

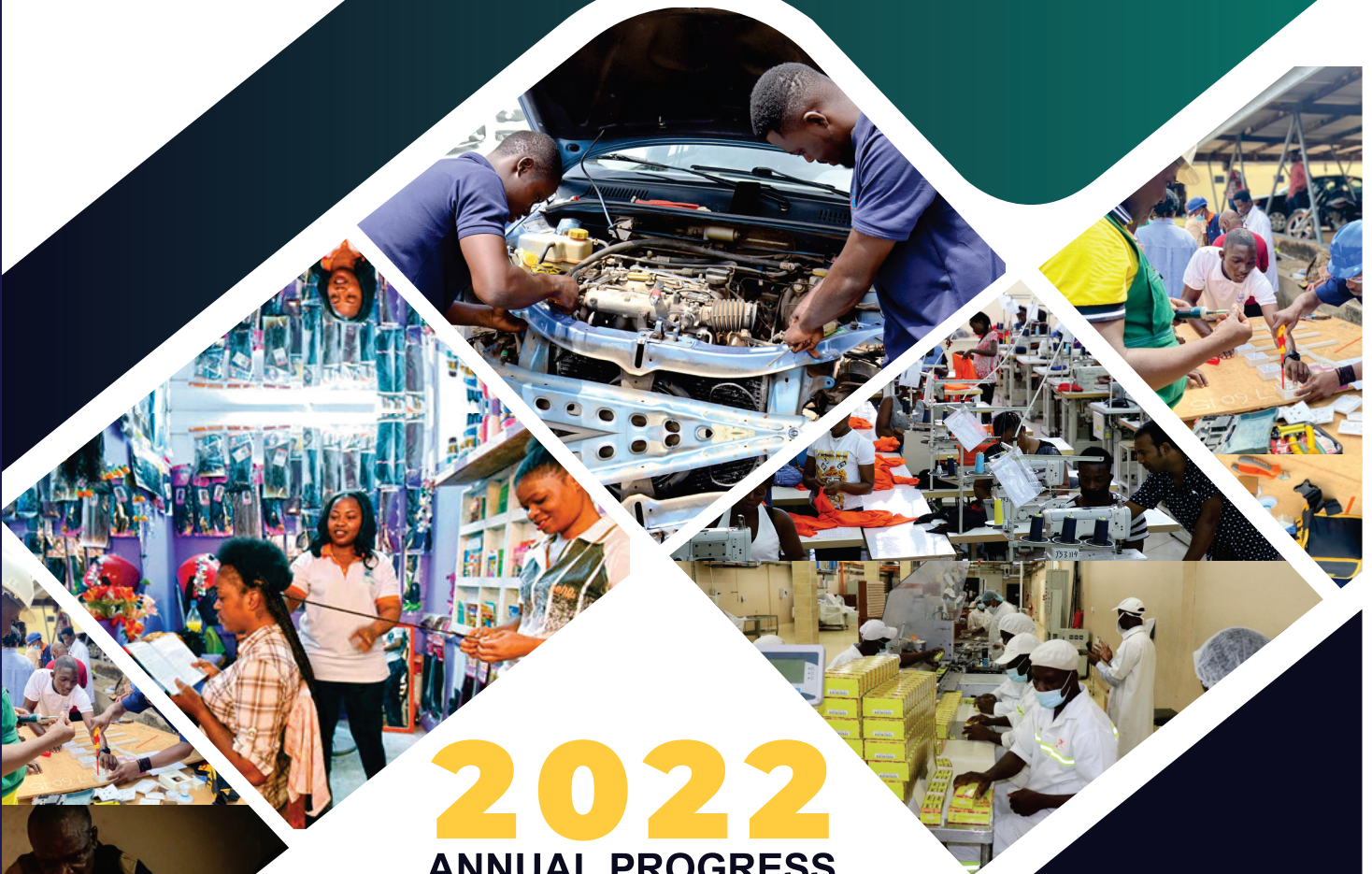


REPUBLIC OF GHANA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS II : CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2022-2025)

2022
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



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JULY 2023

National Development
Planning Commission





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Planning Commission



2022 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the medium term national development policy framework [2022 to 2025]

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1D1F	One District One Factory
1D1W	One District One Warehouse
AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Fund Amount
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AES	Agricultural Extension Services
AESL	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited Ghana
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFFSO	Association of Former Foreign Service Officers
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALP	Alternative Livelihood Programme
AMISOM	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission
AOR	Address of Record
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BAU	Business-as-usual
BDR	Birth and Death Registry
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BPA	Bui Power Authority
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CA	Council of Administration
CAGD	Controller and Accountant-General's Department
CAIDI	Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
CAP	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme
CAP-BuSS	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CARES	COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
CE	Capital Expenditure
CEC	Civic Education Club
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services

CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIDA	Construction Industry Development Authority
CLASS	Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme
CNS	Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
COLANDEF	Community Land and Development Foundation
COVAX	COVID- 19 Vaccines Global Access
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRC	Constitution Review Commission
CSAU	Client Service Access Unit
CSCOL	Civil Society Coalition on Land
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPG	Cross-Sectoral Planning Group
CST	Communications Service Tax
CTVET	Commission for Technical and Vocational Education Training
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAs	Development Authorities
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSWDCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DUR	Department of Urban Roads
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EC	Electoral Commission
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECG	Education Capitation Grant
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMT	Emergency Medical Technicians
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

EPMA	Electronic Property Mass Appraisal System
ERCC	Eastern Regional Coordinating Council
EU	European Union
FAGE	Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters
FAWAG	Furniture and Wood Workers Association of Ghana
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FI	Financial Institutions
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FPPs	Flagship Programmes and Projects
FSHSP	Free Senior High School Programme
FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
GAB	Ghana Association of Bankers
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GBP	British Pound Sterling
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GELIS	Ghana Enterprise Land Information System
GEMS	Ghana Economic Management Strengthening
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GES	Ghana Education Service
GGE	Global Green Economy
GGEI	Global Green Economy Index
GHA	Ghana Hydrological Authority
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIAA	Ghana Internal Audit Agency
GIBA	Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association
GIDC	Ghana Infectious Disease Centre
GII	Global Innovation Index
GIID	Ghana Integrated Infrastructure Database
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIR	Gross International Reserves
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GiZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GJA	Ghana Journalists Association
GLC	General Legal Council
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMeT	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GMEM	Ghana Macro Economic Model
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPrS	Ghana Prisons Service
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSAM	Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Services
GTEC	Ghana Tertiary Education Commission
GVCTF	Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fun
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HDPE	Human Development Productivity and Employment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HR	Human Resource
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDG	Institute of Democratic Governance
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGFF	Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework
IGFT	Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality ratio
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPR	Institute of Public Relations
IPRT	Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit
ISS	Integrated Social Services
ISSOP	Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedure
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

JHS	Junior High School
JS	Judicial Service
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
Ktoe	Kilotonnes of oil Equivalent
LAP	Land Administration Project
LC	Lands Commission
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LIPW	Labour-Intensive Public Work
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Modernising Agriculture in Ghana
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MCAS	Mineral Cadastre Administration System
MCP	Master Crafts Person
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
MINCOM	Minerals Commission
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
MLNR	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCE	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Limited
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MoBD	Ministry of Business Development
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	Memorandum of Intent
MOI	Ministry of Information
MOJA	Movement for Justice in Africa
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
MoTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPR	Multidimensional Poverty Report
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MT	Metric tons
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
MWH	Ministry of Works and Housing
MWp	Megawatts Power
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NaCC	Narcotic Control Commission
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAELP	National Alternative employment and Livelihood Programme
NaMEIS	National Monitoring and Evaluation System
NAP	National Action Plan
NASTAG	National Seed Trade Association of Ghana
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

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NED	Northern Electricity Department
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NES	National Electrification Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
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
NIB	National Investigations Bureau
NIR	National Identity Register
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NIVS	National Identification Verification System
NMC	National Media Commission
NORPREVS	Preventing Electoral Violence and Providing Security for the Northern Border Regions of Ghana
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPA	National Paralympic Authority
NPL	Non-performing Loans
NPPFG	National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NRSA	National Road Safety Authority
NSA	National Sports Authority
NTC	National Tripartite Committee
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NVI	Negative Volume Index
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority
NYC	National Youth Council
OADACF	Office of the Administrator of District Assemblies Common Fund
ODF	Open Defecation-Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGM	Office of Government Machinery
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OICG	Opportunities Industrialization Centre Ghana

ONA	Organizational Network Analysis
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PACs	Passport Application Centres
PC	Petroleum Commission
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PEF	Peak Expiratory Flow
PFJ	Planting for Food & Jobs
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIs	Partner Institutions
PLHIV	Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PM	Particulate Matter
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
PO	Passport Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPS	Paperless Port System
PRINPAG	Private Newspaper Publishers Association of Ghana
PSC	Public Services Commission
PTA	Parent -Teacher Association
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
RIAPs	Revenue Implementation Action Plans
RING	Resiliency In Northern Ghana
ROPAA	Representation of the People's Amendment Act
RPCUs	Regional Planning Coordinating Units
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
RTI	Right to Information Bill
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
SDFs	Spatial Development Frameworks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHC	State Housing Company
SHEP	Self-Help Electrification Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
SIGA	State Interests and Governance Authority
SIP	Savannah Investment Programmes

SLTF	Students Loan Trust Fund
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TA	Traditional Authorities
TDCL	Tema Development Corporation Limited
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TFR	Total fertility rate
TOR	Tema Oil Refinery
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UK	United Kingdom
UNAMID	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UPU	United Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEAG	Violent Extremists Armed Groups
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VRA	Volta River Authority
WANEP	West African Network for Peacebuilding
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WRM	Water Resources management
YD	Yamoussoukro Decision
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
YES	Youth Enterprise Scheme

YLSTI

Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes

Executive Summary

Introduction

The overall objective of the 2022 national Annual Progress Report (APR) is to assess the implementation status of the policies and initiatives outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025). The assessment was based on seven dimensions namely: economic; social; environment, infrastructure, and human settlements; governance, corruption, and public accountability; linking the Budget to the implementation of the policy framework; emergency planning and COVID-19 response, and implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the district levels. The report took into consideration key performance indicators for national development over the medium term (2022-2025), by evaluating the status of targets established for 2022, which would inform the discussions and approval of the 2023 Annual Budget. The assessment thus focused on the linkages between the 2022 budget and the implementation of the policy framework at the local level. Finally, the 2022 National APR highlights the review outcomes together with identified challenges and suggests policy recommendations.

Economic Dimension

The overall goal of the economic dimension was to build a prosperous society. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across six focus areas namely: Strong and Resilient Macro Economy, Industrial Transformation, Private Sector Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, Tourism and Creative Industry Development

Some key indices measured under the economic dimension revealed an overall decline in Real GDP to 3.5 percent¹ in 2022 from 5.4² percent in 2021, End of year inflation for 2022 at 54.1 percent; Ghana Cedi depreciating at 30 percent against the US dollar in 2022; and the Industrial sector recording a positive growth of 0.9 percent in 2022 from a contraction of 0.5 in 2021. The performance of other indices includes an increase in interest for 91-day and 182-day treasury bill to 35.48 percent and 36.23 percent in 2022 from 12.49 percent and 13.19 percent in 2021 respectively, Domestic tourists decreasing to 534,711 in 2022 from 588,946 in 2021, increase in crop yields for major staples such as maize (135%), rice (67%) and soya (18%) in 2022; and Food self-sufficiency being achieved in major food staples such as maize (114%), Sorghum (106%) and plantain (116%).

Some of the challenges were the high public debt-to-GDP ratio, high inflation and depreciation rate of the Ghana Cedi, contraction in the cocoa sector, inadequate reserves and high responsiveness of Ghana's economy to external shocks, unsustainable debt burden, fiscal stress, and limited access to private sector loans.

¹ November 2022, The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

² 2021 National Annual Progress Report

Key policy recommendations include: enhancing governance and transparency in public financial management to minimise corruption and misappropriation of funds, strengthening key growth-oriented programmes, strengthening efforts to increase domestic revenue through effective tax administration, broadening the tax base, and reducing tax evasion, ensuring a balance between the monetary and fiscal measures to control inflation, developing a capital account control strategy to boost the growth the Ghana cedi, promoting Ghana's cocoa as a premium and sustainable value-added product for the global market, promoting import-substitution products, sustaining public finances through implementing prudent fiscal policies, and developing a robust human capital development strategy.

Social Dimension

This dimension measures the progress of key development indicators under the MTNDPF 2022-2025. The progress of these indicators was measured through 14 focus areas. The achievements under this dimension include an increase in the number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions from 454,846 in 2021 to 497,837 in 2022, training of 114 headteachers and school-based counsellors on safe school practices, issuing of 123,311 National Teacher's Council (NTC) licenses to in-service teachers, increase in the percentage of the population with access to basic drinking water services to 87.7 percent, increase in the percentage of Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities to 25 percent, and launch of cocoa farmer pension scheme.

Notwithstanding these successes, substantial challenges include inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools, inadequate funding for education, limited access to Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) in schools – particularly for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), poor attitude of citizens towards development, inadequate food and nutrition education and poor coordination of support for sexual-based gender violence.

The key policy recommendations proposed are strengthening supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system, ensuring adequate allocation of funds to implement the inclusive education policy, facilitating the provision of TLMs in schools, promoting nutrition education and sensitisation, promoting good citizenship campaigns, and strengthening awareness and advocacy on sexual-based violence and other harmful cultural practices.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The objectives of the dimension were to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. These were to be achieved through broad objectives across 18 focus areas. Key achievements in 2022 include: planting of 24.55 million seedlings in 2022, establishment of 11,692ha of forest plantation, creation of 31,200 jobs in the large-scale extractive industry, creation of 100,000 jobs in the small-scale extractive industry, reduction of the turnaround time for land title registration, and creation of 55,686 jobs for rural communities through rural sub-projects.

Notwithstanding, challenges including poor and outdated spatial and structural maps, indeterminate land boundaries, inadequate housing and rural infrastructure, increasing urban

sprawl, uncompleted affordable housing projects, unavailability of district's local and settlement plans, inadequate basic social infrastructure and services, and high proportion of people living in slum areas still persist.

Key policy recommendations proposed under this dimension include: expedite on-ongoing land administration reform to address title and ownership right, accelerate the digitisation of land records and automation of land service delivery, update outdated spatial and structural maps and develop new ones, expand and improve basic rural infrastructure, improve linkages between emerging secondary cities and towns, create a credible mortgage regime on the pension fund, and accelerate investment in local economic development in zongos and inner cities.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The goal of 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: Increased trade volume in non-traditional products in the ECOWAS sub-region, 16 Regional and 276 District decentralized offices established by NIA, 13 citizens from the diaspora registered and issued with Ghana cards on pilot basis, registered and issued Ghana Cards to 17,355,673 citizens aged 15 years and above, organised training for 193 End-users from Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES), Local Government Service (LGS) and Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS) on Employee Profile and Establishment Management, re-implemented the Human Resource Management Information Systems (HRMIS) with seven additional Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to the existing 63 MDAs bringing the total number to 70, coordinated the utilisation of the Ghana Macro Economic Model and presented the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York.

These notwithstanding, there are problems of insufficient funding of development communication, ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education, delay in establishment of a database on Ghanaians in the Diaspora, slow pace of the National Identification Verification System (NIVS) on-boarding process, delays in the release of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national receipt and human right issues in the business environment.

Notable recommendations include: strengthening capacity of the media to play watchdog role, establishing an appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media, providing sustainable financing for development communication, increasing trading in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in partnership with local assemblies and the private sector, developing a resilient National Action Plan (NAP) to combat modern slavery that will eliminate discrimination against vulnerable persons to promote decent work, expediting the NIVS on-boarding process, ensuring that there is no indexation to foreign currency in awarding new contracts and no advance mobilisation payment clauses, implementing relevant recommendations

of the review of government flagship programmes and evaluating Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation Support (CARES) Programme.

Linking the 2022 Budget to the Implementation of the Policy Framework

This section evaluated the linkage between the 2022 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the MTNDPF, 2022-2025. It also examined expenditure on government's 38 Flagship Projects and Programmes (FPPs); the alignment of 2022 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF; and an analysis of the budgetary allocation for the various sectors.

Government made a payment of GHS 100.41 million to LEAP beneficiaries as against a budget allocation of GHS 197.54 million. The National School Feeding programme which provides hot meals to pupils in public primary schools received a payment of GHS666.08 million out of the GHS881 million budgeted. Payments made for Free Senior High School (SHS) was also below its budgetary allocation of GHS2.3 billion with only GHS1.61 billion paid. Total government sector budgetary allocation for 2022 increased to GHS59.61 billion from GHS48.16 billion in 2021 with increased budgetary allocations to each government sector.

Limited releases for the implementation of government FPPs, the unavailability of data on government's FPPs, delay in submission of reports on government's FPPs and the limited sector budget allocations and releases to support the economy were some of the challenges identified.

The key policy recommendations include reviewing all government FPPs, monitoring and reporting on the implementation and financing of FPPs, and identifying other sources of funding to support sector initiatives.

Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response

The dimension focused on achievements in building resilience to withstand threats of different kinds including COVID-19. The achievements were measured through seven focus areas. Notable achievements for the year include drafting the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, the preparation of Disaster Risk Reduction plans by 1 Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and 152 MMDAs, vaccination of 12,034,108 persons with the first dose of COVID vaccine, 8,977,750 persons fully vaccinated and 2,544,214 persons receiving at least one booster dose as the major COVID-19 prevention strategy, rescue of 846 trafficked persons, engaging 2,163 communities in disaster risk reduction, and dredging and desilting of 408 drains.

Challenges include the incidence of disasters across the country, limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake resistance structures, and delayed assessment of COVID-19 initiatives.

Recommendations include providing timely and precise forecast in anticipation of disaster, intensifying public education on earthquake awareness and pre-disaster drills and building codes,

improving capacity of engineers, architects and other stakeholders on earthquake-resistance construction, and accelerating the processes for the evaluation of the post COVID-19 initiatives.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation at the District Level

The section evaluated the progress in implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the MTNDPF (2022-2025) at district level in 2022. The objectives were to improve plan implementation and coordination; strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels; enhance the production and utilisation of statistics; improve resource mobilisation and effectively manage its utilisation; and enhance knowledge management and learning.

Notable achievements for the year include: improved IGF collection in some MMDAs; introduction of new innovative revenue generation strategies; connection of 354 communities of the targeted 520 communities to the national grid under the National Electrification Scheme; embarking on street lighting initiatives for the six newly created districts.

Challenges include: no systematic mechanisms for revenue estimates at the MMDAs and RCCs; low Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilisation for local development, over reliance on central government transfers, and leakages in IGF collection.

Key recommendations include: conduct valuations and re-valuation of residential and commercial properties to enable MMDAs charge the right property rates and fees; digitise revenue collection to reduce excessive leakages in IGF collection; innovate and diversify revenue sources; ensure timely submission and reviews of certified Annual Action Plans (AAPs); and introduction of electronic receipt mechanisms to ensure proper accountability.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.0. Background

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Article 36, clause 5) mandates 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."

The President released the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017–2024, with the slogan “An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All” in order to fulfil this constitutional mandate. The goal of this coordinated programme is to create "an optimistic, self-assured, and prosperous nation, operating within a democratic, open, and fair society where mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all."

The Coordinated Programme served as the basis for creating a thorough medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF), which will be put into effect from 2022 to 2025. The Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), the Development Authorities (DAs)-Coastal, Middle Belt and Northern, and the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) each created their own medium-term development plans based on the MTNDPF (2022-2025). The Annual Actions Plans (AAPs) of the Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) were implemented with the help of annual national budgets, the basis for which is derived from MTNDPF (2022-2025).

In accordance with its authority under Article 87, clause 2e of the 1992 Constitution to monitor, assess, and coordinate development policies, programmes, and projects, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has been preparing Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of the MTNDPFs. The APRs track the implementation of the MTNDPFs against a predetermined set of goals, pinpoint major obstacles, and suggest appropriate policy changes. The twenty first in the series since 2002, the Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2022 gives an update on how the current MTNDPF implementation is going.

1.1. Objectives

The report evaluates the status of policy and strategy implementation as outlined in the MTNDPF. The 2022 APR's main objectives are to:

- Monitor progress in key national development performance indicators;
- Assess the degree to which the targets set forth in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework have been met; and
- Make suggestions on how to hasten the implementation of the framework, which runs from 2022 to 2025.

1.2. Preparation Process

In accordance with section 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and regulation 11 of National Development Planning Commission Regulations, 2020 L.I. 2402, the 2022 national APR was prepared in a participatory manner through Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) in order to guarantee broad ownership of the report. These legislations permitted NDPC to obtain inputs from multiple stakeholders to prepare the report. As part of the Commission's coordination of the entire 2022 national APR preparation, the process began with the approval of the 2022 national APR concept paper by the Commission.

The MTNDPF (2022-2025) results framework was afterwards reviewed and key indicators selected based on the dimensions and embedded into a data collection matrix designed to gather data from MDAs, RCCs, DAs and MMDAs. Subsequently, an inception meeting was held for CSPGs to discuss the draft instrument for use to generate data to kick-start the preparation of the report. The revised data collection instrument was shared with all 44 MDAs, 16 RCCs and 261 MMDAs and other stakeholders to gather the required data. Data obtained was analysed by technical staff of the Commission during a write-shop to measure progress of accomplishments of key performance indicators in 2022.

The data and information submitted by the MDAs and MMDAs to NDPC were also assessed for further information. A draft report was prepared and presented to the CSPGs for validation. The draft report was updated and submitted to the thematic committees of the Commission for review. The comments were incorporated and shared with the editorial and development communication committee of the Commission for technical editing. The report was revised with the comments of the editorial committee and subsequently published, launched and disseminated.

1.3 Data Availability, Quality and Reliability

Timely access to quality, credible and reliable data from MDAs, DAs, RCCs and MMDAs hindered the preparation of the 2022 APR. Twenty-five of 44 MDAs submitted APRs. They were:

- 1) Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- 2) Ministry of Energy (MoE)
- 3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFARI)
- 4) Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs (MCTA)
- 5) Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)
- 6) Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- 7) Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
- 8) Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice
- 9) Public Services Commission (PSC)
- 10) Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI)
- 11) Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS)
- 12) Ministry of Roads and Highways (MoRH)
- 13) Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH)

- 14) Ministry of Defence (MoD)
- 15) National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- 16) Ministry of Health (MoH)
- 17) Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)
- 18) Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)
- 19) Ministry of Transport (MoT)
- 20) Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR)
- 21) Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MTCCA)
- 22) Ministry of Information
- 23) Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR)
- 24) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MFAD)
- 25) Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)

The following, 19 of 44 MDAs did not submit the 2022 APR. They are:

- 1) Ministry of Communications (MoC)
- 2) Ministry of Education (MOE)
- 3) Ministry of Railway Development (MRD)
- 4) Ministry of National Security
- 5) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- 6) Office of Government Machinery (OGM)
- 7) Parliament
- 8) Ghana Audit Service (GAS)
- 9) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- 10) Electoral Commission (EC)
- 11) National Media Commission (NMC)
- 12) National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- 13) Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)
- 14) Ministry for business Development (MbD)
- 15) National Labour Commission (NLC)
- 16) Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- 17) Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP)
- 18) Legal Aid Commission (LAC)
- 19) Judicial Service (JS)

All 16 RCCs and the 261 MMDAs submitted their 2022 APRs. However, the 3 DAs did not submit 2022 APRs.

Despite non-availability of data from the primary sources, the Commission augmented data for preparing the 2022 national APR with information from other relevant sources. These sources included the Budget Statements, Budget implementation and performance reports, Auditor-General's report, reports received from development partners especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the World Health

Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. Other data sources were from Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana's 2022 Voluntary National Report on the SDGs and relevant institutional websites.

Specific challenges encountered during the preparation of the 2022 National APR were:

- i. Insufficient data from MDAs on a range of indicators;
- ii. Non response to NDPC's data collection instrument by some MDAs;
- iii. Delay in data validation due to inconsistencies in data collected from MDAs and MMDAs for the same variables over the same time period;
- iv. Delays in providing required data by MDAs and MMDAs;
- v. Existence of different reporting formats and cycles by requesting authorities, particularly at the MDA and MMDA levels; and
- vi. Inadequate technical and financial resources for carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels, as well as conducting monitoring and evaluation activities

1.4 Overview

In 2022, the economy still remained challenged as macro fiscal policies severely suffered leading to a fall in productivity in the manufacturing sector and heightened vulnerability to global markets and commodity price shocks. The development of the country was marred by weak fiscal health, limited social protection support, high public debt, unsustainable monetary and exchange rate regimes, weak financial sector, polarised governance and high civic disengagement and weak growth policies. Specifically, the economy continued to experience debt and energy crises, large trade and fiscal imbalances, arguably due to non-adherence to the tenets of long-term planning.

Despite these challenges GoG mobilised a total of GHS21.8 billion (US\$1.9 billion) to finance the COVID alleviation programme and the Ghana COVID-19 EPRP. Most of these funds were utilised in response to the COVID-19 emergency. For example, out of the US\$430 million allocated from the World Bank, 76 percent was spent on medical equipment, cleaning materials, medicines, consultancy, storage facility for the vaccines and deployment, life insurance, construction, leasing and renting of treatment and isolation centres by the Ministry of Health. An amount of US\$1 billion from IMF was allocated to the capitalisation of the Development Bank of Ghana (DBG), construction of 88 District Hospitals and seven regional hospitals.

The overall Real GDP growth declined to 3.5 percent in 2022 from 5.4 percent in 2021. End of year inflation for 2022 was 54.1 percent. The Ghana Cedi depreciated by 30 percent against the US dollar. The Industrial sector recorded a positive growth of 0.9 percent in 2022 as it recovered from a contraction of 0.5 in 2021. There was also an increase in interest rates for 91-day and 182-day treasury bill to 35.48 percent and 36.23 percent in 2022 from 12.49 percent and 13.19 percent in 2021 respectively. Ghana experienced increased crop yields for some major staples such as maize (135%), rice (67%) and soya (18%) in 2022. The country achieved food self-sufficiency in major food staples such as maize (114%), sorghum (106%) and plantain (116%).

In 2022, 562 fisheries officers and stakeholders from 21 fisher-based organisations were trained on best practices in post-harvest management and small-scale fisheries voluntary guidelines. Under Aquaculture for Food and Jobs, 294 beneficiaries were trained in the hygienic handling and processing of fish and marketing strategies. 25 beneficiary institutions and groups were supported under the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Programme.

Tourism-related employment increased to 276,985 in 2022 from 252,714 in 2021. In 2022, Ghana was ranked 101st out of 117 countries compared to the rank of 115th in 2021 on the Global Travel and Tourism Competitiveness.

The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) report shed light on the economic activities of children in the country. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), a staggering 419,254 children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in various economic activities across the country. It was revealed that out of the total number of child labourers, 76,439 fall within the age group of 5 to 9, 153,189 are aged between 10 and 14, while an alarming 189,626 children are between 15 and 17 years old. Children aged 5 to 17 dedicated an average of 29.2 hours to economic activities in the seven days preceding the Census Night.

Ghana participated in the 2022 World Cup, the quadrennial world championship for national football teams organized by FIFA. It took place in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December 2022. The male senior national team, the Black Stars qualified to the 2022 FIFA World Cup tournament which Ghana was placed in 'Group H' together with Portugal, Uruguay and South Korea. The Black Stars of Ghana however failed to qualify to the next stage of the competition after playing in the group stage. Similarly, the Black Princesses participated in the 2022 World Cup Tournament held in Costa Rica and exited at the group stage. The Black Stars had earlier in the year exited the group stages of 2021 AFCON tournament held in Cameroon. The four-time African champions were eliminated from the competition after the Black Stars was defeated 3-2 by the Comoros Islands male senior national team-The Coelacanth (*Les Coelacantes*) in the final "Group C" game. Ghana lost the opening game to Morocco, and drew equals (1-1) with Gabon. Thus, Ghana failed to win a single game out of 3 matches played during the group stage. The 'no-win' syndrome was the first such unfavorable outcome ever recorded by the Black Stars in the annals of an AFCON tournament Ghana had participated.

Ghana overtook South Africa to become Africa's largest producer of gold. Ghana's earnings from gold exports amounted to US\$4.80 billion representing an annual growth of 25 percent. In 2022, ECG lost over US\$180 million revenue because of non-payment of electricity bills. Some government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) together owed about 80 percent with approximately US\$1,300 million of electricity bills due ECG in accumulated arrears. Air quality monitoring was undertaken for five regulatory sites out of the planned eight sites in Accra, due to the breaking down of some monitoring equipment. The average level of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) or pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended Ghana Standards levels

for air quality. The Graphic Road annual mean was 168($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which falls within 151 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This represents an unhealthy air quality index of health concern. Ghana's urban population continues to grow, increasing from 12,545,229 (50.9%) in 2010 to 17,472,530 (56.7%) in 2021 with almost half (47.8%) of the increase in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions.

Ghana successfully presented its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the implementation of SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. Ghana maintained its position as the second largest country with inflow of remittances in Africa (US\$4.7 billion). Trade volume in non-traditional products in the ECOWAS sub-region increased. NDPC and BoG collaborated with other key stakeholders including MoF, GSS and University Cape Coast to coordinate the utilisation of the Ghana Macro Economic Model. The HRMIS was re-implemented with 7 more MDAs added to the existing 63 MDAs bringing the total number to 70. A total of 2,535 inmates were enrolled by GPrS for examinations including the BECE, NVTI programmes, and the WASSCE. Youth at all levels of governance were equipped with resources as part of their civic responsibility duties to engage in decision-making processes. NIA established 16 Regional and 276 District decentralised offices, commenced issuance of Ghana cards to citizens from the diaspora on pilot basis and registered and issued Ghana Cards to 17,355,673 citizens aged 15 years and above.

In 2022, LEAP beneficiaries received a total of GHS100,409,470.85; National School Feeding Programme received GHS 666,079,276.09; Free SHS received GHS1,607,421,978.69; National Identification Programme received GHS106,005,139.24; YouStart Programme received GHS25,000,000.00; and Teacher Training Allowance beneficiaries received a total of GHS233,420,902.01.

Data was collated to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. A total of 152 MMDAs have prepared disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans. Government supported 21,935 disaster victims and responded to 1,552 emergencies. Government rescued 846 trafficked persons in 2022.

There was improved Internally Generated Fund (IGF) collection. Twelve out of the 261 MMDAs achieved over 100 percent growth in IGF. Innovative revenue generation strategies were introduced alongside management supervision to ensure receipts are properly accounted for and to block identified revenue leakages. Under the National Electrification Scheme, 354 of the targeted 520 communities representing 70.19 percent were connected to the national grid and street lighting initiatives for the six newly created regional capitals were undertaken.

1.5 Arrangements of the Chapters

There are three chapters in the 2022 National APR. A summary of the report and an explanation of the methods used to prepare it were given in Chapter One. The status (progress) of the MTNDPF's implementation from 2022 to 2025 was described in Chapter Two in terms of seven different categories, including:

- i. Economic Development;
- ii. Social Development;
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana's Role in International Affairs;
- v. Linking the 2022 national budget to the implementation of the policy framework;
- vi. Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response
- vii. Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the district level

Each dimension described the specific policy goals, assessed how well they were being implemented using a set of metrics, and highlighted both significant successes and obstacles. For each development dimension, policy recommendations were made.

In Chapter three, a set of recommendations were included along with the broad conclusions drawn from this report's findings. Additional information on the indicators under the focus areas of each dimension is provided in the appendices.

Chapter 2: Implementation of The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework

2.1. Economic Development

2.1.1 Introduction

In 2022, the global economy continued to experience slowdown in some major economies due to the effects of COVID-19, climate change, and conflicts (3Cs).³ The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated inequalities and affected the world's poorest countries, especially those in Africa. Beyond health and humanitarian crises, the devastating side effects of COVID-19 deepened socio-economic inequalities. It disrupted worldwide trade and pushed 93 million additional people into extreme poverty.⁴ Also, during 2022, it was estimated that global economic growth declined to about 3.2 percent compared to 6.0 percent experienced in 2021. Documented evidence showed that progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) slowed and, in some cases reversed.⁵ The International Monetary Fund (IMF) revealed that the estimated growth rate of developed economies declined to about 2.4 percent in 2022 from 5.2 percent in 2021.⁶

These global difficulties exerted external shocks on an already fragile macroeconomic situation in Ghana, thereby disrupting its economic performance in 2022. Ghana's poor macro position emanating mostly from fiscal weaknesses was exacerbated by the lack of access to funds from the International Capital Market (ICM). A final contributory factor that got the economy disrupted was the liquidity constraints and expected demands from both bilateral and multilateral institutions to service large debts, especially old bonds and treasury bills. In addition to the fiscal and associated macroeconomic difficulties, COVID-19 pandemic and protracted Russia-Ukraine war aggravated supply chain constraints that impacted negatively on the productive sector of the country.

Real GDP growth in Ghana slowed to 3.5 percent in 2022 from 5.3 percent in 2021 due to macroeconomic instability and global financial tightening. Inflation, driven by food and energy prices, and depreciating Ghana Cedi, was 54.1 percent in 2022, an increase from 12.6 percent in 2021. The fiscal deficit fell to 8.3 percent of GDP from 9.2 percent in 2021. Gross international reserves declined to \$6.2 billion in 2022 (2.9 months of import cover) from \$9.7 billion in 2021 (6.9 months of import cover). Standard of living was negatively impacted by the rising cost of goods and services, and unemployment.⁷

This section assessed the rate of progress towards the attainment of the economic objectives of the medium-term policy framework. The section is discussed under six focus areas. These are:

³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/crfs_cop27_newsletter.pdf

⁴ October 2022 OECD DAC EvalNet Secretariat

⁵ October 2022 OECD DAC EvalNet Secretariat

⁶ October 2022 World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund

⁷ 2023 African Economic Outlook by the African Development Bank Group

- i) ***Strong and Resilient Macro Economy***: enhance monetary discipline and financial stability; 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) innovation, and sustainable financing for industrial development; ensure improved skills development for industry; and pursue strategic national industrial development initiatives.
- iii) ***Private Sector Development***: enhance business-enabling environment; improve business financing; support entrepreneurs and Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) development; enhance domestic trade; formalise the informal economy; ensure consumer protection; and promote good corporate governance.
- iv) ***Agriculture and Rural Development***: create an enabling agribusiness environment; improve public-private investments in the agriculture sector; modernise and enhance agricultural productions systems; improve post-harvest management; promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth; and promote livestock and poultry development.
- v) ***Fisheries and Aquaculture Development***: ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture, and ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources.
- vi) ***Tourism and Creative Industry Development***: diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development, and develop a competitive creative industry.

Government adopted some strategies to ensure a strong and resilient macro economy. These included enhancing monetary discipline and financial stability; ensuring improved fiscal performance and sustainability; and promoting international trade and investment. Guided by the medium-term policy objectives, the following macroeconomic targets were set for 2022;

- i. Overall Real GDP growth of 3.7 percent;
- ii. Non-Oil Real GDP growth rate of 4.3 percent;
- iii. End-period inflation of 28.5 percent;
- iv. Overall fiscal deficit of 6.6 percent of GDP;
- v. Primary surplus of 0.4 percent of GDP; and
- vi. Gross International Reserves sufficient to cover at least three and half months of imports of goods and services.

2.1.2 Key Performance indices

The key performance indices in 2022 are:

- i. Overall Real GDP growth declined to 3.5 percent⁸ in 2022 from 5.4⁹ percent in 2021;
- ii. End of year inflation for 2022 was 54.1 percent;
- iii. Ghana Cedi depreciated by 30 percent against the US dollar;
- iv. Industrial sector recorded a positive growth of 0.9 percent¹⁰ in 2022 as it recovered from a contraction of 0.5 in 2021;
- v. An increase in interest for 91-day and 182-day treasury bill to 35.48 percent and 36.23 percent in 2022 from 12.49 percent and 13.19 percent in 2021 respectively;
- vi. Domestic tourists decreased to 534,711 in 2022 from 588,946 in 2021;
- vii. Increased crop yields for some major staples such as maize (135%), rice (67%) and soya (18%) in 2022;
- viii. Food self-sufficiency in major food staples such as maize (114%), Sorghum (106%) and plantain (116%).

2.1.3 Progress of Implementation

This section reviews the progress of implementation in the areas of building strong and resilient macro economy, industrial transformation, private sector development, agriculture and rural development, fisheries and aquaculture development, and tourism and creative industry development

2.1.3.1 Build Strong and Resilient Macro Economy

The objectives under this focus area are to enhance monetary discipline and financial stability; ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability; and promote international trade and investment

a. Enhance Monetary Discipline and Financial Stability

The 2021 National APR recommended for NDPC, MoF and GSS to assess the recovery response of the national budget based on the support received from the CARES Obaatanpa programme.¹¹ The aim of GoG was to raise GHS100 billion to fund the implementation of Ghana CARES Obaatanpa programme, GHS30 billion financed by GoG and GHS70 billion from the private sector.¹² However, evidence obtained from the budget statements by the Ministry of Finance for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, Auditor-General's reports and funding agreement documents between different funders and the GoG revealed that resources were obtained from international funders such as the World Bank, IMF, European Union, African Development Bank and to a limited extent, the Bank of Ghana.

The World Bank project implementation documents revealed that, under the Ghana COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (EPRP) (P173788), US\$35 million was allocated for emergency response, strengthening multi sector, national institutions and platforms for policy

⁸ November 2022, The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

⁹ 2021 National Annual Progress Report

¹⁰ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

¹¹ 2021 National APR, National Development Planning Commission-Website: <https://www.ndpc.gov.gh>

¹² Ministry of Finance, 2021, Ghana Covid-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support.

development, community engagement and risk communication and implementation of management and monitoring and evaluation of the project in the first phase.¹³

An additional US\$200 million from the International Development Association (IDA) was allocated to support the Ghana COVID-19 EPRP (P176485).¹⁴ In 2022, GoG requested a third additional funding of US\$60 million for the EPRP from IDA.¹⁵ The Auditor-General's report of COVID-19 expenditure revealed that US\$430 million was acquired from the World Bank¹⁶. Another US\$1 billion was allocated by the IMF in 2021 as part of the new Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocation to boost the post-COVID-19 economic recovery of member countries.¹⁷

In addition, the Bank of Ghana extended a GHS10 billion (US\$890 million) facility to Government, of which the first tranche of GHS5.5 billion (US\$489 million) was reported as been drawn.¹⁸ The Auditor-General provided audited expenditure reports which could be used to assess allocative efficiency on the Ghana CARES. For example, the Report on COVID-19 expenditure provides audited expenditure data for the period March 2020 to June 2022.

The report indicated that GoG mobilised a total of GHS21.8 billion (US\$1.9 billion) to finance the COVID alleviation programme and the Ghana COVID-19 EPRP. The report also revealed that most of these funds were utilised in response to the COVID-19 emergency. For example, out of the US\$430 million allocated from the World Bank, 76 percent was reported to have been spent on medical equipment, cleaning materials, medicines, consultancy, storage facility for the vaccines and deployment, life insurance, construction, leasing and renting of treatment and isolation centres by the Ministry of Health. A US\$1 billion from the IMF is reported to have been allocated to the capitalisation of the National Development Bank of Ghana, construction of 88 District Hospitals and seven regional hospitals.¹⁹ The Auditor-General's report and the MoF's budget documents provided detailed data on financial performance.

Inflation Rate: Inflation was 54.1 percent as at the end of 2022. This shows a significant increase from 2021 inflation of 12.6 percent. The increase in inflation in the year under review was driven by increase in petroleum prices on the back of high global crude oil prices and the Ghana Cedi depreciation. These resulted in increased transport costs, which exerted significant pressures on food and non-food items in the consumer basket.²⁰ According to the Ghana Statistical Service the country's imported inflation stood at 61.9 percent as at end of December 2022 as food prices rose

¹³ The World Bank. 2020. Project Information Document. Ghana COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (P173788)

¹⁴ The World Bank. 2021. Project Information Document. Ghana COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project Second Additional Financing (P176485). Report No: PIDISDSA32149

¹⁵ The World Bank. 2022. Project Information Document. Ghana COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (P178054). Report number: PIDA32922.

¹⁶ Ghana Audit Services. 2022. Report on the audit of the government of Ghana Covid-19 expenditure for the period March 2020 to June 2022.

¹⁷ <https://www.ghanacares.gov.gh/news/2021-06-08/gog-and-ifc-hold-strategic-retreat-align-resources-critical-areas-under-ghana-cares-obaatanpa>

¹⁸ Ministry of Finance, 2021, Ghana Covid-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support. Pg23

¹⁹ Ghana Audit Services. 2022. Report on the audit of the government of Ghana Covid-19 expenditure for the period March 2020 to June 2022.

[https://audit.gov.gh/files/audit_reports/Report_on_the_audit_of_the_Government_of_Ghana_Covid-](https://audit.gov.gh/files/audit_reports/Report_on_the_audit_of_the_Government_of_Ghana_Covid-19_expenditure_for_the_period_March_2020_to_June_2022.pdf)

[19_expenditure_for_the_period_March_2020_to_June_2022.pdf](https://audit.gov.gh/files/audit_reports/Report_on_the_audit_of_the_Government_of_Ghana_Covid-19_expenditure_for_the_period_March_2020_to_June_2022.pdf)

²⁰ January 2023 Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Committee Report

by 59.7 percent and transport costs increased by 71.4 percent. Food contributed 50 percent to overall inflation.²¹ Ghana was ranked by the World Bank as the country with the highest food prices in sub-Saharan Africa in 2022.

Interest and Exchange rates: Interest rate on a 91-day treasury bill increased to 35.48 percent in 2022 from 12.49 percent in 2021. Similarly, the interest rate of a 182-day treasury bill increased to 36.23 percent in 2022 from 13.19 percent in 2021.²² The Ghana Cedi depreciated against the US Dollar by 30 percent in 2022 compared to 4.3 percent in 2021. The Ghana Cedi depreciated at a relatively low rate against the Pound Sterling and Euro at 21.19 percent and 25.34 percent respectively.²³ Although in 2022, the Ghana Cedi was not the best performing currency, it was ranked the strongest currency in West Africa.²⁴

Public and Private Sector Credit: The stock of gross loans and advances (domestic and foreign) increased by 30.19 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢70.0 billion at end-December 2022, compared to a growth of 12.6 percent in December 2021. The industry’s strong credit outturn partly reflected the revaluation effect of foreign currency loans. Private sector credit grew by 31.8 percent to GH¢63.8 billion in December 2022 compared with a growth of 11.5 percent in the previous year. The pickup in the growth of credit to the private sector was reflected in all components of private sector credit.

Public sector credit, on the other hand, recorded a lower growth of 16.1 percent to GH¢6.2 billion at end-December 2022 compared to the growth of 27.1 percent in the previous year. Accordingly, the share of private sector credit in total credit rose to 91.1 percent in December 2022 from 90 percent in December 2021, while the share of public sector credit in total credit declined from 10 percent to 8.9 percent over the same comparative period (Table 2.1.1.1).

Table 2.1.1.1: Sector Distribution of Bank’s Outstanding Credit, 2021&2022

Indicator	Actuals (GHS Million)		%Change
	2021	2022	
<i>Public Sector</i>	5,381.75	6,246.77	16.1

²¹ June 2022 Samuel Kobina Annim Inaugural Lecture University of Cape Coast

²² January 2023 Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Committee Report

²³ Monetary Policy Report, BOG Research Department – January 2023

²⁴ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

Private Sector	48,385.58	63,753.45	31.76
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	1,656.64	2,664.02	60.8
Export Trade	200.54	386.70	92.8
Manufacturing	5,688.17	7,129.87	25.4
Transport, Storage, & Communication	3,353.27	3,562.29	6.23
Mining & Quarrying	817.41	1,564.11	91.35
Import Trade	1,733.00	2,092.13	20.72
Construction	5,089.74	6,454.74	26.82
Commerce & Finance	7,498.53	11,513.42	53.54
Electricity, Gas & Water	1,961.31	3,501.71	78.54
Services	16,867.22	20,855.96	23.65
Miscellaneous	3,519.76	4,028.50	14.45
Grand Total	53,767.32	70,000.22	30.19

Source: Bank of Ghana

Banking Sector: Growth in broad money supply (M2+) increased in December 2022 mainly on the back of significant expansion in the Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the depository corporation sector. However, the Net Foreign Assets (NFA) contracted, partially offsetting the expansion in the NDA. M2+ growth increased to 33.0 percent in December 2022 compared with 12.5 percent in the same period of 2021. The contribution of NDA to the growth of M2+ increased to 47.5 percent from 21.7 percent. The NFA decreased to negative 14.5 percent from negative 9.2 percent, over the same comparative period. The annual growth rates of NFA contracted by 261.1 percent in December 2022 relative to 59.8 percent contraction in December 2021. The growth rate of NDA expanded by 50.3 percent compared with 25.8 percent, over the same comparative period (Table 2.1.1.2).

Table 2.1.1.2: Monetary Indicators, December 2021 and December 2022

Indicator	Actual (GHS Million)		Year on Year Differences			
	Dec-21	Dec-22	As at Dec 2021		As at Dec-2022	
			Actual	%	Actual	%
Reserved Money	43,244.90	68,103.84	7,162.85	19.85	24,858.94	57.48

Narrow Money (M1)	69,389.31	88,484.18	8,605.86	14.16	19,094.87	27.52
Broad Money (M2)	105,737.75	135,142.49	11,288.24	11.95	29,405.22	27.81
Broad Money (M2+)	135,555.75	180,266.84	15,076.66	12.51	44,711.09	32.98
Net Foreign Asset (NFA)	7,531.35	-12,133.70	-11,189.71	59.8	19,665.05	-261.1
Net Domestic Asset (NDA)	128,024.40	192,400.54	26,266.37	25.8	64,376.14	50.3

Source: Bank of Ghana

Total assets of the banking sector grew by 22.9 percent to GHS221.0 billion at end-December 2022, compared with 20.4 percent growth recorded in December 2021. The higher growth in assets was partly driven by the revaluation of the foreign currency component of banks' assets which increased the carrying amount in cedi terms on banks' balance sheet. Growth in foreign assets improved to 42.6 percent in December 2022 compared to the 13.9 percent contraction in 2021. Growth in domestic assets recorded a lower growth of 21.7 percent in December 2022 compared to the growth of 23.4 percent in December 2021. The share of foreign assets in total assets increased to 6.7 percent from 5.8 percent while the share of domestic assets in total assets declined from 94.2 percent to 93.3 percent during the reference period (See Table 2.1.1.3).

Table 2.1.1.3: Banking Sector Indicators

Indicators	Actuals (GHS Million)		Year on Year Growth (%)		Share (%)	
	Dec-2021	Dec-2022	Dec-2021	Dec-2022	Dec-2021	Dec-2022
Foreign Asset	10,451.4	14,906.3	-13.9	42.6	5.8	6.7
Domestic Asset	169352.2	206057.0	23.4	21.7	94.2	93.3
Total Assets	179,803.9	220,963.3	20.4	22.9	100	100

Source: Bank of Ghana

Non-Performing Loans: The industry's exposure to credit risk declined in December 2022 relative to December 2021, following the decline in Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio. The NPL stock, however, increased within the period indicating that credit risk remains elevated in the banking industry. The industry's asset quality improved during the period under review following the decline in the NPL ratio from 15.2 percent in December 2021 to 14.8 percent in December 2022. The decline in the NPL ratio was due to higher growth in total loans (29.8% year-on-year growth) relative to the NPL stock (26.1% year-on-year growth) during the review period. The industry's NPL stock, increased from GH¢8.2 billion in December 2021 to GH¢10.4 billion in

December 2022. This partly as a result of revaluation of foreign currency NPLs and the deterioration in some domestic currency loan portfolios. In terms of distribution by economic sector, the private sector had the biggest share of NPLs and total credit. Its share of total NPLs, however, declined from 96 percent to 92.4 percent between December 2021 and December 2022. The Public sector share of NPLs increased from 4 percent to 7.6 percent over the same comparative period (See Table 2.1.1.4)

Table 2.1.1.4: Distribution of Non-Performing loan, 2021 & 2022

Categories	Dec-21		Dec-22	
	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs
Public Sector	10.0	4.0	8.9	7.6
i. Government	5.2	1.9	4.5	4.2
ii. Public Institutions	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.2
iii. Public Enterprises	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.2
Private Sector	90.0	96.0	91.1	92.4
i. Private Enterprises	64.4	86.5	68.7	82.8
o/w Foreign	9.1	9.2	9.4	6.4
Indigenous	55.3	77.2	59.3	76.4
ii. Households	22.9	7.9	20.2	8.6
iii. Others	2.7	1.6	2.2	1.0

Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Committee Report, January 2023

b. Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability

The economy of Ghana continued to experience difficulties over the past medium term. This resulted in debt service challenges and volatility of other macroeconomic indicators, including high inflation, hikes in exchange rate depreciation, weakening business confidence and slow economic growth.

Real Growth in GDP: The overall Real GDP growth rate decreased to 3.5 percent in 2022 from 5.3 percent in 2021 which was below the target of 3.7 percent set for the year. The non-oil sector Real GDP growth also declined to 3.8 percent in 2022 from a growth of 6.6 percent recorded in 2021, falling below the target of 4.3 set for the year. The Services Sector experienced the highest growth (5.5%), followed by agriculture (4.9%) and industry (0.9%). The industry sector recovered to record an expansion of 0.9 percent in 2022 from a contraction of -0.5 percent in 2021. This represented a growth of 1.4 percentage points from 2021 (see Table 2.1.1.5)

Table 2.1.1.5: Real Sector Growth Rates (percent), 2021 & 2022

Indicators	2021	Budget Target	
		2022	2022
Real GDP (percent)			
- Agriculture	8.5	3.1	4.2

- Industry	-0.5	4.2	0.9
- Services	9.4	3.8	5.5
Overall GDP Growth Rate (incl. Oil)	5.3	3.7	3.5
Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate	6.6	4.3	3.8

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Accounts

Agriculture Sector: The Agriculture sector experienced challenges in 2022 including limited access to agricultural credit; limited adoption and application of the value chain approach (e.g., production, processing, storage, marketing, transportation); limited focus on large scale commercial farmers; budgetary strain on government; and low prioritization of national food storage capacity. Despite these challenges, the sector grew at an average of 4.2 percent in 2022 compared to an average of 8.5 percent in 2021.

Although the fisheries subsector experienced the highest expansion among the subsectors, growth declined to 8.8 percent in 2022 from 14.2 percent in 2021. The decline could be attributed to prevalence of illegal fishing activities, increased sea surface temperature and rising sea levels which increased occurrences of sea surge due to climate change and global warming. This phenomenon resulted in sea erosion and destruction of landing sites affecting the livelihood of artisanal fisherfolks (See

Table 2.1.1.6).²⁵

Table 2.1.1.6 Agriculture Subsector Growth Rates (percent), 2021 & 2022

Subsectors	2021	2022
Agriculture Sector	8.5	4.2
Crops	8.9	3.8
o.w. Cocoa	10.4	0.9
Livestock	5.5	5.5
Forestry and Logging	4.4	1.7
Fishing	14.2	8.8

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Account

Industry Sector: The Industry Sector grew by 0.9 percent in 2022 signifying a robust sector growth from -0.8 percent in 2021. In 2022, only mining and quarrying subsector experienced a positive growth amongst the industry subsectors. All other subsectors experienced a contraction in growth with oil & gas subsector having the highest contraction of 6.7 percent (See Table 2.1.1.7).

Table 2.1.1.7: Industry Subsector Growth Rates (percent), 2021& 2022

Subsectors	2021	2022
Industry Sector	-0.5	0.9
Mining and Quarrying	-12.2	8.1
o/w Oil & Gas	-12.6	-6.7
Manufacturing	8.1	-2.5

²⁵ Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development at the launch of Elmina fishing port – Ghana News Agency (gna.org.gh)

Electricity	7.9	-3.3
Water and Sewerage	26.0	-4.9
Construction	6.0	-4.0

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Accounts

Services Sector: The Services Sector grew by 5.5 percent at the end of 2022. This meant a reduction in the growth rate from 9.4 percent recorded in 2021. Information and Communication subsector had the highest growth rate of 19.7 percent in 2022, followed by education, and health and social work. The subsector with the least growth within the period was the professional, administrative and support services, and real estate with a contraction of 10.9 percent and 7.6 percent respectively (see Table 2.1.1.8).

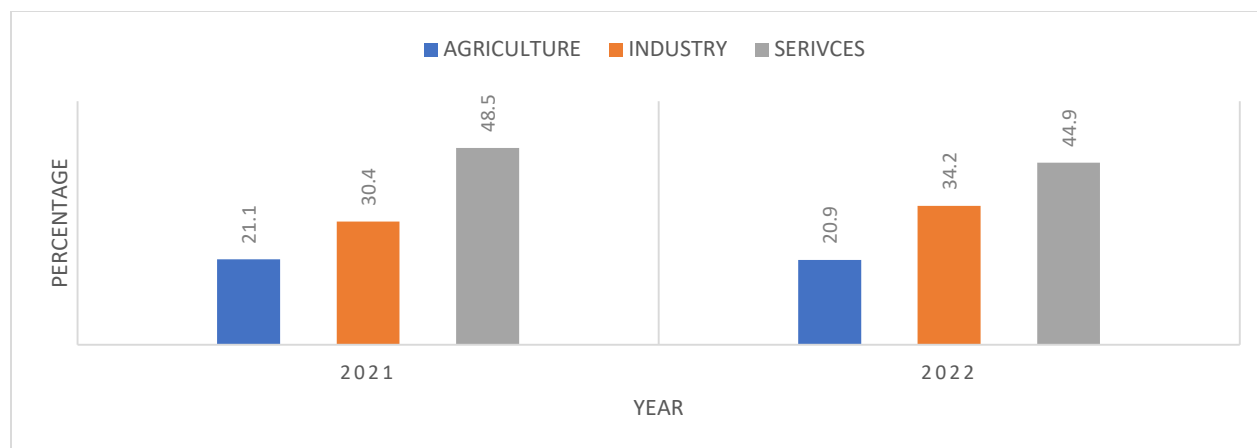
Table 2.1.1.8: Services Subsector Growth Rates (percent), 2021 & 2022

Subsectors	2021	2022
Services Sector	9.4	5.5
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	6.3	1.3
Hotels and Restaurants	4.7	-1.0
Transport and Storage	7.2	4.7
Information and communication	31.7	19.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.4	5.7
Real Estate	8.9	-7.6
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	10.8	-10.9
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	25.5	6.1
Education	-3.9	10.2
Health and Social Work	7.6	9.2
Other Service Activities	11.1	-1.3

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Account

Sectoral Share of GDP: As at 2022, the structure of the economy remained relatively unchanged. The service sector had the largest share of the economy, having approximately 45 percent, followed by Industry and Agriculture with a share of 34.2 percent and 20.9 percent respectively. The industry sector grew its share of the GDP contribution by 3.8 percentage points in 2022 from 2021 whilst the service sector lost 4.4 percent within the same period (see Figure 2.1.1.1)

Figure 2.1.1.1: Sectoral Share of GDP (percent), 2021 & 2022



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Accounts

Revenue and Expenditure Management

Overall Budget Balance: Provisional data on budget execution for January to December 2022 indicated a higher overall broad fiscal deficit (cash basis) of GHS49.7 billion (8.1 percent of GDP), against the revised Mid-year 2022 target of GHS38.9 billion (6.3 percent of GDP). These developments resulted in a deficit of GHS49.7 billion, of which GHS48.2 billion was financed from domestic sources (see Table 2.1.1.9).

Primary Balance: The primary balance (on cash basis) recorded a deficit of 0.6 percent of GDP, against a primary surplus target of 0.4 percent of GDP (see Table 2.1.1.9).

Total Revenue and Grants: Total revenue and grants amounted to GHS96.7 billion (15.70% of GDP), marginally short of the revised target of GHS96.8 billion (15.73% of GDP) as shown in Table 2.1.1.9.

Total Expenditure: Total expenditure was GHS146.3 billion (23.8% of GDP) above the revised target of GHS135.7 billion (22.0% of GDP) as shown in Table 2.1.1.9.

Agreement with IMF for a Bailout: On the fiscal outlook, the 2023 Budget statement submitted to Parliament in November 2022 set macro fiscal policies towards a consolidated path to economic sustenance. This measure was agreed with the IMF in December 2022. The domestic debt exchange, new revenue measures, and structural fiscal reforms were expected to provide significant reduction of debt service and help create a sound fiscal space. The fiscal outlook was contingent on financing of the budget, which required conclusion of the domestic debt exchange programme in addition to securing the requisite financing assurances from bilateral donors.

Under the Staff Level Agreement with the IMF, the Bank of Ghana and the Ministry of Finance finalised a Memorandum of Understanding on zero financing to the budget, which was expected to be signed in 2023.

Table 2.1.1.9: Summary of Fiscal Performance for 2021 & 2022

Indicators	2021 Outturn	2022		
		Budget	Revised Budget	2022 Provisional Outturn
Total Revenue & Grants (Billion GHS)	70.10	100.52	96.84	96.70
Percent of GDP	15.30	20.01	16.36	15.93
Total Expenditure (Billion GHS)	109.28	135.63	135.70	146.30
Percent of GDP	25.0	27.0	22.0	23.8
Primary Balance (Cash Basis) percent of GDP	-4.1	0.1	-0.6	0.4
Overall Budget Balance (Cash Basis) (Billion GHS)	-42.70	-35.11	-38.90	-49.70
Percent of GDP	-9.3	-6.99	-6.3	-8.1

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Monetary Policy Committee Report, BOG Research Department – March 2023

Public Debt Analysis: The stock of public debt at the end of December 2022 stood at GHS436.6 billion (71.2% of GDP), showing an increase of GHS84.5 billion over the End-December 2021 stock of GHS352.1 billion (76.2% of GDP). The growth in the public debt stock was due to increases in both the domestic and external components of total public debt. The domestic component was GHS194.4 billion (31.9% of GDP), representing an annual increase of 6.9 percent. This accounted for 44.6 percent of the total public debt, less than the 51.6 percent recorded in December 2021.²⁶ On annual basis, total external debt increased by approximately US\$600 million to US\$28.9 billion.

However, due to exchange rate effect, total external debt increased by GHS70.2 billion to GHS240.2 billion (39.4% of GDP) at the end of December 2022. External debt constituted 65.4 percent of total public debt at the end of December 2022 compared to 48.4 percent in December 2021. Analysis of the fiscal sector gives an indication of the overall fiscal performance and sustainability being weak in 2022.

c. Promote International Trade and Investment

Assessing the promotion of international trade and investment involved the analysis of indicators such as the trade balance, current account, capital and financial accounts, and international reserves.

²⁶ Monetary Policy Report, BOG Research Department – March 2023

Trade balance: The trade account recorded a surplus of US\$2.75 billion in 2022 on account of increased export earnings relative to imports, compared with a surplus of US\$1.10 billion in 2021. Exports earnings rose by 18.2 percent on a year-on-year basis to US\$17.41 billion driven by crude oil, gold, and other exports, including non-traditional exports. Crude oil export receipts increased by 37.5 percent to US\$5.43 billion mainly due to higher prices. Gold export receipts increased by 30.0 percent to US\$6.6 billion driven by higher volumes of gold production largely from small scale gold mining companies. Cocoa exports, both beans and products, however, declined by 22.0 percent to US\$2.21 billion, mainly due to lower production volumes.

The total import bill increased by 7.5 percent to US\$14.65 billion due to higher payments for oil and gas imports. Imports of oil and gas, mainly refined petroleum imports, almost doubled to US\$4.7 billion driven largely by higher prices, compared to US\$2.7 billion in 2021, an increase of 71.3 percent. However, non-oil imports declined by 8.4 percent to US\$10.0 billion. Further breakdown of non-oil imports showed a drop-in capital goods import by 19.0 percent to US\$2.1 billion, while consumption goods imports also decreased by 7.1 percent to US\$1.9 billion. In contrast, intermediate goods increased by 2.3 percent to US\$5.1 billion. Other goods imports, mainly passenger vehicles, fell by 30.3 percent to US\$904.1 million (see Table 2.1.1.10).

Current Account: The improved trade surplus, along with higher remittance flows, helped improve the current account deficit to US\$1.69 billion (2.3% of GDP), compared to US\$2.5 billion (3.2% of GDP) in 2021. This is in spite of higher payments in the services and income accounts.

Capital and Financial Accounts: The capital and financial account recorded a deficit of US\$2.14 billion in 2022, compared to the surplus of US\$3.30 billion in 2021. These deficits emanated from sharp portfolio reversals due to the challenging domestic environment and reduced FDI inflows. The combined effect of current account deficit and the capital and financial account outflows resulted in a balance of payments deficit of US\$3.64 billion at the end of 2022, compared to a surplus of US\$510.13 million at the end of 2021²⁷

International reserves: Gross International Reserves amounted to US\$6.2 billion in 2022, representing an equivalent of 2.7 months of import cover. This represents 35.7 percent decrease from US\$9.7 billion equivalent to 4.3 months of import cover in 2021. The performance falls greatly below the target of at least 3.5 months import cover (see Table 2.1.1.10).

²⁷ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Economic Dimension, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Table 2.1.1.10: International Trade, 2021 & 2022

Indicator	2021	2022	
	Actual (US\$ b)	Actual (US\$ b)	percent Change
Merchandise Exports f.o.b	14.73	17.41	18.2
Gold	5.08	6.61	30
Non-Traditional Export	2.29	2.43	6.1
Merchandise Imports f.o.b.	13.63	14.65	7.5
Non-Oil	10.91	9.99	(8.4)
Oil and Gas	2.72	4.66	71.3
Merchandise Trade Balance f.o.b	1.10	2.75	150.6
Current Account	(2.5)	(1.69)	32.4
Capital & Financial Account	3.30	2.18	(33.9)
Official International reserves (US\$b)	9.70	6.24	(35.7)

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Monetary Policy Committee Report, BOG Research Department – January 2023

2.1.3.2 Industrial Transformation

The objectives under this focus area are to ensure energy availability and reliability, enhance production and supply of quality raw materials, improve research and development (R&D) innovation, and sustainable financing for industrial development, improve skills development for industry, and pursue strategic national industrial development initiatives.

a. Enhance Production and Supply of Quality Raw Materials

A total of 14 maize germplasms and two foundation seeds for drought-tolerant maize varieties were developed for climate-smart agriculture and supplied to seed growers to produce certified seeds for farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) initiative. This includes the production and supply of 4,269,569 oil palm germinated seed nuts, 47,174 oil palm seedlings, 24,061 coconut seedlings, 199,100 cuttings of sweet potatoes, and 6,780 hybrid coconut seeds, for the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme. An additional 4.0 tonnes of seed rice and 0.02 tonnes of seed pepper were also supplied to farmers. Furthermore, 35,220 brood stocks and 834,370 fingerlings of Nile Tilapia were distributed to farmers.²⁸

Total revenues of NTEs: The ratio of total value of manufacturing products to total value of merchandise exports, expressed in percentages were 16.52 in 2022. The ratio remains relatively the same compared to 16.46% actualised in 2020.

b. Improve Research and Development (R&D) Innovation

In 2022, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), conserved 952 plant accessions and distributed 872. Additionally, five varieties of yam (SARI-Nyamenti, SARI-Pona, SARI-Tila, SARI-Fuseinibila, and SARI-Olondo) and several thousands of tubers of foundation seed yam were sold to farmers.

²⁸ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

c. Sustainable Financing for Industrial Development

The Ministry of Trade and Industry launched a total of 37 Business Resource Centres (BRCs) across the country fully staffed and operational as at December 2022. The Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) disbursed a total of GHS 520.5 million to 302,084 beneficiaries under Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CAPBuss) as at August 2022.²⁹

d. Improve Skills Development for Industry

A total of seven Bona-fide assemblers were registered under the Ghana Automotive Development Programme in 2022, exceeding the target of five set for the year. This shows an improvement from the three assemblers registered in 2021. However, the Government was unable to support any garments and textile, and pharmaceuticals companies in 2022, despite supporting 111 garments and textile companies and 11 pharmaceuticals companies in 2021.³⁰ The inability to provide support could be attributed to the fact that Ghana was selected as a possible manufacturing hub for COVID-19 vaccines in Africa and as such, plans were intensified in order to realise the initiative which has a potential to boost the pharmaceutical industry in Ghana.³¹

e. Pursue Strategic National Industrial Development Initiatives

The total number of One District One Factory (1D1F) companies at various stages of completion increased to 296 in 2022 compared to 183 in 2019. About 43 percent standing at 125 factories were operational in 2022 as against the 2022 target of 174 expected to be operational. As at December 2022, a total of 160,823³² jobs were created, slightly more than the targeted jobs of 160,515 jobs.³³ Despite progress made in the implementation of the 1D1F project, there were no tax exemptions granted to these industries in 2021 and 2022. As at 2022, there were 37 exemption requests in parliament and 72 were being processed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). This is alarming since total of GHS 597 million import duty exemptions on capital goods and raw materials were approved by the parliament for 1D1F companies in 2019 and 2020.

Industrial Parks and Economic Zones: In 2021, a total number of 35 new industrial clusters or manufacturing enclaves were developed, which falls below the target of 50 set for the year. The total number of companies operating in the Free Zones Enclaves increased to 261 in 2022 from 226, and more than the target of 250 set for the year. The increase in the number of companies operating in the Free Zones Enclave has partly led to the increase in jobs created by these companies to 31,746 from 29,437.

²⁹ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

³⁰ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Economic Dimension, Ministry of Trade and Industry

³¹ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2022 financial year

³² The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

³³ Ministry of Trade Indicator Matrix

However, the estimated value of export earnings of FZEs fell to USD 1.30 billion in 2022 from USD1.54 billion earned in the base year, 2020. Total export earnings from the FZEs also fell below the target of USD1.62 billion set for the year 2022.

2.1.2.3 Private Sector Development

The objectives under this focus area are to enhance business-enabling environment, improve business financing, support entrepreneurs and Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) development, enhance domestic trade; formalise the informal economy, ensure consumer protection, and promote good corporate governance.

a. Improve Business Financing, Support Entrepreneurs and Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) Development

In 2022, the Government through the DBG, Ghana Incentive based Risk-sharing System for Agricultural Lending (GIRSAL) and the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) engaged the private sector to develop a plan that will serve as the basis for intervention to formalise and transform the private sector. A total of GHS500 million special credit programme – the DBG Emergency Economic Programme (DEEP) was approved by the DBG to support businesses in the agribusiness value chain over the next five years. Key priority sectors include poultry, rice and cereals, pharmaceutical manufacturing, tourism, and textiles and garments. In addition, the DBG onboarded four Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) who in turn disbursed a loan amount of GHS 245.322 million to SMEs, saving over 1,000 jobs.³⁴

b. Enhance Business-Enabling Environment

The National Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Office under the Ministry of Trade and Industry worked with over 200 Ghanaian companies to facilitate their entry into the African market. These include about 70 1D1F companies whose products were undergoing the registration process for the AfCFTA certificate of origin. In October 2022, the Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) was launched in Accra to kick-start commercially meaningful trading under AfCFTA. Under pillar 3 of the ECOWAS Vision 2050 which seeks to consolidate the free movement of people and goods, and accelerate market integration. This would feed into a single continental market for goods and services to facilitate free movement of business, people and investments in the 55 African economies. ECOWAS has taken concrete steps to ensure that the region benefits optimally from the gains of the AfCFTA.

Ghana and seven other state parties — Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Tunisia — were selected to undertake the pilot trading. KEDA Ceramics Company Limited, a ceramic company in Ghana exported ceramic tiles to Kenya under the Initiative. The Ghana Export Promotion Authority also provided 205,814 hybrid coconut seedlings to exporters, out-growers, and farmers in Central and Ashanti regions³⁵. A series of engagements were held with

³⁴ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

³⁵ 2022 GEPA Annual Report

exporters and potential exporters on various products including cosmetics and detergents, processed foods, feed and grain products, packaging, branding, and barcoding. In addition, under the National Export Development Programme, over 700 exporters participated in training programmes implemented in Takoradi, Kumasi, and Accra by the GEPA Export School.³⁶ Again, 135 companies completed enterprise audit/assessment under the AfCFTA Market Expansion Project (MEP) by MoTI in 2022. The Ministry has also assisted 21 companies to be verified by the AfCFTA Secretariat and commenced verification process for certificates for 60 more companies.³⁷

Market Access to Ghana Exports: The Government assisted 135 companies against the target of 100 companies to access new markets including the AfCFTA, EU, UK and the USA, despite not being able to support any company in 2019.

c. Ensure Consumer Protection and Promote Good Corporate Governance

In a bid to improve the quality of products in the county, 156 new standards were developed in 2022 compared to 193 in 2021. This fell below the target of 206 new standard targeted to be developed for the year. Again, 1,174 products manufactured locally were certified, falling marginally below the target of 1,200 certified locally manufactured products. A total of 120,471 high risk imported goods were inspected in 2022 for stated conformity in 2022 compared to the 127,942 goods inspected in 2021.

According to MoTI, a total of 90 pattern approvals of new weighing and measuring instruments were done in 2022 signifying an increase of about 84 percent from 49 approved in 2021.

2.1.2.4 Agriculture and Rural Development

The objectives under this focus area are to create an enabling agribusiness environment, improve public-private investments in the agriculture sector, modernise and enhance agricultural productions systems, improve post-harvest management, promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth, and promote livestock and poultry development.

a. Create an Enabling Agribusiness Environment

Between November 2021 and January 2022, harsh weather conditions, Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease in the Western North and South regions of Ghana as well as the combined effect of illegal mining, timber logging and loss of cocoa trees continued to affect cocoa production. In 2021/2022 cocoa season, cocoa production dipped by 34.7 percent.³⁸ Ghana produced a total of 683,286MT

³⁶ 2022 Annual Non-Traditional Export Statistics Report, Ghana Export Promotion Authority

³⁷ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

³⁸ The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2023 financial year

of cocoa in 2022 out of which 514,492 MT were exported. The total value of cocoa exports was US\$1,267,077,766.56 in 2022.³⁹

b. Modernise and Enhance Agricultural Production Systems

Government in collaboration with various stakeholders continue to implement policies and programmes to support farmers to improve production in the agricultural sector. Prominent among government policies in the agricultural sector was fertilizer and improved seed subsidies. Production of major staple crops experienced an aggregated increase of 3.8 percent in 2022 from 2021. The increase was partly attributed to favourable rainfall patterns and government support through the PFJ programme, which provided subsidized fertilizers to 1.5 million farmers. Cereal production recorded decreases to 5,249,218 MT in 2022 from 5,309,115 MT in 2021. Root, Tubers and plantain production witnessed a consistent upward trend, growing to 44,319,380 MT in 2022 from 42,639,355 MT in 2021, indicating a growth rate of 3.94 percent. Also, Leguminous crop production demonstrated a substantial increase of 25.61 percent to 1,234,347 MT in 2022 from 982,718MT in 2021. Cowpea experienced the highest percentage growth of 30.06 percent among the staple crops from 2021 to 2022. Despite the general increase, production of some staple crops including maize, millet, plantain and cocoyam declined in 2022 from 2021 as shown in Table 2.1.1.11.

Table 2.1.1.11 Production of Major Crops (RGEFORMAT)

Crop	Base Year (2016)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	% Change (2021/2022)
Cereals	2,798,212	3,174,283	3,573,585	4,354,933	4,587,240	5,309,115	5,249,218	-1.13
Maize	1,721,911	2,011,179	2,306,384	2,852,024	3,031,691	3,584,501	3,400,665	-5.13
Rice	687,679	722,080	769,401	925,265	986,905	1,072,682	1,227,193	14.40
Millet	159,017	163,484	181,564	230,416	223,223	264,897	194,754	-26.48
Sorghum	229,605	277,540	316,236	347,228	345,421	387,035	426,606	10.22
Root, Tubers & plantain	30,582,723	32,531,749	34,853,386	38,534,210	39,342,738	42,639,355	44,319,380	3.94
Cassava	17,798,218	19,008,725	20,845,960	22,750,385	22,964,205	24,713,165	25,881,117	4.73
Yam	7,440,354	7,856,899	7,858,209	8,754,354	8,800,822	9,482,716	10,874,692	14.68
Cocoyam	1,343,727	1,387,291	1,460,938	1,550,720	2,163,724	2,194,866	1,598,103	-27.19
Plantain	4,000,424	4,278,834	4,688,279	5,478,751	5,413,987	6,248,608	5,965,468	-4.53
Leguminous	775,419	815,732	934,741	1,010,023	887,774	982,718	1,234,347	25.61
Groundnuts	425,825	433,772	521,032	563,291	422,262	478,590	611,450	27.76
Cowpea	206,377	211,470	237,037	253,696	263,269	282,699	367,687	30.06
Soyabean	143,217	170,490	176,672	193,036	202,243	221,429	255,210	15.26

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from MoFA, SRID, 2022 * Provisional

³⁹ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Average Productivity of Selected Crops: MoFA implemented the first phase of PFJ from 2017 to 2022. There were five modules of the PFJ campaign: Food Crops, Livestock, Tree Crops, Horticulture, and Mechanization. The key objectives of the first phase of PFJ were to:

- a) ensure food security;
- b) increase productivity and production;
- c) promote import substitution;
- d) promote exports;
- e) promote value addition and agro-processing; and
- f) create jobs and wealth, especially for the youth.

Key milestones attained during the implementation of the first phase of PFJ include food self-sufficiency in major food staples such as maize, sorghum and plantain (Table 2.1.1.12), reduction in the importation of rice and increase in non-traditional agriculture exports. The PFJ encountered some limitations during its implementation including limited access to agricultural credit; limited adoption and application of the value chain methods; limited focus on large scale commercial farmers; budgetary strain on government; poor quality of seed supplied; and low prioritisation of national food storage capacity.⁴⁰

Table 2.1.1.12 : Production and self-sufficiency of selected crops in 2022

Commodity	Self-Sufficiency (%)
Maize	114
Rice (Paddy)	49
Soyabean	101
Sorghum	106
Plantain	116
Yam	21
Cassava	24
Tomato	37
Pepper	49
Onion	36
Poultry	5

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ministry of Food and Agriculture

In 2022, some major staples such as maize, rice, millet, sorghum, cocoyam and plantain decreased in yield. The decrease in yield of some major crops may have been caused by the continuous rise in the cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seeds and labour and the scaling down of farm sizes by some farmers. Cocoyam and millet recorded significant decreases of 25.9 percent and 25.5 percent respectively (see Table 2.1.1.13).

⁴⁰ Presentation of Minister for Food and Agriculture on *Phase 2 of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)* to Commissioners at the 5th regular meeting of the Commission held at the main Conference Room of NDPC.

Table 2.1.1.13 Yield of Major Crops (MT/Ha), 2021 & 2022

Crops	Base year (2016)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022***	% Change (2021/2022)
Maize	1.99	2.04	2.26	2.48	2.56	2.74	2.6	-5.11
Rice	2.92	3	2.96	3.28	3.17	3.29	3.17	-3.65
Millet	1.16	1.05	1.28	1.56	1.8	2.08	1.55	-25.48
Sorghum	1.14	1.24	1.39	1.53	1.87	1.98	1.88	-5.05
Cassava	20.25	20.73	21.33	22.28	22.66	23.23	23.73	2.15
Yam	17.42	16.71	16.42	17.52	16.59	17.24	18.61	7.95
Cocoyam	6.53	6.79	7.19	7.24	10	10.01	7.42	-25.87
Plantain	11.17	11.77	12.11	13.39	12.73	14.06	13.63	-3.06
G'nuts	1.3	1.37	1.63	1.67	1.61	1.8	2.01	11.67
Cowpea	1.41	1.37	1.51	1.5	1.53	1.55	2	29.03
Soyabean	1.65	1.66	1.72	1.72	1.66	1.71	1.84	7.60

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from MoFA, SRID, 2022

*Provisional data

Fertilizers distributed: Under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme, a total of 99,138.6 MT of inorganic (NPK and SOA) and 21,161 MT of organic fertilizers were distributed to farmers across the sixteen regions of the country in 2022 as shown Table 2.1.1.14 in to enhance crop production. Supply of inorganic fertilizer to farmers in 2022 reduced by 62.8% as compared to quantity supplied in 2021 which is as a result of high fertilizer prices at the international markets. On the other hand, supply of organic fertilizer increased by 80.2% in 2022. The increase can be attributed to the promotion of the use of organic fertilizers.

Table 2.1.1.14 :Quantity of Fertilizer Subsidized.

Types	Fertilizer	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2021/2022
Inorganic (MT)	NPK	74,734.60	167,121.00	245,494.00	285,118.60	234,626.80	68,080.00	-71.0
	UREA	28,342.70	75,745.00	79,672.00	130,152.00	29,620.60	0	-100.0
	SoA	17,922.70	0	0	0	1,987.50	31,058.60	1462.7
Total (MT)		121,000.00	242,866.00	325,166.00	415,270.60	266,234.90	99,138.60	-62.8
Organic (MT)	Compost	0	1,811.90	3,810.00	3,858.44	5,371.00	10,641	98.1
	Granular Organic	0	1,998.60	1,414.00	3,572.00	5,367.60	7,360	37.1
	Liquid	0	362.7	957.8	1,299.00	1,001.28	3,160	215.6
Total (MT)		0	4,173.20	6,181.80	8,729.44	11,739.88	21,161.00	80.2
Grand Total		121,000.00	247,039.20	331,347.80	424,000.04	277,974.78	120,299.60	-0.57

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from DCS, 2022

Improved Seeds Distributed: Improved seeds are a vital input for increasing crop yield. In 2022, the Ministry distributed 18,954 MT of improved seeds to farmers. Compared to 2021, the total quantity of improved seeds distributed to farmers decreased by about 57.2 percent.

However, the disaggregated data showed both decreases and increases in the quantities of some seed types distributed to farmers. For instance, cowpea (64.7%), groundnuts (50.2%) and vegetables (120%) recorded increases in seed quantities distributed. Rice (59.2%), soya (46%), maize (32%) and sorghum (28.8%) recorded reductions. To improve crop productivity, the Ministry continued to supply seeds to farmers at subsidised rates. Improved seeds as well as planting materials, given out to farmers at subsidised prices, included OPV maize (4,361 MT), hybrid maize (5,641 MT), rice (6,100 MT), soybean (2,023 MT), groundnut (310 MT), cowpea (288 MT), sorghum (204 MT) and vegetables (27 MT) as shown in

Table 2.1.1.15

Table 2.1.1.15: Improved Seeds Supplied to Farmers (MT).

Types	Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2021/2022
Cereals & Legumes	Maize	2,370.00	4,029.23	9,031.00	14,391.64	24,962.06	16,870.00	-32.4
	Rice	1,698.00	2,399.14	6,544.00	10,570.42	14,935.03	6,100	-59.2
	Soya Bean	147	338.98	2,729.38	3,806.81	3,745.08	2,023	-46
	Sorghum	169	35.13	-	264	286.38	204	-28.8
	Cowpea	-	-	-	248.39	174.83	288	64.7
	Groundnut	-	10	-	195.05	206.38	310	50.2
Vegetables	Vegetables	4	9.35	29	23.69	12.27	27	120
Total		4,400.00	6,821.83	18,333.00	29,500.00	44,322.03	18,954	-57.2

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from DCS, 2022.

Local Meat Production: The most commonly produced meats in Ghana are beef, mutton, chevon, pork and donkey. In 2022, a total of 303,346 animals were slaughtered, resulting in 40,405.979 tonnes of meat produced domestically. The total value of the meat produced was GHS2,012,324.06, with beef constituting the largest share. Beef and chevon remain the dominant meats produced in the country, recording production volumes of 35,016.75 tonnes and 1,117.844 tonnes respectively. Beef production is largely sourced from small-scale farmers, with the majority of production coming from semi-intensive and extensive production systems. The production of chevon is mainly done by small-scale farmers who rear goats using semi-intensive systems (see Table 2.1.1.16).

Table 2.1.1.16: Meat Production by type, 2021 & 2022

Type of Meat	Average carcass weight(kg)	Total number of animals slaughtered	Quantity of meat produced (tonnes)	Total Value (GHS)
Beef	250	140,067	35,016.75	1,750,837.50
Mutton	22.5	43,214	648.21	42,781.86

Type of Meat	Average carcass weight(kg)	Total number of animals slaughtered	Quantity of meat produced (tonnes)	Total Value (GHS)
Chevon	15	85,988	1,117.844	73,777.70
Pork	100	31,204	3,120.4	124,816.00
Donkey	175	2,873	502.775	20,111.00
Total Value	-	303,346	40,405.979	2,012,324.06

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Volume and Value of Meat Imports: Ghana's meat imports have been increasing in recent years due to increasing domestic demand which is mirrored by the inability of local production to meet local demand. In 2022, Ghana's meat import bill was estimated at US\$332 million. This figure is a significant increase from the US\$69 million reported in 2021. This could be attributed to the rising demand for meat products in the country due to population growth and increased incomes.

Table 2.1.1.17: Meat Import by Type, 2021 & 2022

Type of imports	2021		2022	
	Volume of import (MT)	Value of import (US\$)	Volume of import (MT)	Value of import (US\$)
Chicken	254,900.43	101,233,700.00	1,270,438.48	270,001,793.84
Beef	18,031.23	6,566,600.00	66,785.19	15,727,480.64
Turkey	322.38	3,800.00	415.09	5,979.30
Mutton	1,584.73	476,000.00	5,090.00	1,322,712.52
Pork	1,646.02	488,300.00	8,031.41	1,885,558.05
Dairy products	332,238.07	62,713,100.00	505,499.26	43,464,733.38

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from MoTI, 2022

c. Promote Crops, Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation

In 2022, the crop subsector growth reduced to 3.8 percent from 8.9 percent in 2021. The Cocoa subsector growth also fell to 0.9 percent in 2022 from 10.4 percent in 2021 as show in Table 2.1.1.18. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System published in January 2023 by World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with MoFA, difficulties in the crop sector may be due to the increase in costs of agricultural inputs including agrochemicals, fertiliser, labour and seeds. In 2022, the food inflation in Ghana was recorded at 59.7 percent, the highest since 2001. This may be attributed to the increase in the cost of input and the effect of exogenous shocks. The continued increase in the prices of commodities could be attributed to the devaluation of the Ghana Cedi, increase in fuel prices driving up transportation cost, high influx of aggregators ('middlemen' and 'middle-women') from the neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso and Togo)

especially in the north, and the deplorable nature of the roads connecting rural areas to urban areas and also farm gates to markets.

Table 2.1.1.18 Agriculture Subsector Growth Rates (percent), 2021 & 2022

Subsectors	2021	2022
Crops	8.9	3.8
o.w. Cocoa	10.4	0.9

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ghana Statistical Service, National Account

2.1.2.5 Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The objectives under this focus area are to ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture, and ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources.

a. Ensure Sustainable Development and Management of Aquaculture

The goal of the Fisheries sector is to transform and grow aquaculture to increase domestic fish production, reduce fish imports, create job opportunities along the value chain, and reduce overdependence on the marine sub-sector. In view of this, 25 beneficiary institutions and groups were supported under the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Programme. The groups encompass six senior high schools, one training college, four prison camps, 13 youth groups, and one fish farmers' association. The support services include building 124 holding facilities (108 ponds and 16 cages), supplying 17,460 bags of fish feed, and stocking ponds and cages with fingerlings. Under the same programme, 294 beneficiaries were trained in fish farming practices, while 408 fish farmers were also trained in the formulation and preparation of local fish feed. In addition, two fish processing centres were constructed for off-takers and fish processors in Takoradi and New Ankasa to reduce post-harvest losses. Total aquaculture production was 96,642 MT valued at GHS 2.26 billion, which exceeded the end-of-year target of 92,135 MT.⁴¹

b. Ensure Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries Resources.

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD) initiated several projects and programmes to help improve the fisheries infrastructure required for the modernization and transformation of the sector, promote the development of aquaculture and enhance fisheries resource and post-harvest management.

Outboard motors / Premix fuel: The Ministry implemented the Premix Fuel Automation Project at 300 landing beaches across the country. It carried out a survey to ascertain the suitability of all 300 landing beaches. The Premix Fuel Automation Project which commenced in July 2022 was expected to install a total of 300 automated outlets at landing beaches across the country at a cost of US\$59.7million. The project was being financed from revenue accrued from the upward adjustment of GHS0.70 per litre in the ex-pump price of premix fuel approved by Cabinet in 2022. The automation of dispensing outlets was to enhance safety, accountability, and transparency in

⁴¹ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

premix administration. Specifically, it would help to address issues of premix fuel hoarding, diversion and improve fishers access to the fuel.

An average of 75 percent works had been completed on the 50 outlets earmarked to be completed in 2022. Three automated premix fuel outlets were constructed at Elmina for the pilot project in 2022.

Closed season: The Ministry continued with the implementation of a one-month closed season for the artisanal and inshore fleets and a two-month closed season for industrial trawlers and tuna fleets to address overexploitation and manage fish resources. Relief supplies and assistance with fishing input were given to the fishermen in the four coastal regions during the closed season. Twenty thousand bags of rice, 8,333 cartons of cooking oil, 1,150 outboard motors, 6,000 pieces of wire mesh, 1,710 refrigerators, and 20,000 basins were among the items distributed. One hundred and sixty observers, 40 members of the Fisheries Enforcement Unit, 4 police prosecutors, and 83 business owners received training in observer responsibilities, maritime safety, and the ministerial directive on trawl gear as part of the Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity (GFRA) Project.

Again, 452 industrial fishing vessels underwent quayside inspections. Additionally, 50 fisheries officers received training to comprehend gender mainstreaming, child labour and human trafficking in the fishing industry.⁴²

Aquatic Animal Health and Post-Harvest Management Programme: In 2022, 562 fisheries officers and stakeholders from 21 fisher-based organisations were trained on best practices in post-harvest management and small-scale fisheries voluntary guidelines. Under Aquaculture for Food and Jobs, 294 beneficiaries were trained in the hygienic handling and processing of fish and marketing strategies. In addition, six officers were trained in Tilapia Lake Virus Management through a surveillance programme on 26 farms along the Volta Lake. These were measures taken to ensure proper hygiene and the safe consumption of fish. In 2022, a total amount of 628.3 thousand metric tonnes of fish were landed in Ghana. This indicates an increase of 4.6 percent from 2021. The total value of fish landed in 2022 increased to GHS14.2 billion from GHS11.5 billion in 2021. Marine fish landing made up the largest portion from total fish landing (see Table 2.1.1.19).

Table 2.1.1.19: Estimates of Fish Landings (of all Fleets), 2021 & 2022

Production	2021		2022	
	Production (mt)	Value GHC	Production (mt)	Value GHC
Marine	393,970.01	7,471,879,913.34	378,196.51	7,863,480,924.68

⁴² 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Inland	145,272.04	2,330,616,995.00	146,623.41	3,225,715,020.00
Aquaculture	89,038.60	1,741,842,400.00	132,652.39	3,105,995,530.00
TOTAL	628,280.65	11,544,339,308.34	657,472.31	14,195,191,474.68

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2.1.2.6 Tourism and Creative Arts Development

The objectives under this focus area are to diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development and develop a competitive creative industry.

a. Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development

In June 2022, the President of the Republic of Ghana launched a \$10 million grant scheme to improve products and services, and make Ghana the preferred tourism destination by stimulating growth within the tourism sector. The Ghana Tourism Development Project (GTDP) under the Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture employed the grants in the areas of COVID-19 Relief Grant (CRG) and Small to Medium-scale Enterprises Grant (SMEG). This was to assist businesses severely hit by the pandemic. In addition, the Site Upgrade Grant (SUG) was introduced to improve tourism sites to attract more visitors for increased revenue generation.

Number of Tourist Arrivals: International tourist arrivals was 645,047 in 2022 compared to 623,523 in 2021. The number of domestic tourists however decreased to 534,711 in 2022 from 588,946 in 2021.⁴³ The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board (GMMB), renovated the National Gallery and the Exhibition Hall. The modernisation of the Gallery seeks to improve tourist traffic and tourism receipts. The Ministry produced the first draft of the tourism policy in consultation with stakeholders. The culture policy was reviewed to take on new exigencies and developments over time.

In the area of accommodation establishment, 4,185 accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges and Inns) were inspected and licensed in 2022.⁴⁴

b. Develop a Competitive Creative Industry

Tourism-related employment increased to 276,985 in 2022 from 252,714 in 2021. In 2022, Ghana was ranked 101st out of 117 countries compared to the rank of 115th in 2021 on the Global Travel and Tourism Competitiveness⁴⁵

⁴³2022 Annual Performance Report, Ministry of Tourism

⁴⁴2022 Annual Performance Report, Ministry of Tourism

Tourist sites developed: The rehabilitation and modernisation of Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park (KNMP) was near completion in 2022. KNMP as the foremost heritage site and a home for the mortal remains of Ghana’s first President, Dr Kwame Nkrumah and his wife Fathia. The face-lift of the park includes the Museum, a modernised Administration Building, Presidential Library, a well-lit-up musical fountain, VVIP Lounge, a Freedom wall, and an Arboretum. This US\$3 million project is part of the Government of Ghana and the World Bank’s US\$37 million Ghana Tourism Development Project and was expected to be completed by March 2023.

Other projects included the construction of Bonwire Kente Museum, the First Phase of Aburi Botanical Garden and rehabilitation of Yaa Asantewaa Museum at Ejisu Tourist Information Centre. Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

The key challenges of the dimension are summarised in Table 2.1.1.20. These include rapid exchange rate depreciation, high inflation, unsustainable debt burden, fiscal stress, and external sector shocks. The table also highlights proffered recommendations for Ghana’s Post COVID-19 programme for Economic Growth (PC-PEG), which is GoG’s blueprint to address the economic crisis and underpins the IMF ECF programme aimed to: restore macroeconomic stability; return fiscal operations and public debt to sustainable levels; support structural reforms; and promote strong and inclusive growth while protecting the poor and vulnerable.

2.1.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for the Economic Dimension

Table 2.1.1.20: Key Challenges and Recommendations for Economic Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Contradictions in reporting key macroeconomic variables i.e., GDP growth, unsustainable public debt; fiscal and monetary policies; low export-oriented entrepreneurship skills; and social safety nets	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoF, GSS, BoG, Academia, Research Institutions, Think Tanks and other stakeholders to fast-track the implementation of the PC-PEG to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthen key growth-oriented programmes ▪ improve the business environment ▪ promote entrepreneurship ▪ transition to a digital economy to boost productivity, tax collection and formality. ▪ strengthen policies to adapt and mitigate climate change for inclusive growth.
2.	Limited focus on large scale commercial farmers	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoFA, MoFAD, Traditional Authorities, RCCs, MMDAs, the Northern, Middle and Coastal Development Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ build synergies for implementation of PFJ 2.0
3.	Limited implementation focus of Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme	<p>NDPC, GSS, MoF and Academia & Research Institutions should collaborate with DPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ evaluate Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme to assess resource expenditure and efficient utilisation.
4.	High public-debt-to-GDP ratio.	<p>NDPC, MoF, BoG, GRA, and other relevant institution should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance governance and transparency in public financial management to minimize corruption and misappropriation of funds. ▪ strengthen institutional frameworks, promote accountability, and ensure transparency in debt-related transactions ▪ strengthen efforts to increase domestic revenue through effective tax administration, broadening the tax base, and reducing tax evasion. ▪ enhance revenue collection systems, improve tax compliance ▪ explore innovative revenue sources to boost government income. ▪ conduct regular reviews and evaluations of government programs and projects to improve efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditures by Government agencies. ▪ encourage private sector participation through well-structured PPPs.
5.	High Inflation	<p>MoF, NDPC, MoFA, NCCE, MoTI and BoG should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure a balance between the monetary and fiscal measures to control inflation ▪ maintain a stable exchange rate ▪ boost local production and reduce import-dependency ▪ control fiscal indiscipline amongst the public sector. ▪ communicate Government's strategic policies clearly to general populace ▪ promote attitudinal change

6.	Cedi depreciation	<p>NDPC, BoG, MoTI, MOFA and MoF should collaborate with NCCE and other relevant agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enforce provisions in the exchange control act to curb foreign exchange indexation of the economy ▪ communicate clearly the implication of the Ghana-IMF deal. ▪ identify and build emerging industries in the economy for export to help boost Ghana's foreign exchange. ▪ develop a capital account control strategy to reduce speculation, among others. ▪ promote the demand for made in Ghana goods
7.	Inadequate support to MSMEs	<p>MoTI and relevant MDAs should collaborate with financial institutions to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ design schemes to provide grants, cash advances and loans to be granted to business ▪ provide tax incentives, cuts, rebates, defferals may also be used. ▪ source local private companies for government contract work ▪ improve infrastructure to spur economic growth ▪ advertise the products of local private businesses in other countries through the embassies. ▪ reduce cost of operations for MSMEs
8.	Slow pace of growth in the cash crops sector	<p>NDPC and MoFA should collaborate with CSIR, GIPC, GEPA, MOTI and MoF to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ invest in research and development activities focused on cash crops to find innovative solutions to crop diseases and pests ▪ develop and improve infrastructure such as irrigation systems, roads, storage facilities, and processing units ▪ provide training and education programs for farmers to improve their agricultural practices, productivity, and overall knowledge of cash crop cultivation. ▪ improve financial programs and institutions that provide affordable credit and loans to farmers. ▪ strengthen market linkages that connect farmers directly with buyers, both domestically and internationally. ▪ promote climate-smart agriculture practices to encourage the adoption of sustainable and resilient farming techniques. ▪ promote large scale farming
9.	Contraction in the Cocoa Sector	<p>MOFA should collaborate with COCOBOD, CSIR, GIPC, MOTI and GEPA to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ invest in production, value addition and marketing ▪ intensify R&D in the cocoa sector to improve disease resistance and yield. ▪ reclaim lands from illegal miners for cocoa farming ▪ curb activities of illegal mining
10.	Reduced Gross International Reserves	<p>BoG, MoF, MoTI, MOTAC, MoFA, GIPC and GEPA should collaborate with relevant institution to:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reform policies to create an investor-friendly business environment ▪ promote tourism (domestic and international) ▪ promote consumption of import-substitution products. ▪ promote Non-Traditional Exports (Palm oil, poultry, cashews, rice, maize, shea and cocoa derivatives)
11.	Vulnerability of Ghana's economy to external shocks.	<p>NDPC, MoF, MoEn, MELR, MoTI, MoFA, GIPC and GEPA need to collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ build a diversified economy. ▪ improve self-sufficiency ▪ invest in improving the competitiveness of Ghanaian exports. ▪ prioritise sustained public finances through prudent monetary and fiscal policies. ▪ develop a robust human capital development strategy. ▪ strengthen regional economic integration. ▪ take advantage of AfCFTA to boost Ghana's export drive
12.	Destruction of agricultural lands and food crops by illegal mining activities	<p>MoFA should collaborate with the MLNR and GPS to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ deploy relevant technology ▪ minimize activities of Galamsey in the country
13.	Limited access to credit for farmers	<p>MoFA should collaborate with GEA and other relevant agencies to aid famers form effective FBOs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ build the credit management capacity of farmers ▪ improve farmers' access to credit.
14.	Unrealistic adjustment of the ex-pump price of premix fuel	<p>MoFAD should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ review the formula for pricing premix fuel ▪ improve supply of premix fuel to fisherfolk

2.2. Social Development

2.2.1 Introduction

This dimension measures the progress of key development indicators of the social dimension of Ghana's MTNDPF, 2022-2025. This section tracks the progress of implementation for 14 focus areas of the dimension in 2022.

Amongst the focus areas were; education and training; health and health services; food systems transformation and nutrition security; population management and migration for development; and reducing poverty and inequality. Others included water and environmental sanitation; child protection and development; support for the aged; gender equality; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability-inclusive development; and employment and decent work.

2.2.2 Key Performance Indices

- i. The total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased to 497, 837 in 2022 from 454,846 in 2021.
- ii. A total of 114 headteachers and school-based counsellors were trained on “safe school” practices.
- iii. The National Teaching Council (NTC) issued licenses to 123,311 in-service teachers
- iv. Institutional maternal mortality ratio improved to 102.6 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2022 from 119.5 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021
- v. The percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services increased to 87.7 percent in 2021 from 78 percent in 2017.⁴⁶
- vi. Cocoa Farmers Pension Scheme launched and farmers registered on pilot basis⁴⁷

2.2.3 Progress of Implementation

This section reviews the progress of implementation in the areas of education and training; health and health services; food systems transformation and nutrition security; population management and migration for development; and reducing poverty and inequality. Others include water and environmental sanitation; child protection and development; support for the aged; gender equality; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability-inclusive development; and employment and decent work.

2.2.3.1 Education and Training

Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP: Government's budgetary allocation for the education sector was 3.9 percent of GDP in 2022 compared to 3.8 percent in 2021.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ 2023 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources. Census Data

⁴⁷ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

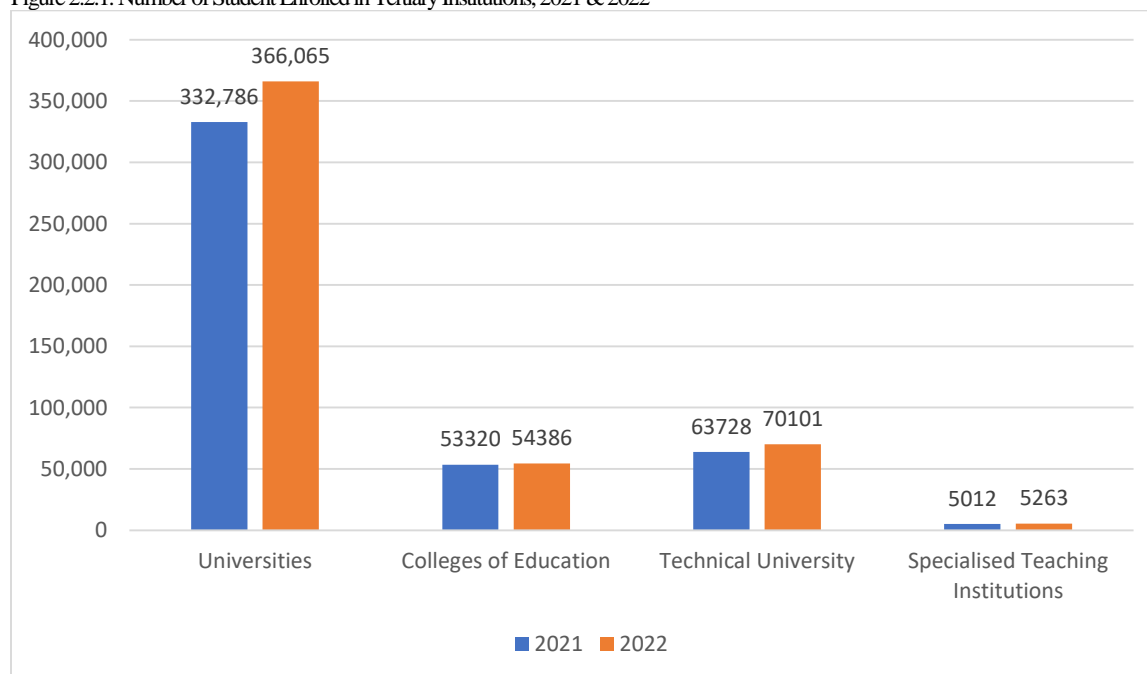
⁴⁸ 2022 UNICEF Education Budget Brief

Enrolment in Tertiary Institutions

Tertiary education refers to all formal post-secondary education including public and private universities, colleges, technical training institutes and vocational schools. The total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased by 42,991 to 497, 837 in 2022 from 454,846 in 2021. Female enrolment out of total enrolment also increased to 53 percent in 2022 from 49 percent in 2021.⁴⁹

Female enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in the various tertiary institutions improved. In universities, the percentage increased to 46 percent in 2022 from 44 percent in 2021. This can be attributed to the sector's introduction of the pre-engineering programme to help admit non-science students to pursue engineering at the tertiary level as well as the establishment of a national education institute to run tailor-made courses in school leadership and management for practicing and potential teachers to improve learning outcomes.

Figure 2.2.1: Number of Student Enrolled in Tertiary Institutions, 2021 & 2022



Source: Ministry of Education Programme Based Budget, 2022

As part of the interventions to expand access to tertiary education, the first phase of infrastructural facilities at the University of Environment and Sustainable Development (UESD), Somanya in the Eastern Region was inaugurated to pave the way for admission of the first batch of students.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ 2022 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Education

⁵⁰ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

Enrolment in Basic and Second Cycle Schools.

Generally, number of students enrolled in levels of education up to the secondary cycle reduced in 2021/2022 academic year from 2020/2021. Total Enrolment from these levels reduced by 1.9 million pupils with Primary level having the highest reduction see Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1: Comparison Between 2020/2021 & 2021/2022 (N0. Of Schools and Enrolment)

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS								
LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	DIFFERENCE
2020/2021				2021/2022				
KG	15,226	12,104	27,330	KG	14,583	9,775	24,358	(2,972)
PRIMARY	15,622	11,685	27,307	PRIMARY	15,417	9,736	25,153	(2,154)
JHS	11,696	7,304	19,000	JHS	11,783	6,294	18,077	(923)
SHS	679	254	933	SHS	702	196	898	(35)
TVET				TVET	140	43	183	183
								-6,084

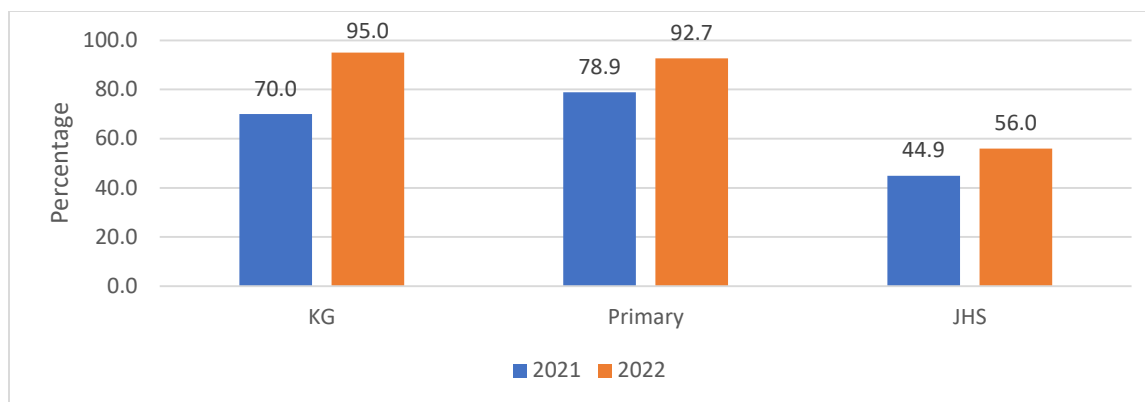
ENROLMENT								
LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	DIFFERENCE
2020/2021				2021/2022				
KG	1,192,828	627,615	1,820,443	KG	1,032,913	387,530	1,419,443	(401,000)
PRIMARY	3,269,223	1,460,291	4,729,514	PRIMARY	2,881,103	937,426	3,818,529	(910,985)
JHS	1,417,086	402,127	1,819,213	JHS	1,268,462	254,396	1,522,858	(296,355)
SHS**	1,236,127	88,457	1,324,584	SHS	942,481	34,083	976,564	(348,020)
TVET				TVET	68,077	2,740	70,817	
								(1,956,360)
**GES TVET (71,126)								

Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

Net enrolment ratio generally improved at the KG, primary and Junior High School (JHS) level. The net enrolment at the KG level improved to 95 percent in 2022 from 70 percent in 2021 representing 25 percentage point increase. The JHS level had the lowest NER as shown in **Error!**
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Table 2.2.2: Net Enrolment Ratio



Source: 2022 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Education

Completion rate: Completion rate at the primary level in 2022 was 100 percent compared to 108.6 percent in 2021. At the JHS level, the completion rate stood at 93 percent in 2022 compared to 83.1 percent in 2021.

Number of trained teachers licensed: The National Teaching Council (NTC) issued licenses to 123,311 in-service teachers in 2022, bringing the total number of licenses issued to 297,671. The issuing of licenses was to accelerate teachers' professional and career advancement within the proper competency framework in the pre-tertiary sector. In addition, 79 Continuous Professional Development (CPD) service providers were accredited and a total of 90,078 teachers underwent the approved CPD programme as part of efforts to improve their pedagogical skills. A total of 114 headteachers and school-based counsellors were also trained on “safe school” practices.⁵¹

2.2.2.2 Health and Health Services

The health sector for the medium term (2022-2025) seeks to ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all; improve mental health administration and service delivery; and strengthen the healthcare delivery management system. The sector also seeks to reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality; non-communicable diseases, and the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups. To assess the progress made in attaining the targets of this policy objective, an analysis is provided on key indicators such as proportion of functional CHPS zones, EMTs trained, population with valid NHIS card and number of OPD visits per capita.

Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Zones: Implementation of the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) strategy has fast tracked progress towards attainment of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), particularly at the community level. Government in 2022 completed the construction of CHPS compounds at Debiso,

⁵¹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

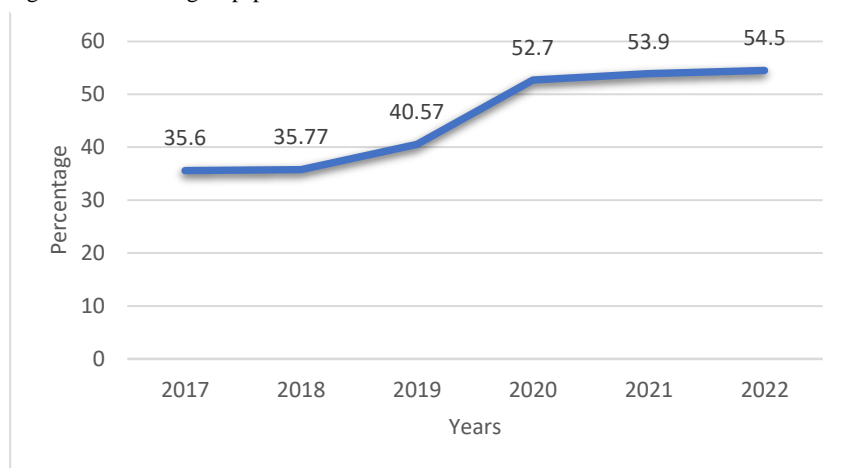
Nsutam, Tiawia ⁵². The proportion of functional CHPS zones decreased to 74.8 percent in 2022 from 79.7 percent in 2021.

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS): The NHIS is a publicly funded healthcare systems established by the Government to provide equitable access and financial coverage for basic health care services to residents in Ghana. The NHIS subscription increased to 17,161,199 in 2022 from 16,759,158 in 2021. Ashanti Region continues to be the highest in 2022. Its membership increased to 2,954,980 from 2,941,228 memberships in 2021.

Percentage of the population with valid NHIS membership

Active membership under the NHIS as at December, 2022 was 17.2 million representing 54.5 percent of Ghana’s population, a marginal increase from the 53.9 percent in 2021. Increase in the number of valid NHIS members, could be attributed to the mobile renewal system that has simplified the renewal system. The mobile renewal system continues to improve the re-enrolment fortunes of the National

Figure 2.2.2: Percentage of population with Valid NHIS Card



Health Insurance Scheme since the nationwide rollout,⁵³ with cumulative mobile renewals of 23.9 million from January 2019 to August 2022.⁵⁴ In addition, the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) improved its claims management processes with emphasis on e-claims and paperless systems at all four Claims Processing Centres.

Number of Out-Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita: The utilisation of the out-patient department per capita, witnessed a 10 percent reduction to 1.06 in 2022 from 1.13 in 2021. Malaria remains the number one cause of health facility visit in the country. The total number of malaria cases recorded declined to 5.5 million in 2022 from 6.2 million in 2021. The East Mamprusi District in the North East Region (73,782) recorded the highest number of OPD malaria cases, followed by Jaman North (63,776) and Jaman South (55,672) both in the Bono Region. Eight in every 10 districts i.e., 211 of 261 districts had more than 10,000 OPD malaria cases in 2022.⁵⁵

Mental Health Administration: The Government has prioritised ensuring public hospitals have functional mental units with mental health staff and a stock of basic psychotropic medications.

⁵² 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

⁵³ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

⁵⁴ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

⁵⁵ 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) microscopy results, Ghana Statistical Service

This resulted in all public hospitals in the country having a functional mental health unit. In 2022, 100 percent of public, regional and district hospitals had functional mental health units.

Healthcare Delivery Management System

Strengthening the healthcare delivery management system is critical to improving health services and impacting positively on health outcomes in the country. Government current Health Expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure increased to 7.4 percent against a 2022 target of 15 percent from 6.6 percent in 2021⁵⁶. The number of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) trained and deployed in 2022 were 813 against a 1,019 target.

Doctor to population ratio: Ghana's Doctor to population ratio declined slightly to 1:5,880 in 2022 from 1: 5,705 in 2021., This fell short of WHO recommended threshold of 1: 1,000.

Nurse-to-population ratio⁵⁷: Ghana's nurse to population ratio improved slightly to 1:502 in 2022 from 1: 530 in 2021. This indicates that Ghana meets the WHO recommended threshold of 1:1,000

Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Personnel, Stillbirth Rate, Penta 3 Immunization and Non-Communicable Disease: Births attended by skilled health personnel in 2022 was 62.6 percent, a decrease from 63.5 percent in 2021 yet above the 2022 target of 60 percent. Stillbirth rate decreased to 11 children declared dead at birth or after 28 weeks of gestation per 1000 live births in 2022 from 13 children declared dead at birth or after 28 weeks of gestation per 1000 live births in 2021.

The proportion of children immunised with Penta 3 against the five life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib meningitis) decreased to 96.7 percent in 2022 from 99.4 percent in 2021.

Maternal Mortality Ratio, Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio and Under Five Mortality Ratio.

Infant mortality ratio: In 2022, infant mortality ratio was 7.4 deaths per 1,000 live births occurring in the first year of life. This was better than the 2021 outcome of 7.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality ratio

The under-five mortality ratio in Ghana declined to 9.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022 from 10.7 deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births in 2021. This far exceeded the target of 55 deaths per 1,000 live births

Institutional maternal mortality ratio

The institutional maternal mortality ratio improved to 102.6 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2022, from the 2021 levels of 119.5 deaths per 100,000 live births.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ These figures are only for Ministry of Health expenditure

⁵⁷ 2021 Holistic Assessment Report, Ministry of Health has nurse to population ratio as 1:530 in 2021. 2022 data yet to be reported

⁵⁸ Retrieved on 11th May, 2023 Ghana News Agency Report 31st March, 2023 on Maternal Healthcare in the Upper East Region

Institutional Malaria Prevalence Rate and Malaria Case Fatality

Malaria Prevalence: Malaria prevalence in children aged 6 to 59 months was 8.6 percent in 2022. The malaria prevalence in rural areas (12.8 percent) was about three times that of urban (4.3 percent). The lowest prevalence was recorded in Greater Accra (2.0 percent) followed by Western North (4.4 percent) and Volta (6.4 percent) regions. The regions with the highest prevalence of malaria according to microscopy results are Oti (15.0 percent), Upper West (13.4 percent), and the Upper East (12.2 percent) regions. In all, half of the 16 regions recorded malaria prevalence above 10 percent. Additionally, the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people reduced to 176 in 2022 from 200 in 2021.

Malaria prevalence in Children: The prevalence of malaria in children was 8.6 percent in 2022. Under-5 malaria case fatality rate declined to 0.05 percent in 2022 from 0.09 percent in 2021. This was a 44.4 percent improvement over 2021 and a 50 percent improvement of 0.10 target for 2022.

Malaria prevalence in Pregnant Women: The malaria prevalence rate among pregnant women was 2.4 percent in 2022. Malaria prevalence among pregnant women recorded in the Oti Region (7.0 percent) was the highest followed by the Savannah Region (5.4 percent). These were the two regions that recorded malaria prevalence rate that was more than double the national average. The lowest prevalence in pregnant women was recorded in the Greater Accra Region (0.2 percent).⁵⁹

HIV, AIDS and STIs: In 2022, the national HIV prevalence (15-49) rate was 1.66 percent, an increase in the outcome for 2021 (1.65 percent). Percentage of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) who received Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) in 2022 was 68 percent, lower than the 72 percent who received ARTs in 2021, and lower than the set target of 95 percent set for the year. It was estimated that for every 100,000 people, there were 0.9 adults and children who died due to AIDS-related causes in 2022.

2.2.2.3 Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security

Food and nutrition security is a critical aspect of human development and well-being. It encompasses access to a sufficient quantity and quality of food, as well as proper nutrition to support healthy cognitive and physiological growth and development. In 2022, the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) CSPG convened seven times. During these meetings, Ghana's Sustainable Financing Framework for Nutrition and the Food Systems Strategy and Investment Plan was developed and validated, including the initiation of the Food and Nutrient Gap Analysis. With support from the USAID Advancing Nutrition Project, development plans of 17 MMDAs in the Northern, North-East, Upper East, and Upper West regions were audited in 2022. Whereas the 2021 SUN Joint Assessment was completed and submitted to the SUN Global Network in March 2022.

⁵⁹ 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) microscopy results, Ghana Statistical Service

Ghana's country profile has been completed and is accessible via the Global SUN website. Ghana in 2022, represented Central and Eastern Africa in the SUN EXCOM meetings and provided support to Mali on Food Systems Strengthening.

In addition, NDPC collaborated with the University of Ghana, Food and Drugs Authority, Ministry of Health and the Coalition of Actors for Public Health Advocacy to build evidence and mobilize multi-stakeholder action towards healthier and more equitable consumer food environments that reduce the double burden of malnutrition in Ghana.⁶⁰

Food availability and accessibility: To ensure the availability and access to food, the aim is to minimise and reduce food inflation. Food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded a year-on-year inflation rate of 59.7 percent in December 2022, a sharp increase from 12.8 percent in December 2021. This was largely a result of the macroeconomic conditions that were caused by the economic shocks of Covid-19, the Russian-Ukraine war, global logistics bottlenecks, and the food price crisis.

Healthy and sustainable food environment and choices: In an effort to promote healthy diets and food choices, Ghana recorded a household dietary diversity of 80.5 percent in 2020, indicating a relatively high level of food variety within households. This is an encouraging sign as diverse diets are crucial for ensuring adequate nutrient intake and overall well-being. However, minimum dietary diversity (receiving foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day) was only 41 percent among children aged 6–23 months, as compared to 59.8 percent minimum dietary diversity for women in 2020 indicating that children are more deprived in this area, and highlighting inequalities in access to diverse foods within households.

Nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes and interventions: Stunting is a sign of chronic malnutrition and can have long-term implications on a child's physical and cognitive development. The prevalence of stunting among children under the age of five in 2022 was 17.5 percent, the same prevalence rate recorded in MICS 2017, but a slight improvement from the 18.8 percent recorded in DHS 2014. Efforts should be focused on reducing stunting rates through interventions that address the underlying causes, including access to nutritious food, healthcare, and sanitation. The wasting rate (children under the age of five who are too thin for their height) in 2022 was 6 percent, an improvement from the 6.8 percent recorded in the 2017 MICS, but still worse off than the 4.7 percent, indicating that more children are acutely malnourished than eight years ago. This highlights the need for immediate interventions to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of children and ensure their well-being.

⁶⁰ 2022 Director General's Annual Report to Commissioners at the 4th Regular Meeting of 2023

The Underweight (a measure of weight-for-age) prevalence among children under the age of five was 12.3 percent in 2022, down from 12.6 percent in 2017 (MICS), but up from 11 percent in 2014. Underweight children are more susceptible to infections and have a higher risk of mortality. Addressing the underlying causes of underweight, such as insufficient food intake and poor feeding practices, is crucial for improving child nutrition.

In 2022, two percent of children under the age of five were overweight, down from 3 percent in 2014, indicating a relatively low prevalence. However, among women aged 15-49, the overweight rate was 19.3 percent, while among men in the same age group, it was 5.6 percent. These figures indicate a worrying trend in overweight among adults, which can lead to various non-communicable diseases. Comprehensive interventions promoting healthy eating habits, physical activity, and public awareness are necessary to address this growing problem. Anaemia remains a significant concern in Ghana. In 2022, 49 percent of children under the age of five and 41 percent of women of reproductive age (15-49) were affected by anaemia. Pregnant women had an even higher prevalence of anaemia, with 51 percent experiencing this condition. Anaemia can lead to impaired cognitive development, increased morbidity, and maternal and child mortality.

Comprehensive strategies targeting the prevention and treatment of anaemia, including iron and folic acid supplementation, should be implemented to address this public health issue. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding in 2022 was 53 percent. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life is crucial for optimal infant health and development. Efforts should be made to promote and support exclusive breastfeeding practices, including providing education and creating an enabling environment for mothers.

Food Inflation, Dietary Diversity, Breastfeeding and Micronutrient Deficiencies

Food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded a year-on-year inflation rate of 59.7 percent in December 2022, a sharp increase from 12.8 percent in December 2021.⁶¹

2.2.2.4 Water and Environmental Sanitation

Percentage of population with access to drinking water services: Access to safe and reliable water supply services for both rural and urban population improved in 2022. The percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services increased to 87.7 percent in 2021. However, there is a disparity between urban and rural communities. About 96.4 percent of the urban populace have access to basic water supply services while 74.4 percent of the rural populace have access to basic water supply services. About 8 percent of Ghanaian households continue to rely on unsafe sources. Despite the apparently high access to safe water in urban areas, access to safely managed drinking water services decreased to 45.7 percent in 2022.⁶²

⁶¹ January 2023, Statistical Bulletin on Consumer Price Index (CPI), Ghana Statistical Service

⁶² 2023 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources

Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services: In 2022, the proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services was 38.96 percent. In terms of the disaggregation, the rural community access rate was 33.92 percent and urban was 42.72 percent in 2022. The 2022 sector minister's meeting overview report stated that the proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status was 17.7 percent in 2021.⁶³

Efficient and sustainable waste management: The proportion of solid waste properly disposed of in sanitary landfill sites in the five major cities namely: Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale stood at 89 percent in 2022. The proportion of population whose liquid waste (faecal matter) was safely managed remained unchanged at 13.3 percent in 2022.⁶⁴

Family Welfare

The age dependency ratio was 66, implying that there were 66 persons in the dependent age bracket (children 0-14 years and the elderly 65+ years) for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15-64 years). At the national level, 4.3 percent are 65 years and above. The proportions were higher in six regions than the national average: Volta (6.8%), Upper East (6.3%), Eastern (5.7%), Upper West (5.3%), Central (4.6%) and Bono (4.5%).

In 2022, the percentage of extremely poor and vulnerable benefiting from leap remained relatively unchanged at 63.3 percent compared to 63.2 percent in 2021. None of the leap beneficiaries exited the cash transfer components into a productive intervention.

Child Welfare: The total number of child care cases handled in 2022 increased to 502 in 2022 from 224 in 2021. On the contrary, number of child maintenance cases handled in 2022 decreased to 794 from 941 in 2021. The MoGSP engaged 130 religious and traditional leaders were engaged on child protection issues to ensure that the rights and welfare of children are protected at both National and local level. The Ministry also launched the Ghanaians Against Child Abuse (GACA) campaign for the protection of children in 2022. The campaign aimed to reduce violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children. The Ministry in 2022 through its social media platform have reached over 17 million people with messages on child protection issues and early child hood development. In order to improve care of Children with Disabilities, 900 community and opinion leaders, traditional authorities, professionals, Civil, Faith-Based and Non-Profit Organisations, parents and children were engaged in the caring for children with visual impairment.⁶⁵

2.2.2.5 Population Management and Migration for Development

Contraceptive prevalence and Fertility rate: The country's total fertility rate for 2022 was 3.7 and was 3.1 per woman in 2021. Contraceptive prevalence rate increased slightly by 1.3 percent in 2022 from its previous percentage of 32.2 in 2021.

⁶³ 2022 Sector Ministers' Meeting Country Overview Report, UNICEF

⁶⁴ 2022 Sector Ministers' Meeting Country Overview Report, UNICEF

⁶⁵ 2023 Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection Programme Based Budget

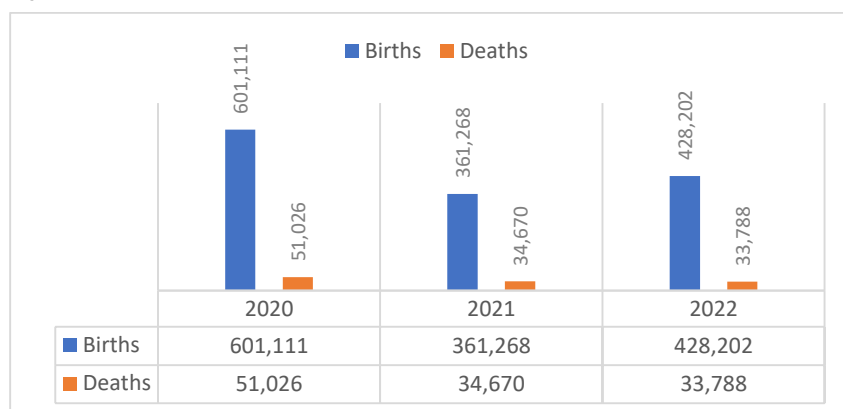
Unmet need for family planning

The unmet need for family planning was 32 in 2022. The proportion of adolescents' population who use health corners for reproductive health services and promotion saw a 0.6 percent marginal increase to 58 percent in 2022 from 57.4 percent in 2021.

Births and Deaths

In 2022, 428,202 births and 33,788 deaths were recorded in Ghana as show in Figure 2.2.3. The Regional Directorate in Volta Region recorded a total of 29,436 births in the year 2022, with 14,695 being males and 14,741 females. Whereas the region recorded a total of 3,964 deaths of which 2,075 were males and 1,889 were females.

Figure 2.2.3: Total births and deaths



Migration and volume of remittances

Preparations are ongoing to establish a Ghana National Commission on Migration (GNCM) to serve as the coordinating mechanism for migration related issues in the country. The Commission is a recommendation of the National Migration Policy (NMP) of Ghana launched in 2016 to help manage the country's internal and external migration flows for poverty reduction and sustained national development. The GNCM would therefore serve as the institutional body mandated to coordinate all migration-related interventions in the country, promote policy coherence at national and local level, humane and orderly migration, and create the right conditions for migrants to contribute to development. In 2022, the volume of remittances was US\$4.7 billion which was 4.4 percent more than the 2021 figure of USD 2.6 billion.⁶⁶

2.2.2.6 Child Development and Protection

Child labour⁶⁷: The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) report shed light on the economic activities of children in the country. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), a staggering 419,254 children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in various economic activities across the country. It was revealed that out of the total number of child labourers, 76,439 fall within the age group of 5 to 9, 153,189 are aged between 10 and 14, while an alarming 189,626

⁶⁶ i. World Bank Migration and Development Brief 37

ii. <https://nbc.edu.gh/2022/12/0/ghana-record-4.7bn-in-2022-maintains-2nd-position-in-africa/>

⁶⁷ <https://ghstandard.com/tag/ghana-statistical-service-gss/>

children are between 15 and 17 years old. Children aged 5 to 17 dedicated an average of 29.2 hours to economic activities in the seven days preceding the Census Night.

Specifically, children aged 15 to 17 worked an average of 35.2 hours, while those aged 10 to 14 spent approximately 26.5 hours, equivalent to around 5 hours per weekday. The youngest group, children aged 5 to 9, worked an average of 19.8 hours, which translates to approximately 4 hours per weekday. Of great concern was the revelation that children engaged as paid apprentices worked the highest number of hours on average, clocking in at 48.4 hours, almost twice as much as those engaged as contributing family workers, who worked the lowest average hours at 25.0.

On average, children in the service sector worked 36.8 hours, while those in the agricultural sector worked an average of 25.6 hours. Out of 153,773 children aged 5 to 17 engaged in economic activities without ever having attended school. Among them, 37,963 were between the ages of 5 and 9. However, it was also revealed that during the census, 94,748 children aged 5 to 17 who participated in economic activities were also attending school.

It was striking that 81.3 percent of children aged 5 to 9 engaged in economic activities resided in six regions, namely Northern, Oti, North East, Upper West, Savannah, and Upper East. that Nkwanta North, Krachi Nchumuru, and Nanumba North Municipal had the highest number of children between the ages of 5 and 14 involved in economic activities. These three districts accounted for 21,726 children, representing 10.8 percent of all children within that age group who were engaged in economic activities. Astonishingly, the population of child labourers in these districts exceeded the combined figures of the Bono, Ahafo, Western North, Western, and Central regions.

Out of the 261 districts, 30 had more than ten percent of children aged 5 to 14 engaged in economic activities, signifying a widespread issue across the nation. The district with the highest percentage was Krachi Nchumuru, where a shocking one in every three children (34.8%) was involved in economic activity. This figure was approximately 10 times higher than the national average of 3.2 percent. Nkwanta North, with 27.8 percent, and Yunyoo Nasuan, with 25.3 percent, were the two other districts where over a quarter of the children were engaged in economic activities. Child labour is extremely prevalent worldwide and, especially in Ghana, where 21% of children ages 5–17 is involved in child labour. Children in Ghana are subjected to the worst forms of child labour including fishing and cocoa production and harvesting. Resource constraints severely limited the government's ability to adequately enforce labour laws and implement social programmes during the reporting period. Additionally, lack of reliable access to quality education, external cultural influences, and poor regulation of child labour laws are major contributors to child labour in Ghana. Children involved in child labour experience physical harm, a decreased quality of education, and poverty at higher rates than children who are not in child labour. Community Child Protection Committees have a positive result in decreasing child labour in Ghana. MoGCSP

drafted a national plan of action 2022-2026 and developed communications strategy to guide outreach efforts on human trafficking issues.

Child abuse cases, capacity building and foster care: The incidence of reported child abuse cases marginally reduced to 3,100 in 2022 from 3,191 in 2021. Two technical assistance training workshops were organised for stakeholders in the implementation of regulations for the promotion of the rights and welfare of children. 156 foster parents were trained and issued with certificates. 72 children were placed under foster care in addition 11 residential homes for children in 10 regions were monitored of which 46 children were registered for adoption. , 184 children were reunited with their families and 256 children were profiled and placed in alternative family-based care homes.

Juvenile justice, psycho-social counselling, ISSOP, SWIMS, ECCD and Daycare Centres

Juvenile justice and psycho-social counselling: As part of improving access to justice, 79 juveniles were provided with character reformation, vocational and life skills training for life improvement. 426 children who came in contact with the law received psycho-social counselling together with their parents.

ISSOP: Efforts towards improving the policy and legal environment and strengthening institutions and systems for child and family welfare included the training of 60 MMDAs in the use of ISSOPs in delivering child protection services. The number of MMDAs mainstreaming child protection issues into their work plans/budgets and implementing Integrated Social Services increased to 160 in 2022 from 100 in 2021.

SWIMS: Coverage of the Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMS) expanded to 100 MMDAs, exceeding the target of 65.

ECCD: The review and update of Ghana's Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Policy including a monitoring, evaluation, research and learning framework and costed implementation was completed for submission to Cabinet. The Early Childhood Development Communication Package and "I WILL" Campaign was launched and 130 ECCD partners from nine MMDAs were trained on the package.

Daycare centres: Other programmes carried out to enhance knowledge of stakeholders on child protection issues included the production of a data gallery on children, dissemination of the 6th and 7th report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all 16 regions, registration of 884 new day care centres, and renewal of certification of 1,485 existing centres. The centres were inspected to monitor compliance with standards on the provision of quality care and safe environments for children.

Coverage of informal sector Pension Schemes

Out of 7.9 million informal sector workforce, 538,255 (6.2%) enrolled onto the third-Tier of the Pension Scheme in 2022 compared to 415,950 in 2021.

Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) launched the Cocoa Farmers Pension Scheme and commenced pilot registration in August 2022. The full roll-out with nationwide enrolment of cocoa farmers onto the Cocoa Farmer Pension Scheme begun in October together with the commencement of the 2022/2023 cocoa season. The Board of Trustees and implementers of the scheme rolled out from district to district in cocoa-producing communities to enrol cocoa farmers onto the scheme. SSNIT prosecuted 69 recalcitrant employers who defaulted in honouring their obligation to their employees.

2.2.2.7 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender Equality: In 2022, the National Gender Policy was revised and updated to capture emerging gender issues and respond to emergencies. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill was resubmitted to Cabinet for consideration and approval. The percentage of women holding public positions remained below set targets. While the percentage of female Ministers, MPs, MMDCEs and Chief Directors remained the same in 2022, whereas the percentage of female Deputy Ministers dropped to 23.1 percent in 2022 from 25.6 percent in 2021. However, the percentage of female Supreme court judges increased to 33.3 in 2022 from 31.3 percent in 2021 and female High Court Judges increased to 38.1 percent in 2022 from 37.3 percent in 2021.

Women Empowerment: As part of the mentorship programme for girls' empowerment, 4,350 out of 10,000 targeted girls and boys were mentored. During the year, key activities that were carried out included the review of and sensitization of key staff at district and regional levels on Ghana's National Action Plan on UN Security Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (GHANAP 2). A Framework for engaging traditional authorities and faith-based leaders in addressing gender inequality issues, including harmful practices in Ghana was developed.

In addition, a total of 4,679 people, including traditional, religious and youth leaders in various communities in all 16 regions were sensitized on sexual and gender-based violence, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and ending harmful cultural practices such as child marriage.⁶⁸

MASLOC

As at September 2022, the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) had distributed 221 vehicles, 642 tricycles, 550 sewing machines, and 627 hair driers to beneficiaries. In addition, the Centre disbursed a total of GHS 2.32 million to 1,247 micro credit beneficiaries and GHS 248,000 to 13 small loans beneficiaries and recovered GHS 11.36 million. The Centre monitored 15,520 micro credits, 95 small loans and 55 special project clients during the period.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ 5-Year Strategic Plan to address Adolescent Pregnancy in Ghana 2018-2022

⁶⁹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

2.2.2.8 Social Protection

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

In 2022, in order to achieve the objective of smoothening the daily consumption and nutritional level of extremely poor households, government through the MoGCSP paid five cycles of LEAP cash grants to 346,023 households of which 54.8 percent were females. A total of 260 District Social Welfare Officers, 32 Regional Directors and Community Care Programme Heads from all 16 regions were trained on the LEAP operations manual.⁷⁰

2.2.2.9 Disability-Inclusive Development

In 2022, the Persons with Disability (PWD) Bill 2022 was drafted. The National Council on Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) captured 12,667 on its disaggregated database. 43,208 Persons with Disabilities were beneficiaries of the Common Fund allocation to Persons with Disabilities. A survey conducted by NCPD revealed that 40 of the 261 MMDAs were complying with the guideline for management and disbursement of the Common Fund for Persons with Disabilities. The number of MDAs/MMDAs trained to mainstreamed disability issues in the annual plans and budget increased to 8 in 2022 from 5 in 2021.

The number of PWDs appointed by Government or elected at various decentralised levels increased to 3 in 2022 from 2 in 2021. This performance falls below the target of 15 set for 2022. A total of 264 PWDs, comprising 122 males and 142 females were trained in various employable skills in academic qualification to be employed in the extractive sector across the country.⁷¹ MoGCSP reviewed the guidelines on the management and disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF for PWDs). The Ministry collaborated with the Drive and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) to develop the policy for training and testing Drives with Disability.

2.2.2.10 Poverty and Inequality

Multidimensional poverty and inequality⁷²

According to GSS, more than half of the household population in 50 out of the 261 districts in Ghana (19.2%) are living in multidimensional poverty. Among these districts, the Nkwanta North District in the Oti Region stands out with the highest poverty rate in the country, at a staggering 79.7%. This rate is more than twice the national average of 29.9%. Joining Nkwanta North are North East Gonja in Savannah (77.7%) and Sekyere Afram Plains in Ashanti (75.3%) as the only districts where over three-quarters of the households are living in poverty. Of the top 10 districts with the highest poverty rates, three are located in the Northern Region, while the North East and Oti regions each have two districts included in the list. Notably, the Nanumba North municipality (114,226) and Gusheigu municipality (103,852) in the Northern Region are the only districts with more than 100,000 individuals residing in multidimensional poor households. Multidimensional poverty is measured by assessing deprivation across various domains, including living conditions

⁷⁰ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

⁷¹ 2022 Annual Progress Report, National Council on Persons with Disabilities

⁷² <https://ghstandard.com/tag/ghana-statistical-service-gss/>

(such as access to electricity, housing, assets, overcrowding, cooking fuel, water, and toilet facilities), education (school attendance, attainment, and lag), and health (insurance coverage and mortality). Regarding the districts with the largest population living in poverty, four are located in the Northern Region, two in the Oti Region, and one each in Savannah, North East, Western, and Volta. Conversely, the New Juaben South Municipal in the Eastern Region has the lowest poverty rate in the country, standing at 4.8%. Additionally, it is one of the 21 districts where the multidimensional poverty rate is below 10%. It is worth noting that six out of the 10 districts with the lowest poverty rates are situated in Greater Accra.

2.2.2.11 Employment and Decent Work

In 2022 the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations led the organization of the maiden National Labour Conference; a broad stakeholder's platform, to deepen dialogue with Social Partners and other key Government Institutions. In response to the decision of the conference, a Technical Committee was constituted to review the Single Spine Pay Policy and a draft report, including recommendations, was developed pending validation. In 2022, major industrial actions were recorded out of which 90 percent were of public interest. In all, 17 industrial actions were handled by the Commission with 87 percent of the strike disputes resolved and the rest undergoing the process of resolution. The Commission rendered 53 rulings, decisions, directives and orders out of which 81 percent were complied with. The rest are being prepared for prosecution and enforcement.⁷³

2.2.2.12 Youth Development and Youth in Political Life

In 2022, the National Youth Authority (NYA) launched the National Youth Volunteer Programme (NYVP). This Programme is designed to coordinate volunteer activities in the country and seeks to implement 13 Modules with an objective of developing active citizens, foster national cohesion and creating opportunities for skills development among young people.

As a sequel to the launch of the NYVP, the Authority has taken the necessary steps to roll out three modules: Youth in Development Work, Gender Mainstreaming and Infrastructure Volunteers, in some selected communities in the country by the end of December, 2022. Hence, in line with the deployment process, an orientation and training workshop was held for two batches of four hundred and fifty-eight (458) prospective volunteers drawn across the country. The workshop was to equip them with the requisite skills and mindset for their assignment in their respective communities.

The NYA organised a 10-day Online Digital Marketing training for some selected Officers and Inmates in 2022 to ensure under the Skills Towards Employability and Productivity (STEP) Programme. The STEP aims to enable young people acquire relevant hard and soft skills for entrepreneurial and employment opportunities

⁷³2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

In 2022, a total of 3,616 young people has been trained in six modules in vocational trade areas nationwide, under the second phase of the implementation of the STEP Programme. The number of youths provided with employable skills by the YEA totalled 84,541 as against the target of 146,000 in 2022 compared to 82,869 in 2021.

The proportion of young people in political life, in the year 2021, witnessed 1 Minister of State and none in 2022. The number of Members of Parliament reduced to 4 in 2022 from 6 in 2021. The total number of MMDCEs were 3 in 2022 with a total number of 306 Members of District Assemblies for 10 regions out of 16 regions.

Youth Development Index

The NDPC led the development of a YDI as part of efforts to harness the demographic dividend. As at end of 2022, NDPC in collaboration with UNFPA had developed a draft Youth Development Index report which is currently under review.⁷⁴

2.2.2.13 Sports and Recreation

The year 2022 was significant in the history of Ghana Sports as the country returned to post COVID-19 sporting business and events. It marked a year of competitive football league fully completed after three consecutive years of disruption. Key amongst them were the FIFA World Cup held in Qatar, the African Cup of Nations (AFCON) held in Cameroun, the Black Princesses participation in the World Cup tournament held in Costa Rica. Other events that poor performances accounted were the unsuccessful contest of Ghana's athletics team at the Commonwealth games, ban of the Black maidens, weightlifting, hockey among others.

Performance of National Football Teams: The 2022 FIFA World Cup was the 22nd FIFA World Cup, the quadrennial world championship for national football teams organized by FIFA. It took place in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December 2022. The male senior national team, the Black Stars qualified to the 2022 FIFA World Cup tournament which Ghana was placed in ‘Group H’ together with Portugal, Uruguay and South Korea. The Black Stars of Ghana however failed to qualify to the next stage of the competition after playing in the group stage. Similarly, the Black Princesses participated in the 2022 World Cup Tournament held in Costa Rica and exited at the group stage. The Black Stars had earlier in the year exited the group stages of 2021 AFCON tournament held in Cameroon. The four-time African champions were eliminated from the competition after they were defeated by the male senior national team-The Coelacanth (*Les Coelacantes*) of Comoros Islands in the final “Group C” game. Ghana lost the opening game to Morocco, drew equals (1-1) with Gabon and was defeated 3-2 by the Comoros. Thus, Ghana failed to win even a single game out of 3 matches played during the group stage. The ‘no-win’ syndrome was the first such unfavorable outcome ever recorded by the Black Stars in the annals of an AFCON tournament Ghana had participated.

⁷⁴ 2022 Director General’s Annual Report to Commissioners at the 4th Regular Meeting of 2023

Earnings from export of Ghanaian footballers: Ghana was ranked the 8th highest football exporter nation in the world in 2022, according to FIFA’s global transfer report. The nation was reported to have earned \$17.4m from the export of 515 football players in 2022. In Africa, Ghana was ranked second with Nigeria placing first and fifth globally with 725 players for USD \$104.million.⁷⁵

Performance at the Commonwealth Games: Team Ghana participated in the Commonwealth games in Birmingham from July to August 2022. The team won a total of 5 medals comprising 2 silver and 3 bronze. The medals won were in the following disciplines: 2 silver and 1 bronze medal in boxing; 1 bronze medal in 200 metres sprints; and 1 bronze medal in long jump.

Performance at the 2022 World Athletics Championship: Team Ghana participated in the 2022 World Athletics Championship held in Oregon, USA. Team Ghana could not win any medal in this competition. Team Ghana quartet placed fifth in the men’s 4x100 relay finals event.

National Beach Volleyball: The National Beach Volleyball Team won 2 bronze medals at the zone 3 Beach Volleyball competition held in Cotonou, Benin.

National Hockey Team: The female national Hockey team won a silver medal at the African Hockey Cup of Nations competition held in Accra, Ghana in January, 2022 with a player Sulemana Hadizatu adjudged the overall best player in the female category.

National Amateur Boxing Championship: The National Amateur Boxing Championship was successfully organised from February – March,2022. Eighteen boxers were selected for further training to constitute the National Amateur Boxing Nucleus Team for the 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games.

African Athletics Championship: Ghana’s female high jumper won a gold medal at the African Athletics Championship in Mauritius held from in June 2022.

National Kickboxing Team: The National Kickboxing Team, The Black Terminators won five medals comprising two gold, one silver and two bronze at the World Association of Kickboxing Organization (WAKO) African Zone II Kickboxing and Pro Fight Championship held f Abidjan, La Cote d'Ivoire in 2022.

CANA Senior Africa Swimming Championship: Ghana won a gold and a silver medal in the Men’s 100 metres Butterfly and Men’s 50 metres Butterfly at the CANA Senior African Swimming Championship held in Tunis, Tunisia from 20th to 25th August, 2022

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) in 2022, other sports disciplines as part of Ghana’s vision to promote global and regional integration through sports. MoYS organised 2,700 mass

⁷⁵ <https://www.kyfilla.com/author/kenneth/>

sports and facilitated participation in 47 international sporting events in 2022 compared to 12 in 2021. MOYS as part of government's digitalization agenda, successfully piloted e-ticketing for local sporting events. The e-ticketing service expedite ticket sales and eased ticket purchases and ensued convenience for football fans by so doing forestalled the long queues at match venues.

2.2.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

The key challenges and recommendations for this dimension includes (See Table 2.2.3)

Table 2.2.3: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for the Social Dementia

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	MoE and GES should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system. improve school management systems and protocols
2.	Inadequate funding for education	MoF and MoE should ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate allocation of funds to implement the inclusive education policy accountability for utilisation of earmarked education resources in tandem with regulations in the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 926) Review the Free SHS policy
3.	Limited Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) for PWDs	MoE- (Special Education units), MLGRD, GES, NCPD, and GFD should collaborate to: ensure adequate provision of TLMs
4.	Delay in releases of PWDs DACF	NDPC, MLGRD, MoF and Parliament should collaborate to monitor release and enforce compliance
5.	Food and Nutrition gap	MoH, MoE, GES, MoI, NCCE, MoGCSP and GHS should collaborate with media houses and relevant institutions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote healthy diets and lifestyles promote nutrition education and sensitisation improve food quality of school feeding intervention
6.	Inadequate sensitization on culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health	MoH, GHS, MoE, NCCE, FBOs, CSOs, Media and GES to collaborate to: integrate culturally appropriate reproductive health education in curricula and media content
7.	Poor management of labour migration	MELR, MoH, MoYS, MoE, MINTER and MFARI should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> formalise and manage export of excess labour; international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral agreements on labour migration
8.	Inadequate investments in young people	NDPC to collaborate with MoYS and NYA to: deploy the Youth Development Index to promote advocacy for increased investment in youth development
9.	Poor coordination of support services for Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	MoGCSP should collaborate with law enforcement institutions and other relevant stakeholders to: increase education and advocacy on SGBV and other harmful cultural practices
10.	Poor development and management of sports economy in Ghana	MoYS and GFA to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promulgation of the sports fund developing a strategic national framework for holistic development of sports human capital, infrastructure and maintenance

11.	Poor management of sanitation	MSWR, MLGRD, NCCE, CSOS, FBOs, Media, CWSA and MMDAs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ enhance public education to facilitate attitudinal change▪ enforce sanitation laws▪ development local businesses in the sanitation industry build sanitation facilities
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2.3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

2.3.1 Introduction

This dimension measures the progress of key development indicators as stated in Ghana's MTNDPF, 2022-2025. Progress of implementation for 18 focus areas of this dimension was reported for the year 2022. The focus areas are: Protected Areas; Deforestation and Afforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion; Minerals Extraction; Water Resources Management; Coastal and Marine Management; Environmental Pollution; Climate Variability and Change; Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road. Others are: Information and Communication Technology Development; Science, Technology and Innovation; Energy and Petroleum; Construction Industry Development; Drainage and Flood Control; Land Administration; Human Settlements Development and Housing; Rural Development Management; Urban Development Management; and Zongos and Inner Cities Development.

2.3.2 Key Performance Indices

The achievements are:

- i. A total of 24.55 million seedlings were verified as planted in 2022 under the Green Ghana Project;
- ii. Under the National Afforestation Programme, 15,356ha of forest plantation was established;
- iii. The large-scale extractive industry created 31,200 jobs in 2022;
- iv. The small-scale extractive industry created 100,000 jobs⁷⁶;
- v. Rural sub-projects resulted in the creation of 55,686 jobs for rural communities⁷⁷;
- vi. Research findings adopted by industry in 2022 was 173 compared to 110 for 2021, representing an increase of 57.3 percent;
- vii. Communities trained on disaster prevention and management in 2022 were 6,271;
- viii. Disaster victims supported in 2022 were 15, 772;
- ix. Turnaround time for title registration reduced from an average of 150 days to 120 days;
- x. Under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Project (GSCSP), 49 infrastructure projects were completed in 25 Municipal Assemblies;
- xi. Several basic social amenities were constructed including water and sanitation facilities, astro-turfs, classroom blocks, among others in the Zongo communities across the country;
- xii. A total of 354 communities were connected to the National Electricity grid in 2022, bringing the electricity access rate to 88.75 percent;
- xiii. Redevelopment plan for Apatse town covering 205.64 acres of land;
- xiv. Lands Commission's operations in the six new regions⁷⁸ are fully digitalized;

⁷⁶ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

⁷⁷ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁷⁸ The six regions are Bono East, Oti, Western North, Savannah, North East and Ahafo regions

- xv. Completed the construction of phase 2 of Kumasi and Tamale airports and rehabilitation of the Sunyani airport phase 1; and
- xvi. Completed and Commissioned the Truck Transit parks at Elubo and Paga.

2.3.3 Progress of Implementation

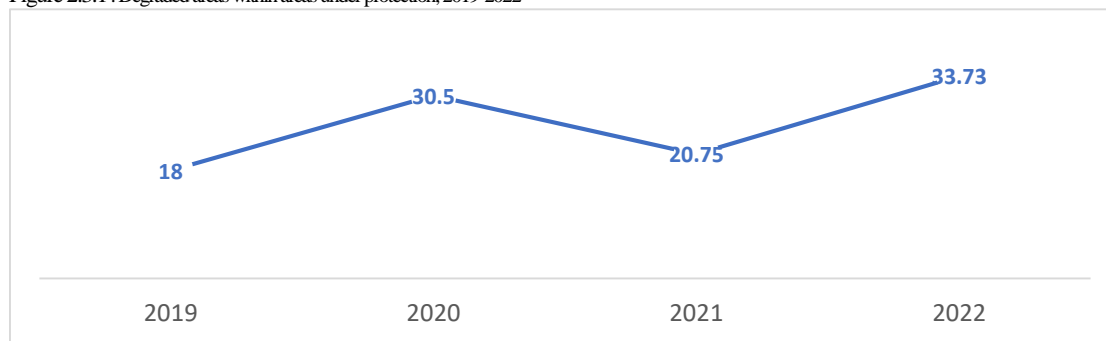
2.3.3.1 Protected areas

Forests: Forest sector’s contribution to national GDP has declined over the years. About 1,671,303 m³ of timber was harvested from the natural forest in 2022, exceeding the Annual Allowable Cut of less than 1,000,000 m³. The Forestry Commission facilitated the export of a total wood volume of 343,440m³ that yielded a value of €153.86 million.⁷⁹ Similarly, 255,346m³ of timber was harvested from plantation forests although 226 permits covering a total volume of 148,500m³ were processed and issued.

2.3.3.2 Desertification and Soil Erosion

Desertification: Government’s interventions to combat deforestation and desertification led to a 13 percent increase in the lands restored/rehabilitated in 2022. The total area of lost forest reserves protected and restored was 20,980.9 Hectares(ha) as compared to 18,494ha restored in 2021.⁸⁰ This surpassed the set target of 5000ha for 2022. The percentage of degraded areas within forest reserves worsened in 2022 to 33.73 percent from 20.75 percent in 2021 (see Figure 2.3.1)

Figure 2.3.1 : Degraded areas within areas under protection, 2019-2022



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Forestry Commission 2023

Deforestation and Afforestation: The rate of deforestation increased from 18.84 percent in 2021 to 21.87 percent in 2022 in spite of several efforts by the Forestry Commission. In June 2022, the second edition of the Green Ghana Day initiative under the theme “Mobilising for a greener future” was marked with a tree planting exercise across the country.

In 2022, 26.56 million seedlings were distributed. However, a total of 24.55 million seedlings were verified as planted with a survival rate of 72.0 percent. Under the National Afforestation

⁷⁹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁸⁰ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

Programme, 15,356ha of forest plantation was established against a target of 15,000ha. The Forestry Commission approved of 210 permits for salvaging of trees on lands undergoing development such as road construction, human settlement expansion, and cultivation of farms.⁸¹

Table 2.3.1 :No of Seedlings Planted in 2021 and 2022

Year	Target	No. of Seedlings distributed	No. of Seedlings Planted (verified)	Survival Rate (%)
2021	5,000,000	7,193,434	6,603,008	81.0
2022	20,000,000	26,563,607	24,552,956	72.0

Source: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, 2022

2.3.3.3 Minerals Extraction

The major minerals mined in Ghana are gold, diamond, manganese and bauxite. However, there are some unexploited mineral deposits such as iron ore, copper, limestone and quartz. The mineral revenues received through taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility and export amounted to GHS6,817.29 million in 2022, exceeding the previous year by 30 percent. About 83 percent of the mineral revenue was repatriated through the commercial banks in 2022 as against 81 percent repatriated in 2021, and 74 percent of the mineral revenue⁸² was spent on local goods.⁸³

The Minerals Commission launched and operationalised 65 community mining schemes in eight mining districts to encourage responsible and sustainable small-scale mining. This was expected to create about 39,500 direct and indirect jobs to curb the menace of illegal mining in water bodies, forests and arable lands. As part of the fight against illegal mining on water bodies such as Ankobra, Birim, Pra, Tano and Black Volta, the Commission acquired five marine vessels, recruited and trained 87 river wardens who were deployed to patrol these rivers to ensure illegal miners evicted by the military do not return. Also, the tracking of earth moving and mining equipment was successfully piloted in Atiwa East and West districts as well as Wassa Amenfi East Municipality. This led to the establishment of a central control room to monitor and track all earth moving and mining equipment including excavators in compliance with the Minerals & Mining (Minerals Operations-Tracking of Earth Moving & Mining Equipment) Regulations 2020 (L.I. 2404).⁸⁴

Gold: The quantity of gold produced in 2022 was 3,724,104 tonnes valued at US\$6,684,897,182. Ghana overtook South Africa to become Africa’s largest producer of gold. Ghana’s earnings from gold exports amounted to US\$4.80 billion representing an annual growth of 25 percent.⁸⁵ Member companies of the mines chamber sold over 77,620 ounces of gold under the Domestic Gold Purchase Programme, a scheme launched by the Bank of Ghana to boost reserves.⁸⁶

⁸¹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁸² 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

⁸³ Materials and/or equipment mined, grown or produced in a country, whether through manufacturing, processing or assembly

⁸⁴ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁸⁵ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁸⁶ Presentation by the President of the Ghana Chamber of Mines, 95th Annual General Meeting, held on June 9, 2023

Bauxite: Government’s strategic partnership with Rocksure International led to a completed prospecting at Nyinahin-Mpasaaso Block B to confirm the quantity and quality of bauxite deposits. Currently, 78 percent of the bauxite samples has been assayed with a Mineral Resource Estimate report. The amount of Bauxite produced in 2022 was 1,044,166 tonnes, valued at US\$18,616,055.

Manganese: In 2022, Ghana produced 3,074,761 tonnes of Manganese valued at US\$187,005,118 exceeding its target of 2,359,546 tonnes by about 30 percent. However, manganese production fell below the 2021 production level of 3.2 million tonnes.⁸⁷

Diamond: Diamond production in the country is gradually progressing within the sector, with 82,252 tonnes of production in 2022. This was worth US\$3,891,372 representing 52 percent increase from 2021.⁸⁸

Jobs in extractive industry: Although the large-scale extractive industry created 31,200 jobs in 2022, it did not meet its target of 31,253 jobs for the year. However, it increased marginally compared to 2021. About 100,000 jobs were created in the small-scale extractive industry.⁸⁹

2.3.3.4 Water Resource Management

The level of water stress threshold is between 1,700m³/person and 1000m³/person. The country’s level of water stress decreased to 1717m³/person in 2022, from a stress level of 1725m³/person in 2021. Ghana is therefore not considered as water stressed. In 2022, the proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality nationwide, slightly increased to 59 percent from 58.3 percent in 2021. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources in partnership with the World Bank commenced the development of the Buffer Zone Regulations to strengthen the regulatory processes of watersheds in the country. Despite these efforts, Ghana’s water resources continue to be threatened by the prevalence of illegal small-scale mining, sand winning as well as solid and liquid waste pollution. The Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) uses most river bodies as a source of water for the populace and this has been heavily polluted with chemicals due to the activities of illegal small-scale miners and increased agrochemical use. This resulted in increased water turbidity leading to high cost of water treatment. For instance, heavy metal pollution was observed in the southwestern Basins of Tano and Ankobra. However, the worst pollution is in the Pra River where illegal gold mining is concentrated. The Arsenic levels near river Pra was detected at nearly 800 times the WHO guideline limit for drinking water.⁹⁰ This significantly increased the water treatment costs.

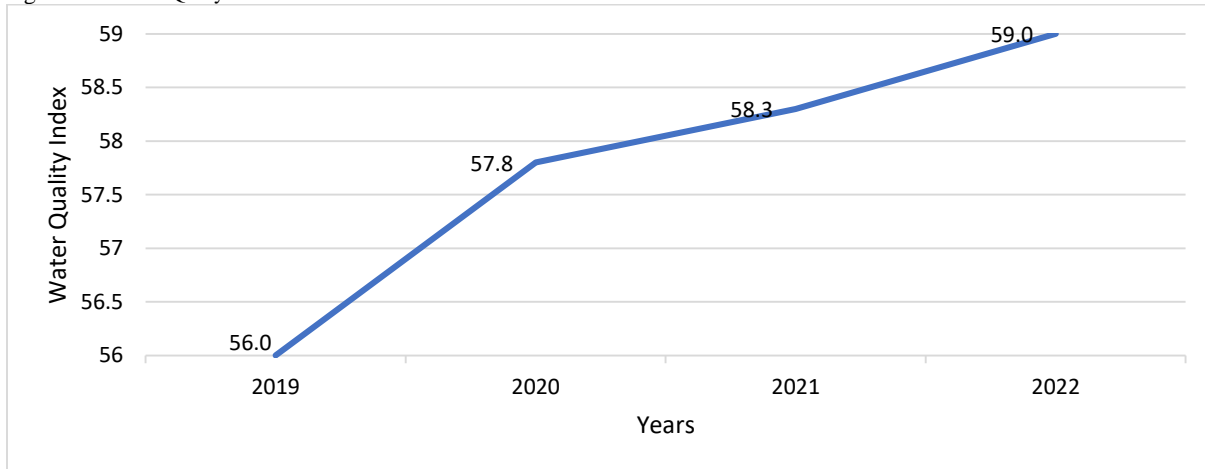
⁸⁷ Presentation by the President of the Ghana Chamber of Mines, 95th Annual General Meeting, held on June 9, 2023

⁸⁸ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

⁸⁹ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

⁹⁰ USAID-Sustainable Water Partnership. Ghana Water Resource Profile Overview

Figure 2.3.2: Water Quality Index

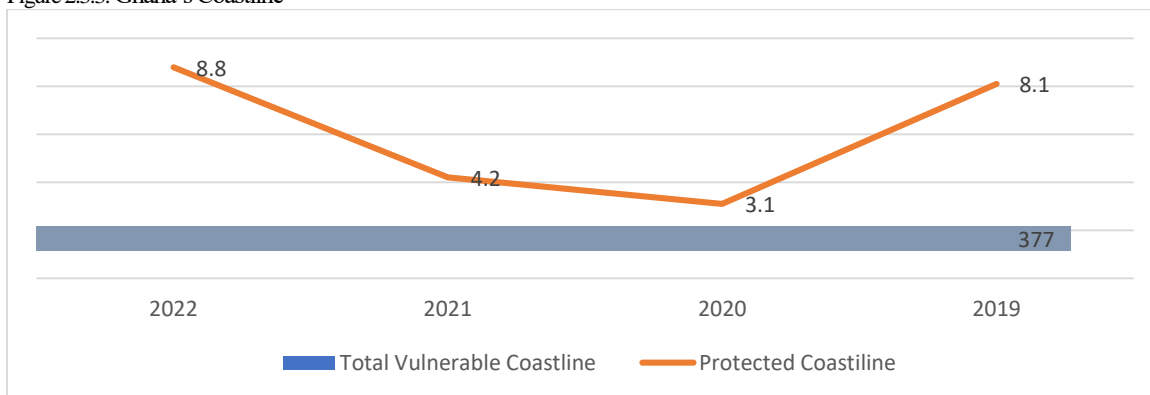


Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource, 2022

2.3.3.5 Coastal and Marine Management

Ghana’s total coastline measures about 550km out of which 377km is considered vulnerable to climate change and its effects such as high incidents of flooding, erosion, and unpredictable rainfall pattern. Government however continued with the coastal protection works to protect the coastal settlements against beach erosion and flooding while protecting lives, livelihood and properties from tidal wave action. Accordingly, the Dansoman, Komenda, Elmina (Phase III), Cape Coast and Anomabu coastal protection projects are currently 97 percent, 95 percent, 92 percent, 80 percent and 75 percent complete respectively. Other coastal protection works are at various stages of completion as follows: Dixcove (40%), Aboadze Phase II (45%) and Ningo-Prampram (50%). These projects led to the protection of 8.79km of the vulnerable coastline. This represented over 100 percent improvement from 4.2km in 2021, although the target of 10km was not achieved.⁹¹

Figure 2.3.3: Ghana’s Coastline



Source: NDPC’s Construct- Data from Ministry of Works and Housing 2022

⁹¹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

2.3.3.6 Environmental Pollution

In 2022, the number of industries adhering to Environmental Assessment (EA) or permitting conditions significantly increased to 12,947 against a 12,000 target from 10,543 in 2021. Additionally, 16 out of 24 E-waste facilities complied with permitting conditions in line with The Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917) and L.I. 2250, whereas two new E-waste collection and dismantling points were set up in 2022.

WHO has fixed 45 decibels(db) as the safe noise level for cities. An important environmental hazard facing Ghana today is noise pollution. The permissible ambient noise level set by EPA and Ghana Standards Authority is classified into seven categories:

- Category A Residential areas have a permissible ambient noise level 55db during the day and 48db at night.
- Category B Health and educational facilities, offices and the courts range from 55db to 50db.
- Category C “Tagged as mixed used” have permissible levels of ranging from 60db to 55db for day and night
- Category D Light industry areas and industrial areas have permissible levels of 65db and 75db for day and night respectively
- Category E Commercial areas have permissible levels of 60db and 65db for day and night respectively
- Category F Light industrial areas have permissible levels of 70db during the day and between 60 db and 70db at night
- Category G Heavy industrial areas have permissible levels of 70db during the day and between 60 db and 70db at night

Air quality monitoring was undertaken for five regulatory sites out of the planned eight sites in Accra, due to the breaking down of some monitoring equipment. The average level of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) or pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended Ghana Standards levels for air quality of as shown in Table 2.3.2. The Graphic Road annual mean was 168(µg/m³ which falls within 151µg/m³ to 200µg/m³. This represents an unhealthy air quality index of health concern (see Table 2.3.2 &Table 2.3.3)

Table 2.3.2 Air Quality Monitoring Results

Regulatory Sites	2021 Annual Mean (µg/m ³)	2022 Annual Mean (µg/m ³)
First Light Annual Mean	155.5	162
Shangri La Annual Mean	118.2	143
Graphic Road Annual Mean	162.9	168
Kasoa Annual Mean	n/a	119
Amasaman Annual Mean	121.3	106

Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, 2022

Table 2.3.3 Air Quality Index Levels

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Description
Good	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk
Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
Hazardous	301 to 500	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.

The EPA issued over 13,148 environmental assessment permits to various undertakings to ensure compliance to Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, LI 1652. This figure exceeded the target of 7,100 for the year 2022.

2.3.3.7 Climate Variability and Change

Ghana has committed to reducing its GHG emissions and climate adaptation in several priority sectors under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including mass transit, infrastructure, land use and food production, energy, and forest and water resources management.⁹² Ghana's Green Growth Index was estimated at 51 percent, or about halfway to its green growth target. The government is exploring practical solutions to close the financing gap, including private equity, carbon markets, and climate impact bonds. Government is also working on policies and regulations to enable participation in the global climate finance market.⁹³ In 2022, higher temperatures and heat stress affected crop and labour productivity, and more erratic rainfall patterns damaged buildings and infrastructure. Land degradation, water insecurity and local air pollution also hampered human capital and productivity.⁹⁴

Forty-five stations were used in this analysis to understand the monthly pattern of rainfall at various zones. The zones include coastal, forest, transition as well as north and represented by Axim, Accra, Ho, Kumasi, Wenchi, Kete Krachi, Navrongo and Wa respectively. The year 2022 experienced increased Annual rainfall around the west coast (Axim-2803.1mm, Half Assini-2464.3mm and Takoradi-1314.9mm) and the extreme portion of the east coast (Accra-1077.5mm and Tema-821.6mm). Highest annual values of over 1700mm were recorded around the western portion of the country, while most parts of the forest received annual rainfall values between

⁹² 2022 Environment and Climate Change In Ghana: Policy Brief, UNDP

⁹³ African Economic Outlook (AEO), African Development Bank Group 2023

⁹⁴ World Bank. (n.d.). Ghana Can Turn Climate Challenges into Opportunities for Resilient and Sustainable Growth, World Bank Group Report. [online] Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/11/01/ghana-can-turn-climate-challenges-into-opportunities-for-resilient-and-sustainable-growth-says-new-world-bank-group-report>

1200mm to 1800mm. The northern portions and part of the east coast received relatively low annual total values between 900mm to 1200mm with Salaga in the north, recording the highest level of 1263.1mm.

In Ghana, more than 90 percent of total emissions come from two main sectors—agriculture, land-use change, and forestry (AFOLU) and energy, including transport. Beyond Ghana’s direct emissions contribution, emissions from transport, cooking with wood-fuel, and open waste burning also release toxic pollutants that have significant negative human health impacts

Eight MDAs and 50 MMDAs in 2022, built capacity on climate change issues. Thirty-one out of 43 MDAs have developed climate change adaptation strategies to enhance climate action and resilience. Additionally, the first Ghana Country Climate and Development Report to underscore the nexus between climate change and development and the need to tackle climate change as a catalyst for sustainable development was launched by the World Bank Group, Ghana. This was the second to be launched in Africa, following that of Rwanda⁹⁵.

2.3.3.8 Transportation: Road, Rail, Air, and Water

Road: In 2022, routine maintenance activities comprising grading, pothole patching, shoulder maintenance, and vegetation control were carried out on 17,694km of the trunk road network; 4,011km of the feeder road network; and 6,233km of the urban road network. Within the same period, maintenance activities, namely: asphalt overlay, re-gravelling/spot improvement and resealing works were carried out on 46km, 316km and 1,370km of the trunk, feeder and urban road networks respectively. Department of Urban Roads (DUR) undertook several asphaltic overlay activities in the year. Since 2017, 1,777km of asphalt overlay works have been completed. In 2022, 191km of asphalt overlay works were done.

The areas which benefitted from the asphalt works in 2022 include; Juaben, Suame, Nkawie in the Ashanti Region; Cape Coast and Kasoa in the Central Region; Ablekuma, Tema East and West, Osu Klottey, Adentan, La, Ga East and West, Okaikwei Central and North and Accra Metro in the Greater Accra Region; Tamale and Yendi in the Northern Region; Effia Nkwanta Regional Hospital, Takoradi Hospital, Sekondi Takoradi Metro area and Effia Kwesimintsim in the Western Region; and Damongo township in the Savannah Region.

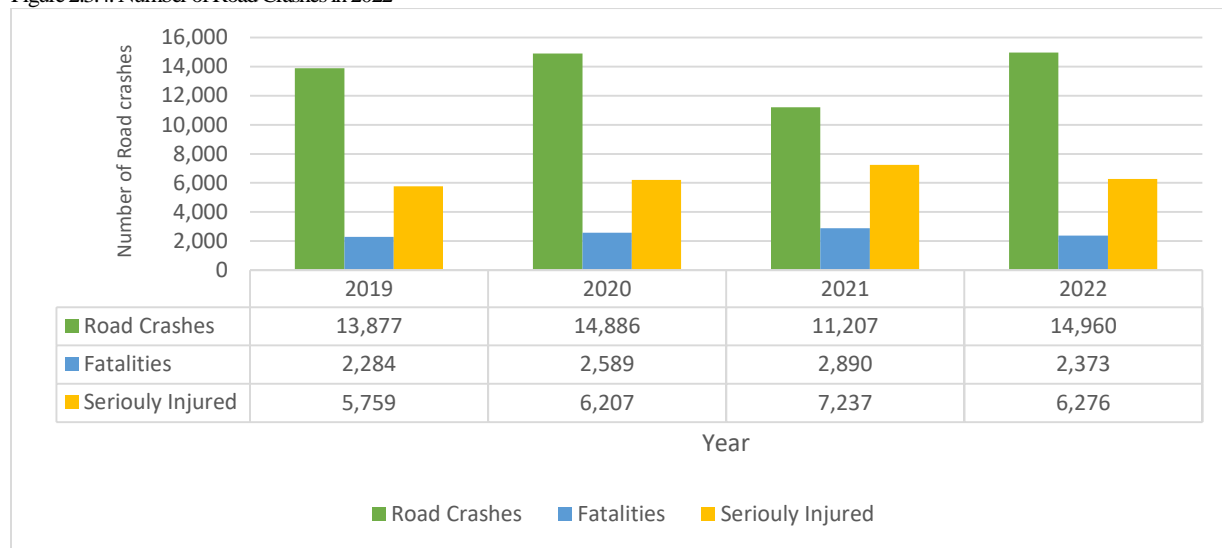
There were minor rehabilitation works covering; minor upgrading and the construction of culverts and drainage works on 291km of trunk roads, 553km of the feeder roads and 328km of urban road networks respectively.

Road crashes within the sector increased by 33 percent to 14,960 in 2022 from 11,207 in 2021. Despite this increase, the fatalities reduced to 2,372 in 2022 from 2,890 in 2021, representing 18 percent improvement and persons seriously injured also reduced to 6,276 in 2022 from 7,237 in

⁹⁵ <https://mlnr.gov.gh/index.php/climate-change-report-on-ghana-launched/>

2021, representing 13 percent improvement. The continuous implementation of the “Stay Alive” campaign by the National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) has resulted in the reduction in the deaths and seriously injured persons during accidents. The Authority received support from the Ghana Police Service through the Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD) to commence the Police Action Against Riders Indiscipline (PAARI) and Police Invisible Eye (PIE) campaign which led to motor riders complying with road signs and regulations, resulting in less motor crashes. The expansion and dualisation of some sections of the Accra-Kumasi highway helped reduce the number of fatalities and injuries during accidents.

Figure 2.3.4: Number of Road Crashes in 2022



Source: NDPC Construct- Data from National Road Safety Authority, 2023

Rail: In June 2022, construction works commenced for the 78km section of the Western line from Manso to Huni Valley. This included the conversion of the narrow-gauge line between Kojokrom and Takoradi, as well as an extension of the standard gauge line into the newly expanded Takoradi Port. This was to ensure the existence of a seamless means of hauling minerals and other bulk freight along the Western corridor using the new standard gauge railway line. The distance covered by railway for goods reduced to 23,656.94km in 2022, carrying about 375,000 tonnes of goods, from 36,981.00km in 2021. Also, efforts were made to increase the passenger distance covered by railway to 2,863.37km in 2022 from 1,230.14km in 2021. Similarly, the count of passengers also increased to 271,380 in 2022 from 150,020 in 2021. However, it did not meet its target of transporting 400,000 passengers. There were 62 minor operational incidents on the rail network in 2022.

Air: Aircraft movement is gradually showing an increase after the significant fall in 2020 during the global COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the total aircraft movement increased by 16 percent with 44 percent being domestic flight movement and 56 percent international movements. The domestic and international movement increased to 19,343 from 16,596 and 24,627 from 21,274 in 2022 respectively.

The increase in aircraft movement is also evident in the number of passengers to and from Ghana's international airport. The continuous implementation of the Year of Return initiative led to a 42 percent increase in international passenger movement in 2022. Likewise, the number of domestic passenger movement increased by 18 percent. There were 852,101 domestic passengers 862,045 compared to in 2021. Ghana recorded 1,800,341 international passengers compared to 1,777,084 passengers in 2021. Freight movement by air declined by 29 percent in 2022, seeing the lowest recorded since 2018. In 2022, one domestic aircraft accident was recorded with no casualty.⁹⁶

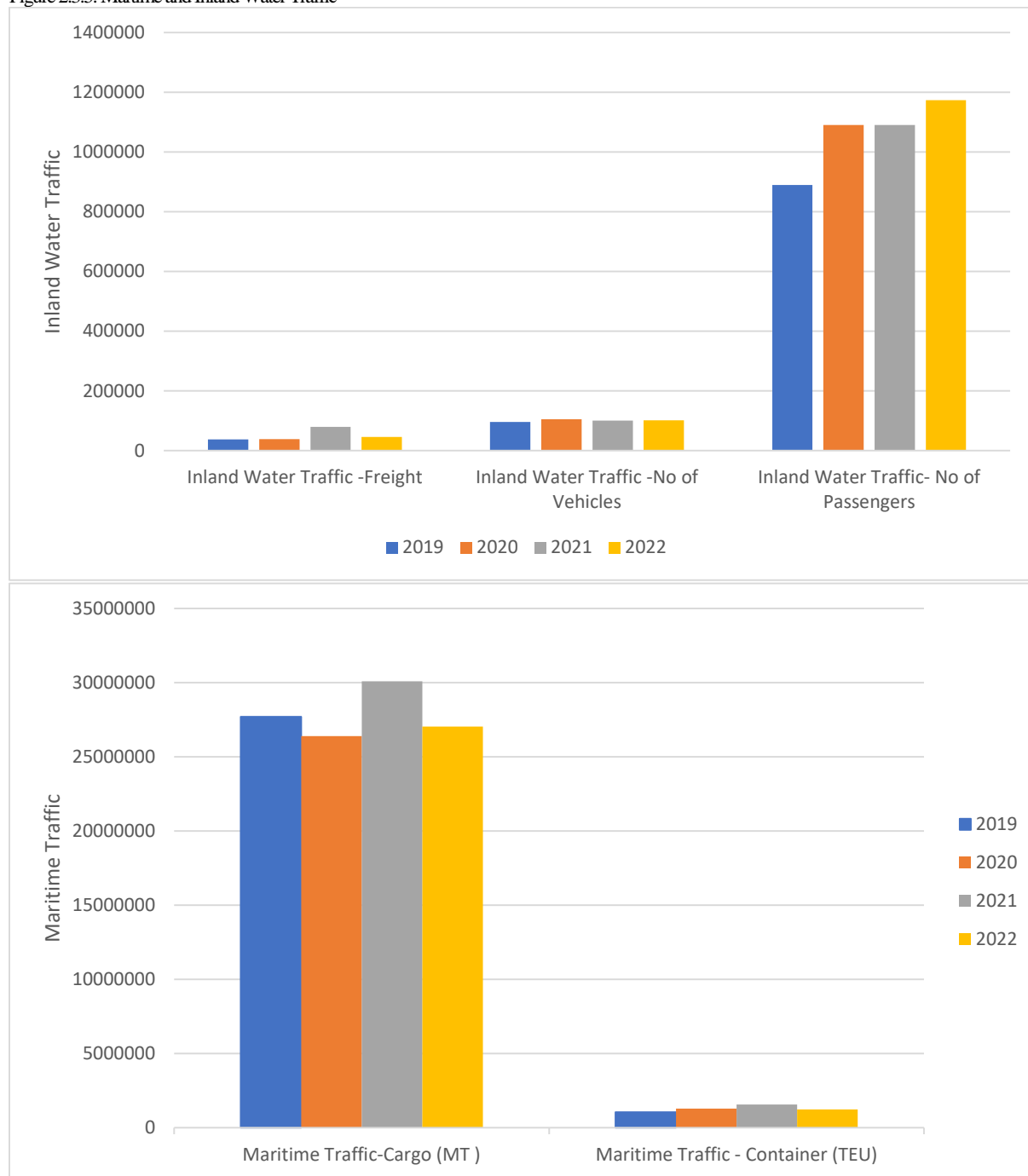
Water: To improve the capacity and efficiency of port operations the Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) targeted 100hrs and 105hrs turnaround time for vessels in Tema and Takoradi ports respectively. This was achieved with Tema port turnaround time being 91.83hrs and 102hrs for the Takoradi port.

However, this was an increase by 21 percent and 9 percent compared to the turnaround times for Tema and Takoradi in 2021. In Figure 2.3.5, container and cargo traffic for goods to and from Ghana reduced to 1,244,245 Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) and 27,033,223 tonnes in 2022. Likewise, the quantity of goods transported on the Volta Lake reduced from 79,751.95 tonnes in 2021 to 45,228.81 tonnes in 2022. This was due to the fact that the major clients (BOST and GHACEM) could not provide the required cargo for shipment during the period.

The number of vehicles transported increased to 101,815 vehicles and the number of passengers increased to 1,173,233 in 2022. Nonetheless, this did not meet the Volta Lake Transport's 2022 target of 116,669 for vehicles and 1,304,635 for passengers. Water crashes reduced to four in 2022 from eight in 2021 with 38 injuries and 18 fatalities.

⁹⁶ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

Figure 2.3.5: Maritime and Inland Water Traffic



Source: NDPC's Construct-Data from Ministry of Transport

2.3.3.9 Information and Communication Technology Development

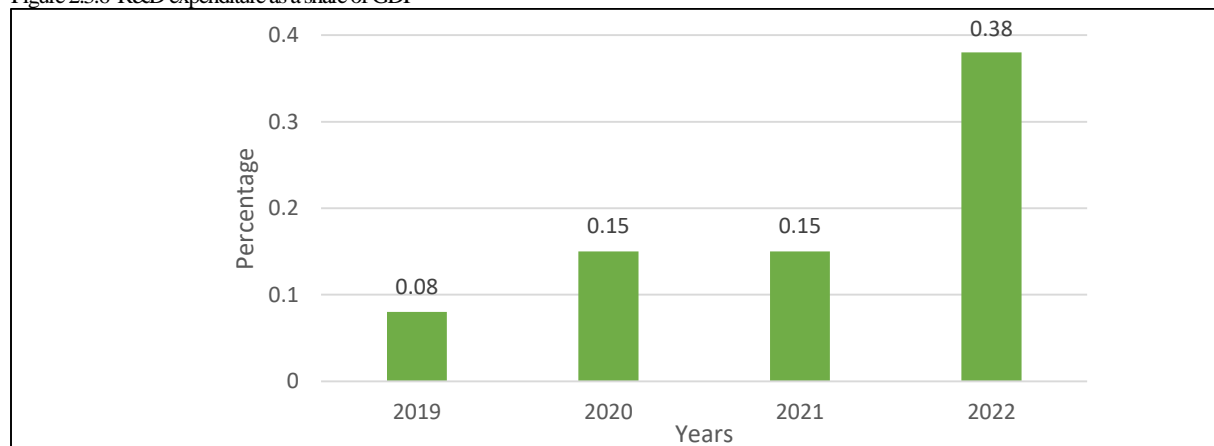
Total broadband capacity of the country available for ICT development increased significantly to 5,938GB in 2022 from 2,905GB in 2021. The total broadband capacity in use for ICT development also increased by 54 percent, from 981.2GB to 1,509.91GB.

This exceeded the sector's broadband capacity targets for the year by 78 and 34 percent respectively. The local backbone capacity also saw a 29.86 percent increase to 23,884GB in 2022 from 18,392 GB in 2021. The government in 2022 constructed 1,003 rural telephony sites under the Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project. This benefitted 1,353 rural communities that can now make calls and use the internet via their mobile phones, thereby opening possibilities for social and economic activities.⁹⁷ Despite this intervention, the internet penetration rate reduced to 71.56 percent in 2022 from 76.84 percent in 2021. The total number of subscribers reduced to 22,732,692 in 2022, representing a 4 percent decline from 2021. The number of internet service providers declined to 11 in 2022 from 14 in 2021.

2.3.3.10 Science, Technology and Innovation

Research and Development (R&D) allocation continues to remain inadequate and below the national target of at least 1 percent of GDP. However, in 2022, government's expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP exceeded its target and increased by 153 percent to 0.38 percent from 0.15 percent in 2021. This increment in R&D expenditure has led to the preservation of the country's plant genetic materials for posterity. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under the auspices of MESTI conserved 2,093 and distributed over 1,146 plant accessions in 2022.⁹⁸ (See Figure 2.3.6)

Figure 2.3.6 R&D expenditure as a share of GDP



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, 2022

The number of research findings⁹⁹ adopted by industry increased in 2022 to 173. This was below its target of 200 adoptions. This represented a 38.4 percent increment from 2021. Meanwhile, 56 technologies were commercialized as against the target of 50 for the year 2022. The number of start-up companies currently stands at five, representing 50 percent of the annual target of 10.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

⁹⁸ 2022 APR, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

⁹⁹ Research institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the universities)

¹⁰⁰ 2022 APR, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.

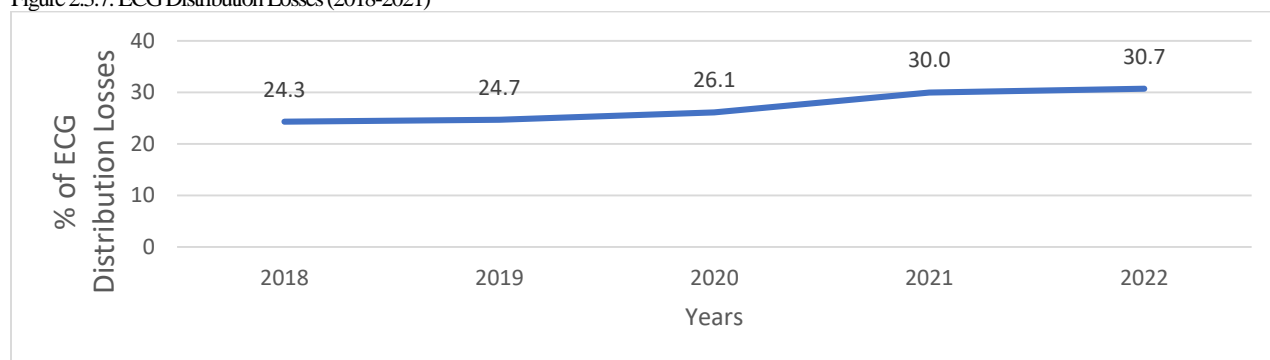
Again, Ghana improved to the 95th rank on the 2022 Global Innovation Index (GII), among 132 economies surveyed. This shows an improvement in rank compared to 112th (2021), 108th (2020) and 106th (2019).¹⁰¹

2.3.3.11 Energy and Petroleum

In order to reduce transmission and distribution system losses and improve transmission system reliability, the 161KV Volta-Achimota-Mallam Transmission Line Upgrade Project was completed and operationalized in 2022¹⁰². This led to a 0.91 percent decrease in transmission losses to 4.1 percent from 5.01 percent in 2021, however, distribution losses from ECG increased marginally to 30.62 percent from 30 percent in 2021. ECG's distribution losses in 2022, surpassed the PURC target of 21 percent with a recorded loss of 30.62 percent. The high losses were attributed to two primary factors: technical losses and high commercial losses resulting from illegal connections, faulty meters, and the presence of uncaptured Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) meters connected and consuming electricity from the grid (See Figure 2.3.7). In 2022, ECG lost over US\$180 million revenue because of non-payment of electricity bills. Some government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) together owed about 80 percent with approximately US\$1,300 million of electricity bills due ECG in accumulated arrears. In April 2022, the Ministry of Energy reported that illegal practices including power theft was one of the major issues costing ECG nearly GHS3.2 billion.¹⁰³

ECG implemented interventions to address the primary factors leading to distribution losses. These included a customer and asset enumeration exercise to capture unregistered meters, partnering with local meter suppliers to improve the availability of meters for new service connections and faulty meter replacements, metering of distribution transformers to help identify high system loss areas, and intensified revenue mobilisation and protection drives to crack down on illegalities.

Figure 2.3.7: ECG Distribution Losses (2018-2021)



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Electricity Company, Ghana, 2022

¹⁰¹ 2022 Global Innovation Index, WIPO

¹⁰² 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹⁰³ (2022, April 14). ECG loses GH¢3.2b to power theft - Energy Minister. Ghana Business News.

<https://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2022/04/14/ecg-loses-gh% C2%A23-2b-to-power-theft-energy-minister/>

The national electricity access rate increased to 88.75 percent in 2022 from 87.03 percent in 2021, with additional 354 communities connected to the national grid. The Ministry of Energy (MoEn) also provided support in the form of engineering and consultancy services as well as electricity extension to 39 ID1F facilities across the country.¹⁰⁴ Nonetheless, the average number of hours of outages experienced by customers (CAIDI) in the Metro increased to 1.16hours, Urban to 2hours and the Rural areas to 2.13hours, from less than an average of 2hours of outages in 2021.¹⁰⁵ This however improved from a target of 2hours for Metro, 3hours for Urban and 4hours for Rural areas.

A total amount of US\$1.02 billion was invested into new investments in the oil and gas sector, of which US\$60M was invested by companies in the exploration phase while US\$960M was invested on development activities in 2022. The value of services and contracts awarded to indigenous companies was US\$230,523,983 representing 36 percent of the total value of contracts awarded (US\$646,262,908.00). The share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies was 45 percent (359 Contracts/POs out of 797 contracts/POs). The percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies was 27 percent (US\$146,688,726.22). The proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector stood at 11.77 percent in Management category (i.e. 370 out of a total of 3,143); 44.41 percent in Core Technical category (i.e. 1,396 out of a total of 3,143) and 43.81 percent in Other role categories (i.e. 1,377 out of a total of 3,143). As at the second quarter of 2022, government of Ghana revenue from oil represented 1.0 percent of GDP.

In a bid to ensure the maximisation of Ghana's stake in all petroleum operations, negotiations continued in respect of three potential petroleum agreements with the aim of enhancing hydrocarbon exploration and production, and increasing the petroleum reserves.¹⁰⁶

2.3.3.12 Human Settlements Development and Housing

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) as part of its mandate has supported regions and MMDAs to develop spatial plans. As at the end of 2022, only three (18.75%) out of 16 Regions had prepared regional Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs). Out of the three (Ashanti, Western and Greater Accra) regional SDFs, only the SDF for Ashanti region was prepared in 2022. Only 26 (9.96%) out of the 261 MMDAs have district SDFs and 36 (13.79%) out of the 261 MMDAs have structure plans. Almost all the MMDAs have Local Plans guiding physical growth and development in the major towns. However, the Local Plans are inadequate and do not cover the full extent of their jurisdiction especially the peripheral areas of the MMDAs. There are varied reasons why the regions and MMDAs have not prepared their spatial plans (SDFs and Structure Plans). Key among them are capacity gaps in the Physical Planning Department (PPD) and inadequate funds. This delay has affected the development of the targeted MMDAs and regions.

¹⁰⁴ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹⁰⁵ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

¹⁰⁶ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

Other key activities implemented during the year of review include the redevelopment plan for Apiatse township in the Western Region of Ghana following the explosion incident that occurred in January, 2022. LUSPA in its bid to ensure the planning conforms to the current trends and development needs commenced a desk review of three (3) documents namely the Spatial Planning Model, The Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans, and the Zoning and Planning Standards. LUSPA through the Ministry of Local Government Decentralization and Rural Development issued directives to all the 261 MMDAs and organized sensitization programmes on two TV and two Radio Stations on Spatial Planning and Development Control. In addition, a revision of the Roman Ridge Local Plan with support from Lands Commission and the Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly was undertaken.

As part of plans to mitigate flooding within the Greater Accra Region, the MLGDRD in collaboration with LUSPA organized a flooding workshop for all MMDAs to identify flooding hotspots, the causes of the flooding and come up with mitigation measures. The implementation of the planned activities for 2022 were not fully achieved. There were challenges related to non-operationalization of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Fund, inadequate funding for planned activities, minimal appreciation of spatial planning and inadequate resources allocated to LUSPA. These had impacted negatively on the progress of planned activities for 2022.

According to GSS data on structures, housing conditions and facilities revealed an increase in the housing deficit by 33 percent.¹⁰⁷ As at 2022, the housing units provided were only 824 to urban households. As part of efforts to provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing, government has undertaken a number of interventions such as the continuation of the Kpone Affordable Housing Programme by Tema Development Company (TDC) Limited to construct 139 Blocks made up of 3,016 housing units. Also, works on Phase III of the Security Services Housing Programme was 90 percent complete as at 2022. This project is located at the Ghana National Police Training School, Tesano and comprises of 320 units for the Ghana Police Service. The Urban Premier Project in Adenta is also complete and comprises of 40 housing units.¹⁰⁸ Despite all these interventions by the government, the sector did not meet its annual target of providing 1,000 houses to urban population in the country. The 2021 PHC reported the housing deficit as 1.86 million housing units.

2.3.3.13 Rural Development Management

Ghana's rural communities have also made advancements in several fields, including the local economy, education, and transportation. Rural hubs have been established to curb urban sprawl, unplanned settlements, inadequate housing, poor sanitation and inadequate rural infrastructure and also ensure sustainable and equitable development. In accordance with the rural development and management programmes, 549 actual rural sub-projects were finished in 2022.

¹⁰⁷ 2021 Population and Housing Census Report, Ghana Statistical Service

¹⁰⁸ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

In contrast to the 39,000 job opportunities expected to be generated, these projects resulted in the creation of 55,686 jobs for rural communities, which has boosted economic growth and decreased rural poverty. In terms of road transportation, the government is making strides, with 50,775km of feeder road projects built to connect remote areas to urban centers, reducing the rural-urban inflow.¹⁰⁹

2.3.3.14 Urban Development Management

Ghana's urban population continues to grow, increasing from 12,545,229 (50.9%) in 2010 to 17,472,530 (56.7%) in 2021 with almost half (47.8%) of the increase in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. The 56.7 percent urbanised population was found in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Central, Eastern, Northern, Western, and Volta regions. Females (51.3%) outnumber males (48.7%) in these urban areas. However, there are more males (50.1%) than females (49.9%) in the rural areas. Ghana has been making steady progress in urban and rural development over the past year. The government, corporate sector, and civil society have collaborated to enhance infrastructure, adopt policies and initiatives that promote inclusive and sustainable development, economic growth, and poverty reduction in both urban and rural areas.

The MLGDRD under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) initiated 114 infrastructure projects out of which 49 have been completed in 25 Municipal Assemblies under the Urban Development Grant (UDG) to improve urban management and basic urban services¹¹⁰. The remaining 65 projects are at various stages of completion.

2.3.3.15 Construction Industry Development

The construction industry employs about 5.2 percent of the total working population between the ages of 15 years and above with the males dominating the sector.¹¹¹ Although government has initiated many laws and policies to help grow the construction sub-sector, it is yet to enact the Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) Bill, 2020. The government's commitment to developing the sector has attracted local and foreign investors, leading to the emergence of several construction companies.¹¹²

2.3.3.16 Drainage and Flood Control

The total length of drains rechannelled, upgraded and maintained in 2022 was 6.87km of which 2.3km were primary drains and 4.57km were secondary. This did not meet the sector's 15km drains target for the year. In order to control flooding in the country, the Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) targeted to install one national advanced flood warning system for forecasting floods. However, this target was not achieved.

¹⁰⁹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹¹⁰ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹¹¹ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹¹² 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

Nonetheless, the Ministry continued with the implementation of the 2018 and 2020 National Flood Control Programmes across the country. As of Dec 2022, no civil works had been undertaken under the GARID Project. The contract for the dredging of the Odaw had been awarded, nonetheless, actual dredging works were yet to commence. All other civil works had just had their detailed engineering designs completed and procurement processes to engage the contractors commenced. A total of 362 desilting contracts were completed while a total of 81 construction works were also completed under the Flood Control Programmes. The National Flood Control Programme has seen the implementation of major drainage projects in the North. Apart from that, key to the management of flooding in the North has centred on the Dredging of the White Volta. Minor rehabilitation works covering upgrading and construction of culverts and drainage structures were undertaken on 225km of trunk roads, 349km of the feeder and 328km of the urban road networks.¹¹³

2.3.3.17 Land Administration

Land title and deed registration and related services has been a major concern of government. The need to decrease the turnaround time for land Title and Deed registrations remained a major target within government flagship programmes. Within the year 2022, the Lands Commission was able to attain the target of reducing turnaround time for title registration from the average of 150 days to 120 days in title registration districts across the country. An average of 20 days is required to complete a deed registration in the regional offices, falling below the target of 15 days. Major effort was made to provide manpower and logistic support to the six new regional offices to facilitate efficient delivery of services.¹¹⁴ The Commission successfully migrated the operations of its offices in the six newly created regions to a complete digital platform.

2.3.3.18 Zongos and Inner Cities Development

In 2022, the Zongo and Inner Cities Secretariat completed the construction of 16No. 6-unit basic educational classroom blocks at various zongos nationwide in the Amansie West, Sekyere East, Kwabre, Asante Akim North, and Atwima Nwabiagya districts; Asokore Mampong Municipality and Kumasi Metropolis. Again, the secretariat supplied 5,550 dual desks for selected basic schools in Zongos nationwide; completed 8No. institutional water and sanitation facilities with 10 units at advanced stages of completion. The Secretariat completed the construction of a 32No. mechanised community water systems within the Ahafo, Ashanti, Central, Eastern, and Greater Accra regions. In the Greater Accra Region, 8No. water systems were completed in Otsinibi in the La Nkwantanang Municipality, Sukura Zongo in the Ablekuma Central Municipality, Awoshie Zongo in the Ablekuma North Municipality, Asere Zongo and Nsomia in the Ga North Municipality and Nii Boi Town Zongo in the Okaikwei North Municipality.¹¹⁵ The Secretariat received an actual payment of GHS7.65 million representing 4.96 percent of its budget allocation of GHS154.20

¹¹³ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

¹¹⁴ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, National Development Planning Commission

¹¹⁵ 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2023 Financial Year

million still outstanding¹¹⁶ thereby unable to upgrade any Zongo/slum communities as targeted in 2022. Under the GARID Project, some community upgrading interventions had been programmed but didn't commence due to the fact that the detailed engineering designs were not completed and approved in time to allow for these works to commence. Government planned to implement the Nima/Mamobi redevelopment project, under a PPP arrangement. However as of December 2022, a partnership arrangement had not been reached for the implementation of the project.

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

The key challenges of the dimension are summarised in Table 2.3.4. The table also highlights proffered recommendations for Ghana's Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 2.3.4 Focus areas, Challenges and Recommendations

S/N	Focus Areas	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Protected Areas	Illegal and over logging of forests	The Forestry Commission, NDPC, MLNR, MMDAs, Traditional Councils should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issue guidelines on logging and compliance ▪ ensure that the minimum allowable cut is not exceeded in order to protect Ghana's forests
2.	Minerals Extraction	Illegal Mining Menace	MLNR, MINCOM, OoP, Parliament, Office of Attorney General and Minister of Justice and Traditional Councils should effectively collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rehabilitate degraded ecosystem. ▪ develop and implement a policy to declare all river bodies as red zones for mining, for the preservation of water bodies. ▪ coordinate efforts to combat illegal mining. ▪ review the mineral and mining laws to empower chiefs and people to be responsible for development of communities
	Climate Variability and Change	Continued increase in carbon emission	NDPC, MESTI, EPA should collaborate to focus on climate resilient and low carbon development pathways that will foster more green, resilient, and inclusive growth by undertaking the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adopt <i>integrated approach to agriculture and environmental management</i> by fostering integrated landscape management, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and support adaptation of coastal communities ▪ build <i>sustainable cities and resilient infrastructure systems</i> through better urban development, enhancements in resilient mobility infrastructure and services, and improved waste management

¹¹⁶ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

S/N	Focus Areas	Challenges	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ create new <i>opportunities</i> to manage <i>forest resource as an asset for climate resilience</i>, reverse deforestation and promoting cleaner cooking ▪ promote <i>a transition to clean energy</i> by scaling up renewable energy sources and strengthening regional energy markets ▪ modernize <i>transport systems</i> by, among others, improving public transportation and updating vehicle standards.
3.	Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of water resources. • High cost of water treatment 	MSWR, CWSA, WRC, WRI and its agencies should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop a national water quality monitoring framework ▪ provide adequate resources to the sector to independently monitor water quality.
4.	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for road, rail and water transportation projects • Theft of rail equipments and tracks 	MoF, MRH, MoT, MoRD, DISEC of MMDAs, Traditional Councils and Security agencies should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ encourage private sector participation in infrastructure development for the transport sector ▪ provide adequate security to protect rail equipments and tracks ▪ equip the security agencies with state of the art accoutrements
5.	Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery	MoEn, ECG, NEDCO, TOR, PURC, GRIDCo, GNPC, PEF, NPA, PC, VRA, NED, BPA, BOST, Energy Commission should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ implement an energy sector financial restructuring and recovery plan ▪ mobilize domestic capital to invest in petroleum product storage capacity and operations ▪ extend petroleum bulk transportation and distribution infrastructure nationwide
6.	Land Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and outdated maps • Indeterminate land boundaries • General indiscipline in the land market 	Land Commission, Traditional Authorities, House of Chiefs MLNR should collaborate with LUSPA to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ continue on-going land administration reform to address title and ownership rights ▪ accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land services delivery ▪ update outdated maps and develop new ones
7.	Rural Development Management	Inadequate housing, and rural infrastructure	MLGDRD, MMDAs, LUSPA and MoF should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ expand and improve basic rural infrastructure ▪ encourage active citizen's participation in local development ▪ pass the Local Government Finances Bill ,2020 ▪ fully implement the rural development policy

S/N	Focus Areas	Challenges	Recommendations
8.	Urban Development Management	Increasing Urban sprawl	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MLGDRD/MWH, MMDAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve linkages between emerging secondary cities and towns ▪ promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development
9.	Human Settlements Development and Housing	Uncompleted affordable housing projects	<p>MWH, MESTI, MLGDRD, LUSPA, MLNR, LC, Works Dept., Universities, GREDA, FI should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ create a credible mortgage regime on the pension fund ▪ leverage resources and expertise of corporate entities and private sector for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district local plans • Lack of funds for the preparation of SDFs (regional and district), SPs 	<p>NDPC, LUSPA should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure the formulation of spatial plans (regional, district and local). ▪ solicit for funds from development partners to develop spatial plans ▪ activation of Land Use and Spatial Planning Fund ▪ capacity building on spatial plan preparation and implementation ▪ leverage resources and expertise of corporate entities and private sector for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure
10.	Zongos and Inner Cities Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate basic social infrastructure and services • High proportion of people living in slum areas 	<p>MLGDRD/MWH should collaborate with LUSPA, MMDAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ accelerate investment in local economic development in Zongo and Inner-City communities ▪ implement the national slum upgrading and prevention strategy

2.4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

2.4.1 Introduction

This dimension highlights significant achievements and progress of implementation to assess the goal and objectives of the dimension, challenges faced and policy recommendations. The goal of this dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This is to be achieved through broad objectives across 13 focus areas. The focus areas are: Deepen Democratic Governance; Local Governance and Decentralisation; Public Accountability; Public Institutional Reform; Public Policy Management; Human Security and Public Safety; Corruption and Economic Crimes; Law and Order; Civil Society and Civic Engagement; Attitudinal Change and Patriotism; Development Communication; Culture for National Development; and Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs. Data was available for all focus areas with the exception of Deepen Democratic Governance.

2.4.2 Key Performance Indices

Notable achievements in 2022 included:

- i. Ghana successfully presented its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the implementation of SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York;
- ii. Increased trade volume in non-traditional products in the ECOWAS sub-region;
- iii. Ghana maintained the second largest of inflow of remittances in Africa (US\$4.7 billion);
- iv. NDPC and BoG collaborated with other key stakeholders including MoF, GSS and University Cape Coast to coordinate the utilisation of the Ghana Macro Economic Model;
- v. The HRMIS was re-implemented with 7 additional MDAs added to the existing 63 MDAs bringing the total number to 70;
- vi. Training organized for 193 End-users from GHS, GES, LGS and OHCS on Employees Profile and Establishment Management;
- vii. A total of 2,535 inmates were enrolled by GPrS for examinations including the BECE, NVTI programmes, and the WASSCE;
- viii. Youth at all levels of governance were equipped with resources as part of their civic responsibility duties to engage in decision-making processes;
- ix. Government of Ghana established a credible identification system.

2.4.3 Progress of Implementation

2.4.3.1 Local Governance and Decentralisation

This section discusses the local governance and decentralization focus area. The Local Government Service was established by the Local Government Service Act, 2003 (Act 656) with the objective to secure an effective administration and management of the Local Government in the country. In order to support the smooth running of local governance and decentralisation, MMDAs are provided with human and financial resources to implement activities.

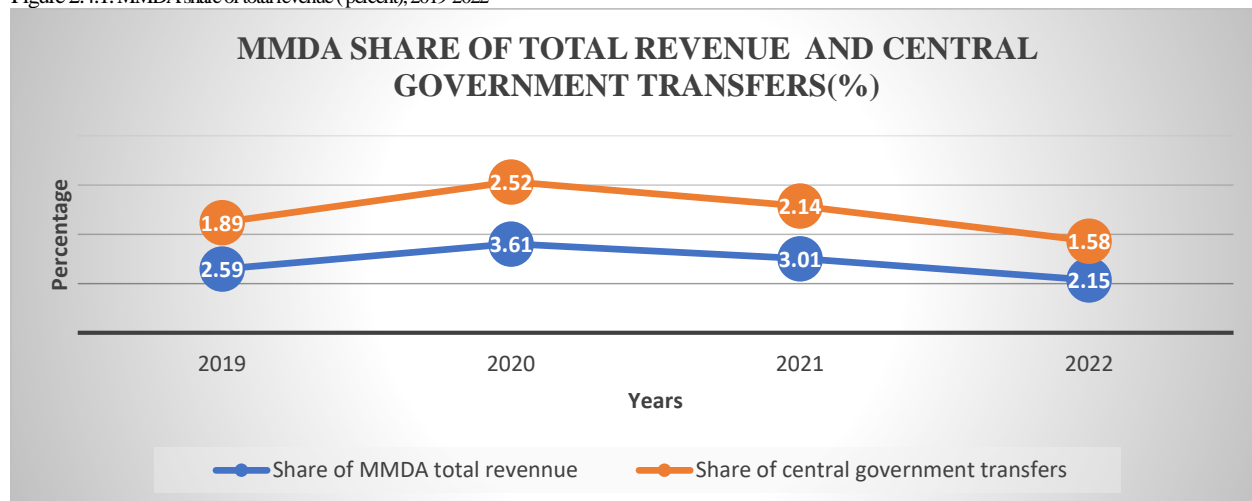
MMDA share of personnel on Government payroll: In 2022, the MMDA share of personnel on GoG payroll remained the same at 5.05 percent for 2021 and 2022. However, in absolute terms, the MMDA personnel on GoG payroll increased to 34,772 from 32,736 in 2021. In 2022, the total number of personnel on GoG payroll was 688,886 compared to the total number of personnel on GoG payroll which was 647,745 in 2021. This shows a 6.35 percentage increase in the total number of personnel on GoG payroll. The total number of non-established post employees stood at 6,787 at the end of 2022 compared to 9,408 at the end of 2021. This shows a 27.86 percent decrease in 2022.¹¹⁷

Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national receipt: In absolute terms, the total central GoG transfers was GHS1.524 billion in 2022 compared to GHS1.478 billion in 2021. The total national revenue, excluding grant was GHS96.58 billion in 2022 compared to GHS69.15 billion in 2021. The share of central government transfers decreased to 1.58 percent in 2022 from 2.14 percent in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.4.1. Though the total national revenue, excluding grant increased by GHS27.43 billion in 2022, there was a marginal increase in total central GoG transfers. Additionally, the percentage share of DACF in total tax revenue remained at 5 percent in 2021 and 2022.

MMDA Share of total revenue: The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue decreased to 2.15 percent in 2022 from 3.01 percent in 2021. In absolute terms, the share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue was GHS2.114 billion in 2022 compared to GHS2.111 billion in 2021. In 2022, the total national revenue/ receipt was GHS98.08 billion compared to about GHS70.35 billion in 2021. The targets for central government transfers (≥ 5 percent) and share of MMDA total revenue (≥ 3.5 percent) remained unattained for the year (Figure 2.4.1).

¹¹⁷ 2022 National Development Planning Commission-Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix- Office of The Head of Local Government Service

Figure 2.4.1: MMDA share of total revenue (percent), 2019-2022



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix- Office of The Head of Local Government Service

2.4.3.2 Enhancing Public Accountability

A July 2022 report by the Ghana Integrity of Public Services Survey revealed widespread corruption and waste of public funds. The report concluded that corrupt practices resulted in more than five billion cedis (US\$346 million) of financial mismanagement, including misapplication and misappropriation of funds, theft, and procurement mismanagement. Also in July 2022, Afrobarometer released highlights from a survey indicating perceptions of corruption were increasing and the public had decreasing confidence in the government’s ability to fight corruption. Eighty-five percent of respondents rated the government’s handling of the fight against corruption as “fairly bad” or “very bad.”

According to the July 2022 report of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Corruption in Ghana Survey, 25 percent of persons who had contact with a public official in the 12 months prior to the survey reported having been asked to pay a bribe by a public official. The Office of the Special Prosecutor conducted investigations into the Labianca Company, finding credible claims of improper issuance of customs advance rulings and markdowns of benchmark values by the Customs Division of GRA. The Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) recovered GHS1.074 million from Labianca Company Limited¹¹⁸. The 2021 Report of the Auditor-General on the Public Accounts of Ghana reported weaknesses and irregularities in government programmes in its audit. More than 1.08 billion cedis (\$75 million) in programme funds were unaccounted for.

National Monitoring, Evaluation, and Information System (NaMEIS): The NaMEIS based at NDPC is an Integrated ICT system for making prompt development information readily accessible to the Office of the President, MDAs, and MMDAs. The system has a public interface, which would provide prompt, objective, and reliable development information to the public.

¹¹⁸ Ghana - United States Department of State. (2023, March 20). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/ghana>

In 2022, the Consultant, as part of Output 6, conducted training sessions for designated staff members of NDPC and selected MDAs on the operation of the system. The World Bank, in its revised contract, provided funding for one year of post-implementation support to the Commission. The system would have been completed and operational but for the late delivery of the infrastructure component by the contractor.¹¹⁹

2.4.3.3 Public Institutional Reform

The government directed the reimplementation of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) to strengthen controls and ensure efficiency in public service. In 2022, the Public Services Commission (PSC) aimed to include 114 MDAs in the HRMIS. However, only seven MDAs were added to the existing baseline of 63 MDAs, resulting in a total enrollment of 70 MDAs. End-user training was conducted for 193 individuals from the GHS, GES, LGS, and OHCS, focusing on Employees Profile and Establishment Management. Despite the slow progress caused by the HRMIS reimplementation, the system has significantly improved establishment control, leading to better management of payroll expenditure.¹²⁰

2.4.3.4 Public Policy Management

In 2022, the National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) was utilized to review several policies, ensuring their alignment with the outlined framework provided by the guidelines. The purpose of this review was to assess and confirm that these policies adhered to the principles and requirements set forth in the NPPFG.¹²¹ The following policies were reviewed based on the guidelines: National M&E Policy, Complementary Education Agency (CEA) Policy, Ghana Trade Policy and Rural Development Policy. Other policies reviewed were Ghana Enterprises Agency Policy, Ghana Foreign Policy, Mental Health Policy, Agricultural Development Policy and Ghana National Nutrition Policy.¹²²

Ghana Macro Economic Model (GMEM): In 2022, NDPC updated the GMEM with selected data for 2020 and 2021. In the course of updating GMEM, the capacity of key staff of the Commission was strengthened to use GMEM to analyse policy, forecast and predict outcomes for the nation. NDPC collaborated with key stakeholders including BoG, UNDP and UNECA to utilize GMEM to conduct research and policy analysis of key sectors. These collaborations are intended to train and build capacity for economic forecasting across relevant sectors of the economy. A training on Integrated Planning and Reporting Tool (IPRT) was held for staff. The Annual Forecast Report for GMEM was drafted using data from the 2023 Annual Budget.¹²³

¹¹⁹ 2022 Annual Progress Report, National Development Planning Commission

¹²⁰ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Public Services Commission

¹²¹ 2022 National Development Planning Commission, Annual Progress Report

¹²² 2022 National Development Planning Commission, Annual Progress Report

¹²³ 2022 National Development Planning Commission, Annual Progress Report

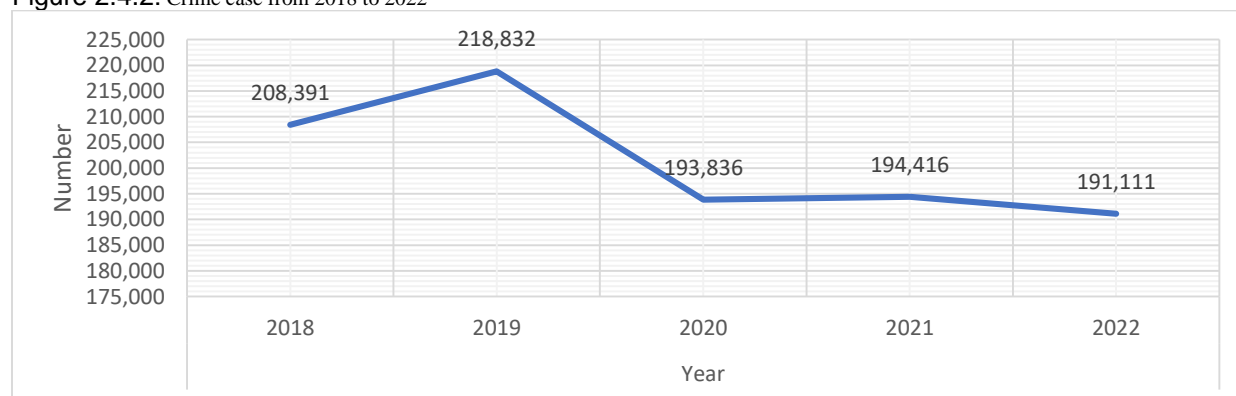
2.4.3.5 Human Security and Public Safety

The security personnel in frontline duties are at the forefront of ensuring human security and public safety in the country. This focus area provides data on Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) and Ghana Police Service (GPS) as drivers to attaining security and public safety. In 2022, the net recruitment rate for the GAF remained relatively unchanged, as the rate inched up to 9.74 percent from 9.72 percent in 2021. Similarly, the attrition rate remained relatively unchanged, dropping to 0.32 percent in 2022 from 0.34 percent in 2021. However, the set target for 2022 for net recruitment rate at 13.49 percent and attrition rate of 1.95 percent was not achieved.¹²⁴

In 2022, the police officer-to-citizen ratio in Ghana was reported as 1:694, compared to 1:769¹²⁵ in 2021. Although there was an improvement in the ratio, it still remained below the UN-recommended ratio of 1:500. GPS implemented measures to address security concerns and enhance their operations. In 2022, GPS received more than 100 biometric verification devices and mobile management software valued at US\$2 million to combat crime effectively.¹²⁶ This coupled with the access to information on the NIA database helped GPS to effectively track and identify suspects. GPS expanded its workforce and improved community patrols by establishing Motorbike Patrol Units. These units were deployed in areas with security concerns to enhance visibility and ensure peace, law and order.¹²⁷

Reported crime cases and imprisonment: Total crime cases declined to 191,111 in 2022 from 194,416 in 2021. The decline notwithstanding, certain categories of crime cases were generally high and should be prioritized by GoG in collaboration with national security agencies to ensure safety and security in communities (Figure 2.4.2).

Figure 2.4.2: Crime case from 2018 to 2022



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix- Ministry of Interior

¹²⁴ 2022 Annual Progress Report Ministry of Defence

¹²⁵ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Interior

¹²⁶ GNA. "Margins ID Group Supports Police's Crime Fight with Smart Devices." Ghana News Agency, 24 Dec. 2022, gna.org.gh/2022/12/margins-id-group-supports-polices-crime-fight-with-smart-devices-2/. Accessed 29 June 2023.

¹²⁷ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Interior

Ghana's figure of incarcerations per 100,000 population was 46 per 100,000 population. The Ghana Prisons Service (GPrS) ended the year 2022 with a total prisoner population of 14,426. The prisons have occupancy rate of 9,945 which has been overstretched by 49.8 percent. The medium security prisons such as Nsawam, Kumasi and Ankaful bear the brunt of overcrowding in Ghana's prisons. The Camp Prisons that are designed to decongest those Prisons however operated below their authorised capacities due to the nature of offences and high sentences meted out to most of the inmates. As at the end of the year 2022, the ratio of male to female prisoners stood at 89:1 while the total number of foreigners in custody stood at 939.

In order to promote successful reintegration of inmates into society upon their release, the prisons authority took several initiatives. They enrolled 2,535 inmates for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), and West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), providing educational and vocational opportunities. In addition to formal, technical and vocational training, 1,850 inmates also benefited from crop production and animal husbandry training offered at the various Camp Prisons. In line with efforts to improve operations, the prisons service established a Canine Unit at the Medium Security Prisons at Nsawam. This unit focused on training security dogs and enhancing security measures within the facility.¹²⁸

Overcrowding in Prisons: The issue of overcrowding in Ghana's prisons worsened in 2022. The reported change in prison population expressed as a ratio of total holding capacity in 2022 increased to 49.82 percent from 37.9 percent in 2021. Rapid increase in the number of admissions, especially in the last quarter of 2021 impaired efforts by GPrS to achieving the 2022 target of 38 percent. In September 2022, the Ghana Prisons Service reported prison overcrowding stood at 150 percent of capacity, an increase of 15 percent from 2021.

Overcrowding at medium-security prisons was considerably higher than lower-security "camp prisons." The GPrS held women separately from men. Although authorities sought to hold juveniles separately from adults, there were reports detainees younger than age 18 were held in adult prisons. Authorities held pretrial detainees in the same facilities as convicts but generally in separate cells, although due to overcrowding in convict blocks, Nsawam Prison held some convicts in blocks designated for pretrial detainees. However, the Nsawam Camp Prison was commissioned to add up to the existing holding capacity.¹²⁹

Reported cases of rape, defilement and murder: The total reported cases of rape, defilement and murder in 2022 by Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) was 1,007 (220 rape cases, 786 defilements, 1 murder). In contrast, one murder case related to domestic violence was reported in the Ashanti region by DOVVSU.¹³⁰

¹²⁸ 2022 Annual Progress Report Ministry of Interior

¹²⁹ 2022 Annual Progress Report Ministry of Interior

¹³⁰ 2022 Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit Annual Report

Fire Prevention: In 2022, Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) made notable strides in strengthening its workforce through the recruitment of 800 personnel and the enlistment of 200 officers. The target for fire officer to citizen ratio was 1:800 for 2022. However, the ratio was 1:2,440 in 2022, indicating a decrease from 1: 2,379 in 2021.

GNFS demonstrated a significant commitment to addressing bush fires by training 7,602 Fire Volunteers to mitigate and manage such incidents. The training underscores the GNFS's dedication to protecting communities and minimising fire-related risks. Response to road traffic crashes decreased to 486 in 2022 from 810 in 2021.¹³¹ The reported incidents of fire outbreaks, including industrial, bush fires, domestic, vehicular, institutional, and commercial fires, slightly increased to 6,796¹³² in 2022 from 6,107 in 2021. GNFS held 12,357 fire safety public education programmes and activities in various languages on radio and television stations in 2022. This was a sharp increase from 3,892 in 2021. The huge number of fire safety public education programmes partly led to the slight increase in reported fire outbreaks.

Immigration: The number of illegal immigrants apprehended in Ghana was less in 2022 (288) compared to 324 in 2021. In 2022, 28 illegal immigrants were prosecuted and convicted. This was the same in 2021. The GIS issued 157,451 qualified foreign immigrants with visas and permits. A total of 1,326 immigrants were repatriated and 4,222 refused entry. Ghanaians who were deported from other countries were 2,783 with 1,962 refused entry in 2022.

2.4.3.6 Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes

In 2022, Ghana's score on the index remained at 43 out of 100, signalling that corruption remains a prevalent issue.¹³³ Ghana dropped in its ranking on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) by one spot, placing 72nd out of 180 countries compared to 73rd in 2021.

In 2022, the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) received a total of 335 corruption cases. Out of these cases, only 25 were investigated, one was referred, and four cases were declined as compared to 37 investigated cases, zero declined cases and two referred cases in 2021.¹³⁴ Again, CHRAJ in collaboration with GSS conducted the first comprehensive, nationally representative population survey on corruption in Ghana. The ***Corruption in Ghana: People's Experiences and Views Report*** launched on 20th July 2022 was sponsored by UNODC. The main objective of the survey was to collect evidence-based information on forms of corruption affecting the population of Ghana in order to determine the nature of corruption.

The survey collected detailed information on the prevalence of bribery, taking into account the gender dimension of corruption. The survey findings intend to strengthen the capacity of national

¹³¹ 2023 The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana

¹³² 2022 Annual Progress Report Ministry of Interior –Updated version submitted to National Development Planning Commission

¹³³ <https://www.transparency.org>

¹³⁴ 2022 Legal Registry, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice

institutions to make corruption monitoring a regular activity in the country.¹³⁵ CHRAJ established a steering committee to develop the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP on BHR), a domestic framework for effective operationalisation towards the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on human rights issues in the business environment. The human rights issues to be addressed include: child labour; gender discrimination; water pollution; environmental degradation; and destruction of farmlands resulting from activities of the business community. These issues threatened the livelihood of individuals and infringed upon the rights of the people.¹³⁶

In 2022, Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) investigated a total of 642 cases, compared to 463 cases in 2021. Out of these cases, 16 were prosecuted, whereas in 2021, 17 cases were prosecuted. The number of convictions remained the same as the previous year, with only one conviction obtained. Additionally, the amount of money recovered in profits of crime totalled GHS61.6 million, higher than the GHS 2.83million recovered in 2021.¹³⁷

2.4.3.7 Law and Order

According to the 2022 Gallup Global Law and Order Report, Ghana had a Law and Order Index score of 68 out of 100 in 2021. A total of 938 lawyers were called to the Ghana Bar, exceeding the 450 lawyers as target set to be called in 2022. Among these were 94 lawyers enrolled in a Mini Call and the remaining 844 enrolled in the Main Call.¹³⁸ The automation of the courts under the National Digitization Project saw a decline in the percentage of courts automated. In 2022, 36.2 percent of courts were automated compared to 37.15 percent in 2021. The Judicial service also computerised 62.8 percent of courts in 2022.¹³⁹ The number of cases resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism by the Judicial Service decreased to 3,140 cases in 2022, compared to 5,604 cases in 2021.¹⁴⁰

2.4.3.8 Civil Society and Civic Engagement

This section covers participation of civil society in national development, press freedom index and voice and accountability index. As part of their brokering roles in promoting development, CSOs in 2022 contributed to creating platforms where citizens engage with government officials in order to hold them accountable for their actions and inactions. Another important role played by CSOs in consolidating Ghana's democracy relates to their 'watchdog' functions around elections, anti-corruption and policy implementation. By doing so, they promoted ensuring accountability and transparency on the part of government officials. CSOs provided technical expertise to government and helped in influencing policies that promoted national development. For instance, civil society has been very active in the drafting of legislations such as the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, the 2020 Not-For-Profit Policy and Guidelines.

¹³⁵ 2022 Corruption in Ghana People's Experiences and Views, GSS and CHRAJ - Published in Vienna

¹³⁶ March 2023, Ghana News Agency, CHRAJ Seeks Stakeholders' Inputs for National Action Plan on Human Rights

¹³⁷ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice

¹³⁸ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice

¹³⁹ 2023 Programme Based Budgeting, Judicial Service

¹⁴⁰ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Judicial Service

In 2022, NIA established seven temporary registration points to support the ongoing NCA SIM Card re- registration exercise in Accra and Kumasi and also enhanced 16 Regional and 276 District Offices with office supplies. NIA registered 1.5 million citizens above 15 years and issued 935,074 with Ghana cards. There was a limited registration on a pilot basis for the diaspora. NIA shared vital data with GPS, EOCO and NIB to assist in crime detection, investigation and prosecution. The Authority prosecuted 10 citizens on registration related offences, three were convicted and six cases were investigated. Additionally, the Authority prosecuted seven foreign nationals of Registration related offences, three were convicted and four cases were investigated with three out of the four being handled by GIS. Reforms undertaken in 2022 by NIA led to the use of National Identification Verification System (NIVS) – Under the umbrella of NIA’s key ‘‘User Agencies’’, as spelt out in Act 707, the Authority has shared data with the following partner institutions - Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT), NHIA, GRA, GIS and in the process of sharing data with Birth and Death Registry (BDR) and GSS.

NIA has shared data on citizens with Ghana Association of Bankers (GAB), BoG, and other MDAs including Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), National Service Scheme, Student Loan Trust Fund, Lands Commission, Passports Office (PO) among other institutions mandated by law. Again, other institutions that use NIVS for interoperability services are Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation (MoCD), National Communication Authority (NCA), EOCO, GPS, National Investment Bank (NIB), BoG and 23 Universal Banks, ARB APEX Bank and 145 Rural Banks are linked to the NIVS. Finally, NIA shared NIVS data for use by other financial institutions in Ghana such as 20 Finance Houses, 10 Micro-Finance Companies, 19 Savings and Loans Companies, 16 Financial Technology Companies, and 6 Insurance Companies.¹⁴¹ The process of on-boarding such financial institutions is ongoing under the full execution of Memorandum of Understanding signed between NIA and Partner Institutions, as required by the National Identity Register Act, (2008) Act 750.¹⁴²

Press Freedom Index: In the 2022 World Press Freedom Index, Ghana was ranked 60th out of 180 countries assessed, indicating a huge drop of 30 places from its 2021 ranking. Furthermore, the assessment for Africa revealed that Ghana fell to the 10th rank in 2022 from its 3rd rank in 2021, as stated in the 2022 World Press Freedom Index report. This decline reveals a concern Ghana must address. There were isolated attacks on and harassment and arrests of journalists by members of security forces. In February 2022, in Western Region, five or more police in plain clothes attacked a producer with the privately-owned broadcaster after he allegedly photographed the officers while they sat in a restaurant with their guns displayed and holding men in handcuffs. In the same month, police arrested the executive director of the Alliance for Social Equity and Public Accountability and a prominent morning show host for defaming a public figure.

¹⁴¹ <https://www.bog.gov.gh/supervision-regulation/all-institutions/>

¹⁴² 2022 Annual Progress Report, National Identification Authority

Authorities charged the two with the publication of false news.¹⁴³ These identified isolated incidents along with many others in 2022, resulted in Ghana’s poor press freedom index performance.

2.4.3.9 Attitudinal Change and Patriotism

In 2022, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) prioritized three key programmes: Constitutional Awareness Creation, Deepening and Sustaining Civic Awareness, and Patriotism and Good Citizenship. These programmes were carried out through a total of 152,152 events. The initiatives undertaken by the NCCE included promoting awareness about the rights of children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized individuals in society. They also focused on raising awareness about proper sanitation practices, making the constitution accessible in both English and various Ghanaian languages, encouraging active citizen participation in governance at all levels, and fostering a sense of patriotism and good citizenship among the youth.¹⁴⁴ A youthful population such as Ghana’s, constitutes a strong base for sustainable labour force and market opportunities if state policies are able to empower them sufficiently to become competitive in the labour market. The size of the young population expanded by as much as 80 percent between 2000 and 2021, with those aged 15-24 increasing by 79 percent, while the 25-35 group grew by 81 percent.¹⁴⁵

2.4.3.10 Development Communication

In 2022, Ministry of Information (MoI) set out to organise 60 Meet the Press Meetings for Ministers.¹⁴⁶ However, in the mid year review, the target was reset to 50. The number of ministers’ press meetings organised was 53. There were six Public Education Campaigns (PECs); to educate the populace on key government policies and other pressing social issues, Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) project – social behavioural change campaign, GRA E-levy Campaign, Street announcement (Women in ICT), Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) at Assin North, Green Ghana Campaign and Sanitation awareness on “Operation clean your frontage” were executed.

Five Town Hall Meetings (THM) have been organised across the country. Four out of the five were on E-levy and one was on the economy. The purpose was to offer explanations on the E-levy and its importance for nation building as well as take feedback and inputs from relevant stakeholders regarding its implementation. This cleared the misconception about it and created some level of acceptability for the E-levy which eventually led to its passage.¹⁴⁷

2.4.3.11 Culture for National Development

¹⁴³ Ghana - United States Department of State. (2023, March 20). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/ghana>

¹⁴⁴ 2021 Consolidated MDAs’ End-Year Report on the Budget Performance

¹⁴⁵ 2022 Final Policy Brief 14th NDF, National Development Planning Commission

¹⁴⁶ 2022 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Information

¹⁴⁷ 2023 Programme Based Budgeting, Ministry of Information

In Ghana, culture plays a crucial role in the country's development. There are various aspects of culture that contribute to the growth and unity of Ghanaian society. One remarkable example is the "Chale Wote" Street Art Festival in Accra. This event celebrates contemporary art, music, and cultural expression, drawing artists, musicians, and enthusiasts from all over Ghana and beyond. It creates a lively atmosphere for creativity, cultural exchange, and social interactions. The festival's street art displays and live performances not only add vibrancy to the city but also strengthen community bonds and foster a shared identity.¹⁴⁸ Another significant festival is the Odwira Festival, observed by the Akan people, particularly the Akwapim and Akyem communities. This week-long celebration marks the end of the traditional Akan calendar year and the beginning of a new one. It involves purification rituals, processions, drumming, and dancing, all aimed at renewing communal bonds, honoring ancestors, and seeking divine blessings for the coming year. The Odwira Festival highlights the importance of cultural heritage in promoting unity and a shared sense of purpose among the Akan people.¹⁴⁹ Although there are a couple of festivals that attract many people across the world, most celebrations only involve small communities and villages. Revenues are generated by the various celebrating communities from the sale of artifacts associated to the festivals. The generated revenues fund some developmental projects in the various communities.

Internal tourism is another essential aspect of Ghanaian culture, encouraging the exploration of its diverse landscapes and historical sites. For instance, the Cape Coast Castle, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, serves as a strong reminder of Ghana's history, particularly its role in the transatlantic slave trade. Visiting such sites fosters cultural understanding among tourists while also supporting the local economy. Preserving cultural heritage during times of crisis and conflict is vital for Ghana's security. Protecting historical sites like the Larabanga Mosque and the Ashanti Kingdom's royal palaces safeguards Ghana's identity and promotes stability within the country.¹⁵⁰

Ghana's foods are generally very diverse, with different specialties for each tribe, but the basic staples include a maize or millet base with meat, mushroom, fish, chicken or snail rich sauce. These dishes are important because they show the country's culture and bring people together. When Ghana promotes its local food, it helps the environment and the country's economy.¹⁵¹

The observed number of chieftaincy disputes made by Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MoCRA) increased in 2022 compared to 2021 with the total count of new cases increasing to 47 from 42. The overall count of cases of chieftaincy-related disputes also increased to 492 cases in 2022 from 402 cases in 2021. Furthermore, 20 LIs still remained unaltered at the pre-legislation phase. These LIs are related to succession of Stools or Skins.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁸ The GNA. (2022, August 19). Chale Wote Street Art Festival: Euphoria ahead of weekend revelry. Ghana News Agency. <https://gna.org.gh/2022/08/chale-wote-street-art-festival-euphoria-ahead-of-weekend-revelry/>

¹⁴⁹ <https://hospitalitygh.com/akuapem-odwira-festival/>

¹⁵⁰ <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/etatsparties/gh>

¹⁵¹ <https://mfa.gov.gh/index.php/about-ghana/culture/>

¹⁵² 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs

2.4.3.12 Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs

This focus area highlights strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs. The objectives include: Enhance Ghana's International Image and Influence; Promote Ghana's Political and Economic Interests Abroad; and Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora in National Development.

a) Enhance Ghana's International Image and Influence

The President of the Republic, as part of enhancing Ghana's influence and international image participated in the One Ocean Summit held in Brest, France, at the invitation of the French President. The goal of the One Ocean Summit was to raise awareness of the international community on marine issues and to translate the awareness into tangible commitments towards the ocean's sustainability. Ghana's delegation led by The President of the Republic, also participated in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 2022. The president also served as the Co-Chair of the UN's SDGs Advisory Unit.

Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in international organisations: In 2022, the Candidatures Unit at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFARI) helped to get six Ghanaians into positions in international organisations to enhance Ghana's International Image and Influence. This exceeded the target of three by 100 percent. With the assistance of Ghanaian diplomats and diaspora working in the UN, Ghana successfully presented its second VNR report on the implementation of 2030 Agenda at the 2022 UN HLPF in New York in July alongside 44 countries. The report was coordinated by NDPC for the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee in Ghana.

b) Promote Ghana's Political and Economic Interests Abroad

To promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad, 155 foreign markets were identified for Ghanaian products. In 2022, Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) reached US\$3,531,048,234, a 6 percent growth over US\$3,330,317,588 in 2021. This made up 20.22 percent of the total merchandise exports for the year. Export of NTEs to markets of ECOWAS member states increased in value due to export of articles of plastics to Burkina Faso. The European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) markets imported US\$1,125.96 million value of NTEs. Cocoa paste, cashew nuts, cocoa butter, iron and steel circles, rods, sheets, billets, articles of plastic, aluminum plates, sheets, and coils, canned tuna, natural rubber sheets, cocoa powder, and shea oil were the top ten out of a total of 604 NTE products for 2022. Cocoa paste was the highest NTE earner (US\$520 million) followed by Cashew nuts (US\$294.2 million). The most prominent market destinations for Ghana's NTEs were ECOWAS (34.59%); EU and UK (31.90%); other developed countries (1.40%); rest of Africa (9.57%); and emerging countries (22.43%).

Number of protocols on African open skies implemented: In 2022, no protocol was implemented. Efforts continued towards transcontinental programmes, to create an enabling environment for the African air space under the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM). Ghana held Bilateral Air Services Agreement negotiation meeting with six YD/SAATM member states: Senegal, Togo, Morocco, Cote D'Ivoire, Niger and Sierra Leone.

c) Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora in National Development

As at 2022, Ghana had still not established a diaspora database. MFARI and EC continued efforts to develop the database to capture data of Ghanaians living abroad. The database would help promote the diaspora as prime movers of the economy due to their multiple roles as remittance providers, investors, philanthropists and innovators.

Number of Ghanaians abroad who participate in general elections: In 2022, the Representation of the People's Amendment Act (ROPAA) Act and Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) reports were reviewed with the object to continue the integration of Ghanaians in the diaspora in national development. In addition, Ghanaians in the foreign missions, the UN offices and students on Ghana government scholarship were registered.

2.4.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

This section focuses on key challenges faced by Ghana in Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. It also indicates preferred recommendations to the identified challenges this dimension faces (Table 2.4.1)

Table 2.4.1: Key challenges and recommendations for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education 	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoI, NMC, NCCE, Media Houses, PRINPAG, GJA, GIBA, IPR to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role; support the Media Capacity Enhancement Programme (MCEP); establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient funding of development communication 	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoI, NMC, NCCE, Media Houses, PRINPAG, GJA to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide sustainable financing for development communication
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in establishment of a database on Ghanaians in the Diaspora 	<p>EC should collaborate with NDPC, NIA, MFARI, MoF, GIS to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> find measures to develop a database for Ghanaians in the diaspora
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trading potential in AfCFTA not fully harnessed. 	<p>MOTI to collaborate with GEPA, MOFA, MOFAD, MFARI, GIPC, MoF to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase trading in the AfCFTA in partnership with local assemblies and the private sector.
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights issues in the business environment 	<p>CHRAJ should collaborate with NDPC, MDAs, RCCs, MMDAs, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop a resilient NAP on BHR to combat modern slavery that will eliminate discrimination against vulnerable persons to promote decent work
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow pace of the NVIS on-boarding process 	<p>NIA should partner with relevant institutions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expedite the NVIS on-boarding process; execute the of MoU signed between NIA and PIs, as required by the National Identity Register Act, 2008 (Act 750).
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national receipt 	<p>MoF- CAGD /NDPC should collaborate with OoP and MLGDRD to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revise all projects and prioritise in alignment with MTNDP; ensure that there is no indexation to foreign currency in awarding new contracts and no advance mobilisation payment clauses; implement the relevant recommendations of the review of government flagship programmes.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop in Ghana's ranking on the Press Freedom Index 	<p>NMC should collaborate with MoI, Media Houses, PRINPAG, GJA, GIBA, IPR and other stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the safety of journalists and the media; fully capacitate the coordinated mechanism for the safety of journalists; promote responsible journalism

2.5. Linking The 2022 Budget to The Agenda for Jobs

2.5.1 Introduction

This section of the APR focuses on the 2022 government priorities within the MTNDPF, 2022-2025. The section examined the expenditure on governments flagship programmes by development dimension and sector allocation and expenditure for 2022.

A total number of 18 government flagship programmes were identified in 2022.¹⁵³ Data was available for 12 government priority projects and programmes identified under the various dimensions.¹⁵⁴ These were: Fish Landing Sites; Railways Development; Roads Infrastructure; Water and Sanitation Initiative; Zongo Development Fund; Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (SDI Secretariat and Dev't Authorities); Regional Reorganisation and Development; Free Senior High School Programme; Teacher Trainee Allowances; Nursing Trainee Allowances; School Feeding Programme; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty; Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre; Nation Builders Corps; National Identification Authority; Planting for Food and Jobs; One-District, One-Factory (1D1F); and Business Development initiatives.

Eight additional new initiatives were identified with actual payments. These were: Subsidy for 2018 BECE/WASSCE; Transfer to YEA; GhanaCARES; YouStart; One Teacher One Laptop; Scholarship for Second Cycle Schools; COVID-19 Vaccines; and Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations and REGSEC).

However, data was unavailable for 6 government flagship programmes identified under the various dimensions see Appendix V.

2.5.2 Key Performance Indices

Actual payments made for government flagship projects and programmes in 2022 include:

- i. LEAP beneficiaries - GHS100,409,470.85
- ii. National School Feeding Programme -GHS 666,079,276.09
- iii. Free SHS - GHS1,607,421,978.69
- iv. National Identification Programme - GHS106,005,139.24
- v. YouStart Programme - GHS25,000,000.00
- vi. Teacher Training Allowance -GHS233,420,902.01

¹⁵³ 2022 National Annual Progress Report Indicator Data Collection Matrix-Linking the 2022 Budget to the Agenda for Jobs II, National Development Planning Commission

¹⁵⁴ 2023 Controller and Accountant General, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit-Matrix on Actual Payment of Government Flagship Projects and Programmes

2.5.3 Progress of Implementation

Expenditure on governments flagship projects and programmes by development dimension

In 2022, the total budget allocation for government flagship projects and programmes was GHS 9.07 billion with total actual payments of GHS3.53 billion representing 38.95 percent of total budget allocation (Table 2.5.1 & Figure 2.5.1).

Economic Dimension

The following government flagship projects and programmes: 1D1F; MASLOC; NABCo; Business Development initiatives; and PFJ were allocated government's budgetary resources and actual payments made under the economic dimension for 2022 (Table 2.5.1). Out of the five government flagship projects and programmes under the economic dimension, PFJ was paid GHS612.40 million¹⁵⁵ from its budget allocation of GHS614.05 million.¹⁵⁶ Only 0.27 percent of the budget allocation was not released. One District One Factory was paid GHS8.15 million¹⁵⁷ from its budget allocation of GHS1 billion¹⁵⁸ representing only 3.77 percent of the budget allocation.

Social Dimension

The following government flagship projects and programmes: National School Feeding Programme; LEAP; Teacher Trainee Allowances; Nursing Trainee Allowances; and Free SHS were allocated government's budgetary resources and actual payments made under the social dimension for 2022 (Table 2.5.1). Out of the five government flagship projects and programmes under the social dimension, GHS233.42 million was paid for Teacher Trainee Allowances from its budget allocation of GHS241.91 million, with 3.51 percent of its budget outstanding. The LEAP programme received 50.83 percent of its budget allocation.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

The following government flagship projects and programmes: Fish Landing Sites; Railways Development; Roads Infrastructure; Water and Sanitation Initiative; Zongo Development Fund; and Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme were allocated government's budgetary resources and actual payments made under the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement dimension for 2022 (Table 2.5.1). Out of the six government flagships projects and programmes under the dimension only Zongo Development Fund recorded actual payment for the year. A total

¹⁵⁵ Appendix V

¹⁵⁶ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

¹⁵⁷ Appendix V

¹⁵⁸ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

of GHS154.20 million was budgeted for the Zongo Development Fund and an actual payment of GHS7.65 million made with 95.04 percent of its budget still outstanding¹⁵⁹.

Governance Dimension

The following government flagship projects and programmes: Regional Reorganisation and Development; and NIP were allocated government's budgetary resources and actual payments made under the governance dimension for 2022 (See Table 2.5.1). Out of these two government flagship projects and programmes under the governance dimension, only NIP received payments towards its budget. NIP was paid GHS 106 million¹⁶⁰ from its budget allocation of GHS 200 million¹⁶¹.

Table 2.5.1 Flagship Programmes and Projects by Development Dimension

Development Dimension	Flagship Initiative	Project/New	2022 Budgetary Allocation (GH¢) (A)	Actual Payment (GH¢) ©	Variance (C)= B-A	Variance (percent) D=C/A*100
Economic Development	Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre		50,000,000	12,558,510.08	-37,441,489.92	-74.88
	Nation Builders Corps		520,000,000	178,000,000.00	-342,000,000.00	-65.77
	Planting for Food and Jobs		614,056,000	612,397,081.91	-1,658,918.09	-0.27
	One District One Factory Programme		216,296,000	8,154,714.79	-208,141,285.21	-96.23
	Business Development		15,535,000	-	-15,535,000.00	-100
Social Development	Free Senior High School Programme		2,299,999,000	1,607,421,978.69	-692,577,021.31	-30.11
	Teacher Trainee Allowances		241,913,000	233,420,902.01	-8,492,097.99	-3.51
	Nursing Trainee Allowances		265,200,000		-265,200,000.00	-100.00
	School Feeding Programme		881,000,000	666,079,276.09	-214,920,723.91	-24.40
	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty		197,535,000	100,409,470.85	-97,125,529.15	-49.17
Governance	Regional Reorganisation and Development		210,000,000	-	-210,000,000.00	-100.00
	National Identification Authority		200,000,000	106,005,139.24	-93,994,860.76	-47.00
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Fish Landing Sites		77,200,000	-	-77,200,000.00	-100.00
	Railways Development		216,340,000	-	-216,340,000.00	-100.00
	Roads Infrastructure		1,735,272,000	-	-1,735,272,000.00	-100.00
	Water and Sanitation Initiative		147,999,000	-	-147,999,000.00	-100.00
	Zongo Development Fund		154,200,000	7,646,429.33	-146,553,570.67	-95.04
	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (SDI)		1,024,650,000	-	-1,024,650,000.00	-100.00

¹⁵⁹ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

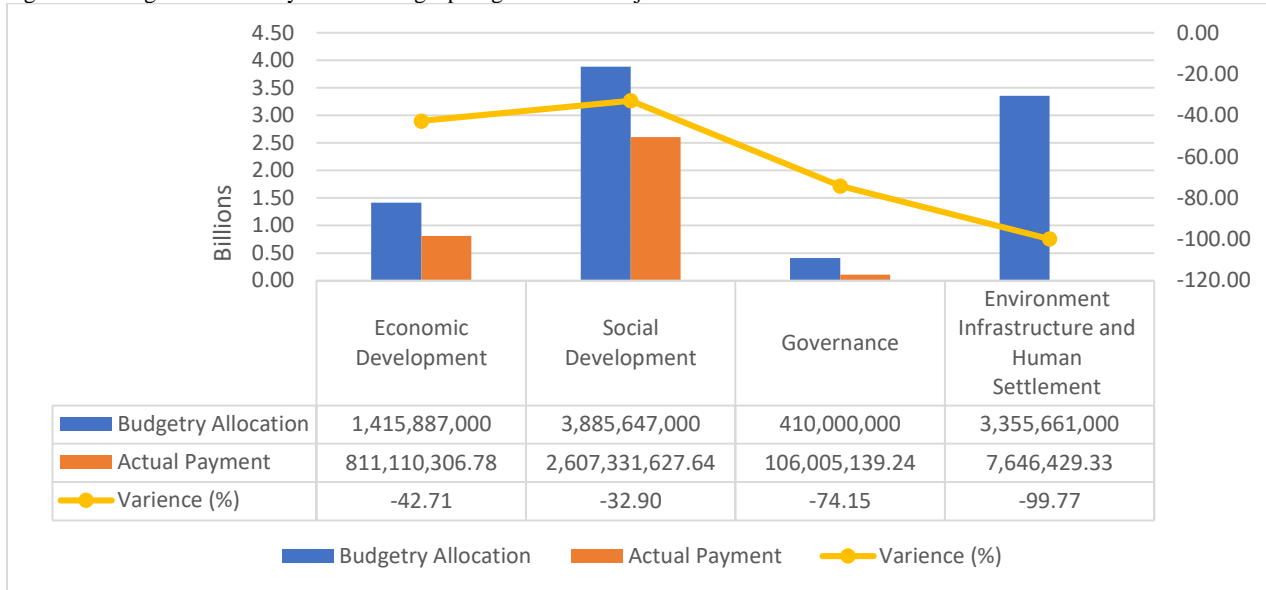
¹⁶⁰ Appendix V

¹⁶¹ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

	Secretariat and Dev't Authorities)				
Total		9,067,195,000	3,532,093,502.99	-5,535,101,497.01	-61.05

Source: 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government and Controller and Accountant Generals Department

Figure 2.5.1 Budget and Actual Payments For Flagship Programmes and Projects



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ministry of Finance and Controller and Accountant Generals Department

Expenditure on other government flagship projects and programmes

A total of 8 new initiatives were identified as other government flagship projects and programmes for 2022. These were Subsidy for 2018 BECE/WASSCE; Transfers to YEA; GhanaCARES; YouStart; One Teacher One Laptop; Scholarship for Second Cycle Schools; COVID-19 Vaccines; and Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations and REGSEC). These identified government flagships projects and programmes were allocated government's budgetary resources and actual payments. A total of GHS1.2 billion was made as actual payments to these projects and programmes (Table 2.5.2).

An actual payment of GHS343.48 million was made for COVID-19 Vaccines from its budget allocation of GHS300 million. Actual payment made for COVID-19 Vaccines exceeded the budgeted allocation by 14.49 percent. YouStart was paid GHS25 million¹⁶² from its budget allocation of GHS1 billion¹⁶³. Only 2.5 percent of the budget allocation was paid.

Table 2.5.2: Other Initiatives

New Initiative	2022 Budgetary Allocation (GH¢) (A)	Actual Payment (GH¢) ©	Variance (C)= B-A	Variance (percent) D=C/A*100
Subsidy for 2018 BECE/WASSCE	0	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	-
Transfers to YEA	0	236,269,550.35	236,269,550.35	-
GhanaCARES	1,033,000,000.00	177,812,871.00	-855,187,129.00	-82.79
YouStart	1,000,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	-975,000,000.00	-97.50

¹⁶² Appendix V

¹⁶³ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government

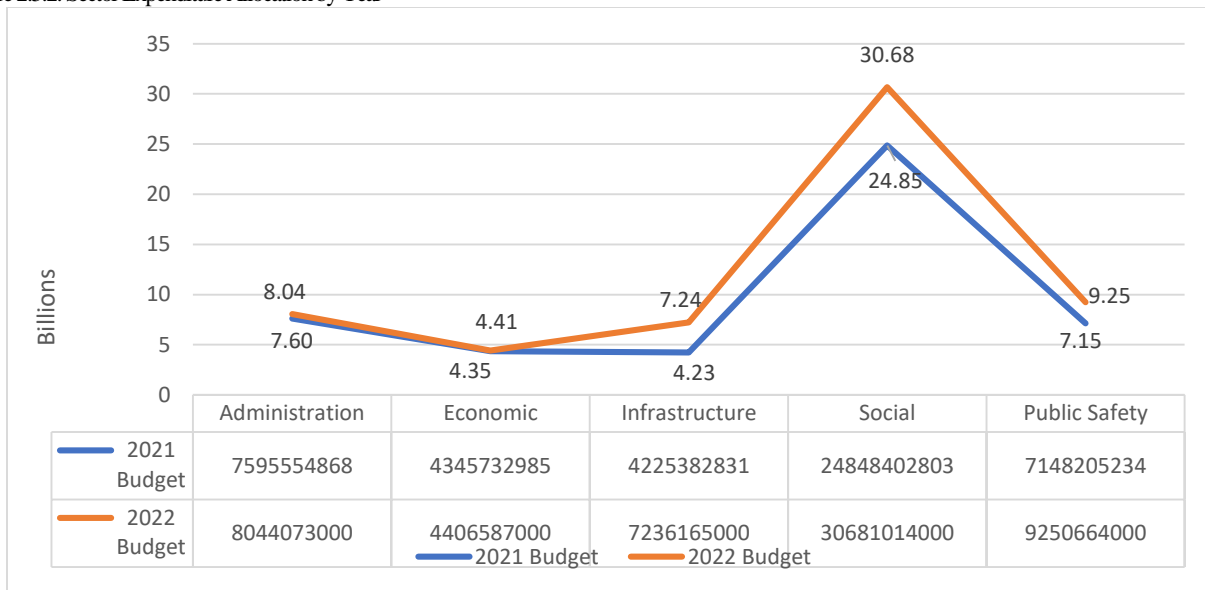
One Teacher One Laptop	0	157,614,515.55	157,614,515.55	-
Scholarship for Second Cycle Schools	0	233,000,000.00	233,000,000.00	-
COVID-19 Vaccines	300,000,000.00	343,477,403.87	43,477,403.87	14.49
Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations and REGSEC)	20,201,000.00	2,088,500.00	-18,112,500.00	-89.66
Total	2353201000	1,197,262,840.77	-1,155,938,159.23	-49.12

Source: 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government and Controller and Accountant Generals Department

Summary of Sector Allocation and Expenditure

In 2022, a total of GHS59.61 billion was budgeted for administration, economic, infrastructure, social, and public safety sectors, compared to GHS48.16 billion budgeted for 2021. The variance for 2022 and 2021 budget estimates was GHS11.46 billion. The sector with the highest budget was social with an allocation of GHS30.68 billion representing 51.46 percent of the total budget. Furthermore, the sector with the second highest budget was public safety with an allocation of GHS9.2 billion representing 15.52 percent of the total budget. Also, the infrastructure sector budget allocation was GHS7.24 billion, representing 12.14 percent of the total budget. Finally, the economic sector budget allocation for 2022 was GHS4.41 billion, which was the lowest of the five sectors representing 7.39 percent of the budget allocation (**Figure 2.5.2**).

Figure 2.5.2: Sector Expenditure Allocation by Year



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from Ministry of Finance Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement 2021-2022

2.5.4 Key challenges and policy recommendation

The key challenges and policy recommendations of the dimension are summarised in Table 2.5.3

Table 2.5.3: Challenges and Recommendation

No	Challenges	Recommendation
1	Limited resources released for implementation of government flagship projects and programmes/new initiatives	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoF, OoP and Parliament to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ review all government flagship projects and programmes/ new initiatives ▪ implement relevant recommendations from the review of government flagship programmes under the Public Expenditure Review (PER) exercise ¹⁶⁴
2	Unavailable data on government flagship projects and programmes	<p>NDPC/MoF-Public Investment Desk (PID) should collaborate with all public institutions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assess the targets of Public Investment Management (PIM) indicators ▪ improve on project targeting, design, preparation, delivery and dissemination. ▪ conduct performance monitoring
3	Delay in submission of reports on government flagship projects and programmes	<p>NDPC must collaborate with MoF/DPs/MES and OoP to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monitor and report on the implementation and financing of government flagship projects and programmes ▪ evaluate government flagship projects and programmes e.g., Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme.
4	Limited sector budget allocations and releases to support the economy	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoF and DPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ release commensurate budgetary allocations to all sectors ▪ make sectors self-sustaining. ▪ improve upon the infrastructural deficit.

¹⁶⁴ 2023 Budget Implementation Instructions issued by the Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance

2.6. Emergency Planning and Management

2.6.1 Introduction

This dimension of the report covers achievements made in building resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions, including the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to this pandemic, Ghana has explicitly integrated a new development pillar; emergency planning and response-that aims to build resilience to withstand different types of shocks. It also identifies the progress toward achieving the key policy objectives that seek to improve proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation; enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics; strengthen national preparedness against cybercrime and terrorism; minimising the incidence of organised crime; ensuring the safety of life, property and social wellbeing; and enhancing relief operations and humanitarian welfare.

This assessment included seven focus areas namely: Hydro-meteorological, Geological, Biological, and Anthropogenic threats, Technology and Security, Relief Operation and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims and COVID-19 Pandemic with thirty-nine indicators. In all, three out of seven focus areas have available data and these are, Hydrometeorological, Biological, and Technological and Security Threats. Other critical indicators were without data. These were: Regional and district capitals implementing City Resilience action plan; DRR committees established among the National and all Regional House of Chiefs; Proportion of DRR planning/coordination meetings held with the involvement of traditional leaders; and Earthquake Early Warning Systems. Others were Constitutional law/Act covering emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation enacted; National emergency preparedness and response plan developed; National Contingency Planning Board (NCPB) set up.

2.6.2 Key Performance Indices

Notable performance indices in 2022 include:

- i. Data was collated to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
- ii. A total of 152 MMDAs have prepared disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans.
- iii. Government supported 21,935 disaster victims and responded to 1,552 emergencies.
- iv. A total of 2,521,580 tests have been conducted since the outbreak of COVID-19 with a positivity rate of 6.8.
- v. Government has placed vaccination as the major COVID-19 prevention strategy with 12,034,108 Persons (37.9 percent of the total population) receiving at least 1 dose, 8,977,750 persons (28.3 percent of total population) fully vaccinated and 2,544,214 Persons receiving at least one Booster dose.
- vi. communities recorded as trained were 6,271 exceeding the target of 5,200 communities
- vii. Government rescued 846 trafficked persons in 2022.
- viii. Establishment of the National Vaccine Institute

- ix. The Cyber Security Authority (CSA), developed draft frameworks for licensing cybersecurity operators and developed frameworks for accreditation of sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to boost the resilience of critical sector infrastructure against cyber-attacks.¹⁶⁵
- x. Impact assessments conducted to determine the ammonium nitrate levels in the Western North region.
- xi. Establishment of a GHS500 million special credit programme – the DBG Emergency Economic Programme (DEEP).
- xii. The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) held 6,229 public education programmes on major hazards.
- xiii. Government organised 5,775 field trips for assessment and monitoring, and 89 simulation exercises on flooding and other disasters.
- xiv. Government engaged 2,163 communities in disaster risk reduction, dredged and desilted 408 drains.

2.6.3 Progress of implementation

Hydrometeorological Threats

In 2022, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) engaged 60 experts in a meeting on critical disaster risk reduction, managing disasters and similar emergencies. The meeting sought to enhance the ability to have access to sufficient data that speaks to critical issues on *what will happen, when it will happen, how it will happen, where it will happen, who will be impacted and what is to be done* to reduce the impact on the vulnerable population. In line with this, NADMO through the United States Embassy collaborated with the Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC) to undertake a capacity-building exercise on the use of the Disaster Aware Platform, which was useful for the 12 months National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment for Ghana.¹⁶⁶

Recorded incidences of disasters across the country: In 2022, the country recorded a total number of 2,426 disaster incidences across the country with the most common disasters being wind/rainstorms, domestic fires, floods, and bushfires. The current development dynamics and demographic changes in Ghana put more people at risk from disasters as a result of increasing rural poverty, rapid urbanization, growth of informal settlements, poor urban governance, and declining ecosystem and land conditions. The number of recorded incidences of disasters across the country increased to 2,426 in 2022 from 1,926 in 2021. In response, MESTI, through the EPA,

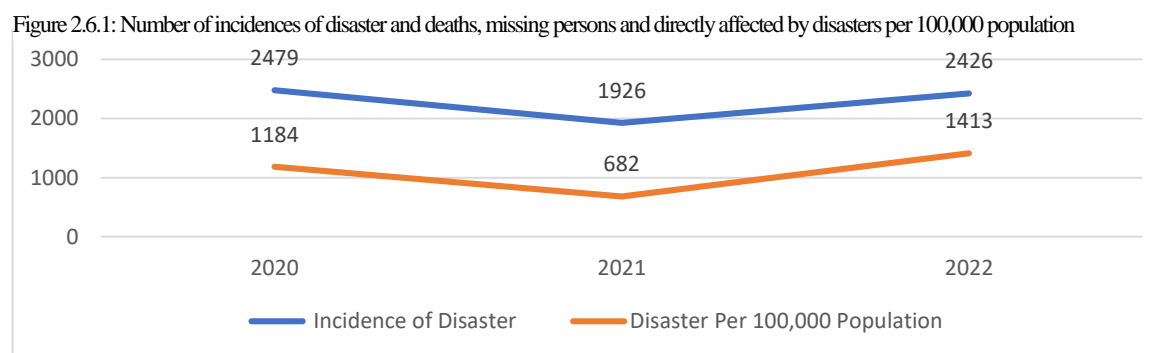
¹⁶⁵ 2023 Annual Budget Statement Estimates, Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation

¹⁶⁶ *National Disaster Management Organisation - NADMO & Partners Begins National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment Training.* (n.d.). www.nadmo.gov.gh. Retrieved May 11, 2023, from <https://www.nadmo.gov.gh/index.php/12-nadmo-articles/69-nadmo-partners-begins-national-disaster-preparedness-baseline-assessment-training>

conducted two impact assessments of the environment to determine the ammonium nitrate levels due to the dynamite explosion that resulted in the loss of lives and properties at Apiatse in the Western Region, Additionally, EPA collaborated with stakeholders to provide emergency escort services for licensed transporters and dealers of hazardous substances.

Communities trained in disaster management and prevention: A total of 152 MMDAs have prepared disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans as against the target of 144. NADMO held 6,229 public education programmes on major hazards, 5,775 field trips for assessment and monitoring, and 89 simulation exercises on flooding and other disasters. It also engaged 2,163 communities in disaster risk reduction, dredged and desilted 408 drains, and responded to 1,552 emergencies. In addition, NADMO supported 15,772 disaster victims, and collated data to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation. A number of communities were trained in disaster prevention and management (bushfires and flooding). The targeted number of communities to be trained was 5,200. However, communities recorded as trained were 6,271 due to the expression of interest by other communities. The training included public education exercises to sensitise the populace on major hazards; undertaking field trips for assessment; and conducting simulation exercises on flooding.

Deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons by disaster per 100,000 population: The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons by disaster per 100,000 population reduced to 456 in 2022 from 682 in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.6.1. Notwithstanding, the Government of Ghana through NADMO has been implementing interventions to train communities on disaster prevention and management.



Source: NDPC Construct-Data from National Disaster Management Organisation, 2022

Number of RCCs and MMDAs with Disaster Reduction Plans: In 2022, it was reported that most MMDAs did not have a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan and implementation report. Currently, 152 MMDAs, have disaster risk reduction plans and NADMO collated data to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁷ Budget, N. (2022). *The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year* Ken Ofori-Atta Minister for Finance

National Action Plan for Sendai Framework: The National Disaster Management Organization, in attempt to finish work on the National Action Plan in 2022 prepared a zero draft on the National Action Plan on the Sendai Framework, the finalization of the risk assessment report will inform the preparation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction strategy and the action plan to implement the Sendai Framework.

Geological Threats

Ghana is at risk to droughts, coastal erosion, floods and landslides. Current development and demographic changes in Ghana put more people at risk from disasters as a result of increasing rural poverty, rapid urbanization, growth of informal settlements, poor urban governance, and declining ecosystem and land conditions. Ghana is vulnerable to floods, particularly in the northern Savannah belt, and faces associated risks of landslides. The recurrence of both floods and droughts in the northern Savannahs have become a common phenomenon, often associated with high temperatures and intense heat. Areas around Accra, including the Akosombo dam are exposed to seismic hazards

Existence of administrative framework on information flow: In 2022, the administrative framework on information flow did not exist. The number of vulnerable buildings in earthquake and landslide high-risk zones mapped out within 30 percent coverage area had a target risk quantified as 15 percent with no actual data for 2022. Ghana is vulnerable to increasing aridity, droughts and extreme rainfall events and flooding, and faces significant challenges from a changing climate to its ecology, economy, and society.

Biological Threats

Biological hazards are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria, viruses or parasites, as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents. The African Development Fund approved a grant facility to Ghana. The grant will support the University of Ghana to build three facilities for microbiological research and training, biotechnological research and nursing, and midwifery research and training under the *High 5s Post COVID-19 Report*.¹⁶⁸ The capacity-building aspect of the project will involve skills training for lecturers, researchers and health workers in higher institutions of education and health-related fields at the University of Ghana. This support will help increase human resource capacity to manage current and future diseases in Ghana.

Constitutional law/act covering emergency: The constitutional law/act covering emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation is yet to be enacted.

National Emergency preparedness and response plan developed: In 2022, the draft International Health Regulation (IHR) has been prepared for Ghana.

¹⁶⁸ <https://www.afdb.org>

Anthropogenic Threats

Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices such as plastic use and indiscriminate disposal of waste. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Ghana faces

National Contingency Planning Board: The Executive instrument of the National Contingency Planning Board is ready for parliamentary approval.

Number of well-resourced emergency centres established: In 2022, the number of well-resourced emergency centres stood at six regional and 41 district centres against the target of one national, 10 regional and 11 district centres. This brings the total number of emergency centres in the country to one national, 16 regional and 52 district centres.

Technological Threats

The Cyber Security Authority (CSA), developed draft frameworks for licensing cybersecurity operators and developed frameworks for accreditation of sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to boost the resilience of critical sector infrastructure against cyber-attacks. The Ministry of Energy in conjunction with the Cyber Security Authority (CSA), constituted an Energy Sector Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) to boost the resilience of critical energy sector infrastructure against cyber-attacks. In an attempt to support the security and intelligence agencies, the Ministry of National Security (MNS) provided the intelligence agencies with end-user terminals and maintenance support for deployed CCTV monitoring stations for the relevant security and intelligence operations. In addition, the Ministry managed the Emergency Communication System (Emergency number 112) and improved coordination among the responding agencies to effectively address emergencies received from the public. Adoption of AI has more than doubled since 2017 though the proportion of organisations using AI has increased between 50 and 60 percent for the past few years. AI applications that are in physical contact with humans or integrated into the human body could pose safety risks as they may be poorly designed, misused or hacked. Poorly regulated use of AI in weapons could lead to loss of human control over dangerous weapons. Imbalances of access to information could be exploited. For example, based on a person's online behaviour or other data and without their knowledge, an online vendor can use AI to predict if someone is willing to pay, or a political campaign can adapt their message. Another transparency issue is that sometimes it can be unclear to people whether they are interacting with AI or a person. An important challenge is to determine who is responsible for damage caused by an AI-operated device or service.

Security Threats

The 2022 performance recorded that the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NCSALW) initiated marking of all newly procured weapons of the GIS. In addition, the

Commission collaborated with the GPS to identify 424 confiscated illicit small arms in Police Exhibit Stores and Armouries in the Bono-East Region. The GNFS in 2022, attended to 4,995 fire outbreaks, 24 flood rescue operations, 486 road traffic collision incidents, organized 8,174 public fire safety education programs, inspected 7,295 premises, issued 3,737 new fire certificates, renewed 10,601 fire certificates, and trained 820 fire volunteers. In addition, the Service completed the construction of dormitory blocks with classrooms and a dining hall at the Fire Academy Training School (FATS) in Accra. Government rescued 846 trafficked persons in 2022. The National Peace Council, organised a two-day public dialogue and sensitisation program on violent extremism and terrorism at Aflao, Sampa, Bongo and Elubo. In addition, the Council intervened in the Bawku and the Dorba-Kadinga conflicts.

The MNS established a new National Intelligence Bureau operational office at Agbogba, Accra in 2022 and this has enhanced the operational efficiency of the internal security agency. The Ministry also leveraged on the capabilities of the Integrated National Security Communications Enhancement Project to provide communications and video surveillance across the country to support the operations of the security and intelligence agencies.¹⁶⁹

Relief Operation and Humanitarian Assistance for Disaster Victims

Government, in 2022 continued drainage improvement works to mitigate the disaster risks associated with flooding in various parts of the country, while minimising the economic losses that are associated with the floods. Accordingly, MWH continued with the implementation of the national flood control programs across the country.

Disaster Management: The total number of disasters across the country was 2,426 occurrences in 2022, above the 2022 target of 1884, and also an increase compared to 2021 occurrences of 1,926. The common disasters experienced within the year included floods, domestic fires, wind/rainstorm and bush fires. In 2022, the total death per 100,000 population was 423.

Disaster Victims supported with relief items: The number of persons affected by disaster who were supported with relief items were 21,935 victims. In 2022, NADMO undertook the following activities shown in Table 2.6.1.

Table 2.6.1: Educational Programmes, Field Trips, Disaster Victims Support

S/N	Action	Frequency of Action
1	Public education programs on major hazards	6,229
2	Field trips for assessment and monitoring	5,775
3	Simulation exercises on flooding and other disasters	89
4	Community engagements in disaster risk reduction	2,163
5	Drains dredged and desilted	408
6	Emergency responses	1,552
7	Disaster victims supported	15,772

Source: NDPC Construct-Data National Disaster Management Organisation, 2022

¹⁶⁹ Budget, N. (2022). *The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year Ken Ofori-Atta Minister for Finance THEME: Restoring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability and Resilience for Inclusive Growth & Value Addition*. https://mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/budget-statements/2023-Budget-Statement_v4.pdf

In addition, NADMO supported disaster victims, and collated data to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

COVID-19 Response Initiatives

By the end of 2022, the cumulative confirmed cases of COVID-19 was 171,008 with an active case count of 23 and 1,461 deaths. The adverse impact of COVID-19 highlighted the importance of expanding social protection programs across all categories to reduce the vulnerability of the chronically poor, economically at risk and the socially vulnerable. Some social vulnerabilities such as psychological distress, gender-based violence, child abuse and child labour were exacerbated during the peak of the pandemic. In the field of education, many children particularly in the rural areas and poor households could not access distance learning services because of lack of remote learning materials such as televisions, mobile devices, and internet.

Post-COVID support for SMEs: The Board of DBG approved the establishment of a GHS500 million special credit programme – the DBG Emergency Economic Programme (DEEP). The objective of the project is to support businesses in the agribusiness value chain at preferential rates over the next five years to build economic resilience and lay the foundation for accelerated growth. The priority sectors are poultry, rice and cereals, pharmaceutical manufacturing, tourism, and textiles and garments.

The Post-Covid-19 Skills Development and Productivity Enhancement Project: The Africa Development Bank Fund approved US\$27.19 million grant for skills development infrastructure to boost post COVID-19 recovery under the *High 5s Post COVID-19* project. The project comprises two interrelated technical components and a project management component, that is being implemented by MoF from 2022 to 2027. The targeted primary beneficiaries include youth and women operating small businesses and cooperatives, and people with disabilities. Overall, the project will benefit at least 24,800 people directly and 50,000 indirectly. The project will also enhance women’s access to credit, financial literacy and information sharing, with a focus on impacting women-led Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise (MSMEs). In addition, the project will provide a credit facility to support women and youth significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic at affordable interest rates — 12 percent per annum. The Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) will provide the credit facility to avoid high-default rates associated with government-sponsored credit schemes. The PFIs will ensure loan repayments and improve the efficiency and timeliness of small-loan processing.¹⁷⁰ The grant will also enhance higher-level skills delivery in the health system in Ghana.

¹⁷⁰ Bank, A. D. (2022, June 30). *Ghana: African Development Fund approves \$27.19 million grant for skills development infrastructure to boost post Covid-19 recovery*. African Development Bank - Building Today, a Better Africa Tomorrow. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/ghana-african-development-fund-approves-2719-million-grant-skills-development-infrastructure-boost-post-covid-19-recovery-52970>

NDPC/Global Evaluation Initiative: A concept note for the evaluation of the support under the Ghana CARES ‘Obaatanpa’ programme prepared by NDPC was accepted by the World Bank/Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI) to assess the coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency based on the OECD evaluation criteria for the resources provided for the implementation of the Ghana CARES ‘Obaatanpa’ programme. These resources were to support small businesses to minimise the extent of business and job losses, household income losses, and pay cuts among workers.

2.6.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

This section captures challenges identified within the COVID 19 and Emergency Response Dimension in Table 2.6.2

Table 2.6.2: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Incidence of disasters across the country	<p>NADMO should collaborate with MoF, MoCD, LUSPA, MMDAs, GMeT, CERGIS, AESL, Media, GHA, CSOs-FBOs, NGOs, TAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide timely and precise forecast in anticipation of incidence of disasters ▪ enforce current design standards, urban planning standard including building codes and storm drains ▪ provide proactive measures to adequately improve all hydro-meteorological networks and existing models for predicting coastal and inland flood ▪ inform stakeholders in anticipation of imminent disasters ▪ intensify public education on earthquake awareness and pre-disaster drills and urban planning regulations.
2	Limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures	<p>Academia/Research Institutions should collaborate with MMDAs, MLGDRD, MWH, MRH, GSA, GGSA and the Built Environment Professions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve capacity of engineers, architects and other stakeholders on earthquake-resistance construction; ▪ support research to catalyse interest in disaster risk reduction; ▪ develop capacity to design resilient drainage system and mitigate landslide risks
3.	Delayed assessment of COVID-19 initiatives	<p>NDPC should collaborate with OoP, MoF, MoFA, MiDA, and GEA, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ accelerate the processes for the evaluation of the post COVID-19 initiatives

2.7. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of The Agenda For Jobs II Policy Framework In 2022

2.7.1 Introduction

The Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME) dimension of the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework seeks to improve development outcomes and ensure value for money at the national, sector and sub-national levels. The specific objectives of the dimension are to: improve plan implementation and coordination; strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels; enhance the production and utilisation of statistics; improve resource mobilisation and effectively manage its utilisation; and enhance knowledge management and learning.

The key drivers of ICME are financial, human and material (logistics) resources. Development outcomes are likely to improve if these drivers are available in their right quantity and quality. The purpose of this dimension of the 2022 National APR is to determine the status of these drivers, and report on selected projects and programmes.

2.7.2 Key Performance Indices

- i. Improved Internally Generated Fund (IGF) collection in the following MMDAs – Tatale Sanguli, Talensi, Mpohor and Kwabre East;
- ii. Innovative revenue generation strategies introduced: management supervision to ensure receipts are properly accounted for and to block identified revenue leakages; daily visits to markets for tolls; prosecution of defaulting property owners; introduction of payment for tricycle rider tag – GHS 150 per year;
- iii. Under the National Electrification Scheme, 354 of the targeted 520 communities representing 70.19 percent were connected to the national grid; and
- iv. Street lighting initiatives for the six newly created regional capitals.

2.7.3 Progress of Implementation

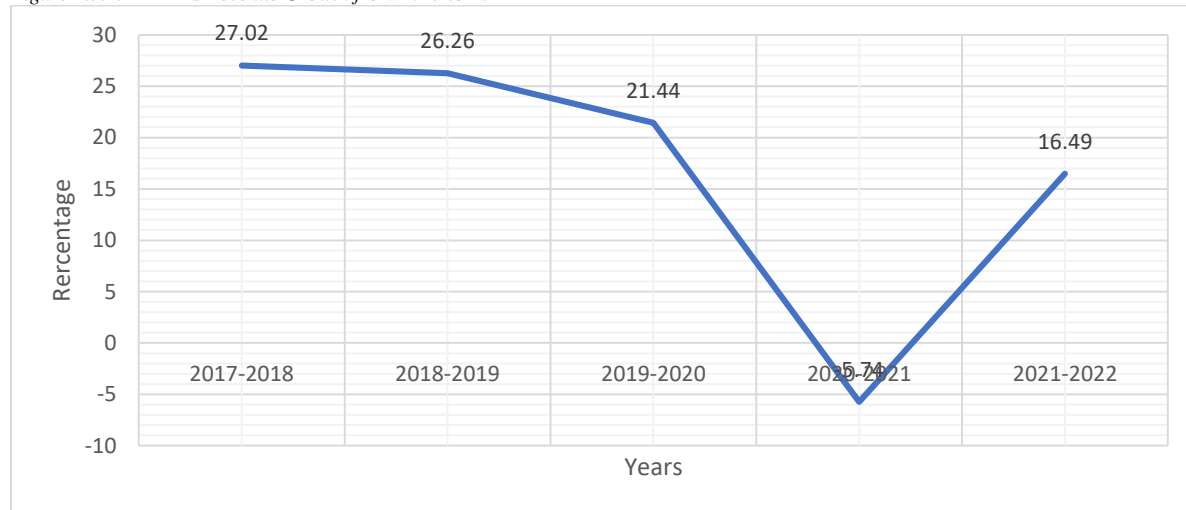
Financing Development at the District, Regional and Sector Levels

The sub-section on the financial resource position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs consist of revenue and expenditure performance of these state institutions during the year under review.

Revenue performance of MMDAs: An amount of GHS2.2 billion was raised as total income in 2022 by the 261 MMDAs. This amount mainly came from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Members of Parliament Common Fund (MP’s CF), Persons with Disability Fund (PWD Fund), HIV/AIDS Fund, Government of Ghana salaries (GOG), Responsiveness Factor Grants of the Common Fund (DACF-RFG), Minerals royalties and, Modernising Agriculture in Ghana Fund (MAG), RING II Project, Stool Land Revenue, Ghana Secondary City Support Programme (GSCSP), Ghana Productivity Safety Net, and COVID-19 Fund.

A review of the district financial statements shows that total revenue receipt by all MMDAs increased to GHS2,183,215,699.85 in 2022 from GHS1,874,100,151.29 in 2021 (Figure 2.7.1). Total revenue grew to 16.49 percent in 2022 from 5.74 percent in 2021.

Figure 2.7.1: MMDAs Revenue Growth from 2017 to 2022



Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

The 2022 revenue data further shows that all the 16 regions added less than 50 percent to their 2021 total revenue performance except for Bono region which grew its total revenue by 60.26 percent. Central and North East regions achieved negative growth during the year (Table 2.7.1)

Table 2.7.1: Revenue performance of MMDAs by regions

Region	Baseline 2021 (GHS)	Target 2022 (GHS)	Actual 2022 (GHS)	Percent coverage	Growth (GHS)
Bono	52,616,172.85	123,606,264.37	84,320,442.82	68.22	60.26
Western North	43,166,678.89	94,530,827.37	64,722,208.08	68.47	49.94
Western	146,182,625.79	249,629,241.83	187,486,847.81	75.11	28.26
Oti	26,007,560.62	57,185,084.82	32,588,877.77	56.43	25.31
Upper East	76,868,228.14	174,570,514.23	96,192,783.94	55.1	25.14
Volta	84,789,050.40	208,514,143.60	100,096,234.17	48	18.05
Greater Accra	381,945,813.36	583,766,370.93	448,488,744.34	75.85	17.42
Savannah	26,147,146.16	56,726,942.67	30,642,017.74	54.02	17.19
Eastern	220,804,459.46	406,247,364.23	256,823,966.10	64.61	16.31
Ashanti	358,008,781.04	646,399,722.32	415,440,384.37	64.27	16.04
Ahafo	48,345,469.64	80,409,970.98	54,368,260.59	67.61	12.46
Bono East	73,313,895.09	134,573,582.80	79,017,612.16	58.72	7.78
Northern	92,379,823.29	171,416,021.13	95,285,052.86	57.99	3.14
Upper West	53,314,717.16	105,171,641.39	53,409,146.05	50.78	0.18
Central	151,850,607.82	313,267,839.26	150,690,910.47	46.89	-0.76
North East	38,359,121.58	48,464,593.80	33,642,210.58	69.42	-12.3
Total	1,874,100,151.29	3,454,480,125.73	2,183,215,699.85	63.2	16.49

Source: MMDAs 2022 APR

Banda, Garu, Anloga, and West Akim districts and Bekwai and Wenchi Municipalities were among 21 MMDAs that recorded over 100 percent growth in total revenue in 2022. This performance was better than the 2021 case where none of the districts recorded 100 percent growth in total revenue. None of the six metropolitan assemblies falls in this category of districts (Table 2.7.2).

Reasons for the high revenue performance of five selected MMDAs

- i) **Banda District Assembly:** The creation of revenue taskforce to follow up on demand notice served on property owners within the Banda district together with the deployment of a GIZ assisted revenue database (dLRev) and change in key members of the management team of the district assembly helped to collect property rate and building permits fees that were not paid. The dLRev database of the assembly made it possible to collect property rate from several property owners including the Bui Power Authority. Significant revenue was also collected from Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) and Fulani herdsmen who brought their cattle to graze in the district.
- ii) **Wenchi Municipal Assembly:** The Assembly's performance could be explained by the arrears of DACF allocations received by the Assembly in 2022. The Assembly designed a tag for tricycle riders within their space and these tags require each rider to pay GHS150 annually. This improved the revenue situation as there were many of these riders in the municipality. In addition, the Assembly intensified the registration and collection of fees from cashew growers and transporters in 2022. Just like the Banda District Assembly, Wenchi Municipal Assembly was also supported by GIZ with the dLRev database which helped to generate data on all properties within the municipality which helped determine the appropriate rates.
- iii) **Anloga District Assembly:** The Assembly received arrears from the DACF and support from the National Lottery Authority (NLA) for various projects and programmes including the organization of town hall meetings. The increased allocation from DPAT and a new partnership with UNICEF also improved the revenue base of the district in 2022.
- iv) **West Akim District Assembly:** The Assembly built a 40-unit lockable market stores and rented to entrepreneurs and market women in 2022. The income receipts from this intervention resulted in improved revenue performance.
- v) **Garu District Assembly:** The high revenue performance of the Assembly in 2022 could be explained by the high inflow received from the DACF-RFG after the DPAT assessment. The district also added the RING II project to its sources of revenue and the additional income from this project helped in financing its development programmes and projects. The receipt of DACF arrears was also a factor.

Other interventions

In some of the districts, management prosecuted defaulters of property rates payment. This punitive measure enhanced property rate collection. Management also resourced revenue collectors with the requisite logistics including vehicles to facilitate collection. Internal control measures were also put in place in some districts to deter revenue collectors from using fake receipts or money collected for their personal expenditure. Monitoring teams were formed in some districts to supervise the revenue collectors and to ensure receipts correspond with amounts paid.

Table 2.7.2: MMDAs with over 100% Growth in total revenue (2021 and 2022)

MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Percent coverage	Growth
Banda	1,382,572.83	5,784,245.00	5,882,491.68	101.7	325.47
Garu	2,249,525.60	18,861,528.99	8,767,285.81	46.48	289.74
Wenchi	3,251,327.00	17,665,201.68	11,654,350.25	65.97	258.45
Tempane	2,161,470.61	9,012,656.86	7,590,378.40	84.22	251.17
Anloga	2,301,509.87	10,189,299.56	6,826,781.72	67	196.62
West Akim	4,255,111.82	19,357,672.23	12,450,309.19	64.32	192.6
Bekwai Mun	4,042,686.75	14,799,772.86	11,516,199.22	77.81	184.86
Asokore Mampong	4,209,759.22	9,929,796.00	11,400,997.37	114.82	170.82
Juaboso	2,161,990.13	8,455,140.15	5,821,099.90	68.85	169.25
Keta	2,133,521.05	8,929,798.80	5,598,358.73	62.69	162.4
Assin South	2,188,395.46	9,845,867.00	5,647,215.76	57.36	158.05
Gushiegu	1,293,020.34		3,211,342.73		148.36
Adansi South	3,278,039.61	10,471,882.89	7,837,226.80	74.84	139.08
Kpandai	4,104,496.56	19,476,494.22	9,636,821.72	49.48	134.79
Okere	3,094,412.63	11,019,743.85	7,112,448.16	64.54	129.85
Asante Akim North	3,740,992.80	10,514,335.83	8,504,846.06	80.89	127.34
Ayawaso East Mun.	5,980,218.90	14,196,922.00	13,533,494.37	95.33	126.3
Krowor Mun	5,464,271.08	19,584,999.66	12,010,043.10	61.32	119.79
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	3,735,601.77	20,162,912.41	8,097,962.29	40.16	116.78
Atiwa East	4,024,964.86	7,456,189.92	8,546,458.21	114.62	112.34
Ayawaso Central Mun	3,324,964.24	8,888,699.71	6,907,163.17	77.71	107.74
Abura-Asebu-Kwaman.	2,726,276.32	7,697,843.59	5,573,824.85	72.41	104.45

Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

Sixty-four MMDAs, representing 24.52 percent of 261 MMDAs achieved negative growth in 2022 as shown in Table 2.7.3. Some of the underlying factors for the negative growth are as follows:

- Inadequacies and delays in central government transfers as well as revenue leakages in IGF collection.
- Non-utilisation of previous year's allocation prior to completion of work contracts.
- Logistical constraints
- Late submission of property rate notices
- Resurgence of chieftaincy conflicts
- Shortage in revenue collection personnel
- Difficulties in revenue collection from nomadic herdsmen, aggregators and small-scale miners, itinerant traders and night traders.
- Unwillingness of citizenry to honour tax obligations

- Poor public service delivery

The revenue performance also shows that majority of the worst performing districts managed to achieve more than 50 percent of their revenue targets for 2022 (see Table 2.7.3).

Table 2.7.3: MMDAs with negative growth in total revenue (2021 and 2022)

MMDAs	Baseline 2021 (GHS)	Target 2022 (GHS)	Actual 2022 (GHS)	Percent coverage	Growth
Lambusie/Karni	5,293,581.87	7,402,773.01	5,268,894.77	71.17	-0.47
Weija-Gbawe Mun	11,596,060.07	17,210,517.59	11,523,284.58	66.95	-0.63
Tema West Mun	14,368,607.54	24,901,167.05	20,808,071.49	83.56	-0.63
Sissala West	1,618,830.01	6,723,394.41	1,605,728.95	23.88	-0.81
Nanton	3,222,461.91	11,145,901.09	3,187,768.90	28.6	-1.08
Yilo Krobo	8,602,745.04	12,230,720.12	8,356,317.07	68.32	-2.86
Sekyere Kumawu	8,093,555.78	10,545,829.13	7,860,620.47	74.54	-2.88
Ekumfi	5,878,404.31	9,790,117.62	5,629,670.27	57.5	-4.23
Awutu Senya East	16,035,313.75	44,437,602.86	15,343,273.75	34.53	-4.32
New Juaben North	4,686,015.79	7,963,053.62	4,473,287.33	56.18	-4.54
Central Tongu	3,181,726.35	6,825,994.67	3,024,925.56	44.31	-4.93
Sunyani West	12,693,302.14	14,271,354.73	12,009,235.89	84.15	-5.39
Denkyembour	6,044,644.67	8,825,069.93	5,694,143.98	64.52	-5.8
Techiman Municipal	20,110,480.11	36,486,497.46	18,616,734.14	51.02	-7.43
Kintampo North Mun	9,263,447.14	11,914,155.30	8,561,644.84	71.86	-7.58
Shai Osoduku Dist.	7,455,257.46	8,317,547.12	6,817,293.48	81.96	-8.56
North East Gonja	2,719,145.30	7,857,908.00	2,438,587.82	31.03	-10.32
Nandom	5,228,848.34	10,268,988.43	4,607,079.57	44.86	-11.89
Mamprugu Moaduri	4,194,323.04	6,668,068.85	3,667,155.49	55	-12.57
Sekyere East	8,816,412.09	12,588,434.03	7,463,614.15	59.29	-15.34
Sekyere Central	8,484,214.24	9,510,687.00	7,178,959.32	75.48	-15.38
Ejisu	10,074,998.53	16,127,417.98	8,489,123.69	52.64	-15.74
Jasikan	2,393,769.42	5,432,229.00	2,014,625.76	37.09	-15.84
North Tongu	4,089,268.20	7,373,137.95	3,368,437.07	45.69	-17.63
Wassa Amenfi Central	8,005,279.00	8,308,171.55	6,560,842.30	78.97	-18.04
Dormaa West	5,499,238.43	7,390,086.00	4,465,430.09	60.42	-18.8
Upper West Akim	6,148,398.32	3,999,514.05	4,975,636.75	124.41	-19.07
New Juaben South	17,222,819.01	36,399,255.00	13,633,076.92	37.45	-20.84
Suame	19,159,068.56	49,380,000.00	15,133,841.13	30.65	-21.01
Atwima - Mponua	10,047,686.98	12,379,132.03	7,918,817.65	63.97	-21.19
Birim Central	13,548,243.88	39,004,295.00	10,617,678.07	27.22	-21.63
Bolgatanga Municipal	12,251,050.30	19,087,286.36	9,533,033.18	49.94	-22.19
Hohoe	12,084,632.08	38,759,898.94	9,195,527.41	23.72	-23.91
Amansie Central	6,694,546.82	9,147,863.03	5,078,367.60	55.51	-24.14
Suhum	7,709,593.75	7,021,108.82	5,678,111.71	80.87	-26.35
Accra Metro.	29,911,725.00	28,901,501.02	21,836,733.48	75.56	-27
Ningo Prampram Dist.	14,786,786.15	19,081,832.16	10,742,140.97	56.3	-27.35
Asutifi South	6,676,859.07	8,072,823.86	4,832,798.86	59.87	-27.62
Akatsi North	3,801,887.27	875,911.91	2,745,654.01	313.46	-27.78

Dormaa Central Mun	6,651,049.23	16,956,536.31	4,633,394.95	27.33	-30.34
Effia-Kwesimintsim	20,083,551.68	42,356,988.13	13,988,355.10	33.02	-30.35
Nadowli/Kaleo	5,637,392.72	6,780,632.30	3,880,152.16	57.22	-31.17
Obuasi Mun	14,517,366.96	34,848,526.88	9,963,201.55	28.59	-31.37
Ga East Mun.	17,609,382.98	18,179,063.17	11,989,632.31	65.95	-31.91
Assin North	5,956,334.70	7,222,951.65	4,013,999.08	55.57	-32.61
Zabzugu	5,591,878.16	4,809,441.58	3,754,745.28	78.07	-32.85
Karaga	8,766,320.20	3,396,800.29	5,829,489.98	171.62	-33.5
Offinso North	10,055,344.35	11,160,792.00	6,419,292.69	57.52	-36.16
West Mamprusi Mun	6,816,372.52	9,769,401.29	4,248,642.87	43.49	-37.67
Sagnerigu	12,177,160.24	26805874.31	7,559,426.96	28.2	-37.92
East Mamprusi Mun	13,907,183.77	8,470,937.34	8,632,558.28	101.91	-37.93
Agona West	10,125,298.51	19,857,768.54	6,270,423.12	31.58	-38.07
Old Tafo	15,584,371.60	13,572,270.88	9,119,010.10	67.19	-41.49
Sene East	5,269,005.98	8,477,824.64	3,054,022.15	36.02	-42.04
Tain	5,632,106.35	6,750,794.59	3,204,950.11	47.48	-43.1
Ho Municipal	12,234,600.02	32,393,410.24	6,842,849.70	21.12	-44.07
Pusiga	7,662,156.20	12,051,321.00	3,856,950.93	32.00	-49.66
Lower Manya Krobo	10,132,706.86	20,828,767.50	4,684,866.12	22.49	-53.76
Wa Municipal	14,512,979.78	22,659,734.04	6,269,108.19	27.67	-56.8
Mfantseman	12,456,129.19	30,020,629.62	5,296,960.21	17.64	-57.48
Kwabre East	7,742,690.58	9,043,224.57	3,026,806.88	33.47	-60.91
Kassena-Nankana West	6,652,973.48	7,672,136.00	2,263,998.68	29.51	-65.97
Awutu Senya	11,577,402.98	13,004,887.64	1,548,516.52	11.91	-86.62
Upper Denkyira West	9,216,225.24	11,376,506.00	793,218.25	8.61	-91.39

Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

Performance of Internally Generated Fund

The concept of fiscal decentralisation and autonomy enjoins MMDAs to also generate revenue from internal sources. The local government reforms in the 1990s and its subsequent Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) provide for a number of instruments to empower local governments in their local revenue generation. IGF is revenue generated, accessed and utilised by district assemblies. The biggest challenge facing district assemblies is the inability to mobilise enough IGFs for local development.

In 2022, a total of GHS496,585,290.54 was raised by MMDAs representing 90.56 percent of what the MMDAs planned to collect in the year. The performance shows a marginal decline to 13.11 in 2022 from 13.49 percent in 2021 (Figure 2.7.2).

Figure 2.7.2: *Trend in MMDAs IGF growth, 2017-2022*

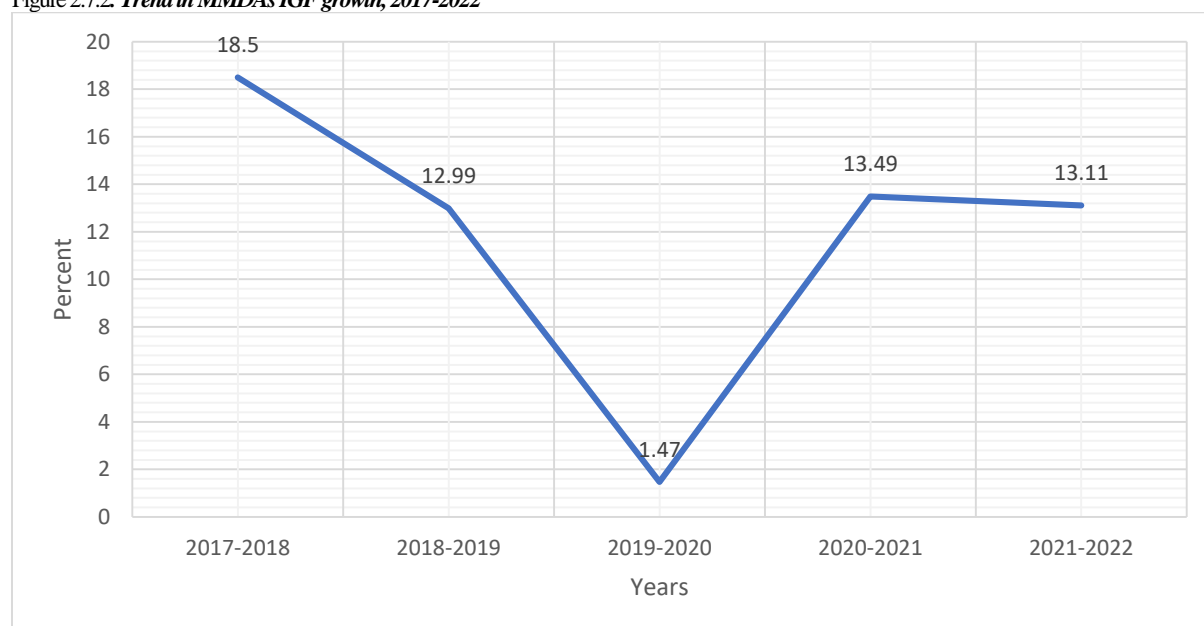


Figure 7.3: *Trend in MMDAs IGF growth, 2017-2022 (Source: MMDAs APRs)*

All the regions achieved IGF growth of less than 40 percent in 2022. The average regional IGF growth was 13.11 percent with Upper East recording the highest of 37.09 percent and Upper West Region recording the least growth of negative 61.3 percent. Despite this low growth, all the regions achieved over 50 percent of their estimated IGF targets in 2022. Bono Region achieved 99.0 percent of its estimated IGF and ended the year as the best performing Region while the North East Region on the other hand achieved the least coverage of 56.83 of its estimated IGF (see Table 2.7.4).

Table 2.7.4: *IGF performance of MMDAs by region.*

Region	2021 Actual (GHS)	2022 Estimates (GHS)	2022 Actual (GHS)	Coverage (%)	Growth (%)
Upper East	4,955,038.10	8,209,601.25	6,793,019.59	82.74	37.09
Bono	13,857,090	19,149,810.34	18,958,761.34	99.00	36.82
Bono East	8,883,447.26	14,014,703.60	11,564,286.09	82.52	30.18
Northern	5,685,005.46	8,576,290.83	7,282,642.40	84.92	28.11
Western	36,116,785.63	49,283,745.56	46,235,710.48	93.82	28.02
Oti	2,451,573.67	3,716,087.81	3,126,002.04	84.12	27.51
Western North	5,510,087.11	8,475,734.00	6,670,074.69	78.7	21.05
Ashanti	72,742,792.80	96,946,026.06	84,894,468.59	87.57	16.7
Volta	11,424,245.71	16,716,455.86	12,880,000.34	77.05	12.74
Greater Accra	192,252,021.93	223,075,693.05	214,363,585.55	96.09	11.5
Eastern	38,819,428.11	45,702,011.83	42,079,729.13	92.07	8.4
Central	23,838,684.19	33,529,016.54	25,368,475.17	75.66	6.42
Savannah	3,030,032.85	4,613,276.00	3,182,140.49	68.98	5.02
Ahafo	8,332,242.13	9,682,409.68	8,492,570.88	87.71	-14.28
North East	1,033,503.71	1,372,722.40	780,567.36	56.86	-24.47
Upper West	10,112,936.29	5,284,656.06	3,913,256.40	74.05	-61.3
Total	439,044,914.95	548,348,240.87	496,585,290.54	90.56	13.11

Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

The data shows that 12 out of the 261 MMDAs achieved over 100 percent growth in IGF (Table 2.7.5). Some of the underlying factors behind their IGF performance.

- i) Inflows from stool lands and minerals development funds
- ii) Innovative ways of mobilising IGFs such as the provision of incentives for collectors and payers
- iii) The expansion of their IGF revenue basket
- iv) Availability of logistixcs
- v) Re-evaluation of corporate properties
- vi) Permit obligation payments from new corporate institutions
- vii) Markets with lockable stores
- viii) Stopping of identified revenue leakages
- ix) Prosecution of revenue defaulters

Table 2.7.5: MMDAs with more than 100 percent IGF growth (2021 and 2022)

MMDAs	2021 Actual (GHS)	2022 Estimate (GHS)	2022 Actual	Coverage (%)	Growth
Tatale Sanguli	19,306.00	41,350.00	88,664.48	214.42	359.26
Talensi	425,265.57	1,500,000.00	1,871,821.68	124.79	340.15
Mpohor	613,073.91	2,180,302.27	1,898,597.25	87.08	209.68
Kwabre East	546,409.76	2,340,000.00	1,662,013.07	71.03	204.17
Akatsi North	109,970.00	310,708.00	310,708.00	100	182.54
Dormaa West	399,442.00	818,620.00	1,085,522.73	132.6	171.76
Ahafo Ano South West	374,442.47	819,823.60	937,471.97	114.35	150.36
Gushiegu	123,033.20	182,595.00	307,892.20	168.62	150.25
Tempene	71,756.63	174,000.00	160,585.35	92.29	123.79
Ayawaso East Mun.	1,777,442.29	2,028,000.00	3,838,590.95	189.28	115.96
Builsa South	78,409.30	182,962.53	164,050.89	89.66	109.22
Abuakwa South	1,058,331.96	1,302,210.63	2,174,869.70	167.01	105.5
Kadjebi	192,509.40	326,000.00	393,942.07	120.84	104.64

Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

The worst performing districts in IGF growth during the period under review include Upper Denkyira West, East Mamprusi, Binduri, Amansie Central and Sissala West (see Table 6). The underlying factors include:

- i) Poor revenue collection systems
- ii) Delegation of revenue collection responsibilities to area and zonal councils are fraught with challenges
- iii) Small inflows received from Stool Lands and Mineral Royalties
- iv) High cost of Valuer services
- v) Low patronage of market centres
- vi) weak sub-district structures
- vii) low commitment to the implementation of the revenue improvement action plan by leadership

- viii) poverty among rate payers making it very difficult to collect any meaningful property rates and fees
- ix) absence of organised market centres
- x) inadequate valuation of commercial and residential properties
- xi) insecurity situation as a result of chieftaincy disputes between feuding families or parties.

Table 2.7.6: *MMDAs that recorded negative IGF Growth in 2022*

MMDAs	2021 Actual (GHS)	2022			Growth (GHS)
		Estimates (GHS)	Actual (GHS)	Coverage (GHS)	
Birim Central	1,665,278.97	1,995,152.00	1,661,570.44	83.28	-0.22
Fanteakwa South	867,361.27	959,770.00	864,965.00	90.12	-0.28
Techiman North Mun	710,522.05	1,100,000.00	707,977.91	64.36	-0.36
Mamprugu Moaduri	104,150.37	297,800.00	103,241.13	34.67	-0.87
Achiase	373,636.65	392,923.00	370,026.85	94.17	-0.97
Ga North Mun	4,571,868.25	5,225,000.00	4,505,601.41	86.23	-1.45
Ningo Prampram Dist.	3,127,714.25	3,877,620.00	3,070,881.93	79.2	-1.82
Sissala East	567,627.00	990,000.00	556,983.56	56.26	-1.88
Suame	2,230,287.57	3,512,900.00	2,185,937.17	62.23	-1.99
Karaga	120,000.00	452,687.31	117,059.39	25.86	-2.45
Ayawaso North Mun	1,087,033.00	1,700,000.00	1,058,378.42	62.26	-2.64
Agona East	388,673.61	449,963.18	376,982.63	83.78	-3.01
Chereponi	111,893.24	86,822.40	108,142.56	124.56	-3.35
Effia-Kwesimintsim	3,079,216.97	2,968,550	2,974,137.96	100.19	-3.41
Nanumba North	445,661.91	662,486.61	423,594.85	63.94	-4.95
Weija-Gbawe Mun	5,931,179.88	6,033,000.00	5,542,217.65	91.87	-6.56
Sekyere Central	600,000.00	700,000.00	560,644.81	80.09	-6.56
New Juaben North	1,450,443.93	1,335,207.00	1,314,635.68	98.46	-9.36
Nkoranza South	814,499.82	1,267,570.51	735,902.50	58.06	-9.65
Adaklu	396,808.41	400,800.00	358,404.78	89.42	-9.68
New Juaben South	5,114,288.69	6,050,508.00	4,584,423.12	75.77	-10.36
Asunafo South	477,137.77	640,198.80	420,466.86	65.68	-11.88
Ada West	1,394,081.96	1,394,000.00	1,227,934.19	88.09	-11.92
Adansi South	636,382.71	766,200.00	555,619.17	72.52	-12.69
Okaikwe North Mun.	6,413,933.98	7,102,671.25	5,565,614.49	78.36	-13.23
Ahanta West	2,722,912.28	2,387,718.33	2,356,081.90	98.68	-13.47
Bosome Freho	234,482.43	402,520.00	201,757.01	50.12	-13.96
Nadowli/Kaleo	233,412.23	206,703.13	198,462.04	96.01	-14.97
Akuapem North	1,447,114.00	1,465,700.00	1,214,308.98	82.85	-16.09
Krachi West	251,285.98	410,000.00	209,896.78	51.19	-16.47
Bole	853,004.65	1,520,000.00	683,601.17	44.97	-19.86
Adansi North	554,010.17	622,859.20	438,098.36	70.34	-20.92
Daffiam-Bussie-Issa	239,421.33	220,123.64	186,082.38	84.54	-22.28
North Dayi	318,785.55	341,372.44	243,779.02	71.41	-23.53
Shai Osoduku Dist.	3,010,380.00	2,624,637.00	2,298,284.12	87.57	-23.65
Sekyere Kumawu	903,380.00	887,250.00	683,973.81	77.09	-24.29
Amansie West	3,277,215.65	3,608,778.18	2,475,924.70	68.61	-24.45
Accra Metro.	20,851,894.00	17,099,716.04	15,519,464.05	90.76	-25.57
Zabzugu	255,466.16	200,000.00	184,519.17	92.26	-27.77
Bawku Mun	980,983.15	1,354,099.44	684,540.91	50.55	-30.22
Atwima Nwabiagya	2,879,317.34	3,000,000.00	1,998,971.92	66.63	-30.57

Agortime Ziope	260,324.33	286,400.00	177,538.27	61.99	-31.8
Asutifi North	3,786,396.19	2,814,041.25	2,557,045.22	90.87	-32.47
Kpandai	163,358.00	149,684.00	109,614.21	73.23	-32.9
Birim North	5,606,619.86	4,300,649.09	3,736,542.90	86.88	-33.35
Wa East	442,786.50	623,450.00	288,464.38	46.27	-34.85
Sefwi Akontombra	827,650.83	731,529.00	538,898.05	73.67	-34.89
Mfantseman	1,755,520.71	2,350,000.00	1,113,188.45	47.37	-36.59
West Mamprusi Mun	481,675.10	555,400.00	303,569.00	54.66	-36.98
Garu	151,765.00	293,986.00	94,822.00	32.25	-37.52
Pusiga	360,000.00	468,876.00	220,821.01	47.1	-38.66
North East Gonja	120,212.00	91,420.00	72,292.00	79.08	-39.86
Tain	293,605.24	437,055.00	172,097.75	39.38	-41.38
Sawla - Tuna - Kalba	438,583.48	306,201.00	236800.69	77.34	-46.01
Bia West	477,079.63	395,500.00	245,240.52	62.01	-48.6
Upper Denkyira West	655,286.53	2,081,600.00	312,333.74	15	-52.34
East Mamprusi Mun	223,400.00	225,150.00	98,479.16	43.74	-55.92
Binduri	109,118.68	115,118.68	46,410.56	40.32	-57.47
Guan	245,157.37	121,000.00	77,635.13	64.16	-68.33
Amansie Central	1,695,871.44	780,001.06	438,821.85	56.26	-74.12
Awutu Senya	850,951.43	1,310,702.11	102,974.27	7.86	-87.9
Sissala West	6,390,726.58	210,793.82	151,711.93	71.97	-97.63

Source: MMDAs 2022 APRs

Revenue Performance of RCCS

The main sources of revenue for financing the implementation of projects and programmes by the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) within the year under review included the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana (GoG) Salaries, Goods and Services, Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) Capacity Support Grant, Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) and IGF from internal operations among others. Transfers for the payment of salaries of GoG staff continued to be the major funding source for the RCCs in 2022. This was followed by DACF and others.

The twelve regions under review collectively budgeted GHS128,846,743.85 to facilitate the operations of the regional coordinating councils. Only GHS94,755,343.26 out of the estimated total revenue was received by these planning authorities. The amount represents 73.54 percent coverage of the required financial resources in 2022. Greater Accra and Ahafo RCCs received almost all their estimated revenue whilst Oti and Western RCCs received less than 50 percent of their estimated income (see Table 2.7.7).

Table 2.7.7: Revenue performance of Regional Coordinating Councils

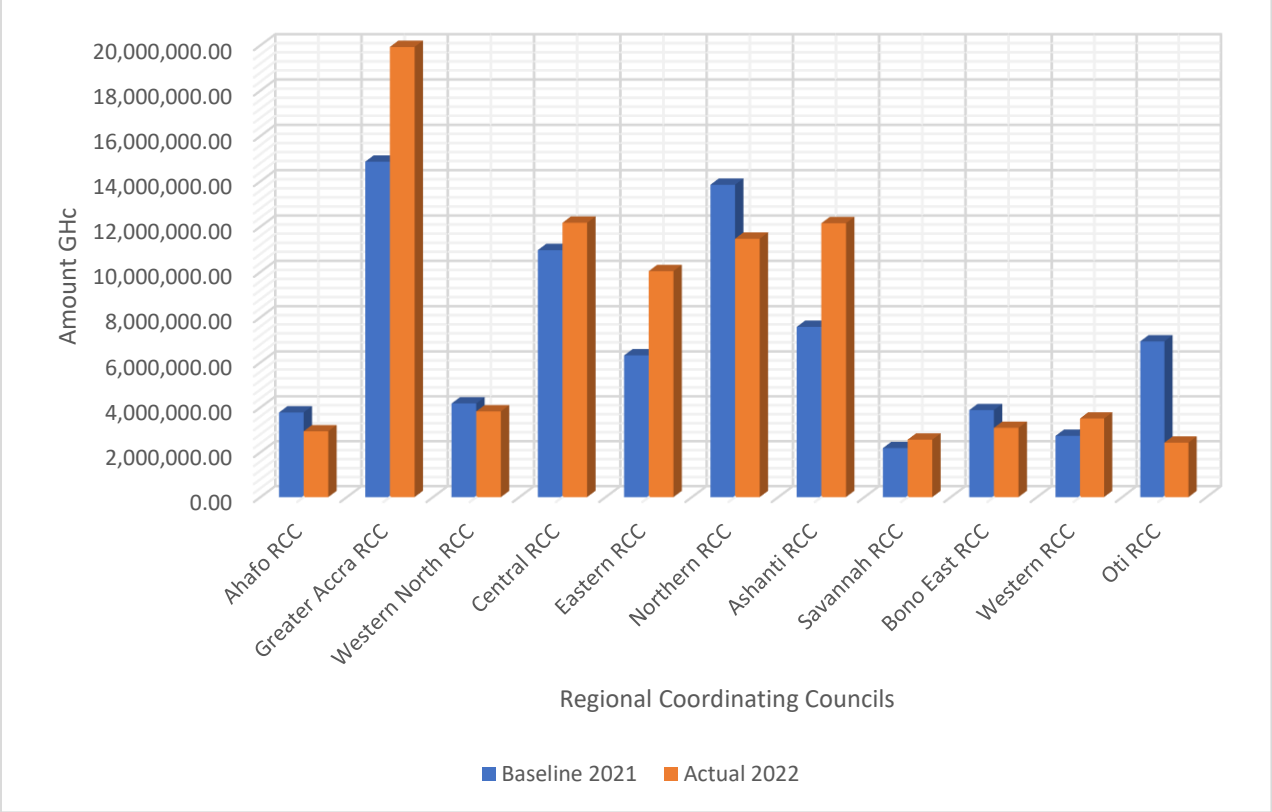
Regional Coordinating Council	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Percent coverage	Growth
Ahafo RCC	3,773,471.00	2,932,678.17	2,932,678.17	100	-22.28
Greater Accra RCC	14,863,637.49	20,060,576.00	19,925,245.98	99.33	34.05
Western North RCC	4,175,534.56	4,522,394.89	3,819,930.79	84.47	-8.52
Central RCC	10,963,237.98	14,537,790.60	12,171,620.00	83.72	11.02

Eastern RCC	6,318,088.74	13,873,376.00	10,034,920.28	72.33	58.83
Northern RCC	13,846,101.78	15,914,679.46	11,464,069.46	72.03	-17.2
Ashanti RCC	7,576,557.18	17,244,536.23	12,150,790.30	70.46	60.37
Savannah RCC	2,185,328.18	3,821,446.21	2,561,758.63	67.04	17.23
Bono East RCC	3,876,323.42	6,001,272.27	3,087,410.42	51.45	-20.35
Western RCC	2,731,966.67	10,029,163.37	3,503,569.11	34.93	28.24
Oti RCC	6,934,091.59	7,675,389.24	2,427,489.05	31.63	-64.99
Upper West RCC	10,697,454.20	12,233,441.41	10,675,861.07	87.27	-0.20
Total	87,941,792.79	128,846,743.85	94,755,343.26	73.54	7.75

Source: RCC's 2022 APRs

In terms of growth, Ashanti and Eastern regions were the only regional planning authorities that achieved more than 50 percent growth on their 2021 total revenue with 60.37 percent and 58.83 percent respectively. Ahafo, Bono East, Northern, Western North and Oti regions on the other hands achieved negative growth. Oti Region recorded negative 64.99 growth whilst Western North achieved negative 8 percent on its 2021 total revenue (see Figure 2.7.4).

Figure 2.7.4: Comparison of 2021 and 2022 revenue performance of RCCs (Source: RCCs 2022 APRs)



Revenue performance of MDAs

A budget performance analysis of the 20 MDAs that submitted data on their revenue and expenditure situation reveals that almost all the selected sectors received over 50 percent of their estimated budget except for Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration Ministry, Public Services Commission, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defence recorded over 100 percent of their estimated revenue in 2022. On the other hand, Ministry of Finance only achieved 44.42 percent of the total revenue it required to implement planned activities.

In terms of total revenue growth, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection grew its total revenue by 327 percent in 2022 followed by Public Services Commission with 108.6 percent. The analysis showed that government prioritized infrastructure, security, defence, and local governance in 2022 over all the other sectors of the national economy. The Ministry of Interior for instance received the highest amount of GHS 5,407,745,394.80 out of the estimated GHS 5,362,408,994.54. They are followed closely by Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Defence receiving amounts of GHS3,675,340,000.90, GHS3,574,150,869.99 and GHS 3,166,882,776.52 respectively (See Table 2.7.8).

Table 2.7.8: Revenue performance of MDAs, 2021-2022

MDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Estimate coverage	Growth
Ministry of Finance	2,605,293,009.92	1,032,322,000.00	458,507,690.39	44.42	-82.4
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation	481,552,369.81	570,597,338.00	546,237,391.86	95.73	13.43
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs	34,452,293.95	69,469,812.00	41,250,068.00	59.38	19.73
Ministry of Energy	278,624,535.65	486,466,830.96	289,270,230.96	59.46	3.82
Ministry of Interior	4,004,214,552.02	5,362,408,994.54	5,407,745,394.80	100.85	35.05
Ministry of Roads and Highways	3,585,425,000.03	16,617,709,000.59	3,675,340,000.90	22.12	2.51
Ministry of Trade and Industry	529,517,997.00	602,065,000.00	293,578,968.30	48.76	-44.56
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development	929,849,416.37	1,861,353,000.00	1,434,068,235.89	77.04	54.23
Ministry of Gender	209,557,858.26	1,139,415,000.00	895,017,799.14	78.55	327.1
Office of the Head of Civil Service	33,173,838.00		42,971,803.80		29.54
Public Services Commission	8,634,091.94	10,517,211.64	18,007,000.00	171.21	108.56
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	61,316,025.41	69,437,948.33	103,214,559.17	148.64	68.33
Ministry of Works and Housing	983,319.00	276,683.00	517,577.00	187.06	-47.36
Ministry of Defence	1,787,875,670.36	2,182,950,498.00	3,166,882,776.52	145.07	77.13
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	395,046,110.56	384,283,222.80	410,019,758.56	106.7	3.79
Ministry of Transport	3,011,074,081.98	3,182,384,324.50	3,574,150,869.99	112.31	18.7
Ministry of Information	125,976,177.00	143,307,434.00	118,286,803.96	82.54	-6.1

Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	208,027,126.00	258,170,000.00	168,670,392.22	65.33	-18.9
Ministry of Youth and Sports		318,329,000.00	370,949,427.35	116.53	
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	60,906,195.86	78,290,678.00	56,844,662.16	72.61	-6.67
Total	18,351,499,669.12	34,369,753,976.36	21,071,531,410.97	61.31	14.82

Source: MDAs 2022 APRs

Capital expenditure

Expenditure by MDAs: CAPEX is money spent to acquire or upgrade assets in order to increase the capacity or efficiency of services by MDAs and MMDAs. This broadly covers both their physical and financial assets which are expected to yield a return in future years. It includes buildings, machinery and vehicles.

All the 16 MDAs that reported on revenue and expenditure in total spent an amount of GHS 2.21 billion on asset or investment in 2022 out of the expected GHS4.13 billion. This represented 53.44 percent of what they had planned to spend. The performance also represented 14.39 percent of their collective total revenue for 2022. MFARI (GHS13.06 million) and MoEn (GHS25.19 million) almost met their expected expenditure. MoEn also spent 87 percent of its total revenue on capital expenditure. MINTER (GHS5.44 million) and MLGDRD (GHS5.61million) respectively spent the least amount of total revenue on asset and investment in 2022.

Even though MDAs planned to invest more into public services their budgets were restricted by the MoF financial ceilings and releases. MoEn for instance allocated GHS4.26 million in 2022 to extend electricity to households and industries in the rural areas but only received GHS2.52 million by the end of December. Other key government institutions including the Metrological Services also made the necessary allocations but did not receive any of the required amounts to purchase the equipment needed to provide quality services to the public (See Table 2.7.9).

Table 2.7.9: Capital budget performance of MDAs in 2022

	MDAs	Total Revenue (GHS)	Planned Capital Expenditure (GHS)	Actual Capital expenditure (GHS)	Coverage (%)	Capital Expenditure in total revenue (%)
1	Ministry of Finance	458,507,690.39	124,518,000.00	14,250,119.22	11.44	3.11
2	Ministry of Gender	895,017,799.14	3,477,600.00			
3	Ministry of Local Government	1,434,068,235.89	109,729,100.00	5,607,297.30	5.11	0.39
4	Ministry of Trade and Industry	293,578,968.30	289,224,000.00	44,252,551.86	15.3	15.07
5	Ministry of Interior	5,407,745,394.80	27,724,868.00	5,436,861.95	19.61	0.1
6	Ministry of Energy	289,270,230.96	426,125,635.96	251,886,438.33	59.11	87.08
7	Ministry of Chieftaincy	41,250,068.00	30,819,600.00	3,420,303.00	11.1	8.29
8	MESTI	546,237,391.86	105,186,800.00	22,944,752.23	21.81	4.2
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	567,205,204.05	17,258,000.00	13,064,050.41	75.7	2.3
10	Public Services Commission	18,007,000.00	3,765,000.00	527,799.00	14.02	2.93
11	Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	186,649,793.00		9,580,893.92		5.13

12	Ministry of Roads and Highways	1,610,729,238.52	2,833,433,931.61	1,794,789,013.25	63.34	111.43
13	Ministry of Works and Housing	517,577.00	305,257.00	42,908.00	14.06	8.29
14	Ministry of Defence	3,166,882,776.52	141,771,600.00	17,347,857.21	12.24	0.55
15	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	410,019,758.56	13,850,836.00	22,405,361.88	161.76	5.46
16	Metrological Services		122,705.00	122,705.00		
	Total	15,325,687,126.99	4,127,190,228.57	2,205,556,207.56	53.44	14.39

MDAs complied with MoF expenditure guidelines on CAPEX. MoEn used its CAPEX to procure infrastructure including electrical networks for the smooth implementation of the National Electrification Scheme (NES). Some of the resources were also used to procure machinery and equipment including computers and related accessories, office furniture, fittings, air conditioners for offices use.

MINTER, on the other hand, used its CAPEX allocation for 2022 to facilitate the construction and completion of office and accommodation facilities for staff in the GPS, GIS, GNFS and the GPrS. Part of the money was also used to purchase machinery and vehicles to facilitate the operations of these service agencies see Table 2.7.10.

Table 2.7.10: MDAs Capital Expenditure in 2022

MDAs	Allocation (1)	Release/receipt (2)	Variation	Disbursement	How it was used
Ministry of Energy	426,125,635.96	251,886,438.33	- 174,239,197.63	236,799,188.46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of infrastructure assets including electrical networks for the implementation of the National Electrification Scheme (NES) • Procurement of machinery and equipment including as computers and its related accessories, office furniture and fitting, air condition
Ghana Meteorological Agency	122,705.00	0.00	-122,705.00	0.00	
Ministry of the Interior	213,174,868.00	20,777,920.81	- 192,396,947.19	20,777,920.81	<p>Office accommodation – The amount releases has help in completing some of the offices for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Police Service • Ghana Immigration Service • Ghana National Fire Service & • Ghana Prisons Service <p>Residential accommodation - The amount releases has help in completing some of the staff quarters for the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Police Service • Ghana Immigration Service • Ghana National Fire Service & • Ghana Prisons Service <p>Official Vehicles & Machinery – CAPEX released to the Ministry has aided in the purchase of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vehicles • Machinery

Expenditure by RCCs: Twelve RCCs provided data on capital expenditure in 2022. The planned total capital expenditure was GHS25.54 million representing 2.88 percent of their total revenue for 2022 on investments and assets. However, the amount released was GHS3.18 million representing 12.45 percent of planned capital expenses at the end of 2022. Volta and Northern RCCs received all the amount they planned under capital expenditure. Ashanti Region followed closely with 95.24 percent. Oti, Bono East, Ahafo and Western North RCCs did not receive any amount for capital expenditure see Table 2.7.11

Table 2.7.11: Capital budget performance of RCCs in 2022

S/N	RCCs	Total Revenue(GHS)	Planned Capital Expenditure(GHS)	Actual Capital expenditure(GHS)	Coverage(%)	Capital Expenditure in total revenue(%)
1	Volta	23,034,598.85	417,541.10	417,541.10	100	1.81
2	Northern	13,846,101.78	417,541.10	417,541.10	100	3.02
3	Ashanti	12,150,790.30	210,000.00	200,000.00	95.24	1.65
4	Central	12,171,620.00	1,452,700.00	493,631.15	33.98	4.06
5	Savannah	2,561,758.63	188,750.00	53,938.48	28.58	2.11
6	Eastern	10,034,920.28	6,890,000.00	767,961.70	11.15	7.65
7	Greater Accra	19,925,245.98	6,000,000.00	417,541.10	6.96	2.1
8	Western	3,503,569.11	6,000,000.00	412,401.99	6.87	11.77
9	Oti	2,427,489.05	3,808,000.00	0	0	0
10	Bono East	3,087,410.42	80,000.00	0	0	0
11	Ahafo	3,773,471.00	0	0	0	0
12	Western North	3,819,930.79	80,000.00	0	0	0
	Total	110,336,906.19	25,544,532.20	3,180,556.62	12.45	2.88

The financial situation of the RCCs has a direct linkage on the projects and programmes implemented, coordinated, monitored and evaluated in the regions. The low CAPEX could be attributed to the non-release of GHS25.54 million budgetary allocation meant for capital expenditure as a result of the strict measures GoG introduced. This situation resulted in the inability of RCCs to pay for projects undertaken.

Expenditure by MMDAs: MMDAs spent GHS58.24 million representing 38.06 percent of their planned capital expenditure of GHS1.53 billion and 27.42 percent of their collective total revenue on investment and assets in 2022. Oti Region spent more than half (52.18%) of its total revenue on CAPEX and ended the year as the best performing region. Northern, Central and Greater Accra regions spent the least of their total revenue on social, economic and environmental investments and assets in 2022 (see Table 2.7.12).

Table 2.7.12: Capital expenditure of MMDAs by region in 2022.

S/N	Region	Total Revenue (GHS)	Planned Capital Expenditure (GHS)	Actual Capital expenditure (GHS)	Coverage (%)	Capital Expenditure in total revenue (%)
1	Oti	29,604,789.25	28,020,818.02	15,449,168.22	55.13	52.18
2	Bono	84,320,442.82	71,868,755.19	38,585,003.46	53.69	45.76
3	Bono East	79,017,612.16	76,286,700.34	32,895,864.28	43.12	41.63
4	North East	33,642,210.58	31,878,605.04	12,540,991.62	39.34	37.28
5	Eastern	241,664,683.14	193,457,791.00	85,257,910.02	44.07	35.28
6	Volta	100,096,234.17	109,609,253.00	30,577,766.03	27.9	30.55
7	Upper East	85,476,514.17	83,759,570.93	25,980,228.26	31.02	30.39
8	Ahafo	54,368,260.59	30121284.37	15,914,686.15	52.84	29.27
9	Western North	64,722,208.08	50,333,761.40	18,629,220.82	37.01	28.78
10	Savannah	30,642,017.74	33,113,667.68	9,305,402.81	28.1	28.1
11	Ashanti	406,261,920.12	261,609,665.89	105,944,421.00	40.5	26.08
12	Western	186,066,184.43	100,823,887.55	39,275,959.07	38.96	23.72
13	Upper West	58,728,889.52	58,338,841.99	13,465,200	23.08	22.93
14	Greater Accra	425,145,739.96	192,908,074.28	88,719,766.31	45.99	21.47
15	Central	149,142,393.95	132,978,525.60	31,286,202.12	23.53	20.98
16	Northern	95,285,051.90	75,191,109.20	18,549,890.60	24.67	19.47
	Total	2,124,185,152.58	1,530,300,311.48	582,377,680.77	38.06	27.42

The disaggregation of the regional expenditure data shows that Dormaa West and Krachi Nchumuru districts spent more on capital expenditure than they had planned to spend in 2022. Lower Manya Krobo, Obuasi Municipality, Sunyani Municipality and Agona West together with Dormaa West and Krachi Nchumuru also spent more money on investment and assets than their 2022 total revenue (see Table 2.7.13).

Table 2.7.13 :MMDAs that spent more on capital expenditure than their total revenue

S/N	MMDAs	Total Revenue (GHS)	Planned Capital Expenditure (GHS)	Actual Capital expenditure (GHS)	Coverage (%)	Capital Expenditure in total revenue (%)
1	Dormaa West	4,465,430.09	3,193,973.00	9,125,951.67	285.72	204.37
2	Krachi Nchumuru	2,945,700.24	3,257,877.14	4,377,132.90	134.36	148.59
3	Lower Manya Krobo	4,684,866.12	15,470,198.22	6,507,902.31	42.07	138.91
4	Obuasi Municipal	9,963,201.55	17,967,938.54	11,285,174.67	62.81	113.27
5	Sunyani Municipal	6,444,683.07	11,137,462.00	6,986,341.79	62.73	108.4
6	Agona West	6,270,423.12	14,964,498.54	6,790,677.59	45.38	108.3
7	Techiman North	8,595,791.59	13,447,985.45	8,595,791.59	63.92	100

Capital budget utilisation differed from MMDA to MMDA depending on the results of their needs assessment and action plans. For instance, in the Eastern Region, the majority of the MMDAs used their CAPEX to construct or maintain their roads infrastructure whilst others constructed satellite

markets, CHPS compounds, Teacher's bungalows; Police stations, Water Closet toilet with mechanized borehole and polytank, levelling of engineered landfill site, fumigation of refuse dumps, desilting of choked drains, procurement of office furniture, classroom block with ancillary facilities and footbridges, rehabilitation of Eastern Regional Jubilee Park at Galloway in Koforidua, construction of 2unit KG block with entertainment room for Trinity Presby Model School, procurement of desk with chairs and teachers tables for selected schools.

CAPEX utilisation in the MMDAs of the Greater Accra Region was not different from that of the Eastern Region. Most of the MMDAs used their capital budget to construct school buildings, markets, slaughter houses, office buildings, ramps, metal gratings, office containers, health facilities, u-drains, drainage, power generation plants, lorry parks, fence walls, dormitory blocks, procurement of furniture, motor bikes, computers, street lights, school furniture and rehabilitation of central sewerage system.

Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly in the Western Region spent its GHS 8.31 million CAPEX to facilitate the completion of 1No 3Units Classroom Block Office, Store, Staff Common Room, Computer/Library, 1No. 6-Seater Environ Loo toilet and 1No. 2-bay urinal; procure and supply of furniture and office equipment; construction of Male / Female Wards and Laboratory Facility with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping at Benso; construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities, landscaping, 1No. 6-seater Environ Loo and tree planting around the facility at Agona and construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block, office, store and computer room, 1No. 6-Seater Environ Loo toilet Facility and 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping at Mahamo, fabrication and delivery of 120 Dual Desks, 20 teachers' tables and Chairs, 10 ICT tables, 20 Chairs, 20 hexagonal tables, 120 Chairs, 125 mono desks for schools [see appendices XXX](#).

Human resource position of MMDAs in 2022

OHLGS has developed staffing norms to guide human resource management at MMDA levels as follows: metropolitan assembly (minimum = 718 , maximum = 1,126); municipal assembly (minimum = 465, maximum = 690); and district assembly (minimum = 356, maximum = 519). For details see Table 2.7.14.

Table 2.7.14: Total staff / Department (Summary) for MMDA

Department	Districts		Municipal		Metropolitan	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Coordinating Director (MMDCD)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Administration Department	96	128	111	156	197	289
Finance Department	21	33	28	45	43	70
Budget & Rating Department	0	0	0	0	8	10
Internal Audit Unit	5	6	5	8	6	15
Education, Youth & Sport Department	34	47	37	50	42	67
Health Department	71	113	108	169	129	202
SW&CD Department	10	11	10	13	18	29
Agric. Department	43	72	52	78	66	106
Trade, Industry & Tourism	11	17	12	22	26	36
Transportation	0	0	9	11	10	16
Physical Planning	15	21	17	24	27	44
Works Department	49	70	57	84	82	138
Urban Roads Department	0	0	18	29	25	43
Legal Department	0	0	0	0	9	12
Waste Mgt. Dept. at Metro	0	0	0	0	29	48
Disaster Prevention & MGT	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry Game & Wildlife	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Per MMDA	356	519	465	690	718	1,126
FOR 216 MMDAs (155, 55, 6)	55,180	80,445	25,575	37,950	4,308	6,756

Local Government (Department of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009 (L.I. 1961) SCHEDULE I& II Min= Minimum; Max= Maximum

The 2022 actual data shows MMDAs did not have the full complement of staff at post to carry out their mandates. For instance, in the Eastern Region, out of 13,383 required minimum staff, only 4,433 were at post. See Table 2.7.15 for the details of staff in the Eastern Region.

Table 2.7.15: Staff strengths of MMDAs in the Eastern Region

S/N	MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	Gap (Min-Actual)	% Covered
		Minimum	Maximum			
1.	Upper West Akim	356	519	180	206	50.56
2.	Nsawam Adoagyiri	465	690	228	237	49.03
3.	New Juaben South	465	690	222	243	47.74
4.	Asuogyaman	356	519	149	207	41.85
5.	West Akim	465	690	183	282	39.35
6.	Fanteakwa North	356	519	136	220	38.2
7.	Suhum	465	690	175	290	37.63
8.	Kwahu West	465	690	174	291	37.42
9.	Birim Central	465	690	171	294	36.77
10.	Okere	356	519	125	231	35.11

11.	Lower Manya Krobo	465	690	163	302	35.05
12.	Kwahu South	465	690	161	304	34.62
13.	Birim North	356	519	120	236	33.71
14.	New Juaben North	465	690	156	308	33.55
15.	Kwahu Afram Plains North	356	519	114	242	32.02
16.	Akyemansa	356	519	111	245	31.18
17.	Yilo Krobo	465	690	143	322	30.75
18.	Atiwa West	356	519	109	247	30.62
19.	Abuakwa South	465	690	139	326	29.89
20.	Kwahu East	356	519	106	250	29.78
21.	Abuakwa North	465	690	138	327	29.68
22.	Denkyembour	356	519	103	253	28.93
23.	Fanteakwa South	356	519	103	253	28.93
24.	Akwapim North	465	690	133	332	28.6
25.	Ayensuano	356	519	101	255	28.37
26.	Atiwa East	356	519	99	257	27.81
27.	Upper Manya Krobo	356	519	99	257	27.81
28.	Akwapim South	465	690	129	336	27.74
29.	Birim South	356	519	98	258	27.53
30.	Kwaebibirem	465	690	120	345	25.81
31.	Achiase	356	519	88	268	24.72
32.	Asene Manso Akroso	356	519	79	277	22.19
33.	Kwahu Afram Plains South	356	519	78	278	21.91
	Total	13,383	19,692	4,433	(8,950)	33.12

The human resource data from Ashanti Region also shows similar situation as Eastern Region. The region had 31.54 percent of the 17,741 personnel it required to function at its minimum capacity. In 2022 except for KMA, the other 42 MMDAs in the region had less than 50 percent of its staff strength. MMDAs identified with more staff than the regional average of 130 personnel were 20 out of the 43. The least staffed MMDAs in the region were- Sekyere Afram Plains, Bosome Freho and Atwima Mponua. See Table 2.7.16for details.

Table 2.7.16: Staff strengths of MMDAs in the Ashanti Region

S/N	MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	Gap (Min - Actual)	Covered
1.	Kumasi Metropolitan Ass.	718	1126	549	169	76.46
2.	Amansie South D/A	356	319	157	199	44.10
3.	Akrofuom D/A	356	319	152	204	42.70
4.	Bosomtwe D/A	356	319	96	260	42.70
5.	Sekyere South D/A	356	319	146	210	41.01
6.	Sekyere East D/A	356	319	142	214	39.89
7.	Ejisu M/A	465	690	184	281	39.57
8.	Afigya Kwabre South D/A	356	319	138	218	38.76
9.	Amansie West D/A	356	319	129	227	36.24
10.	Obuasi M/A	465	690	167	298	35.91
11.	Mampong M/A	465	690	164	301	35.27
12.	Bekwai M/A	465	690	156	309	33.55
13.	Atwima Nwabiagya M/A	465	690	153	312	32.90
14.	Kwabre East	465	690	152	313	32.69
15.	Obuasi East D/A	356	319	110	246	30.90
16.	Sekyere Central D/A	356	319	109	247	30.62
17.	Asokwa M/A	465	690	139	326	29.89
18.	Ejura Sekyedumase M/A	465	690	139	326	29.89

19.	Kwadaso M/A	465	690	139	326	29.89
20.	Suame M/A	465	690	138	327	29.68
21.	Oforikrom M/A	465	690	135	330	29.03
22.	Ahafo Ano South-West D/A	356	319	103	253	28.93
23.	Old Tafo M/A	465	690	134	331	28.82
24.	Adansi South D/A	356	319	102	254	28.65
25.	Asante Akim Central	465	690	133	332	28.60
26.	Juaben M/A	465	690	133	332	28.60
27.	Asokore Mampong M/A	465	690	129	336	27.74
28.	Offinso M/A	465	690	128	337	27.53
29.	Offinso North D/A	356	319	96	260	26.97
30.	Afigya Kwabre North D/A	356	319	95	261	26.69
31.	Sekyere Kumawu D/A	356	319	93	263	26.12
32.	Asante Akim North	465	690	115	350	24.73
33.	Adansi North D/A	356	319	87	269	24.44
34.	Asante Akim South	465	690	113	353	24.30
35.	Ahafo Ano South-East D/A	356	319	86	270	24.16
36.	Adansi Asokwa D/A	356	319	84	272	23.60
37.	Atwima Nwabigya North D/A	356	319	83	273	23.31
38.	Ahafo Ano North	465	690	107	358	23.01
39.	Amansie Central D/A	356	319	80	276	22.41
40.	Atwima Kwanwoma D/A	356	319	77	279	21.63
41.	Atwima Mponua D/A	356	319	77	279	21.63
42.	Bosome Freho D/A	356	319	77	279	21.63
43.	Sekyere Afram Plains	356	319	69	287	19.38
	Total	17741	21573	5595	12147	31.54

Greater Accra Region required a minimum number of 13,555 personnel and a maximum of 20,198 personnel for the administration of the 29 MMDAs in the region. At the end of 2022, the personnel at post stood at 4,020 representing 29.6 percent of the minimum personnel requirement. Only Accra Metropolitan Assembly achieved 50 percent or more of the minimum personnel requirement. Nine out of 29 MMDAs achieved more than the regional average of 139 personnel. Ablekuma North, Ayawaso East, Ayawaso Central, Okaikwei North and Ayawaso North on the other hand had less than 20 percent of their minimum staff strength (see Table 2.7.17).

Table 2.7.17: Staff strengths of MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region

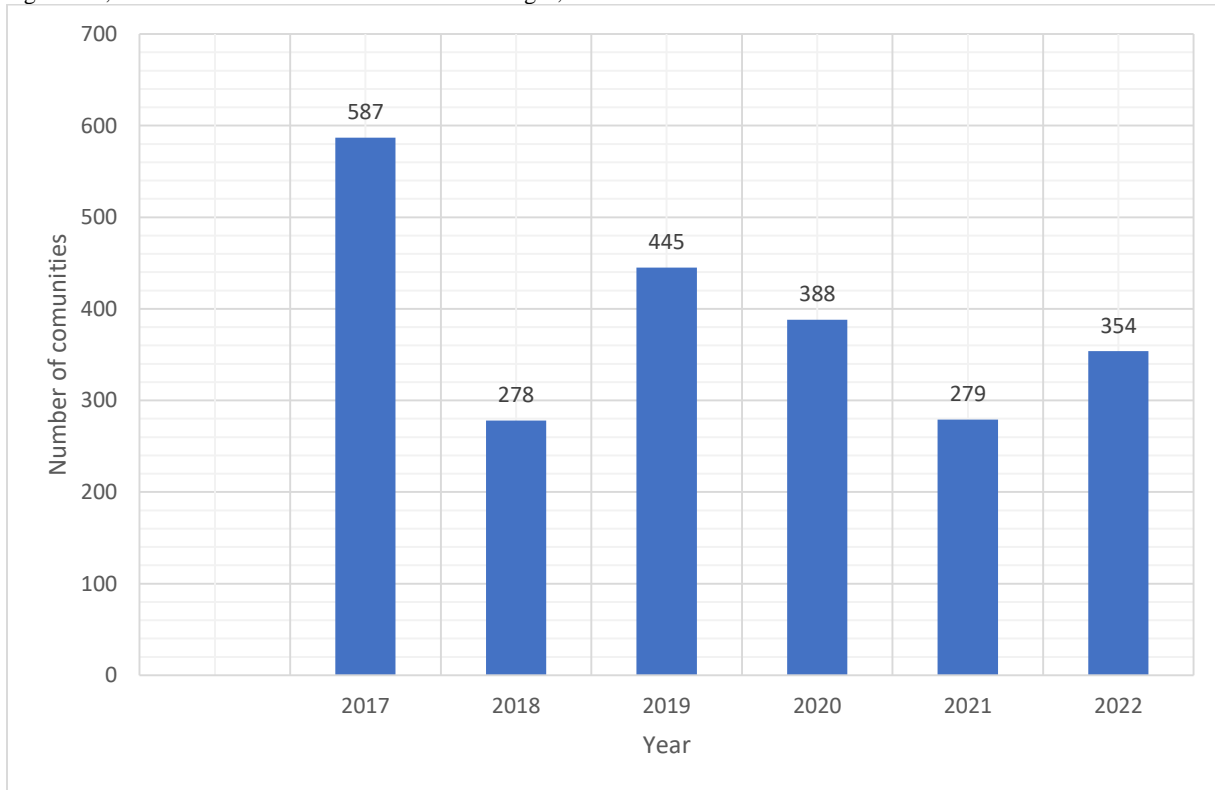
S/N	MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	Gap (Min - Actual)	% Covered
		Min	Max			
1.	Accra Metropolitan	718	1,126	379	339	52.7
2.	La Nkwantanang Madina	465	690	198	267	42.5
3.	Ga West Municipal	465	690	182	283	39.1
4.	Shai Osudoku	356	519	137	219	38.4
5.	Tema Metropolitan	718	1,126	271	447	37.7
6.	Ashaiman	465	690	168	297	36.1
7.	Ga South	465	690	162	303	34.8
8.	Ningo Prampram	356	519	120	236	33.7
9.	Kpone Katamanso	465	690	155	310	33.3
10.	Ada East District	356	519	114	242	32.0
11.	Adentan Municipal	465	690	148	317	31.8
12.	Weija Gbawe	465	690	148	317	31.8
13.	Ga Central	465	690	140	325	30.0
14.	Tema West Municipal	465	690	137	328	29.4
15.	Ga East Municipal	465	690	135	330	29.0
16.	Ledzokuku	465	690	132	333	28.3
17.	La Dade Kotopon	465	690	123	342	26.4

18.	Ga North Municipal	465	690	120	345	25.8
19.	Ada West District	356	519	90	266	25.2
20.	Ayawaso West	465	690	115	350	24.7
21.	Krowor Municipal	465	690	110	355	23.6
22.	Korle Klottey	465	690	107	358	23
23.	Ablekuma West	465	690	102	363	21.9
24.	Ablekuma Central	465	690	100	365	21.5
25.	Ablekuma North	465	690	91	374	19.5
26.	Ayawaso East	465	690	90	375	19.3
27.	Ayawaso Central	465	690	89	376	19.1
28.	Okaikwei North	465	690	82	383	17.6
29.	Ayawaso North	465	690	75	390	16.1
	Total	13555	20,198	4020	9535	29.6

National Electrification Scheme (NES)

In 2022, 354 of the targeted 520 communities, representing 70.19 percent were connected to the national grid under the NES. Other 200 communities were at various stages of completion. Significant progress was made in 2022 as the performance was an improvement over the 279 communities in 2021. Government and its partners continued their pursuit of achieving universal access to electricity in the country by increasing the national access rate (see Figure 2.7.5).

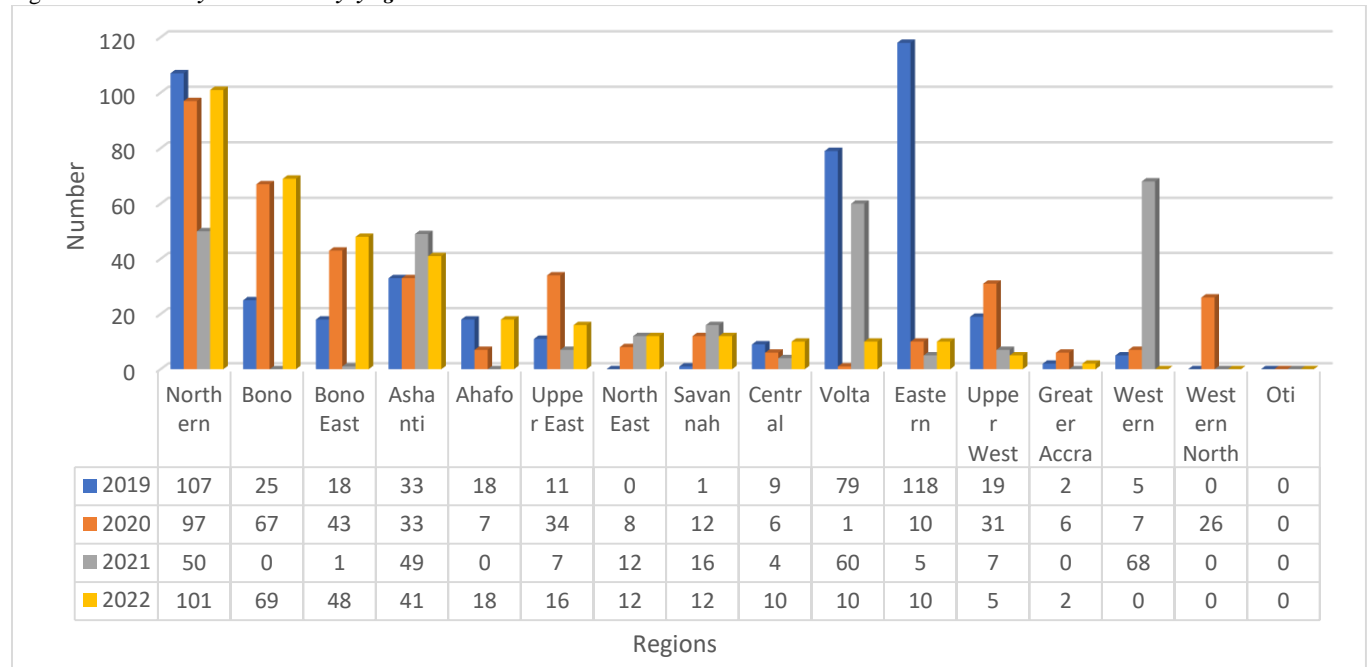
Figure 2.7.5; Number of communities connected to the national grid, 2017-2022



In 2022, more communities benefitted in these regions: Northern (101), Bono (69), Bono East (48), Ashanti (41) and Ahafo (18). However, in the Western, Western North and Oti regions, no community was connected to the national grid. The expansion of access to electricity in these communities facilitated development in different sectors including government flagship projects. The government through the MoEn provided support in the form of technical services such as engineering, consultancy and maintenance as well as electricity extension to 42 1D1F facilities across the country at a cost of GHS10.3 million.

The increased access to electricity led to the establishment of various local industries in rural communities. This was part of the government's strategy to extend electricity to deprived communities. Community access to electricity was complimented by regional capitals street lighting initiatives which sought to install street lighting infrastructure in the newly created regional capitals and Ho. By the end of 2022, installation works had commenced for the construction of street lighting infrastructure in the newly created regional capitals and Ho. Progress of work at Ho and Dambai is 100 percent complete (see Figure 2.7.6).

Figure 2.7.6: Community access to electricity by region



The national electricity access rate increased to 88.54% in 2022 from 87.03% in 2021 with over 10,000 communities connected to the grid since the inception of the NES. Greater Accra, Central, Bono, Western, Ashanti, Volta and Eastern regions recorded access rate greater than the national average. Ahafo Region ended the year as the region with the least access rate. Increased electricity access rate was as a result of the capture of data on towns whose electrification was completed in previous years but not captured on the electricity access database. Increased electricity access has made available clean, affordable and accessible energy for the Ghanaian populace notwithstanding the regional disparities in access rate (see Table 2.7.18).

Table 2.7.18: Access to electricity by region and communities

Item	Region	Regional Electricity Access Rate (%)					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Western	85.90	85.93	90.15	90.67	79.87	94.10
2	Western North			77.04	77.26	78.06	81.56
3	Central	88.84	88.84	88.69	90.52	90.57	96.40
4	Greater Accra	96.83	96.83	96.66	96.83	97.06	98.59
5	Volta	82.73	82.73	89.02	83.26	89.36	92.20
6	Oti			70.36	70.36	72.65	72.65
7	Eastern	81.29	81.29	81.60	82.22	82.22	90.68
8	Ashanti	91.45	91.45	91.57	91.56	91.79	92.26
9	Bono	80.18	81.89	90.93	94.37	94.64	95.02
10	Bono East			73.61	75.89	79.80	75.69
11	Ahafo			79.62	80.80	85.87	80.25
12	Northern	62.73	62.73	70.21	73.81	70.18	71.69
13	North East			59.12	77.34	73.08	63.52
14	Savannah			54.51	61.51	66.58	67.03
15	Upper East	60.62	60.62	60.65	61.15	74.75	74.75

16	Upper West	73.57	73.53	76.46	74.11	74.28	74.91
Total		84.10	84.32	84.98	85.17	87.03	88.75

Road Network in Good Condition

Government piloted the implementation of performance-based road contracting through the rehabilitation and maintenance of about 1,052km of trunk and feeder roads. These roads are located in Upper West, Bono East and Northern regions. As at the end December 2022, physical works on Package 3 in the Bono East Region which involves 214km of feeder roads were at 35 percent completion, while the works in the Upper West Region which involves 670km of feeder roads were at various stages of design. Works were expected to start by the 1st quarter of 2023. The rehabilitation of the Yendi – Zabzugu – Tatale road achieved progress of 15 percent while that of the Tamale – Yendi road started. Northern, North East and Savannah regions have collectively the highest proportion of trunk road network in good condition (44%) whilst Upper East Region has the lowest proportion of 13 percent (see Table 2.7.19). All the sixteen regions recorded lower than 50 percent of road network with good condition. The poor condition of the road network is as a result of low funding for road maintenance activities from the Ghana Road Fund.

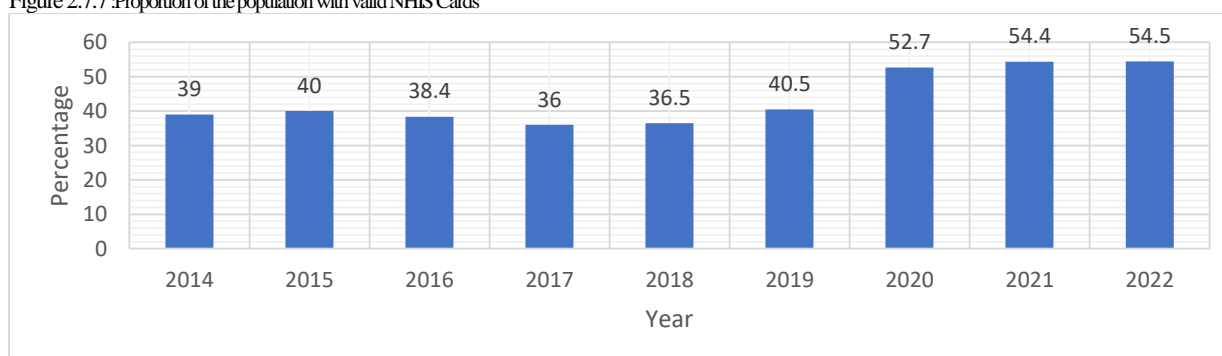
Table 2.7.19: Percentage of road network in good condition

Regions	Years					
	2017(%)	2018(%)	2019(%)	2020(%)	2021(%)	2022(%)
Northern/North East/Savannah	57	67	55	32	41	44
Bono/ Ahafo/Bono East	57	54	41	36	31	34
Upper West	55	71	50	29	25	32
Volta/Oti	82	71	44	28	37	28
Ashanti	56	42	32	22	24	26
Greater Accra	28	39	36	23	27	26
Western/Western North	52	52	44	42	44	20
Central	38	44	46	22	24	18
Eastern	51	40	52	45	49	18
Upper East	76	25	26	22	31	13

Population with valid NHIS Card

For the past five years, the proportion of the national population with valid NHIS has increased. The beneficiaries marginally improved to 54.5 percent in 2022 from 54.4 percent in 2021. The performance contributed to NHIA objective to attain universal health insurance coverage and provide access to healthcare services to the persons covered by the scheme (see Figure 2.7.7).

Figure 2.7.7: Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Cards



All the regions failed to achieve their planned NHIS targets for 2022 except for Upper West, Ahafo, Bono East, Volta and Western North regions. Bono and Upper West regions ended the year as the best performing regions. About 80 percent of the population in these two regions have valid NHIS cards. Greater Accra, Oti, Northern, Savannah, Central and Western regions have less than 50 percent of their population enrolled on the NHIS. The situation for Northern and Savannah regions is more serious as majority of the population live below the national poverty line (see Table 2.7.20).

Table 2.7.20: Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Card (%)

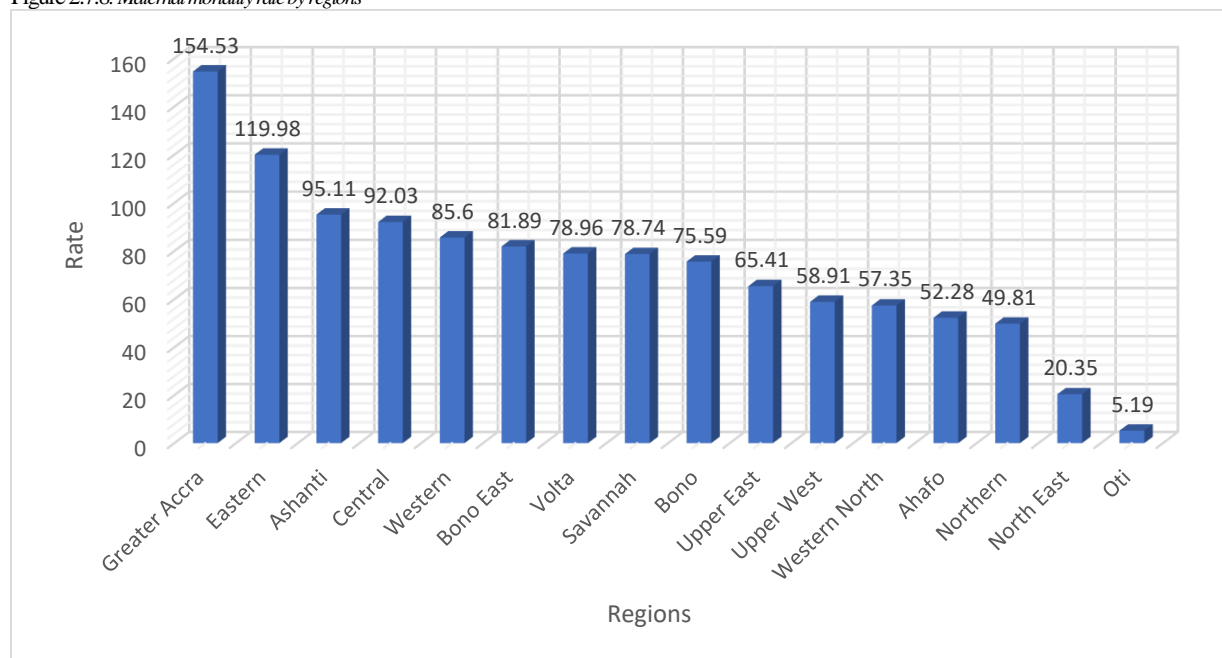
Region	Baseline	Target	Actual
	2021	2022	2022
Ahafo	72.7	73.7	74.4
Ashanti	54.1	56.1	53.7
Bono	80.5	81.5	80.8
Bono East	68.5	69.5	71.0
Central	44.2	50.0	46.1
Eastern	63.2	64.2	61.8
Greater Accra	42.7	50.0	40.6
North East	54.0	55.0	55.3
Northern	40.7	50.0	45.5
Oti	37.3	50.0	41.9
Savannah	50.4	51.4	45.2
Upper East	73.4	74.4	70.5
Upper West	79.7	80.7	80.8
Volta	65.2	66.2	62.7
Western	48.5	50.0	49.8
Western North	57.4	58.4	58.9
Total	54.4	57.0	54.5

Institutional Maternal Mortality

In an effort to strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services, MMDAs through the GHS implemented several projects and programmes across the country with the view to reducing disability, morbidity, and mortality. This notwithstanding, the country still recorded a number of maternal deaths in 2022. Nine regions recorded maternal deaths above the WHO's accepted standard of 70 per 100,000 live births. Greater Accra, Eastern, Ashanti, Central, Western, Bono East, Volta, Savannah and Bono regions all recorded maternal mortality rates, ranging from 75 per 100,000 live births to 154.5 per 100,000 live births. Greater Accra Region recorded the worst performance whilst Oti Region recorded the least case of 5 per 100,000 live births (see Figure 2.7.8).

Excessive bleeding during and after birth was the main cause of these deaths. The deaths could also be attributed to poor transportation network, inadequate or non-attendance of antenatal services, delay in referrals, lack of medication and ambulances from referral facilities, inadequate blood and ventilators, lack of intensive care units, poor examination, hypertension, diabetes and inadequate communication systems

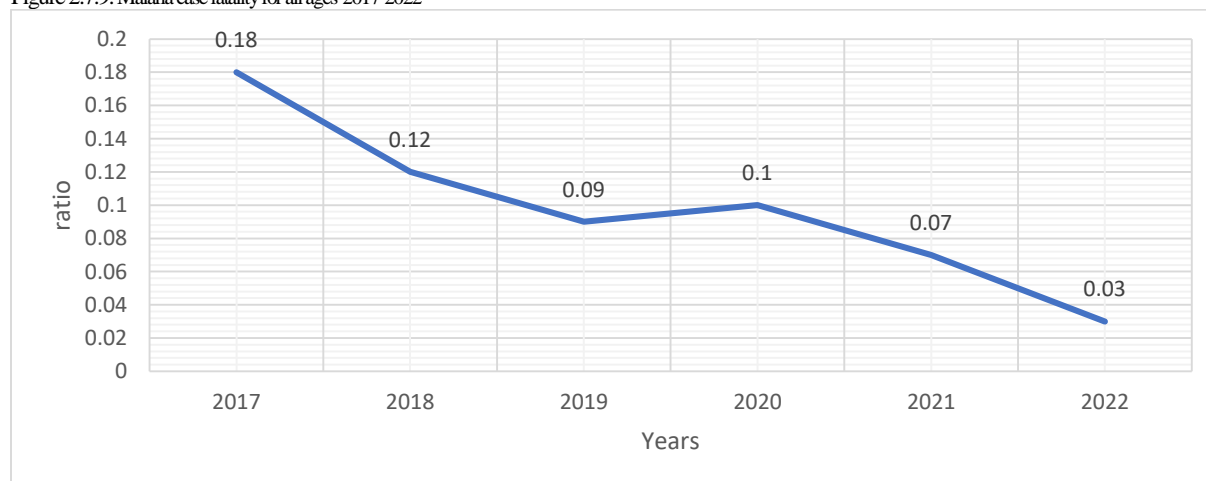
Figure 2.7.8: Maternal mortality rate by regions



Institutional Malaria Case Fatality Rate

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the country, especially among children and pregnant women. A key objective of the MTNDPF, 2022-2025 was to reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality including malaria case fatality. MMDAs carried out interventions through Ghana Health Service to intensify the implementation of malaria control programmes and strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. In general, fatality due to malaria infection has declined since 2014 due largely to the implementation of the Malaria Control Programme which aims to improve access to prompt and effective treatment of malaria cases in health facilities (see Figure 2.7.9).

Figure 2.7.9: Malaria case fatality for all ages-2017-2022



Eastern Region recorded the highest cases of death attributed to malaria infection of all ages whilst North East Region recorded the least death for same. All regions except North East, Ashanti, Upper East, Northern, Bono East and Central regions recorded malaria death rates above the national average of 0.03 in 2022. A disaggregation of the data further shows that Eastern Region still recorded the highest under five malaria case fatality in 2022 followed by Upper West, Greater Accra, Ahafo and Savannah regions (see Table 2.7.21).

Table 2.7.21: Institutional Malaria Case Fatality (All ages)

Year	Institutional Malaria Case Fatality (All ages)						Under five-year Malaria Case Fatality Rate					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western	0.19	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.22	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05
Western North	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.09
Central	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.1	0.04	0.02	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.05	0.02
Greater Accra	0.13	0.13	0.1	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.1	0.08	0.14
Volta	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.24	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.1
Oti	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.07
Eastern	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.18
Ashanti	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02
Bono	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.1	0.17	0.04	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.05
Bono East	0.33	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.02	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.17	0.24	0
Ahafo	0.1	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.12
Northern	0.29	0.21	0.1	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.52	0.32	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.03
North East	0.56	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.11	0	0.31	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.12	0
Savannah	0.29	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.22	0.17	0.07	0.23	0.07	0.11
Upper East	0.17	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.3	0.08	0.01	0	0.02	0.03
Upper West	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.1	0.09	0.33	0.24	0.14	0.26	0.14	0.16
National	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.03	0.2	0.16	0.1	0.12	0.09	0.05

The malaria strategic plan (2019-2025) targeted a 90 percent reduction in malaria mortality by 2025. Malaria deaths (all ages) reduced to 151 (53%) in 2022 while malaria case fatality rate (all ages) reduced by 66.7% within the same period. The decrease in malaria case fatality rate was due to improved malaria case management in health facilities, behaviour change communication and supportive supervision towards uptake of malaria control interventions. Additionally, continuous monthly validation of reported malaria data including client card review ensured that malaria is attributed to death only when malaria is the underlying cause of the death. With the general decline in malaria parasite prevalence across the country to an average of 8.6 percent in 2022, there is need to increase investment, innovate and implement malaria elimination strategies to sustain the gains and begin to accelerate towards elimination of the disease. This paradigm shift from control to elimination is critical to avoid reversal of the gains.

Crime cases

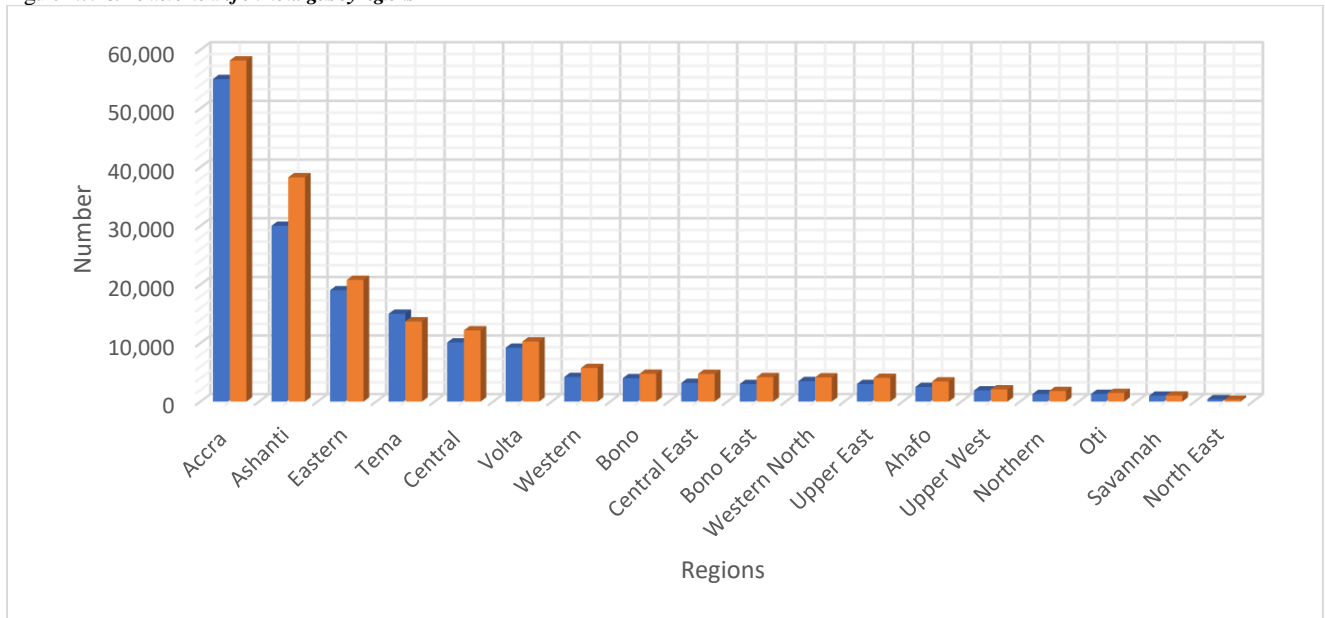
Greater Accra Region continues to record the highest incidence of crime since 2020 but at a decreasing trend. Its share of the total crime cases recorded was 37 percent whilst North East, Savannah and Northern regions recorded the least incidence of crime (see Table 2.7.22).

Table 2.7.22: Crime statistics by regions

Regions	Years			% Share
	2020	2021	2022	2022
Greater Accra	87,400	79,841	71,862	37.60
Ashanti	26,976	36,419	38,262	20.02
Eastern	16,223	18,886	20,791	10.88
Volta	14,246	12,907	10,264	5.37
Central	12,324	12,315	16,901	8.84
Western	7,311	6,491	5,737	3.00
Bono	6,354	4,784	4,759	2.49
Upper East	5,960	4,500	4,054	2.12
Western North	3,443	4,030	4,145	2.17
Bono East	4,114	3,366	4,188	2.19
Ahafo	1,958	2,951	3,445	1.80
Oti	1,471	2,581	1,471	0.77
Upper West	2,342	2,353	2,089	1.09
Northern	1,840	1,266	1,809	0.95
Savannah	1,509	1,190	1,033	0.54
North East	365	536	301	0.16
Total	193,836	194,416	191,111	100.00

All the regions failed to achieve their crime targets for the year 2022 except for North East Region which has consistently recorded the least crime rate in the country for the past three years. Some of the strategies which contributed to the decreasing trend in crime in 2022 include “Operation CALM LIFE - Police Visibility and Community policing” and government providing logistics such as vehicles and motor bikes (see Figure 2.7.10).

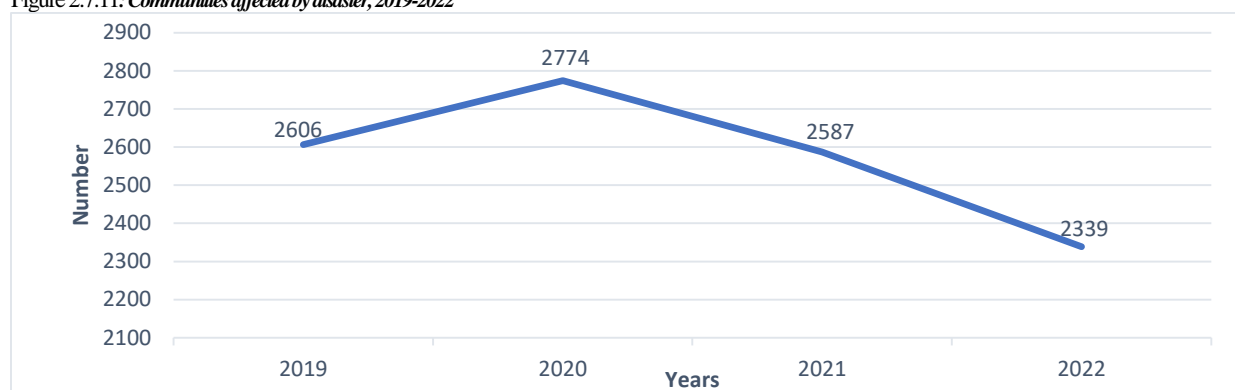
Figure 2.7.10: Achievement of crime targets by regions



Communities affected by disaster

A total of 2,339 communities were affected by disaster in 2022. This represents a 9.6 percent improvement over the 2021 incidence of 2,587 and a 15.68 percent decline over the 2020 recorded cases of 2,774 (see Figure 2.7.11).

Figure 2.7.11: *Communities affected by disaster, 2019-2022*



Communities in the Ashanti Region recorded more disaster cases than any other region in 2022. A total of 474 communities were affected by one form of disaster or the other such as wind or rainstorm, flood, domestic fires, bush fires, commercial fires, collapsed buildings, boat accident, tremor and man-made disasters. The Ashanti Region was followed by North East and Central regions with 274 and 269 communities respectively. The least affected regions were Savannah Region and Ahafo Region with 29 and 38 communities respectively. see Table 31.

Table 2.7.23: *Communities affected by disaster, 2019-2022*

Region	Baseline	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022
Greater Accra	202	202	102	140	133	80
Eastern	226	226	149	153	145	181
Ashanti	603	603	209	407	407	474
Central	167	167	278	200	200	269
Western	335	335	120	128	140	163
Volta	302	302	96	282	282	162
Ahafo	217	217	40	40	60	38
Upper West	207	207	186	176	176	157
Upper East	177	177	206	118	118	75
Northern	170	170	119	204	204	174
Bono	0	0	128	119	119	94
Bono East	0	0	113	133	140	80
North East	0	27	22	112	157	274
Savannah	0	27	22	179	131	29
Western North	0	33	26	83	0	0
Oti	0	81	65	113	113	89
Total	2,606	2,774	1,881	2,587	2,525	2,339

2.7.4 Key Challenges and Recommendations

This section discusses challenges within the dimension and corresponding policy recommendations.

Table 2.7.24: Challenges and Recommendations

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	No systematic mechanisms for revenue estimates at the MMDAs and RCCs.	GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct valuation and re-valuation of residential and commercial properties to enable them charge appropriate property rates and fees. deploy revenue collection database similar to the GIZ design software dLRev
	Low IGF mobilisation	GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> digitise revenue collection to reduce the excessive leakages in IGF collection. establish additional revenue collection points within the sub-district structures ensure effective implementation of RIAPs Invest in Local Economic Development (LED)
	Over reliance on the traditional sources of revenue such as DACF, DACF-RFG and other central government transfers	GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> innovate and diversify revenue sources engage the private sector in the financing goods and services in communities improve budget performance
	Management infractions at the MMDA and RCC levels	GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, RCCs, and MMDAs, should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve commitment of leadership and management of MMDAs improve the financial base of the local authorities.
	Delay in the disbursement of central government transfers	GoG, MoF, MLDGRD, NDPC, Parliament, GIAA RCCs, and MMDAs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure timely submission and reviews of certified AAPs ensure the linkage of AAPs to budget allocations implement Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework and Inter Governmental Fiscal Transfers ensure timely release of DACF
	Leakages in IGF collection	GoG, MLDGRD, RCCs, and MMDAs, should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake comprehensive capacity building of revenue collectors

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ introduce electronic receipt mechanisms to ensure proper accountability for receipts by revenue collectors▪ ensure effective supervision by monitoring teams over revenue collectors
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Chapter 3: Conclusion

This report represents the status on progress of implementation of the first year of the MTNDPF (2022 to 2025). The information and data reported was on selected indicators identified in the medium-term policy framework as developed by stakeholders during CSPG meetings as part of the 2022 national APR preparation process.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rates

The overall Real GDP growth rate decreased to 3.5 percent in 2022 from 5.3 percent in 2021 which was below the target of 3.7 percent set for the year. The non-oil sector Real GDP growth also declined to 3.8 percent in 2022 from a growth of 6.6 percent recorded in 2021, falling below the target of 4.3 set for the year. The Services Sector experienced the highest growth (5.5%), followed by agriculture (4.9%) and industry (0.9%). The industry sector recovered to record an expansion of 0.9 percent in 2022 from a contraction of -0.5 percent in 2021.

Completion and Enrolment Rates in Basic, Second-cycle schools and Tertiary Institutions

Completion rate at the primary level in 2022 was 100 percent compared to 108.6 percent in 2021. At the JHS level, the completion rate stood at 93 percent in 2022 compared to 83.1 percent in 2021. Net enrolment ratio generally improved at the KG, primary and Junior High School (JHS) level. The net enrolment at the KG level improved to 95 percent in 2022 from 70 percent in 2021 representing 25 percentage point increase. The JHS level had the lowest NER. The total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased by 42,991 to 497, 837 in 2022 from 454,846 in 2021. Female enrolment out of total enrolment also increased to 53 percent in 2022 from 49 percent in 2021. Generally, number of students enrolled in levels of education up to the secondary cycle reduced in 2021/2022 academic year from 2020/2021. Total Enrolment from these levels reduced by 1.9 million pupils with Primary level having the highest reduction.

Healthcare

The NHIS subscription increased to 17,161,199 in 2022 from 16,759,158 in 2021. Ashanti Region continues to be the highest in 2022. Its membership increased to 2,954,980 from 2,941,228 memberships in 2021. In addition, the proportion of functional CHPS zones decreased to 74.8 percent in 2022 from 79.7 percent in 2021. The utilisation of the out-patient department per capita, witnessed a 10 percent reduction to 1.06 in 2022 from 1.13 in 2021. The number of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) trained and deployed in 2022 were 813 against a 1,019 target. Ghana's Doctor to population ratio declined slightly to 1:5,880 in 2022 from 1: 5,705 in 2021. This fell short of WHO recommended threshold of 1: 1,000. Ghana's nurse to population ratio improved slightly to 1:502 in 2022 from 1: 530 in 2021 meeting the WHO recommended threshold of 1:1,000. Births attended by skilled health personnel in 2022 was 62.6 percent, a decrease from 63.5 percent in 2021 yet above the 2022 target of 60 percent.

Air and Water Pollution

Air quality monitoring was undertaken for five regulatory sites out of the planned eight sites in Accra, due to the breaking down of some monitoring equipment. The average level of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) or pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended Ghana Standards levels for air quality. The Graphic Road annual mean was 168(µg/m³ which falls within 151µg/m³ to 200µg/m³. This represents an unhealthy air quality index of health concern. Heavy metal pollution was observed in the southwestern Basins of Tano and Ankobra. However, the worst pollution is in the Pra River where illegal gold mining is concentrated. The Arsenic levels near river Pra was detected at nearly 800 times the WHO guideline limit for drinking water.

Disaster Management

The total number of disasters across the country was 2,426 occurrences in 2022, above the 2022 target of 1884, and also an increase compared to 2021 occurrences of 1,926. The common disasters experienced within the year included floods, domestic fires, wind/rainstorm and bush fires. The number of persons affected by disaster who were supported with relief items were 21,935 victims.

Enhancing Public Accountability

The Office of the Special Prosecutor conducted investigations into the Labianca Company, finding credible claims of improper issuance of customs advance rulings and markdowns of benchmark values by the Customs Division of GRA. The Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) recovered GHS1.074 million from Labianca Company Limited. The 2021 Report of the Auditor-General on the Public Accounts of Ghana reported weaknesses and irregularities in government programmes in its audit of more than 1.08 billion cedis (\$75 million) in programme funds.

Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana's score on the index remained at 43 out of 100, signalling that corruption remains a prevalent issue.¹⁷¹ Ghana dropped in its ranking on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) by one spot, placing 72nd out of 180 countries compared to 73rd in 2021. In the 2022 World Press Freedom Index, Ghana was ranked 60th out of 180 countries assessed, indicating a huge drop of 30 places from its 2021 ranking. Ghana fell to the 10th rank in 2022 from its 3rd rank in African 2021, as stated in the 2022 World Press Freedom Index report.

Performance Review of Selected Poverty-Reduction Programmes

The government through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) disbursed GHS100,409,470.85 to LEAP beneficiaries in 2022. In the 2021/2022 academic year, an amount of GHS 666,079,276.09 was released for implementation of GSFP. The increase in production of major staple crops to 3.8 percent in 2022 was partly attributed to favourable rainfall patterns and government support through the PFJ programme, which provided subsidized fertilizers to 1.5 million farmers. 25 beneficiary institutions and groups were supported under the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Programme. Under the same programme, 294 beneficiaries were trained in fish farming practices, while 408 fish farmers were also trained in the formulation and preparation of local fish feed.

¹⁷¹ <https://www.transparency.org>

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Summary of Performance of Key Economic Development Indicators for 2022

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
1. Build Strong and Resilient Macro Economy	1. Real growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%)			
	- Agriculture	8.5	3.1	4.2
	- Industry	-0.5	4.2	0.9
	- Manufacturing	8.1	-	-2.5
	- Electricity	7.9	-	-3.3
	- Service	9.4	3.8	5.5
	- Oil Inclusive GDP	5.3	3.7	3.5
	- Non -oil GDP	6.6	4.3	3.8
	2. Sectoral share of GDP (%)			
	-Agriculture	21	-	20.9
	-Industry	30.1	-	34.2
	-Service	48.9	-	44.9
	3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):			
	-Nominal (GH¢ Billions)	461.7	-	610.2
	-Nominal (US\$ Billions)	-	-	-
	-Population (Million)	30.83	-	-
	-Per Capital (GH¢)	-	-	-
	-Per Capital (US\$)	-	-	-
	4. Inflation (% change in CPI, annual)	12.6	8 +/-	54.1
	5. Exchange Rate (annual) (US \$- Cedi)	-4.1	-	- 30
	6. Interest rate			
	i. (91-day T-Bills)	12.49	-	35.48
	ii. 182-day T-Bill	13.19	-	36.23
	iii. Weighted interbank market rate	12.68	-	-
	7. Lending rate	20.04	-	-
	8. Credit Stock (GHS Billion)			
	Total	53.8	-	70.0
	- Public	5.4	-	6.2
	- Private	48.4	-	63.8
	9. Non-Performing Loans (NPLS) Ratio	15.2	-	14.8

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
	10. Mobile money penetration rate	123.8	-	
	Proportion of Ghanaians with access to financial services:			
	- Traditional banking sector	-	-	-
	- Non-traditional banking sector	-	-	-
	- Number of individuals owning bank account (BoG)	-	-	-
	11. Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	-9.6	-	-8.1
	12. Government Revenue	-	-	-
	-Total (Share of GDP) %	15.3	16.36	15.9
	-Nominal (GH¢ Bill)	70.1	96.84	96.7
	13. Government Expenditure	-	-	-
	-Total (share of GDP) (%)	25.0	22.0	23.8
	-Nominal	109.28	135.70	146.30
	14. Statutory funds (%)	3.7	-	-
	15. Interest Payments (%)	7.6	-	-
	16. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	51.8	-	-
	17. Fiscal Balance			
	- Primary balance	-	-	-
	- Overall	-2	-	-
	18. non-oil primary balance as percentage of GDP	-3	-	-
	19. Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	18	-	-
	20. Total public debt as % of GDP	76.2	-	71.2
	21. Debt-service ratio (%)	10.6	-	
	22. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-2.5	-	-1.69
	23. Trade Balance (US \$ billion)		-	
	-Merchandise Export	14.73	-	17.41
	-Merchandise Export	13.63	-	14.65
	-Trade Deficit/Surplus	1.10	-	2.75
	24. Capital and Financial Account (Billion \$)	3.30	-	2.18
	26. Official International reserves	-	-	-
	US\$ billion	-	-	-
	Months of Import cover	-	-	-
	27. Number of new jobs created			
	- Agriculture	-	-	-
	- Industry	-	-	-
	- Manufacturing	-	-	-
	- Services	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
	28. Sectoral Share of Employment (%)			
	- Agriculture	-	-	-
	- Industry	-	-	-
	- Manufacturing	-	-	-
	- Services	-	-	-
2. Industrial Transformation	29. Number of Bona-fide assemblers registered under the Ghana Automotive Development Programme	-	5	7
	- Support to Industries	-	-	-
	- Garment & Textile	111	30	0
	- Pharmaceutical	11	4	0
	Number of 1D1F companies			
	- Total	2019	323	296
	- Operational	183	174	125
	No of Jobs created by 1D1F companies (directly and indirectly)	-	160,515	160,823
	Number of new industrial clusters or manufacturing enclaves developed	2020 19	50	35
	Total number of export companies operating in Free Zones Enclaves	226	250	261
	Number of Jobs created by companies in Free Zones Enclaves	29,437	100,000	31,746
	Estimated value of export earnings of Free Zones Enterprises (US\$ Billion)	1.54	1.62	1.30
	30. Percentage change in expenditure on R&D			
	- Government (Budget Expenditure for Research and Development)	-	-	-
	- Firms	-	-	-
31. Number of MSMEs benefitting earmarked funds	-	-	-	
32. Technology Export share of manufacturing (%)				
- High	-	-	-	
- Medium	-	-	-	
- Low	-	-	-	
33. Share of TVET enrolment at Secondary and Vocational Institutions	-	-	-	

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
	34. Completion rate of TVET	-	-	-
	35. Percentage change in anchor industries:			
	- 1DIF	-	-	-
	- Distressed local companies	-	-	-
	36. Manufacturing share of merchandise export (%)	-	-	-
3. Private Sector Development	37. Ease of doing business rank	118th out of 190 countries	-	-
	38. Number of companies assisted to access external markets	-	100	135
	39. Domestic Credit to Private sector as a percentage of GDP	-	-	-
	40. Number of New Standard Developed	193	206	156
	- Locally manufactured products certified	1,188	1,200	1,174
	- High Risk Imported goods inspected	127,944	110,000	120,471
	- Weighing/Measuring Instruments Pattern approved	49	90	90
	- Total Value of NTEs (US\$ Billion)	2.85	4.16	3.30
	- Manufactures Share of merchandise export (%)	16.46	-	16.52
	41. Time taken to clear goods from the			
	- Ports (sea)	-	-	-
	- Land boarders	-	-	-
	- Airport	-	-	-
	42. Proportion of properties covered by the digital address system: (% of all Properties)	-	-	-
	43. Size of the Informal Sector	-	-	-
	44. Reported cases of food and drug safety infractions:			
	- Cases reported	10,270	-	2,863
	- No. of Sanctions	275	-	261
	- percentage of food and drug cases investigated	-	-	-
	45. Proportion of business using green/ sustainable energy initiatives	-	-	-
4. Agriculture and Rural Development	46. Percentage change in agro processing industries established	-	-	-
	47. Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha):			
	- Total area including commercial	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
	- Formal	-	-	-
	- Non-formal	-	-	-
	48. Total volume and value of agriculture commodities exported kg, (US\$):			
	- Processed Cocoa	1,019,663,039	-	-
	-Cashew	28,745,7707	-	-
	-Coffee	5,199	-	-
	-Shea nut	20,193,542	-	-
	-Maize	132,267	-	-
	-Yam	11,490,801	-	-
	-Exotic vegetables	22,031,332	-	-
	- Pineapple	9,464,942	-	-
	- Mango	19,507,483	-	-
	- Pawpaw	734,061	-	-
	- Banana	35,567,549	-	-
	- Fish and sea food	28,408,290	-	-
	- Rice (milled)	133,665	-	-
	49. Share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fishing (excluding cocoa) by deposit money banks	-	-	-
	50. Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):		-	-
	- Maize	2.74	-	2.6
	- Rice (milled)	3.92	-	3.17
	-Millet	2.08	-	1.55
	-Sorghum	1.98	-	1.88
	- Cassava	23.23	-	23.73
	- Yam	17.24	-	18.61
	-Cocoyam	10.01	-	7.42
	-Plantain	14.06	-	13.63
	- Groundnut	1.8	-	2.01
	- Cowpea	1.55	-	2
	- Soya bean	1.71	-	1.84
	51. Value of Meat Production by Type (GHS)			
	- Total	-	-	2,012,324.06
	- Beef	-	-	1,750,837.50
	- Mutton	-	-	42,781.86
	- Chevron	-	-	73,777.70
	- Pork	-	-	124,816.00

Focus Area	Indicator	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
	- Donkey	-	-	20,111.00
	52. Proportion of farmers using modern agriculture technologies	-	-	-
	53. Improved Seeds supplied to Farmers			
	- Maize	24,962.06	-	16,870.00
	- Rice	14,935.03	-	6,100
	- Soya Bean	3,745.08	-	2,023
	- Sorghum	286.38	-	204
	- Cowpea	174.83	-	288
	- Groundnut	206.38	-	310
	- Vegetables	12.27	-	27
5. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	56. Total Fish Supply (mt):	834,213.82	651,252.29	717,374.17
	Marine	393,970.01	360,512.00	378,196.51
	Inland Capture fisheries	145, 272.04	360,512.00	146,623.41
	Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/dugout	89,375.48	92,135.00	195,786.30
	Import	273,382.32	195,786.30	195,786.30
	57. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of ponds per year	-	-	-
6. Tourism and Creative Industry Industry	58. Number of tourist arrivals			
	- International	623,523		645,047
	- Domestic	588,946		534,711
	59. Percentage change in tourist arrivals			
	60. Percentage change in tourism receipts			
	- Total	335.58 (US\$ mil)	-	-
	- International	-	-	-
	- Domestic	333,658	-	-
	61. Number of Tourism-related employment	252,714		276,985
	62. Number of tourist Sites developed			

Appendix II: Summary of Performance of Key Social Development Indicators for 2022

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		Targets		Actual
		Year	Data	2021	2022	2022
Education and Training	Net enrolment ratio	2020	-	-	-	-
	Kindergarten		70.0 percent	-	95 percent	-
	Primary		78.9 percent	-	92.7 percent	-
	JHS		44.9 percent	-	56 percent	-
	SHS		33.3 percent	-	-	-
	Transition Rate	2020	101.9 percent	-	99 percent	-
	Prim 6 - JHS1		92.5 percent	-	91 percent	-
	Completion rate	2020	99.2 percent	-	-	-
	KG		107.5 percent	-	100 percent	100 percent
	Primary 6		77.5 percent	83.1 percent	94 percent	93 percent
	JHS3		64.1 percent	-	-	-
	Gender parity index	2020	1.03	-	1	-
	Kindergarten		1.02	-	1	-
	Primary		1.02	-	1	-
	JHS		0.96	-	0.99	-
	SHS		0.73	-	1	-
	Proficiency rate:	2020	25 percent	-	-	-
	English P4		19 percent	-	-	-
	Maths P4		25 percent	-	-	-
	English P6		22 percent	-	-	-
	Final exam pass rate	2020	-	-	-	-
	JHS		-	-	36	-
		SHS	-	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Total enrolment in Tertiary institutions (Disaggregation by sex, programme type)	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	Female		211,336	-	-	-	-
	Male		268,498	-	-	-	-
	Males in Sciences		79,580	-	-	-	-
	Females in Sciences		46,976	-	-	-	-
	Males in Arts		121,022	-	-	-	-
	Females in Arts		99,799	-	-	-	-
	Percentage of students in public tertiary institutions by type of education (Disaggregation by -Universities, -Technical Universities, -Colleges of Education, -Specialised Institutions, -Nursing Training institutions, -Colleges of Agriculture)	2019	85.2 percent	-	-	-	-
	Total enrolment in TVET institutions	2020	86,479	-	92,500	-	-
	Share of children with special needs in mainstream education	-	-	-	Basic =1.1 SHS =1.1	-	-
	Dropout rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Re-entry of dropouts into school	-	-	-	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual 2022
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Proportion of schools with access to digital e-learning and teaching platforms	-	-	-		-	
	- Primary		-	-	43	-	
	- JHS		-	-	62	-	
	- SHS		-	-	55	-	
	- Tertiary		-	-	93	-	
	Teacher absenteeism rate	-	-	-	8 percent	-	
	- KG						
	- Primary						
	- JHS						
	- SHS						
Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP	2018	24.4 percent	-	-	-		
Literacy rate:	-	-	-	-	-		
- English	-	-	-	-	-		
- Local language							
Number of teachers trained	-	-	-	-	-		
- English	-	-	-	-	-		
- Local language							
Health and Health Services	Percentage of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	2020	79 percent	79.7 percent	85 percent	74.8 percent	
	Number of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) trained / deployed	2020	900	0	1019	813	
	Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	2020	52.6 percent	53.9 percent	57 percent	54.5 percent	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual 2022
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Number of Out-Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita	2020	0.96	1.1	1.0	1.0	
	Proportion of public hospitals (district and regional) that have functional mental health units	2020	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	
	Doctor-to- population ratio	2020	1:6,355	1:7,203	1:5000	1:7,101	
	Nurse-to-population ratio	2020	1:701	1:608	1:600	1:554	
	Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP	2020	9 percent (2 percent)-GHED	-	15 percent	-	
	Government health expenditure as percent of general government expenditure	2020	9.0	6.6	15 percent	7.4	
	Under-five mortality ratio	2020	60	10	55	9.8	
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2020	58.67	63.5	60	62.6	
	Infant mortality ratio	2020	41	7.9	38	7.4	
	Institutional maternal mortality ratio	2020	109	111.3	105	102.1	
	Stillbirth rate	2020	12.69	11.8	12.40	10.9	
	Proportion of children immunized (Penta 3)	2020	94.2	101.4	95	99	
	Malaria Incidence per 1000	2020	186	200	170	176	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual 2022
		Year	Data		2022		
	Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	2020	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.05	
	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases or cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases	2020	43.5	1.03 percent	40	6.53 percent	
	HIV prevalence	2020	1.68 percent	1.52 percent	1.61 percent	1.45 percent	
	Percentage of PLHIV who received ART	2020	60.3 percent	72 percent	79.4 percent	68.1 percent	
	AIDS-related mortality rate per 100,000 population	2020	41.2 (12,758)	-	21.6 (6,974)	0.9	
Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security (FST&NS)	Production diversity (to be computed from Agric focus area)	2019	82	-	-	-	
	<i>Proportion of men and women with access to financial services in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture</i> - Males - Females - Youth	2018	20 percent		-		
	Volume of food storage capacity	-	-		-		
	Number of food storage facilities in the FDA register	2021	1532		-		
	Number of Foodborne outbreak incidents	2021					
	- National outbreak	-	5	-	0	-	
	- Institutional (DHIMS)	-	2	-	0	-	
	- Aflatoxin incidence	-	-	-	-	-	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual 2022
		Year	Data		2022		
	Number of food manufacturing facilities in FDA register	2021	1,570	-	-	-	
	Number of agro-manufacturing/processing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	
	Food inflation	-	-	-	-	-	
	Household Dietary Diversity	-	-	-	-	-	
	Minimum dietary diversity	2018	23.0	-	-	-	
	Minimum dietary diversity for women	2018	-	-	-	-	
	Prevalence of malnutrition	2017	18 percent	1.10 percent	-	0.97 percent	
	-Stunting		13 percent	1.40 percent	-	1.30 percent	
	-Underweight		7 percent	-	-	-	
	Prevalence of Anaemia	2017	-	-	-	-	
	-Children under-5 years,		35 percent	-	-	-	
	-Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)		46.4 percent	-	-	-	
	-Pregnant women	-	-	1.5 percent	-	1.5 percent	
	Rate of exclusive breastfeeding	2017	42.9	95.8 percent	-	95.5 percent	
	Proportion of population overweight/obese	2017	1.4 percent	-	-	-	
	-Children under-5		-	-	-	-	
	-Women (15-49 years)		-	-	-	-	
	-Men (15-49 years)	-	-	-	-	-	
	Prevalence of micronutrients deficiencies	-	-	-	-	-	
	-Males						

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		Targets		Actual
		Year	Data	2021	2022	2022
	-Females -Children					
	Prevalence of NCDs -Males -Females -Children	-	-	-	-	-
	New policies passed on Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security	2021	2 Policies - National Food Safety Policy - National Aflatoxin Control Policy	-	-	-
	Total Government allocations to Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security actions	2020		-	-	-
	<i>Active Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security platforms at the national and local level</i>	2021	- 3 - 16 - 261	- - -	- - -	- - -
Population Management and for Migration Development	Percentage of vital events registered					
	-Births	-	-	-	-	-
	-Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
	Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register: Ghanaians Foreigners	-	-	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Unmet need for Family Planning - GMHS - GDHS	2012 2014	25 (32)	- -	30 -	- -	
	Proportion of adolescents' population who use health corners for reproductive health services and promotion (FAD-GHS)	2020	34	57.4 percent	40	58.0 percent	
	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - GHMS - GDHS	2012 2014	25 25	32.2 -	27 -	33.5 -	
	Total Fertility Rate (Provisional Census Data 2021)	2021	3.7 (3.1)	3.745	3.7	3.696	
	Share of remittances as a percentage of GDP	-	-	-	-	-	
	Volume of remittances as a percentage of total GDP	-	-	-	-	-	
	Youth Development Index	2020	0.515		-	-	
	National Migration Commission established (Min. of Interia)	2020	Bill for establishment drafted		Establishment Act passed		
Reducing Poverty and Inequality <i>(Estimates based on intercensal data)</i>	Poverty rate National	2017					
	- Upper - Lower		23.4 percent 8.2 percent	- -	- -	- -	
	Urban						

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	- Upper		7.8 percent	-	-	-	
	- Lower		1.0 percent	-	-	-	
	Rural		39.5 percent	-	-	-	
	- Upper		15.6 percent	-	-	-	
	- Lower						
	Proportion of the population who are multidimensionally poor	2017				-	
	- National		45.6 percent	-		24	
	- Urban		27 percent	-	-	-	
	- Rural		64.6 percent	-	-	-	
	- Male		47.7 percent	-	-	-	
	- Female		40.6 percent	-	-	-	
	- Children (0-17 years)		9.8 percent	-	-	-	
	Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	2017	43 percent	-	-	-	
	National						
Urban		37.9 percent	-	-	-		
Rural		41.8 percent	-	-	-		
Water and Environmental Sanitation	Percentage of population with access to drinking water services	2020					
	-Basic		44.4 percent	-	49.02 percent	-	
	-Safely managed		41.4 percent	-	52.17 percent	-	
	Percentage of distribution losses	2019	49.98 percent	-	48 percent	-	
	-Urban						
-Rural	2020	29.06 percent	-	25 percent	-		

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services: -National	2020	23.7 percent	-	38.96 percent	-	
	-Rural		17.4 percent	-	33.92 percent	-	
	-Urban		28.4 percent	-	42.72 percent	-	
	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	2020	19.93 percent	-	25 percent	5,498	
	Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	2020	85 percent	-	89 percent	87 percent	
	Proportion of Population whose liquid waste (faecal matter) is safely managed	2020	13.3 percent	-	25.98 percent	13.3 percent	
Child Protection and Development	Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work.	2017	14 percent	-	-	-	
	Percentage of children engaged in child labour	2017	21.8 percent	-	-	-	
	Incidence of child abuse cases	2021	3,191 (21.92)	-	-	3,100 (23 percent)	
	Percentage change in child abuse cases	2017	94 percent	-	-		
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are engaged in learning and reading activities by adult household members	2017	-3 percent	-	-	-	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	-Father						
	-Mother		11 percent	-	-	-	
	-Any adult household member		34 percent	-	-	-	
	Early childhood Development index (ECDI)	2020	44 percent	-	-	-	
	-Literacy-numeracy						
	-Learning		85 percent	-	-	-	
	-Physical		93 percent	-	-	-	
	Social-emotional		67 percent	-	-	-	
	Percentage of districts implementing Integrated Social Services (ISS)	2020	38.5 percent	-	54 percent	-	
		2021	(60)	(100)	-	2022 (160)	
Percentage of districts mainstreaming child protection issues into work plans/budgets	2020	23 percent	-	50 percent	-		
	2021	(100)	-	-	2022 (160)		
Support for The Aged	Ageing Bill passed/enacted into law	2021	Availability of Draft Ageing Bill	-	Ageing Law Available		
	Percentage of aged benefiting from social protection interventions	2020					
	- LEAP		27.3 percent	-	-	-27.07 percent	
- EBAN welfare	-		-	-	-		
	- NHIS		-	-	-		
	Percentage of population 70 years and above registered under the NHIS	-	-		-		

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual 2022
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
Gender Equality	1.Percentage of women in public life	2020					
	- Ministers		25 percent		26 percent	20 percent	
	- Dep. Ministers		14 percent		15 percent	25.6 percent	
	- MPs		13.8 percent		14.5 percent	14.5 percent	
	- MMDCEs		14 percent		40 percent	14.6 percent	
	- Judiciary		39 percent		15 percent	-	
	- District Assembly Appointees		31 percent		32 percent	-	
	Reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence				-		
	- Women	-	11,428		10,605		
	- Girls	-	-		-		
	- Men	-	3,125		2,867		
	- Boys	-	-		-		
	- PWDs	-	17		20		
	Proportion of institutional credit allocated to women						
- Banking institutions	-	-	-	-	-		
- Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-		
Proportion of sectors and Districts with gender responsive plans and budgets	-	-	-	-	-		
Sports and Recreation	Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure	2021					
	- Rehabilitated		2		3	3	
	- Constructed		0		4	1	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		2021	Targets		Actual
		Year	Data		2022	2022	
	Number of competitions organised/participated in	2021	113	-	203	160	
	- Local		35	-	-	47	
	- Sub-regional		0	-	-	-	
	- International		12	-	-	-	
	Contribution of sports to GDP (percent)	-	-	-	-	-	
Youth Development	Number of coordinating meeting	2020					
	-National		4	-	4	4	
	-Regional		64	-	64	32	
	-District		1,080	-	1,080	-	
	Number of youths provided with employable skills	2020	1,754		3,000	-	
	- TVET Service	2021	-0	-			
	- NEIP		-0	-	-0	-0	
	- YEA		-82,869	-	-146,000	-76,247	
	- NYA		-4,247	-	-5,000	-3,616	
	Proportion of young people in political life:	2021					
	- Ministers of State		-1	-	-	-0	
	- Members of Parliament		-6	-	-	-4	
	- MMDCEs		-0	-	-	-3	
	- Assemblymembers		-0	-	-	-306	
	- CEOs of public institutions		-0	-	-	-0	
Social Protection	Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	2021	334,023	-	350,000	346019	

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		Targets		Actual
		Year	Data	2021	2022	2022
	Proportion of LEAP beneficiaries that have exited (graduated from LEAP) the cash transfer programme	2021	0	-	-	0
	Proportion of females on LEAP	2021	54.8		-	54.8
	Number of persons who receive regular pension payments under SSNIT and CAP 30	2020				
	-60 years		2,044,800	-	-	-
	-55 years		227,407	-	-	-
	Coverage of informal sector Pension Schemes Farmers in the cocoa, coffee, and sheanut sub-sector All categories	2021	415,950	-	-	538,255
	- Informal Sector Coverage		4 percent	-	-	-
	- Coverage		315, 890	-	-	-
	- Workers		7.9 million	-	-	-
	- Schemes Established		29	-	-	-
Disability-Inclusive Development	PWDs who benefit from the District Assembly Common Fund for PWDs	2021	-	-	8,000	-
	Employment rate of persons with disabilities	2021	-	-	15 percent	N/A
	Inclusive services provided by sectors	2021	-	-	35	15
	Sign language interpreters employed	2021	-	-	30	N/A

Focus Area	Indicators	Baseline		Targets		Actual
		Year	Data	2021	2022	2022
	Peer support groups established	2021	N/A	-	4	N/A
	Political participation of persons with disabilities -National (executive appointment and election)	2021	2	-	5	2
	-Local Government level (appointment and election)		2	-	5	-
	-Women with disabilities in politics		-	-	-	N/A
	Percentage of MDAs and MMDAs with disability-inclusive plans and budgets -MDAs (MoGCSP, MOH, MLGRD) (NCPD, GHS, NHIS, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development) -MMDAs percent MMDAs expressed as a percentage of total MMDAs	2021	3 Ministries 4 Agencies	- -	- -	- -
			2 percent	-	-	-
Employment and Decent Work	Share of waged and salaried workers	2017	23.5 percent	-	25 percent	-
	Proportion of workers in vulnerable employment (percent)	2017	66.2 percent	-	-	-
	Annual labour productivity growth (percent)	2018	3 percent	-	-	-
	Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled (by the NTC)	2019	95 percent		95 percent	

Appendix III: Summary of Key Environment, Human Settlement and Infrastructure Development Indicators for 2022

Focus Area	Policy Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	2021	2022	2022
				Baseline Data	Target	Actual
Coastal and Marine Management	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Proportion of coastline protected	Length (kilometres) of coastline protected expressed as a percentage of total coastline requiring protection	4.2km	10km	8.79km
		Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Percentage of resources invested in coastal control structure relative to resource planned	-	-	-
Human Settlements Development and Housing	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Number of household units provided nationally (thousands) • Urban households	Count of household units constructed by the public and private sector in the rural and urban areas	3,319	1,000	824
					1,000	824
		• Rural households		0	0	0
Construction Industry Development	Build a competitive and modern construction industry	Construction Industry laws enacted and implemented	Legal frameworks which will regulate the development of the industry enacted into law, including the setting up of apex body for the industry	-	-	-

Drainage and Flood Control	Address recurrent devastating floods	Number of drainage master plans prepared:	A comprehensive plan which outlines systemic actions to create adequate artificial waterways to carry storm water discharge in major cities and towns	-	-	-
		• Regional				
		• Districts				
		Length of drains(km) constructed:	length of drains (km) re-channelled, upgraded and maintained	4.74km	15km	6.87km
	• Primary	2km		5km	2.3km	
	• Secondary	2.74km		10km	4.57km	
		Number of flood warning stations constructed/rehabilitated	Count of national advanced flood warning system installed for forecasting floods	NA	1	-
Infrastructure Maintenance	Promote effective maintenance culture	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	-	-	-
	Improve basic social infrastructure and services and livelihood conditions of Zongos and inner cities	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded	Count of slums/zongos upgraded	0	1	0

Appendix IV: Summary of Key Governance, Corruption and Accountability and Ghanas Roles in International Affairs Development Indicators for 2022

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	2021 Baseline	2022 Target	2022 Actual
Deepening Democratic Governance	Number of CRC recommendations implemented	Count of CRC recommendations implemented (White paper)	-	-	-
	Change in the budgetary resources approved and released to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - EC - CHRAJ - JS - NMC - NCCE 	Change in the budgetary resources approved and released to Parliament, Judiciary and IGIs expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's allocation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - EC - CHRAJ - JS - NMC - NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 523.6% - 290.8% - 44.7% - 437.3% - 4.3% - 68.3% 	-	-
	Good Governance Index (GGI)	Composite index covering six dimensions of governance namely, Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption, based on over 30 individual data sources produced by a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-Governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms	-	-	-
Local Governance and Decentralization	Pre-conditions for the election of MMDCEs met <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of relevant legislations • Conduct of referendum 	Pre-conditions for the election of MMDCEs include the revision of Articles 243 (1) and 55 (3) of the Constitution, revision of section 20 of Act 936 and the conduct of referendum for the MMDCE election	-	-	-

	Staff strength of MMDAs	Total number of employees in all MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of the total number required/on Government payroll	MMDAs share of personnel on Govt. payroll = 5.05% (GoG only)	-	-
	Percentage of MDAs and MMDAs medium- term development plans certified and implemented	Count of MDAs and MMDAs medium-term development plans certified and implemented expressed as a percentage.	-	-	-
	Share of MMDA total revenue in relation to total national revenue	Total MMDAs revenue (including IGF, DACF, DACF-RFG, GoG transfers and Donor funds) expressed as a percentage of total national revenue	MMDAs revenue as share of total national revenue = 3.01%	-	-
	Share of central Government budgetary allocations and releases to RCCs	Share of central Government approved budgetary allocations and releases to RCCs	-	-	-
	Proportion of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	Amount of DACF and other GoG funding to MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of annual national total revenue, excluding grants	Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget= 2.14%	-	-
Public Accountability	Number of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) recommendations implemented	Count of PAC recommendations on the annual Auditor-General's Report implemented by relevant agencies	207 recommendations	-	-
	Launch the National Monitoring and Evaluation Information System(NaMEIS) to monitor the quality of service delivery by Government	An ICT-based national monitoring and evaluation system developed and operated by NDPC to monitor the delivery of public services	The system was fully designed and tested in 2021.	-	-
	Percentage of RTI request responded to by MDAs and MMDAs	Number of responses over the total request expressed as a percentage	NA	-	-

Public Institutional Reform	Proportion of Government institutions using the HRMIS to improve service delivery - MDAs - MMDAs	Count of Government institutions using the Human Resource Management Information System to update their HR data (processing of recruitment, promotions, resignations and retirement, etc.) expressed as a percentage of total Government institutions	Re-implementation of the HRMIS for 12 MDAs to address initial implementation challenges.	-	-
	Proportion of public service institutions with client service charters -MDAs -RCCs -MMDAs	Number of public service institutions with client service charters expressed as a percentage of all public service institutions	-	--	-
	Percentage of public institutions with ethics officers	Number of public institutions with ethic officers expressed as a percentage of total public institutions	-	-	-
	Percentage of eligible Officers completing the Staff Performance Appraisal Instrument in M&Ds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Chief Directors achieving the “excellent” rating in the evaluation of the Performance Agreement Percentage of Directors / HoDs achieving the “excellent” rating in the agreed deliverables 	Number of eligible Officers completing the Staff Performance Appraisal Instrument in M&Ds expressed as a percentage	-	-	-

Public Policy Accountability	Number of public policies formulated in line with the National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG)	Count of public policies that are formulated in line with the prescribed format and content for drafting public policies in the NPPFG	-	-	-
	Extent of usage of Ghana macro-economic model	Scope of usage (with evidence) of the Ghana macro-economic model to ascertain various scenarios such as aspiration targeting and policy analysis by NDPC, EMT, BoG and MoF	Ghana Macro Economic Model was used to prepare policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on the attainment of selected Macro-economic projections.	-	-
Human Security and Public Safety	Police-citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the country's population	1:769 ¹⁷² 1:781 ¹⁷³	1:500 ¹⁷⁴	1:694 ¹⁷⁵
	Change in reported cases of crime -Murder -Rape -Armed robbery - Drug trafficking	The change in the number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder, drug trafficking and drug-related crime expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the preceding year	1.42%	-	-
	Fire officer-citizen ratio	Ratio of fire officers to total population	1:2,379	1:800	1:2,440
	Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidents of fire outbreaks (Industrial, bush fires, domestic, vehicular, institutional, commercial, others)	6,115	-	-
	Recorded cases of foreigners without residence/work permit arrested	Total number of foreigners without resident/work permit arrested	20,582	-	-
	Recorded cases of foreigners without residence/work permit prosecuted	Total number of foreigners without resident/work permit processed and arraigned before court		-	-

¹⁷² 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Interior

¹⁷³ 2021 National Annual Progress Report, National Development Planning Commission

¹⁷⁴ UN recommended ratio

¹⁷⁵ 2022 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Interior

	Occupancy rate in prison/ detention facilities - Adult male - Adult female - Juvenile(M) - Juvenile(F)	Prison population expressed as a percentage of total holding capacity	37%	-	-
	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.	9.72% 10.06% 0.34% (Policy of extending the retirement years from 25years to 30years)	-	-
	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	10.01% (A lot of missions have folded up. Congo, Sudan missions folded)	-	-
Corruption and Economic Crime	Proportion of corruption cases for which prosecution has been initiated by: ▪ Office of the Special Prosecutor Office of the ▪ Attorney General	Number of corruption cases for which prosecutions have been initiated as a percentage of all corruption cases received	Office of the Special Prosecutor established and functioning	-	-
	Number of corruption cases recorded and investigated by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Count of corruption related cases received by: EOCO - investigated cases, - Prosecuted - Obtained conviction - Recoveries from proceeds (GHS) CHRAJ - investigated	- 463 - 17 - 1 - 2,829,293.43 - 44 cases	-	-

	Number of corruption cases prosecuted by the Attorney-General Department	The number of corruption related cases prosecuted by the Attorney-General Department	-	-	-
	Number of corruption cases prosecuted by the Special Prosecutor	The number of corruption related cases prosecuted by the special prosecutor	-	-	-
	Percentage of corruption cases investigated	Corruption cases for which investigations have been carried out expressed as a percentage of total number of corruption cases received	-	-	-
	Corruption Perception Index	Composite index of corruption which focuses on corruption in the public sector including the abuse of public office for private gain (i.e., bribes taken by public officials in public procurement and recruitment)	73 out of 180	-	-
Law and Order	Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Count of new lawyers called to the Bar in a given year - Called to the Bar:	785		
	Percentage of courts automated	-	-		
	Percentage of cases settled through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Count of cases recorded and settled through ADR - Recorded - Settled - Legal Aid received - Actual	- 9,578 - 5,604 - 5,002 - 1,335	-	-
	Un-sentenced detainees	Total number of detainees awaiting trial as a proportion of overall prison population	-	-	-
Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Press Freedom Index-PFI	A composite index of every kind of violation directly affecting journalists including murder, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, news media censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment.	-	-	-
	Voice and accountability Index	Composite index of 84 variables, from 50 sources that captures perceptions of citizens	-	-	-

		about participate in selecting their Government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media			
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Good Society Campaign strategy	Long-term national campaign to imbibe patriotism, productivity in all , including developing and promoting core national values.	-	-	-
Development Communications	National Policy Dialogues organized	Counts of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Development fora (NDF) organized - Mass Media Campaigns 	-	-	-
Culture for National Development	L.I.s on lines of succession to stools and skins for rightful successors	Number of LI (Documentation of rightful successor to stools/skins)	- 20	-	-
	Proportion of cultural centres that are functional	Number of operational cultural centres in the regions (i.e., museums, art centres, theatres) expressed as percentage of total cultural centres in the country	- 0	-	-
	Number of Chieftaincy disputes recorded and resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total no. of new cases - Total no. of unresolved chieftaincy disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 76 - 451 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	Enhance Ghana's International Image and Influence	-	-	-	One Summit on marine issues
	Promote Ghana's Political and Economic Interests Abroad	-	-	-	No protocol on open skies implemented.
	Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora in National Development.	-	-	-	Yet to establish diaspora database

Appendix V: Linking the 2022 Budget to the Agenda for Jobs II

A/ Flagships programmes by Development Dimensions	Flagship Project/New Initiative	2022 Budgetary Allocation (GHS)	2022 Revised Budget (GHS)	Actual Payment (GHS)
Economic	Establishment of a Stimulus Fund for distressed but commercial viable industries	-	-	-
	GhanaCARES	1,033,000,000	40,000,000	-
	YouStart	1,000,000,000	722,175,365	75,000,000
	Planting for Food and Jobs	614,056,000	503,157,298	480,017,572
	Tree Crops Development Authority	15,000,000	817,760.00	817,760.00
	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP)	15,535,000	11,185,200	2,449,964
	Fish Landing Sites	77,200,000.00	14,880,000.00	10,982,988.50
Social	Agenda 111	518,000,000	22,960,000	22,960,000
	National School Feeding Programme	881,000,000.00	681,000,000.00	547,459,468.00
	Water and Sanitation Initiative	147,999,000.00	112,719,509.00	39,935,944.71
	Construction of Regional STEM Centres	63,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	48,463,219.90
	COVID-19 Vaccines	-	-	-
	National COVID-19 Response	300,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	203,100,000.00
	Child / Human Trafficking Fund	2,000,000.00	154,517.32	154,517.32
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	One District One Factory Programme	216,296,000.00	216,295,000.00	95,200,202.00
	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme	1,024,650,000.00	689,674,794.00	230,312,304.75
	National afforestation programme	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000
	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Dev't Company	26,167,000	7,076,871	1,426,554.78
	Green Ghana Project	9,600,000	6,261,683.15	6,261,683.12
	Sinohydro Project – Road Construction Programme	-	-	-

	Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations and REGSEC)	20,201,000	8,000,000	1,807,793.14
	Alternative Employment and Livelihood Project	270,000,000	54,400,000	12,163,964.30
Total		6,340,704,000	3,204,157,997	1,885,513,937

B/ Flagship Programmes by Sectors	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Actual Payment
Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection	-	-	-
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	197,535,000.00	197,535,000.00	183,380,770.06
School Feeding Programme	881,000,000.00	681,000,000.00	547,459,468.00
Ministry of Health	-	-	-
Nursing of Trainee Allowances	265,200,000.00	265,200,000.00	-
Ministry of Education	-	-	-
Teacher Trainee Allowances	241,913,000.00	241,913,000.00	241,523,199.99
Free Senior High School Programme	2,299,999,000.00	2,080,795,386.00	1,376,072,615.00
Ministry of Lands and Forestry	-	-	-
National Afforestation Programme	107,000,000.00	107,000,000	107,000,000
Ghana Bauxite and Aluminum Authority	26,167,000.00	7,076,871	1,426,554.78
Ministry of Roads and Highways	-	-	849,278,599.00
Road Infrastructure	1,735,272,000.00	1,487,077,891.00	1,750,639,045.00
Ministry of Trade and Industry	-	-	-
One-District, One-Factory(1D1F)	216,296,000.00	216,296,000	-
Business Development	15,535,000.00	11,185,200.00	2,449,964.00
Africa Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat	6,200,000.00	6,200,000.00	1,226,577.00
Office of President			
w o GM Hqtrs and Agencies	-	-	-
Public Enterprises	-	-	-
Scholarship	-	-	-
Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre	50,000,000.00	36,000,000.00	5,905,067.27.00
Nation Builders Corps	520,000,000.00	339,446,671.00	252,500,003.00
National Identification Authority	200,000,000.00	130,000,000.00	119,629,636.10
Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat	-	-	-
Zongo Development Fund	154,200,000.00	61,024,000.00	11,763,291.55
Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme	1,024,650,000.00	689,674,794.00	230,312,304.75
Home Rental Scheme	36,000,000.00	817,760.00	18,000,000.00

Council of State	-	-	-
Ministry of Railway Development			
Railway Development	579,970,000.00	575,590,233.00	95,471,445.06
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation & Rural Dev't	-	-	-
Regional Reorganisation and Development	-	-	-
Total	8,556,937,000.00	7,133,832,806.00	4,944,759,942.00

C/ Summary of sector allocation and expenditure

Sector Classification	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Actual
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Social	24,848,402,802.00	22,353,926,797.00	30,681,014,000.00	30,680,685,711.00	24,234,155,183.80
Economic	4,345,732,985	2,329,226,347.59	4,406,587,000.00	2,031,432,849.32	1,522,007,775.04
Infrastructure	4,225,382,829.97	3,882,572,503.99	7,236,165,000.00	6,459,848,783.56	1,441,633,256.40
Public Safety	6,478,619,944.00	6,266,303,998.00	8,813,657,000.00	9,023,454,677.00	7,684,241,914.00
Total	39,898,138,561.00	34,832,029,647.00	51,137,423,000.00	48,195,422,021.00	34,882,038,129.2400

Appendix VI: Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE		TARG	Actual
					YEA	DATA	2022	2022
Hydrometeorological Threats	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	Count of disaster occurrences across the country in a year	Output	2020	2479	1,884	2,426

		Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	The number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population	Output	2020	1,184.30	655	456
		Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (fires, flooding, etc.)	Count of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output	2020	3,351	5,200	144

		Number of regional and district capitals implementing city Resilience action plans	Count of regional and district capitals with developed city resilience action plans and commenced implementation	Outcome	2019	NADMO spearheaded and circulated letters to all Regional Coordinating Councils, informing them to sign on to the UNDRR 'Making My City Resilient' Campaign	Advocacy and Sensitization for city resilience	NADMO collating data to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
		Number of RCCs and MMDAs with disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans	Count of RCCs and MMDAs with DRR plans expressed as a percentage of total RCCS/MMDAs	Output	2020			152

			• RCCs			2	3	
			• MMDAs			0	52	
		National Action Plan for Sendai Framework Developed	A national action plan developed to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in line with global requirements.	Output	2019	NADMO has prepared a zero draft of the action plan	Stakeholder review and validation	Zero Draft
	Enhance coordination among key institutions	DRR committees established among the National and all Regional Houses of Chiefs	Number of DRR committees established in National and all - Regional Houses of Chiefs • National • Regional	Output	-	-	-	
		Proportion of DRR planning/coordination meetings held with the involvement of traditional leaders.	Count of DRR planning/coordination meetings held with traditional leaders expressed as a percentage of total meetings held: • National • RCCs • MMDAs	Process	2019	-	-	
							50%	
							50%	

Geological Threats	Minimize Ghana's geological threats	Number of vulnerable buildings in earthquake and landslide high risk zones mapped out	Count of buildings vulnerable to earthquakes, landslides and other related geological hazards mapped	Outcome	2020	No database on vulnerable buildings in earthquakes and landslide prone zone, level of risk not quantified	15% risk quantified (No. of vulnerable buildings within 30% coverage area in the high risk zone mapped out	15%
		Earthquake early warning systems installed	count of early warning systems for earthquakes installed expressed as a percentage of total number of early warning systems required	Output	2021	8 of 200	25	
		L.I. on site investigation certification by GGSA prior to construction work developed,	L.I. for the site investigation certification by GGSA prior to construction work, developed, passed by	Output	2020	No L.I.	Draft LI document developed	

		passed by Parliament enforced and	Parliament and enforced					
Biological Threats	Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics and pandemics	Existence of administrative framework on information flow	An administrative framework that clearly identifies chain of command and information flow amongst relevant agencies	Process	2020	0.00	30% completion	Currently not in existence
		Constitutional law/Act covering emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation enacted	Passage of the Health bill which includes the emergency preparedness and response plan into law	Output	2019	Draft health bill prepared	90% completion	Yet to be enacted
		A national emergency preparedness and response plan developed	Formulation of the national emergency preparedness and response plan covering all essential services providers in the country	Output	2017	International Health Regulation (IHR) prepared for Ghana	70% completion	Draft has been prepared

Anthropogenic	Minimise anthropogenic threats	National Contingency Planning Board (NCPB) set up	1. Board of experts with a representative from the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana National Fire Service, DVLA, NADMO, EPA, and Ghana Atomic Agency/Nuclear Board, established	Output	2020	No base data available	Executive instrument ready for parliament approval	The executive instrument of the National Contingency Planning Board is ready for parliamentary approval.
		Number of well-resourced emergency centers established • National • Regional • District	Count of well-resourced emergency centres established	Output	2020	1 10 11	1 16 52	6 regional, 41 district centres
		Proportions of Gas station facilities utilizing the Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)	Count of gas station facilities using SOPs as a percentage of all gas station facilities	Outcome	2020	-	-	
Technology and Security Threats	Strengthen National preparedness against cybercrime and terrorism	Mean response time to network intrusion	Mean response time to a cyber-attack once system administrator becomes aware of it	Outcome	2020	-	No. of security events detected on critical systems	

		Budgetary resource allocated and released to the National Cyber Security Authority	Amount of budgetary resource allocated to National Cyber Security Authority in a given year	Input	2020	-	-	
		Number of MMDAs with trained security experts	Count of MMDAs with security personnel with advanced training in cybercrime and terrorist modus operandi expressed as a percentage	Output	-	-	-	
		Inter-Agency task force for Counter-Terrorism Established	A task force with representation of all security services to coordinate efforts against terrorism	Output	2020	No Inter Agency task force	-	
	Minimise the incidence of organised crime	Percentage of small and light weapons recovered	Count of recovered weapons (small and light) compared against the estimated number of weapons in circulation	Output	2020	-	-	424 confiscated illicit small arms were identified.

		Recorded cases of organised crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money laundering • human trafficking • firearms trafficking • illegal gambling • extortion, • counterfeit goods • wildlife and cultural property smuggling 	Count of various crimes run by enterprises of criminals for profit expressed	Outcome	2020	499 rescued victims of Human Trafficking	-	846 rescued victims of Human Trafficking
	Ensure safety of life, property, and social wellbeing	Recorded cases of violence linked to economic, ethnic, political and chieftaincy conflicts	Count of ethnic, political and chieftaincy violence recorded in a year	Output	-	-	-	
Relief Operation and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims	Enhance relief operations and humanitarian welfare	Number of disaster victims supported with relief items.	Distribution of relief items distributed to disaster victims	Output	2021	62,982	145,000	

COVID-19 Response	Enhance industry resilience to shocks (e.g., COVID-19)	Proportion of SMEs provided with COVID-19 recovery financial support: • Loans	Count of small and medium scale enterprises provided with COVID-19 recovery incentives as a percentage of SMEs	Output	-	-	-	
		COVID-19 related expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Government expenditure on COVID-19 expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Output	-	-	-	
	Ensure resilient and innovative tourism and arts industry	Percentage of enterprises affected by COVID-19 in the tourism and creative arts industry provided with credit schemes	Number of enterprises affected by COVID-19 in the tourism and creative arts industry provided with credit schemes as a percentage of all COVID 19 affected enterprises in the tourism and creative arts industry	Output	-	-	-	
	Sustain agriculture and rural development	Number of farmers supported with: • agricultural inputs • extension and advisory services • markets	Count of farmers who are provided with access to agricultural inputs, extension and advisory services and market	Output	-	-	-	

	Promote innovative and alternative learning	Percentage of primary, JHS, SHS, TVET and Tertiary schools/institutions with technologies or strategies to support remote learning	Count of schools/institutions with technologies or strategies to support remote learning expressed as a percentage of all schools/institutions	Output	-	-	-	
		• Primary			-	-	-	
		• JHS			-	-	-	
		• SHS			-	-	-	
		• TVET			-	-	-	
		• Tertiary			-	-	-	
		Proportion of students using remote learning platforms	Count of students using remote learning platforms as alternative ways of learning expressed as a percentage	Outcome	-	-	-	
		• Primary			-	-	-	
		• JHS			-	-	-	
		• SHS			-	-	-	
		• TVET			-	-	-	
		• Tertiary			-	-	-	

	Ensure secured health systems	Existence of a logistics management information system Existence of a health sector emergency response system	A fully functional logistics management information system A fully functional health sector emergency response system	-	-	-	-	
	Sustain food and nutrition security		Global food security Index	Output	2022	Moderate (82 out of 113 countries)	-	
	National food insecurity	Proportion of the population at risk of hunger/ who are food insecure		-	2020	12%	-	
		Proportion of MMDAs with actions/strategies for identifying and addressing food and nutrition insecurity	Count of MMDAs with strategies for identifying and addressing food and nutrition insecurity expressed as a percentage of all MMDAs	-	-	-	-	
		Proportion of MMDAs implementing FNS actions in their MTDPs	Count of MMDAs who have implemented more than 50% of their FNS actions expressed as	-	-	40%	60%	

			a percentage					
	Reduce business and workers' vulnerability to internal and external shocks	National Unemployment Insurance scheme for workers	National Unemployment Insurance scheme for workers established and functional	Output	-	-	-	
	Strengthen the social protection system to include emergency preparedness and response	National emergency relief fund developed and established	National emergency relief fund developed and established	Output	-	Bill developed	Bill passed	
	Improve water and sanitation services	Number of good hygiene sensitisations undertaken	Count of national campaigns carried out through traditional and non-traditional means to sustain good hygiene practices in a year	Output	-	-	-	

	Enhance environmental protection services	EPA's online services system fully operationalised	Proportion of EPA's online service operating at optimal level expressed as percentage	Output	-	-	-	
	Promote shock resilient construction in the road and rail sectors	Number of road and rail personnel trained in resilient technologies in construction	Count of road and rail personnel trained in resilient technologies (ICTs, etc.) in construction	Output	-	-	-	

Appendix VII: Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation at the District level

Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Card (percent)

Region	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
Ahafo	72.7	73.7	74.4
Ashanti	54.1	56.1	53.7
Bono	80.5	81.5	80.8
Bono East	68.5	69.5	71.0
Central	44.2	50.0	46.1
Eastern	63.2	64.2	61.8
Greater Accra	42.7	50.0	40.6
North East	54.0	55.0	55.3
Northern	40.7	50.0	45.5
Oti	37.3	50.0	41.9
Savannah	50.4	51.4	45.2
Upper East	73.4	74.4	70.5
Upper West	79.7	80.7	80.8

Volta	65.2		66.2	62.7
Western	48.5		50.0	49.8
Western North	57.4		58.4	58.9
Total	54.4		57.0	54.5

NHIS population coverage, 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ahafo	39.59	44.75	64.86	72.7	66.97
Ashanti	35.78	38.74	49.01	54.1	44.89
Bono	51.30	58.82	83.21	80.5	82.61
Bono East	45.81	50.54	70.01	68.5	73.83
Central	30.94	35.03	45.54	44.2	42.47
Eastern	38.66	41.74	56.03	63.2	54.03
Greater Accra	29.70	34.76	42.35	42.7	39.43
North East	35.55	42.72	59.19	54.0	57.34
Northern	32.23	38.06	48.77	40.7	47.37
Oti	22.75	28.32	35.44	38.8	39.02
Savannah	36.94	41.00	50.03	50.4	54.91
Upper East	54.47	57.93	74.88	73.4	77.42
Upper West	55.31	57.94	78.34	79.7	84.67
Volta	37.04	41.75	52.33	64.1	51.74
Western	29.50	35.25	44.56	48.5	49.56
Western North	34.41	40.94	56.31	57.4	58.66

Source: National Health Insurance Authority and District Health Management Information System 2

Institutional maternal mortality ratio per 100,000LB by region, 2017-2021

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ahafo	43.70	97.17	68.02	83.50	52.28
Ashanti	184.31	155.78	96.58	127.50	95.11
Bono	89.31	70.29	79.62	87.49	75.59
Bono East	79.92	105.33	91.52	71.71	81.89
Central	132.10	105.24	109.16	104.40	92.03
Eastern	124.26	139.07	143.11	112.09	119.98
Greater Accra	149.52	139.72	143.10	163.71	154.53
North East	105.46	59.86	58.79	84.46	20.35
Northern	136.18	143.98	120.23	98.60	49.81
Oti	56.74	54.93	93.93	61.08	5.19
Savannah	56.10	50.38	48.19	37.45	78.74
Upper East	91.10	79.23	90.73	97.99	65.41
Upper West	96.38	74.83	78.77	100.46	58.91
Volta	87.22	131.63	95.20	102.52	78.96
Western	134.30	106.08	113.01	118.62	85.60
Western North	79.16	34.88	60.93	75.58	57.35

Source: National Health Insurance Authority and District Health Management Information System 2

Under 5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate, 2017 -2021

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ahafo	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.00
Ashanti	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02
Bono	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.05
Bono East	0.34	0.24	0.17	0.23	0.12
Central	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.05	0.02
Eastern	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07
Greater Accra	0.16	0.19	0.1	0.08	0.14
North East	0.32	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.00

Northern	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.03
Oti	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.18
Savannah	0.17	0.07	0.23	0.07	0.11
Upper East	0.08	0.01	0	0.02	0.03
Upper West	0.24	0.14	0.26	0.14	0.16
Volta	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.10
Western	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05
Western North	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.09

Source: National Health Insurance Authority and District Health Management Information System 2

Percentage of road network in good condition

Region	GHA (Year)		DUR (Year)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Western	22 percent	22 percent	20 percent	20 percent
Western North				
Central	24	24	18 percent	18 percent
Greater Accra	27 percent	27 percent	26 percent	26 percent
Volta	19 percent	19 percent	28 percent	28 percent
Oti				
Eastern	49 percent	49 percent	18 percent	18 percent
Ashanti	24 percent	24 percent	26 percent	26 percent
Ahafo	31 percent	31 percent	34 percent	34 percent

Bono				
Bono East				
Northern				
Northeast	41 percent	41 percent	44 percent	44 percent
Savannah				
Upper East	31 percent	31 percent	13 percent	13 percent
Upper West	25 percent	25 percent	32 percent	32 percent
Total				

Source: Ministry of Roads and Highways Agencies Reports, 2023

Number of communities affected by Disaster

Region	Baseline 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022
Greater Accra	202	202	102	140	133	80
Eastern	226	226	149	153	145	181
Ashanti	603	603	209	407	407	474
Central	167	167	278	200	200	269
Western	335	335	120	128	140	163
Volta	302	302	96	282	282	162
Ahafo	217	217	40	40	60	38
Upper West	207	207	186	176	176	157
Upper East	177	177	206	118	118	75
Northern	170	170	119	204	204	174
Bono	-	-	128	119	119	94
Bono East	-	-	113	133	140	80
North East	-	27	22	112	157	274
Savannah	-	27	22	179	131	29
Western North	-	33	26	83	-	-
Oti	-	81	65	113	113	89

Electricity Situation

Item	Region	Number of communities covered by electricity						Regional Electricity Access Rate (percent)					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Western	197	51	5	7	68	0	85.90	85.93	90.15 percent	90.67 percent	79.87 percent	94.10 percent
2	Western North			0	26	0	0			77.04 percent	77.26 percent	78.06 percent	81.56 percent
3	Central	49	37	9	6	4	10	88.84	88.84	88.69 percent	90.52 percent	90.57 percent	96.40 percent
4	Greater Accra	0	0	2	6	0	2	96.83	96.83	96.66 percent	96.83 percent	97.06 percent	98.59 percent
5	Volta	1	37	79	1	60	10	82.73	82.73	89.02 percent	83.26 percent	89.36 percent	92.20 percent
6	Oti			0	0	0	0			70.36 percent	70.36 percent	72.65 percent	72.65 percent
7	Eastern	185	60	118	10	5	10	81.29	81.29	81.60 percent	82.22 percent	82.22 percent	90.68 percent
8	Ashanti	37	33	33	33	49	41	91.45	91.45	91.57 percent	91.56 percent	91.79 percent	92.26 percent
9	Bono	93	21	25	67	0	69	80.18	81.89	90.93 percent	94.37 percent	94.64 percent	95.02 percent
10	Bono East			18	43	1	48			73.61 percent	75.89 percent	79.80 percent	75.69 percent
11	Ahafo			18	7	0	18			79.62 percent	80.80 percent	85.87 percent	80.25 percent
12	Northern	13	11	107	97	50	101	62.73	62.73	70.21 percent	73.81 percent	70.18 percent	71.69 percent
13	North East			0	8	12	12			59.12 percent	77.34 percent	73.08 percent	63.52 percent
14	Savannah			1	12	16	12			54.51 percent	61.51 percent	66.58 percent	67.03 percent
15	Upper East	12	21	11	34	7	16	60.62	60.62	60.65 percent	61.15 percent	74.75 percent	74.75 percent
16	Upper West	0	7	19	31	7	5	73.57	73.53	76.46 percent	74.11 percent	74.28 percent	74.91 percent
Total		587	278	445	388	279	354	84.10	84.32	84.98	85.17	87.03	88.75

NB-Increase in the access rate is as a result of towns whose electrification was completed in previous years but captured in the access database in 2022

Total Revenue Performance of MMDAs, 2021 and 2022

Western Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Shama	3,961,795.20	8,581,388.40	6,877,011.35	80.14	73.58
Prestea Huni Valley	14,287,189.56	19,308,558.09	22,953,283.09	118.88	60.66
Jomoro	4,179,961.32	10,583,936.79	6,629,553.91	62.64	58.6
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	27,657,227.67	44,830,815.99	43,053,691.91	96.04	55.67
Wassa Amenfi East	6,357,043.85	9,424,160.00	9,548,545.52	101.32	50.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Mun	17,836,521.36	30,527,177.00	26,533,161.85	86.92	48.76
Mpohor	5,230,064.12	9,982,403.06	7,200,992.06	72.14	37.68
Wassa Amenfi West	5,897,401.36	11,683,134.74	7,681,121.78	65.75	30.25
Nzema East Municipal	5,351,095.40	8,822,199.02	6,761,363.00	76.64	26.35
Ahanta West	9,371,877.20	20,282,038.27	11,443,531.69	56.42	22.11
Wassa East	7,286,970.74	10,683,729.79	7,538,916.50	70.56	3.46
Ellembele	10,676,647.33	14,254,541.00	10,716,477.75	75.18	0.37
Wassa Amenfi Central	8,005,279.00	8,308,171.55	6,560,842.30	78.97	-18.04
Effia-Kwesimintsim	20,083,551.68	42,356,988.13	13,988,355.10	33.02	-30.35
Total	146,182,625.79	249,629,241.83	187,486,847.81	75.11	28.26
Savannah Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
North Gonja	1,803,350.29	4,442,238.00	3,307,729.46	74.46	83.42
Central Gonja	4,040,433.79	8,011,655.04	5,254,071.34	48.83	30.04
Sawla - Tuna - Kalba	2,977,933.51	5,215,246.50	3,857,312.68	73.96	29.53
East Gonja Municipal	4,450,460.47	12,532,085.00	5,206,524.70	41.55	16.99
West Gonja	3,377,393.93	9,703,905.01	3,751,213.57	38.66	11.07
Bole	6,778,428.87	8,963,905.12	6,826,578.17	76.16	0.71
North East Gonja	2,719,145.30	7,857,908.00	2,438,587.82	31.03	-10.32
Total	26,147,146.16	56,726,942.67	30,642,017.74	54.02	17.19

North East Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Chereponi	3,391,116.40	8,455,689.68	5,581,724.21	66.01	64.6
Bunkpurugu - Nakpaduri	7,013,106.91	8,007,701.78	8,336,300.50	104.1	18.87
Yunyoo-Nasuum	3,037,018.94	7,092,794.86	3,175,829.23	44.78	4.57
Mamprugu Moaduri	4,194,323.04	6,668,068.85	3,667,155.49	55	-12.57
West Mamprusi Mun	6,816,372.52	9,769,401.29	4,248,642.87	43.49	-37.67
East Mamprusi Mun	13,907,183.77	8,470,937.34	8,632,558.28	101.91	-37.93
Total	38,359,121.58	48,464,593.80	33,642,210.58	69.42	-12.3
Western North Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Juaboso	2,161,990.13	8,455,140.15	5,821,099.90	68.85	169.25
Suaman	4,088,046.71	10,653,260.38	6,211,733.91	58.31	51.95
Bibiani Anhw. Bekwai	8,146,307.24	13,761,930.00	12,268,514.64	89.15	50.6
Total	43,166,678.89	94,530,827.37	64,722,208.08	68.47	49.94
Bodie	4,515,908.32	7,888,650.99	6,396,008.03	81.08	41.63
Aowin	6,092,499.69	11,660,298.24	8,116,040.12	69.6	33.21
Sefwi Akontombra	3,192,984.78	7,760,507.01	3,961,109.00	51.04	24.06
Bia West	4,988,723.22	8,231,755.00	6,043,091.42	73.41	21.14
Bia East	3,661,187.61	7,403,503.07	4,424,773.87	59.77	20.86
Sefwi Wiawso	11,307,754.41	18,715,782.53	11,479,837.19	61.34	1.52
Total	91,322,081.00	189,061,654.74	129,444,416.16	68.47	41.74
Oti Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Nkwanta North	2,874,818.04	7,176,749.53	5,002,764.50	69.71	74.02
Nkwanta South	2,442,497.99	6,937,698.81	4,023,402.00	57.99	64.72
Krachi East	3,699,215.77	9,151,940.34	4,724,325.25	51.62	27.71
Biakoye	2,641,812.42	5,932,229.00	3,361,495.36	56.66	27.24
Kadjebi	3,330,847.34	7,081,998.37	4,188,398.49	59.14	25.75
Krachi Nchumuru	2,692,823.04	5,638,878.36	2,945,700.24	52.24	9.39

Krachi West	3,331,020.54	5,109,384.81	3,344,077.65	65.45	0.39
Jasikan	2,393,769.42	5,432,229.00	2,014,625.76	37.09	-15.84
Total	23,406,804.56	52,461,108.22	29,604,789.25	56.43	26.48
Bono Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Banda	1,382,572.83	5,784,245.00	5,882,491.68	101.7	325.47
Wenchi	3,251,327.00	17,665,201.68	11,654,350.25	65.97	258.45
Berekum West	4,907,882.81	8,488,680.04	6,973,953.35	82.16	42.1
Berekum West	4,907,882.81	8,488,680.04	6,973,953.35	82.16	42.1
Jaman North	6,575,505.09	8,990,287.73	8,700,570.07	96.78	32.32
Jaman South	3,922,819.18	6,334,596.00	4,851,289.76	76.58	23.67
Sunyani Municipal	6,075,920.33	9,100,217.56	6,444,683.07	70.82	6.07
Dormaa East	8,367,322.58	13,385,584.69	8,526,140.25	63.7	1.9
Sunyani West	12,693,302.14	14,271,354.73	12,009,235.89	84.15	-5.39
Dormaa West	5,499,238.43	7,390,086.00	4,465,430.09	60.42	-18.8
Dormaa Central Mun	6,651,049.23	16,956,536.31	4,633,394.95	27.33	-30.34
Tain	5,632,106.35	6,750,794.59	3,204,950.11	47.48	-43.1
Total	52,616,172.85	123,606,264.37	84,320,442.82	68.22	60.26
Upper West Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Jirapa	3,999,069.12	10,081,801.99	7,238,776.05	71.8	81.01
Wa East	4,087,885.40	13,040,219.24	7,049,790.70	54.06	72.46
Wa West	2,273,386.80	8,888,513.16	3,792,578.25	42.67	66.83
Daffiam-Bussie-Issa	2,412,928.23	4,795,415.20	3,731,327.40	77.81	54.64
Sissala East	5,833,019.11	5,981,669.61	7,088,850.92	118.51	21.53
Lawra	2,416,795.78	8,548,500.00	287,685.09	33.65	19.04
Lambusie/Karni	5,293,581.87	7,402,773.01	5,268,894.77	71.17	-0.47
Sissala West	1,618,830.01	6,723,394.41	1,605,728.95	23.88	-0.81
Nandom	5,228,848.34	10,268,988.43	4,607,079.57	44.86	-11.89
Nadowli/Kaleo	5,637,392.72	6,780,632.30	3,880,152.16	57.22	-31.17

Wa Municipal	14,512,979.78	22,659,734.04	6,269,108.19	27.67	-56.8
Total	53,314,717.16	105,171,641.39	53,409,146.05	50.78	0.18
Ahafo Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Tano South Municipal	7,968,891.68	12,656,744.51	10,504,177.85	82.99	31.81
Tano North Municipal	3,915,502.02	8,423,652.65	4,934,541.84	58.58	26.03
Asunafo North Mun	8,807,707.11	15,440,882.62	10,436,749.46	67.59	18.5
Asutifi North	15,343,734.93	26,677,147.52	17,905,870.37	67.12	16.7
Asunafo South	5,632,774.83	9,138,719.82	5,754,122.21	62.96	2.15
Asutifi South	6,676,859.07	8,072,823.86	4,832,798.86	59.87	-27.62
Total	48,345,469.64	80,409,970.98	54,368,260.59	67.61	12.46
Bono East Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Kintampo South	4,562,919.49	12,151,238.18	8,435,465.98	69.42	84.87
Atebubu-Amantin Mun	6,167,169.33	11,405,675.65	8,341,122.49	73.13	35.25
Sene West	3,076,647.41	7,182,359.56	3,959,519.00	55.13	28.7
Nkoranza South	3,594,567.37	8,268,263.63	4,176,361.12	50.51	16.19
Techiman North Mun	7,446,944.06	12,122,805.45	8,595,791.59	70.91	15.43
Pru East	5,468,879.07	10,600,019.36	6,204,243.95	58.53	13.45
Nkoranza North	4,212,180.35	8,203,123.30	4,594,933.31	56.01	9.09
Pru West	4,141,654.78	7,761,620.27	4,477,773.59	57.69	8.12
Techiman Municipal	20,110,480.11	36,486,497.46	18,616,734.14	51.02	-7.43
Kintampo North Mun	9,263,447.14	11,914,155.30	8,561,644.84	71.86	-7.58
Sene East	5,269,005.98	8,477,824.64	3,054,022.15	36.02	-42.04
Total	73,313,895.09	134,573,582.80	79,017,612.16	58.72	7.78
Volta Region					
MMDAs	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Anloga	2,301,509.87	10,189,299.56	6,826,781.72	67	196.62
Keta	2,133,521.05	8,929,798.80	5,598,358.73	62.69	162.4
Akatsi South	4,239,115.45	10,207,115.38	7,678,026.22	75.22	81.12

Adaklu	2,795,971.52	5,339,889.56	4,629,116.72	86.69	65.56
South Tongu	2,550,126.18	7,102,918.86	4,188,784.01	58.97	64.26
Afadzato South	2,554,818.21	13,055,241.00	4,030,383.60	30.87	57.76
Ho West	5,447,456.11	10,078,174.80	8,131,125.30	80.68	49.26
North Dayi	2,680,161.25	6,981,218.56	3,923,736.47	56.2	46.4
Ketu South	6,635,639.87	13,271,354.89	8,908,588.78	67.13	34.25
Ketu North	5,767,255.29	10,215,626.34	7,429,957.21	72.73	28.83
Agortime Ziope	2,552,656.47	7,098,124.56	2,960,472.30	41.71	15.98
South Dayi	5,233,278.22	7,254,187.58	5,943,753.14	81.94	13.58
Kpando	4,505,426.99	12,562,840.00	4,669,756.22	37.17	3.65
Central Tongu	3,181,726.35	6,825,994.67	3,024,925.56	44.31	-4.93
North Tongu	4,089,268.20	7,373,137.95	3,368,437.07	45.69	-17.63
Hohoe	12,084,632.08	38,759,898.94	9,195,527.41	23.72	-23.91
Akatsi North	3,801,887.27	875,911.91	2,745,654.01	313.46	-27.78
Ho Municipal	12,234,600.02	32,393,410.24	6,842,849.70	21.12	-44.07
Total	84,789,050.40	208,514,143.60	100,096,234.17	48	18.05
Greater Accra Region					
MMDAs	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Ayawaso East Mun.	5,980,218.90	14,196,922.00	13,533,494.37	95.33	126.3
Krowor Mun	5,464,271.08	19,584,999.66	12,010,043.10	61.32	119.79
Ayawaso Central Mun	3,324,964.24	8,888,699.71	6,907,163.17	77.71	107.74
Ablekuma Central Mun	6,945,908.96	18,939,010.82	11,819,719.80	62.41	70.17
Ledzokuku Mun.	11,247,019.58	18,657,705.60	16,187,140.40	86.76	43.92
Ablekuma West Mun	9,586,176.41	14,625,443.00	13,530,485.12	92.51	41.15
Ablekuma North Mun.	11,053,334.43	18,473,958.05	15,271,890.00	82.67	38.17
Ayawaso North Mun	6,867,718.49	23,343,043.00	9,438,974.23	40.44	37.44
Ayawaso West Mun.	14,797,295.30	24,900,623.00	20,450,556.84	82.13	37.44
Korle Klottey Mun	17,128,148	25,496,432.00	23,437,746	91.93	36.84
Ada West	6,427,085.10	10,221,430.65	8,604,282.07	84.18	33.88
La Nkwantanmang Madina	8,682,517.75	14,769,057.02	10,975,896.75	74.32	26.41

Ga South Mun.	12,183,103.03	21,171,666.81	15,138,870.83	71.51	24.26
Okaikwe North Mun.	12,764,399.23	24,287,049.25	15,157,633.87	62.41	18.75
Ga West	13,902,682.70	16,672,082.81	16,304,804.83	97.8	17.28
Ada East Dist.	4,791,295.74	10,046,774.57	5,536,813.90	55.11	15.56
La Dade-Kotopon Mun.	17,911,888.51	23,798,752	20,695,911.39	86.96	15.54
Kpone-Kantamanso Mun.	22,274,142.92	33,497,007.49	25,725,675.31	76.8	15.5
Ga North Mun	11,419,302.30	18,592,901.97	13,117,206.34	70.55	14.87
Tema Metro	38,207,735.67	46,775,155.89	42,365,164.16	90.57	10.88
Adentan Mun.	23,433,349.38	30,519,428.41	24,932,741.99	81.69	6.4
Ashaiman Mun.	14,123,711.68	17,375,646.11	14,672,442.24	84.44	3.89
Weija-Gbawe Mun	11,596,060.07	17,210,517.59	11,523,284.58	66.95	-0.63
Tema West Mun	14,368,607.54	24,901,167.05	20,808,071.49	83.56	-0.63
Shai Osoduku Dist.	7,455,257.46	8,317,547.12	6,817,293.48	81.96	-8.56
Accra Metro.	29,911,725.00	28,901,501.02	21,836,733.48	75.56	-27
Ningo Prampram Dist.	14,786,786.15	19,081,832.16	10,742,140.97	56.3	-27.35
Ga East Mun.	17,609,382.98	18,179,063.17	11,989,632.31	65.95	-31.91
Ga Central Mun.	7,701,724.76	12,340,953.00			-100
Total	381,945,813.36	583,766,370.93	439,531,813.02	75.85	15.08
Eastern Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
West Akim	4,255,111.82	19,357,672.23	12,450,309.19	64.32	192.6
Okere	3,094,412.63	11,019,743.85	7,112,448.16	64.54	129.85
Atiwa East	4,024,964.86	7,456,189.92	8,546,458.21	114.62	112.34
Achiase	2,582,773.03	7,233,653.00	4,414,139.99	61.02	70.91
Birim North	10,122,009.36	15,947,264.62	15,122,674.38	94.83	49.4
Upper Manya Krobo	3,002,726.88	8,014,353.79	4,267,030.63	53.24	42.11
Asuogyaman	5,352,490.23	10,572,094.51	7,477,818.39	70.73	39.71
Kwahu East	5,366,954.35	10,291,390.58	7,318,093.56	71.11	36.35
Kwahu South	5,754,477.88	9,395,569.91	7,733,536.94	82.31	34.39
Asene/Manso/Akroso	4,606,043.13	9,121,147.56	6,132,908.04	67.24	33.15

Akyemansa	3,475,072.59	7,430,725.26	4,580,190.91	61.64	31.8
Fanteakwa South	5,540,159.81	8,562,878.89	7,212,871.34	84.23	30.19
Akwapim South	7,437,973.31	11,723,404.69	9,599,127.12	81.88	29.06
Fanteakwa North	6,427,278.86	10,773,202.00	8,130,239.41	75.47	26.5
Abuakwa North	6,427,278.86	10,773,202.00	8,130,239.41	75.47	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	6,359,223.42	10,688,463.89	7,944,499.61	74.33	24.93
Birim South	5,622,500.30	8,911,000.50	6,962,432.06	78.13	23.83
Kwahu West	9,775,501.45	13,665,510.80	12,079,243.50	88.39	23.57
Kwaebibirim	3,838,756.63	7,869,672.99	4,709,370.78	59.84	22.68
Kwahu Afram Plains South	3,999,677.96	8,665,014.39	4,834,779.19	55.8	20.88
Akuapem North	8,028,442.06	10,697,488.80	9,208,617.68	86.08	14.7
Atiwa West	7,679,916.59	12,062,262.20	8,655,522.41	71.76	12.7
Nsawam Adoagyiri	10,116,478.92	11,522,005.37	11,114,402.29	96.46	9.86
Ayensuano	3,835,142.46	2,587,064.98	4,081,642.62	157.77	6.43
Yilo Krobo	8,602,745.04	12,230,720.12	8,356,317.07	68.32	-2.86
New Juaben North	4,686,015.79	7,963,053.62	4,473,287.33	56.18	-4.54
Denkyembour	6,044,644.67	8,825,069.93	5,694,143.98	64.52	-5.8
Upper West Akim	6,148,398.32	3,999,514.05	4,975,636.75	124.41	-19.07
New Juaben South	17,222,819.01	36,399,255.00	13,633,076.92	37.45	-20.84
Birim Central	13,548,243.88	39,004,295.00	10,617,678.07	27.22	-21.63
Suhum	7,709,593.75	7,021,108.82	5,678,111.71	80.87	-26.35
Lower Manya Krobo	10,132,706.86	20,828,767.50	4,684,866.12	22.49	-53.76
Totals	210,820,534.71	380,612,760.77	245,931,713.77	64.61	16.65
Ashanti Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Bekwai Mun	4,042,686.75	14,799,772.86	11,516,199.22	77.81	184.86
Asokore Mampong	4,209,759.22	9,929,796.00	11,400,997.37	114.82	170.82
Adansi South	3,278,039.61	10,471,882.89	7,837,226.80	74.84	139.08
Asante Akim North	3,740,992.80	10,514,335.83	8,504,846.06	80.89	127.34
Bosomtwi	5,339,872.94	13,661,761.26	9,976,334.63	73.02	86.83

Bosome Freho	2,177,627.03	7,027,292.30	3,564,933.28	50.73	63.71
Juaben	4,640,879.35	10,422,771.20	7,556,960.70	72.5	62.83
Atwima Nwabiagya North	4,678,883.21	9,544,880.76	7,241,195.88	75.86	54.76
Atwima Nwabiagya Mun	3,777,620.67	2,802,409.53	5,669,408.46	202.3	50.08
Asanti Akim Central	3,418,776.05	9,623,129.84	5,119,130.14	53.2	49.74
Atwima-Kwanwoma	6,905,864.69	11,742,546.54	10,265,089.50	87.42	48.64
Obuasi East	6,859,966.50	15,092,755.80	10,098,200.70	66.91	47.2
Ahafo Ano South West	5,492,619.58	11,146,346.85	7,815,682.40	70.12	42.29
Oforikrom	8,611,925.56	23,175,944.33	12,230,854.60	52.77	42.02
Sekyere South	6,680,892.24	12,127,967.23	9,451,641.82	77.93	41.47
Amansie South	7,180,796.30	13,000,437.13	9,975,331.31	76.73	38.92
Afigya Kwabre North	4,991,027.38	9,915,905.00	6,867,026.23	69.25	37.59
Ejura Sekyedumase	5,957,073.44	9,814,662.89	8,104,460.99	82.58	36.05
Kwadaso	10,024,006.62	23,729,055.01	12,664,974.72	53.37	26.35
Akrofuom	5,834,450.06	12,239,585.22	7,304,034.75	59.68	25.19
Offinso Municipal	10,144,784.84	14,576,848.94	12,609,924.35	86.51	24.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	4,766,208.90	8,748,900.00	5,921,487.32	67.68	24.24
Asokwa	19,114,673.69	50,407,792.80	23,516,187.42	46.65	23.03
Afigya Kwabre South	11,572,237.22	18,803,869.19	14,174,393.93	75.38	22.49
Asante Akim South	6,640,221.51	10,965,001.16	7,906,186.29	72.1	19.07
Ahafo Ano South East	2,369,181.41	8,873,336.80	2,813,907.91	31.71	18.77
Kumasi Metro.	43,610,625.87	54,139,964.30	51,728,102.50	95.55	18.61
Ahafo Ano North	6,199,677.10	10,006,081.50	7,252,005.09	72.48	16.97
Adansi North	6,282,010.85	9,597,286.30	7,133,137.67	74.32	13.55
Amansie West	8,290,084.69	13,231,169.32	9,178,464.25	69.37	10.72
Mampong Municipal	7,232,668.92	10,830,630.33	7,596,475.99	70.14	5.03
Adansi Asokwa	4,672,389.55	7,131,425.68	4,793,926.86	67.22	2.6
Sekyere Kumawu	8,093,555.78	10,545,829.13	7,860,620.47	74.54	-2.88
Sekyere East	8,816,412.09	12,588,434.03	7,463,614.15	59.29	-15.34
Sekyere Central	8,484,214.24	9,510,687.00	7,178,959.32	75.48	-15.38

Ejisu	10,074,998.53	16,127,417.98	8,489,123.69	52.64	-15.74
Suame	19,159,068.56	49,380,000.00	15,133,841.13	30.65	-21.01
Atwima - Mponua	10,047,686.98	12,379,132.03	7,918,817.65	63.97	-21.19
Amansie Central	6,694,546.82	9,147,863.03	5,078,367.60	55.51	-24.14
Obuasi Mun	14,517,366.96	34,848,526.88	9,963,201.55	28.59	-31.37
Offinso North	10,055,344.35	11,160,792.00	6,419,292.69	57.52	-36.16
Old Tafo	15,584,371.60	13,572,270.88	9,119,010.10	67.19	-41.49
Kwabre East	7,742,690.58	9,043,224.57	3,026,806.88	33.47	-60.91
Total	358,008,781.04	646,399,722.32	415,440,384.37	64.27	16.04
Upper East Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Garu	2,249,525.60	18,861,528.99	8,767,285.81	46.48	289.74
Talensi	6,845,253.59	11,335,156.74	12,226,732.45	107.87	78.62
Builsa South	4,168,677.19	12,045,094.46	6,692,490.97	55.56	60.54
Builsa North	4,817,693.23	6,948,748.88	7,226,874.41	104	50.01
Bawku West	3,451,634.46	7,917,502.92	4,529,450.79	57.21	31.23
Kassena - Nankana Mun	6,474,607.60	9,998,972.20	8,442,053.81	84.43	30.39
Bongo	3,072,420.44	9,523,007.13	3,847,383.35	40.4	25.22
Binduri	3,272,863.89	4,705,205.34	3,981,269.87	84.61	21.64
Nabdam	4,255,653.86	8,683,754.62	5,129,508.02	59.07	20.53
Bawku Mun	7,515,775.92	29,624,238.00	8,979,481.90	30.31	19.48
Bolgatanga Municipal	12,251,050.30	19,087,286.36	9,533,033.18	49.94	-22.19
Pusiga	7,662,156.20	12,051,321.00	3,856,950.93	32	-49.66
Kassena-Nankana West	6,652,973.48	7,672,136.00	2,263,998.68	29.51	-65.97
Total	72,690,285.76	158,453,952.64	85,476,514.17	53.94	17.59
Central Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Assin South	2,188,395.46	9,845,867.00	5,647,215.76	57.36	158.05
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	3,735,601.77	20,162,912.41	8,097,962.29	40.16	116.78
Abura-Asebu-Kwaman.	2,726,276.32	7,697,843.59	5,573,824.85	72.41	104.45

Ajumako-Enyam-Essiam	4,049,584.50	11,468,027.91	7,237,019.49	63.11	78.71
Twifu Ati-Morkwa	4,119,368.15	11,161,772	7,051,776.00	63.18	71.19
Upper Denkyira East	5,265,415.40	9,684,642.97	6,877,857.59	71.02	30.62
Gomoa Central	3,985,374.28	10,780,458.82	5,157,320.30	47.84	29.41
Effutu Municipal	7,148,536.07	17,423,835.60	9,026,904.55	51.81	26.28
Gomoa West	3,822,300.22	7,031,420.83	4,825,003.96	68.62	26.23
Gomoa East	5,376,967.55	12,158,461.25	6,662,097.02	54.79	23.9
Cape Coast Metro	11,664,279.03	17,636,915.46	14,360,378.01	81.42	23.11
Agona East	5,224,390.55	9,501,728.28	6,365,557.93	66.99	21.84
Komenda-Edina-Egu. -Abr.	9,023,770.46	12,576,523.90	10,720,745.35	85.24	18.81
Assin Fosu	6,627,708.48	11,025,509.31	7,800,178.60	70.75	17.69
Twifu-Hemang Lower Denkyira	5,647,530.90	9,401,456.00	6,391,007.57	67.98	13.16
Ekumfi	5,878,404.31	9,790,117.62	5,629,670.27	57.5	-4.23
Awutu Senya East	16,035,313.75	44,437,602.86	15,343,273.75	34.53	-4.32
Assin North	5,956,334.70	7,222,951.65	4,013,999.08	55.57	-32.61
Agona West	10,125,298.51	19,857,768.54	6,270,423.12	31.58	-38.07
Mfantseman	12,456,129.19	30,020,629.62	5,296,960.21	17.64	-57.48
Upper Denkyira West	9,216,225.24	11,376,506.00	793,218.25	8.61	-91.39
Awutu Senya	11,577,402.98	13,004,887.64	0	0	-100
Total	151,850,607.82	313,267,839.26	149,142,393.95	46.89	-1.78
Northern Region					
MMDAs	Baseline 2021	Target 2022	Actual 2022	Coverage	Growth
Gushiegu	1293020.34		3,211,342.73		148.36
Kpandai	4,104,496.56	19,476,494.22	9,636,821.72	49.48	134.79
Mion	2,632,425.45	6,615,092.00	4,549,459.07	68.77	72.82
Savelugu	1,563,590.87	5,836,232.00	2,403,323.00	41.18	53.71
Nanumba South	4,632,930.68	8,744,988.82	6,827,975.38	78.08	47.38
Tolon	2,966,221.84	8,505,655.91	4,312,413.73	50.7	45.38
Yendi Municipal	5,975,266.15	19,538,921.00	7,906,273.01	40.46	32.32
Saboba	4,600,917.69	8,491,936.00	5,418,482.95	63.81	17.77
Kumbugu	8,955,376.15	11,093,239.02	9,277,212.19	83.63	3.59

Tamale Metro	18,280,501.58	29,933,475.69	18,931,374.87	63.24	3.56
Tatale Sanguli	2,435,909.91	6,948,998.20	2,451,369.13	35.28	0.63
Nanton	3,222,461.91	11,145,901.09	3,187,768.90	28.6	-1.08
Zabzugu	5,591,878.16	4,809,441.58	3,754,745.28	78.07	-32.85
Karaga	8,766,320.20	3,396,800.29	5,829,489.98	171.62	-33.5
Sagnerigu	12,177,160.24	26805874.31	7,559,426.96	28.2	-37.92
Nanumba North	5,181,345.56	72,971.00	27,573.96	37.79	-99.47
Total	92,379,823.29	171,416,021.13	95,285,052.86	57.99	3.14

Category of 2022 NHIS Annual Active Membership by Region

Region	Adult Informal	Aged	Children Under 18	Indigents	Pregnant Women	SSNIT Contributors	SSNIT Pensioners	Total	Share of total
Ahafo	130,744	14,268	169,452	83,121	13,376	13,157	1,967	426,085	2.5
Ashanti	1,132,224	130,153	1,251,314	198,483	120,995	104,436	17,376	2,954,980	17.2
Bono	346,120	38,702	412,803	144,828	21,584	32,156	5,241	1,001,435	5.8
Bono East	280,275	28,692	381,436	132,298	29,859	21,584	2,953	877,097	5.1
Central	454,153	61,695	571,633	128,409	69,802	55,129	8,221	1,349,043	7.9
Eastern	712,979	99,777	810,045	43,444	66,867	78,109	14,426	1,825,647	10.6
Great Accra	918,578	89,343	873,585	152,350	108,540	117,151	21,109	2,280,656	13.3
North East	77,785	10,192	160,541	101,109	20,318	5,375	439	375,759	2.2
Northern	244,352	32,674	423,924	211,611	88,879	27,462	2,404	1,031,307	6.0
Oti	104,305	14,218	131,141	35,093	21,833	10,112	1,113	317,815	1.9
Savannah	90,210	9,607	149,521	79,561	26,502	7,245	702	363,348	2.1
Upper East	279,395	49,436	447,803	94,185	34,953	26,912	2,394	935,077	5.4
Upper West	188,002	21,486	259,644	227,802	25,049	20,638	2,099	744,721	4.3
Volta	288,488	51,736	307,183	319,550	33,594	43,736	8,011	1,052,297	6.1
Western	403,760	35,048	464,850	47,738	43,378	44,135	7,662	1,046,571	6.1
West North	190,275	14,997	222,722	64,558	20,853	14,209	1,873	529,488	3.1
National	5,857,505	702,968	7,056,825	2,071,252	751,389	623,060	98,201	17,161,199	100
Percentages	34.1	4.1	41.1	12.1	4.4	3.6	0.6	100	-

Key Road projects carried out in 2022

Name of the project	Location (place and district)	Source of funding	Planned budget	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	Commencement date	Expected completion date	Status	Remarks
Accra Urban Transport Project (AUTP) 1. Pokuase Interchange & related road works.	Accra	Loan	\$95M	\$94	1M	April,18	22	99%	Excellent
Eastern Corridor Road Development Programme (ECRDP PHASE 1)	Greater Accra - Volta	Loan	Approx \$100M	755,000	99M	April,20	24	3%	Ongoing
Supply of Steel Bridges for the Enhancement of Rural Development on Selected Feeder Roads	Nationwide	Loan/Grant	\$10M	\$10M	-	Nov.12	Mar.18	100%	Completed
Design and build of selected Roads in Sekondi and Takoradi, Ph 1	Sekondi/Takoradi	Loan	\$65M	-	-	Aug.22	Aug.24	15%	Ongoing
Construction of the Obetsebi Lamptey Interchange and related works Ph 1	Accra	Loan	\$35M	\$35M	-	Nov.19	Nov.20	100%	Completed
Construction of the Obetsebi Lamptey Interchange and related works Ph 2	Accra	Loan	\$87M	\$57M	\$30M	Mar.21	Aug.22	83%	Ongoing
Accra Intelligent Traffic Management System and Road Completion Project-La Beach Road Completion Project Lot, 1	Accra	Loan	\$47M	\$36M	\$11M	Jun.22	Jun.22	75%	Ongoing
Accra Intelligent Traffic Management System and Road Completion Project-La Beach Road Completion Project Lot, 2	Accra	Loan	\$51M	\$44M	\$7M	Jun.22	Nov. 22	86%	Ongoing
Construction of Accra Intelligent Traffic Control Centre-DUR HQ	Accra	Loan	\$50M	\$10M	\$40M	Mar.20	Dec.21	51%	Ongoing
Engineering Procurement Installation and Commissioning of Accra Metropolitan Area Traffic Management Project	Accra	Loan	\$100	\$20M	\$80	Mar.20	Aug.21	41%	Ongoing
Design, Supply and Installation of 50 component of small and medium steel bridges	Nationwide	Loan/Grant	\$46M	\$15M	\$31M	Dec.19	Jan.22	63%	Ongoing
Transport Sector Improvement Project (TSIP)	Northern Region	Loan	\$187M	\$30M	\$157	Aug.18	Jun.25	19%	Ongoing

Construction of Bridge on the Volta Lake	Volta	Loan	¥11,239M	¥169.7M	¥11,069M	Jun.17	Nov.25	-	Ongoing
The Project for Rehabilitation of National Trunk Road N8 (Phase 2)	Accra	Loan	¥6,486M	¥589.5M	¥5,896.5	Nov.19	Dec.22	28%	Ongoing
Tema Motorway Roundabout Improvement Phase 2	Accra	Loan	¥3,265.4M	¥2,724.9M	¥540.5M	Oct.20	Jan.23	66%	Ongoing
Dome – Kitase Road Project	Accra	Loan	\$2.2M	\$ 299,862	\$1.9M	Sept.19	Sept.22	13%	Ongoing
Benchema - Adwufia Section (38Km)	Western Region	Loan	\$43	-	-	Dec.19	Dec.22	94%	Stalled
Construction/Rehabilitation of Selected Roads and Interchanges in Ghana-Phase 1 Lot 7 (Western and Cape Coast Inner City Roads)	Western and Cape Coast	Loan	\$36M	\$35M	\$1M	Dec.19	Jun.2022	100%	Completed
Construction /Rehabilitation of Selected Roads and Interchanges in Ghana -Phase 1 lot 1 (Accra Inner City Roads)	Accra	Loan	\$45M	\$0	\$0	Jun.23		-	Yet to commence
Construction /Rehabilitation of Selected Roads and Interchanges in Ghana -Phase 1 lot 6 (Sunyani Inner City Roads)	Sunyani	Loan	\$45M	\$22M	\$23M	Dec.20	Jun.23	80%	Ongoing
Construction /Rehabilitation of Selected Roads and Interchanges in Ghana -Phase 1 lot 2 (Kumasi Inner City Roads)	Kumasi	Loan	\$73M	\$0	\$	Dec.21	Dec.23	18%	Ongoing
Construction of Tamale Interchange	Tamale	Loan	\$35M	\$28M	\$7M	Jul.19	Jul.21	99%	Ongoing
Construction of Kwame Nkrumah Interchange, Takoradi	Takoradi	Loan	\$56M	\$7M	\$49M	Dec.20	Jul.22	79%	Ongoing
Construction of Hohoe - Jasikan - Dodo Pepesu Road	Volta	Loan	€45M	€37	\$8M	Dec.19	May.22	100%	Completed
Partial Reconstruction Of selected Roads in Kumasi - LOT1 (57.27KM)	Kumasi	Loan	\$26M	\$3.8M	\$22.2	Jul.20	7/2/2021	48%	Ongoing
Partial Reconstruction Of selected Roads in Kumasi - LOT 2 (43.12KM)	Kumasi	Loan	\$24.6	\$1.3	\$23.3	AUG.20	Jul.21	4.80%	Ongoing
Partial Reconstruction Of selected Roads in Greater Accra - LOT 1 (38.89KM)	Greater Accra	Loan	\$24.4	\$3.04	\$21.36	May.20	May.21	10%	Ongoing

Partial Reconstruction Of selected Roads in Greater Accra - LOT 2 (44.49KM)	Greater Accra	Loan	\$24.8	\$1.1	\$23.7	May.20	May.21	5%	Ongoing
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Source: Ministry of Roads and Highways Agencies 2022 DP's Project Report

Key Health Interventions implemented in 2022 to support Health Delivery including NHIS

Planned Output (Activities)	Location	Output Achieved (%)
Construction of 2 Regional & 6 District Hosp. by Euroget	Konongo-Odumasi and Sewua	100%
	Salaga	68%
Construction of District Hospitals & Integrated IT System	Kumawu	70%
	Fomena	80%
	Takoradi European Flat	90%
Construction of 5 and upgrading of 1 public health facilities in the Western Region	Akontombra	100%
	Nsuem	100%
	Elubo	100%
	Wassa Dunkwa	100%
	Bogoso	100%
	Mpohor	100%
Modernization and equipping of 4 Selected facilities	Aburi Kom	100%
	Tetteh Quarshie	100%
	Kibi	100%
	Atibie	100%
Rehabilitation of Bolga Regional Hospital (Phase II)	Bolga	88%
Completion and equipping of KATH Maternity and Children's Block	Kumasi	55%
Construction of Eastern Regional Hospital	Koforidua	48%
Construction of 26 CHPS Compounds	Otumi	75%
	Akim Nkwantanang	56%
	Gyakiti	34%
	Kwanyako	85%
	Jamasi	44%
	Wiaboman	38%
	Asunafo	66%
	Gbawe	62%
	Weija	25%
	Nkroful	65%

Planned Output (Activities)	Location	Output Achieved (%)
	Kwamoano	68%
	Ajumako Kumasi	37%
	Nwenoso No. 3	35%
	Ntunkumso	80%
	Akuakrom	45%
	Tanyigbe	90%
	Klefe Demetey	43%
	Kato	23%
	Koduakrom (near Nsoatre),	55%
	Aboabo	70%
	Kwagyekrom	70%
	Timeabu	60%
	Construction of 12 Hospitals in Eastern, Ashanti, Ahafo and Gt Accra	Suame
Manso Nkwanta		50%
Twedie		50%
Drobonoso		50%
Sabronum		50%
Kpone Katamanso		55%
Kwabeng		55%
Achiase		43%
Jumapo		43%
Adukrom		45%
Nkwatia		43%
Mim	45%	
Construction of Tema General Hospital & Central Medical Stores (CMS) and Rehabilitation of Nkoranza and Dormaa Hospitals	Tema	12%
	CMS	10%
	Dormaa	1%
	Nkoranza	1%
Construction and rehabilitation of District Hospitals	Obuasi (New)	46%
	Obuasi (renovation)	5%

Planned Output (Activities)	Location	Output Achieved (%)
	Anyinam	24%
	Enyiresi	22%
Construction of La General Hospital and Shama Hospital	La	5%
	Shama	2%
Construction and equipping of Five district hospitals at Osiem, Assin Kuhyea and Kutre, 40-Bed Hospital at Dormaa Akwamu and upgrade the Wamfie Polyclinic to a 60-bed District Hospital	Assin Kushea	3%
	Osiem	3%
	Dormaa Akwamu	3%
	Wamfie	3%
	Kutre No. II	3%
Construction of Urology and Nephrology Centre of Excellence	Accra	48%
Rehabilitation of Effia Nkwanta hospital and construction of the western regional hospital	Effia Nkwanta	10%
	Agona Nkwanta	2%

Status of selected Logistics of MMDAs in the Ashanti Region

MMDAs	Computer		Printer		Projector		Office Space		Vehicle	
	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly	102	99	50	24	10	5	60	55	20	18
Asante Akim Central	50	25	25	18	5	3	30	28	10	5
Asante Akim South	50	27	25	14	5	3	30	27	10	7
Asante Akim North	50	28	25	15	5	3	30	25	10	8
Ahafo Ano North	50	29	25	16	5	2	30	25	10	8
Asokore Mampong M/A	50	35	25	14	5	3	30	25	10	6
Asokwa M/A	50	24	25	17	5	3	30	27	10	6
Atwima Nwabiagya M/A	50	28	25	20	5	2	30	26	10	7
Bekwai M/A	50	34	25	14	5	4	30	25	10	8
Ejisu M/A	50	31	25	13	5	2	30	28	10	5
Ejura Sekyedumase M/A	50	24	25	16	5	3	30	28	10	6
Mampong M/A	50	34	25	19	5	2	30	29	10	5
Oforikrom M/A	50	25	25	10	5	3	30	26	10	4
Obuasi M/A	50	28	25	14	5	4	30	27	10	7
Offinso M/A	50	25	25	12	5	3	30	26	10	4
Old Tafo M/A	50	29	25	12	5	2	30	25	10	7
Juaben M/A	50	28	25	16	5	3	30	27	10	6
Kwadaso M/A	50	30	25	13	5	4	30	29	10	7
Suame M/A	50	32	25	13	5	3	30	25	10	5
Kwabre East	50	27	25	16	5	4	30	24	10	7
Adansi North D/A	30	25	15	8	3	2	20	18	7	4
Adansi South D/A	30	20	15	9	3	1	20	13	7	4
Afigya Kwabre South D/A	30	21	15	10	3	2	20	14	7	4
Afigya Kwabre North D/A	30	22	15	14	3	2	20	18	7	3
Ahafo Ano South East D/A	30	24	15	13	3	1	20	20	7	2
Ahafo Ano South-West D/A	30	23	15	13	3	1	20	20	7	2
Amansie Central D/A	30	19	15	10	3	2	20	19	7	4
Amansie West D/A	30	23	15	9	3	2	20	19	7	5
Amansie South D/A	30	25	15	8	3	2	20	18	7	4
Atwima Nwabigya North D/A	30	23	15	16	3	2	20	19	7	3
Atwima Kwanwoma D/A	30	23	15	12	3	2	20	18	7	4

Atwima Mponua D/A	30	14	15	9	3	2	20	19	7	3
Akrofuom D/A	30	16	15	12	3	1	20	18	7	4
Bosome Freho D/A	30	18	15	11	3	2	20	16	7	5
Bosomtwe D/A	30	14	15	9	3	3	20	20	7	4
Adansi Asokwa D/A	30	16	15	8	3	2	20	19	7	3
Offinso North D/A	30	14	15	5	3	2	20	18	7	5
Obuasi East D/A	30	20	15	10	3	3	20	17	7	3
Sekyere Kumawu D/A	30	15	15	9	3	2	20	20	7	4
Sekyere Central D/A	30	17	15	8	3	3	20	19	7	2
Sekyere East D/A	30	18	15	10	3	2	20	17	7	3
Sekyere South D/A	30	19	15	9	3	2	20	18	7	4
Sekyere Afram Plains	30	20	15	7	3	3	20	20	7	5
Total	1742	1091	870	535	174	107	1090	974	371	220

Source: Ashanti Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, January, 2023

Logistic status of MMDAs in the Eastern Region

MMDA	Computer		Printer		Projector		Office Space		Vehicle	
	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Abuakwa North	52	22	30	18	2	1	57	34	12	5
Abuakwa South	44	30	30	12	1	1	53	41	13	5
Achiase	49	19	29	11	8	3	52	25	8	5
Akwapim North	76	39	26	11	8	3	14	12	15	5
Akwapim South	48	22	17	14	5	1	50	20	10	4
Akyemansa	40	22	25	13	3	1	60	34	9	3
Asene Manso Akroso	129	42	40	13	6	3	5	1	24	9
Asuogyaman	50	17	29	13	3	0	36	27	7	3
Atiwa East	103	40	70	21	15	3	76	59	15	4
Atiwa West	50	14	30	14	2	0	31	21	10	4
Ayensuano	55	33	55	20	3	1	36	14	10	5
Birim Central	60	46	30	15	4	2	80	65	15	8
Birim North	83	39	42	23	16	3	79	62	18	5
Birim South	46	21	18	16	2	2	56	28	5	2
Denkyembaour	54	30	40	20	8	5	60	54	20	13
Fanteakwa North	40	22	25	13	3	1	60	34	9	3
Fanteakwa South	25	15	18	15	4	3	50	20	7	5
Kwaebibirem	126	63	84	38	7	2	51	38	29	15
Kwahu Afram Plains North	60	30	30	16	15	3	70	55	20	7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	60	30	30	7	3	1	26	23	8	5
Kwahu East	21	38	17	11	2	1	31	23	6	3
Kwahu South	41	26	24	14	2	1	33	26	12	7
Kwahu West	30	12	30	12	3	1	45	25	20	5
Lower Manya Krobo	30	20	19	9	2	2	20	10	4	3
New Juaben North	76	39	26	11	8	3	14	12	15	5
New Juaben South	60	46	30	15	4	2	80	65	15	8
Nsawam Adoagyiri	140	90	30	15	4	1	73	43	13	5
Okere	100	29	20	10	5	2	50	35	10	3
Suhum	54	30	40	20	8	5	60	54	20	13
Upper Manya Krobo	60	30	30	7	3	1	26	23	8	5
Upper West Akim	54	25	20	10	4	0	10	13	11	7
West Akim	20	13	20	14	2	1	56	44	8	6
Yilo Krobo	83	39	42	23	16	3	79	62	18	5
ERCC	49	32	13	12	3	2	-	-	10	3

Source: NDPC Construct - Compiled with data from Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, ERCC, 2023

Logistic status of MMDAs in the Greater Accra Logistics Status

MMDAs	Computer		Printer		Projector		Office Space		Vehicle	
	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Ada East DA	39	30	29	26	1	1	37	32	12	6
Ningo Prampram	20	8	20	8	4	2	-	-	10	6
Shai Osudoku	25	8	15	6	2	-	-	-	20	6
Ada West DA	40	6	40	7	3	1	-	-	15	6
Kpone Katamanso	20	75	20	66	2	1	-	-	10	30
La Nkwantanang Madina	215	147	60	39	5	1	-	-	52	16
Ga South MA	40	16	29	12	2	1	-	-	25	18
Krowor MA	114	46	-	35	2	1	-	-	12	6
Tema Metro	109	54	60	25	6	2	-	-	60	24
Tema West MA	80	68	60	47	5	1	-	-	15	10
Ledzokuku MA	94	82	50	41	4	2	-	-	20	14
Weija-Gbawe MA	51	10	29	10	2	1	-	-	13	6
Ga East	120	59	70	44	5	3	-	-	30	17
La Dadekotopon	80	67	51	47	7	2	-	-	30	22
Accra Metropolitan	100	60	43	25	12	3	-	-	84	71
Ga Central	50	43	45	36	2	1	-	-	20	17
Korle Klottey	47	36	-	23	-	2	-	-	15	7
Ablekuma West	50	36	20	11	5	1	-	-	10	7
Adentan MA	120	63	84	37	5	1	-	-	63	40
Ashiaman MA	90	55	45	34	5	1	-	-	100	21
Ga North MA	43	29	20	15	3	1	-	-	24	13
Ablekuma Central	10	24	10	6	3	1	-	-	6	2
Ayawaso Central	45	36	25	24	3	2	-	-	10	6
Ga West	100	61	75	48	4	3	-	-	30	21
Ablekuma North	85	53	40	23	4	1	-	-	7	7
Ayawaso West	65	55	50	47	2	2	-	-	15	11
Ayawaso North	10	43	4	17	1	1	-	-	6	4
Ayawaso East	45	30	22	14	3	1	-	-	12	7
Total										

Sector distribution of 1D1F Companies

Region	Agro Processing	Manufacturing	Livestock	Others	Total	Percentage share
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Ashanti	21	23	10	1	55	18.6
Bono	8	4	7	1	20	6.8
Ahafo	3	2	0	0	5	1.7
Bono East	9	0	1	0	10	3.4
Central	13	6	1	1	21	7.1
Eastern	19	16	5	3	43	14.5
Greater Accra	15	54	4	3	76	25.7
Northern	5	3	1	0	9	3.0
North East	4	0	0	0	4	1.4
Savannah	4	0	0	0	4	1.4
Upper West	7	1	0	0	8	2.7
Upper East	4	1	1	1	7	2.4
Volta	8	2	3	0	13	4.4
Oti	3	0	0	0	3	1.0
Western	12	1	0	1	14	4.7
Western North	4	0	0	0	4	1.4
Total	139	113	33	11	296	100

Companies and Employment under 1D1F in 2022

Region	Number of new industries established under 1D1F	Number of jobs created under 1D1F
Ashanti	25	47,668
Ahafo	1	2,695
Bono	6	3,284
Bono East	0	-
Central	8	5,485
Eastern	22	10,002
Greater Accra	44	71,678
Northern	3	1,127
North East	1	1,576
Oti	1	254
Savannah	0	-
Upper East	1	349
Upper West	2	1,106
Volta	6	5,736
Western	6	9,983
Western North	0	-
Total	126	160,943

One District -One Factory (1D1F) Initiatives in Operation in 2022

Company Name	District	Region	Sector	Employment
Birim Oil Mills Limited	Kwaebibrim	Eastern	Agro processing	335
Bomart Farms Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Agro processing	575
Caltech Ventures Limited	Ho Municipal	Volta	Agro processing	1,050
Casa De Ropa Company Limited	Gomoa West	Central	Agro processing	845
EKA Foods Limited	Sunyani Municipal	Bono	Agro processing	595
Feanza Industries Limited	Ellembelle	Western	Agro processing	540
Home Foods Processing and Cannery Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Agro processing	127
New Vision Agro Limited	Kassena Nankanne West	Upper East	Agro processing	349
Nkulenu Industries Limited	La Nkwantanang	Greater Accra	Agro processing	893
Premium Foods Limited	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	20,110
Top Creativity Industries Limited	Tema Metro	Greater Accra	Agro processing	510
Vester Oil Processing Company Limited	Bosomtwe	Ashanti	Agro processing	713
Yedent Agro Limited	Sunyani Municipal	Bono	Agro processing	1,150
Narubiz Limited	Wassa East	Western	Agro processing	1,145
De United Foods Industries Limited	Tema West	Greater Accra	Agro processing	6,970
Happy Sunshine Company Limited	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Eastern	Agro processing	1,150
HGL Company Limited	Adaklu	Volta	Agro processing	525
Lan Tianyi Company Limited	Shai Osudoku	Greater Accra	Agro processing	500
Leefound Company Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Agro processing	260
R & R Luxury Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Agro processing	465
SBA Company Limited (Ashanti Foods)	Bosomtwe	Ashanti	Agro processing	90
Strongmen Foods & Farms Limited	Yilo Krobo	Eastern	Agro processing	120
Weddi Africa Limited	Berekum West	Bono	Agro processing	650
CH-Global Limited	Krachi East	Oti	Agro processing	254
GKV Investment Limited	Sekondi - Takoradi Metro	Western	Agro processing	465
Josma Agro Limited	Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	111
Amenfi Farms Limited	Wassa Amenfi East	Western	Agro processing	256
Dorothy Kani Company Limited	East Akim	Eastern	Agro processing	143
Kaskazini Limited	Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	66
Sinostone Alcohol Manufacturing Limited	North Tongu	Volta	Agro processing	497
Linise Limited	Sunyani West	Bono	Agro processing	95
Tamanaa Rice Processing Limited	West Mamprusi	North East	Agro processing	575

Company Name	District	Region	Sector	Employment
Kedan Limited	Sissala East	Upper West	Agro processing	130
LK International Co. Limited (Motor King)	Tamale Municipal	Northern	Automobile	347
Zonda Sinotruk Assembly Plant Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Automobile	765
Ankod Industries Limited	Ga East	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	209
B5 Plus Alloys Company Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	3,250
Snedra Transformers Technology Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	600
Springs and Bolts Company Limited	Asokwa Municipal	Ashanti	Construction, home appliances and metal works	548
C.K. Engineering Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Construction, home appliances and metal works	550
Golden Milan Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	860
Keda Ceramics Company Limited	Shama District	Western	Construction, home appliances and metal works	5,000
KYF Industrial Company Limited	Sunyani West	Bono	Construction, home appliances and metal works	211
Prefos Ghana Limited	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Construction, home appliances and metal works	467
Sentuo Ceramic Ghana Limited	Tema Metro	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	2,463
Shaba Enterprise Limited	Kwahu West	Eastern	Construction, home appliances and metal works	348
Skyline Steel Company Limited	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Construction, home appliances and metal works	211
Sunda Ghana Investment Company Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	2,672
Yaabiko Enterprise Limited	Ga west	Greater Accra	Construction, home appliances and metal works	37
Global Amass Limited	Nanumba North	Northern	Agro Processing	574
Everpure Ghana Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	3,500
Kasapreko Company Limited	Kwadaso Municipal	Ashanti	Food and Beverages	3,100

Company Name	District	Region	Sector	Employment
Mass Industries Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	3,609
Obibini Blackman Company Limited	Suame Metro	Ashanti	Food and Beverages	5,317
Three Dreamers Manufacturing Limited	Tema Metro	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	5,067
Wentec Company Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	650
Appel Cylinder Manufacturing Limited	Awutu Senya West	Central	Construction, home appliances and metal works	620
Petersfield and Rey Group Limited	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem	Central	Fruit Juices	436
U Fresh Company Limited	Shai Osudoku	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	6,200
Adonko Bitters Limited	Afigya Kwabre South	Ashanti	Food and Beverages	6,420
Wellbeing Naturals Products Ghana Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Food and Beverages	520
Emporar Beverages Limited	Tema Metro	Greater Accra	Food and Beverages	1,175
Nourisher Processing Ghana Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Fruit Juices	640
Bodukwan Farms Limited	Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	Fruit Juices	850
Ekumfi Fruit Processing Company Limited	Ekumfi District	Central	Fruit Juices	1,965
Fruittland Company Limited	Assin Central	Central	Fruit Juices	145
Nano Foods Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Fruit Juices	260
Healthilife Beverages Limited	Krowor	Greater Accra	Fruit Juices	683
Amalgamated Foods Limited	La Nkwantanang	Greater Accra	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	250
Akro Farms Limited	Akwapim North	Eastern	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	1,025
Anok Gyes Farms Limited	Sekyere South	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	130
Asamoah and Yamoah Farms Limited	Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	1,288
Boris "B" Farms & Vet Supplies GH Limited	Kumasi Metro	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	250
Dagan Farms Limited	Asuogyaman	Eastern	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	149
Darko Farms Group	Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	1,250
Delawin Farms Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	122
Flostell Limited	South Tongu	Volta	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	331
Gee Fresh Company Limited	Tamale Municipal	Northern	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	216
Koudijs Ghana Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	500
Oserby Unique Ventures Limited	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	144

Company Name	District	Region	Sector	Employment
Beacon Hills Industries Limited	Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	150
AMG Farms Limited	Akwapim North	Eastern	Livestock, Poultry and aquaculture	156
Lesdy Company Limited	Gomoa East	Central	Paper and paper products	240
Donbeatle Industries Limited	Dormaa Central	Bono	Paper and paper products	120
Brompton Portfolio Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Paper and paper products	825
Aspee Pharmaceuticals Limited	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Pharmaceuticals	1,542
Dannex Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Pharmaceuticals	2,600
Pam Pharmaceuticals Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Pharmaceuticals	530
Pro-Life Infusions Limited	Sekyere South	Ashanti	Pharmaceuticals	1,028
Atlantic Lifesciences Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Pharmaceuticals	2,900
Integrated Compost & Recycling Plant Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Recycling	1,578
rePATRN Limited	Tema West	Greater Accra	Recycling	1,036
Nelplast Company Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Recycling	772
Alfie Designs Limited	Okaikoi South	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	700
Anowah Afrique Company Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	520
Dignity DTRT Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	7,570
Harmony Trends Limited	Krowor	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	382
KAD Industries Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	1,350
Maagrace Industries Limited	New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	Textiles and Garment	1,442
Navina Catel Garments Limited	Okaikoi North	Greater Accra	Textiles and Garment	2,180
Unijay Garments Limited	Asokwa Municipal	Ashanti	Textiles and Garment	1,700
Volta Star Textiles Limited	North Tongu	Volta	Textiles and Garment	1,750
Khard Global Garment Limited	Wa Municipal	Upper West	Textiles and Garment	45
Sunda Ghana Diapers Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Toiletries and sanitary products	3,394
Golden Africa Consumer Products Ghana Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Toiletries and sanitary products	1,748
Golden Fingers Industries Limited	Weija-Gbewe	Greater Accra	Toiletries and sanitary products	1,130
Nordiq Hygiene Care Industries Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Toiletries and sanitary products	1,180
Ameen Sangari Company Limited	Cape Coast Metro	Central	Toiletries and sanitary products	200
Amanex Company Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Toiletries and sanitary products	1,110

Company Name	District	Region	Sector	Employment
The Good Roll Company Limited	Asuogyaman	Eastern	Toiletries and sanitary products	333
Ayum Forest Products Limited	Asunafo North	Ahafo	Wood and wood products	1,570
Bibiani Logging and Lumber Company Limited	Asokwa Municipal	Ashanti	Wood and wood products	1,100
Kete Krachie Timber Recovery Limited	Asuogyaman	Eastern	Wood and wood products	135
Miro Forestry Limited	Sekyere Afram Plains	Ashanti	Wood and wood products	950
Volta Forest Products Company Limited	Hohoe Municipal	Volta	Wood and wood products	1,585
Zuriel Carbon Products Limited	Kwahu West	Eastern	Wood and wood products	130
Glofert Ghana Limited	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Eastern	Agro chemicals	230
Omnifert Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Agro chemicals	265
New Okaff Company Limited	Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	Agro chemicals	1,563
Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Products (AICP) Limited	Afigya Kwabre South	Ashanti	Other Industries	200
Prime Hold Limited	Ayensuano	Eastern	Other Industries	675
Camelot Ghana Limited	Korle Klottey	Greater Accra	Other Industries	392
Rikpat Lubricant Limited	Gomoa East	Central	Other Industries	1,302
Shoe Fabriek Limited	Akwapim North	Eastern	Other Industries	132
Fatala Ghana Limited	Ahanta West	Western	Other Industries	2,200
Ghana Specialty Beer Company Limited	Nsawam Adoagyiri	Eastern	Food and Beverages	120
Total				160,943

Appendix VIII: Minister's press briefing update for 2022

No	Briefing Update	Date
1.	COVID-19	Wed. 19 th January, 2022
2.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Wed. 26 th January, 2022
3.	Ministry of Education	Sun. 30 th January, 2022
4.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	Mon. 7 th February, 2022
5.	Ministry of Health	Wed. 9 th February, 2022

6.	Coast Development Authority (CoDA)	Wed. 21 st February, 2022
7.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	Sun. 27 th February, 2022
8.	Ministry of Finance	Thurs. 24 th March, 2022
9.	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	Mon. 11 th April, 2022
10.	Ministry of Energy	Wed. 13 th April, 2022
11.	Covid-Update	Tues. 26 th April, 2022
12.	Public Enterprises	Wed. 27 th April, 2022
13.	MESTI	Wed. 4 th May, 2022
14.	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sun. 8 th May, 2022
15.	Ministry of Finance	Thurs. 12 th May, 2022
16.	Ghana Export Promotion Authority	Fri. 13 th May, 2022
17.	Ministry of National Security	Sun. 22 nd May, 2022
18.	Ghana Maritime Authority	Wed. 1 st June, 2022
19.	GRIDCo	Mon. 6 th June, 2022
20.	Covid -19 Update	Wed. 8 th June, 2022
21.	Ministry of Works and Housing	Sun. 12 th June, 2022
22.	Ghana Health Service (COVID-19)	Wed. 22 nd June, 2022
23.	Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA)	Tues. 5 th July, 2022
24.	National Population Council & UNFPA	Thurs. 7 th July, 2022
25.	Ministry Of Lands and Natural Resources	Wed. 20 th July, 2022
26.	COVID-19 Trust Fund	Thurs. 21 st July, 2022
27.	Ghana Health Service	Sun. 24 th July, 2022
28.	Ministry of Communications and Digitalization	Sun. 31 st July, 2022
29.	National Youth Authority	Tues. 2 nd August, 2022
30.	Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council	Wed. 17 th August, 2022

31.	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council	Wed. 24 th August, 2022
32.	National Cyber Security	Wed. 14 th September, 2022
33.	Bono Regional Coordinating Council	Thurs. 15 th September, 2022
34.	Ghana Health Service	Fri. 16 th September, 2022
35.	Eastern Regional Coordinating Council	Sun. 18 th September, 2022
36.	Northern Regional Coordinating Council	Sun. 25 th September, 2022
37.	BOST	Wed. 5 th October, 2022
38.	Oti Regional Coordinating Council	Sun. 9 th October, 2022
39.	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Thurs. 13 th October, 2022
40.	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	Wed. 19 th October, 2022
41.	Savannah Regional Coordinating Council	Sun. 23 rd October, 2022
42.	Upper East Region	Wed. 2 nd November, 2022
43.	Upper West Region	Sun. 6 th November, 2022
44.	Volta Region	Wed. 9 th November, 2022
45.	Ministry of Works and Housing	Sun. 13 th November, 2022
46.	Western Regional Coordinating Council	Wed. 16 th November, 2022
47.	Ministry of National Security	Sun. 20 th November, 2022
48.	Ministry of Finance	Mon. 6 th December, 2022
49.	National Service Scheme	Mon. 6 th December, 2022
50.	SIGA	Thurs. 8 th December, 2022
51.	Community Water and Sanitation Agency	Sun. 11 th December, 2022
52.	Ghana Health Service	Sun. 19 th December, 2022
53.	Ghana Water Company Limited	Thurs. 22 nd December, 2022

Source: NDPC Construct-Compiled with data received from Minsitry of Information, 2023