerlings and 599 bags of feed. Under infrastructure development, two additional public hatcheries were completed and yet to be operational to supply quality fingerlings to boost AFP programme. The sector pursued fish vaccination and fish disease immunization along the aquaculture enclave of the Volta Lake to increase production. Fisheries co-management policy was approved and published (Gazette) by Cabinet to enhance management of fisheries resources. Total fish supply increased by 10.6 percent (627,864.99Mt) in 2020 from 0.05 percent (567,595.04Mt) in 2019. This was largely due to the increase in aquaculture production by 22.3 percent (64,004.08Mt). Fish import increased by 1.4 percent (193,226.87Mt) in 2020 while export declined significantly by 43.6 percent (37,156.70Mt).

These achievements except fish import however, fell short of the 2020 targets, as shown in Table 2.1.11. In order to reduce post-harvest losses, 80 ‘‘AHOTOR’’ ovens were constructed and distributed to fish processors. The sector certified 13 fish processing facilities to meet international standards. A hundred and seven (107) persons engaged in fish processing were trained on hygienic fish handling and group dynamics.

Five hundred and twenty-nine (529) fisherfolk participated in COVID-19 sensitization workshops. Ninety-six (96) veterinary health certificates for exports were issued in 2020 as compared to Sixty-two (62) in 2019, representing a 55-percentage increment. See Appendix I.

Table 2.1.11: Estimates of Fish Landings (of all Fleets), 2017-2020

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Target	2020 Actual
Total Fish Supply (mt):	558,983.29	567,291.18	567,595.04	677,785.38	595,869.23
Marine capture	306,601.00	297,975.80	309,319.66	347,754.11	326,867.55
Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.65	73,627.80	81,204.51	85,007.71	80,923.18
Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	52,350.02	129,302.00	64,004.06
Total domestic production	440,759.96	448,223.60	442,874.19	562,063.82	471,794.79
Import	197,063.45	192,689.55	190,617.15	199,780.33	193,226.87
Export	78,840.122	73,621.97	65,896.30	84,058.77	69,152.43

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, 2020 APR

V. Tourism and Creative Arts Development

The Government implemented a number of programmes, including the launch of the ten year ‘‘Beyond the Year of Return’’ programme to improve the sector’s performance in 2020. Most businesses, particularly those engaged in hospitality and tourism were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to a significant decline in the number of tourist arrivals to 355 in 2020 from 1.1 million in 2019 which is lower than annual target of 1,243.34. Similarly, international tourism receipts declined to US\$1,040 million in 2020 from US\$3,312.93 million in 2019. Total direct and indirect employment created by the sector reduced sharply to 229,740 in 2020 from 602,425 in 2019 as shown in Table 2.1.12.

Table 2.1.12: Tourism Sector Performance Indicators

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020 Target	2020 Outturn
Tourist arrivals	980,141	956,375	1,130,307	1,243.34	335,108
Change in tourism receipts (US\$ million)	1,856.5	2,589.85	3,312.93	3,644.22	387.1
Change in tourism receipts (%)	10.10	43.52	27.92	30.00	-88.3
No. of domestic tourists	502,539	527,362	554,719	697,815	210,582
Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GHS million)	1,647.8	1,731.8	2,336.2	1,670.9	315
Number of Tourist related employment	487,000	543,000	602,425	601,700	229,740
Accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc).	3,347	3,454	4,131	4,544	3,731

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2020 APR

VI. State Interests and Governance Authority

State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the oversight of State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA) recorded GHS 2.6 billion⁴ loss in 2020. However, this represents about 50 percent improvement

⁴ 2020 State Ownership Report of SIGA culled from Business News | Ghana and Beyond: 6th April, 2022

over the 2019 aggregate loss of GHS 5.16 billion. Also, combined revenue increased by 19.30 percent, from GHS 37.912 billion in 2019 to GHS 45.23 billion in 2020. With the exception of Communications and Transportation, all other sectors recorded improved in 2020 relative to 2019. On the other hand, direct costs incurred by SOEs collectively in 2020 was GHS32,9 billion representing a 12.65 percent increase from GHS 29.213 billion in 2019. Fortunately, government received GHS 275.48 as dividend from SOEs in 2020.

This represents a shortfall of GHS15.46 million, compared to the 2020 target, but was far higher than the dividends paid in 2019. The improved dividend payment was mainly due to an increase in contribution of the minority interest portfolio particularly, the mining sector which paid GHS 224.77 million as dividends to government in 2020 compared to the GHS38.48 million paid in 2019.

2.1.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Economic Development

The dimension summarises key challenges and provides recommendations as provided in Table 2.1.13.

Table 2.1.13: Key Challenges and Recommendations for Economic Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	High budget balance (outurn) due to COVID-19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoF, BoG, NDPC, etc should use the Ghana Economic (Development) Model for projections of the 2022-2025 development indices to reduce the high budget balance (outurn). NDPC should initiate the Medium-Term National Development Plan (2022-2025).
2.	Limited capacity of MSMEs and the private sector to access loans	<p>MoF, GEA and MASLOC should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the CARES (Obaatanpa) to stabilise and boost economic recovery and to stimulate the development of MSMEs. MoTI/BACs should strengthen existing and establish new cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy access to credit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoF and MoTI should accelerate the implementation of a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) to support start-ups, early-stage businesses and private sectors to expand and create employment, especially for the youth. BoG must expand the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund to provide long-term loans at affordable rates to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs.
3.	Implementation bottlenecks with the flagship programmes and projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OoP and the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives should review the flagship programmes and projects to improve yield and enhance job creation.
4.	General decline in export of non-traditional agricultural commodities	<p>MoFA and MoFAD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases; facilitate local production of vaccines to improve livestock development;

No	Challenges	Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve extension services delivery; and • regulate illegal use of agrochemicals to ensure sustenance.
5.	High cost of aquaculture inputs, including challenges with pre-mix distribution, lack of storage facilities and maintenance and inadequate skills for aquaculture development.	<p>MoFAD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subsidise the cost of aquaculture inputs, and ensure effective and efficient system for distribution of pre-mix fuel. • build capacity to improve aquaculture development.
6.	General decline in domestic and international tourist which have reduced tourism receipts and resulted in unemployment and closure of some hospitality facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoTAC, Ghana Tourism Authority and Ghana Tourism Board should develop tourism potential to promote tourism at the national and local levels. • MoTAC, Ghana Tourism Authority and Ghana Tourism Board should promote “beyond the year of return”. • OoP and MINTER should ease the restrictions of land borders.
7.	Astronomical systemic income losses in SOEs operations must be addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoF must collaborate with NDPC, Academia, Research Institutions and Think Thanks to brainstorm on innovative strategies to address this challenge.

2.2 Social Development

The dimension presented general introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations.

2.2.1 Introduction

The focus of the social development dimension of the MTNDPF is to create equal opportunities for all Ghanaians. This goal is to be achieved through 14 focus areas and the following objectives: access to and improving the quality of education; access to and improving the quality of healthcare; and strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly.

2.2.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2020 include:

- There was continuous improvement in total enrolment at all levels of education, in net enrolment at Senior High School (SHS), and in transition rates from junior to senior high schools in 2020.
- The nurse-to-population ratio exceeded the sector target.
- The share of remittances in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed an increase of 31.7 percent over the previous year.
- There was also an improvement in the coverage of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme with the establishment of 3,111 new LEAP communities across all the 260 districts.
- The total number of households that received bi-monthly cash grants through the LEAP programme increased from 332,200 in 2019 to 344,023 in 2020.
- The number of informal workers contributing towards their pensions increased from 148,000 in 2017 to 315,890 in 2020.
- District Assemblies in 2020 were reported to have complied with the directives to disburse 3 percent of the DACF to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). A total amount of GHS9,381,197.00 was disbursed in 2020 which represents 11.2 percent increase over the 2019 disbursement of GHS62,382,798.00.
- PWDs manned 50 percent of all allocated toll booths in the country
- An Employment Equity Policy for PWDs was drafted to harness productivity from PWDs.
- As of 2020, only 32 PWDs were Assembly Members of MMDAs and 4 occupied the positions of Minister of State, Chief Executive of a Public Institution, Chief Executive of an MMDA and Leader of a major political party.

2.2.3 Progress of Implementation

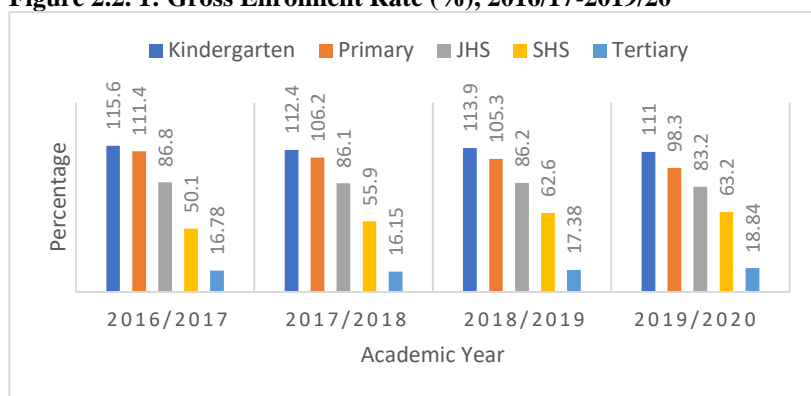
I. Education and Training

Education has been one of government's priority areas over the medium term 2018-2021. Achieving equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels has been the main objective of government. The Pre-Tertiary Act, 2020 (Act 1049) assented to by the President on 29th December 2020 set the platform for the restructuring of TVET. Government's determination to make Technical and Vocational Education a priority has received a major boost following the launch of the Ghana Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Service.

This brings together all the technical and vocational programmes run by 19 different Ministries under the ambit of the Ghana TVET Service, with the Director General of the Service reporting to the Minister and Ministry of Education. This initiative was to resolve the challenges including the poor perception of TVET, the multiplicity of standards, testing and certification systems, and an informal TVET system that had been neglected and detached from the formal sector affected the quality of TVET delivery.

Apart from SHS and Tertiary levels, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) declined at all levels in 2020 as compared to 2019. GER at KG, Primary and JHS declined to 111 percent from 113.9 percent, 98.3 percent from 105.3 percent, and 83.2 percent from 86.2 percent respectively. However, the GER for SHS and Tertiary increased to 63.2 percent and 18.8 percent in 2020 from 62.6 percent and 17.3 percent in 2019 respectively as shown in Figure 2.2.1. The GER for tertiary level in 2020 was below the National Council for Tertiary Education (NCTE)⁵ target of 25.0 percent.

Figure 2.2. 1: Gross Enrolment Rate (%), 2016/17-2019/20



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2020 and National Council for Tertiary Education, 2020

Table 2.2.1: Net enrolment rate (%), 2018/19-2019/20

Indicator	2018/2019	2019/2020	
	Status	Target	Status
Kindergarten	73.8	90.0	71.4
Primary	87.3	92.0	80.0
JHS	48.4	53.0	45.8
SHS	33.7	34.0	33.3

Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2020

Similarly, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) also declined at all levels during the 2019/2020 academic year. As a result, both GER and NER targets for 2020 were not achieved as shown in Table 2.2.1.

Transition rate from primary six (P6) to JHS1 increased to 101.9 percent in 2019/20 from 91.6 percent in 2018/2019 academic year. It also increased to 92.5 percent in 2019/2020 from 91.6 percent in 2018/2019 academic year for JHS3 to SHS1, exceeding the annual target of 85 percent set in 2019/2020. Completion rate at primary level has exceeded 100 percent.

Completion rate for P6 increased to 107.5 percent in 2019/2020 academic year from 102.4 percent in 2018/2019 academic year. The situation was different at JHS where completion rate decreased to 77.5 percent in 2019/2020 from 79.1 percent in 2018/19 academic year.

⁵ The National Council for Tertiary Education (NCTE) and the National Accreditation Board (NAB) have been merged under the new Education Regulatory Bodies Act, 2020 (Act 1023) to form the Ghana Tertiary Education Commission.

SHS completion rate on the other hand recorded an increase to 64.1 percent in 2019/2020 from 55.9 percent in 2018/2019 academic year. Completion rate at primary level continue to be higher for girls than boys but the reverse occurs as they move up the educational ladder.

Gender parity has been achieved at the basic level since 2014. Even though disparities exist at the SHS level, significant improvement has been achieved in the last academic year. Gender parity at SHS level increased marginally to 0.96 in 2019/2020 from 0.95 in 2018/2019 academic year. At tertiary level, gender parity increased to 0.9 in 2019/2020 from 0.8 in 2018/2019 academic year.

BECE pass rate

BECE pass rate for selected core subjects (Mathematics, English and Integrated Science) improved to 76.8 percent in 2018/2020 from 76.4 percent in 2017/2018 academic year. Mathematics represented 76.1 percent; English represented 76.2 percent; and Science represented 75.6 percent. Table 2.2.2 shows the BECE pass rate for female and male candidates in the three core subjects for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years.

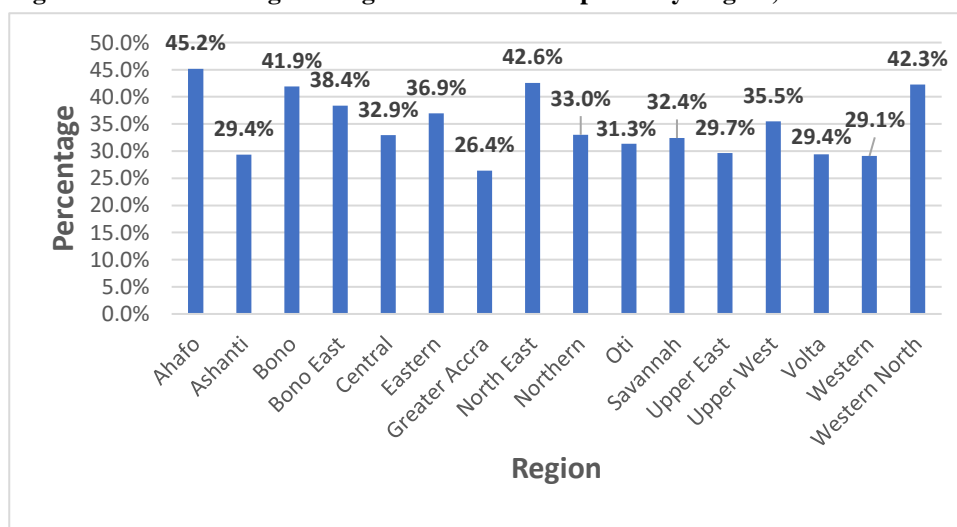
Table 2.2. 2: BECE pass rate (%)

Subjects	2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Maths	78.0	74.7	77.2	74.9
English	75.2	76.4	75.0	77.5
Science	77.2	74.1	76.6	74.6

Source: Ministry of Education, 2020 APR

II. Health and Health Services

Figure 2.2. 2: Percentage Change in NHIS Subscriptions by Region, 2019-2020



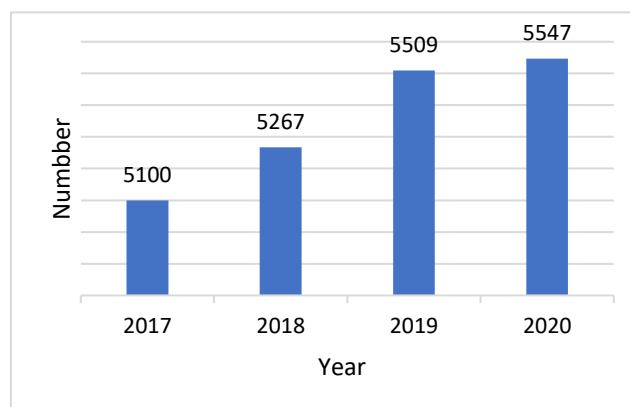
The population with valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards increased to 52.5 percent in 2020 from 40.0 percent in 2019. There was 32.7 percent increase in total subscription from 2019 to 2020. The NHIS exempt category made up of under 18, indigents, pregnant

women and the aged (70+) constitute 59.4 percent of the total membership in 2020. The regional distribution of percentage changes in subscriptions between 2019 and 2020 are shown in Figure 2.2.2. The per capita out-patient department (OPD) attendance, dropped to 0.96 in 2020 from 1.02 in 2019, missing the sector target of 1.12. The COVID-19 pandemic created fear among the populace resorting to the use of traditional medicines instead of visiting the health care centres.

Doctor-to population ratio improved to 1:6355 in 2020 from 1:6897 in 2019, also missing the target of 1:5000. The doctor-to population ratio is still below the WHO standard of 1:1,320⁶. Nurse to-population ratio however declined to 1:701 in 2020 from 1:539 in 2019, exceeding the sector target of 1:700.

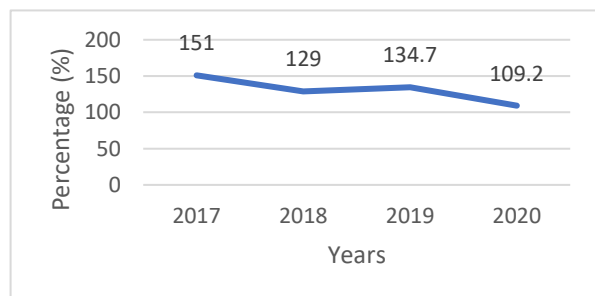
The number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones increased to 5,547 (79.03%) in 2020 from 5,509 (78.7%) in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.2.3. This however, fell below the sector annual target of 85%. More ambulances were procured in 2020 to augment the available fleet bringing the total number to 325. The proportion of functional service centres was increased to 278 (116.9%) in 2020; an increase from the 2019 figure of 133 (35%).

Figure 2.2.3: Number of Functional CHPS Zones



Disability Morbidity and Mortality

Figure 2.2.4: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)



Institutional maternal mortality ratio (IMMR) declined to 109.2 in 2020 from 134.7 per 100,000 live births in 2019 as presented in Figure 2.2.4), while stillbirths increased from 12.22 in 2019 to 12.69 per 1,000 live births in 2020; missing the sector target of 14.25 per 1,000 live births. The proportion of children immunised with Penta 3, which controls and averts five life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib meningitis), dropped to

94.20% percent in 2020 from 97.20% percent in 2019 which means as much as 10% of children under-5 are not receiving this critical vaccine. The malaria case fatality rate increased to 2.1 percent in 2020 from 0.1 percent in 2019. Similarly, the risk of a child under five years dying from malaria increased to 0.12 percent in 2020 ⁷from 0.11 percent in 2019, exceeding the medium-term target of 0.10 percent.

HIV, AIDS and STIs

HIV prevalence rate declined to 1.69 percent in 2020 from 1.7 percent in 2019, but missed the 2020 target of 1.5 percent. The percentage of Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (PLHIV) who have received ART decreased to 60 percent in 2020 from 61 percent in 2019.

III. Food and Nutrition Security

According to the MICS 2017/18, 29% percent of Ghanaian children aged 6-23 months had a minimum diet diversity, above and at par with the West African and global averages of 25 percent and 29 percent respectively. Similarly, only 41 percent of children aged 6-23 months had the minimum meal frequency, while 12 percent had a minimum acceptable diet. In 2020, Ghana dropped to 63rd on the Global Hunger Index, with a score of 15.2; an improvement from the 2019 score of 18.3. This indicates

⁶ World Health Organisation Report, 2020

⁷ Ministry of Health, SRID 2020

that there are still high levels of hunger in Ghana. Currently, the National Food Safety Policy and the National Aflatoxin Control Policy and Action Plan is awaiting parliamentary approval.

IV. Population Management

The population of Ghana in 2020 was 31,072,940, a 2.15 percent increase from 2019. This growth rate met the target of 2.2 percent set in the national population policy. The total fertility rate for the country in 2020 was 3.795 births⁸ per woman. This was a decline of 1.27 percent from 2019. Contraceptive prevalence amongst women aged 15-49 in Ghana was reported at 27.2 % in 2018 and this rate remains the same for 2019 and 2020. The average household size for the country in 2020 remains unchanged from the previous year at 3.8 (3.5 for urban and 4.4 for rural). Across the various regions the household sizes also remain unchanged from the previous years. In addition, the proportion of MDAs/MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans has increased to 99.2 percent in 2020 from 98.4 percent in 2019.

The Births and Deaths Registry recorded about 601,111 births in 2020 which was below the annual projected births of 887,681. In comparison, the year 2019 recorded 707,064 births which was also below the projected births of 879,483. The Registry recorded about 51,026 deaths in the year 2020 which was far below the projected deaths of 315,654 to be recorded for the year. Data on deaths in 2019 was 51,054 which was also below the projected deaths of 307,955 for 2020. The NDPC is leading the development of a Youth Development Index⁹ (YDI) as part of efforts to harness the demographic dividend. The YDI process which was initiated in 2019 measured the progress of youth development and empowerment in different areas which include; education, health and wellbeing, employment and economic opportunity, political and civic participation. With regard to urbanisation in Ghana, the urban population rate as at 2019 was 56.7 and this increased to 57.3 in 2020 with disparities across the sixteen regions. Greater Accra Region had the highest rate (91%) and Upper West Region recording the lowest (16%) rate. Urbanisation paves way for economic growth, improved productivity, employment and increased demand for goods and services. However, due to high population and inadequate service provision in urban areas there has been enormous pressure on both the built and natural environment.

V. Water and Environmental Sanitation

Access to basic drinking water services¹⁰ and improved environmental sanitation services has been a major focus area for government under the current MTNDPFs. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource in collaboration with Ghana Water Company Limited, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, and MMDAs implemented programmes and projects in pursuit of these objectives.

Access to safe and reliable water supply services

Access to safe and reliable water supply services for both rural and urban population improved from 2019 to 2020. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services at the national level increased to 69.0 percent in 2020 from 61.8 percent in 2019. Besides, the percentage of

⁸ Ghana Maternal Health Survey 2017

⁹ YDI is a tool that analyses the status of young people, empowering them to build on their competences and capabilities for life and enabling them to contribute and benefit from a politically stable, economically viable and legally supportive environment, ensuring their full participation as active citizens in their countries.

¹⁰ Basic drinking water refers to drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.

population with access to safely managed drinking water sources improved to 45 percent in 2020 from 36 percent in 2019 exceeding the annual target of 40 percent. Distribution losses in water supply continued to be a major challenge in 2020. It remained high at 50.5 percent, above the annual target of 48 percent.

Access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

In 2020, the percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management remained at 21 percent. Similarly, the proportion of liquid waste (faecal matter) safely disposed on site or properly collected, transported, and treated off site for major towns/cities in 2020 was 19 percent same as recorded in 2019. The number of open defecation-free (ODF) communities improved significantly to 81 percent in 2020 from 21 percent in 2019. Despite these achievements, access to reliable environmental sanitation remains a major challenge.

Efficient and sustainable waste management

The proportion of solid waste properly disposed of in sanitary landfills in the five major cities; Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale remained at 80 percent ¹¹in 2020 as recorded in 2019.

VI. Poverty and Inequality

The percentage of the population that are both monetary and multidimensional poor still remains unchanged (19.3%) as the next round of GLSS is yet to be conducted. GLSS 7 ¹²indicates that the incidence of multidimensional poverty was still highest in the Northern region followed by Upper East and Upper West, while Greater Accra, Ashanti and Eastern regions registered the least incidence. Generally, access to basic sanitation services, health insurance coverage and education were the major contributors to multidimensional poverty¹³.

Child and Family Welfare

An Integrated Social Services (ISS) delivery system was rolled out in 2020 to promote linkages between health, child protection, welfare and social protection services. This was to help address issues such as multidimensional child poverty and vulnerabilities among children. A total of 60 MMDAs reported using the Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedure (ISSOP) for child protection and family welfare. Recorded cases of child trafficking increased to 326 in 2020 from 200 cases recorded in 2019. According to GLSS 7 report (2016/2017), 12.6 percent of children 5 to 14 years were in the labour force. The report also indicated that more children in rural areas (90.5%) than in urban areas (80.9%), and more male children (91.7%) than female children (85.2%) engaged in some form of economic activity (working children) in areas including agriculture, forestry, fishing, wholesale and retail trade sectors.

Support for the Aged

In 2020, 284,415 persons aged 60 years and above received regular pension payments from SSNIT. The number of LEAP beneficiaries 60 years and above increased to 333,967 in 2020 from 2019 beneficiaries of 332,196.

¹¹ MSWR 2020 APR

¹² Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) Round 7

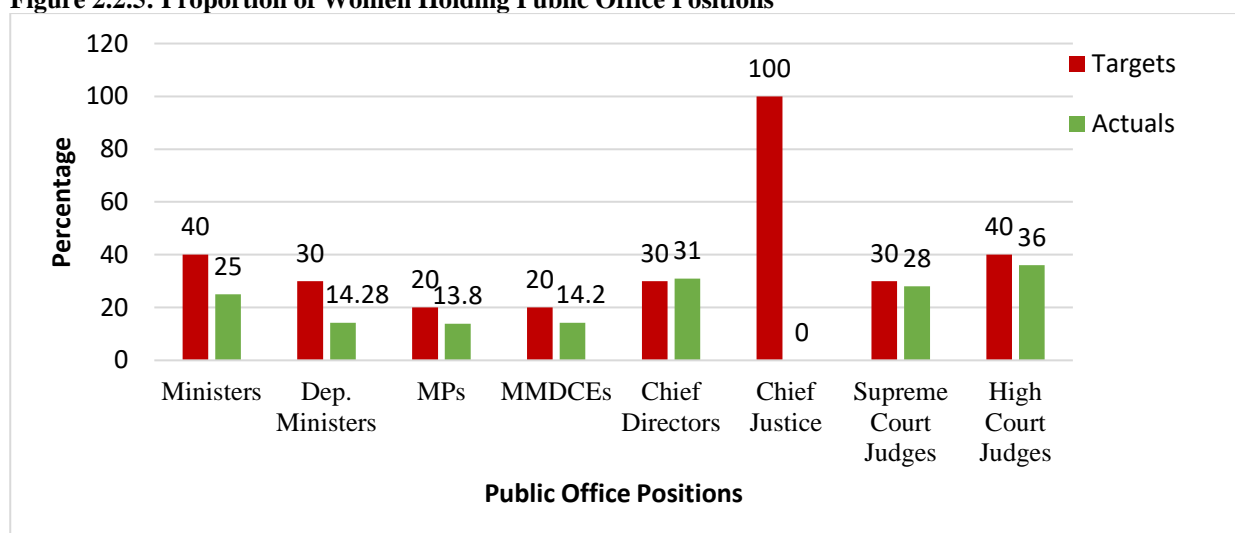
¹³ Multidimensional Poverty Report, GSS 2020

VII. Gender Equality

Gender equality is essential in national development. When people of both sexes have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities, and have equal participation and voice in decision making, it facilitates and drive development. In 2020, the affirmative action bill was submitted to cabinet for consideration and approval. The percentage of women holding public positions was 20.3 percent below the target of 40.7 percent in 2020. The Chief Justice position has been occupied by a female over the last decade. However, in 2020 the female Chief Justice retired from active public service and was replaced by a male. In the same year, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology appointed the first female Vice Chancellor to steer the affairs of the University, see Appendix II.

The target for the election of 20 percent females as parliamentarians was not met in 2020. Moreover, the targets of appointment of 40 percent female ministers and 30 percent deputy ministers was also not achieved. However, the appointment of female Chief Directors exceeded the target of 30 percent as shown in Figure 2.2.5.

Figure 2.2.5: Proportion of Women Holding Public Office Positions



Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2020 APR

Ensuring women's access to financial support is key in promoting women empowerment. The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) provided over 600 million loans as stimulus package to facilitate Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in 2020 with females' entrepreneurs constituting 65 percent of the loans granted in 2020.

In 2020, Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) disbursed an amount of GHS118,292,245.28 to 35,438 clients while in 2019, it disbursed 92.5 million to 74,334 clients. The data on breakdown of loans disbursed in 2020 shows that group loans of GHS45,336,287.19 was given to 34,434 clients, while Small loans of GHS605,711.78 was given to 460 clients, Project loans of GHS72,350,246.31 was given to 544 clients. The Centre recovered a total of GHS22,478,522.33 made up of GHS14,895,015.70 from Cash Loans, GHS7,299,990.79 from Vehicle Loans and GHS283,515.84 from Tricycle Loans as shown in Table 2.2.3.

Table 2.2.3: Loans Disbursed to MASLOC Beneficiaries, 2020

Type of Loan	Amount Disbursed (GHS)	Number of Beneficiaries
Group loans	45,336,287.19	34,434
Small Loans	605,711.78	460
Project Loans	72,350,246.31	544

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement and Economic Policy, 2021

VIII. Social Protection

The number of extremely poor households that received LEAP ¹⁴ payments increased to 334,438 in 2020 from 332,200 in 2019. This translated to 1,451,747 extreme poor individuals to help improve their consumption in 2020 as compared to 1,444,518 extreme poor individuals in 2019. This improvement in 2020 constituted 95.6 percent of the targeted 350,000 household beneficiaries. As at the end of 2020, no beneficiary had exited the cash transfer programme. Six payment cycles were undertaken in 2020, two of which were combined during the COVID-19 lockdown period to ease the burden of the pandemic on beneficiaries. In addition, Personal Protective equipment (PPEs) and a cash grant for transportation was provided to beneficiaries. Informal sector pension schemes established declined to 29 in 2020 from 31 in 2019. Informal sector workers are now able to contribute to Tier 3 of Ghana’s pension scheme through the Provident Fund and other private pension schemes. The number of informal workers contributing towards their pensions increased from 173,000 in 2019 to 315,890 in 2020 representing 4 percent increase and achieved the annual target for 2020.

IX. Disability and Development

District Assemblies in 2020 were reported to have complied with the directives to disburse 3 percent of the DACF to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). A total amount of GHS9,381,197.00 was disbursed in 2020 which represents 11.2 percent increase over the 2019 disbursement of GHS62,382,798.00. The draft Disability Bill was completed to amend the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715).

X. Employment and Decent Work

Labour Productivity

Data from the World Development Indicators shows that labour productivity, proxied by value added per worker, grew from 6.5 percent in 2017 to 7.3 in 2018 but declined to 6.6 percent in 2019 for agriculture. Growth in labour productivity for industry showed a continuous decrease from 8.6 percent to 3.3 percent and 0.9 percent over the same period. On the other hand, labour productivity for services contracted in 2017 (-2.1 percent) and 2018 (-1.2 percent) but improved to 3.5 percent in 2019.

Decent Work ¹⁵

The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) in collaboration with its agencies and the National Tripartite Committee (NTC) continued to review the provisions of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651) and its interrelated policies and regulations on the rights of workers. This includes freedom of association, collective negotiating and equal treatment amongst others. Data from GLSS round 7 shows that women were primarily underrepresented in wage employment and in highly skilled professions.

¹⁴ 2021 Budget Statement, paragraph 1016, page 181

¹⁵ The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines decent work as “productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”. In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income and guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions.

Employment creation:

Ghana attained a lower middle-income status¹⁶ in 2010 and has been classified to be among the fastest growing economies. However, the economy has not been able to create decent employment opportunities to absorb its growing youthful population (15-35 years). The government continues to provide interventions to create decent employment through its policies and interventions on job creation. The interventions increased youth employment through Nation Builders Corp (NABCO) and also through capacity building for SMEs. Generally, jobs created by government interventions in the formal sector increased¹⁷. The NABCO maintained 97,373 graduates in work under the Seven Modules across the country.

Social dialogue:

The MELR through the National Tripartite Committee reported an increase in the proportion of settled industrial disputes to 95.0 percent in 2020 from 92.0 percent in 2019. The national daily minimum wage and the base pay increased to 11.82 in 2020 from GHS9.68 in 2019.

XI. Youth Development

The Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes (YLSTIs) provided the youth with leadership training and skills. The number of youths trained increased to 1,745 in 2020 from 1,597 in 2019. Three (3) youth development centres were also renovated to provide the youth with spaces for engagement. The number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programmes exceeded the target of 246,700 to 265,463 in 2020 as compared to 107,576 in 2019. Table 2.2.4 shows the various modules designed under 2 categories of Youth Employment Programmes in Ghana i.e. National Youth Authority and Nation Builders Corps.

Table 2.2.4: Modules for 2 categories of Youth Employment Programmes in Ghana

National Youth Authority	Nation Builders Corps
1. Youth in Community Service and Security	1. Heal Ghana
2. Community Teaching Assistants	2. Feed Ghana
3. Youth in Information Communication Technology	3. Civic Ghana
4. Youth in Entrepreneurship	4. Revenue Ghana
5. Youth in Agriculture and Afforestation	5. Educate Ghana
6. Youth in Sanitation and Coastal Assistants	6. Enterprise Ghana
7. Youth in Community and Health Assistants	7. Digitize Ghana
8. Youth in Sports	
9. Industrial Attachment	

Source: Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation, 2020 Results Fair Report

XII. Sports and Recreation

The Ministry of Youth and Sports embarked on rehabilitation of four sporting facilities in 2020. The facilities include Accra, Baba Yara, Essipong and Aliu Mahama sports stadia. The construction of ten (10) multipurpose youth resource centres across the country continued. In terms of logistical supports to various sports association, the Ministry provided supports to 3 out of 16 districts targeted and 14 out of 35 associations targeted in 2020. The number of local competitive sporting events decreased to 21 in 2020 from 92 in 2019. The annual target of 95 could not be achieved due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Ministry of Youth and Sports was unable to facilitate participation in 120 sporting events at both international and sub-regional as planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹⁶ World Bank country classifications, 2011

¹⁷ Mid Term Evaluation Report, 2020; MoFA PFJ, 2020; GSS IBESS Report, 2020

2.2.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Social Development

The dimension summarises key challenges and provides recommendations as provided in Table 2.2.5.

Table 2.2. 5: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Social Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1	Inadequate access to and support for inclusive and special education at all levels.	MoE, GES and TVET should provide appropriate resources and adequate instructional materials.
2	Low optimisation of the implementation of Free SHS.	GES should provide a scheme based on affordability to guide parents to pay for their wards school fees.
3	Low enrolment of females in tertiary institutions.	Public universities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance admissions for females; and • accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students.
4	Low doctor-to population ratio.	MoH and GHS should train, recruit and retain doctors to strengthen the health delivery system.
5	Inadequate food production, storage, preservation, transformation and transportation/distribution contributing to high levels of malnutrition and hunger.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDA and relevant stakeholders should collaborate with Parliament to ensure the approval of the National Food Safety Policy and implement the National Aflatoxin Control Policy and Action Plan. • NDPC and MoFA should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to strengthen food governance systems.
6	High distribution losses in water supply still persist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWCL and MWSR should implement measures to prevent and eliminate system and commercial losses. • GWCL should expand safe water production and distribution systems.
7	Poor environmental sanitation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC and GSS should collaborate with MSWR, MESTI, MLGDRD and LUSPA to produce data on sanitation issues in other regional capitals, secondary cities, urban/rural. • MSWR should develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up private sector participation and investments in the sanitation sector.
8	High incidence of child abuse and rape cases still persist.	Ghana Police Service, MoGCSP and Judicial Service should amend the relevant legislations to make the punishments deterrent for child abuse and rape cases.
9	Higher number of persons within the monetary and multidimensional poor bracket.	NDPC and the DCD&SW should collaborate with relevant to implement the integrated social services programme.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
10	Limited national targeting mechanism for social protection.	MoGCSP should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities.
11	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	MoGCSP should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to expand coverage of the LEAP programme.
12	Unemployment rate among PWDs remain high.	MELR should collaborate with NCPD to implement the Employment Equity Policy to harness productivity from PWDs.
13	Limited access to buildings (public and private) for PWDs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MWH, LUPSA, MoGCSP and other relevant institutions should implement the Ghana Accessibility Standards on the Built Environment.
14	Limited logistics to support the sports industry.	<p>MoYS must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide logistics for the 13 out of 16 outstanding districts targeted in 2020; and establish the 21 out of 35 sporting associations targeted in 2020.
15	Decrease in the number of local competitive sporting events including that of PWDs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoYS should collaborate with other relevant agencies to ensure PWDs participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities. MoYS, MoTAC and other relevant agencies should collaborate to ensure accessibility to sporting, recreational and tourism avenues for PWDs.
16	Low participation rate of female labour force ¹⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC, MoF and OoP must collaborate to ensure the completion of the CPESDP to operationalise the Ghana CARES “Obaatanpa” to stabilize and boost economic recovery and transformation of the informal sector to support women businesses. NDPC should implement the African COVID-19 Effect Forum, the case of Ghana.
17	Data inconsistencies on loans disbursed and recoveries.	NDPC should conduct an impact evaluation on the operations of MASLOC.

¹⁸ Refer to the Employment and Decent Work focus area for details on gender earnings gap

2.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The dimension has an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations.

2.3.1 Introduction

The goal for this dimension is to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. This was to be achieved through the protection of natural resources including water, minerals, lands and forests; promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation; reducing disasters and pollution; enhancing transportation and information and communication technology (ICT); placing science, technology and innovation (STI) at the centre of development; and improving energy, human settlements and housing, land administration, and zongos and inner cities.

2.3.2 Significant Achievements¹⁹.

These include:

- Engagement of about 71,100 persons under the Youth in Agriculture and Afforestation.
- 1,130,944 employment generation by the mining sector of which 97.3 percent were in the small-scale mining sub-sector.
- Creation of 342 sub-projects leading to the creation of 29,959 jobs under the Rural Development and Management Programme.
- Completion of 1,339 housing units under the Government Affordable Housing Programme.
- Establishment of the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS) to improve efficiency in land administration.
- Passage of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036).
- Completion of the 330kV Kumasi-Bolgatanga Transmission resulting in 4.5 percent reduction in transmission losses.
- Improvement in the Global Green Economy Index to 78th out of 130 countries.
- Completion of three (3) berths of the dedicated container terminal at Tema Port and the first phase of a Dry Bulk Jetty.
- Passage of the Cybersecurity Act, 2020 (Act 1038).
- Creation of 1,800 digital and 2,200 ancillary jobs at the Accra Digital Centre for the youth and vulnerable persons from low-income communities.
- Enactment of the Bui Power Authority (Amendment) Bill and Renewable Energy (Amendment) Bill.
- Installation and commissioning of the first ever 45KW mini-hydro power plant at Alavanyo; and completion of a 26MWp solar project.

¹⁹Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation, 2020 Results Fair Report

2.3.3 Progress of Implementation

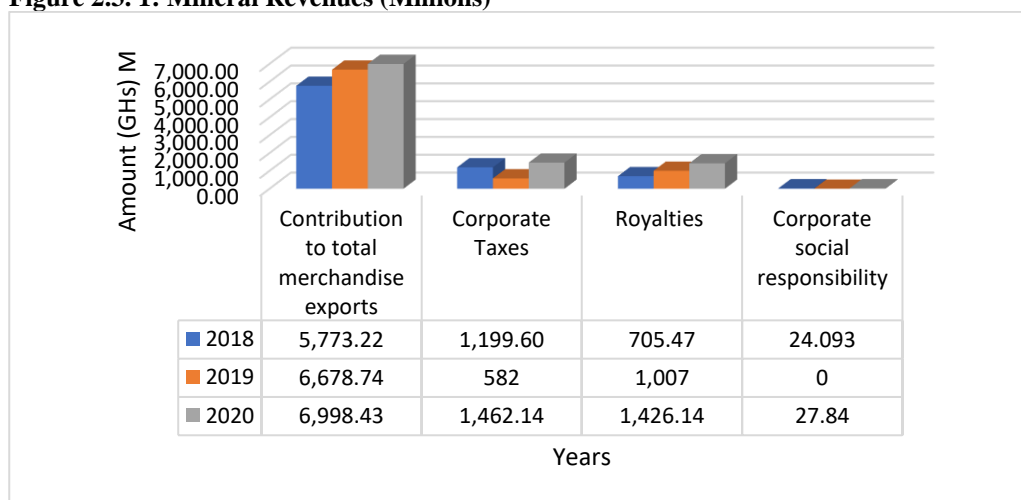
I. Forest

Government rehabilitated and restored 15,731 ha and established 11,437ha of forest plantation under the National Afforestation Programme as part of efforts to reduce forest degradation. In addition, 10.8 million seedlings, including *ofram*, *emire*, *wawa*, *kokrodua*, *teak*, *cedrela*, *gmelina*, *cassia*, *eucalyptus* and *mahogany* species were supplied and planted. Despite these interventions, the percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection which had declined from 37.4 percent in 2018 to 18 percent 2019, worsened to 32.5 percent in 2020. The total volume of natural forest timber harvested increased to 1,226,678m³ (944,446 m³ on reserve; 282,232 m³ off-reserve) in 2020 from 1,157,229m³ (862,409 m³ on reserve; 294,820 m³ off reserve) in 2019. A total wood volume of about 226,156m³ was exported in 2020, yielding €116 million²⁰, equivalent to GHS811.19 million.

II. Minerals Extraction

Government in 2020 facilitated the passage of the Minerals & Mining Regulations 2020, (L.I. 2404), Minerals and Mining (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2431). This was to deepen local content in the mining industry through job creation, developing capacities for domestic manufacturing, enhancing gender equity and increase capability & international competitiveness of local businesses amongst others. As part of efforts to manage the menace of illegal mining, the Minerals and Mining (Mining Operations – Tracking of Earth & Mining Equipment) Regulations, 2020 (L.I 2404) was passed in 2020. In addition, there was the ratification of 68 mining leases by Parliament. The percentage of mineral revenue spent on local goods increased to 82.3 percent in 2020 from 59 percent in 2019. However, the percentage of mineral revenue returns to the Ghanaian economy decreased to 71 percent in 2020 from 73 percent in 2019. Minerals rights granted regarding mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica increased by 166.3 percent to 839 in 2020 from 315 in 2019. Mineral revenue from all sources increased in 2020. Mineral royalties accruing to government increased by 41.6 percent; corporate taxes increased by 151.2 percent and merchandise exports increased by 4.8 percent in 2020. Foreign direct investments also increased by 8.4 percent to US\$1,050.87 million in 2020. A total of GHS27.84 million was used for corporate social responsibility as shown in Figure 2.3.1.

Figure 2.3. 1: Mineral Revenues (Millions)



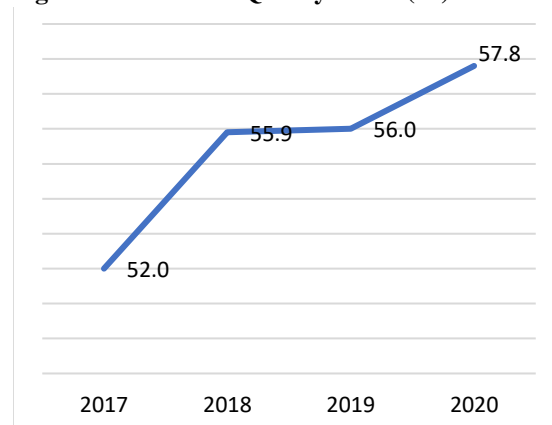
²⁰ Forestry Commission APR, 2020

Apart from bauxite, all other minerals produced during 2020 recorded a decline. Gold, diamond and manganese declined by 12.4 percent, 19.6 percent and 51.9 percent respectively while bauxite increased by 4.1 percent.

III. Water Resources Management

The proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality improved to 57.8 in 2020 from 52.0 percent in 2017 as shown in Figure 2.3.2. This was as a result of Government interventions such as the continuous work of the Operation Vanguard Taskforce (OVT); maintenance of buffer zone restoration schemes; and revision and implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans for Ankobra and White Volta River basin. The level of water stress decreased to 1,916 in 2020 from 1,918 in 2019 due to the destruction of water bodies by Galamsay operatives thereby posing major threats to humans, flora and fauna. Despite the decrease, the country remains far above the water stress threshold of between 1,700 and 1,000 cubic metres per person per year.

Figure 2.3.2: Water Quality Index (%)



Source: Water Resources Commission, 2021

IV. Coastal and Marine Erosion

All the 141 industries monitored in 2020 showed levels of pollutants effluent quality beyond EPA recommended guidelines. Effluent discharge by industries into coastal waters and lagoons continued to show that the concentrations of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), turbidity and the conductivity of industrial effluent sampled continued to be higher than the EPA recommended thresholds of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500µS/Cm respectively. Government in 2020 invested GHS385.8 million in coastal protection projects geared towards reducing coastal and marine erosion. Out of the 550km²¹ of the coastlines in the country, 20.75km of the coastline protected as at 2020.

²¹ United Nation Education Scientific and Culture Organisation

V. Environment

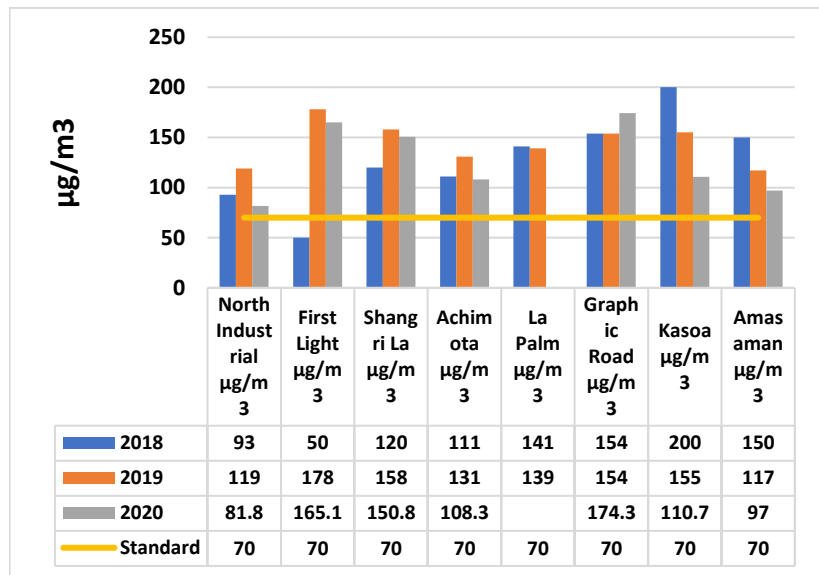
The number of companies in compliance with Environmental Assessment (EA) increased to 11,773 in 2020 from 10,854 in 2019²².

There was an improvement in the country's position on the Global Green Economy Index from the 79th rank in 2019 to 78th in 2020 out of 130 countries. The percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies remained the same as in 2019 at 54 percent. This fell short of the target of 55 percent.

Assessment of air quality at monitoring stations along Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra²³

revealed that the levels of suspended particulate matter (PM₁₀) were above the minimum threshold of 70µg/m³ set in the Ghana Standard GS 1236 of 2019. However, improvements were observed in all routes except for the Graphic Road. The levels ranged from 97µg/m³ (Amasaman station) to 108.3µg/m³ (Achimota station) on the Achimota-Amasaman route and 110.7 µg/m³ (Kasoa station) to 165.1 µg/m³ (First light station) on the Kasoa-First Light route, indicating poor ambient air quality with its attendant health risks as shown in Figure 2.3.3.

Figure 2.3.3: PM10 Pollution Level



Source: Environmental Protection Agency, 2021

VI. Disaster Management

Government, through the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) carried out 7,099 education and sensitization programme on disaster risk reduction and trained 3,351 communities in disaster prevention and management. Despite the interventions, the number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people increased by 37.6 percent to 1,184.3 in 2020. Disaster occurrence across the country increased to 2,479 in 2020 from 2,217 in 2019. The most common disasters were wind/rainstorm, domestic fires, floods, and bush fires. A total of 366,223 persons were directly affected; out of which 57,689 were supported by National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO). In all, 3,526 communities were affected, 255 schools damaged, 29,738.55 hectares of farmlands and 16,713 houses were destroyed, 282 persons injured and 232 deaths were recorded in 2020.

VII. Transportation: air, rail, water and road

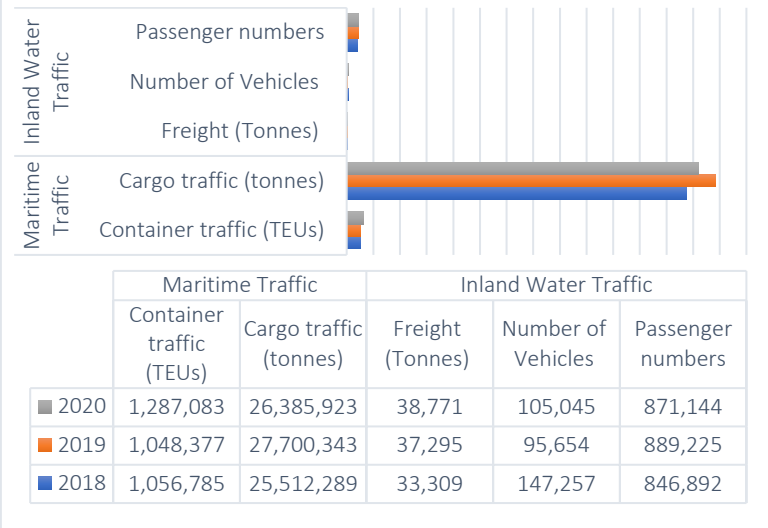
Aircraft movement declined by 46.4 percent to 25,183 while passenger throughput declined by 59.8 percent to 1,126,369. Freight movement also declined by 12.9 percent to 43,428. Aircraft movement, passenger throughput and freight movement declined as a result of the impact of COVID-19.

²² MESTI APR, 2020

²³ The assessment was done only in Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) due to limited equipment for nationwide coverage.

To enhance safety and security, the Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation and Preventive Bureau Act, 2020, Act (1028) was enacted. Ageing Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment at the regional airports were also replaced. Maritime cargo traffic and inland water passenger traffic declined by 4.7 percent and 2.0 percent in 2020 respectively. Maritime container traffic increased to 1,287,083 TEUs in 2020 from 1,048,377

Figure 2.3.4: Maritime and Inland Traffic



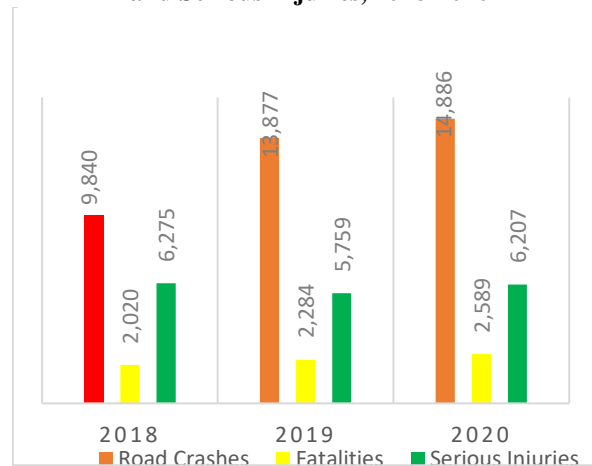
Source: Ministry of Transport, 2021

TEUs in 2019. Freight movement also increased by 3.8 percent to 38,771 while vehicles ferried on the Volta Lake increased by 9.8 percent to 105,045 in 2020 (see Figure 2.3.4).

Government continued the programme for the modernisation of the country’s sea ports by completing three berths of the dedicated container terminal at Tema Port and the first phase of a Dry Bulk Jetty at the Port. This resulted in improvement in vessel turnaround time for transiting through Tema and Takoradi ports by 17.3 percent and 10.8 percent. The Tema - Mpakadan²⁴ rail project approximately 97.9km continued to about 80 percent completion in 2020. However, the project could not meet its August 2020 completion date due to the Covid-19 pandemic which stalled construction works.

In the railway sector, Government continued with rehabilitation and construction works on the colonial narrow gauge, Accra-Tema and Achimota-Nsawam sections of the existing narrow-gauge Eastern Railway Line, and the Kojokrom-Tarkwa through the Nsuta section of the existing narrow gauge Western Railway Line. Despite the improvements, the impact of COVID-19 meant that the benefits expected were not achieved. Passenger traffic declined by 53.6 percent to 980 thousand passengers-kilometres while goods traffic declined by 17 percent to 29,613 thousand tonnes- kilometres. In all, 48 major and 29 minor incidents were recorded with no fatalities in 2020. Ghana’s road network was reported to be 78,401kms in 2020. Out of this, 56 percent was rehabilitated and maintained. The Road condition mix remained the same as in 2019 at 41 percent good, 33 percent fair, and 26 percent poor. According to provisional estimates, road crashes in 2020 increased to 14,886 from 13,877 in 2019 as captured in Figure 2.3.5.

Figure 2.3.5: Number of Road Crashes, Fatalities and Serious Injuries, 2018-2020



Source: Ministry of Transport, 2021

²⁴ Ministry of Railway Development-Public Affairs Unit.

VIII. Information Communication and Technology

Internet penetration rate decreased to 84.89 percent in 2020 from 100.5 percent in 2019. Broadband capacity in use for ICT development grew by 81.7 percent to 759.29. The growth was occasioned by the increase in the number of submarine cables landing in Ghana. As at the end of 2020, five submarine cables licenses were issued to operators in the country. The number of service providers also increased to 49 in 2020 from 38 in 2019. In addition, 30 MDAs and 257 MMDAs were enrolled onto the e-Government Network Infrastructure. In line with Government's policy of enhancing the use of ICT for development, Government introduced SMART workplace and enrolled additional 350 public institutions onto the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) system; completed the e-Parliament solution, e-Procurement system and e-Cabinet; deployed the e-Justice system in 43 High Courts; passed the Cybersecurity Act, 2020 (Act 1038); and created 1,800 digital and 2,200 ancillary jobs at the Accra Digital Centre for the youth and vulnerable persons from low-income communities.

IX. Science, Technology and Innovation

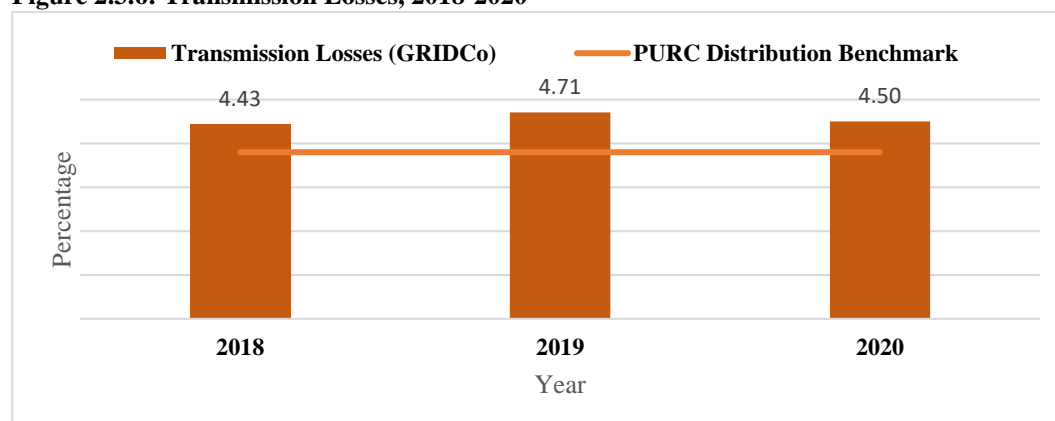
The number of technologies commercialised declined by 8.6 percent to 32 in 2020 while the number of research findings adopted by industries increased to 104 in 2020 from 85 in 2019. This represents 22.4 percent increase in adoption of research findings. This however fell below the target of 154.

X. Energy and Petroleum

Government as part of efforts to improve the renewable contribution enacted the Bui Power Authority (Amendment) Bill and Renewable Energy (Amendment) Bill; installed and commissioned the first ever 45KW mini-hydro power plant at Alavanyo; and completed a 26MWp solar project in 2020. The total installed capacity increased by 2.2 percent to 5,288 in 2020 made up of 29.9 percent hydropower, 69 percent thermal, and 1.1 percent renewables. Of the installed capacity, 4,842 MW was dependable capacity. Access to electricity also increased to 85.3 percent in 2020 from 82.5 percent in 2019.

The number of weeks of strategic reserves of petroleum products held in stock moved from a week in 2019 to 2 weeks in 2020. However, this fell below the idle standard of 6 – 12 weeks. In line with Government's policy to create a non-congested transmission system, the 330kV Kumasi-Bolgatanga Transmission line was completed in 2020. This resulted in a reduction in transmission losses to 4.5 percent in 2020 from 4.71 percent in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.3.6.

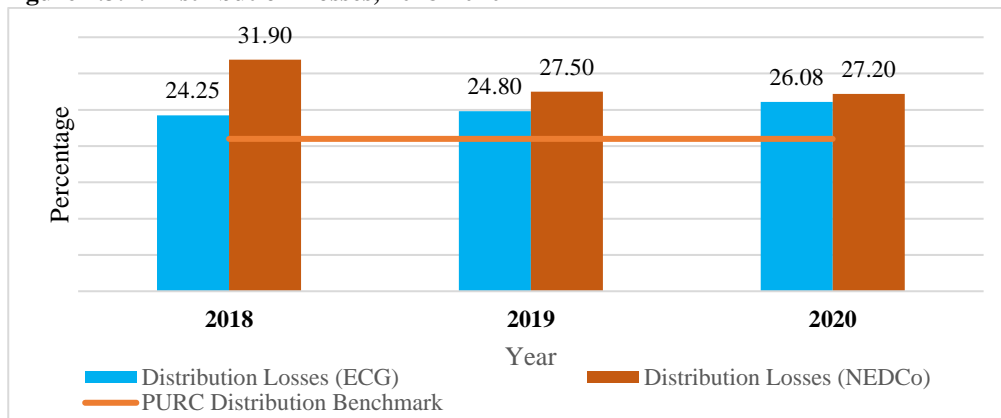
Figure 2.3.6: Transmission Losses, 2018-2020



Source: Electricity Company of Ghana/VRA/GRIDCo, 2021

Distribution losses for ECG increased to 26.55 percent in 2020 from 24.7 percent in 2019 while NEDCo recorded a decrease of 27.2 percent in 2020 from 28.5 percent in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.3.7.

Figure 2.3.7: Distribution Losses, 2018-2020



Source: Electricity Company of Ghana/VRA/GRIDCo, 2021

However, the losses continued to be higher than the PURC benchmark of 3.8 percent and 21 percent for transmission and distribution respectively. The average number of hours of outages ²⁵experienced worsened for Metro, Urban and Rural customers in 2020.

XI. Construction Industry Development

The contribution of the construction subsector to industry was 1.32 percent in 2020. Its share however improved from about 8.42 percent in 2017 to 10.4 percent in 2020.

The Construction Industry Bill initiated in 2017 is yet to be enacted. However, in 2020, Real Estate Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1047) has been passed to regulate real estate agency practice, commercial transactions in real estate, including the sale, purchase, rental and leasing of real estate.

XII. Drainage and Flood Control

The government continued with the implementation of the National Flood Control Programme in 2020. The kilometre of drains constructed in 2020 was 9.56 made up of 4km primary drains and 5.55km secondary drains. As part of reducing perennial flooding, government in 2020 completed the construction of drainage system at Odawna in Accra.

In addition, under the Phase II of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), there was dredging and construction of culverts at Ayigbo-Azizanya (Greater Accra) road; construction of mechanised borehole and water storage facility at Gbanavie (Greater Accra); construction of 1No. 46m footbridge with galvanised pipe guard rails to link Dansor and Bontroase (Greater Accra); and the drilling of 2No. mechanised boreholes with storage facility at Koradaso and Mmehame (Ashanti).

XIII. Land Administration and Management

Government established the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS) to improve efficiency in land administration. Data from four (4) pilot districts within the Greater Accra Region, including map sheets, lease and property were fully scanned and digitised to expedite the land title

²⁵ Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) is the average time required to restore service to a utility customer.

registration processes. A total of 900,879 properties in 49 MMDAs were revalued in 2020 through the Electronic Property Mass Appraisal System (EPMA). The Lands Commission issued 4,819 certificates out of a target of 6,400 in 2020. This target was unmet due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The turnaround time for land title registration in 2020 remained at 150 working days same as was in 2019. However, the turnaround time for deeds registration improved to 15 working days in 2020 from 27 working days in 2019. In order to strengthen the regulatory framework for efficient land administration and management in Ghana, the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) was passed.

XIV. Human Settlements Development and Housing

The percentage of MMDAs with district Spatial Development Frameworks and Structural Plans in 2020 was 3.08 percent and 4.62 percent respectively. There were no local plans prepared in 2020 due to insufficient funds to support the plan preparation process. The Zoning Guidelines, Planning Standards, Manuals and Permitting Guidelines were also published by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) to enhance land use and spatial planning in 2020. Government in 2020 provided a total of 1,030 urban housing unit representing 21.7 percent of the annual target of 4,744. In addition, a total of 1,339 housing units were completed in 2020 under the government affordable housing programme. Government further provided 6No housing units for public workers. Tema Development Corporation Limited (TDCL) completed the construction of 204No affordable housing units with ancillary facilities in Community 24 for middle income earners under the National Housing Mortgage Fund Programme being piloted by the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

XV. Urban and Rural Development

The high urbanisation rate of 3.4 percent in Ghana outpaces urban infrastructural development and service delivery. The proportion of urban population increased to 57.4 percent in 2020 from 56.7 percent in 2019.

Government continued the effort to improve and provide livelihood to the rural areas as a way of curbing urban migration. Under the implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety-Net Project ²⁶(GPSNP), a total of 340 sub-projects are being delivered through a Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) programme. These sub-projects created 29,959 jobs, representing 18,508 females (62%) and 11,451 males (38%); and a total of approximately GHS19 million in wages was transferred to extreme poor households across the country during the first season of work in 2020.

XVI. Zongos and Inner Cities Development

The number of people living in slum areas increased to 8.76 million in 2020 from 8.42 million in 2019. The government through the Zongo Development Fund undertook various infrastructure, economic and social development interventions. These included: supply and installation of 1,750 units of streetlights; construction of 35No. 6-unit basic educational classrooms; construction of 42 mechanized community water systems and 13No. 10-seater institutional toilets; rehabilitation of maternal and child health facility; provision of grants for tuition to 182 brilliant-but-needy Zongo students; training of 1200 Zongo Youth on entrepreneurship and business development; and conversion of Green Parks to Astro-turfs in Akim Oda, Old Tafo-Kumasi, Yeji, Salaga, and Bolga.

²⁶ Budget Statement and Economic Policy for the 2021 Financial Year

2.3.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 2.3.1: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	No local plans prepared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoF should provide funding for the preparation of plans for urban, zonal, area and town councils. NDPC, MLGDRD, RCCs, and LUSPA should provide technical assistance for the preparation of local plans of urban, zonal, area and town councils.
2.	Difficulty in harmonizing data with relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoT, Ghana Highway Authority and National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) should scale up the use of electronic ticketing, passenger manifest and real-time surveillance system. NDPC should expedite action on NaEMIS to facilitate data generation to ensure timely data gathering and analysis for the delivery of quality services.
3.	Limited funds to implement planned programmes and projects including fish landing and ferry sites.	<p>MoFAD should collaborate with relevant agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop coastal fish landing sites; and develop ferry landing sites along the Volta Lake to improve transportation services.
4.	Inadequate funding for infrastructure and service provision in the transport sector.	MoT should initiate integrated development planning tools for local resource mobilisation to improve on infrastructure to address the poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture.
5.	Rising road traffic injuries and fatalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoT, MRH and Ghana Highway Authority should expand and maintain the national road network to ensure the dual carriageway. NRSA should strengthen road safety management by undertaken regular nationwide road safety education, information and publicity.
6.	High urbanisation rate	<p>MLGDRD, MLNR, MWH, Private Sector Developers and relevant agencies should collaborate to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the district capital and small-town improvement programme; and create structured metropolitan city regions around Accra, Kumasi and other metropolitan areas
7.	Illegal mining	OoP-Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM) and Operation Vanguard Taskforce (OVT), a joint military and police task force should strengthen their combat efforts under the Clean Rivers Programme ²⁷ .

²⁷ NDPC - Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025)

2.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The dimension has an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations.

2.4.1 Introduction

The goal of this dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This goal is to be achieved through: deepening democratic governance; accelerating and sustaining decentralisation; enhancing public accountability; reforming and transforming public institutions; public policy management; improving security and public safety; fighting corruption and economic crimes; promoting law and order; promoting civil society and civic engagement; development communication; and promoting culture for national development.

2.4.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2020 include:

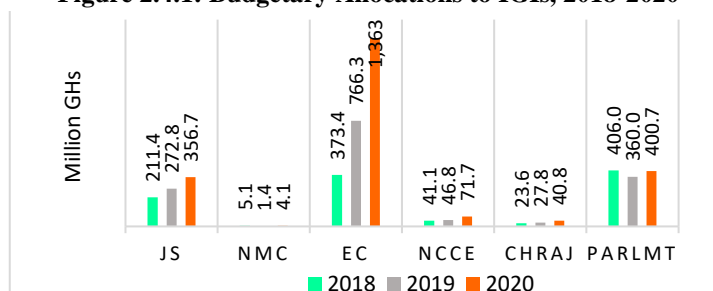
- All independent governance institutions assessed recorded increases in their budgetary allocation for the year 2020.
- National Media Commission (NMC), the least resourced among the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs) in 2019, recorded over 100 percent change in budgetary allocation for the year 2020 as captured in Figure 2.4.1.
- The National Decentralization Policy and Strategy (2020-2024) was developed and approved by Cabinet to foster quality service delivery through a decentralized local governance system and active citizens' participation.
- NDPC and MLGDRD facilitated the formulation of Rural Development Policy.
- The Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) received Presidential assent and became effective January 2020.
- The NDPC launched and published a National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) on its website and developed the Ghana Macro Economic Model in 2020 as part of efforts to enhance public policy management.
- The NDPC launched a digitised M&E system to monitor quality of service delivery.
- The Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) was scaled up to cover 63 MDAs in 2020 as part of the efforts to modernise the public sector.
- The number of crimes recorded by the police decreased, see Appendix IV.

2.4.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Deepening Democratic Governance

Government continued to implement programmes and projects to deepen democratic governance and ensure effective operation of institutions that protect citizens' rights. All independent governance institutions assessed recorded increases in their budgetary allocation for the year 2020.

Figure 2.4.1: Budgetary Allocations to IGIs, 2018-2020



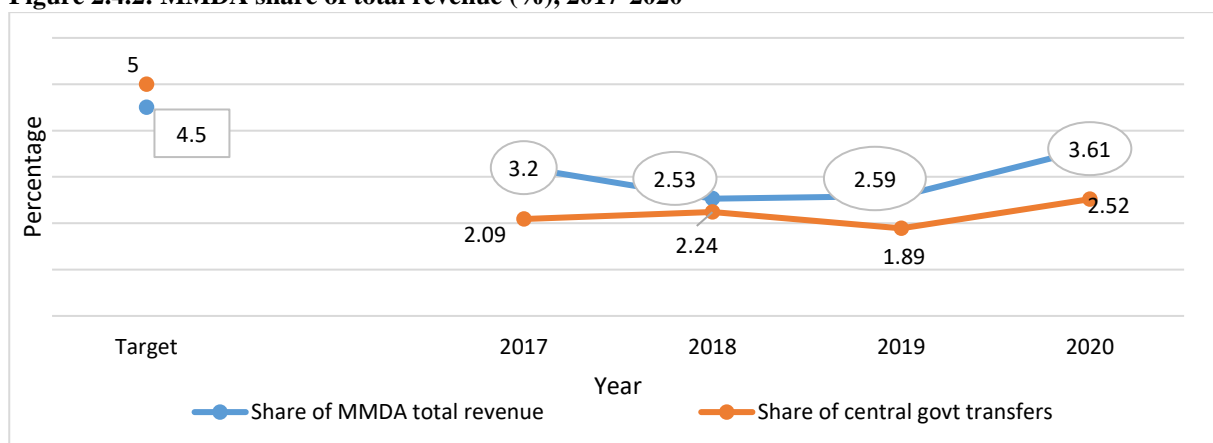
Source : JS, NMC, EC, NCCE, CHRAJ, Parliament, 2020

National Media Commission (NMC), the least resourced among the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs) in 2019, recorded over 100 percent change in budgetary allocation for the year 2020 as captured in Figure 2.4.1. Electoral Commission (EC) in 2020 successfully organised, supervised and conducted district level elections. The Commission also organised presidential and parliamentary elections that led to the election of the President of the Republic and 275 members of Parliament. Despite these achievements, inadequate participation of vulnerable and marginalised groups (PWDs, Women) in the electoral process was also noted. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) also, with support from the EC carried out series of activities including training workshops for political parties and youth activists on the Vigilante and Related Offences Act, 2019 (Act 999) and the Public Order Act, 1994 (Act 491) prior to the 2020 elections.

II. Accelerating and Sustaining Decentralisation

Decentralisation hinges on transfer of means and power to the local level. Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution states that 5.0 percent of the total national revenue is set aside and shared among all MMDAs to carry out their functions. Transfer of resources from central government to MMDAs increased to 2.52 percent in 2020 from 1.89 percent in 2019 and 2.24 percent in 2018. Though the year 2020 recorded an increase from previous years, it could not achieve the set target of 5 percent.

Figure 2.4.2: MMDA share of total revenue (%), 2017-2020



Similarly, the share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue did not achieve the target of 4 percent but increased in 2020 (3.61%) after a decline in 2019 (2.5%).

Enhancing Public Accountability

In pursuit of an efficient public financial management in the system, the Public Accounts Committee²⁸ (PAC) continued to examine the audited accounts in the Auditor-General’s Report in line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) to address financial irregularities. The Committee held 39 public hearings to consider the Auditor-General’s Report as against the targeted 60 sittings in 2020. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 104 recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee were implemented in 2020.

²⁸ Report of Public Accounts on the Report of Auditor-General on the Public Accounts of Ghana, 31st December, 2017-latest report cited.

Launch of a digitised M&E system to monitor quality service delivery at all levels

The concept for the design of the National M&E Information System (NaMEIS) a comprehensive integrated ICT-based tool was to enable NDPC facilitate the delivery of quality, reliable and timely information for decision making at all levels.

The design of NaMEIS was supported under the World Bank's Ghana Economic Management Strengthening (GEMS) Technical Assistance Project. To achieve the objective for the design, a prototype NaMEIS was developed in 2019 and hosted in 2020 for trials to demonstrate the utility of the system. During the test period, the system underwent series of reviews. The system was submitted to NDPC during the fourth quarter of 2020.

III. Public Institutional Reform and Transformation

To implement the Integrated Public Service Human Resource Database System, the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) was scaled up to cover 63 MDAs in 2020 as part of the efforts to modernise the public sector. Going live on the system implies these public service institutions can update the recruitment and promotions of staff in real time as well as generate various reports on HR data. The Public Service Commission trained and sensitised a number of MDAs with the Performance Management System to address issues of performance, supervision and effective human resource management practices for increased productivity and improved services delivery.

IV. Public Policy Management

The NDPC launched and published a National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) on its website and developed the Ghana Macro Economic Model in 2020 as part of efforts to enhance public policy management. The NPPFG is to guide the preparation of public policies among public sector institutions in a standardised format and to also ensure overlaps, duplicities and inconsistencies in public policy documents are reduced and positive outcomes are achieved through the implementation of policies. Efforts were also initiated to populate the Ghana Macro Economic Model and train data analysts to use the model for forecasting and policy analysis in 2020. The Ghana Statistical Service also completed census training and enumeration instruments in 2020 as part of preparations to undertake the Population and Housing Census in 2021 instead of 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

V. Human Security and Public Safety

This section discusses security personnel in frontline duties, crime and imprisonment fire prevention and immigration.

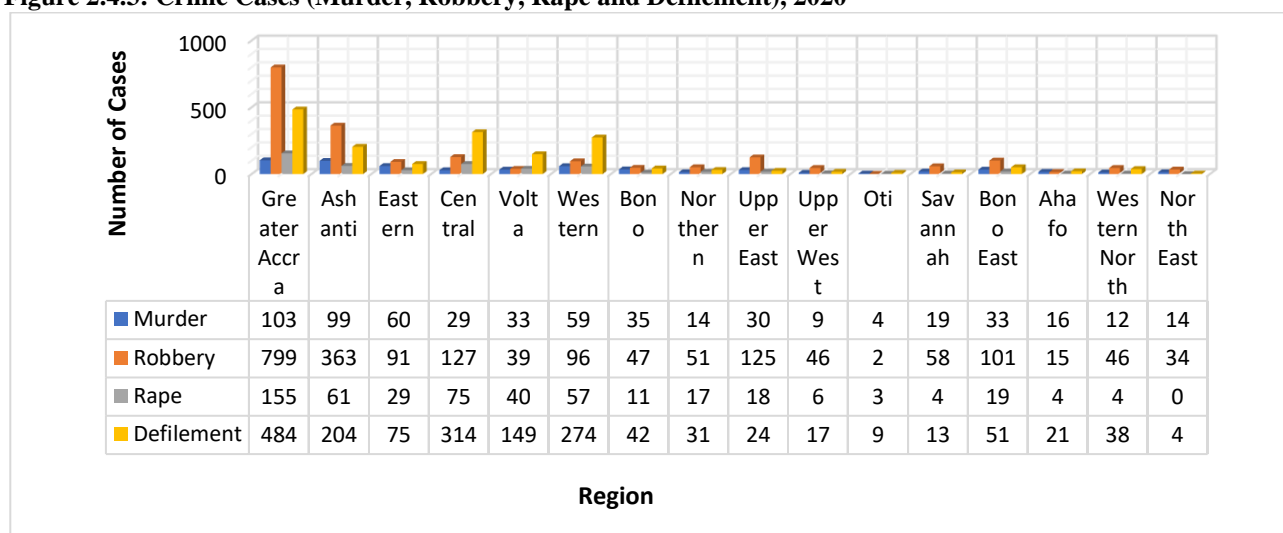
Security Personnel in Frontline duties

The Ghana Police Service (GPS) continued to grow the size of its workforce and enhanced patrols in communities by creating Motorbike Patrol Units in areas with security challenges in 2020 to maintain peace, law and order. This improved the Police officer to citizen ratio to 1:807 in 2020 from 1:864 in 2019. The improvement however did not meet the UN recommended ratio of 1:500. This notwithstanding, the GPS collaborated with the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NCSALW) to seize and confiscate some 1,194 illicit small arms in 2020. Net recruitment rate in the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) also increased to 13.5 percent in 2020 from 4.7 percent in 2019 while attrition rate remained at 1.9 percent. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations declined to 10.01 percent in 2020 from 16.40 percent in 2019.

Murder, Defilement, Robbery and Rape

The disaggregation of the crime data shows that 4,862 murder, defilement, robbery and rape cases were reported in 2020. Robbery was the highest crime (2040) reported in the year, followed by defilement (1750), murder (569) and rape (503). Greater Accra Region continues to record the highest cases of these types of crime (1,541) in 2020, followed by Ashanti (727), Central (545) and Western (486) regions. Oti, Ahafo and North East regions recorded the least cases of these types of crime in 2020. Figure 2.4.3 illustrates the regional situation regarding murder, robbery, rape and defilement in 2020.

Figure 2.4.3: Crime Cases (Murder, Robbery, Rape and Defilement), 2020

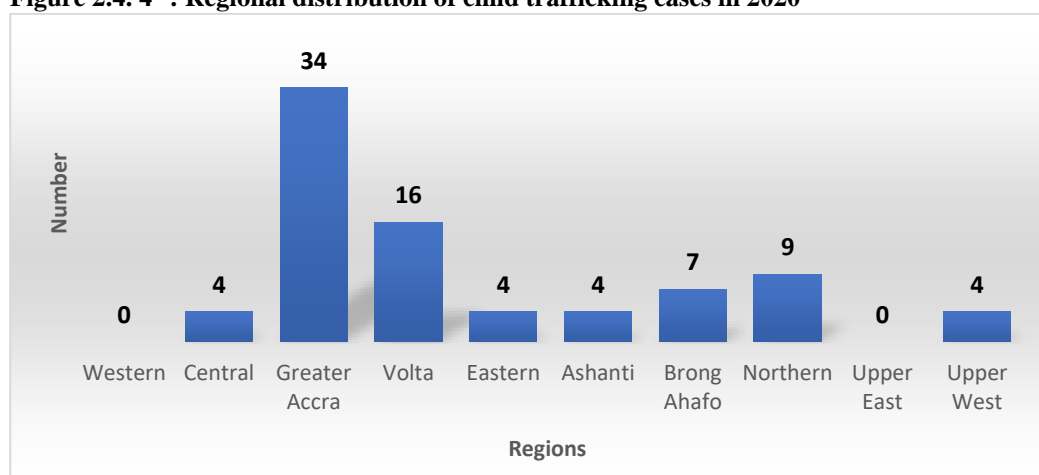


Ghana Police Service, 2020

Recorded cases of child trafficking

The total number of child trafficking cases recorded in the year under review was 82 cases. Greater Accra Region recorded the highest incidence of 34 cases, representing 41.5 per cent of total. Western and Upper East regions recorded no cases of child trafficking in 2020 as shown in Figure 2.4.4.

Figure 2.4. 4²⁹: Regional distribution of child trafficking cases in 2020



Ghana Police Service, 2020

²⁹ Data was based on the Ten (10) administrative regions that existed prior to 2020.

Crime and Imprisonment

The number of crimes recorded by the police decreased to 193,827 in 2020 from 224,221 in 2019. Drug trafficking and drug related cases significantly reduced to 24 in 2020 from 627 in 2019 due to improved surveillance. The overcrowding rate in Ghana's prisons declined to 34 percent in 2020 from 50.8 percent in 2019 largely due to the Presidential pardon or amnesty granted to 794 convicts in 2020. Recorded recidivism rate also marginally declined to 3.5 percent in 2020 from 3.6 percent in 2019, see Appendix IV.

Fire Prevention

Fire officer to citizen ratio improved to 1: 2,864 in 2020 from 1: 3,469 in 2019. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks also increased to 6,504 in 2020 from 5,308 in 2019 due in part to non-compliance to fire safety measures by the public. The improvement in the number of fire officers however ensured that the Ghana National Fire Service was able to respond to 5,264 out of 6,504 fire outbreaks recorded in 2020, saving the country millions of Ghana cedis. Estimated cost of damage and the salvage for 2020 were 23,470,731.18 and 2,110,950.00 respectively.

Immigration

The Ghana Immigration Service carried out 4,090 inspections at various companies, residential premises, hotels, and educational institutions, among others. These inspections resulted in the arrest of 5,448 foreign nationals residing in the country without the requisite permits. The number of illegal foreign immigrants arrested, increased as a result of the improved patrol activities at the borders.

VII. Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana ranked 75 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perception Index. The country's score was 43 points out of 100 indicating that corruption is still perceived to be high. Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) investigated 132 cases, prosecuted 11 cases, secured 2 convictions and recovered a total amount of 2,526,623.94 from proceeds of crime.

VIII. Law and Order

Ghana ranked 69 out of 144 countries in 2020 based on Gallup Global Law and Order Index. This reflects an improvement over the 2019 ranking of 73³⁰. The Judicial service also introduced virtual courts in five General Jurisdiction Courts, two (2) Divorce and Matrimonial Court and four (4) Commercial Courts to ensure judicial operations continued to run despite COVID-19. Additionally, a total of 3,500,000 active dockets have been digitized and 97% of courts have been computerized under the National Digitization Project as of December 2020.

The E-justice project continued to enable lawyers and court users to file cases and pay processing fees electronically to ensure the expeditious trial and reduction in the backlog of cases. The number of cases settled by the Judicial Service through Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism decreased to 5,455 in 2020 from 6,384 in 2019. Five hundred and forty-nine (549) lawyers were also called to the bar in 2020 by the General Legal Council (GLC) from 311 in 2019, exceeding the annual target of 450 lawyers. Despite these achievements, the country's score of 59.4 in the World Economic Freedom Index was below average. Ghana also ranked 11 among 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

³⁰ Gallup Global Law and Order Index 2020

IX. Civil Society and Civic Engagement

This section covers participation of civil society in national development and level of press freedom

Participation of Civil Society in National Development

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play useful and influential roles in national development. State institutions created opportunities for the involvement of CSOs in national development in 2020. These include 8 interactive sessions with parliamentary caucuses; two town hall meetings and national results fair organised by the Ministry of Information (MOI) and Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation (MoME). This involvement has increased the voice of CSOs and refocused national discourse.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) carried out 3,374 activities as part of its civic engagement responsibilities. This involves engagement with Civic Education Clubs (CECs) on various topics to inculcate the consciousness of citizenship in the youth. It also collaborated with Nation Builders' Corps (NABCO) to train 100,000 NABCO personnel serving on various modules across the country on core values of the nation. NCCE sensitized about 36% of the populace on Civic Responsibility in 2020. About 38,000 communities and groups were sensitized on civic education, human rights, equal rights, and active political participation. This is to sustain good governance, strengthen patriotism and good citizenship for national development.

The National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons under Ministry of the Interior (MINTER) engaged CSOs on their role in small arms control and management to promote effective collaboration in the fight against the proliferation and misuse of illicit small arms in the country. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also organised a dialogue with CSOs and the Media on the theme "CSO and Democratic Elections in Ghana: The 2020 Election in Focus".

Level of Press Freedom

Ghana's ranking on the World Press Freedom Index dropped to 30 in 2020 from 27 in 2019 and 23 in 2018, out of 180 countries assessed. This is in part attributed to the growing concerns of state authorities not properly investigating and prosecuting persons involved in intimidations, assaults and violence against journalists and other media personnel denting the country's global image. Despite the decline in Ghana's press freedom in 2020, the country ranked higher than South Africa (32), Burkina Faso (37) and Botswana (38). In Ghana, the Right to Information (RTI) Bill was passed by Parliament on 26 March 2019 and received presidential assent on May 21, 2019. It however became effective in January, 2020, see Appendix IV.

X. Development Communication

Government introduced the Nation Building Updates (NBUs) initiative to disseminate information on implementation of the flagship programmes. A total of twelve (12) NBUs were rolled out in 2020 as planned. In addition, MOI in collaboration with MoME organised two town hall meetings and results fair in 2020. However, the number of meet the press sessions organized declined considerably to eight (8) in 2020 from twenty-five (25) in 2019. This was far below the annual target of thirty-five (35) meet the press sessions due to the Coronavirus pandemic. That notwithstanding, the President had the opportunity to address and engage the public on twenty-two (22) occasions using mainstream media.

XI. Culture for National Development

In 2020, an additional 79 new chieftaincy disputes were recorded increasing the number of chieftaincy disputes to be resolved to 483 cases, out of which 103 (21.3%) cases had been disposed of. As of December 2019, the number of unresolved chieftaincy disputes stood at 404. Twenty legislative instruments on lines succession to stools or skins were at pre-legislation stage as of 2020. The details are provided in Appendix IV.

2.4.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Table 2.4. 1 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Inadequate resources to some independent governance institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoF should increase financial resource allocation and ensure timely release of funds to IGI's such as NMC and Parliament.
2.	Increased militancy by political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Police Service and Judicial Service should enforce legislations on political vigilantism. Peace Council and CSOs should intensify dialogues among political parties. Electoral Commission should enhance inter-party advisory committee engagement.
3.	Limited resources (human, financial, logistics) for the implementation of the voter's registration law (ROPAA & Continuous Registration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electoral Commission should ensure the implementation of Roadmap on ROPAA
4.	Low participation of vulnerable and marginalised groups (PWDs, Women) in the electoral process	NCCE and CSOs should ensure continuous voter/public education strategies and programmes targeting the vulnerable and marginalised groups
5.	Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities in MDAs and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC, Public Service Commission, MLGDRD, OHCS and OHLGS should strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities of Governance Sector Institutions
6.	Negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC, Ghana Health Service and other stakeholders should ensure Risk-Informed Plans are part of Sector Medium-Term Development Plans for all public sector agencies. MoCD should encourage the use of ICT in executing work.
7.	Inadequate number of well-resourced Fire Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINTER/GNFS should ensure that all administrative districts have fire stations established and functioning
8.	Insufficient informant and intelligence gathering systems on illicit arms trafficking and gunrunning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoD, MINTER and MNS should equip relevant authorities with necessary intelligence gathering capacities
9.	Weak National Database on Small Arms and Light Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINTER, National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

No	Challenges	Recommendations
		(KAIPTC) and West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) should strengthen database on Small Arms and Light Weapons.
10.	High incidence of reported intimidations, assaults and violence against journalists and other media personalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMC and Ghana Journalists Association should safeguard safety and welfare of journalists and other media personalities. • NMC should improve media capacity and professionalism • MoJAGD should update and enforce broadcasting law to regulate and sanitise traditional and new media.³¹
11.	Limited codification of lines of succession to Stools and Skins	<p>MoCRA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complete the codification of all lines of succession to Stools and Skins. • accelerate the passage of Legislative Instruments (LIs) for the lines of succession to Stools and Skins and sensitize Traditional Authorities.
12.	Erratic national security situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC and ACET should initiate collaborative learning and research processes on transformative development. • NDPC, MNS and STAR Ghana should collaborate on governance and security. • MFARI should liaise with ECOWAS Commission to organise dialogues with ECOWAS Heads of States to secure a stable and peaceful sub-region.

³¹ <https://www.mfwa.org/issues-in-focus/25-years-of-press-freedom-in-ghana-time-for-media-sector-reforms/>

2.5 Ghana's Role in International Affairs

The dimension has an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations.

2.5.1 Introduction

The goal of this development dimension is to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs. The Policy objectives pursued in this regard were: promoting a globally competitive Foreign Service; enhancing Ghana's international image and influence; promoting the country's political and economic interests abroad; and integrating the Ghanaian diaspora in national development.

2.5.2 Significant Achievement

Notable achievements in 2020 include:

- MFARI, NDPC and MoF undertook national consultation for the evaluation of ECOWAS post 2020 vision.
- H.E Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the President of Ghana, was elected Chairman of ECOWAS at the 57th Ordinary Session of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State. He took over from President Mahamadou Issoufou of the Republic of Niger, who steered the activities of the Authority for a year.
- The country's security personnel were involved in nine (9) peacekeeping missions around the globe.

2.5.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Extent of penetration of Ghanaian products in foreign markets

Within the international arena, Ghanaian products including vegetables, beverages, processed canned foods, fabrics (Kente, Smock-*Fugu*), locally made foot wares, herbal medicines among others continued to penetrate foreign markets. Additionally, the Ghana Missions abroad deepened trade and investment promotions activities during the year. The President, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo launched a diaspora initiative in 2020 called 'Beyond the Return'. This initiative succeeded "the Year of Return" in 2019. Beyond the Return is a 10-year plan to promote tourism and home coming of Africans and Ghanaians in the diaspora to foster economic relations and investments from the diaspora in Africa and Ghana. An investment account has been created named the "Sankofa Account".

II. Implementation of the Representation of the People Amendment Act, 2006 (Act 699)

Representation of the People Amendment Act (ROPAA), 2006 (Act 699) which makes room for Ghanaians abroad to vote during general elections in Ghana could not be implemented in 2020. This situation was partly due to operational and administrative challenges faced by the Electoral Commission (EC).

III. Turn-around time for processing biometric passports

The turn-around time for processing biometric passports has improved consistently. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration reduced the turnaround time for processing biometric passports to 12 days in 2020 from 10 days in 2019 and 15 days in 2018. However, this fell short of the set target of seven (7) days for the year 2020.

MFARI implemented initiatives to improve service delivery at Passports Office including, extension of the validity of booklets of ordinary passports from 5 to 10 years; introduction of a 48-page passport booklet for frequent travellers; and launching of online passport application system. In same vein, MFARI commissioned the following: the Kumasi Premium Passport Application Centre; Tamale Premium Passport Application Centre; and the Cape Coast and Wa Passport Application Centres (PACs). There was also the construction and relocation of the Passport Head Office.

IV. Level of contribution of Ghana's peacekeeping efforts

Ghana used about 16.4 percent of its defence forces in peacekeeping in 2020 as has been the case over the years. The country's security personnel were involved in nine (9) peacekeeping missions around the globe in the year. These were: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS); United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO); United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID); United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). Although United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (MONUSCO) was withdrawn in 2020, Ghana has some 20 military staff members still working in the DRC.

V. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in International Organisations

Government of Ghana supported Ghanaians to take up positions in international organisations such as ECOWAS, AU, and UN. One Ghanaian was supported to occupy a position in an international organization as against the target of five. In this light, Government of Ghana through MFARI secured AU and ECOWAS endorsement of Dr. Edward Kwakwa for the position of the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in 2020. In the same year, H.E Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the President of Ghana, was elected Chairman of ECOWAS at the 57th Ordinary Session of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State. He took over from President Mahamadou Issoufou of the Republic of Niger, who steered the activities of the Authority for a year.

VI. National consultations for the evaluation of ECOWAS Vision 2020.

In 2020, the Regional Integration Bureau of MFARI collaborated with NDPC and MoF to conduct series of meetings with key stakeholders in four towns in Ghana, namely Tamale, Bekwai, Takoradi and Ho to assess the performance of ECOWAS Vision 2020 (2010-2020). The purpose of the meetings was to assess the progress of implementation of the strategic frameworks developed to implement the vision namely the Regional Strategic Framework (RSF, 2011-2015) and the Community Strategic Framework (CSF, 2016-2020). The specific objectives of the consultative meetings were to elicit public perceptions on progress of implementation of ECOWAS Vision 2020 towards the performance of goals as defined in the vision document and to collect views from the citizenry on the new development challenges to strengthen regional integration in the next horizon- ECOWAS Vision 2050.

The thematic areas assessed were: trade and socio-economic development; monetary integration; democracy and good governance; infrastructural development; and political cohesion and participation in the sub-region. Respondents consulted included: Opinion leaders; state actors and private sector actors; women and youth groups; and media houses (public and private).

2.5.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Ghana’s Role in International Affairs

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	The COVID-19 pandemic led to the shutdown of ports of entry affecting international trade.	MoTI, MFARI and MoF should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to improve international trade; and • support the business community to adopt e-commerce.
2.	The security situation of the Sub-region deteriorated in 2020 posing a potential threat to Ghana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNS and OoP should collaborate with ECOWAS Commission to strengthen the security in the sub-region; and • MFARI, MoD and other relevant security agencies should improve surveillance at all border posts/entry points.
3.	Insufficient data on Ghanaians working in international organisations abroad.	MFARI should develop a comprehensive database to register Ghanaians working in international organisations abroad.

2.6 Linking the 2020 Budget to the implementation of the policy framework

The dimension has an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives, challenges and recommendations.

2.6.1 Introduction

The 2020 budget statement and the economic policy was presented to Parliament in November 2019. The theme of the 2020 budget was “Consolidating the Gains for Growth, Jobs and Prosperity for all”. However, due to the ravaging effect of the COVID-19 pandemic most of the proposals were revised in the 2020 budget statement and economic policy during the 2020 mid-year budget review.

This section assesses the linkage between the 2020 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021). The section also examines expenditure on government’s twenty-one (21) Flagship Projects and Programmes (FPPs); the alignment of 2020 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF; and an analysis of the budgetary allocation to the Goal 1- No Poverty-of the SDGs.

2.6.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2020

- The Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) received resources of GHS745,829,106 more than the budgeted amount of GHS400,000,000.
- The National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) received resources of GHS37,465,808 more than the budgeted amount of GHS 66,764,201
- The Water and Sanitation Programme received resources of GHS42,165,175 more than the budgeted amount of GHS191,957,919
- The Road Infrastructure received resources of GHS1,200,000,000 more than the budgeted amount of GHS2,001,258,778
- The National Identification Authority (NIA) received resources of GHS100,000,000 more than the budgeted amount of GHS371,170,092
- The Government Communication received the total amount of GHS6,000,000 budgeted.
- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) received the total amount of GHS470,000,000 budgeted.
- Despite the achievements listed, the Fish Landing Sites initiative received less resources of GHS3,268,000 than the budgeted amount of GHS12,373,275.

2.6.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Allocation and Expenditure by Dimension

The Economic Development Dimension had the highest percentage of 99.07 of the total allocation to the sector in 2020, while Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Dimension had 0.21 and the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Development Dimension had 0.72. as shown in Table 2.6.1 for allocation of funds by Development Dimension.

Based on the analysis on the monies allocated across the Development Dimensions, the proportion of activities implemented and their corresponding Adopted Policy Objectives, MoF is on track with the achievement of the sector goals of ensuring efficient and effective management of the economy towards the attainment of upper middle-income status and poverty reduction.

Compensation of Employee payments as at 31st December 2020 stood at 228,013,688.00 constituting 188.75 percent of total Compensation of Employees expected. The relatively large variance of 120,801,371.00 for Compensation of Employees was because MoF undertook additional staff recruitment to close the skills gap identified. The high figure recorded was also due to payment of some salary-related allowances due recruitment of new staff into various institutions within the public service. For Goods and Services, the actual payments in respect of Goods and Services amounted to GHS 1,084,689,978.00 which translated to 91.00 percent of total Goods and Services expected. The variance for Goods and Services utilization was mainly due to the non-release of the funds for the last quarter of 2020. In respect of Capex, amount released and paid was 118,911,394.00, which represented 96.22 percent of the total capital expenditure allocation for the year.

II. Flagship Programmes and Projects (FPPs)

The Flagship Programmes and Projects (FPPs) contained in the MTNDPF reflect government's development priorities. Table 2.6.1 shows the list of twenty-one (21) priority initiatives per development dimension together with the budgetary allocation, revised budgetary allocations for some FPPs, actual payments (releases) and responsible MDAs.

Table 2.6. 1: Priority Initiatives by Development Dimensions

Development Dimensions	Priority Initiative	(GHS)	(GHS)		Government Agency
		2020 Budgetary Allocation	2020 Revised Budgetary Allocation	2020 Actual Payments	
Economic	Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC)	100,000,000	-	60,210,000	Office of Government Machinery
	One District-One Factory Initiative (1D1F)	150,810,000	-	140,676,500	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)	400,000,000	630,000,000	745,829,106	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP)	37,465,808	-	66,764,201	Ministry of Business Development
Governance	Capitalisation of New Regions	149,000,000	-	140,438,942	Ministry of Regional Reorganization and Development
	Government Communication	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	Ministry of Information
	Nation Builders Corps (NaBCO)	840,000,000	-	756,000,000	Office of Government Machinery
	National Identification Authority (NIA)	100,000,000	400,000,000	371,170,092	Office of Government Machinery
Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	1,046,749,741	-	672,482,031	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives
	Railways Development	117,453,950	118,453,950	114,867,043	Ministry of Railway Development
	Road Infrastructure	1,200,000,000	2,001,000,000	2,001,258,778	Ministry of Roads and Highways
	Sino Hydro Project - Road Construction Programme	1,100,000,000	-	66,871,534.00	Ministry of Roads and Highways
	Zongo Development Fund	100,000,000	90,000,000	73,500,000	Ministry of Zongo Development and Inner Cities
	Water And Sanitation Programme	42,165,175	38,948,657	191,957,919	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
	Fish Landing Sites	12,373,275	-	3,268,000	Ministry of Transport
	National Afforestation Programme	240,000,000	-	208,424,000	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
	Nursing Trainee Allowances	231,200,000	-	115,600,000	Ministry of Health

Social	Teacher Trainee Allowances	169,912,081	-	167,116,152	Ministry of Education
	Free SHS	2,429,257,748	1,938,781,916	1,712,623,537	Office of Government Machinery
	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (Leap)	200,746,481	-	152,567,325	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
	Ghana School Feeding Programme (Gsfp)	470,000,000	-	470,000,000	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
TOTAL		9,143,134,259	6,067,078,135	8,237,625,160	

Source: Ministry of Finance 2020 APR

The FPPs accounted for 18.21 percent of the government budget in 2020 (including revised allocations for specific FPPs) - representing 4.58 percent more than the initial budgetary allocation for the same year. With regard to expenditure, the FPPs accounted for 8.24 percent of total expenditure in 2020. Although Government exceeded its revised budget by about 2.29 percent, actual expenditure on FPPs fell short of the budgetary allocation (including the revised budgetary allocation) by 15.72 percent. FPPs that had an increase in their revised budgetary allocation in 2020 included the following:

- Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) by GHS230 million (57.5%) nonetheless, actual payment for PFJ in 2020 based on the revised budgetary allocation was GHS115.83 million (18.39%) more than what was budgeted;
- National Identification Authority (NIA) by GHS300 million (300%) however, actual payments fell short by GHS28.83 million (-7.21%);
- Railways Development by GHS1 million (0.85%) with actual payment falling short by GHS3.59 million (-3.03%);
- Road Infrastructure by GHS801 million (66.75%) nonetheless actual payments for road infrastructure based on the revised budgetary allocation was GHS258,778 (0.01%) more than what was budgeted

Other FPPs that had a downward revision in their budgetary allocation in 2020 included the following: Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP); Zongo Development Fund; and Free SHS as shown in Table 2.6.1. The actual payments received for the Water and Sanitation Programme was GHS191,957,919, which was about 493 percent more than the budgeted amount of GHS38,948,657. This happened when government decided to absorb the bills of water consumed by citizens in order to enhance sanitation and hygiene practices as well as help curb the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the under-listed FPPs budgetary allocations were not revised during the mid-year review, actual payments to the following programmes increased:

- i. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) received GHS66,764,201, instead of the budgeted allocation of GHS37,465,808; representing 78.2 percent increase of the budgeted allocation.
- ii. Government Communication and the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) both received 100 percent of their corresponding allocations for the year.

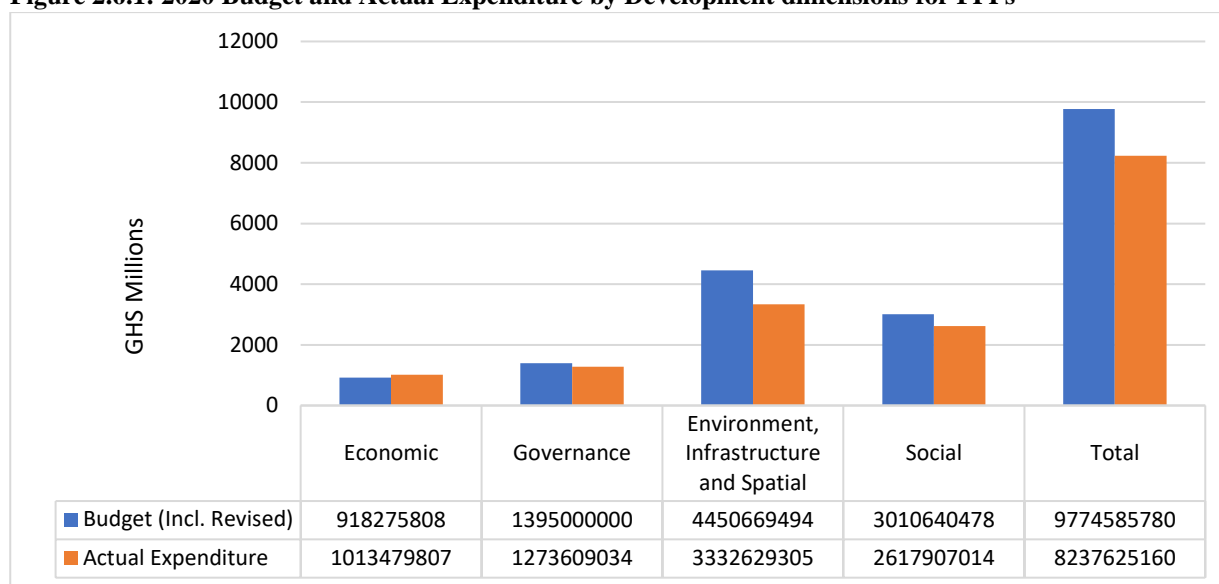
The under-listed FPPs budgetary allocations were not revised during the mid-year review, actual payments to the following programme decreased:

- i. The Sino Hydro Project – Road Construction Programme and the Fish Landing Sites received the least funds per their corresponding budgetary allocations at 6.08 percent and 26.41 percent respectively;

- ii. With the following FPPs receiving at least 50 percent of their budgetary allocations. These FPPs are Nursing and Teacher Trainee allowances, MASLOC, LEAP, NaBCO, 1D1F, capitalisation of new regions and National Afforestation Programme

Based on the development dimensions, FPPs under Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial were allocated GHS4.450 billion, representing 45.53 percent of the total budget (including revised allocations) for FPPs. The Social and Governance dimensions were allocated 3.010 billion (30.80%) and GHS1.395 billion (14.27%) respectively. The FPPs under the Economic dimension were allocated 918 million, representing 9.39 percent. With regard to actual expenditure on FPPs per development dimensions in 2020, 40.6 percent of the total expenditure was spent on Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial. FPPs under the Social dimension received 30.80 percent; Governance received 14.27 percent; and Economic received 9.39 percent as shown in Figure 2.6.1.

Figure 2.6.1: 2020 Budget and Actual Expenditure by Development dimensions for FPPs

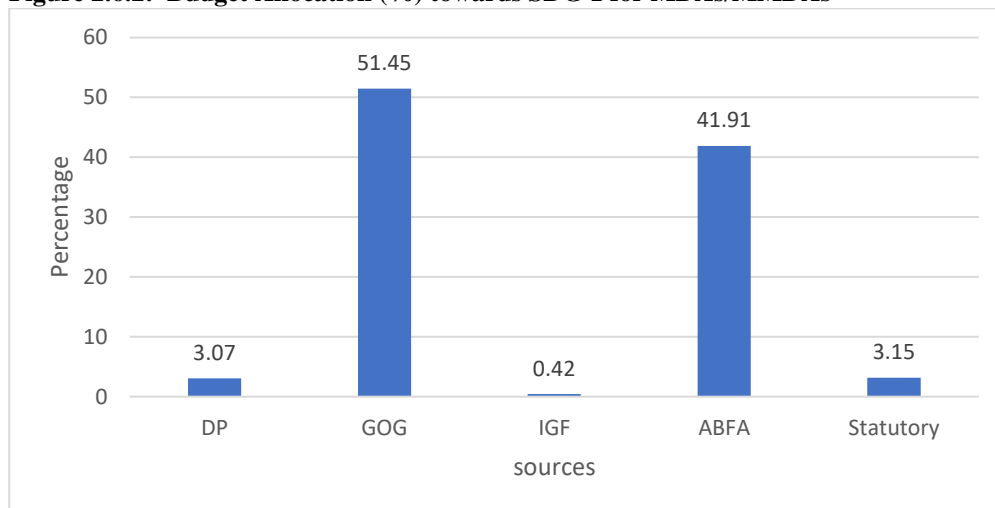


In order of ranking, Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development received the highest budgetary allocation (including revised figures for some FPPs), followed by Social, Governance and the Economic dimensions. Correspondingly, Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development received the highest outlay, followed by Social, Governance and the Economic dimensions. Regarding the total actual expenditure relative to budget, government implemented 84.28 percent of its budget for FPPs. Although the top priority for government per budgetary allocation was for the Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development dimension, 74.88 percent of its budget was implemented. Governance dimension had an implementation rate at 91.30 percent per its allocation, with 86.96 percent of the allocation for Social dimension being implemented. Economic dimension received 10.37 percent more than what was budgeted.

III. Poverty Reduction Spending in 2020

An amount of 1.528 billion was allocated towards the implementation of interventions under SDG 1 – which focuses on ending poverty in all its forms. This represents about 1.53 percent of government’s total expenditure in 2020.

Figure 2.6.2: Budget Allocation (%) towards SDG 1 for MDAs/MMDAs



Source: Ministry of Finance, SDG Budget Report, 2020

Regarding the source of funds, more than 90 percent of the total budgetary allocation towards SDG 1 were provided by the GoG and ABFA³² with the GoG contributing the highest source of funding (51.45%) as shown in Figure 2.6.2, followed by ABFA representing 41.91 percent. The least source of funding for the SDG 1 was IGF representing 0.42 percent, whilst contributions from Statutory Funds and DPs was 3.15 percent and 3.07 percent respectively.

2.6.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Linking 2020 Budget to the Plan

Table 2.6.2: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Linking 2020 Budget to the Plan

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Limited resources released for implementation of priority initiatives	MoF should collaborate with OoP and parliament to review all priority initiatives in order to scale up resource allocations.
	Unavailable data on the priority initiatives.	NDPC should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to monitor and report on the implementation and financing of priority initiatives to improve on project targeting, design, preparation, delivery and dissemination.
	Delay in preparation of development plans	NDPC and MoF should collaborate in the preparation of development plans to inform budgets.

³² Ghana's 2020 SDG Budget Report

2.7 Implementing the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All (2018-2021) at District Level

The dimension has an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives, challenges and recommendations.

2.7.1 Introduction

This section of the annual progress report assesses the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) which operationalises the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All at the district level. It analyses the income and expenditure trend of the MMDAs for plan implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and further determines their staff strength. It concludes with a performance review of selected poverty-reduction interventions and the twenty core district indicators.

2.7.2 Significant achievements

Some notable achievements in 2020 were:

- Over 94 percent of the DACF-RFG funds was spent on investment related activities.
- Disbursement of the Ghana Secondary City Support Fund to implementing agencies increased by 334.7 percent.
- A total of 232 factories initiated under the One District-One Factory Programme were at different stages of completion.
- A total of 139,331³³ direct and indirect jobs were created by the 1D1F initiative.
- NHIS subscription increased by 32.7 percent.

2.7.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Financing District Level Development

A total of GHS 3.7 billion was made available at the district level for supporting district and regional level development in 2020. The main sources of funding were grants from the central government, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the Responsiveness Factor Grant of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF-RFG), Donor Partner Support and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). The details are shown in Table 2.7.1.

Table 2.7 1: Major Sources of Funding MMDAs 2019 and 2020

Major sources of revenue	Amount GHS		Percentage change 2019 and 2020
	2019	2020	
GOG Grants	484,217,341.89	639,127,403.41	31.99
IGF	387,889,347.51	393,598,211.51	1.47
DACF	2,079,426,613	2,312,706,550	11.22
DACF-RFG/DDF	137,028,000.00	182,539,175.00	33.21
Donor	76,251,695.65	69,788,031.29	-8.48
GSCSP/UDG	13,591,097.02	59,080,429.19	334.70
ABFA	20,627,374.40	33,137,488.59	60.65
Total	3,199,031,469.47	3,689,977,288.99	15.35

Source: District Assemblies Common Fund Secretariat, 2020

³³ MoTI APR, 2020

Summary on Funding Sources

i. District Assemblies Common Fund

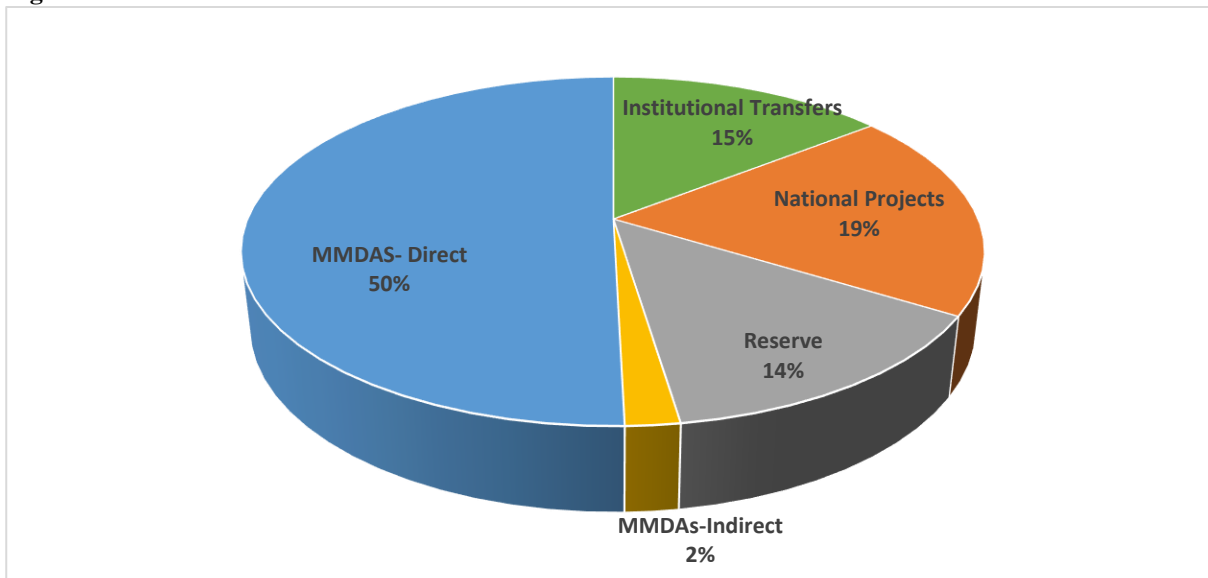
Parliament enacted the 2019 Appropriation Act and allocated GHS 2,312,706,550 to the District Assemblies Common Fund for application in the 2020 fiscal year. This amount represents 11.2 percent increase over the 2019 allocation of GHS 2,079,426,613. The share of the fund transferred directly to MMDAs to support the implementation of their development plans was 50.4% in 2020 as shown in Table 2.7.2. The remaining amount was transferred to key national institutions, projects, disability and reserve funds as shown in Figure 2.7.1.

Table 2.7 2: Allocation by Institutional Transfers, National Projects, Reserve, Indirect and Direct Transfers to MMDAs

DACF Allocation	2020		2019	
	Amount GHS	%	Amount GHS	%
Institutional Transfers	333,537,849.00	14.42	279,100,590.00	13.42
National Projects	446,789,948.00	19.32	334,982,799.00	16.11
Reserve	320,531,305.00	13.86	286,234,448.00	13.77
MMDAs-Indirect	46,257,345.00	2.00	131,079,427.00	6.3
MMDAS- Direct	1,165,581,105.00	50.40	1,048,029,349.00	50.4
Total Fund	2,312,706,550.00	100.00	2,079,426,613.00	100.00

Source: District Assemblies Common Fund Secretariat, 2020

Figure 2.7. 1: Distribution of the District Assemblies Common Fund in 2020



Source: District Assemblies Common Fund Secretariat, 2020

The DACF formula is a method used to distribute the 50.4% direct transfers to MMDAs. There was no significant change in the guiding principles of choosing the factors and corresponding indicators for the formula in 2020.

ii. DACF-RFG Allocations - Based on DPAT³⁴ II (2017) Assessment

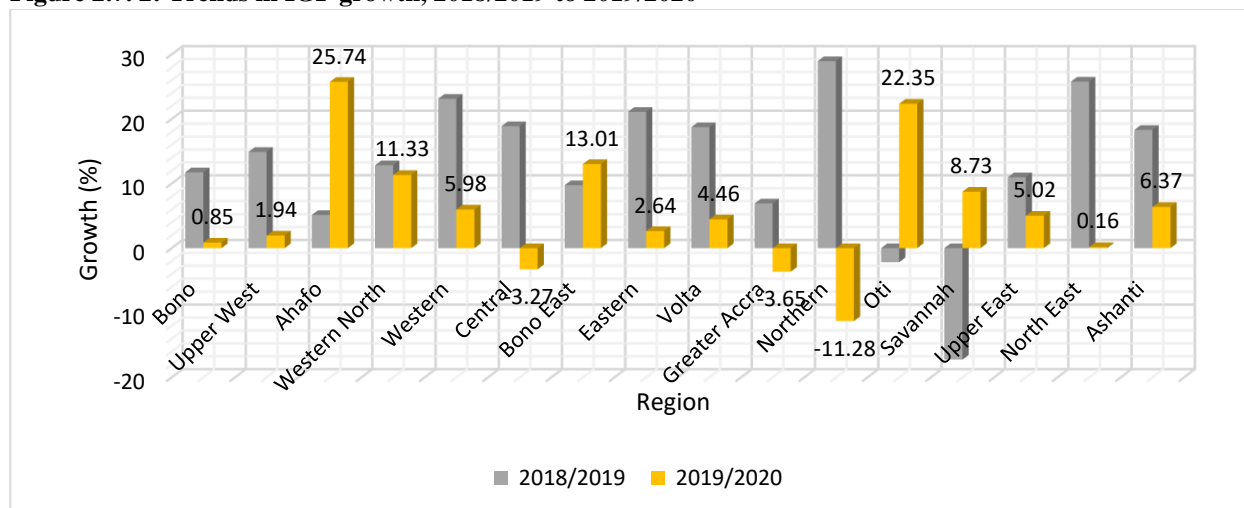
Government provided 110 million out of the total GHS182,539,175.00 District Assemblies Common Fund’s Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) in 2020 representing 10 percent of the total fund. The outcome of DPAT II, organised in 2017, was used to do the allocation. The average performance score in the DPAT II assessment was 96.8 percent, meaning almost all MMDAs qualified to receive both the capacity and investment grants. Ashanti, Eastern and Greater Accra regions received the highest amount of GHS27,315,769.00, GHS20,104,638.00 and GHS16,458,965.00, respectively. Over 94 percent of the fund under DPAT II was used to implement investment related activities whilst the remaining amount was spent on generic training and annual assessment cost.

iii. Internally Generated Funds

MMDAs raised a total amount of GHS393,598,211.51 internally generated funds in 2020, representing a marginal increase of 1.47 percent over the 2019 performance. IGF contribution to MMDAs’ total revenue declined to 10.7 percent in 2020 from 23.4 percent in 2019. The primary sources of IGF in the year continued to be proceeds from licensing, rates, royalties, rents, fines, fees, permits, investment income, sales of tender documents and business taxes. The marginal increase in IGF can be attributed to the partial lockdowns in some parts of the country and temporary closures of key market centres during the year under review.

None of the sixteen regions was able to grow its IGF beyond 26 percent in terms of year-on-year growth. Only Ahafo and Oti regions recorded 25.74 and 22.35 percent growth respectively in 2020 as shown in Figure 2.7.2. The least growth was recorded in the Northern Region (-11.3%) followed by Greater Accra (-3.6%) and Central (-3.2%) regions.

Figure 2.7. 2: Trends in IGF growth, 2018/2019 to 2019/2020



II. Ghana Secondary Cities Support Fund

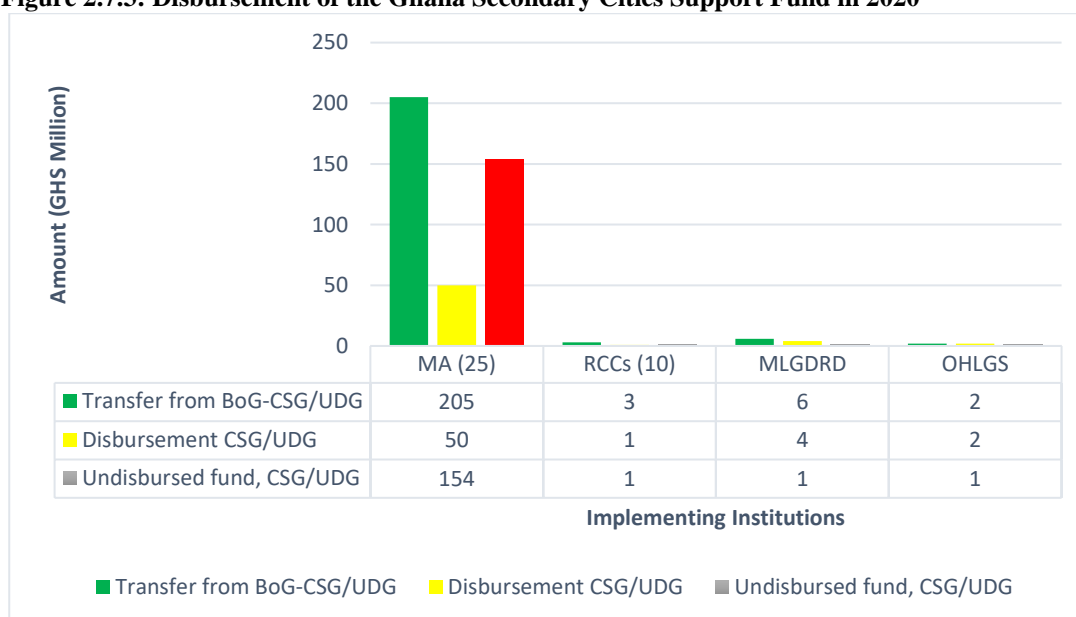
An amount of GHS59,080,429.19 was disbursed in 2020 under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) to the implementing agencies. This amount represents 334.7 percent increase over the 2019 performance of GHS13,591,097.02. The beneficiaries included Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (GHS4,590,486.09), Office of the Head of

³⁴ The DPAT is a diagnostic instrument for assessing the performance of MMDAs and for determining the allocation of the DACF Responsiveness Factor Grant (RFG) to MMDAs

Local Government Services (GHS2,084,951.61), ten (10) Regional Coordinating Councils (1,865,398.42) and the 25 selected municipal assemblies (MAs) (GHS50,539,593.07). The rate of utilisation of the GSCSP allocation was relatively low. The Municipal Assemblies received only 46.63 percent of the amount allocated to them in 2020 whilst the Regional Coordinating Councils received 55.39 percent of their allocation in the same year. The low utilization rate of the funds stems from the inability of MAs and RCCs to meet the conditions of the Fund.

The Assemblies are expected to pass performance-based assessment (DPAT) to qualify for the funds. The investment areas are waste management, storm drain systems, urban roads, streetlights, pedestrian walkways, integrated urban market facilities and transport terminals as well as disaster management as shown in Figure 2.7.3.

Figure 2.7.3: Disbursement of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Fund in 2020

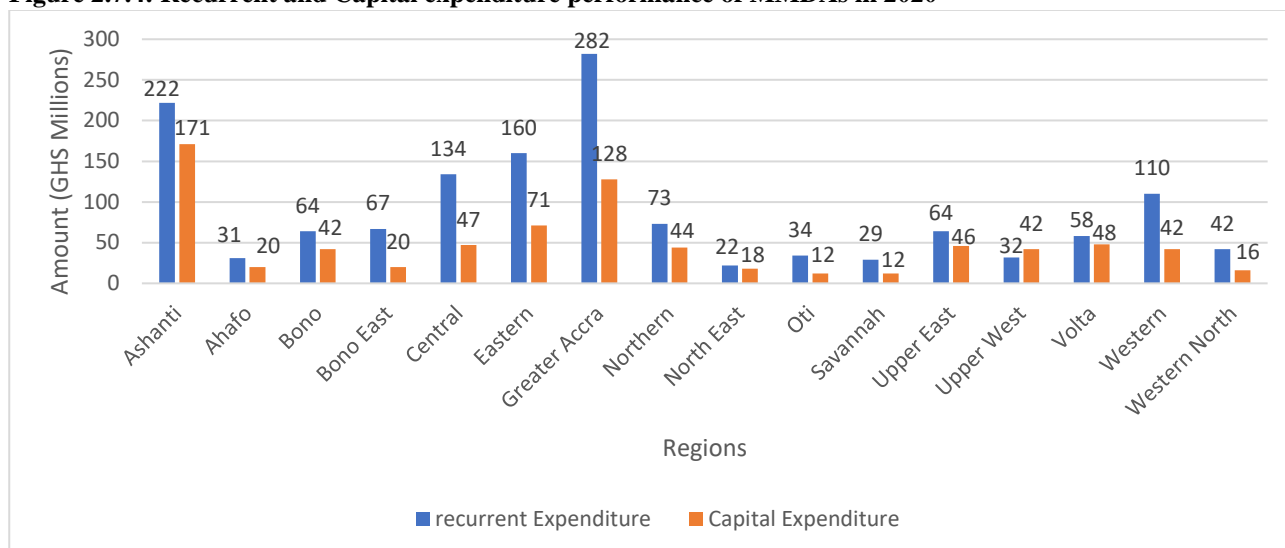


Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MMDAs incurred two main categories of expenditure in 2020: Recurrent and Capital Expenditure. Compensation, Goods and Services, Consumption of Fixed Capital, Social Benefit and other related expenses constituted the recurrent expenditure whilst IGF Capital expenditure, Common Fund and additional related expenses constituted Capital expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by MMDAs increased to GHS2,219,533,519.83 in 2020 from GHS1,675,183,755.58 in 2019. Out of this total, the share of capital expenditure constituted only 35.26 percent.

MMDAs in the Upper West Region spent the highest share of their total revenue on capital expenditure (56.37%) followed by North East Region (45.53%), Volta Region (45.40%), and Ashanti Region (43.50%). On the other hand, Bono East Region spent the least of its total revenue on capital expenditure (22.89%) as presented in Figure 2.7.4.

Figure 2.7.4: Recurrent and Capital expenditure performance of MMDAs in 2020



III. Human and Material Resources of MMDAs

The human resource capacity of MMDAs increased to 40,933 in 2020 from 37,565 in 2019. In relative terms, this represents a share of 5.76 percent of the total number of personnel on government payroll in 2017 compared to 6.91 percent in 2020, see Appendix IV.

The Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) has developed staffing guide for human resource management at the metropolitan, municipal and district levels. A minimum of 718 and a maximum of 1,126 personnel are required to work in each metropolitan assembly whilst 465 minimum and 690 maximum personnel are required to work in each municipal assembly. The district assembly requires 356 to 519 personnel to function at its minimum and maximum capacities respectively. About 96.5 percent of MMDAs are understaffed with staff strength less than 50 percent of the minimum required as shown in Table 2.7.3.

Table 2.7 3: Staff strength of MMDAs in 2020

Type of MMDA	Coverage of Minimum Threshold		
	Less than 50%	50% or More	Total
Metropolitan	2	4	6
Municipal	103	4	107
Districts	146	1	147
Total	251	9	260

Source: Office of the Head of Local Government Service, 2020

MMDAs in general did not have all the logistics or material resources needed to facilitate implementation of their programme and projects in 2020. While some districts did not have adequate office space and accommodation facilities for their staff, others did not have enough desktop, laptops, printers, scanners, photocopiers, LCD projector, paper shredders, telephones, video conference equipment, voltage stabilizers (AVR), generator plants, air-conditioners, operational vehicles, among others.

The government, in an attempt to address some of these logistic difficulties, collaborated with the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development and Regional Coordinating Councils of the newly created regions initiated the construction of 6No. 3-Storey Regional Coordinating Councils Administration Blocks in the regional capitals. One out of the six office facilities was completed in 2020 whilst the remaining five were at various levels of completion. The completed facility was handed over to the Western North Regional Coordinating Council to facilitate the coordination of activities of MMDAs in the region. Figure 4 shows the front view of the newly constructed office facility.

IV. Performance Review of Selected Poverty-Reduction Programmes

The selected poverty-reduction programmes reviewed under this section were NHIS, Capitation Grant, Free SHS, GSFP, LEAP, 1D1F and Free Mass Transit for School Children.

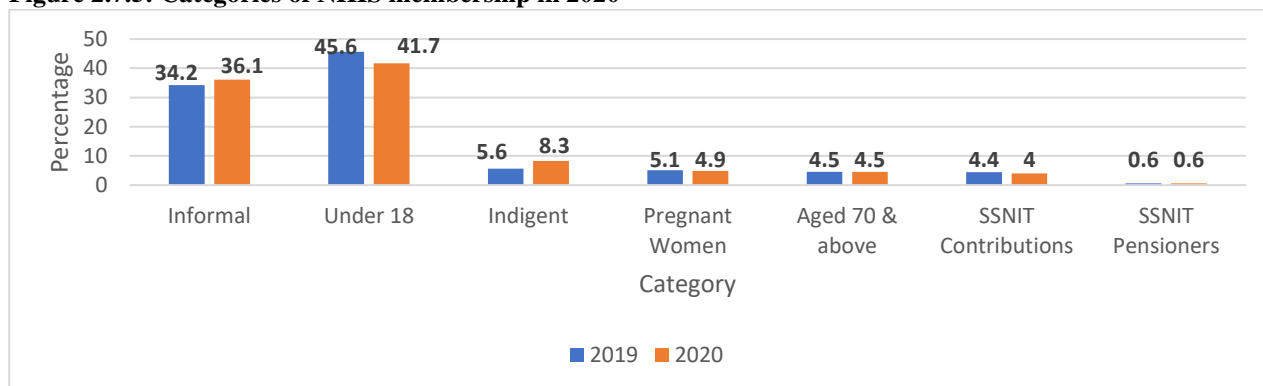
National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme subscription increased to 16,310,425 in 2020 from 12,290,245 in 2019, representing a 32.7 percent increase. The region with the highest subscription in 2020 was Ashanti Region with 2,902,858 members. However, the Region declined in percentage terms of 17.8 percent in 2020 compared to 18.3 percent in 2019. The membership subscription recorded for Oti and Savannah regions were the lowest in 2020. Oti recorded 1.7 percent and recorded 1.9 percent.

The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) in a bid to improve operations of the scheme in 2020, introduced the mobile renewal service which allows NHIS members to renew their membership using their mobile phones, e-receipting and onsite banking. The introduction of mobile renewal platform system has contributed to the increase in membership. The Authority also piloted family planning in selected districts for possible inclusion into NHIS benefit package. The benefit package of the NHIS has been expanded to include Herceptin for the treatment of breast cancer as shown in Figure 2.7.5.

The exempt category of membership constituted more than half (59.4 percent) of the NHIS subscribers and they include those who are under 18 years, indigent³⁵, pregnant women and those who are 70 years and above. This category of subscribers only paid processing and card renewal fees but not premium as shown in Figure 2.7.5.

Figure 2.7.5: Categories of NHIS membership in 2020



Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2020

³⁵ NHIA: Indigents are the poorest members of the population and are usually characterized by a lack of (i) employment, (ii) a visible source of income, (iii) a fixed place of residence, and (iv) an identifiable consistent support from another person

Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant per pupil increased from GHS9 in the 2018/2019 academic year to GHS10 in the 2019/2020 academic year. The total amount disbursed in the 2019/2020 academic year was GHS45,331,417.48. The number of beneficiaries also increased to 5,806,063 in the 2019/2020 academic year from 5,805,445.42 in 2018/2019 academic year. The Ashanti region recorded the highest number of beneficiaries, whilst the Savannah region recorded the lowest shown in Table 2.7.4.

Table 2.7 4: Disbursement of Capitation Grants – 2019/2020 Academic Year

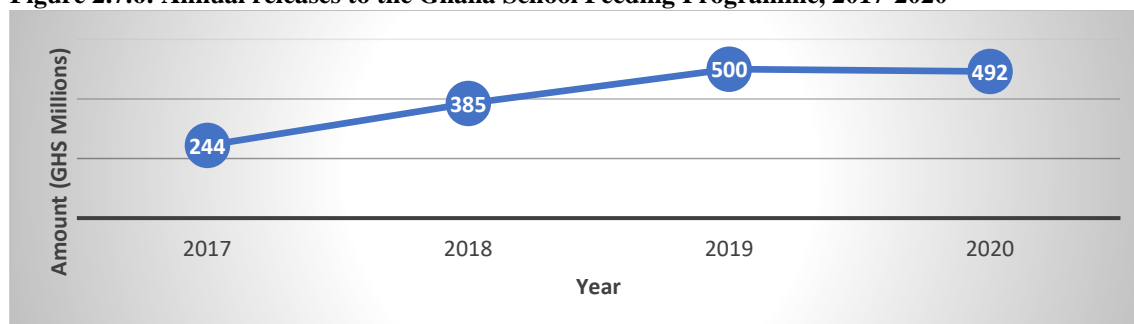
Region	Amount GHS	Beneficiaries			
		KG	Primary	JHS	Total
Ashanti	7,862,838.77	215,270	527,156	264,649	1,007,075
Bono	1,926,939.10	61,282	132,958	52,563	246,806
Bono East	1,975,627.30	69,506	136,389	47,144	253,039
Ahafo	1,093,118.65	35,261	74,494	30,252	140,007
Central	4,293,883.31	107,001	305,795	137,166	549,962
Western	3,129,832.61	86,908	224,194	89,768	400,870
Western North	1,586,988.39	52,267	108,196	42,799	203,262
Greater Accra	3,796,913.96	54,528	277,698	154,084	486,310
Eastern	4,436,325.17	123,117	315,072	130,017	568,206
Volta	2,836,134.12	79,253	204,789	79,211	363,253
Oti	1,324,215.81	41,307	97,141	31,158	169,606
Northern	4,137,161.36	137,013	303,083	89,793	529,889
North East	1,144,500.47	37,832	81,491	27,265	146,588
Savannah	1,029,783.40	36,628	76,005	19,262	132,895
Upper East	2,023,644.04	63,324	148,448	47,147	259,189
Upper West	3,129,832.61	76,908	204,151	69,050	350,109
Total	45,331,417.48	1,277,405	3,217,060	1,311,598	5,806,063

Source: Ministry of Education, 2020 APR

Ghana School Feeding Programme

An amount of GHS492,398,026.16 was released for the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme in the 2019/2020 academic year. This amount represents a two percent decline from GHS500,033,232.00 in the 2018/2019 academic year as shown in Figure 2.7.6.

Figure 2.7.6: Annual releases to the Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2017-2020



Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme Secretariat, 2020

The programme beneficiaries also increased to 3,448,065 in the 2019/20 academic year from 2,939,555 in the 2018/2019 academic year. The increase was due to expansion in coverage and increase in enrolment. Despite this improvement, the programme had not been able to absorb all the enrolment figures the GES provided to the GSFP Secretariat since 2017. The GSFP also created 10,832 jobs in the 2019/2020 academic year compared with 9,561 jobs in the 2018/2019 academic year. The highest number of jobs were created in the Ashanti, Eastern, Northern and Upper East Regions whilst the least jobs were created in the Ahafo Region as shown in Table 2.7.5.

Table 2.7.5: Jobs creation by Ghana School Feeding Programme

Region	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020
Ashanti	860	1,586	1723	1903
Ahafo	526	980	934	169
Bono*	-	-	0	460
Bono East*	-	-	0	423
Central	312	704	960	952
Eastern	395	998	1151	1149
Greater Accra	425	732	863	885
North East*	-	-	0	197
Savannah*	-	-	0	246
Northern	618	907	992	839
Upper East	495	678	966	977
Upper West	611	689	653	1053
Oti*	-	-	0	279
Volta	361	614	681	580
Western North*	-	-	0	245
Western	372	589	638	475
Total for each term	4,975	8,477	9561	10832
Total for the year (*3)	14,925	25,431	28,683	32,496

Source: Ghana School Feeding Programme Secretariat, 2020

*Regions were not in existence in 2017 and 2018

Free Senior High School Programme

A total of 404,479 students benefited from the Free Senior High School Programme in the 2019/2020 academic year. The performance represents a 6.7 percent decline from the 2018/2019 academic year. Ashanti Region recorded the highest share with 24.7 percent of free SHS beneficiaries, while North East and Savannah regions recorded the lowest percentage of 1.1 percent each as shown in Table 2.7.6.

Table 2.7.6: Free SHS Beneficiaries 2017/2018 to 2019/2020 academic years

Region	Beneficiaries			Percent change	Percent Share
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2018-2020	2019/2020
Ashanti	83,795	106,193	99,985	-5.8	24.7
Bono	34288	17,590	17,316	-1.6	4.3
Bono East		11,689	11,354	-2.9	2.8
Ahafo		7,774	8,294	6.7	2.1
Central	39,400	46,906	42,222	-10.0	10.4
Eastern	56,221	64,972	61,314	-5.6	15.2

Region	Beneficiaries			Percent change	Percent Share
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2018-2020	2019/2020
Greater Accra	29,650	39,751	32,926	-17.2	8.1
Northern	27,928	25,102	21,608	-13.9	5.3
North East		6,169	4,429	-28.2	1.1
Savannah		5,144	4,540	-11.7	1.1
Upper East	15,966	19,778	18,063	-8.7	4.5
Upper West	10,607	12,257	10,822	-11.7	2.7
Oti	39242	7,328	6,848	-6.6	1.7
Volta		30,900	34,786	12.6	8.6
Western	25,678	25,995	23,854	-8.2	5.9
Western North		5,847	6,118	4.6	1.5
Total	362,775	433,395	404,479	-6.7	100.0

Source: Free SHS Secretariat, 2020

Free Mass Transit for School Children

The total number of free rides provided to school children by the Metro Mass Transit Limited (MMTL) declined to 336 in 2020 from 5,443 in 2019 and 1,554 in 2018. The decline was largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic which led to the temporary closure of schools across the country.

One District, One Factory

A total of 232 factories have been initiated or supported under the One District, One Factory initiative as of end of 2020. Analysis of the regional distribution shows that Greater Accra and Ashanti regions dominate with 44 factories each. Western North and the Oti regions have the least factories under the programme. About 59 percent of the factories are agro-processing establishments adding value to primary products as shown in Table 2.7.7.

Table 2.7. 7: Regional Distribution of 1D1F interventions

Region	Sector					Total	percent share
	Agro Processing	Manufacturing	Livestock	Others			
Ashanti	21	17	6	0		44	56
Bono	10	2	2	2		16	75
Ahafo	4	1	0	1		6	67
Bono East	7	0	0	1		8	55
Central	14	3	0	0		17	73
Eastern	13	8	1	6		28	45
Greater Accra	10	28	2	4		44	55
Northern	6	1	1	1		9	44
North East	5	0	0	0		5	67
Savannah	6	0	0	0		6	86
Upper West	7	0	0	0		7	55
Upper East	4	0	1	1		6	40
Volta	9	0	0	3		12	44
Oti	5	0	0	0		5	63
Western	12	2	0	0		14	57
Western North	5	0	0	0		5	56
Total	138	62	13	19		232	56

Source: One District One Factory Secretariat of MoTI, 2020

Planting for Food and Jobs

Implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative also continued in 2020 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Beneficiary farmers were provided with inputs (planting materials in the form of seeds and fertilisers) for production at discounted price.

A total of 29,109.72 metric tonnes of seed were distributed to farmers whilst 415,422.76 metric tonnes of fertilizer was distributed during the year as shown in Table 2.7.8.

Table 2.7 8: Quantity of seeds and fertilizers distributed to farmers under Planting for Food and Jobs for 2020

Region	Types of seeds (mt)						Fertilizer (mt)		
	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Soybean	Vegetables	Total	NPK	Urea & Others	Total
Ashanti	2,556.47	1,321.51	-	-	5.20	3,883.18	50,333.45	27,892.68	78,226.13
Bono	1,427.21	234.24	-	-	-	1,661.45	33,619.93	11,825.00	45,444.93
Ahafo	97.65	494.24	-	-	-	591.89	50,745.75	35,148.00	85,893.75
Bono East	660.15	29.84	-	158.31	0.43	848.73	18,884.20	8,924.20	27,808.40
Central	165.16	28.99	-	-	0.48	194.63	17,064.83	572.50	17,637.33
Eastern	408.68	306.02	-	-	1.13	715.83	36,901.50	19,752.15	56,653.65
Greater Accra	578.64	1,726.22	-	-	3.80	2,308.66	166.18	60.00	226.18
Northern	2,453.68	3,642.91	157.75	2,700.26	3.89	8,958.49	266.33	28.30	294.63
North East	296.03	393.58	-	4.28	-	693.89	10,115.15	2,022.11	12,137.26
Savannah	68.37	113.48	-	7.65	-	189.50	14,470.80	3,256.35	17,727.15
Upper West	2,601.88	1,699.44	106.25	658.74	1.32	5,067.63	12,908.28	2,345.53	15,253.81
Upper East	362.27	1,107.97	-	45.00	1.21	1,516.45	1,143.03	308.10	1,451.13
Volta	1,382.21	596.97	-	-	6.73	1,985.91	4,238.33	1,267.70	5,506.03
Oti	72.34	33.52	-	0.45	-	106.31	32,246.38	9,709.73	41,956.11
Western	73.46	22.84	-	-	0.17	96.47	307.38	130.25	437.63
Western North	48.14	242.56	-	-	-	290.70	7,526.08	1,242.63	8,768.71
Total	13,252.34	11,994.33	264	3574.69	24.36	29,109.72	290,937.55	124,485.21	415,422.76

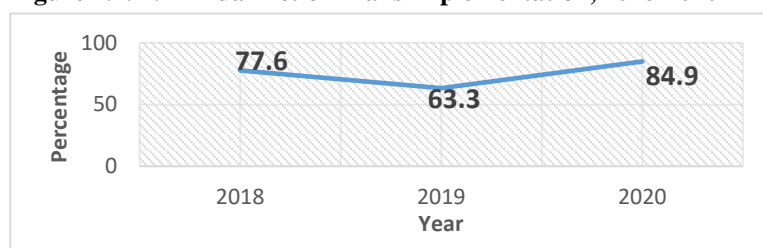
Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2020 APR

V. Assessment of District Outcomes

Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

MMDAs developed and implemented their Annual Action Plans (AAP) for 2020. On average, they implemented 85.0 percent of the AAP in 2020 which is an improvement from the 63.3 percent in 2019 and 77.6 percent recorded in 2018, as shown in Figure 2.7.7. The implementation rate of AAP by MMDAs implies that activities identified in their action plans were either completed or ongoing.

Figure 2.7. 7: Annual Action Plans implementation, 2018-2020



MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region had the highest implementation rate of 87.9 percent in 2019 and 92.4 percent in 2020 while Ahafo and Oti regions recorded the lowest implementation rate of 53.4 percent and 78.6 percent in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Source: National Development Planning Commission: District APRs Feedback Report, 2020

Communities with access to electricity

The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with MMDAs extended electricity to several communities in 2020. About 388 new communities were connected to the national grid in 2020 under the Rural Electrification Project (REP). This has improved the access rate in the country to 85.2 percent. Greater Accra Region continues to record the greater proportion of its population with access to electricity whilst Upper East Region has only 48 per cent of its population with access to electricity in 2020 as shown in Table 2.7.9.

Table 2.7.9: Electrification access based on communities and population

Region	Number of communities covered by electricity			Regional Access Rate (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Western	51	5	23	53.99	90.15	90.67
Western North	0	0	10	58.90	77.04	77.26
Central	37	9	6	88.84	88.69	90.52
Greater Accra	0	2	6	96.83	96.66	96.83
Volta	37	79	1	82.73	89.02	83.26
Oti	0	0	0	70.36	70.36	70.36
Eastern	60	118	10	81.29	81.6	82.22
Ashanti	33	33	33	91.45	91.57	91.56
Ahafo	8	5	8	78.44	79.62	80.80
Bono	3	54	67	87.49	90.93	94.37
Bono East	10	2	66	71.33	73.61	75.89
Northern	5	107	61	62.73	70.21	73.81
Upper East	21	11	34	60.62	60.65	61.15
Upper West	7	19	31	73.53	76.46	74.11
Savannah	6	1	11	59.79	54.51	61.51
North East	0	0	21	75.58	59.12	77.34
Total	278	445	388	84.32	84.98	85.17

Source: Ministry of Energy, 2020 APR

2.7.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Implementing the MTNDPF at the District Level

S/N	Key Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Inability of MMDAs to complete the implementation of their annual action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMDAs should set realistic targets. • MMDAs should adopt innovative strategies to achieve set IGF targets. • MoF should release approved funds on timely basis.
2.	High proportion of DACF deducted at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF Secretariat should minimise deductions at source.
3.	Low internally generated funds collection by MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRA and MMDAs should collaborate to value taxable properties. • MMDAs should adopt creative approaches to entice and enforce collection of property rate. • Strengthen and operationalize urban, zonal, town, and area councils, and unit committees to improve IGF
3.	Low staff productivity at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHLGS should strengthen strategic human resource management at the district level.
4.	Limited logistics at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMDAs should procure requisite logistics for their operations but ensure value for money.
5.	Weak coordination of efforts for promotion of 1D1F initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoTI, RCCs, MMDAs and Traditional Authorities should collaborate to expand 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the districts level.
6.	High number of reported cases of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMDAs, Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service and Traditional Authorities should collaborate to enhance alternative dispute resolution and public safety. • Ghana Police Service should enhance the police citizen ratio.
7.	Difficulty in accessing data from departments of the assemblies	NDPC should roll-out the digitised M&E information system to all MMDAs.
8.	Inadequate logistics for plan implementation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC, MLGDRD, OHLGS and RCCs should strengthen M&E technical and logistical capacities of MMDAs. • NDPC should collaborate with CARE Ghana and other Civil Society actors to scale up monitoring of capital projects such as GSAM to strengthen GIID
9.	Non establishment of key departments at the district	Enforce the relevant sections of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)

2.8 COVID-19 Experience: Ghana's Institutional Development Response.

This section analysed the impact of COVID-19 on Ghana's institutional development and the economy.

2.8.1 Introduction

This section is in two parts. The first part focuses on the assessment of how COVID-19 affected the various aspects of the economy and associated interventions rolled out as mitigating factors. The second part presents the findings and recommendations of a mid-term evaluation conducted on the MTNDPF, 2018-2021.

2.8.2 Impact of COVID-19

Ghana recorded its first two COVID-19 cases in March 2020. Government's response to prevent the spread of the virus, manage confirmed cases, and minimise the adverse effects on businesses and citizens has affected many facets of lives and businesses. All regions have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic as health systems, schools, the tourism and hospitality sector, transportation, business operations, and the financial markets have all suffered. Businesses have been affected through a multiplicity of channels such as demand and supply of goods and services, financial markets and uncertainty on further mutation of the virus. Also, majority of households have experienced a reduction of income since the outbreak of the pandemic.

I. Economic Growth

The COVID-19 pandemic caused both demand and supply shocks to the domestic economy. On the demand side, companies experienced weak demand for goods and services due to closure of businesses and job losses. With these constraints, major businesses faced difficulties in honoring obligations such as staff compensation, suppliers' credit, utility bills, and servicing loans with financial institutions. On the supply side, there were disruptions in productive activities as employees fell victim to the virus, while disruptions to global supply chains led to shortage of raw materials and inputs for manufacturing activity, which led to increased cost of production including costs associated with adoption of new health and safety protocols. Prior to COVID-19, Ghana's economic growth had generally been impressive, with a 5-year average GDP growth of 5.3 percent between 2015 and 2019. Economic growth dropped sharply to 0.4 percent in 2020, from the 2019 figure of 6.5 percent. This fell short of the 0.9 percent projection by the Ministry of Finance when the pandemic hit the country. The second and third quarters of 2020 were severely hit by the pandemic, with GDP experiencing negative growths of -3.2 percent and -1.1 percent respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure

The onset of COVID-19 outbreak resulted in an increase in government expenditure in health, social protection and economic stimulus aimed at protecting livelihoods, supporting businesses, minimising job losses, and providing additional funding sources to shore up some industries. Government introduced a GHS560 million (US\$100m) Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to manage and contain the spread of the virus and strengthen the national capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, and case management. Clearance was given to engage 24,255 health workers for testing, contact tracing

and treatment of patients. Government also refurbished 10 treatment centres across the country, introduced a GHS10.3 million insurance package for health workers and livelihood preservation programme targeting 4.1 million households and 682,522 businesses. In all, the pandemic resulted in an unexpected and unavoidable rise in expenditure by GHS11.7 million in 2020 representing a budget overrun of 2.4 percent.³⁶

The drastic slowdown in economic activities in many sectors led to a huge drop in domestic revenue by about GHS13.6 billion. The performance of Personal Income Tax (PIT) was under par, mainly due to the tax exemption granted to frontline health workers from April to December 2020 and non-collection of PIT from some companies such as schools and hotels which were closed for about nine months. The pandemic also had a disruptive impact on oil prices, trade volumes and general economic activities with some businesses shutting down. In an attempt to promote remote work and online services, the government reduced the Communications Service Tax (CST) to 5 percent from the initial figure of 9 percent. This and other tax exemptions reduced government overall revenue. The drop in revenue coupled with the unprecedented rise in expenditure led to the temporary suspension of the 5 percent deficit ceiling imposed by the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2018 (Act 982). The budget deficit recorded at the end of 2020 was 11.7 percent.

Monetary Policy

To complement government's COVID-19 relief measures, the Bank of Ghana through its monetary policy also announced a series of policy and regulatory measures to loosen financing conditions, ease liquidity pressures and keep credit flowing to support critical sectors of the economy. Measures taken by the Central Bank of Ghana to mitigate the negative impact of the outbreak included reducing interest rates and reserve requirements and decreasing banks' conservation buffers.

Detailed measures included:

- Reducing interest rate to 8-year low from 16 percent to 14.5 percent and worked with commercial banks (through moral suasion) to transmit the same measure of decline to lending rates. In 2020, lending rates reduced by 2.5 percentage point over the 2019 figure of 23.6 percent
- Lowering reserve requirements for lenders from 10 percent to 8 percent to provide liquidity support to critical sectors
- Decrease in the banks' conservation buffer from 3 percent to 1.5 percent, which cuts the capital-adequacy ratio from 13 percent to 11.5 percent
- Asked the IMF for a rapid disbursement of a credit facility to help the country face the negative economic impact caused by the COVID-19 outbreak
- Urged the commercial banks to provide a 6-month moratorium on principal payments on loans due from customers in the worst-hit sectors of the economy
- Loan repayments that were past due for Microfinance Institutions for up to 30 days were reclassified as "current", as pertains to all other sectors; and
- Agreeing with banks and mobile money operators to eliminate transaction fees on mobile money transfers of up to GH¢100 and revision of transaction limits upwards to further promote the use of digital solutions.

³⁶ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2021 Financial Year

External Trade

The pandemic also impacted the economy as an external shock through the contraction of trade, fall in commodity prices, tourism and international capital flows. Ghana's trade balance in 2020 reduced by 0.4 percentage point to 3.0 percent of GDP. Closure of national and international borders, among others, impacted adversely on trade with Ghana's export value being worse off than imports. The large informal economy, which in the past used to provide a cushion to such shocks, this time around amplified the shock as the restrictions slowed down informal activities as well.

Gross Debt

Ghana's nominal debt stock at the end of 2020 was GH¢291,614.5 million (US\$50,829.6 m) representing 76.1 percent of GDP as against 67.0 percent in 2019. This exceeded the ECOWAS recommended threshold of 70 percent thus, placing Ghana on a debt crisis path. Key factors that contributed to the debt increase included the issuance of Eurobond in February 2020; COVID-19 pandemic effect; and financial and energy sector bailouts. The total debt stock was made up of a provisional amount of GH¢141,780.60 million (US\$24,712.94 m) and GH¢149,833.89 million (US\$26,116.66 million) for external and domestic debt respectively, which correspondingly accounted for 48.6 percent and 51.4 percent of the total. As a percentage of GDP, external and domestic debt represented 37.0 percent and 39.1 percent respectively.

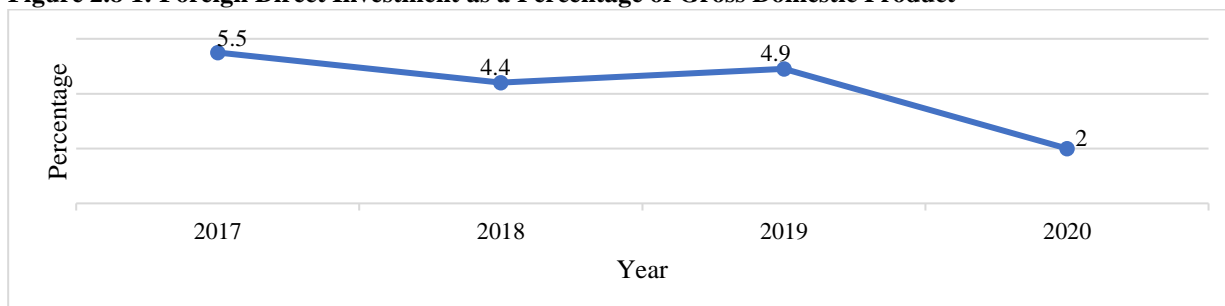
Food Price Inflation

The first inkling of the adverse effect of COVID-19 was felt in the prices of goods and services. The announcement of a lockdown triggered panic buying as households stocked up on goods across the city centres of Accra and Kumasi, resulting in a sharp increase in headline inflation from 7.8 percent in March to 10.6 percent in April, and further up to 11.3 percent in May 2020 due to the astronomical jump in food prices. As part of the stabilisation component (Phase 1) of the Ghana CARES "Obaatanpa" programme, a National Food Security Committee was also set up to ensure food security. In addition, the government provided special financing incentives for rice millers and poultry farmers to ensure continuous production. These initiatives contributed to minimising the potentially high rise in food inflation during the peak period of the pandemic.

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as a percentage of GDP declined to 2.0 percent in 2020 from 4.9 percent in 2019 as presented in Figure 2.8.1. The pandemic provides a good reason, for the fall in FDI by over a half of its previous year's performance. The continuous spread of COVID-19 and the associated restrictions including border closure and frequent partial lockdowns across the globe posed a high risk of attracting and sustaining foreign investment.

Figure 2.8 1: Foreign Direct Investment as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



Source: Ministry of Finance (The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2021 Financial Year)

Remittances

The inflow of remittances as a share of GDP has generally been on the rise, it however reduced to 5.0 percent in 2020 from 5.1 percent in 2019. In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, private inward remittances increased to US\$3.56 billion in 2020 from US\$3.39 billion in 2019. The rise could be attributed to increased inflows from Ghanaians abroad to help cushion their dependents from the adverse social and economic impacts of the pandemic.

II. Social Impact

Employment and Jobs

A study by Ghana Statistical Service revealed that during the three-week partial lockdown, 35.7 percent of business establishments and 24.3 percent of household firms folded up. Firms in the partial lockdown areas recorded the highest levels of closures during that period, with 51.5 percent of firms in Greater Accra Region and 55.4 percent of firms in the Ashanti Region being closed. The sectors with the highest levels of closures during the partial lockdown were education (65.4 percent), financial services (47.0 percent), transport and storage (46.4 percent) and manufacturing (39.8 percent) as shown in Table 2.8.1. In response, many businesses adjusted their business models by relying more on digital solutions. As much as 46.1 percent of businesses reduced wages of 25.7 percent of the total workforce, affecting 770,124 workers.

Table 2.8.1: Impact of COVID-19 on Businesses and Employment, 2020

Entities	Laid off workers		Granted leave of absence		Reduced Hours worked		Reduced wages	
	Percent Firms	Percent Workers	Percent Firms	Percent Workers	Percent Firms	Percent Workers	Percent Firms	Percent Workers
Business establishments*	4.0	1.4	19.1	15.9	35.9	23.2	46.1	25.7
Household firms	3.3	1.6	17.4	8.5	27.1	11.6	40.0	22.8
Young SMEs**	0.0	0.0	30.5	26.9	28.8	23.0	35.6	23.0
Sector								
Manufacturing	4.3	1.0	23.0	10.0	37.4	20.7	54.5	14.8
Agric & Other Industries	5.7	1.0	29.5	12.2	30.6	9.3	39.7	11.7
Trade	2.3	1.2	13.1	15.2	30.2	26.7	40.5	28.0
Accommodation / Food	6.7	5.0	22.6	19.5	23.1	23.2	33.8	30.5
Other Services	4.4	1.3	19.2	20.6	42.5	29.2	50.1	36.3
Size								
Micro (1-5)	2.3	1.4	13.3	10.9	34.6	27.7	46.3	35.0
Small (6-30)	8.9	2.4	31.5	17.7	37.7	23.8	44.8	25.5
Medium (31-100)	2.8	0.5	44.9	30.5	50.6	31.0	58.1	42.5
Large (100+)	3.6	0.4	26.8	4.8	29.3	11.0	11.5	2.5
Age of firms								
Young (0-4)	10.2	2.9	23.1	44.1	37.3	42.4	48.6	45.4
Maturing (5-14)	3.8	1.7	17.1	14.5	36.3	19.0	44.8	23.2
Established (15+)	2.8	0.9	20.8	13.8	35.0	24.3	47.1	25.4
Other groups								
Informal	2.9	1.7	16.8	20.1	38.0	27.7	45.5	30.3
Exporter	2.8	0.3	14.1	3.7	17.9	3.8	66.4	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020

* Based on the 2013 IBES sample

** Based on SMEs from NBSSI client lists in 2013

The public service and private sector organisations adapted flexible working hours, including working from home and shift systems. Others reduced working hours and implemented pay-cuts to avoid potential collapse of businesses as an alternative to evoking the redundancy clause in employees' contracts. As a coping strategy, about 9.0 percent of all business establishments either adopted or increased the use of internet for their operations, and 37.5 percent used mobile money in business transactions. Firms within agriculture and other industries sector used relatively more digital solutions (internet, 13.5 percent; mobile money, 42.0 percent) than other sectors. Firms in the accommodation and food sector were the ones that adopted digital solutions the least (internet, 1.7 percent; mobile money, 26.1 percent).

Further, government action of maintaining essential services (health, food, financial and security, etc.) during the pandemic has lowered potential job losses and business closures. The government had to adjust its financial year budget to keep workers in the public sector on the payroll, whilst at the same time rolling out social intervention measures to minimise the adverse social effect on the citizens through rebates on utility (mainly water and electricity). Indeed, government instituted a one billion-stimulus package during the peak of the pandemic to support distress. The pandemic created employment opportunities in the pharmaceutical, garment and textile industries in providing personal protection equipment, hand sanitisers and rapid test kits among others.

Health and Health Services

The fear of contracting the virus caused a decline in OPD attendance, impacting on IGF and possible loss of incomes to health workers (particularly those in the private sector), and interruption in the academic calendar of health training institutions. The pandemic also exposed years of underinvestment and weaknesses in the country's health infrastructure. It has also brought to the fore, the importance of preventive health, health promotion, the importance of adopting hygienic practices, the need for innovation in health service delivery, and the seminal importance nutrition, and attention to NCDs epidemic which compromises the immunity of affected persons.

In providing short-term solutions to these healthcare issues, government distributed 10,000 hospital beds across health facilities in each of the 275 constituencies, as well as building a new 100-bed hospital in Accra; the Ghana Infectious Disease Center (GIDC). This significantly increased hospital admission capacity across the country. Additionally, 20 out of 26 clinics with a residence for medical officers were completed in 2020. More so, capacities of laboratories have increased to provide for COVID-19 testing and isolation centres established in all regions and districts. Medical drones were deployed to deliver COVID-19 test samples which eased the stress of the turnaround time for test results. Medical waste treatment facilities have also been established across the country for safe disposal of medical waste in collaboration with the private sector. In addition, an amount of €890 million was approved for thirty-three major health projects. Government also made a commitment to close the health infrastructural gap by introducing Agenda 111 to build 100-bed district hospitals in one hundred and one (101) districts with no hospitals, seven (7) regional hospitals for the new regions, including one for the Western region, two (2) new psychiatric hospitals for the Middle Belt and Northern Belt, respectively, and the rehabilitation of Effia-Nkwanta hospital in the Western region.

Food and Nutrition

Government's lockdown of some parts of the country and ban on public gatherings, including the closure of some markets due to non-adherence of social distancing protocols led to disruption in food

supply. Since Ghana imports 20 percent of its food, closure of borders reduced the availability of food, but conversely led to a focus on domestic food sufficiency.

While government's subsidy on water and electricity tariffs for life-line consumers may have compensated for hikes in food prices, access to food by many vulnerable populations (especially "kayayei", truck pushers, street children) in urban areas was compromised. The distribution of food items to these population groups was poorly executed, leading to possible exposure to the virus.

Education

The closure of schools, nationwide, began on March 16, 2020 affecting approximately 9,253,063 learners at pre-primary and secondary education levels. Reopening of schools was done in phases. Final year SHS and JHS students returned to school in June, to prepare and write their final exams. Second year JHS and SHS students returned to school in August to complete the remainder of the 2019/2020 curriculum. In an attempt to mitigate the effect of the coronavirus on teaching and learning, the GES and some educational institutions activated e-learning platforms to ensure continuity in academic activities. However, challenges including inadequate learning alternatives, complexities of providing education remotely, delivering content and supporting teachers to provide guidance to families and addressing internet connectivity directly led to a reduction in children's access to education. The closures disproportionately hurt vulnerable and disadvantaged students who did not have the resources to fully access such opportunities. The Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses (RECOVR) rapid response panel survey, carried out in May 2020, found that only 60% of school children spent time on education since school closures were enforced. The universities were less challenged because they had e-learning platforms that had been explored greatly with distance learning students. However, migrating the large number of students to the platform was a major challenge. The pandemic further restricted financial flow to basic schools to cater for their operational expenses. The redirection of education funding to combat the pandemic meant that capitation grant which is the main source of financial support to basic schools were not transferred to schools in 2020.

Private schools who do not rely on Government revenue but tuition to meet operational expenses were also affected. The closure of schools led to loss of revenue to private schools and students as some parents lost their jobs or experienced pay-cuts. As a result, many teachers within that structure were laid off and by effect raising the unemployment situation in the country while students suffered from an abrupt disruption in learning as they were transferred from schools and enrolments in government schools increased.

Effect on Poor and Vulnerable Populations

The MoGCSP carried out several activities to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the poor and vulnerable population. These include collection of data on vulnerable populations in Accra unto the National Household registry; distribution and monitoring of 400,000 cooked food packages during the lock-down; linking callers to the Line of Hope with NGOs for assistance; and production and distribution of 150,000 bottles of hand sanitizer to vulnerable groups. However, the key challenges encountered include inadequate database on the poor and vulnerable population; weak observation of social distancing protocols; non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers by market women; and lack of access to tele-based education provided by government for public and private schools by children from poor homes.

The closure of schools also increased girls' vulnerability to physical and sexual abuse both by their peers and by older men, as girls were often at home alone and unsupervised. Sexual exploitation in the context of selling sex for food and other essentials was also widely reported as vulnerable girls and their families struggled to cover basic needs.³⁷ The economic hardships imposed on many families triggered marrying off their daughters, hoping this would offer them protection. Data from the annual Ghana Health Service statistics shows that in 2020, nearly 301 girls were impregnated every day in Ghana while 13 teenage pregnancies were recorded every one hour. It was further reported that Ghana recorded 109,888 teen pregnancies with the lowest of the girls to be put in the family way being 10-year-olds.³⁸ As children were at home coupled with the economic hardship of some families, children were exposed to exploitation which could eliminate strides made thus far in combating child labour related issues in Ghana.³⁹

III. Environment and Infrastructure Development

This section discussed the effect of COVID-19 on environment and infrastructure development.

Information Communication Technology

The impact of COVID-19 on the sector was generally positive as key indicators recorded improvements. The lock-down and subsequent working from home arrangements and the online educational platform introduced for children resulted in an increase in internet usage.

This is evident in the rise in access and usage of internet, with the ratio of mobile data subscribers to population and number of internet service providers rising by 14.8 percent and 28.9 percent respectively. Also, the total broadband capacity in use for development increased from 417.69 Gigabytes to 759.29 Gigabytes in 2020. The period also saw the reduction in call tax from 9 percent to 5 percent.

Transport

The impact of COVID-19 on the transport sector were both positive and negative. Although the number of air freight and passengers, and maritime cargo traffic reduced by 12.9 percent, 59.8 percent and 4.7 percent respectively, the maritime container traffic, transit cargo traffic and transit containers traffic increased by 22.8 percent, 9.7 percent and 24.6 percent respectively. Rail passenger traffic declined by 49.6 percent. Passengers carried by MMTL in 2020 declined to 2,876,523 from 6,354,238 in 2019. The target set for 2020 was 11,729,383 which shows that passengers carried by MMTL fell below the target. In addition, the imposition of restrictions directives and the related protocols affected the mobility of citizens which led to the inability of drivers to generate the required sales. This resulted in increased fares that burdened the poor and vulnerable.

Energy

The government instituted the electricity subsidy programme, providing free electricity for three months to lifeline consumers⁴⁰. Households that consumed more than the lifeline amount were granted a 50 percent reduction in the cost of electricity over the same period. An extension of the electricity relief programme was provided under the Coronavirus Alleviation & Revitalisation of Enterprises Support (CARES) 'Obaatanpa' Programme. This programme catered for free electricity for all lifeline

³⁷ Plan International, 2020

³⁸ Annual Ghana Health Service Statistics, 2021

³⁹ Mid-Term Evaluation Report: MTNDPF - 2018-2021, 2021

⁴⁰ Electricity consumers less than 50 kWh. MoEn APR, 2020

consumers for the rest of the year but removed the 50 percent absorption of electricity tariffs for the non-lifeline consumers.

Housing Infrastructure

The spread of COVID-19 brought into limelight the exacerbating pre-existing housing crises (i.e., inadequate housing), especially as it was impossible to carry out social distancing and good hygiene practices which play key role in fighting against this pandemic. Additionally, the living conditions in informal settlements and slum areas were mostly prone to the risk of infection of the virus which created the urgency for private sectors to partner with government in order to deliver the basic necessity of life shelter. The economic impact of COVID-19 led to job losses and reduced revenue for most households. As a result, most Ghanaian workers, largely in the informal sector struggled to renew their house rent. Also, some key housing projects which included the Ghana Police Service 320No. Phase III housing units at Tesano were temporarily suspended in 2020 due to the redirection of resources to manage the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

Border Security

The imposition of restriction of persons including the closure of the airport, sea port and land borders were among measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus from neighbouring countries. However, some immigrants entered the country through unapproved routes. This worsened the spread of the virus as the authorities were unable to trace, test and treat these illegal immigrants. According to records from the Ketu South Municipal Assembly, the number of unapproved routes identified at the southern section of the Ghana-Togo border was One hundred and twenty (120)⁴¹ as at July, 2020.

Effect of COVID-19 experience- Ghana's institutional development response

This section brings to the fore Ghana's experience in responding to COVID-19, with the focus on institutional development and its role in managing the pandemic and the need for critical policy response for the abatement of such future incidences.

Ghana recorded its first two COVID-19 cases in March 2020 and continued to record cases throughout the year leading to psychological and socio-economic impacts including loss of lives, loss of jobs and businesses, closure of schools and nutritional effects.

Overall GDP and government revenue declined while expenditure patterns increased during the year. An estimated 9,253,063 learners at pre-primary and secondary education levels were affected by the closure of schools and this also led to loss of revenue for teachers and school owners. The partial lockdowns instituted by government to curb the spread of the virus led to 35.7 percent of business establishments and 24.3 percent of household firms closing down. In response, many businesses adjusted their business models by relying more on digital solutions. As much as 46.1 percent of businesses reduced wages for 25.7 percent of the total workforce, translating into an estimated 770,124 workers.

Government introduced some relief packages to ameliorate the COVID-19 induced hardships brought on households and businesses, as well as stimulate the economy. Notable interventions included:

⁴¹ Ketu South Municipal Assembly COVID-19 Recovery Plan, 2021-2025

- i. A GHS560 million (US\$100m) Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to manage and contain the spread of the virus and strengthen the national capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, and case management was introduced.
- ii. GHS600 million Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (CAP) business support scheme to support small and medium-scale enterprises.
- iii. reduction in interest rates and reserve requirements and decrease in banks' conservation buffers by Bank of Ghana.
- iv. supply of water and electricity to some consumers.
- v. distribution of hot meals and food packages for the vulnerable in locked down areas.
- vi. provision of incentives for frontline health workers.
- vii. reduction in communication Service Tax.
- viii. provision of hospital beds and other medical equipment to selected health facilities.
- ix. construction of 2No 100-bed hospital in Accra at Kwabenya and Pantang in the Ga East Municipality.
- x. establishment of temporary treatment and isolation centres across the country.
- xi. introduction of the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES) programme to stabilize and boost economic recovery and transformation within three-and half years. This is expected to be implemented from 2020 – 2023.
- xii. activation of the use of University of Ghana Medical Centre.
- xiii. regular Presidential updates on the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.9 Summary of Mid-Term Evaluation of MTNDPF, 2018-2021

This section summarised the mid-term evaluation conducted on the implementation of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021.

2.9.1 Introduction

This section summarises findings of the mid-term evaluation which assessed the extent of progress in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects towards the national development objectives and goals of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The lessons learnt from the mid-term evaluation would inform the design and implementation of the MTNDPF, 2022-2025.

2.9.2 Evaluation purpose

Implementation of policies, programmes, projects, and activities aimed at achieving the vision of the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework has been on-going over the medium-term period 2018 to 2021. Thus, the purpose of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the extent of progress made in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects towards the national development objectives and goals of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. Additionally, the mid-term evaluation was aimed at drawing lessons to serve as inputs for the design and implementation of the MTNDPF, 2022-2025.

2.9.3 Methodology

The principal steps for this mid-term evaluation were: identification of population, sample size and sampling technique, desk review, focus group discussions, field visits and spot checks to verify existing projects.

Population

The target population was 260 MMDAs comprising 6 metropolitans, 56 municipals and 154 district assemblies relating to the geographical scope

Sample size and sampling technique

Two evaluation techniques were adopted for the collection of primary data for this evaluation. A stratified random sampling technique was used to divide all 260 MMDAs into their respective strata (regions). This approach was adopted due to constraints with time and logistics and for the purposes of expediency. In addition, issues related to the geographical scope of MMDAs, timeliness and availability of resources for the evaluation was considered for the adoption of purposive sampling technique to select eight MMDAs for the focus group discussion.

The purposive sampling technique was considered most appropriate in order to cover districts in the Northern, Middle and Southern belts of Ghana. Also based on the preliminary review of the APRs, the technical team selected those MMDAs that were doing well in terms of implementation and those that were under performing using the OECD criteria. Again, the purposive sampling technique was also used to select the beneficiaries for the focus group discussion with the aid of the planning units of the MMDAs since they had important information that was relevant for the evaluation. This informed the reasons for selecting the eight MMDAs that took part in the mid-term review. Hence the mid-term evaluation was conducted in these eight selected districts across eight different regions.

Approach for desk review

One fourth of the 260 MMDAs was selected for the desk review. Consequently, a simple random sampling approach was used to select the 65 MMDAs. This helped to enhance objectivity in the selection process. The technical team adopted a rapid assessment technique to review the sampled medium term development plans and APRs for the years 2018 and 2019. The aim for the desk review was to generate preliminary data on the six focus areas identified for the mid-term evaluation namely: job creation, water and sanitation, health, nutrition, education and child protection. The OECD criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability were used to access the MTDPs and the APRs of the selected MMDAs.

Focus Group Discussions

In order to address issues of timelines and availability of resources for the evaluation the purposive sampling technique was adopted to select eight MMDAs for the focus group discussion. One Metropolitan assembly, four municipal assemblies and three district assemblies were selected out of the 260 MMDAs. The focus group discussions were held at the MMDPCUs and Beneficiaries levels – Those interviewed at these two levels were: MMDPCUs members/MMDAs staff at the first level. At the second level, those interviewed were a select-group of individuals including men, women, school children, youth leaders and other persons involved in various trades and vocations within the beneficiary communities in the eight MMDAs. Focus guided questions were used to elicit and share information, views, opinions and experiences about programmes, projects and activities implemented under the DMTDPs.

The approach adopted took into account the many complexities associated with focus group discussions- a qualitative type of assessment which involved multitude of actors and interests with diverse set of outputs, outcomes and potential longer-term impacts at different levels. The assessors also relied on responses obtained from all other stakeholders.

Field Visit

The technical team visited selected initiatives to validate information provided at the focus group discussions and from the desk review exercise. The visit also provided the opportunity for further discussions on the outcomes of the interventions as viewed by the beneficiaries. These discussions focused on child protection, education, health, nutrition, job creation, water and sanitation, and activities on persons with disabilities. Secondary data sources from the Joint Monitoring Platform, the Ghana Living Standard Survey (Round 7) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2016/2017) was used to validate the discussions.

Data Processing and Analysis

To ensure simplicity and clarity of results, field data was gathered and presented as qualitative findings. This was used in communicating the output from the open ended questions relating to respondent's views, level of agreement and overall awareness on issues relating to the various thematic areas.

2.9.4 Key Evaluation Findings

- i. Jobs were created through government interventions in the public sector especially critical development programmes such as NABCO and PFJ as shown in Table 2.9.2.
- ii. Free SHS contributed to increased net enrolment and relieved financial burden on parents.

- iii. Improvement in education outcomes including transition rates, BECE pass rate and pupil trained teacher ratio
- iv. Improvement in healthcare accessibility resulted in reduction in institutional maternal mortality rate as well as still birth rate.
- v. Expansion of healthcare facilities increased OPD attendance.
- vi. WASH interventions especially “*Water for All*” and “*Toilet for All*” led to a reduction in water-borne diseases in some districts and increased access to water and sanitation services.
- vii. The MTNDPF 2018-2021 largely addressed the local needs of the people. The policy framework supported the international commitments especially the UN Agenda 2030-SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063.

2.9.5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of the assessment of MTNDPF, 2018-2021 showed improvements over the medium-term period of implementation linked to local needs, international commitments, regional and sub-regional commitments. However, challenges that militate against the achievement of set targets in the MTNDPF, 2018-2021 persist and must be addressed.

Highlights of key findings and recommendations are summarised in Table 2.9.1.

Table 2.9.1: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

Mid-term	Recommendations	
Evaluation Findings	Short term	Long term
<p><u>Job creation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased youth employment through NABCO, YEA, and Youth in Afforestation. • Non-involvement of stakeholders for the construction of the dams (1VID). • SMEs linked to banks. • Capacity building for SMEs. • There are post-harvest loses due to the non-existence of storage facilities. • Local content is not promoted as contractors do not high local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NABCO, YEA and other poverty eradication interventions should be redesigned based on the state-of-the-art technology to create more decent and sustainable jobs for the teeming youth. • The capacities of the BACs located at the MMDAs should be strengthened with technical assistance support, resource mobilization skills, business development strategies and fundraising techniques, etc. to enhance knowledge transfer for jobs creation in the informal sector. • To reduce unemployment, the assemblies should extend their tax net to absorb some temporal workers. Again, youth in community policing could be mainstreamed into main policing and ermanent jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District assemblies should institutionalise and strengthen mechanisms that will provide continuous support for farming and the agriculture value chain to ensure continuous production. • The district assemblies through the BAC should ensure that farmers, PWDs, YEA, LEAP and NABCO beneficiaries who have acquired some skills are provided with soft credits and low interest loans to establish and expand own businesses. • The government through the agricultural unit should speed up with the construction of the dams and warehouses to ensure farming all year round and reduction in post-harvest losses. Again, civil society organisations should augment

Mid-term	Recommendations	
Evaluation Findings	Short term	Long term
		<p>government's effort in providing farmers with agricultural inputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assemblies should ensure a percentage of awarded contracts are reserved for local content
<p><u>Child Protection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social welfare operations in the district largely covers the aged and PWDs rather than focusing on children. Migration of the girl child to larger towns to serve as head porters (Kayaye). Children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work. Incidence of child abuse cases and trafficking. Poor reporting on child and family welfare programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Social welfare's operations should be expanded to include more children. The capacity of institutions to implement child protection and family welfare policies and programmes needs to be strengthened. It is recommended that district assemblies adopt, integrate and implement the integrated social services programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and stakeholders including traditional authorities should strengthen policies geared towards addressing child trafficking, streetism, child online protection and other neglected conditions. The department of children should be decentralised for effective coordination and implementation of child protection interventions. District assemblies in collaboration with its stakeholders should strengthen their sensitisation programmes on child rights to ensure worst forms of child labour reduced.
<p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited infrastructure (library, science and ICT resource centre, furniture, recreational centres etc.). Deplorable state of school infrastructure. Poor state of WASH in schools (Non availability of changing rooms in schools especially for girls).High pupil-teacher ratio due to inadequate postings of trained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District assemblies should collaborate with the district education office and other stakeholders in education to provide modern infrastructure adequate teaching and learning materials to ensure continuous quality education. The GES must ensure even distribution of teachers to address the pupil/teacher ratio in remote areas of the country. Government should enhance the construction of WASH facilities in schools as part of the Water for All and Toilet for All initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should forge partnerships with the private sector, faith-based organisations, traditional authorities among others to expand infrastructure, increase access to teaching and learning materials for all schools, including technical and vocational schools Government should continue to implement and strengthen the free SHS and TVET programmes for all Ghanaian children.
<p><u>Health and nutrition</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be stronger collaboration and partnership between government and sector to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and all stakeholders especially those who are into nutrition should consider providing nutritious

Mid-term	Recommendations	
Evaluation Findings	Short term	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities and accommodation for health professionals. Poor access and management of NHIS. 	<p>provide to provide health facilities in remote areas to improve access to quality health care services and delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the NHIS should be strengthened to reach all citizens. To improve access to quality healthcare, assemblies should support the health system with adequate logistics. To improve nutrition programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, it was recommended that more collaboration with the agriculture sector is needed, while health and nutrition education should be further scaled up. 	<p>food to supplement lactating mothers' diets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respond to emergency and specialized cases, district assemblies should train staff in specialized areas to provide special services to residents with special needs such as psychiatry, dental among others.
<p><u>Water and sanitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of open defecation. High user fee for sanitation services. Poor sanitation and waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that the assemblies build strong partnership with NGOs to address water and waste management needs. The district assemblies should strengthen the bye-laws on sanitation to ensure proper hygienic practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation committees should continue to be strengthened and synergies identified across interventions implemented in order to leverage on their strengths District assemblies should develop and implement sewerage masterplans to improve upon the sanitary conditions.

CHAPTER 3 CONCLUSIONS

The assessment of performance on the level of implementation of the current Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework – An Agenda for Jobs: Creation Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2014) was based on data provided on selected indicators by stakeholders through the CSPG process. It provides an indication of the status of implementation of the policy framework in 2020.

Government response to COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a lot of disruptions to human and economic activities. About 35.7 percent of business establishments and 24.3 percent of household firms folded up. The overall GDP shrunk from 6.5 percent in 2019 to 0.4 percent in 2020. Government responsive expenditure increased substantially leading to high inflation and high budget deficits. However, government responses were timely to ameliorate the negative effects of the COVID-19.

Transition, completion and enrolment rates

Transition rates from JHS to SHS has improved to 92.5 percent in 2019/2020 from 91.6 percent in 2018/2019. However, Gross and Net enrolment at JHS to SHS continued to decline, indicating challenges with access to education. Although completion rates at primary and SHS levels increased, there was a decrease in completion rates at the JHS level.

Healthcare

The population with valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards increased to 52.6 percent in 2020 from 41 percent in 2019. The number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones also increased to 79.03 percent in 2020. In addition, 307 ambulances⁴² were procured in 2020. However, doctor-to-population ratio (1: 6,355) is still below the WHO standard of 1: 1,320 and nurse-to-population ratio (1:701) remains below the WHO standards of 1: 1,000.

Road fatalities and disaster occurrence on the rise

Road crashes increased to 14,886 from 13,877 in 2019. This has resulted in a 13.4 percent and 7.8 percent rise in fatalities and serious injuries. The occurrence of disasters across the country also increased by 11.8 percent affecting 366,223 persons directly, underscoring the country's susceptibility to disasters.

Transmission and distribution losses remain high

Losses from electricity transmission reduced to 4.5 percent in 2020 from 4.71 percent in 2019. This however was higher than the benchmark of 3.8 percent set by the PURC. Distribution losses from electricity also remained higher than the benchmark requirements of PURC in 2020.

Spatial Planning remain low at the district level

The percentage of MMDAs with district Spatial Development Frameworks and Structural Plans in 2020 was 3.08 percent and 4.62 percent respectively. There were no local plans prepared in 2020. In addition, only 50.8 percent of MMDAs have physical planners.

⁴² 2020 Budget Statement, paragraph 20, page 4

MMDAs very dependent on central government transfers for implementation of medium-term plans

IGF from MMDAs increased from GHS387.8 million in 2019 to GHS393.6 million in 2020. This however represented a marginal increase of 1.47 percent. In terms of total funding for MMDAs in 2020, IGF constituted only 11.1 percent. The largest share was from DACF (61.1%) and GOG grants (18%).

Staffing for MMDAs below recommended staffing guide

NDPC, MLGDRD and OHLGS should undertake an audit of the management/staffing of District Assemblies to ascertain the appropriate use of human resources at MMDAs level.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Summary of Performance of Key Economic Development Indicators For 2020

Focal Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
1. Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Real growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%):					
	- <i>Agriculture</i>	6.1	4.8	4.6	3.7	7.4
	- <i>Industry</i>	15.7	10.6	6.4	0.8	-3.6
	<i>Manufacturing</i>	9.5	4.1	6.3	0.5	1.4
	<i>Electricity</i>	19.4	5.5	6	3	7.9
	- <i>Services</i>	3.3	2.7	7.6	-0.8	1.5
	- <i>Oil Inclusive GDP</i>	8.1	6.3	6.5	0.9	0.4
	- <i>Non-oil GDP</i>	4.6	6.5	5.9	1.6	1.3
	2. Sectoral share of GDP (%)					
	- <i>Agriculture</i>	21.2	19.7	18.5	18.8	19.1
	- <i>Industry</i>	32.7	34	34.2	34	36.3
	<i>Manufacturing</i>	11.3	-	10.3	11.7	10.4
	- <i>Services</i>	46	46.3	47.2	47.2	44.6
	5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):					
	- <i>Nominal (GHS Billions)</i>	167.32	300.6	349.5	385.4	405
	- <i>Nominal (US\$, Billions)</i>	42.9	65.6	66.98	66.5	72.3
	- <i>Population (Million)</i>	28.3 (2016)	29.6	30.3	30.96	31
	- <i>Per Capita (GHS)</i>	8,863.00	10,151	11,541	12,450	13,079
	- <i>Per Capita (US\$)</i>		2,214	2,212	2,148	2,337
	6. Inflation (% change in CPI, annual)	11.80%	9.40%	7.9	8±2	10.4
	7. Exchange Rate (% change, annual) (US\$-Cedi)	4.90% (Gh4.36/\$1)	8.20%	-12.9	-	3.9
	8. Interest rate (91-day T-Bills)	13.30%	14.56%	14.69	-	14.1
	9. Lending rate	29.30%	26.90%	23.59	-	21.1
10. Growth in Business Credit (%):	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Nominal</i>	12.8	10.6	18	-	13.4	
<i>Real</i>	0.9	1.1	9.4	-	3.0	
11. Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) Ratio	21.60%	18.20%	14.30%	-	14.82%	
14. Mobile money penetration rate	83.10%	110.49%	-	-	123.8	
15. Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	-4.8	-3.9	-4.8	11.4	-6.9	

Focal Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	16. Government Revenue					
	- Total (Share of GDP) (%)	15.5	15.8	15.3	13.9	14.4
	- Domestic (Share of GDP) (%)	14.9	15.5	15	13.6	15.0
	- Nominal (GHSBil)	39.7	47.6	53.4	53.7	53.4
	17. Government Expenditure					
	Total (Share of GDP) (%)	20.2	19.7	19.4	25	26.1
	- Recurrent	15	15.7	15.9	20.7	15.0
	- Capital	3.8	3	1.8	2.4	1.8
	18. Statutory funds (%)	3.6	28.6	3.3	3.1	3.1
	19. Interest Payments (%)	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.8	6.4
	20. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	47.5	45.6	45.5	56.3	56.3
	21. Primary balance	0.5	-1.4	0.8	-4.6	5.3
	22. Non-oil primary balance as percentage of GDP	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-5.7	6.4
	23. Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	17.4	13.7	14.3	9.7	16.1
	24. Total public debt as % of GDP	55.6	57.98	63.1	-	76.0
	25. Debt-service ratio (%)	7.2	45.4	9	-	9.6
	26. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.4	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	3.2
	SSNIT Contribution	0.4	0.2	-	-	-
	% of GDP	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
	27. Trade Balance (US\$ million):					
	- Merchandise Exports	13,835.00 -24.20%	14,868.1 (7.5%)	15,634	14,355.70	14,453
	- Merchandise Imports	12,647.40 -2.10%	13,089.3 (3.8%)	13,335	12,284.10	-12,437
	- Trade Deficit/Surplus	1,187.70 (-166.7%)	1,778.8 (49.8%)	2,298	2,071.50	2,016
	28. Official international reserves:					
	US\$ billion	US\$7.60	7.00	8.40	8.80	8.60
	Months of import cover	4.3	3.6	4	4.2	4.1
2. Industrial Transformation	29. Electricity consumption per capita (kWh per capita):		-	-	-	-
	- Total	348	-	11,052.80	534	534

Focal Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	- <i>Industry/Non-residential users</i>	NA	-	4,242	-	-
	30. High Technology (Hi-tech) export share of manufacturing (%)	4.88	-	-	-	-
	31. Manufactures share of merchandise exports (%)	16.8	-	-	-	-
3. Private Sector Development	32. Ease of doing business rank	120th out of 190 countries	114 th out of 190 countries	118 th out of 190 countries	100	118th out of 190 countries
	33. Size of the informal sector	90.50%	90.50%	90.50%	-	90.50%
4. Agriculture and Rural Development	34. Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported Kg, (US\$):	515,740,534 (440,955,283)	-	653,589,778 (428,108756)	-	-
	- <i>Cashew</i>	262,945,112	378,209,971	237,889,169	-	-
	- <i>Coffee</i>	65,691	82	89,125	-	-
	- <i>Shea nut</i>	4,027,345	14,103,332	27,189,551	-	-
	- <i>Maize</i>	28,929	204,168	3,626	-	-
	- <i>Yam products</i>	8,516,137	8,620,574	11,883,095	-	-
	- <i>Exotic vegetables</i>	665,990	291,237	973,217	-	-
	- <i>Pineapple</i>	18,055,860	9,254,194	9,228,405	-	-
	- <i>Mango</i>	10,852,302	12,946,162	12,527,478	-	-
	- <i>Pawpaw</i>	1,159,292	906,133	961,842	-	-
	- <i>Banana</i>	38,797,338	85,543,506	63,827,556	-	-
	- <i>Fish and sea food</i>	72,394,003	56,151,166	44,944,949	-	-
	35. Share of Agriculture budget in Government expenditure (%)	<6	-	-	-	-
	36. Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):					
	- <i>Maize</i>	1.99	2.26	2.52		2.58
	- <i>Rice (paddy)</i>	2.92	2.96	3.57		3.34
	- <i>Millet</i>	1.16	1.28	1.33	-	1.69
	- <i>Sorghum</i>	1.14	1.39	1.57	-	1.56
	- <i>Cassava</i>	20.25	21.33	22.36	-	22.95
	- <i>Yam</i>	17.42	16.58	17.38	-	17.71
	- <i>Cocoyam</i>	6.53	7.19	7.75	-	7.47
	- <i>Plantain</i>	11.17	12.11	12.99	-	13.55
	- <i>Groundnut</i>	1.3	1.63	1.65	-	1.24
	- <i>Cowpea</i>	1.41	1.51	1.52	-	1.24
	- <i>Soybean</i>	1.65	1.72	1.77	-	1.64
	- <i>Cocoa</i>	400	-	-	-	2.58
	37. Total Volume of selected cash crops produced:					

Focal Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	- Cocoa	969,5	904,740	-	1,000,000	700,000
	- Shea butter	NA	-	-	NA	NA
	- Oil palm	NA	-	-	NA	NA
	- Cashew nut	NA	-	-	NA	NA
	- Cotton	NA	-	-	NA	NA
	38. Percentage post-harvest losses:					
	- Maize	15.85	-	-	NA	NA
	- Rice	2.74	-	-	NA	NA
	- Sorghum	5.88	-	-	NA	NA
	- Cassava	22.26	-	-	NA	NA
	- Yam	17.96	-	-	NA	NA
	- Fish (Marine)	10%	15	13%	10	10
	- Fish (Artisanal)	7	11	9	6	7
	39. Contribution of livestock to Agric GDP (%)	1.2	5.4	5.40%	-	5.4
5. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	40. Total Fish Supply (mt):	358,362.64	333,611.72	567,595.04	677,785.38	627,864.99
	- Marine	342,427.00	302,431.50	309,319.66	347,754.11	326,867.55
	- Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.66	73,627.80	81,204.51	85,007.71	80,923.18
	- Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	52,350.02	129,302.00	64,004.08
	- Total domestic production	476,585.97	452,679.30	442,874.19	562,063.82	471,794.79
	- Import	197,063.45	192,689.55	190,617.15	199,780.33	193,226.87
	-Export	78,840.12	73,621.97	65,896.30	84,058.77	69,152.43
6. Tourism and Creative Arts Development	41. Tourist arrivals	980,141	956,375	1,130,307	1,243.34	355
	42. Change in tourism receipts (US\$ mil)	US\$1,856.50	US\$2,589.85	3,312.93	30% ((US\$3,644.22)	-68.58% ((US\$1,040)
	43. Number of jobs in the Creative Arts Industry	1,148,072	1,204,560	1,358,152	-	1,358,152

Appendix II: Social Development

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL		
Education and Training	Net enrolment ratio:				
	- Kindergarten			71.4%	
	- Primary			80.3%	
	- JHS			45.8%	
	- SHS			91.8%	
	Transition Rate				
	P6-JHS1				101.9%
	- JHS3-SHS1				92.5%
	SHS Retention Rate				
	Completion rate:				
	- P6				107.5%
	- JHS				77.5%
	- SHS				64.1%
	Total enrolment in:				
	- TVET Institutions				86,479
	- Tertiary				
	- Special schools				
	Enrolment ratio of the sciences to the humanities in tertiary institutions:				
	Gender parity index:				
	- Kindergarten				1.03
	- Primary				1.02
	- JHS				1.02
	- SHS				0.96
	- Tertiary				0.73
	Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic Schools:				
	- Kindergarten				1:42
	- Primary				1:37
	- JHS				1:15
	- SHS				
	Proficiency rate:				
	- English P4				25%
	- Maths P4				19%
	- English P6				25%
- Maths P6				22%	
BECE pass rate			Male	Female	
Maths			77.2%	74.9%	
English			75.0%	77.5%	
Science			76.6%	74.6%	
Teacher absenteeism rate					

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)		
	Education expenditure as % of GDP		24.4% (2018)
Health and Health Services	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning services (CHPS) zones	85%	2019 Actual - 5,509 (78.7%) 2020 Actual - 5,547 (79.03%)
	Proportion of functional ambulances and service centres:		
	- Ambulances	160	2019 – 47 2020 - 325
	- Stations Service Centres	200 (80%)	2019 - 133 (35%) 2020 - 278 (116.9%)
	Proportion of trained and deployed Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)		2019 - 490 personnel passed out and deployed
	Proportion of public hospitals with functional emergency team	34%	2019 - 25.50% 2020 - 25.50%
	Proportion of public hospital offering mental health treatment	100%	2019 - 100% 2020 - 100%
	Passage of Mental Health L.I.	Implement LI	2019 - LI ratified 2020 - Portions of bill to be amended
	Proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice	13%	2019 - 25% 2020 - 25%
	Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	42%	2019 - 41% 2020 - 52.6%
	Per capita Out-patient Department (OPD) attendance	1.12	2019 - 1.02 2020 - 0.96
	Doctor-to-population ratio	1:5000	2019 - 1:6897 2020 - 1:6355
	Nurse-to-population ratio	1:700	2019 - 1:539 2020 - 1:701
	Per capita expenditure on health	USD100	2019 - N/A 2020 - USD32.7
	Under -5 mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)		50 (2019)
	Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio		35
	Maternal mortality ratio:		
	- Survey		The maternal mortality ratio for the 7 years preceding the survey is estimated at 310 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (GMHS 2017)
	- Institutional (deaths at health facilities per 100,000 live births)	140	2019 - 134.7 2020 - 140
	Stillbirth rate	14.25/1000LB	2019 - 12.22/1000 live births 2020 - 12.69/1000 LB
Proportion of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	95%	2019- 97.20% 2020 - 95%	
Institutional Malaria case fatality rate	2.0	2019 - 0.1 2020 - 2.1	

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Under-5 malaria case fatality rate	0.10	2019 - 0.11 2020 - 0.12
	HIV prevalence rate	1.5%	2019 - 1.7% 2020 - 1.66%
	Percentage of PLHIV who received Antiretroviral therapy (ART)	90%	2019 - 61 % 2020 - 60%
	AIDS-related mortality rate	N/A	2019 - 13,616 2020 - N/A 2021- 6,783
	HIV Retention	N/A	N/A
3: Food and Nutrition	Under 5 stunting, underweight and wasting:		
	- Stunting		18% (MICS 2017)
	- Underweight		13% (MICS 2017)
	- Wasting		7% (MICS 2017)
	Low birth weight (global model estimates)		14.2% (GME 2017 GLSS)
	Prevalence of anaemia:		
	- Children under 5-years		
	- Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)		46.4%
	Exclusive Breastfeeding		43% (MICS 2017)
	Proportion of population overweight/obese		
	- Children under-5:		1.4% old / 3% MICS 2017
	Children 6-14 years		
	- Women (15-49 years) 35-49		2017 MICS 2017 1.4%
National Food Safety Policy finalised and implemented	Food safety Policy ratified	Policy submitted to cabinet for approval	
4: Population Management	Population growth rate		
	Household size:		Use 2021 census
	- National		
	- Urban		
	- Rural areas		
	Proportion of MDAs/MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	99.2%	2020 – 99.2% (NPC)
	- MDAs		
	- MMDAs		
	Percentage of vital events registered		
	- Registered births	887681	2020 = 601111 = 68% coverage
	- Registered deaths	315654	2020 = 51026 = 16% coverage
Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register			
Percentage change in population enrolled in the integrated civil register (for foreigners)			

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Definition: Count of newly enrolled expresses as a percentage of the total population enrolled		
	- Ghanaian		
	- Foreigners		
	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	30.1%	30.1%
	Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years		3.9% (GMHS 2017)
	Youth Development Index		
	Urbanisation rates (%)	57.9%	57.9%
	Share of remittances in GDP	5.0%	5.0%
5: Water and Environmental Sanitation	Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water source	70%	68.99%
	- Urban:		
	- Rural:		
	Percentage of distribution loses	48%	50.52%
	Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources	40%	45%
	Percentage of population with access to improved liquid water management	21%	21%
	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	20%	81%
6: Poverty and Inequality	Percentage of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	85%	80%
	Proportion of liquid waste (faecal matter) safely disposed on-site or properly collected, transported and treated off-site	25%	195
	Incidence of poverty		
	Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	43% (2017)	
7: Child and Family Welfare	Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established		
	Number of IPEP projects implemented by type.		
	Proportion of children (5-14) years engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	14% (2017 GLSS)	14% (2017 GLSS)
	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	21.8% (2017 GLSS)	21.8% (2017 GLSS)
	Incidence of child abuse cases	NA	2019 ACTUAL 3,540 2020 ACTUAL Information yet to be provided by DOVVSU
8: The Aged	Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse Please disaggregate into: - child trafficking and - child abuse cases	150	326 Rape - 503 Defilement - 1750 (GPS)
	Child abuse cases can be reported exclusively under the indicator above		
8: The Aged	Ageing Bill passed into law and fully implemented		-
	Percent of indigents (60 years and above) registered under the NHIS		-

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
9: Gender Equality	Affirmative Action law enacted and implemented		Bill submitted to cabinet for consideration and approval
	Percentage of women in public life		
	- Ministers	40%	25% (9)
	- Dep. Ministers	30%	14.28%(7)
	- MPs	20%	13.8%(38)
	- MMDCE	20%	14.2%(7)
	- Chief Directors	30%	31%(9)
	- Chief Justice	100% (1)	0
	- Supreme Court Judges	30%	28%(5)
	- High Court Judges	40%	36%(35)
	- Overall (2016) = 26.8%	40%	20.3% (14)
	- Vice Chancellors of Public Universities	-	<u>1 female out of 9 Heads</u>
	Reported cases of domestic violence	17,000	2019 Actual: 18,629 (DOVVSU)
	Proportion of MMDAs implementing the administrative directive on allocation of 30% of poverty alleviation and credit fund to service women's enterprises		
Proportion of women with access to institutional credit			
10: Social Protection	Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	350,000	333,967 (95% of target)
	Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme		0%
	Social protection-related expenditure as a percentage of GDP		
	Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment (%)		
	Proportion of elderly persons 60 years and above who receive regular pension payments / Number of Pensioners aged 60 years and above	2020 TARGET 284,415	284,415 (NPRA) MALES: 155,555 FEMALES: 63,524 TOTAL: 219,079 (SSNIT)
	Number of Pensioners aged between 55 and 59 years (inclusive)		MALES: 6,365 FEMALES: 1,588 TOTAL: 7,953 (SSNIT)
	Number of persons on Invalidity Pension aged below 55 years		MALES: 323 FEMALES: 52 TOTAL: 375 (SSNIT)
	Total number of Pensioners		MALES: 162,243 FEMALES: 65,164 TOTAL: 227,407 (SSNIT)
	Informal Sector Pension Scheme established	2020 TARGET 29	2019 ACTUAL: 31 2020 ACTUAL: 29 (NPRA)
	Coverage of informal sector pension scheme (this measures the change in the number of people registered on informal sector pension schemes from 2019 to 2020)	2020 TARGET 4%	2019 ACTUAL: 3% 2020 ACTUAL: 315,890 (Constituted to 4% of the Pensions Coverage) (NPRA)

FOCAL AREA	INDICATOR	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
11: Disability and Development	Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)		3%
	Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies		-
	Percentage of PWDs in public life:		
	- Members of Parliament	0	0
	- Ministers of State	1 of 100	1
	- Members of District Assemblies		32
	- Chief Directors	0 of 44	0
	- MMDCEs	1 of 260	1
	- Chief Executive of Public Institutions	1	1
- Leadership position in major political Parties	1	1	
	Legislative Instrument of the Disability Act 715		Draft Reenactment Bill for the Persons with Disabilities Act with accompanying LI
12: Employment and Decent Work	Annual labour productivity growth (%)	3% (2018)	
	Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled	95% (2019)	95% (MELR, 2020)
	Wage and salaried workers as a percentage of total employment		
13: Youth Development	Number of youths provided with employable skills	1,754	N/A
	Number of youth Development Centres revived	5	3
	Youth unemployment rate		(15-24)18.5% (15-35)12.6%
	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps		1,745%
	Proportion of young people in political life:		-
	- Ministers of State		-
	- Members of Parliament		
	- MMDCEs		
	- Members of District Assemblies		
- CEOs of Public Institutions			
14: Sports And Recreation	Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (Milestone)	3	4
	Number of local competitions organised	95	21
	Number of international and sub-regional competitive sporting events in which Ghana participated	75	0
	Sport fund established		Preparing Memo to cabinet
	Contribution of sports to GDP (%)		

Appendix III: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
Protected Areas	Coverage of protected areas	Proportion of terrestrial protected areas expressed over total country area	15.057%	15.057%	15.057% ⁴³	15.05%	14.84%
	Stock of biological diversity: Indigenous plant species Fishes Birds Mammals Species of amphibians and reptiles	The number of species in a system and the variances of species' local abundance	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥748 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥748 ≥225 ≥221
	Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	19%	37.4%	18%		
	Minerals Extraction	Mineral rights and production: Mineral rights granted Mineral production Gold Diamonds Bauxite Manganese	Total number of mineral rights granted by the Minister responsible for mines in respect of mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, etc. Quantity and value of selected minerals produced per annum	55 4,241,202 87,065 1,476,966 3,021,633	72 4,938,710 100,329 1,011,302 4,964,981	315 4,673,974 31,445 1,116,334 5,401,093	839 4,689,399 31,445 1,936,302 5,000,000
	Number of districts and percentage of land area affected by the activities of illicit mining: No. of Districts Percent area affected (%)	Count of districts reported to be affected by illegal mining by the joint taskforce on mining and the share of land area affected by these illicit activities	NA 21% (50,000 km ²) of total land area of Ghana	NA NA	NA	NA	NA

⁴³ The calculation is presented for the landmass or terrestrial areas of the country's territory and excluded the marine areas under national jurisdiction
It covers legally designated forest reserves, wildlife reserves and Ramsar sites

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Benefits of mineral production to Ghanaian economy: Labour Large scale (expatriate and local); male and female Small scale (legal and illegal)	Number of persons employed in large- and small-scale mining, both expatriate and local	23,772	23,894	31,571		30,944
	b. Foreign direct investment (in US\$ million)		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,100,00
	Mineral revenues (GH¢m) Royalties Corporate Taxes Corporate social responsibility Contribution to total merchandise exports	The amount of investments into the mining sector Ratio of FDI to GDP, expressed in percentage	1,035.96	953.17	969.41		1,050.87
	Repatriation of mineral revenue % of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (Commercial banks)	Total amount of mineral revenues received through taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility and export of mineral resources in Ghana Cedis	702.41	705.47	1,007		1,426.14
	% of mineral revenue spent on local goods		1,458.34	1,199.60	582		1,462.14
			19.80	24.093	NA		27.84
			6,001.96	5,773.22	6,678.74		6,998.43
		Ratio of revenue from mineral exports returned to the economy to total revenue, expressed as a percentage	70%	75%	73%		71%
		The value of mineral revenue spent on local goods, expressed as a percentage of total revenue from mineral resources in a given year	50%	59%	57%		82.25%

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Percentage of mineral production processed locally Gold Diamonds Bauxite Manganese	The amount of the key mineral resources, including gold, bauxite, diamond, manganese, etc produce and processed locally, express as percentage.	NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA	NA		
Water Resource Management	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index)	Measures the reduction in pollution of water bodies (water quality)	52%	55.90%	57.8		57.8
	Level of Water Stress	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of total available freshwater resources	1,928	1,922	1,918		1,916
Coastal and Marine Resources	Kilometer of coastline Protected Unprotected	The kilometers of coastline that require protection	377km NA NA	377km 9.55km 367.45km	377km 8.1km 368.9km	377km 10km	377km 3.1km
	Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Percentage of resources invested in coastal control structure relative to resource planned	GH¢128,721,051	GH¢317,035,497	GH¢363,380,874	GH¢149,000,000	GH¢385,812,166.9
	Level of pollutants of effluent discharge into coastal waters and lagoons	A measure of concentrations of daily biological oxygen demand loads (BOD5), suspended solids, turbidity, and conductivity of effluent discharge	63 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	81 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	158 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	170 industries	124 Industries
Environmental Pollution	PM10 and PM2.5 (Particulate Matter) pollution level	Average level of particulate matter in the air at selected locations in Accra					
	North Industrial Area Annual Mean		93 µg/m3	85 µg/m3	74 µg/m3	119 µg/m3	81.8 µg/m3
	First Light Annual Mean					178 µg/m3	
	Shangri La Annual Mean		157 µg/m3	123 µg/m3	143 µg/m3	158 µg/m3	165.1 µg/m3
	Achimota Annual Mean		162µg/m3	112 µg/m3	129 µg/m3	131 µg/m3	150.8 µg/m3
	La Palm Annual Mean		161 µg/m3	106 µg/m3	102 µg/m3	139 µg/m3	108.3 µg/m3
Graphic Road Annual Mean		166µg/m3	133 µg/m3	125 µg/m3	154µg/m3	NA	

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Kasoa Annual Mean Amasaman Annual Mean Mallam Market Weija Tantra Hill		187µg/m3 204µg/m3 163 µg/m3 159 µg/m3 291 µg/m3 131 µg/m3	187 µg/m3 229 µg/m3 158 µg/m3 134µg/m3 139 µg/m3 129 µg/m3	NA 139 µg/m3 139 µg/m3 141 µg/m3 NA 95 µg/m3	155 µg/m3 117 µg/m3	174.3 µg/m3 110.7 µg/m3 97 µg/m3
	Number of companies compliant with Environmental Assessment (EA)	The number of companies that adhere with permitting conditions	4,638	10,030	11,060	8,000	11,773
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	State of forest (Rate of deforestation)	The changes in the forest cover arising out of conversion of forested land to other uses, expressed as a percentage of total forested area of the previous year	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
	Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/ rehabilitated: Forest Mining Wetlands and mangroves	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining area, wetland and mangrove areas restored	9,103.83 ha 7,337.50 ha N/A	24,915ha NA 4ha	21,365 ha	17,000 ha	15, 731 ha
	Percentage of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	The volume of timber that can be harvested under sustained-yield management in any one year, as stipulated in the pertinent approved forest management plan.	849,851.29m3 589,468.649 m3 of on-reserve AAC (118%) 260,382.639 m3 of off-reserve AAC (52 percent)	593,063m3 (552,283m3 of on-reserve AAC (59%); 40,780 m3 of off-reserve AAC	1,157,229 m3 (862,409 m3 on Reserve (116%), 294,820 m3 off reserve	1,000,000 m3 500, 000m3 500, 000m3	944 446 m3 on reserve 282 232 m3 off-reserve 1,226,678 m3
Climate Variability and Change	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	The number of MDAs with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as related to agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total MDAs	35%	50%	54%	55%	54%
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous	50.5 MTCO2e	54.5 MTCO2e	42.2 MTCO2e	NA	NA

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		oxide, and several fluorinated gases in Ghana, expressed in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent					
	Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) for Ghana	Provides a ranking of country and city performance in the global green economy (GGE) and how expert practitioners perceive this performance. The performance index uses quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure how well each country performs in four key dimensions: leadership and climate change; efficiency sectors; markets and investment; and environment and natural capital	43.28(58th out of 80 countries)	46 (Ghana ranked 78th out of 130 countries)	46(79th)	70th	46(78th)
Disaster Management	Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	Total number of disasters occurrences across the country in a year	1,134	2,007	2,217	1774	2,479
	Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	98	23	993	164	3,351
	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	997	1,063	739	591	1,184
Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	Road condition mix	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	41% Good* 33% Fair* 26% Poor*		
	Total road network size (km) Trunk roads Urban roads Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometers	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	78,401 km* 14,583 km* 15,462 km* 48,357 km*		

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Proportion of classified road network maintained	Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network	40%	55%	35%*		
	Accident statistics Road crashes Maritime accidents Train derailments *Major operational rail incidents *Minor operational rail incident Aircraft accidents	Number of accidents for each transport mode	9,133 3 1 (major) 82 (minor) 1	9,840 4 0 (major) 52 (minor) 0	13,877* 60 (major) 36 (minor) 0	5784 0 0 (major) 0 (minor) 0	14886* 7 48 (major) 29 (minor) 1
	Number of road traffic fatalities	Count of persons killed	1,823	2,020	2,284*	1640	2589*
	Number of serious injuries	Count of persons seriously injured	5,677	6,275	5,759*	3999	6207*
	Turn-around time of vessels Tema port (hrs) Takoradi port (hrs)	Average time spent for a vessel to unload goods.	101.29hrs 131.99hrs	91.96 118.44	103.09 124.37	95.86 102.31	85.29 110.98
	Maritime traffic: Container traffic (TEUs) Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Weight of goods in metric tonnes carried by maritime traffic, to and from Ghana	1,009,755 22,086,626	1,056,785 25,512,289	1,048,377 27,700,343	1,182,355 26,028,647	1,287,083 26,385,923
	Inland Water traffic: Freight (Tonnes) Number of Vehicles (No.) Passenger (No.)	Quantity of goods and number of vehicles and passengers transported on waterways	59,739 91,903 798,370	33,309.20 147,257 846,892	37,294.97 95,654 889,225	118,370 110,241 911,862	38,771.28 105,045 871,144
	Total air freight and number of passengers by categories: Domestic aircraft movement International aircraft movement Domestic passengers (No.) International passengers (No.) Freight movement (tonnes)	Number of air passengers and weight of air freight to and from Ghanaian airports	12,491 26,726 483,261 1,811,428 50,360	10,140 29,015 418,610 1,975,803 52,390	16,499 30,497 690,314 2,110,593 49,846	17,922 29,587 1,045,048 2,176,482 57,657	11,359 13,824 423,718 702,651 43,428
	Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: Passenger traffic (1,000 passengers-km) Goods traffic (1,000 tonnes-km)	Number of passengers and weight of goods carried by railways	5,100.00 39,710.00	630 44,620	2,110.00 35,669.40	20,330.0 44,100.0	980.00 29,613.28

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Volume of goods transited through Ghana: Transit cargo traffic (tonnes) Transit containers traffic (TEUs)	The volume of goods that passes through Ghana sea ports to landlocked or other coastal countries	944,082 51,285	1,388,084 64,838	1,363,892 67,352	1,300,000 67,391	14968221 1,496,822 83,938
	Number of cargo transit terminals in operation	The number of public or PPP-operated cargo transit terminals along the major transit corridors, including Elubo-Accra-Aflao and Accra-Kumasi-Ouagadougou	0	0	0		
Information and Communication Technology	Value of total investment in the ICT sector	Value of public and private investment in the ICT sector	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Internet penetration rate: Subscribers Providers (No.)	The ratio of population with access to internet to total population, expressed as a percentage	81.54% 22	92.39% 27	100.50% 38		115.37% 49
	Total broadband capacity of the country	Total broadband capacity in terabytes, both public and private.	1,065.97 Gigabytes	557.99 Gigabytes	2,675.37 Gigabytes		2,675.37 Gigabytes
	International transit Local backbone capacity	Sum of total international gateway capacity to send and receive internet traffic.	NA	NA	NA		NA
	Delivery of Government services using ICT: Access services (Number of MMDAs Covered) E-services (Number of MDAs)	Access for Government Agencies to deliver services through ICT Provision of services by government agencies through ICT.	120 8	500 6	NA		
Science, Technology and Innovation	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Total public expenditure by government and government institutions, and private sector investments in science, technology and innovation, expressed as a percentage of GDP	0.05% (GHC41,984,473.26)	0.08%	0.08%		
	Number of research findings adopted by industry	The number of research findings of key national	32	70	85	154	104

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		research institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the universities) adopted by industry					
	Number of technology start-up companies established	Count of technology start-up companies established	5	8	5	NA	NA
	Number of technologies commercialised	Count of technologies commercialised	25	30	35	60	32
Energy and Petroleum	Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE): Total (TOE/capita)	The total amount of energy consumed in the economy per year divided by the number of populations expressed in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE)	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.28
	Electricity (kWh)/capita		422.8	445.2	461.7	534	534
	Petroleum (TOE/capita)		0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
	Biomass (TOE/capita)		0.1	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Total Installed capacity of power generation plants	The total electricity generated by the various supply sources, including hydro, thermal and renewable sources in Megawatts (MW)	4,398	4,889	5,171.6	5,288	5,288
	Percentage of indigenous energy sources:	The quantity of electricity generated by the various sources such as hydro, thermal and renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of total electricity supply	35.9	37.04	30.6	29.9	29.9
	Installed Capacity		63.6	61.42	68.6	69.0	69.0
	Hydro		0.50	0.18	0.8	1.1	1.1
	Thermal						
	Renewable sources (i.e. solar)						
	Available Capacity						
	Hydro	34.8	NA	29.1	28.9	28.9	
	Thermal	64.7	NA	70.2	70.2	28.9	
	Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	0.50	NA	0.72	0.7	70.2	
						0.7	
	Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households	81.4%	81.6%	82.5%		
	Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)	It gives the average outage duration that any given customer would experience. CAIDI can	CAIDI: NEDCo: NA	CAIDI NEDCo Metro/Urban=1.7 Rural = 1.4	CAIDI NEDCo Metro/Urban=1.56 Rural = 1.25		

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		also be viewed as the average restoration time. The sum of all customer interruption durations (SAIDI) divided by total number of customer interruptions (SAIFI).	ECG: Metro= 2.17 Urban = 1.64 Rural = 1.47	Total Average = 1.48 ECG: Metro = 1.54 Urban = 1.24 Rural = 1.23	Total Average = 1.41 ECG: Metro=1.51 Urban=1.47 Rural=1.34	ECG: Metro= 32 Urban= 48 Rural= 96	ECG: Metro= 1.60 Urban=1.56 Rural= 1.46
	Number of weeks of Strategic Stocks of petroleum products	Number of weeks of strategic reserves of petroleum products held in stock	6 weeks	1 week	1 week	4 weeks	4 weeks
	Percentage change in: Transmission losses Distribution losses	The difference between power purchased from producers and sales by transmission and distribution companies, expressed as a percentage of power purchased	GRIDCo =4.10% ECG = 24.25% NEDCo = 31.9%	GRIDCo=4.43% ECG = 24.3% NEDCo = 30.4%	GRIDCo =4.71% ECG =24.7% NEDCo=28.5%	ECG =23%	GRIDCo =4.5% ECG =26.08% NEDCo=27.2%
	Cost Recovery Ratio (%): VRA ECG44(operating cost recovery ratio) NEDCo	Average tariff / Cost of Service, calculated: [(volume-based charge per kWh x volume consumed) + fixed charge) / (total cost per kWh)]	1.1975	1.2003 58.1% 216*	58.3% 1.54%	87%	61.59%
	Total amount of electricity saved from Demand Side Management interventions (kWh)	Total amount of electricity saved by implementing demand side management interventions such as replacement of incandescent bulbs and old electrical appliances, etc. per annum.	NA	NA	NA		
	Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	Amount of investments going into exploration for oil and gas, and development of those already discovered	60.6M invested by companies in exploration phase \$17.8bn invested on development activities	\$246.6M invested by companies in exploration phase. \$1.67bn invested on development activities	\$159.5M invested by four companies in exploration phase. \$557.41M invested on development		

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
			(including FPSO charter)	(including FPSO charter)	activities (including FPSO charter)		
	Share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	The number of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	71% (761 Contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 1,070 contracts)	44.08 percent (26 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 59 contracts)	28% (46 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 164 contracts)		
	Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	The value of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	44.8% (\$394,725,375.98)	19.5% (\$59,622,794.31)	16% (\$ 72,650,391.00)		
	Proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector Management Technical Others	Number of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector as a percentage of total employment in the sector	386 1,025 21	Note: This analysis is based on 143 companies 84% (523) 75% (1929) 98% (2104)	91% (422) 87% (1,366) 99% (1,343)		
	The share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	Total value added of oil and gas activities as a percentage of total GDP	5.6%	3.80%	NA		
	Percentage change in oil refinery capacity (%) TOR-Platon GNGC Akwaaba	The change in total oil refinery capacity, including expansion of existing refinery and construction of new refinery, expressed as a percentage	45,000 bpd 1800 bpd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000bpd 1800bpsd 150mmscfd 4000bpd	NA	45,000 bpd 1800 bpsd 150 mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000 bpd 1800 bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd
	Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	The proportion of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) allocated to social and economic infrastructure across all sectors, expressed as a percentage	ABFA 45.3% of Heritage 16.38 % Stabilisation 38.2% of receipts	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts		
	Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental	The percentage of conditions under the respective EA and EMP	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance		

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	permits being adhered to by companies in the oil and gas sector					
Construction Industry Development	Construction Industry law enacted and implemented	Legal framework which will regulate the development of the Industry enacted into law, including the setting up of apex body for the industry.	Draft Construction Industry bill in preparation. The bill has benefited from comments from the A-G's Department	NA	NA	Construction Industry law enacted	Real Estate Agency Bill enacted by Parliament
Drainage and Flood Control	Number of drainage master plans prepared: Regional Districts	A comprehensive plan which outlines systemic actions to create adequate artificial waterways to carry storm water discharge in major cities and towns	Only Accra, Tema, Tamale, Kumasi and Ho so far has drainage master plans	NA NA	NA	1	-
	Kilometres of drains constructed: Primary Secondary	Kilometres of drains rechanneled, upgraded and maintained	0.2 0km 0.2km	3 0km 3km	11.3 4.37km 6.73km	10 Km 4 km 6 km	9.56Km 4.01km 5.55km
	Number of flood warning stations constructed/ rehabilitated	Count of national advanced flood warning system installed for forecasting floods	2	0	NA	NA	NA
Infrastructure Maintenance	National public works maintenance framework instituted and operationalized	A routine maintenance arrangement for all public infrastructure in health, education, roads, railways, ports, etc, introduced and enforced by government with appropriate sanctions	0	NA	NA	1	-
Land Administration and Management	Number of days to register lands: Land title certificate	Average number of days it takes to get title to land in a year	5 months	150 working days*	150days	120	150 15
	Land Registry (Deeds)		7 months	30 working days	27days	15	
	Number of district Land Commission offices established	Number of district offices established	5	1	0	5	0
Human Settlements and Housing	Percentage implementation of National Spatial Development Framework	The number of activities outlined under the National Spatial Development Framework	National Spatial Development Framework finalised and approved by	NA	NA	NA	NA

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		implemented, expressed as a percentage	Cabinet for implementation				
	Percentage of MMDAs with districts Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: Spatial Development Frameworks Structural Plans Local Plans	The number of MMDAs who have prepared and are implementing district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a share of total MMDAs, expressed as percentage	6 District Level SDF's 8 new Structure Plans	2 new MMDA SDFs completed 2 Structure Plans completed (Tamale and Buie)	3.08% (8 SDF) 3.85% (10 SP)	3.46% (9 SDF) 5.38 (14SP)	3.08% (8 SDF) 4.62% (12 SP)
	Number of housing units provided nationally (thousands) Urban households Rural households	The number of housing units constructed by the public and private sector in the rural and urban areas	1,918 1,918 0	1,918 1,918 0	1,348 1,348 0	4,744 4,744 0	1,030 1,030 0
	Access to affordable housing unit for middle to low income groups (%).	Number of middle to low income population with access to affordable housing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rural Development	Incidence of poverty in rural areas (%)	Proportion of people living below the upper poverty line	NA	NA	NA		
	Number of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme: Sub-projects Jobs created	Count of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme	247 32,091	942 167,636	NA	342 30,000	342 29,959
	Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): Education Health Water	Proportion of rural population with access to basic social services such as education and health	NA NA NA	NA NA NA	NA		
Urban Development	Proportion of urban population (%)	The number of people living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of total population	55.41%	57.20%	NA		
	The number of cities developed into City regions	The number of cities designed under the NSDF to be developed into City Regions	NA	NA	NA	4	0

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 ACTUAL	2019 ACTUAL	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
Zongos and Inner Cities Development	Proportion of people living in slum areas	Total population living in slum areas as characterised by overcrowded housing and lack of access to infrastructure (water, electricity supply, drains) as a percentage of the total population in selected cities and of national population	39.28% (5.5million)	39.21% (5.97million)	38.9% (5.95million)	28.18% (8.76 million)	28.18%* (8.76 million)
	Number of people impacted by slums/ Zongo upgrading interventions	Number of people directly impacted through slums/zongo upgrading interventions under the Zongo Development Fund: Educational projects Water Projects Sanitation projects Drainage projects Access roads Street Lighting Recreational facilities Local economic development	Parliament passed the Law establishing the Zongo Development Fund	10,260 240 2,700 0 4,320 1,600 0 1,200 200	48,662 6,100 11,700 9,800 4,800 8,000 5,776 1,500 986		

Appendix IV: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
1. Deepening Democratic Governance	1. Revised national Constitution	A revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution that has gone through the necessary approval by Parliament and referendums,	No further work was done on the constitutional review work	No progress was made towards their indicator	No progress was made towards their indicator	No progress was made	No Progress was made towards their indicator

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		and assented to by the President					
	2. Percentage change in budgetary resources to parliament, Judiciary and Independent Governance Institutions	Change in amount of budgetary resources allocated to Parliament, Judiciary and IGI's expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's budgetary resource allocation	Parliament (GHS255,870) 109% EC (GHS870,000) 2,286.8% CHRAJ (GHS17,020) 30.3% NCCE (GHS35,496) JS (GHS171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GHS1,451.7) 27.1%	Parliament Allocation= GHS406mn Release= GHS445mn (109%) EC Allocation=GHS373,445 Release= GHS373,445 (1,004%) CHRAJ Allocation= GHS23,605 (14%) Release= GHS32,605 (14%) NCCE Allocation= GHS41,155 (20%) Release= GHS47,155 (20%) JS Allocation= GHS211,436 Release= GHS375mn (13%)	Parliament Allocation= GHS360,000,000 (-21%) EC EC Allocation= GHS766,357 (105%) CHRAJ Allocation= GHS278,000 (17%) NCCE Allocation= GHS46,872 (13%) JS Allocation= GHS272,835 (29%) NMC Allocation= GHS1,452 (-71%)	Parliament Allocation = GHS400,705,485 EC Allocation=GHS1,363,175,629.00 JS Allocation = 356,743,004.10 NMC Allocation = 4,175,410	Parliament Allocation = GHS400,705,485 (11.3%) EC EC Allocation = GHS1,363,175,629.00 (78%) CHRAJ Allocation = GHS40,897,551 JS Allocation = GHS356,743,004.10 (30.7%) Release = 272,761,200.83 NMC Allocation = GHS4,175,410.00

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
				NMC Allocation= GHS5,100 (12%) Release= GHS5.1mn (12%)			(187%) NCCE Allocation=71,703,670 (52.9%)
	3. Operational Election Fund established	Description of actions taken, including legal processes, to ensure that the Election Fund is established and made operational	0% Public Financing of Political Parties Bill resubmitted to Parliament for consideration	Bill could not pass by the sixth Parliament	No progress on the Bill on Public Financing of Political Parties		Bill would have to be relayed before the 8th Parliament The Electoral Commission in 2019 and 2020 successfully organized, supervised and conducted District level Elections and presidential/parliamentary elections that led to the election of 275 representatives to the House of parliament
2. Accelerating & Sustaining Decentralization	1. MMDCEs elected to office	Legal and operational arrangements effected for all MMDCEs to be elected to office by constituents instead of the current situation where they are appointed	216 MMDCEs appointed by the President and confirmed by members of the MMDAs by a two-thirds decision	A bill to amend Article 55 (3) has been published in the Gazette in November 2018			Amendment of Articles 231 (3) and 55(1) put on hold
	2. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to	Total number of employees in all MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,382 (GoG-30,070 & IGF - 9,312),	Total no. MMDA employees: GOG ^ IGF - 39,253	Total no. MMDA employees: 37,565	≥7.5%	Total no. MMDA employees: 40,933 (GoG – 31,613 & IGF – 9,320)

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	central government	total number of personnel on government payroll	Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 522,321 MMDAs share: 5.76%	Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 684,352 MMDA share: 5.73%	GOG (28,099) IGF - 9,466 Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 562,236 MMDA share: 4.9% (GoG only) 6.6% (GoG + IGF)		Total no. personnel on Govt. payroll: 592,125 MMDA share: 5.34% (GoG only) 6.91% (GoG & IGF)
	3. Share of MMDA total revenue in relation to total national revenue	Total MMDA revenue (including IGF, DACF, GoG transfers, HIPC transfers and donor funds) expressed as a percentage of total national revenue	Total MMDA Revenue: GHC 1,377.96mn Total national revenue/receipt: GHC 43,097.00mn % Share: 3.20%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,242mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GHS49,059mn %Share: 2.53%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,315,717mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GHS54,565,043mn %Share: 2.59%	≥4.5%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,872,534,879.07 Total national revenue/receipt: GHS51,923,000,000.00 % Share: 3.61%
	4. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	Total amount of DACF, HIPC and GoG funding to MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of annual national total revenue, excluding grants	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC869.36 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 41,565.00mn %Share: 2.09%	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC 1,085,996,316.23. Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 48,297,908,686% Share: 2.24%	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC 942,276mn Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 53,731,877mn Share: 1.89%		Total Central Govt transfers: GHS1,268,580,340.81 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHS50,334,000,000.00 % Share: 2.52% % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
			%Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%				
3. Public Accountability	1. Right to Information Bill (RTI) passed and implemented	Pass into law RTI Bill which will give substance to Article 21 (1) (f) of the Constitution and ensure that all persons shall have the right to information subject to such qualifications and laws as are necessary in a democratic society	MOI supported MoJAGD to draft RTI Bill and cabinet Memo which was submitted to cabinet	RTI Bill before parliament			Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) in place, A Commission and secretariat was established in 2020
	2. Percentage of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) recommendations implemented	Number of PAC recommendations on the annual Auditor-General's Report implemented by relevant agencies, expressed as percentage of total number of recommendations	NA	53 recommendations	139 recommendations	NA	NA
	3. Launch digitized M&E system to monitor quality of service	An ICT-based national monitoring and evaluation system developed and	Concept note developed and approved by	Concept note developed and approved by stakeholders. Consultancy firm	Output two: Detailed assessment of the M&E System	Output 4: Full implementation of NaMEIS	Output 4 developed but undergoing review for approval by stakeholders

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	delivery by government	operated by NDPC to monitor the delivery of public services	stakeholders and funding secured	procured to design and establish the system	Output three: Designed ICT-Based M&E System		
	4. Percentage of population reporting improved level of transparency and public accountability	Citizens reporting improved transparency and public accountability expressed as a percentage of total population	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA
4. Public Institutional Reform & Transformation	1. Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) established	A Human Resource Management Information System which will allow MDAs to update their HR data (processing of recruitment, promotions, resignations and retirement, etc.) established and made functional	20 MDAs, comprising 7 Commissions, 5 Services and 8 ministries went live on the HRMIS. This constitutes 19% (113,938) of the entire workforce of the public service	40 MDAs	4 MDA captured into the HRMIS	63 MDAs gone live on HRMIS	All 63 MDAs gone live on HRMIS 6 MDAs retained on the HRMIS Check Public Financial Management Report to World Bank. (Aid Memoir). Ghana News Agency Building.
	2. Proportion of public service institutions with client service charters established (%)	Number of public service institutions with client service charters established, expressed as percentage of all	NA	Funding secured under the PSR for Results Project to support this in 2019	OHCS reported that 17 Client service charters were developed for MDAs in 2019	OHCS set a target of developing 8 Client service Charters in 2020	OHCS developed 8 Client service Charters in 2020

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		public service institutions					
	3. Office of Public Ethics established and functioning	Government to establish Office of Public Ethics as part of public sector reform initiatives	20 ethics officers trained	0%	No data	No data	No Data
5. Public Policy Accountability	1. Public policy guidelines and almanac developed and implemented	NDPC develops guidelines for formulation of policy. Policy almanac established to serve as database of all national policies	NA	Draft policy guidelines and almanac website developed	Policy Guidelines Finalised	Launched National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines	Public Policy Formulation Guidelines Launched and published on NDPC Website
	2. Integrated national statistical system established	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) establishes an integrated national statistical system	Funding secured for the implementation of the National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS)	10 MDAs implemented the Ghana Statistics Development project. The Ghana Statistics Development Project was fully implemented from April 2014 to December 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3. Key national surveys conducted	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) conducts key national surveys including Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Seven (GLSS), Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, Ghana	Year-long data collection for the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Seven (GLSS 7) was completed			Ghana Agriculture Census	2020 Round of Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results released by 31st October. 2020

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		Demographic and Health Survey, etc.					
	4. Economic and forecasting modelling developed for Ghana	NDPC develops an economic and forecasting model to serve as a basis for national development planning	Draft economic and forecasting model developed and going through final validation and review of equation		Draft Ghana Macro Economic Model prepared	Ghana Macro Economic Model developed	Ghana Macro Economic Model developed, some stakeholders trained to use the model
6. Human Security and Public Safety	1. Police-citizen ratio	Ratio of total number of police officers to total population	Total no. of police: 33,002 Ratio: 1:877	Total no. of Police = 32,345 1:916	1:864	1:800	1:807
	2. Percentage in change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	Change in number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder, expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the preceding year	Cases reported 205,936 % chg.: 1.9% (decrease)	Cases reported = 213,436 %change = 5.7%	Cases reported = 224,221 % change = 5.05%	5%	Cases recorded= 193,827 (-13.6%)
	3. Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts (%)	Change in the number of reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts	NA	28%	74 (Over 200% increase)	60	17%

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		expressed in percentage					
	4. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	NACOB Cases reported: 15 Cases disposed of: 1 % chg.= -400% Police = 644	NACOB Cases reported: 16	NACOB Cases reported: 30 Police = 627	35	NACOB Cases reported: 24 Police: 24
	5. Fire officer-citizen ratio	Ratio of total number of fire officers to total population	1:800	1.3695	1:3469	1:4,359	1: 2,864
	6. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidents of bush fires and domestic fire disasters	5,487	5,531	5,308	4,131	6,504
	7. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court	312 %change. =160%	123 (60.58%)	196 (-59.35%)	15% reduction	5,448
	8. Overcrowding rate in prisons	Change in prison population expressed as a ratio of total holding capacity	39.07%	52.54%	50.81%	35%	34%

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	9. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Rate of recruitment into the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, minus the rate of loss of personnel through retirement, death, etc.	Net recruitment rate = 11.5% Rate of recruitment = 12.1% Attrition rate = 0.57%	Net recruitment rate = 10.12% Rate of recruitment = 10.92% Attrition rate = 0.8%	Net recruitment rate = 4.73% Rate of recruitment = 6.70% Attrition rate = 1.97%	Net recruitment rate = 13.49% Rate of recruitment = 15.44% Attrition rate = 1.95%	Net recruitment rate = 13.5% Rate of recruitment = 5.08% Attrition rate = 0.76%
	10. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	Armed Forces personnel involved in peacekeeping operations, expressed as a percentage of the total number of personnel in the Ghana Armed Forces	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	10.01%
7. Corruption and Economic Crime	1. Special Prosecutor's Office established and functioning	Establishment of a special office with the authority and control to effectively investigate and prosecute some cases of corruption	Complete the legal processes for establishing the Office and for appointing the Special Prosecutor	The special prosecutor and the Deputy Special Prosecutor (DSP) were appointed in accordance with the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959)	Office of the Special Prosecutor established and functioning	N/A	No further updated on this.
	2. Percent of corruption cases for which prosecution	Corruption cases for which prosecutions have been initiated as a percent of total					1 high profile corruption case was referred to OSP for investigation in 2020

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	has been initiated by: - Special Prosecutor - Attorney-General's Office	number of corruption cases received	NA NA	0 35%	2 35%	 1	
	3. Number of corruption cases recorded and investigated by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Number of corruption-related cases received by CHRAJ and EOCO	CHRAJ No. of corruption cases received = 59 No. of corruption cases investigated = 31 EOCO Number of cases reported =218 Number of cases investigated = 218 Number of cases prosecuted =13 Number of convictions = 2	CHRAJ No. of corruption cases received = 487 EOCO No. of cases investigated = 446 cases No. of cases prosecuted = 34 No. of convictions secured = 3	CHRAJ NA EOCO No of cases investigated = 337 No of cases prosecuted = 42 cases No of convictions = 2	CHRAJ No. of corruption cases received by 2025 = 300 No of corruption cases investigated by 2025 = 500 EOCO No. of cases to investigate = 400 cases No. of cases to prosecute = 45 Cases No. of convictions to secure = 10	EOCO investigated 132 cases, prosecuted 11 cases, secured 2 convictions and recovered a total amount of 2,526,623.94 from proceeds of crime CHRAJ received 158 corruption cases and investigated 20 of these cases.
	4. Corruption Perception Index	Composite index of corruption-related data which focuses on corruption in the public sector including the abuse of public office for private gain (i.e. bribes	40 out of a clean score of 100	41 out of 100	41 out of 100	50 out of 100	43 out of 100

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		taken by public officials in public procurement and recruitment)					
8. Law and Order	1. Number of days for resolving dispute	Average number of days taken for a court to pass judgement on a dispute	5 months	5 months	5 months	6 months	6months
	2. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Total number of new lawyers called to the Bar on an annual basis	Called to the Bar: 255 Number of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 28	Called to the Bar: 327	Called to the Bar: 311 Number of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 22	450	549
	3. Percentage of courts computerized	Number of courts computerized, expressed as a percentage of all courts	0.96	0.98	0.98	99%	97.4%
	4. Number of cases recorded and settled through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Total number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	JS Recorded = 3,486 Settled=1,571 (45.0%) Legal Aid Recorded = 8,570 Settled = 5,712 (66.6%) Court connected ADR = NA	JS Recorded = 7,657 Settled=5,236 (68.4%) Legal Aid Recorded = 8,570 Settled = 5,236(61.1%) Court connected ADR = 108	JS Recorded = 6,209 Settled=6,384 Legal Aid Recorded = 7,971 Settled = 5,448 (68.3%)	JS Recorded = 6,666 Settled cases through ADR = 3,177 Court connected ADR =139	JS Recorded = 3439 Settled = 5455 Legal Aid Recorded = 2456 Settled = 1,115

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
					Court connected ADR = 131		Court connected ADR = 131 Legal Aid recorded 9,133 ADR out of which 5,133 was resolved through ADR
	5. Percentage of population reporting the justice system as fair, independent and professional in its processes and proceedings (Afrobarometer surveys)	Citizens rating the justice system as fair, independent and professional in its processes and proceedings expressed by % of total population disaggregated by gender, socio-economic and disability status	0.5	NA	NA	NA	No Data
9. Civil Society and Civic Engagement	1. Level of CSO engagement in the policy formulation and development process	Inventory of national development processes (such as national policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; budgetary process; national dialogues, etc.) that CSOs, private sector, traditional authorities, religious bodies and think tanks	CSOs, think tanks, etc. were involved in the preparation of annual national budget, and inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report (APR)	NA	NA	NA	CSOs were involved in several engagements organised by government. These include Parliamentary Caucuses interactive sessions; Townhall meetings/National Results Fair; launch of the Framework on Police-Media Relations and Safety of Journalist in Ghana; community and stakeholder engagements; civic education; engagements on small arms control and management in Ghana; and sensitisation

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		are involved in during the year, as well as a description of the nature of involvement					on issues like COVID 19, National Identification Cards, Peace and Tolerance etc.
	2. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index – PFI)	A composite index of every kind of violation directly affecting journalists including murder, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, and news media censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment.	26th out of 180 countries	23rd out 180	27th out of 180		30th
10. Development Communications	1. Number of National Policy Dialogues	Number of Meet-the-Press sessions, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc. organised	No. of National Policy Summit= NA Meet-the-Press= 5 Budget dissemination programme = 1 Town hall meetings= 100 National policy fairs= 2	No. of National Policy Summit= 3 Meet-the-Press= 13 Budget dissemination programme = 1 Town hall meetings= 152 National policy fairs= 0 Regional press soirees= 10	No. of National Policy Summit= 1 Meet-the-Press= 25 Budget dissemination programme = 1 Town hall meetings= 6 National policy fairs= NA	Meet the press = 8 (Target was 35) Nation Building Update = 12	Budget dissemination programme = 0 Nation Building Updates = 12 Meet the Press = 8 Town Hall meetings /Results Fair = 2

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
			Regional press soirees= NA		Regional press soirees= 6		
	2. Number of regular interactions organised between the President and citizens (<i>Nation Building Update</i>)	Total count of regular interactions of the President with citizens per year in the form of regional visits and other fora	The President made 8 regional visits to interact with traditional authorities and citizens on government programmes and to launch flagship programmes, including Planting for Food and Jobs; free SHS; 1D1F; restoration of nurses' allowance, etc.	NA	NA	16	16
	3. Number of presidential meet-the-press sessions organised	Total count of presidential meet-the-press sessions organised per year	1	2	1	22	22
11. Culture for National Development	1. Number of traditional laws and lines of succession codified	Number of traditional laws and culture catalogued	11 draft legislative instruments in lines of succession to stools/ skins prepared	11 LIs submitted to Attorney General's Department	19	19	20

Focal Area	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
	2. Percentage of cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	Number of chieftaincy disputes resolved, expressed as a percentage of total disputes recorded	Total number of cases=383, Number disposed off =28 (7.3%), Number Pending=355	At least 5% of all recorded cases	Number of Cases: 470 Disposed off: 66 (14.04%) Pending: 404	10% to be disposed off	79 new cases (Total no. of unresolved chieftaincy disputes = 483) 103 (21.3%) cases disposed 380 cases pending by the end of 2020

Appendix V: Ghana's Role in International Affairs

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
1. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	1. Turnaround time for processing biometric passports	Length of time taken in processing biometric passports and consular services	3 months for normal 1 month for express	One (1) month for normal, Seven (7) days for express	10 days	7 days	15 days
	2. Passport Application Centres providing online services	Number of Passport Application Centres (PACs) providing online services			2	2	12
	3. Ghana Missions abroad providing biometric passport services	Number of Ghana Missions abroad providing biometric passport services			1	6	1
	4. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in international organisations	Ghanaians elected or appointed to positions in international organisations	6	8	7	5	1
	5. Number of Ghanaians holding positions in ECOWAS and AU	Ghanaians elected into positions at ECOWAS and AU			7	5	2
	6. Ghana's contribution to peacekeeping efforts	Number of security agency personnel deployed for global peacekeeping efforts, expressed as a percentage of total number of security service personnel	NA	≤16.4 percent	≤16.4 percent	≤16.4 percent	≤16.4 percent
	7. Number of investment promotion activities held	Count of trade and investment promotions carried out by Ghana Missions abroad	22	25	45	45	22
	8. Representation of the People Amendment Act (ROPAA) 2006 (Act 699) fully implemented	ROPAL is an Act of Parliament that allows Ghanaians in the diaspora to exercise their franchise during general elections in Ghana.	The Law has not been implemented since 2006 due to what Electoral Commission	NA	Passed	NA	The Law is yet to be implemented since its passage in 2006

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 TARGET	2020 ACTUAL
		The Act was passed in 2006 but was not operationalised.	(EC) describes as operational challenges				
	9. Number of Ghanaians registered with Ghana Missions abroad	Number of Ghanaians captured in the database of Ghana Missions abroad	1,000,000	1,329,348	3,581,545	NA	2,500,000
	10. Number of Ghanaians in the diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	Count of Ghanaian professionals mobilised to support developmental interventions in Ghana	20	1103	35	NA	NA
	11. Penetration of Ghanaian products in foreign markets	Number of new markets identified	NA	NA	30	25	2
	12. Trade Missions and Made-in-Ghana exhibitions held abroad	Number of Trade Missions and Made-in-Ghana exhibitions held abroad			30	30	9

Appendix VI: Implementing the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All (2018-2021) at the District Level

Allocation	2020		2019	
	Amount GHS	%	Amount GHS	%
Institutional Transfers				
National Youth Authority	92,508,262	4.00	83,177,065.00	4.00
Youth Employment Agency	208,143,590	9.00	166,354,129.00	8.00
National Disaster MGT ORG	32,885,997.00	1.42	29,569,397.00	1.42
Sub-Total	333,537,849.00	14.42	279,100,590.00	13.42
National Projects				
National Education Policies	41,000,000.00	1.77	41,588,533.00	2.00
Local Government Special Project	100,000,000.00	4.32		
Ghana School Feeding Programme			100,000.00	4.81
Waste MGT (Liquid/Solid/ Sewerage Treatment Plant	145,798,948.00	6.30	83,094,266.00	4.00
Construction of MMDAs Building	80,000,000.00	3.46	100,000,000.00	4.81
Construction of Courts/Res. Buildings	80,000,000.00	3.46	10,300,000.00	0.50
Sub-Total	446,789,948.00	19.32	334,982,799.00	16.11
Reserve				
Constituency Labour Projects (MPs)	115,635,328.00	5.00	103,971,331.00	5.00
Constituency Labour Monitoring and Evaluation(MPs)	69,381,197.00	3.00	62,382,798.00	3.00
Reserve fund	46,254,131.00	2.00	41,588,532.00	2.00
RCC	34,690,598.00	1.500	31,191,399.00	1.50
DACF Operations	14,570,051.00	0.63	13,100,388.00	0.63
DACF Office Building/ADM Residence			2,000,000.00	0.10
Institutions under MLGRD	40,000,000.00	1.73	20,000,000.00	0.96
MLGRD Office Building			12,000,000.00	0.58
Sub-Total	320,531,305.00	13.86	286,234,448.00	13.77
MMDAs-Indirect				
YEA-Sanitation Module (Arrears)	34,000,000.00	1.47	120,000,000.00	5.77
Training	9,944,638.00	0.43	9,000,000.00	0.43
Cured Lepers	2,312,707.00	0.10	2,079,427.00	0.10
Sub-Total	46,257,345.00	2.00	131,079,427.00	6.3
MMDAS- Direct				
People with disabilities (PWD)	69,381,197.00	3.00	62,382,798.00	3.00
Net MMDAS	1,096,199,908.00	47.4	985,646,551.00	47.40
Sub-Total	1,165,581,105.00	50.40	1,048,029,349.00	50.4
Total Fund	2,312,706,550.00	100.00	2,079,426,613.00	100.00

