



Ghana's 2022 SDGs Budget and Expenditure Report

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Foreword by the Minister for Finance

HON KEN OFORI-ATTA

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2022 SDGs Budget Report, a comprehensive assessment of our efforts in tracking allocations and spending on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report serves as a crucial tool for demonstrating the prioritization of goals, ensuring policy alignments, and aiding in decision-making regarding future spending on these transformative objectives.

As we delve into the contents of this report, it is important to acknowledge the significant challenges we have faced as a nation in the past year. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the global community, and Ghana has not been exempted from its effects. The pandemic disrupted our economy, strained our healthcare system, and posed formidable obstacles to the progress we had envisioned in our pursuit of the SDGs.

Furthermore, the Russia-Ukraine war significantly impacted global oil prices and disrupted the supply of essential inputs for our agricultural sector. These events had ripple effects on our economy and posed additional challenges to our sustainable development agenda. Despite these setbacks, Ghana has remained steadfast in its commitment to the SDGs and continues to strive for progress.

I would like to highlight Ghana's Voluntary National Review of the SDGs, which serves as a cornerstone of our national commitment to sustainable development. Through this review, we have critically evaluated our progress and challenges in achieving the SDGs, ensuring that our policies and actions remain aligned with the global goals. It has also provided us with valuable insights into areas where we must strengthen our efforts and explore innovative solutions to overcome the obstacles we face.

The global events we have experienced have undeniably impacted our spending and, consequently, our progress with the SDGs. Nonetheless, the Government of Ghana is determined to counter the effects of these crises and accelerate our progress with the SDGs; and does this through the continued implementation of the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme. The objective of the Ghana CARES programme is to optimize the implementation of the Government of Ghana's flagship and key programmes while consolidating private sector investment into productive sectors of the economy. By aligning our efforts with the SDGs, we are strategically addressing the challenges brought about by global events and ensuring that our policies and actions remain focused on sustainable development.

The Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme will enable us realign our resources, prioritize critical sectors, and make strategic investments that will drive economic growth and social progress. By fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors, we are leveraging the expertise, innovation, and resources of both to achieve transformative results. This collaborative approach ensures that our actions are not only sustainable but also have a lasting impact on the lives of our citizens.

While the road to recovery may be challenging, it also presents us with an opportunity to reimagine our future and build back better. Our commitment to the SDGs remains resolute, and the 2022 Budget and Expenditure Report demonstrates the measures we are taking to counter the effects of the global crisis and accelerate our progress. It highlights the alignment of our policies and budgetary allocations with the SDGs, showcasing the tangible steps we are taking to drive sustainable development in Ghana.

The Budget Report provides a comprehensive overview of our progress, challenges, and the steps we are taking to address them, enabling us to make informed decisions for future spending.

I would like to extend my gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to the preparation of this report. Their expertise and commitment have been instrumental in shaping our understanding of the interplay between global events, our spending patterns, and the progress we have made towards the SDGs.

In conclusion, the SDGs Budget and Expenditure Report serves as a roadmap for our journey towards sustainable development, outlining the achievements, setbacks, and the actions required to accelerate progress. Let us remain steadfast in our commitment to the SDGs, learning from the challenges we have faced, and leveraging the opportunities that lie before us. Together, we can build a better future for all Ghanaians, leaving no one behind.



INTRODUCTION TO THE 2022 SDGs BUDGET REPORT

In 2022, the world continued to experience the lingering and acute impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with predictions of a global depression further heightened by the Russia Ukraine war which worsened the growing cost of living crises by causing supply shortages that led to significant price increases especially in food and energy.

These events have significantly jeopardised the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and severely threatens Ghana's ability to realise the Global Goals by 2030, in spite of the mostly positive outlook of Ghana's most recent Voluntary National Review.

The 2022 National Budget was emphatic about how "the economic and social fallouts from the pandemic have been severe, impacting lives and livelihoods through the loss of lives, global supply-chain disruptions, job losses, inflationary pressures, revenue loss to Government, rising Government expenditures to improve health systems and accommodate other virus containment measures, and worsening levels of public debt, among others."

Designing the Ghana CARES Programme as a direct response to the COVID-19 pandemic to enable the

country "build forward better," the Government continued to work with its Development Partners to turbo boost the productive sectors of the economy as well as protect the vulnerable through the Government's multi-year flagship interventions.

The 2022 SDGs Budget Report demonstrates that Government increased allocations for industry and agriculture - GHS216,296,000.00 and GHS514,000,000.00 respectively.

There was also an increase in allocation for the key Government flagship programmes- GHS5,053,726,913.20 as compared to the 2021 allocation of GHS2,853,052,197.06.

The Government is also spending more on the following goals - health, gender, education - in efforts to mitigate the negative effects of the global economic situation on the local economy.

2022 marks the transition to the 2022-2025 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), which also seeks to attain the objectives and targets arising from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) amongst other development strategies and frameworks.

Methodology

This section describes the methodology developed to enhance SDGs budgeting and reporting at all levels of governance in Ghana. The methodology is developed in response to the recommendations given in the 2018 SDGs Budget Baseline Report, based on the following recommendation: ***“Redesign the budget system to enable the tracking of all SDGs allocations and funding. Specifically, it is recommended that the policy objectives are aligned with the SDGs’ targets:”*** (Pg 45). The accessible information on budget allocation and costs is developed with the purpose of making resource mobilization and allocations for the achievement of the SDGs more precise, both within and among government institutions and towards private sector and civil society. With estimates on the total costs of implementing various SDGs targets, this new methodology will help identify financing gaps.

1. Expanding the Chart of Account to include SDG targets.

A proactive approach was adopted to include SDG targets within the constraints of internal approval processes and defined scope of budgeting. This is to ensure compatibility with the Government of Ghana's Budget Preparation and Management System (Hyperion), and to manage system risks. This approach was consistent with efforts of improving budget credibility geared towards an improvement in budgetary, financial management and reporting processes. The decision to align the policy objective segments of the Chart of Account (CoA), with relevant SDG targets is critical for the tracking, the financing and the costing of the SDGs targets.

The CoA is in line with international best practices known as GFS¹ and COFOG², and is the cornerstone of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), as well as the Hyperion, which provides an integrated system for the planning and implementation of the National Budget

The CoA is made up of 12 segments with a total of 74 digits/characters: The Policy Objective Segment in the CoA has 6 digits, and identifies the objective of economic variables as defined by the National Development and Planning Commission (NDPC). Currently the policy objective segment is coded to reflect government policies as presented in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). This is also the implementation framework of the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development (CP), which has been aligned with and reflects the SDGs. The same policy objective segment is therefore used for the SDGs budgeting. The SDG targets were accordingly coded into the existing policy segment of the Chart of Account.

The coding of the SDG targets involved the redesigning of the hierarchy of the Policy Objective segment of the CoA. The National Medium-Term Framework aligns the SDGs and targets using a “one-to-many” principles which is challenging to implement in the national budget system. In this regard, the strategy adopted was to map SDGs targets to individual Policy Objectives. The mapping process as such was made on consensus decisions undertaken by a team consisting of various stakeholders including NDPC, Controller and Accountant Department of Ghana (CADG), MoF-Fiscal Decentralization unit, MoF-Budget Reform Unit, MoF-Budget Technical Assistance and Support Unit among others, under the leadership of the UN Systems and Foundations Unit at MoF.

2. Tracking the budget allocations for SDGs targets at all levels of Government.

The policy objective segment of the Chart of Account (CoA) now includes the SDGs targets mapped to the National Medium-Term Framework policies and key focus areas to allow for reporting at the various hierarchies of the segment.

The budget preparation process mandates all MDAs and MMDAs to assign budgets, with the exception of compensation of employees (i.e. salary), to Policy objectives and SDGs targets. The 2021 approved budgets for MDAs/MMDAs were prepared and approved based on the process described above. Also, the data for the report was extracted from the approved budget of the 261 MMDAs.

In furtherance to this, the MMDAs use a standalone Microsoft Access software to prepare their budgets, which is also structured in accordance with the CoA segments. It was from this software that data was extracted for all 261 MMDAs and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

The tracking in this report exemplifies clearly that the one-to-many mapping strategy was an important decision to avoid double accounting. An example would be, Accra Metropolitan Assembly's report on allocations to indicator 1.3 with reference to urban farming as a means of combating extreme poverty. This could also have been reported on target 2.1 calling on ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. This shows that activities can be related to more than one target for different goals, hence Goal 1 and Goal 2. The example also shows that as we collect budget data over time deeper analysis of allocation, and subsequent spending will be needed than what is prepared at this stage.

3. Reporting at Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly level (MMDAs)

The CoA segments are independent of the other segments and can be analyzed separately. Similarly, the CoA allows data extracted to be categorized under functions of government, economic classification, organization, programmes and funding sources by Policy (SDGs targets).

Additionally, the SDG targets are associated with funding extracted from the approved budget. The budget from the 261 MMDAs was imported onto Microsoft Excel using custom designed programmes. The various segments of the extracted data were merged into a consolidated budget for all MMDAs.

Segments like the funding sources were grouped under their broad categories to enhance the comparison of the allocation of the funding sources. The broad categories of the funding sources are consistent with the CoA funding segment as established by the Controller and Accountant Generals Department (CAGD) and also in accordance with the various appropriation reports.

This includes the Consolidated Fund, Statutory Funds, Development Partners' funds, and Other Funds. It is worth noting that Other Funds include Annual Budget Fund Amount (ABFA), National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL), Urban Development Fund (UDG), Green Climate Fund (GCF), District Development Facility (DDF) among others.

The MDA's budget was also extracted and merged with the 261 MMDAs by unique identifiers such as Regions, Budget Type (MDA / MMDA) which were assigned to all budgets lines or combinations by the team of Data analysts.

Accordingly, all budget lines or combinations were reassessed to be either SDG related or non-SDG related. The various allocation made to compensation of employees are not aligned to SDGs. The budget data capture process does not align the allocations or budgets of such items to policies. Again a few budget lines were not aligned to the SDG targets and as such had to be isolated from the analysis. It is worth noting that the budget data used here is in reference to appropriated budgets in respect of the MDAs and MMDAs and implemented on the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System. It is imperative therefore that all SDGs related funding be channeled through the budget to enable Government track and report adequately on all SDG spending.

The new data set available is too big to be reflected in this report in its entirety. Samples are therefore selected to showcase available information. For each goal the following information is provided. The selection of districts by the various goals for the report is based on the size of the allocation in the total budget of the MMDA. The size of the allocation in the overall budget determines the priority assigned to the achievement of the goal by the MMDA. The selection of the various MMDAs for the report is based on the priority ranking of the various goals by MMDA. For some cases information on target allocations for each goal and the institution allocating the money is made available.



<https://sdg.mof-bism.com>

Disclaimer

This is in reference to all the expenditure tables.

The appropriated budget of the financial year is implemented in accordance with Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and the associated Regulation 2019, (L.I 2378).

In furtherance of the above, the PFM Act 2016 (Act 921) section 32 provides details on virement of funds allocated to a covered entity with guidance from PFM Regulations 28. These virements have caused some changes, with some goals having increment in the actuals as compared to the approved budget as shown in the charts. In spite of these changes the total allocation and actuals are within the appropriated budget.

Also, some selected funding sources are not implemented using the financial accounting system (Oracle Financials), especially Development Partner funds, and as such is not reported here.

All figures in the Charts and tables are in Ghanaian Cedi (GHS).



1 NO
POVERTY



GOAL 1 NO POVERTY

GOAL 1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all Forms
Everywhere



1 NO
POVERTY



Global Perspective

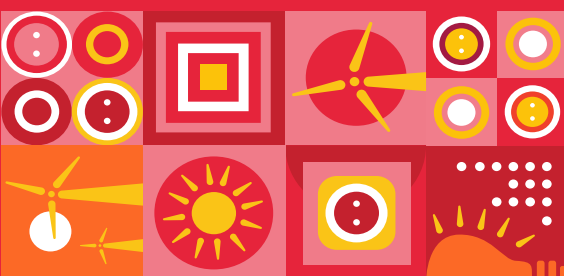
At the beginning of 2022, the global economy appeared to be finally responding to global efforts to build back better from the debilitating impacts of COVID-19. Unfortunately, on February 20, 2022, the world was set back as Russia invaded Ukraine and set in motion several complex economic ramifications that led to rising global inflation, food insecurity, sharply rising commodity prices, and further supply chain disruption - all leading to weakening real household income growth and tighter financial conditions. This, according to a UNDP report which indicated that pushed 51.6 million more people living off \$1.90 a day or less into poverty within the first three months of the war, triggering a global cost of living crisis.

Additionally, the World Poverty Clock's Projections indicate that by 2030, 359 million people, representing 63 percent of the world's poor will be living in extreme poverty. Geographically, a mass of these people will be concentrated in vulnerable states.

National Perspective

Prior to COVID-19, Ghana had made significant strides in halving its poverty rates on the back of steady and robust economic growth. Post-pandemic data points to the fact that 22 million households representing about two-thirds of the population experienced a considerable decrease in household income. The impact of this has been a slight increase in poverty rates from 25 percent in 2019 to 25.5 percent in 2020.

Consequently, Government as part of its agenda to end poverty and bring prosperity to its citizenry has over the years committed to the development and implementation of targeted policies. Some notable interventions in 2022 were: the training of 7,439 artisans by 29 Community Development and Vocational Technical Institutes by the Department of Community Development to sharpen their skills for employment and to create job opportunities to reduce the incidence of poverty; a roll out of a plan by the Zongo Development Fund to train 3,000 Zongo Youth in various vocational skills and support 1,000 of them with start-up grants, train 1,000 Zongo poultry out-growers out of whom 500 were to be supported with startup grants; the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) trained 538 staff in the 80 implementing MMDAs in Productive Inclusion and Labour Intensive and Productive Works (LIPW) strategies.



MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total budget of GHS 935.30 million was allocated to Goal 1 in 2022 representing a 17.1 percent increase as against an allocation of GHS 799.00 million in 2021, out of which GHS380 million was allocated to the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) with GHS212 million to National Flood Control Programme. The share of the total allocation for the MDAs is GHS 820.22 million representing a 61.7 percent increase as against GHS 507.35 million in 2021 while that of the MMDAs is GHS115.08 million: a 25.6 percent increase compared to GHS 91.65 million in 2021.

The individual sources of funds for this Goal were the Consolidated Fund: GHS 599.69 million, Consolidated Other Fund: GHS150.00 million, Development Partners: GHS 91.26 million and Statutory Fund: GHS94.35 million.

Budgetary allocations were made for seven targets under Goal 1 namely, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4,1.5, 1.a, and 1.b. Target 1.b (i.e. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions) had the highest allocation of GHS429.18 million in 2022 out of which GHS303.00 million was allocated from the Consolidated Fund as the highest source. However, in 2021, Target 1.1 (By 2030 eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day) received the highest allocation of GHS426.80 million.

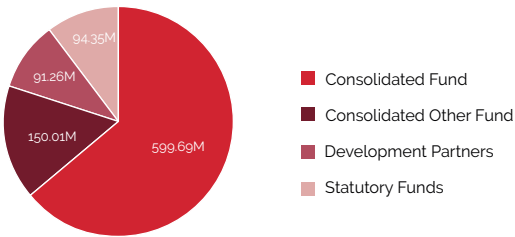
The three regions with the highest allocations to this Goal were the Volta Region: 38.41 percent, Eastern Region: 36.95 percent and Central Region: 27.25 percent



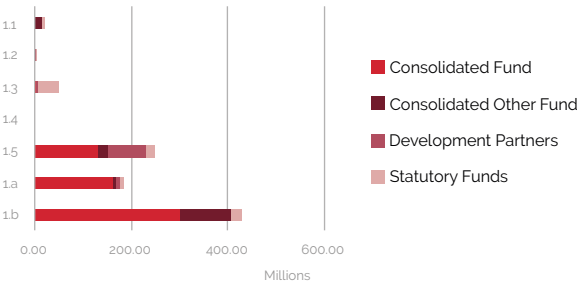
GOAL 1

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



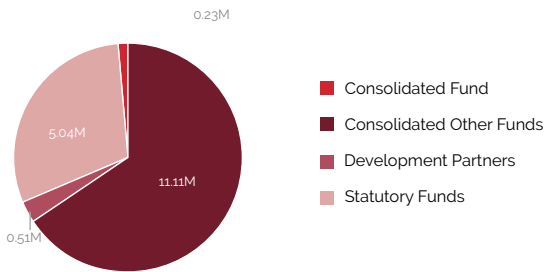
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



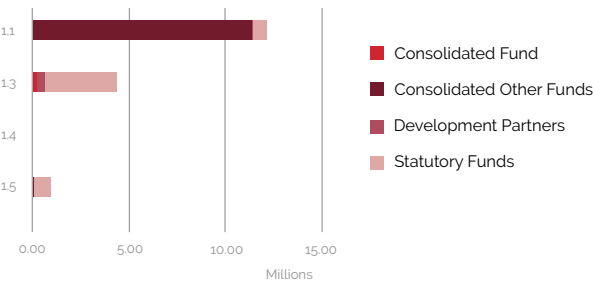
REGIONAL

VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

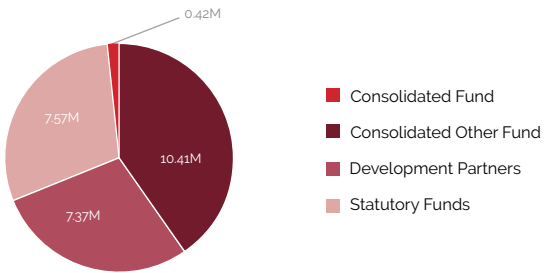


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

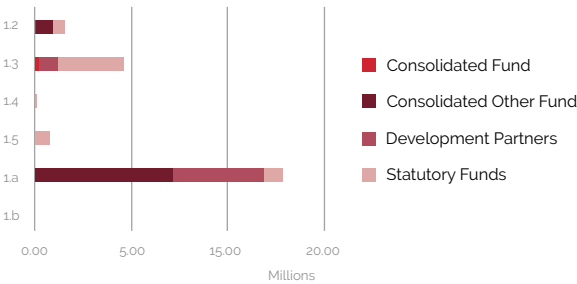


EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

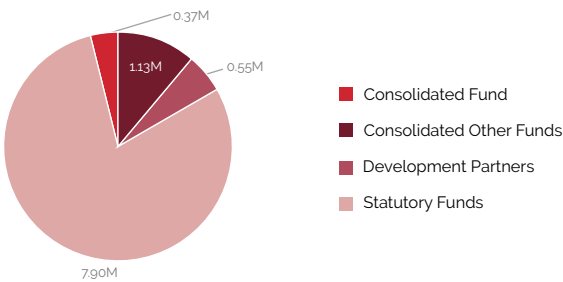


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

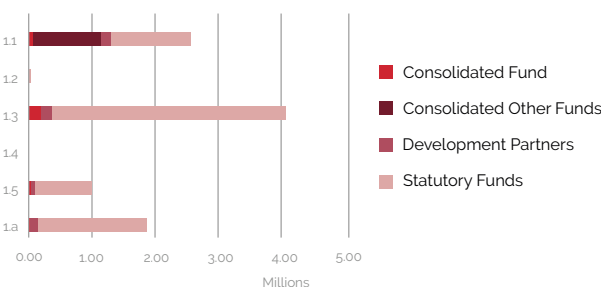


CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

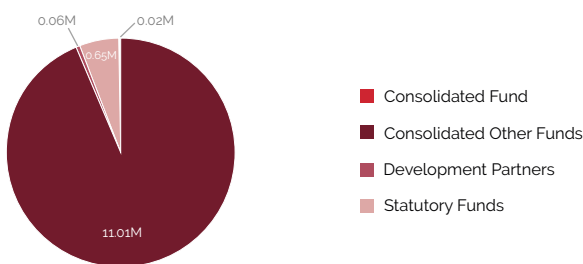


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

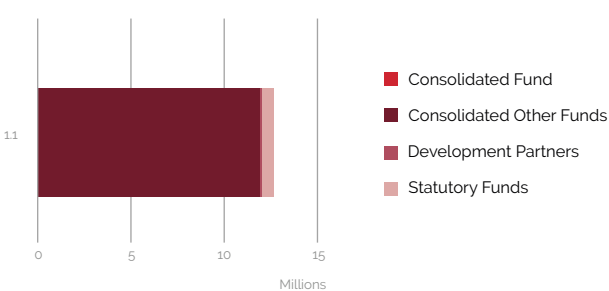


DISTRICT Ho Municipal - Ho

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

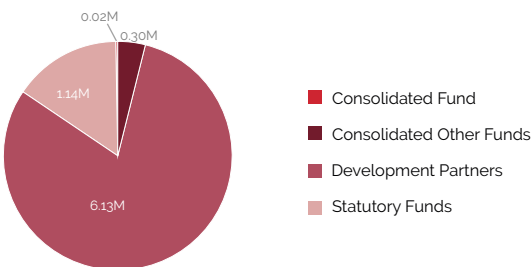


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

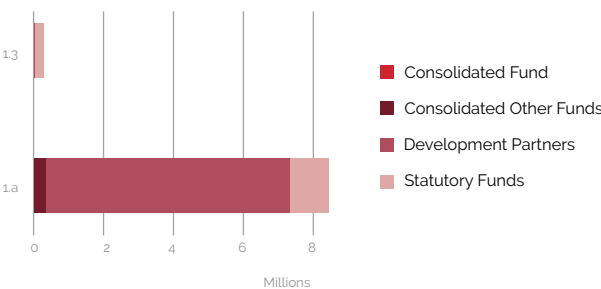


Lower Manya Krobo Municipal - Odumase Krobo

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

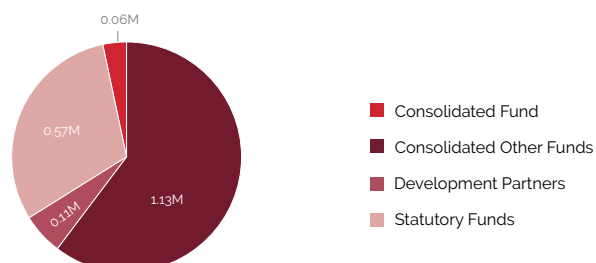


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

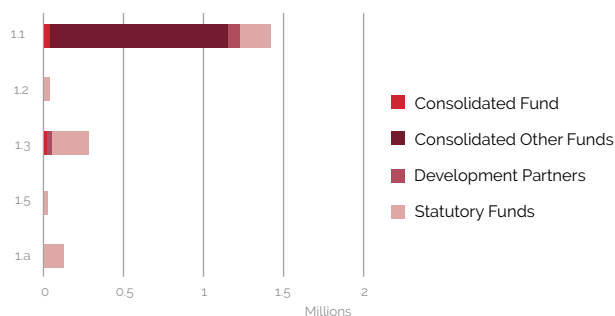


Asikuma/Odobeng/Brakwa District - Breman Asikuma

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
Target				
1.1	195,471.92	1,613,522.72	12,192,366.77	8,028,362.08
1.2	117,484.57	209,467.58	1,964,837.00	166,421.10
1.3	2,732,664.06	720,488.65	364,514.46	157,294.99
1.4	59,856.00	11,615.68	0	0
1.5	131,729,209.01	9,525,029.80	20,459,297.52	22,625,158.55
1.a	161,859,284.00	24,448,750.86	9,284,474.00	4,168,942.86
1.b	303,000,281.37	141,097,921.89	105,742,857.00	42,247,759.15
Grand Total	599,694,250.93	177,626,797.18	150,008,346.75	77,393,938.73



2 ZERO
HUNGER



GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.



Global Perspective

World hunger is on the rise and affecting nearly 10 percent of people globally. Decades of progress made under food security and food systems are under threat from COVID-19, conflicts, disruptions to global trade, climate change, energy crisis and inflation. The number of hungry people around the world has shot up from 282 million to around 345 million since the beginning of 2022. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) indicates that malnutrition is taking a heavy toll across developing and developed nations. While stunting (low height for age) is slowly decreasing, more than two billion adults, adolescents and children are now obese or overweight. The consequences are dire for public health, national wealth, individual and communities' quality of life.

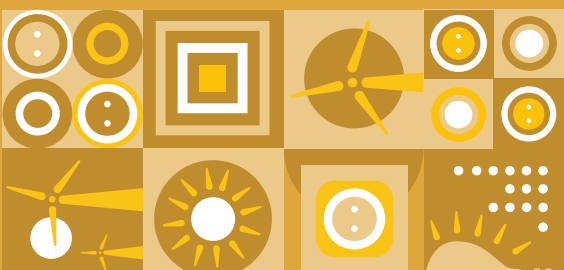
National Perspective

The 2022 Global Hunger Index report reveals Ghana's hunger score has declined by more than 50 percent since the year 2000. Further analysis, however, shows some regions have fewer malnourished and hungry populations, while others have more than the national average. The northern part of Ghana has the highest prevalence of food insecurity, at 23-49 percent, compared to 4-10 percent in the southernmost regions.

Ghana has the potential to achieve food self-sufficiency and export the surplus. To this end, Government instituted some key initiatives such as the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Programme, Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), Greenhouse Villages, the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) as well as the Agricultural Mechanization Programme. Progress was also made in Irrigation and Water Management, Agriculture Marketing and the Post-Harvest Management space.

Some notable interventions to support these initiatives were:

- The procurement and distribution of 19,280 metric tonnes (MT) of improved seeds of cereals, legumes, and vegetables – comprising 10,446mt of maize, 6,005mt of rice, and 2,829mt of legumes and vegetables;
- The procurement and distribution of 151,861MT of organic and inorganic fertilizers to farmers enrolled under the PFJ across the country; to address the problems of post-harvest losses, secure farmer income, facilitate value addition, promote the Ghana Commodity Exchange, food security, and enhance capacity to leverage the African Continental



Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as relates to trade in the agricultural commodity value chain;

- Construction of 80 1000MT-capacity warehouses under the "One District One Warehouse" programme out of which 65 have been fully completed with the remaining 15 at advanced stages of completion;
- The biometric registration of 1.29 million farmers, with 970,000 biometric cards issued in the five regions of the Northern part of Ghana (i.e. Upper East, Upper West, Savannah, North East, Northern) to ensure effective targeting of farmers, build a credible agri-business database and provide timely support to agricultural value chain actors;
- The development of a platform for the distribution of subsidised fertilizer to eliminate the incidence of fraud associated with the manual system of distribution;
- To enhance access to affordable financing for agribusinesses by providing interest rate subsidy to them for selected value chains – namely: rice, soya, tomato, and poultry of which a total of 23 agribusinesses were identified for support;
- To promote meat hygiene and public health, 8.86 million out of a target of 15 million doses of newcastle and anthrax vaccines were produced in 2022 as well as the inspection of 83,184MT of meat and increased surveillance nationwide;
- Under the "One-Village One-Dam" programme, small-earth dams at Sunyeri, Tousal/Jeyiri, Tasundo, and Gilang were constructed as well as the development of irrigable areas at Vunania (15ha) and Gilang (15ha). The status of completion of these projects were as follows: Vunania project – 70 percent, Gilang – 73 percent; Tousal/Jeyiri – 53 percent; Tasundo – 90 percent, and Sunyeri – 45 percent;

- The construction of a state-of-the-art National Aquaculture Centre to provide skills training in various aspects of aquaculture including production, farm management, fish health, feed formulation, and processing is currently at 77 percent completion. The Centre, which is to encourage the youth to take up aquaculture as a viable enterprise, will contain indoor aquaculture structures, classrooms, accommodation, packhouses, and cold storage facilities. A new National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy has been developed to replace the 2008 Policy. The Policy however provides 11 thematic areas to address emerging issues in the fisheries and aquaculture sector such as climate change, research and development, small-scale fisheries, lagoon fisheries, as well as post-harvest and trade;
- The implementation of the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Programme includes support for twenty-five (25) beneficiary institutions and groups, comprising six senior high schools, one training college, four prison camps, 13 youth groups, and one fish farmers' association. The AFJ facilitated the construction of 124 holding facilities (108 ponds and 16 cages), provision of 17,460 bags of fish feed, as well as stocking of ponds and cages with fingerlings;
- The implementation of 296 projects under the 1 District 1 Factory (1D1F) programme, out of which 126 were operational, 143 under construction, and 27 pipeline projects. Since its inception in 2017, the 1D1F projects have also created 160,823 direct and indirect jobs.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budgetary allocation to Goal 2 for the implementation of its planned programme and

projects in 2022 amounted to GHS1,149.38 million: a 4 percent decrease compared to GHS1,196.87 million in 2021. Out of this allocation, GHS1,006.52 million and GHS142.86 million was allocated to MDAs and MMDAs respectively as against GHS1,086.38 million and GHS110.49 million in 2021.

The allocation for the 2022 fiscal year decreased by GHS47.00 million compared to the 2021 allocations. Funding for this Goal was from the Consolidated Fund: GHS678.32 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS55.30 million, Development Partners: GHS348.54 million and Statutory Fund: GHS67.22 million.

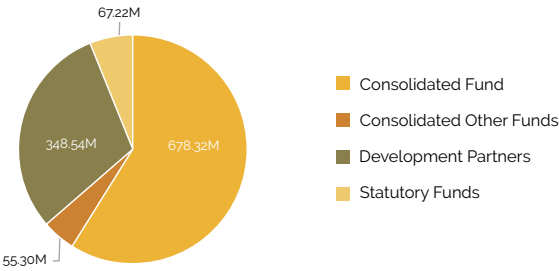
Goal 2 had six targets namely 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.a and 2.c. Target 2.a (Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries) received the highest allocation of GHS1,065.83 million with the allocation from the Consolidated Fund: GHS672.88 million being the highest, in comparison to the 2021 highest allocation of GHS987.52 million to target 2.1 (End hunger and ensure access by all people in particular the poor and vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round).

The three regions with the highest allocation to this Goal were Upper East: 52.78 percent, Eastern: 26.83 percent and Western Regions: 23.71 percent.

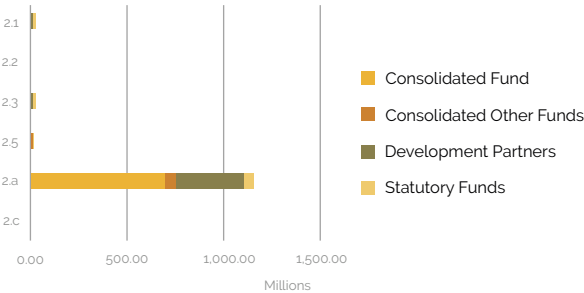


GOAL 2 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

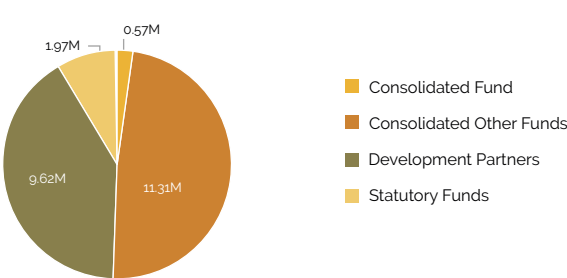


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

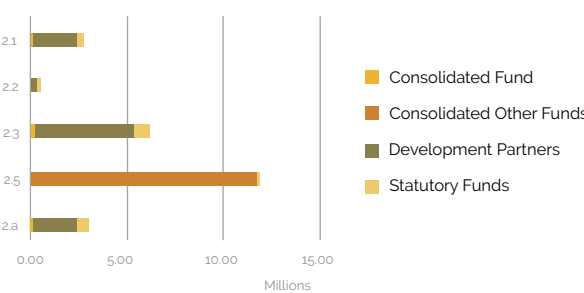


REGIONAL UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

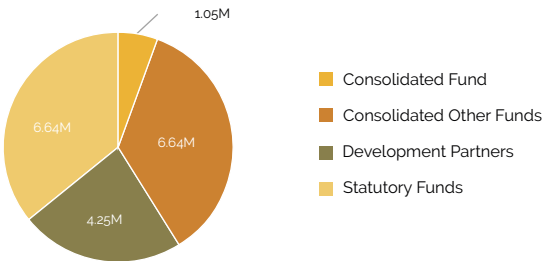


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

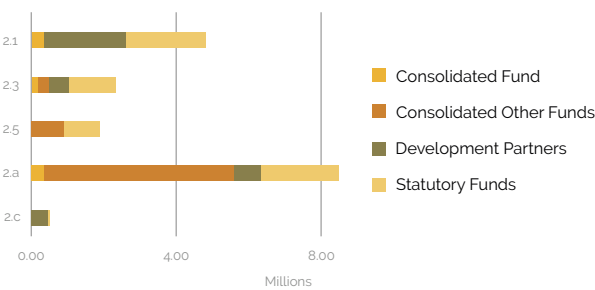


EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

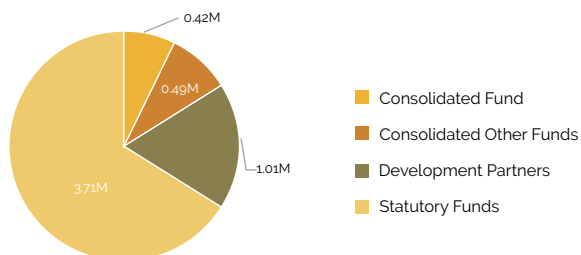


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

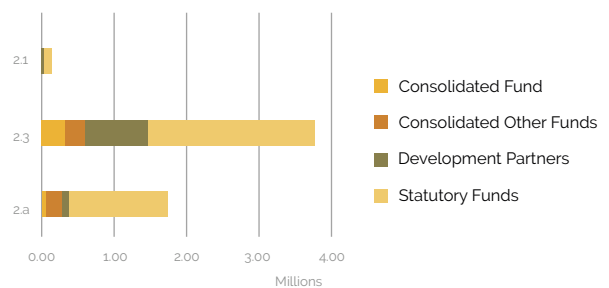


WESTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



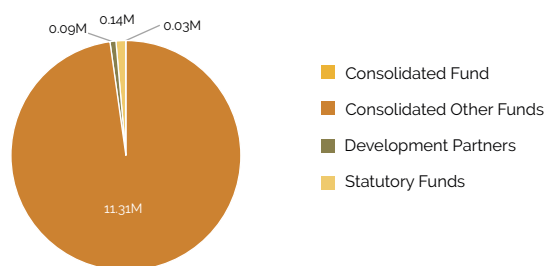
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



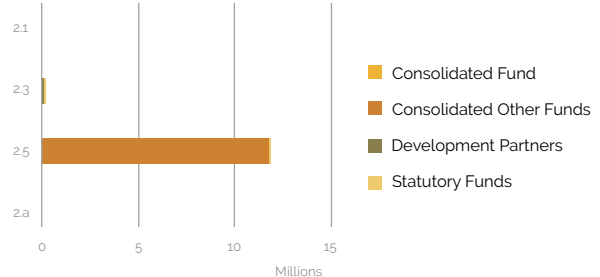
DISTRICT

Bolgatanga Municipal - Bolgatanga

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

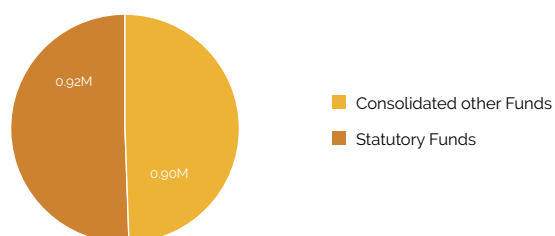


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

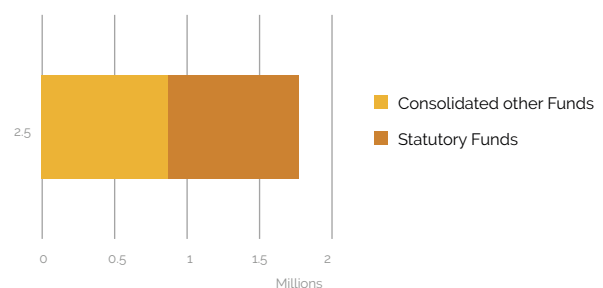


Achiase District Assembly- Achiase

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

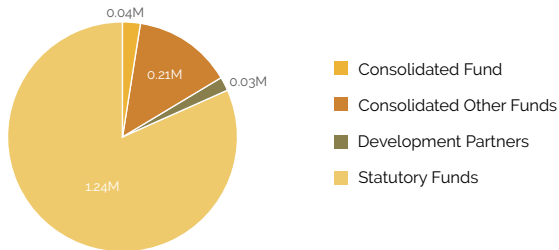


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

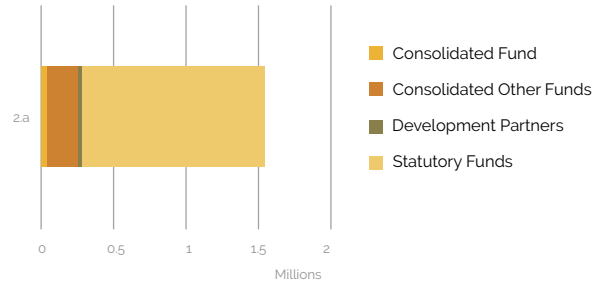


Nzema East Municipal - Axim

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
2.1	2,733,455.10	1,208,568.34	0	0
2.2	39,209.00	25,530.00	428,322.16	654,839.67
2.3	2,586,191.48	701,591.99	1,121,571.83	816,602.32
2.5	18,000.00	3,974.00	12,212,480.84	4,762,163.00
2.a	672,875,702.06	421,685,507.16	41,536,840.27	98,751,555.46
2.c	70,138.00	8,205.13	0	0
Grand Total	678,322,695.64	423,633,376.62	55,299,215.10	104,985,160.45



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



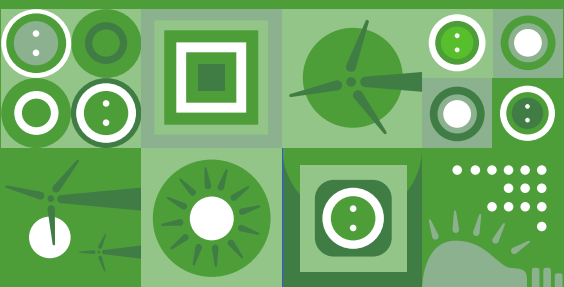
Global Perspective

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being of all is essential to sustainable development. Three years after the COVID-19 pandemic, health systems in many countries have started showing signs of recovery. In spite of this, the goal to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages is further off track. Globally, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) dropped to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021. While Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in 2020 was estimated at 223 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (UI 202 to 255) down from 339 in 2000 (UI 319 to 360), indicating an average decline of 2.1% every year between 2000 and 2020, a clear stagnation in the global MMR. Further, Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in 2021 was 18 deaths per 1,000 live births, regionally, Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest NMR in the world at 27 deaths per 1,000 live births. Also, progress on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has stalled and in some cases has reversed.

National Perspective

The well-being of every country's human resource is very critical for its development and as a major strategic lever for the Government of Ghana, some priority programmes were designed and aimed at achieving this Goal. Notable amongst these were:

- The development and dissemination of policies such as Nursing and Midwifery Mentorship Policy Guidelines to improve regulation of nurses and midwives;
- The National Medicine Pricing Strategy to help control and regulate pharmaceutical products in Ghana;
- The Universal Health Coverage Roadmap (2020-2030) and Health Sector Medium Term Development Plan (HSMTDP) 2022-2025;
- The introduction of specialty training in 22 areas which led to the enrolment of 643 trainees by the Ghana College of Nurses and Midwives;
- The accreditation of Tamale Teaching Hospital as a post graduate training centre by the West African College of Physicians and Surgeons (WACPS);
- The implementation of the district response initiative on HIV/AIDS and Malaria, Gender Related activities and Green Economy activities with a total allocation of GHS2.57 million



out of which GHS0.78 million was expended. The procurement and distribution of COVID 19 vaccines is a notable mention with an allocation and expenditure of GHS300.00 million and GHS6.86 million respectively;

- The commencement of works on 89 out of the 101 district hospital sites, and 2 regional psychiatric hospitals in Kumasi and Tamale as part of the Agenda 111 project (i.e. 101 district hospitals, 7 regional hospitals and 3 psychiatric hospitals) aimed at delivering affordable universal access to health services for all Ghanaians.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total of GHS7,339.27 million comprising MDAs: GHS7,035.87 million and MMDAs: GHS303.40 million was allocated to implement planned programme and projects for the 2022 fiscal year towards achieving Goal 3. The allocation for 2022 increased by 38.8 percent, compared to the 2021 budget allocation.

Funding for Goal 3 was from the following sources: Consolidated Fund: GHS575.06 million,

Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS114.75 million, Development Partners: GHS1,309.57 million and Statutory Funds: GHS5,339.90 million. However, a total amount of GHS3,210.55 million was expended on this goal during the 2022 fiscal year. It comprised GHS3,089.72 million and GHS 120.83 million utilised by MDAs and MMDAs respectively.

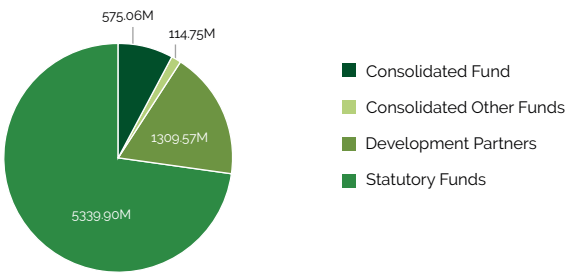
Seven (7) targets were funded under Goal 3 namely, targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.d. Target 3.8 (***Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all***) had the highest allocation of GH¢7,228.6 million out of which Statutory Funds has the highest allocation of GHS5,273.85 million in comparison to the 2021 highest allocation of GHS3,832.51 million to Target 3.8 (***Achieve universal health coverage including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all***).

The three regions with the highest allocation were the Volta Region: 56.38 percent, Ashanti Region: 39.99 percent and Upper East Region: 39.90.

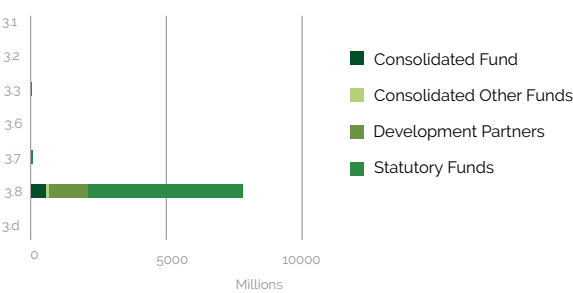


GOAL 3 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

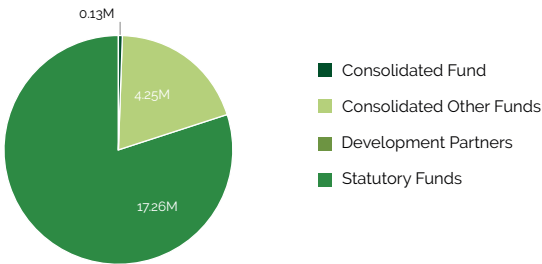


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

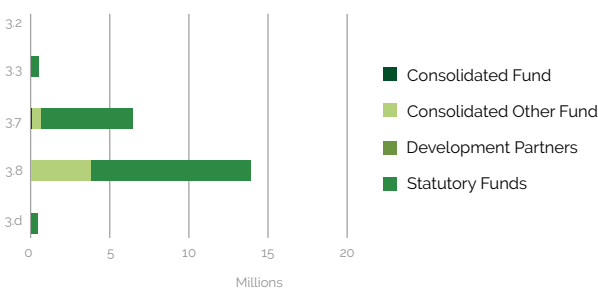


REGIONAL VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

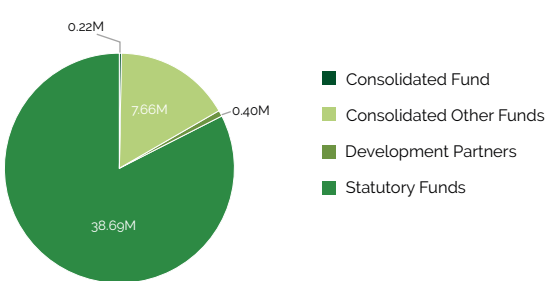


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

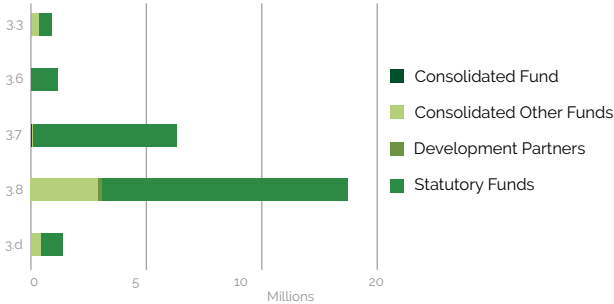


ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

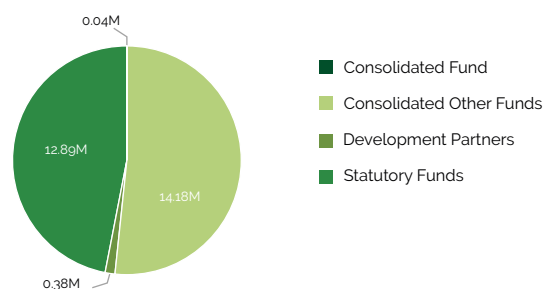


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

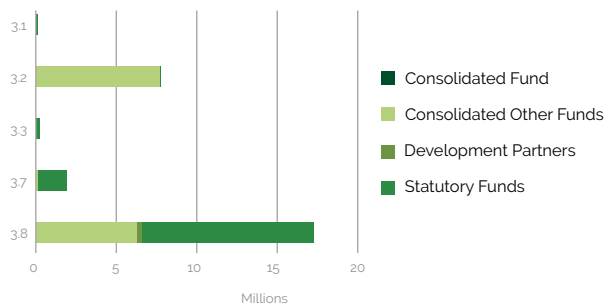


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



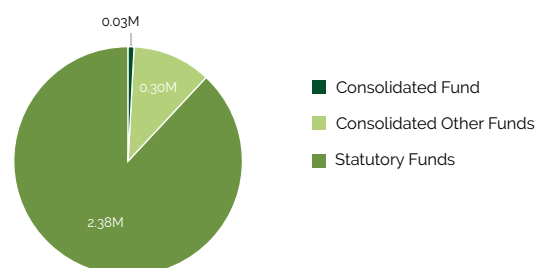
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



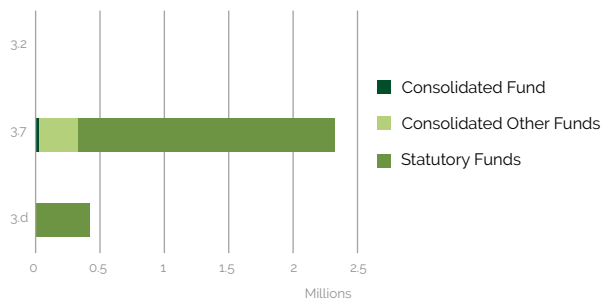
DISTRICT

Ho West – Dzolokpuita

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

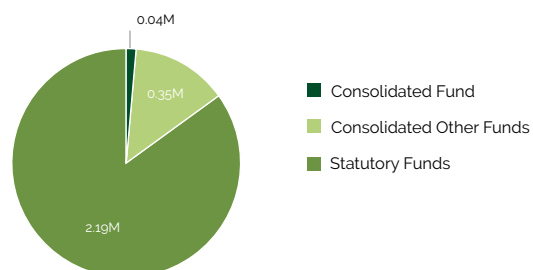


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

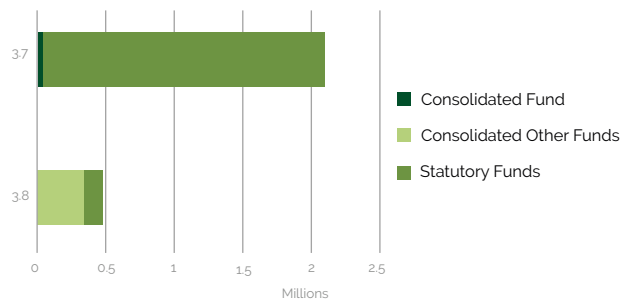


Offinso Municipal – Ofinso

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

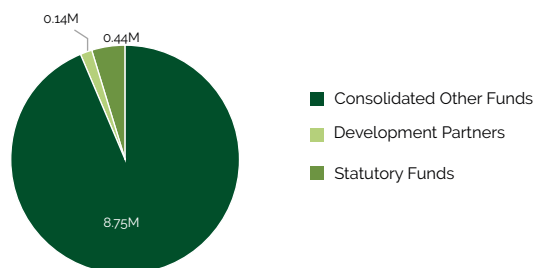


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

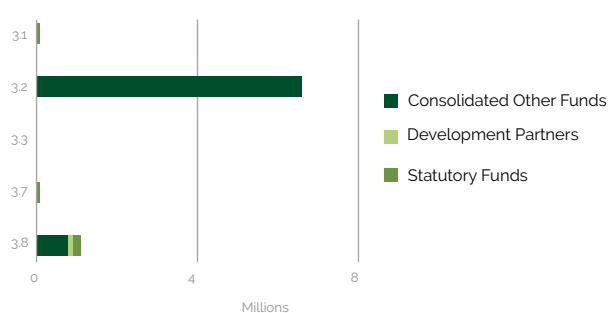


Bawku Municipal - Bawku

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

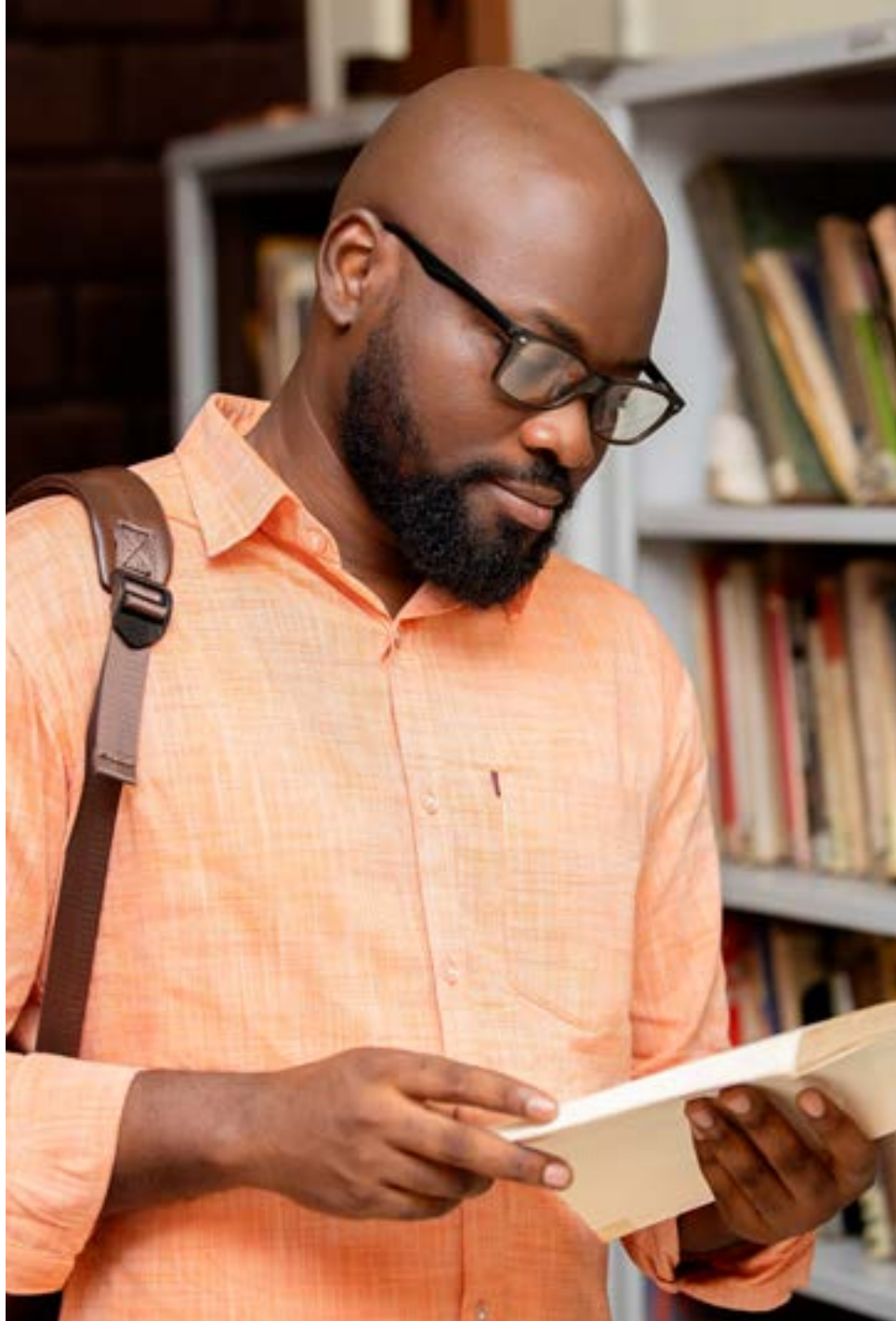


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
3.2	14,000.00	9,685.30	8,070,093.33	2,352,480.97
3.3	14,300,000.00	2,512,961.60	2,514,399.78	1,820,378.90
3.6	11,948.00	24,613,278.13	0	9,083,582.25
3.7	12,628,047.00	2,363,759.54	2,926,413.00	631,101.88
3.8	548,056,243.71	29,974,154.28	98,216,687.70	47,844,122.39
3.d	48,725.80	0	3,020,558.20	1,649,447.67
Grand Total	575,058,964.51	59,473,838.85	114,748,152.01	63,381,114.06



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Global perspective

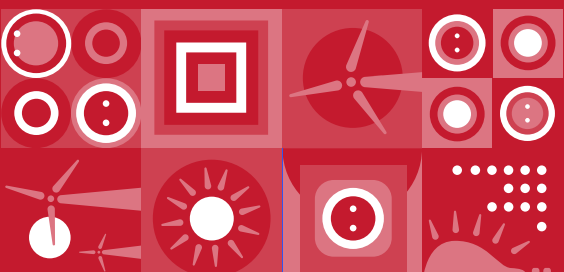
Education makes a huge impact on the prosperity and development of a nation. Hence the need to make it easily accessible to all without discrimination or disparity. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was already grappling with a learning crisis. Millions of children and young people were not on track to develop the relevant skills they need to learn effectively, transition smoothly into getting a job, starting a business, or making meaningful contributions to their communities .

According to the State of Global Learning Poverty: 2022 Update Report, learning poverty is defined as a child not being able to read or understand a simple text by age 10. Unfortunately, this has increased by a third in low and middle income countries, with an estimated 70 percent of 10-year-olds unable to understand a simple written text . At the same time, the past three years have also shown surprising innovation, and resilience at all levels of the educational system with a renewed commitment to support students, families, and educators.

National Perspective

Ghana continues to make strides towards achieving quality education through various interventions, despite the global economic setbacks that have affected the country. The country has undertaken interventions such as:

- The payment of scholarships to 8,174 students under the decentralisation scheme, DLDS as well as the award of foreign scholarships to 1,797 students. The establishment of 1030 ICT labs in various educational institution under the School Connectivity Programme to ensure that students have access to ICT learning and services at all levels;
- The construction of 32 technical and vocational education training centres across the country as well as the accreditation of twenty-two (22) already existing TVET institutions to implement Competency-Based Training;
- The procurement and distribution of 175 (66-seater) Buses, 71 Pick-Ups and 2 Tractors to Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutes across the country to ensure that adequate logistics are available for effective and efficient administration of schools and educational directorates;



- The construction and opening of six new libraries in Central, Ashanti and Greater Accra Regions and the refurbishment of ten existing ones across the country to improve access to library infrastructure nationwide;
- The continuation of the Free SHS programme to ensure access to free education at the secondary level with a total of GHS2,300.00 million spent on 1,308,816 beneficiaries for the 2021/2022 academic year.

MDAs and MMDAs analysis

A total allocation of GHS6,705.80 million in 2022, which is a 16.0 percent increase over the 2021 allocation of GHS5,779.64 million was budgeted for SDG 4. Out of the amount budgeted for 2022, GHS6,211.72 million and GHS494.06 million was for MDAs and MMDAs respectively compared to GHS5,350.96 million and GHS428.68 million in 2021.

The sources of funds were from Consolidated Fund: GHS1,914.02 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS1,132.12 million, Development Partners: GHS570.88 million and Statutory Funds: GHS3088.76 million.

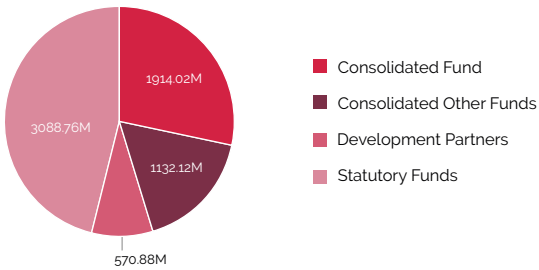
A total of nine (9) targets namely, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a, and 4.c were funded under this Goal in 2022 with target 4.1 (By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes) receiving the highest allocation of GHS5,725.99 million out of which Consolidated Funds has the highest allocation of GHS1,893.41 million, in comparison to the 2021 highest allocation of GHS5,500.00 million, indicating a 71.3 percent decrease for the same target in 2021.

The three regions that allocated the highest proportion of their budget to this Goal were Central Region: 46.63 percent, Oti Region: 41.01 percent and Ashanti Region: 37.74 percent.

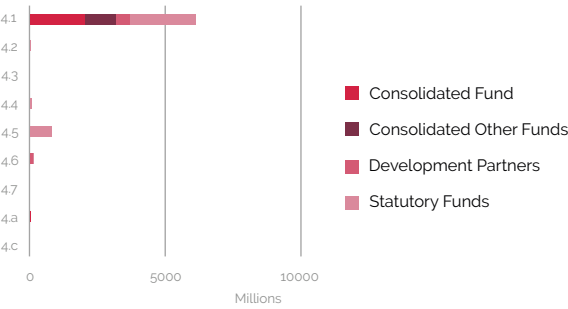


GOAL 4 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

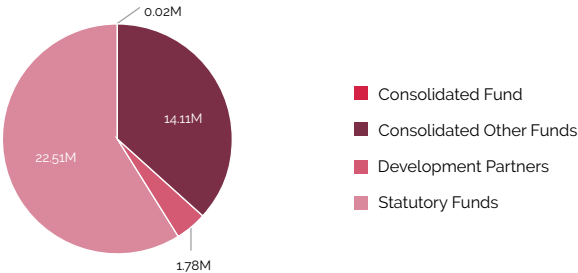


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

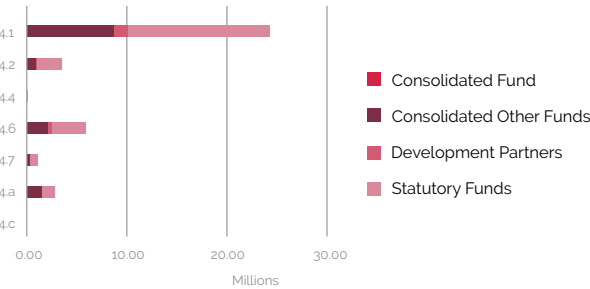


REGIONAL CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

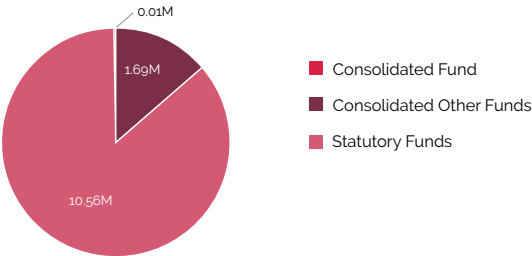


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

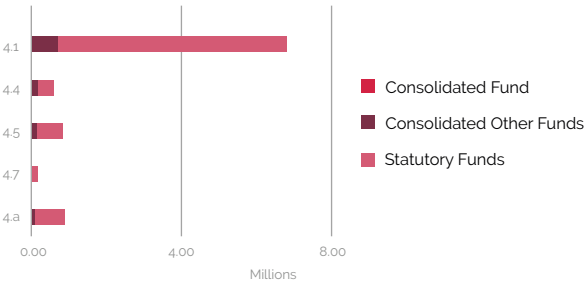


OTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

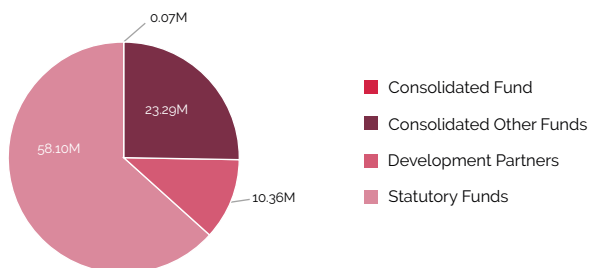


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

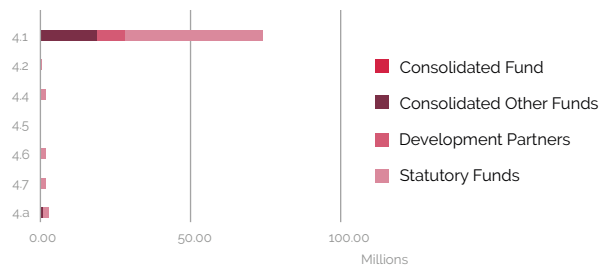


ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



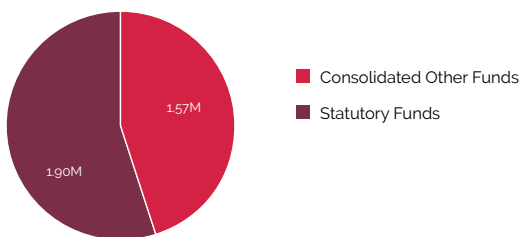
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



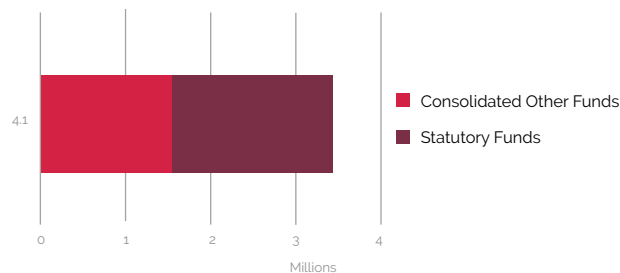
DISTRICT

Ajumako/Enyan/Esiam District – Ajumako

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

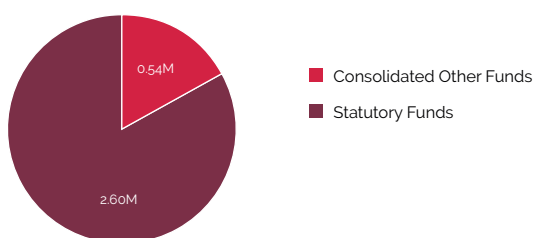


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

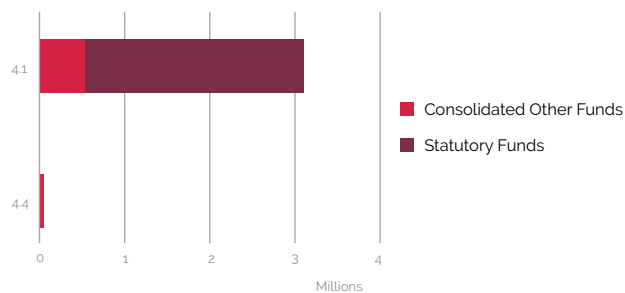


Nkwanta South District - Nkwanta

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

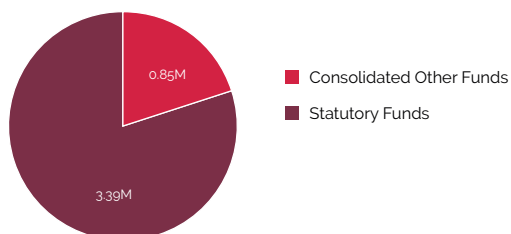


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

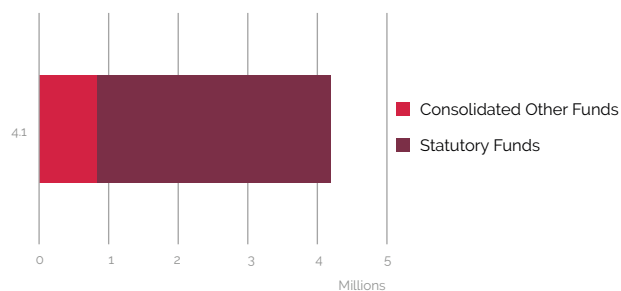


Amansie West District - Manso Nkwanta

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VRS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
4.1	1,893,412,422.00	515,971,320.93	1,108,027,132.19	1,382,871,687.19
4.2	13,975,915.00	3,904,442.96	3,095,449.34	1,993,738.63
4.3	0	18,269.24	0	0
4.4	282,513.23	57,948.98	1,893,244.14	869,405.08
4.5	45,416.00	7,171.53	2,707,978.90	1,234,679.05
4.6	6,080,000.00	694,248.13	2,241,808.86	2,057,821.04
4.7	59,192.15	4,059.00	1,147,869.00	283,284.27
4.a	161,592.00	10,049.10	13,008,059.23	10,377,101.73
4.c	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1,914,017,050.38	520,667,509.87	1,132,121,541.66	1,399,687,716.99



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls.



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Global Perspective

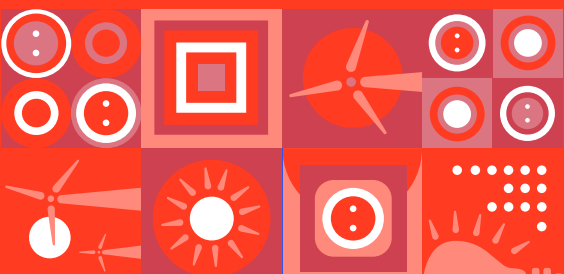
Data on SDG 5 from UN DESA and UN Women shows that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. According to the UN's Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022, at the current rate it will take another 286 years to close the global gender gap. This is attributed to the aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous conflicts and crisis around the world, as well as the violation of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Despite these challenges, data from the Global Gender Gap Index shows women's progression in public office leadership. The global average share of women in ministerial positions nearly doubled between 2006 and 2022, increasing from 9.9 percent to 16.1 percent. Similarly, the global average share of women in parliament rose from 14.9 percent to 22.9 percent. Governments and businesses need to accelerate the pace for equal rights, freedoms, and opportunities for women and girls to overcome the imbalance that they face every day.

National Perspective

Ghana is committed to promoting gender equality which is emphasized in its 1992 Constitution, national policies and international ratifications it has signed unto. Some interventions in support of this Goal were:

- The organization of various sensitisation programme on harmful cultural practices including child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) for 4,679 participants in different communities across the country;
- The sensitisation of 3.43 million people consisting of children and adults on various child protection issues using the Child Protection toolkit as well as the promotion of the Ghanaian Against Child Abuse (GACA) campaign that reached 334,379 people through various social media platforms;
- The review of the Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (Act 732) through a stakeholder consultation and the operationalization of the Domestic Violence Account with a seed amount of GH¢1.5 million as part of the implementation of the Act 732;
- The training of 46 paralegals in Gender Concepts, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), the Domestic Violence Act, the Children's Act, Women's Rights, Child Marriage tool



kit, Guidelines for paralegals, and how to use the Boame Application and Orange Support Center;

- The commissioning of a newly refurbished Human Trafficking (HT) secretariat and Trauma-Informed Care Center which provided comprehensive trauma-informed care to 24 children, 46 adult female, and 27 adult male victims of human trafficking;
- The training of 3,000 girls and 300 teachers in the Girls-In-ICT initiative at the basic school level to empower them in their pursuit of careers in ICT.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In line with the implementation of planned programme and projects for the 2022 fiscal year towards achieving gender equality, a total of GHS1,135.35 million was approved. This comprised GHS1,120.63 million allocated by MDAs and GHS14.72 million by MMDAs. The 2022 allocation increased by an amount of GHS1,041.33 million

representing 1,107.56 percent compared to the 2021 budget allocations. This significant increase in allocation can be attributed to an increase in the allocation from the Consolidated Fund.

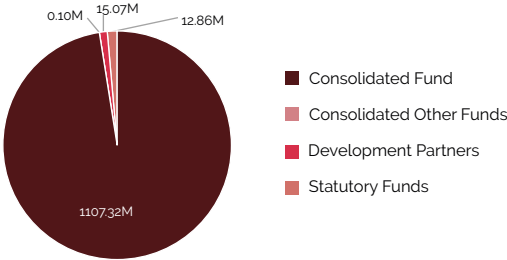
The allocation for Goal 5 was from the Consolidated Fund: GHS1,107.32 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS0.1 million, Development Partners: GHS15.07 million and Statutory Funds: GHS12.86 million. Seven (7) targets received budgetary allocations under Goal 5 namely targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b and 5.c. Target 5.c (Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels) received the highest allocation of GHS1,102.7 million, out of which Consolidated Fund has the highest share of GHS1,084.31 million, in comparison to the 2021 highest allocation of GHS 83.90 million to Target 5.b (Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women).

The three regions that allocated the highest proportion of their budget to this Goal were Greater Accra Region: 31.34 percent, Ashanti Region: 6.60 percent and Upper East Region: 5.95 percent.

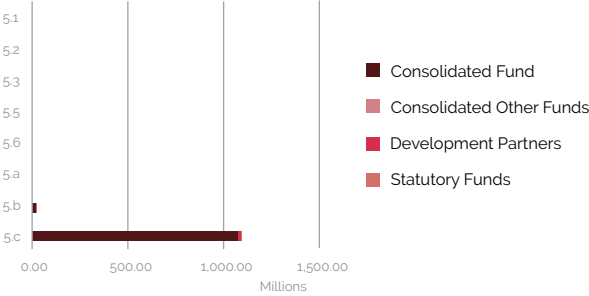


GOAL 5 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

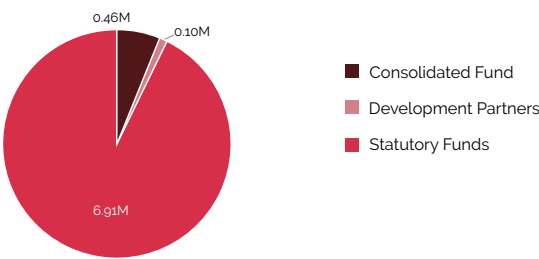


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

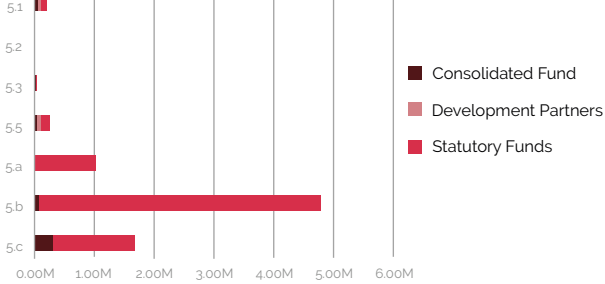


REGIONAL GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

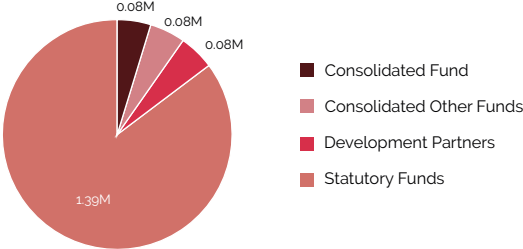


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

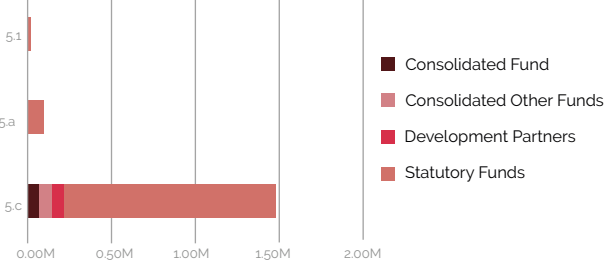


ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

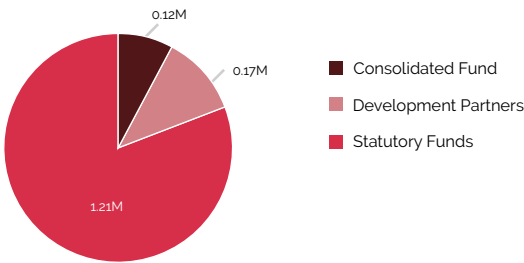


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

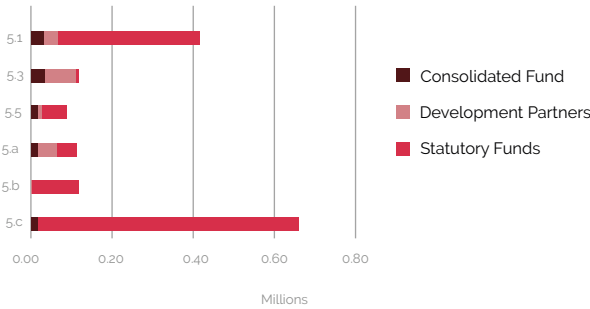


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

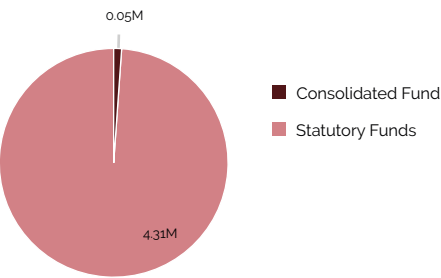


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

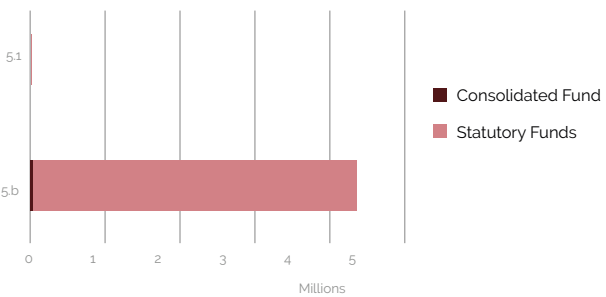


DISTRICT
Ledzokuku - Krowor Municipal - Teshie-Nungua

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

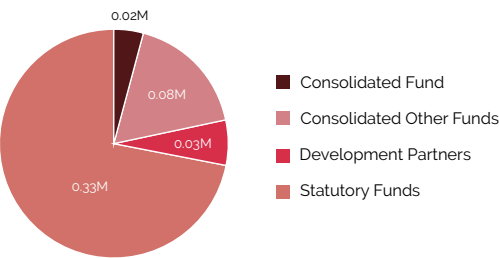


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

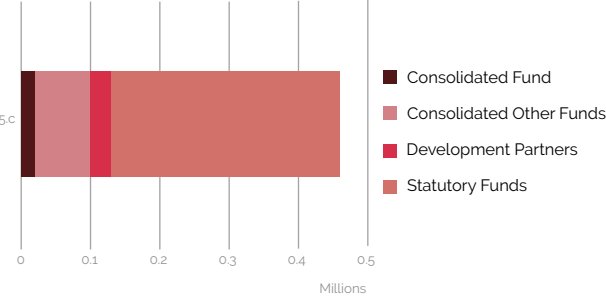


Bosome Freho District – Asiwa

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

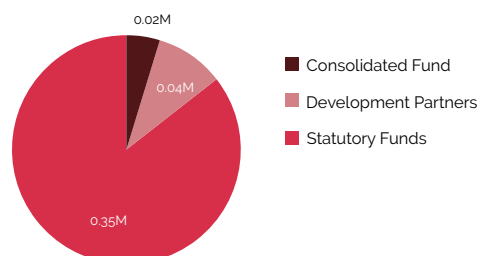


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

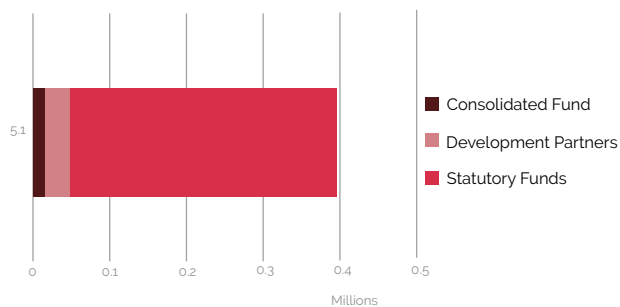


Kassena/Nankana West District - Paga

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
5.1	204,053.00	46,913.90	0	0
5.2	3,439.00	1,379.00	0	0
5.3	114,754.00	47,207.59	0	0
5.5	63,813.50	5,840.00	0	0
5.6	0	13,873.75	0	0
5.a	37,611.50	17,350.00	20,000.00	6,955.00
5.b	22,592,040.00	183,099.70	0	0
5.c	1,084,306,551.31	618,232,352.88	78,124.18	78,095.33
Grand Total	1,107,322,262.31	618,548,016.82	98,124.18	85,050.33



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation For All.



Global Perspective

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is fundamental to human health and well-being. Current trends indicate that global efforts to achieve the Goal is off track. While 45 percent of countries are on track to achieve their nationally defined drinking-water coverage targets, only 25 percent of countries are on track to achieve their national sanitation targets. The 2022 Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Report further indicates that, while there has been an increase in WASH budgets in some countries, over 75 percent of countries reported insufficient funding to implement their WASH plans and strategies.

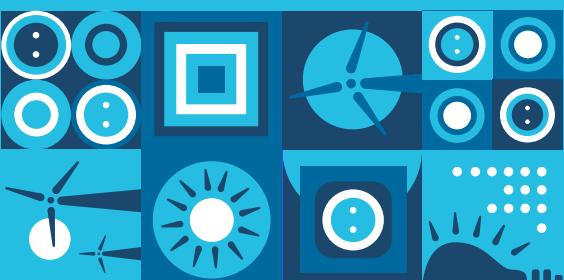
The year 2023 is crucial for water. The 2023 UN Water Conference will serve as the mid-term review of the Water Action Decade (2018-2028). The anticipated outcome will be a document with tangible and actionable initiatives to drive the global movement for change to achieve Goal 6.

National Perspective

Clean drinking water and improved sanitation are critical enablers for poverty reduction and socio-economic development. Ghana over the years has made giant strides in its efforts towards achieving the national and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target for safe drinking water. The 2021 Population and Housing Census revealed that 87.7 percent of the country's population has access to basic drinking water services and this varies between urban (96.4 percent) and rural (74.4 percent) population. Unfortunately, the same progress cannot be said for sanitation, where 42.6 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation (toilet) facilities with 55 percent sharing latrines while 2.4 percent use unimproved sanitation facilities.

Some initiatives being undertaken by government to achieve this Goal include:

- Reviewing the 2007 water policy to enable the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to develop strategies and programme for Ghana to achieve its targets under Goal 6;
- completing the Upper East Region Water Supply Project which is to deliver reliable and sustainable water to a population of about 347,000 within the environs of Bolgatanga, Navrongo, Paga, Bongo, and its surrounding communities from now till the year 2040;



- Pursuing the implementation of the Five Districts Water Supply Scheme in the Volta Region (Phase III) also known as the STRABAG Water project. The multi-district water supply is intended to serve five Districts in the Volta Region of Ghana namely: Adaklu Anyigbe; Agotime-Ziope; Central Tongu; Ho West and North Tongu. The Project, which is 95 percent, completed is expected to serve 424 communities with a population of over 234,000 upon completion;
- Construction of two simplified sewerage systems under the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Sanitation and Water Project with an estimated capacity of 2,400m³/day for two low-income urban communities (Ashaiman New Town and Bankuman in Tema Metropolitan Area) to benefit about 44,500 people .

increase compared to an amount of GHS750.40 million in 2021. The share of allocation to MDAs and MMDAs was GHS961 million and GHS234 million in 2022 with GHS 535.60 million and GHS 214.80 million in 2021 respectively. The individual sources of funds for this Goal were the Consolidated Fund: GHS50.42 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS130.63 million, Development Partners: GHS 627.09 million and Statutory Funds GHS386.08 million.

A total of 7 targets were funded under Goal 6 namely; 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.a and 6.b with target 6.1 (Safe and affordable drinking water) receiving the highest allocation of GHS802 million in 2022, out of which funding from Development Partners provide the highest share of GHS593.71 million, in comparison to the 2021 highest allocation of GHS444.40 million to Target 6.5 (Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate).

The three regions with the highest allocation to Goal 6 were Bono East: 36.48 percent, Volta Region: 32.17 percent and Northern Regions: 28.37 percent.

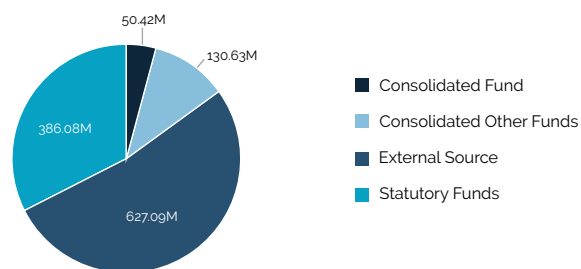
MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total budget of GHS1,194.26 million was allocated to Goal 6 in the 2022 Budget, which is a 59.1 percent

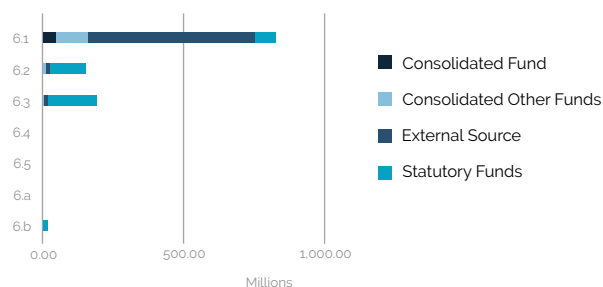


GOAL 6 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

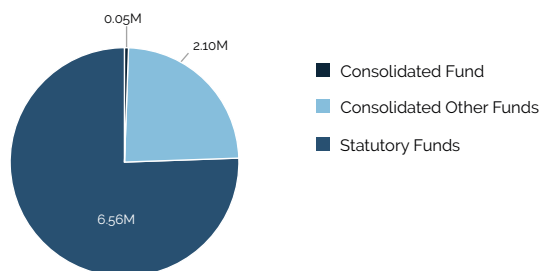


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

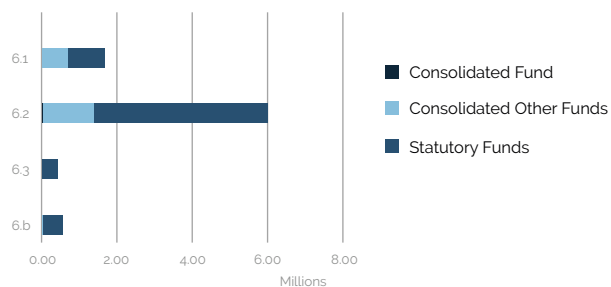


REGIONAL BONO EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

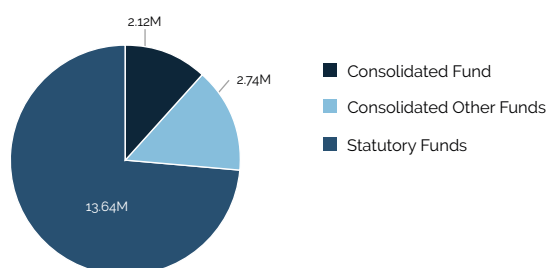


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

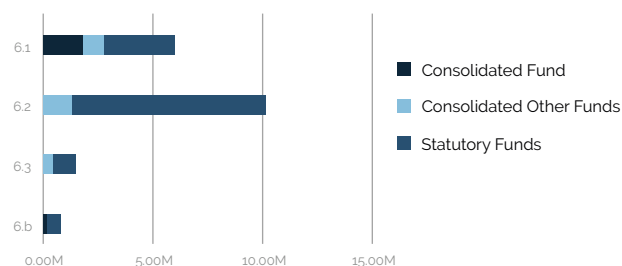


VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

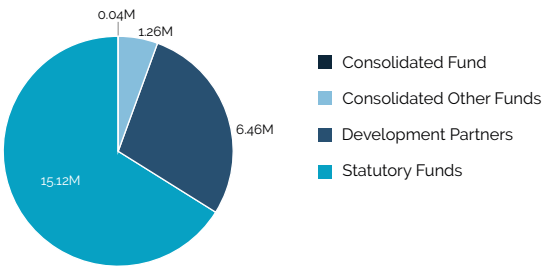


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

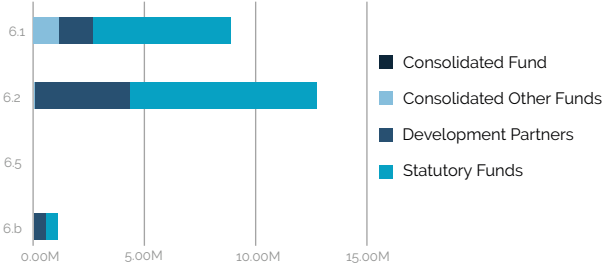


NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



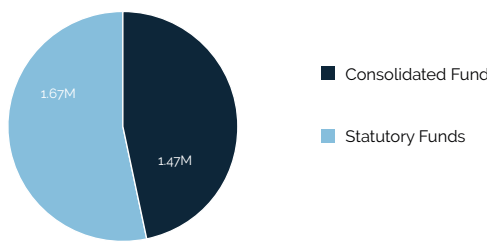
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



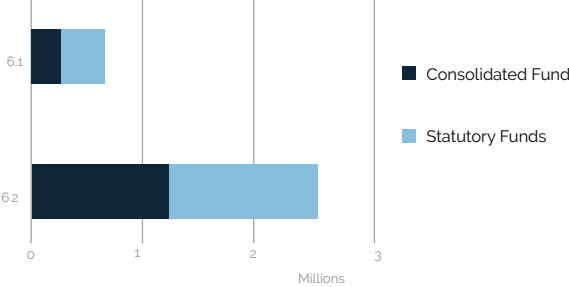
DISTRICT

Sene East District -Kajeji

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

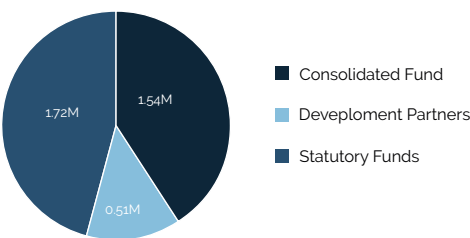


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

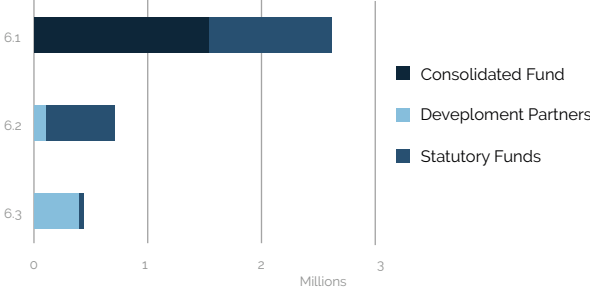


Afadzato South-Ve Golokuati

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

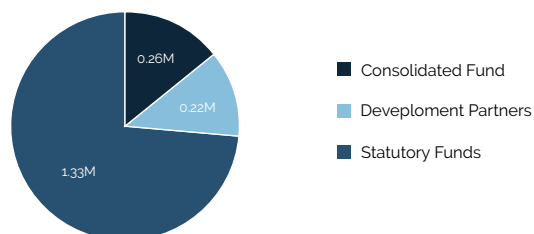


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

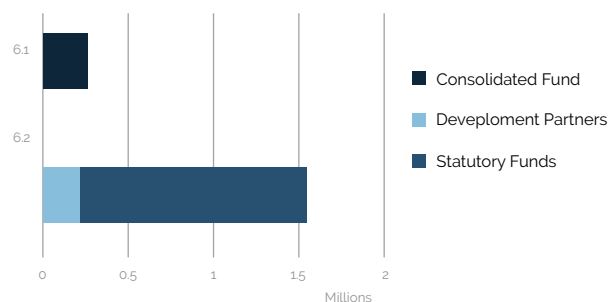


Savelugu/Nanton District - Savelugu

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
6.1	46,806,863.33	6,255,588.34	114,888,078.19	79,513,259.03
6.2	875,000.00	55,910.32	13,284,579.84	17,848,798.79
6.3	2,715,800.00	131,132.05	1,366,507.34	39,027.15
6.4	0	0	20,000.00	16,980.00
6.5	0	0	300,000.00	823,900.34
6.a	27,000.00	4,312.00	145,859.00	124,282.44
6.b	0	0	626,656.74	536,592.42
Grand Total	50,424,663.33	6,446,942.71	130,631,681.11	98,902,840.17



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



GOAL 7

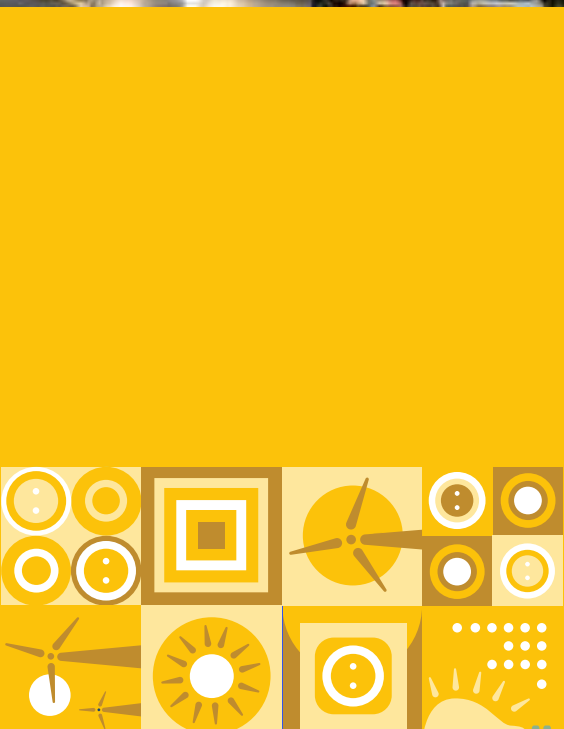
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure Access to Affordable,
Reliable, Sustainable and
Modern Energy for all.



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Global Perspective

Globally, there continues to be advancements toward sustainable energy targets. However, at the current pace of development, it is very unlikely Goal 7 will be achieved by 2030 as improvements in energy efficiency will need to be accelerated to reach the goal of reducing greenhouse emissions. There are still many people who lack access to electricity and there continues to be disparities in access to modern sustainable energy tools with the most vulnerable still lagging behind even as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to weaken and, in some cases, reverse advances made towards sustainable energy supply. To achieve Goal 7, there must be a combination of "policy support and massive mobilization" of public and private resources for clean and renewable energy, particularly in developing countries. In a bid to improve sustainable and affordable energy, many countries have adopted sustainable energy targets in the context of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other national policies.

In September 2022, in an effort to accelerate the implementation of Goal 7, the UN Secretary-General launched the Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 Action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Road map sets out milestones for 2025 to 2030. The milestones include

- 500 million more people have gained access to electricity;
- 1 billion more people have gained access to clean cooking solutions;
- Annual investments in access to electricity increased to USD 35 billion and access to clean cooking increased to USD 25 billion;
- 100 percent increase in modern renewables capacity globally;
- Double annual investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency globally;
- No new coal power plants in the pipeline after 2021;
- Fossil fuel consumption subsidies redirected towards renewable energy and energy efficiency; and
- 30 million jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

National Perspective

- The Government of Ghana under Goal 7 has attained a number of commendable achievements.
- In 2022 for instance, it recorded an increase to 88.54 percent in the national electricity access rate from the 87.03 percent recorded in 2021.
- As part of the President's vision to achieve universal coverage of electricity by 2024, a total of 157 communities were connected to the national grid as at September 2022.
- The Ministry of Energy has so far provided support in the form of engineering and consultancy services as well as electricity extension to 42 One District One Factory facilities across the country.
- In a bid to ensure that at least 50 percent of Ghanaians have access to safe, clean and environmentally friendly Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) the Government undertook the LPG for Development (LPG4D) Programme, and about 15,000 cook stoves were expected to be distributed by end of 2022. The LPG for Household Use (LPG4H) Module is targeted at users in rural and peri-urban areas and is expected to benefit some 35,000 people across 60 districts in 2023, while the LPG for Commercial Use (LPG4C) Module targeting commercial users was divided into 3 sub modules.
- Under the Solar Lantern Distribution Programme, a total of 3,804 units of solar lanterns were distributed to rural and peri-urban areas at subsidised prices as at end September. An additional 400 units are expected to be distributed by end of 2022.
- Government through the Improved Charcoal Cook Stoves Distribution Programme, addressed the exposure of women and children to monoxide emissions, distributed 92,552 units of improved charcoal cook stoves in 2022.
- The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) monitored 562 base stations and 889 occupationally exposed mine, industrial, medical, educational, and educational research institution workers for radiation. The National Indoor Radon Database has been updated with data on radon in the soil, indoor, and underground mines among others.
- The Energy Transition Framework was developed to provide the path to achieving net zero emission by 2070, while ensuring socio-economic growth and the sustainable utilisation of Ghana's natural resources
- Equally, an Energy Sector Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) has been constituted to boost the resilience of critical energy sector infrastructure against cyber-attacks.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

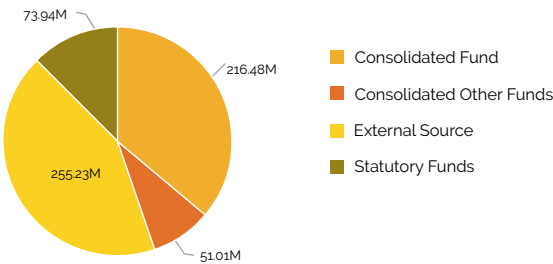
For 2022, the total allocation for Goal 7 amounted to GHS596.66 million, representing a 16.27 percent decline in comparison to the 2021 figure of GHS712.60 million. Out of the total allocation for 2022, MDAs allocated GHS579.43 million while that of MMDAs amounted to GHS17.23 million.

The sources of funds for Goal 7 were Consolidated Fund: GHS216.48 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS51.01 million, Development Partner: GHS255.23 million and Statutory Fund: GHS73.94 million. Under this Goal, three targets being 7.1, 7.3 and 7.b received allocations. Target 7.1 (Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system) received the highest allocation of GHS464.00 million in 2022, whilst in 2021 the highest allocation of GHS699.70 million was made to Target 7.3 (Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030). Out of the total allocation made for Target 7.1 in 2022, the highest allocation of GHS255.22 million was made from Development Partners. The three Regions with the highest allocations were: Upper East Region: 26.61 percent, Central: 15.72 percent and Northern Regions: 9.27 percent.

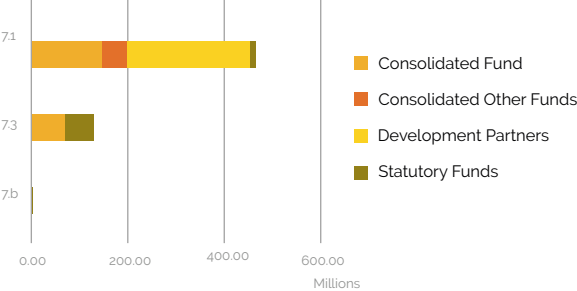
GOAL 7

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



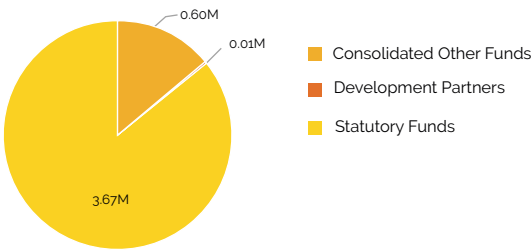
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



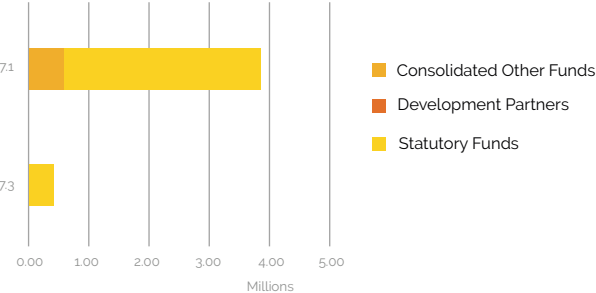
REGIONAL

UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

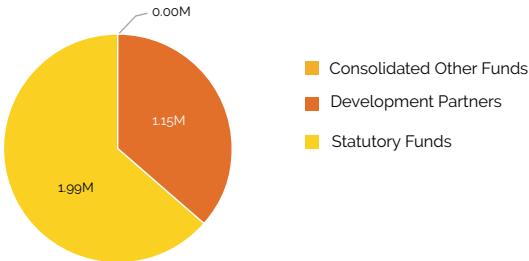


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

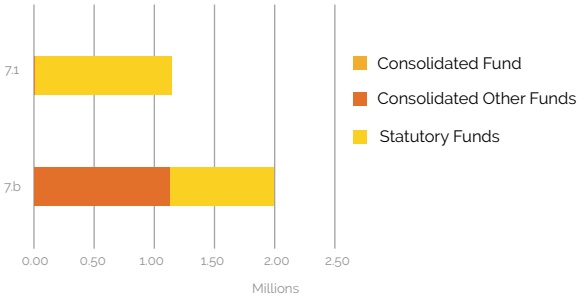


CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

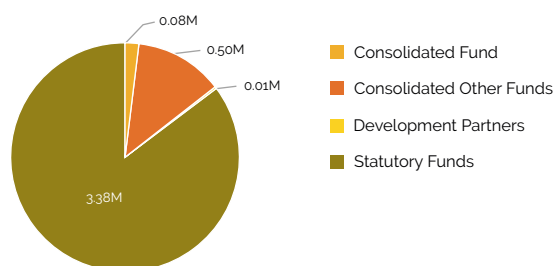


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

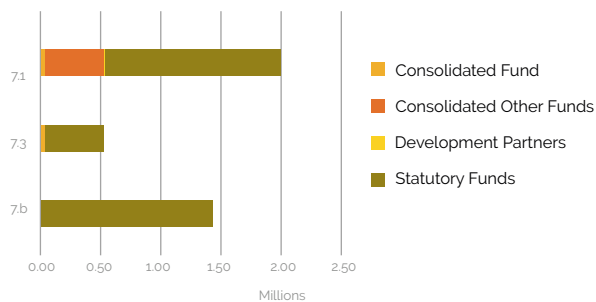


NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



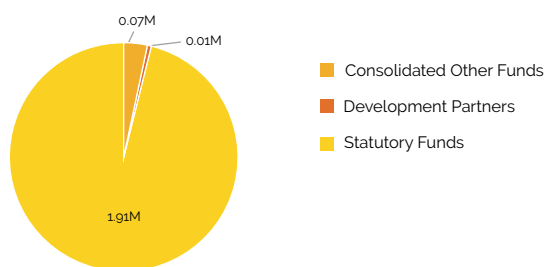
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



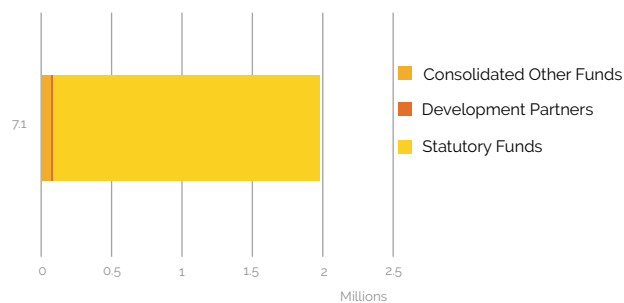
DISTRICT

Talensi District - Tongo

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

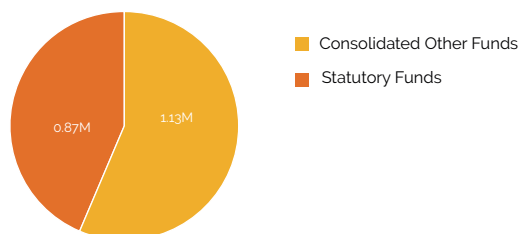


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

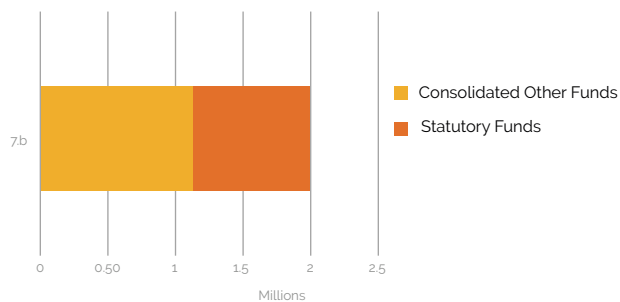


Cape Coast Metropolitan - Cape Coast

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

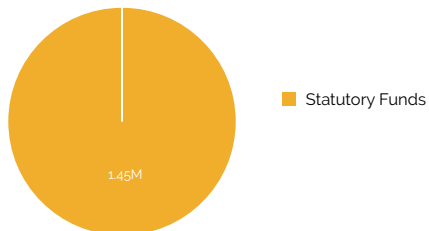


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

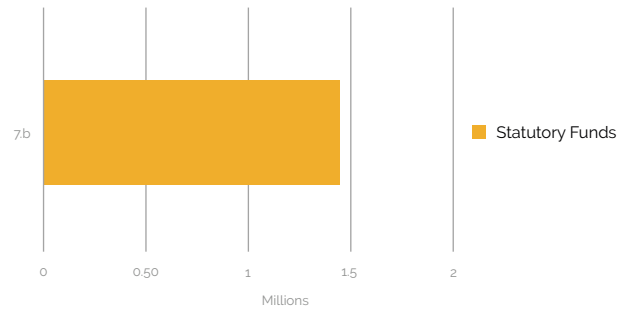


Yendi Municipal - Yendi

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
Target				
7.1	146,723,261.39	6,088,773.02	49,880,735.78	78,565,773.83
7.3	69,754,128.69	8,602,261.02	0	0
7.b	0	5,530.07	1,132,419.00	0
Grand Total	216,477,390.08	14,696,564.11	51,013,154.78	78,565,773.83



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for all.



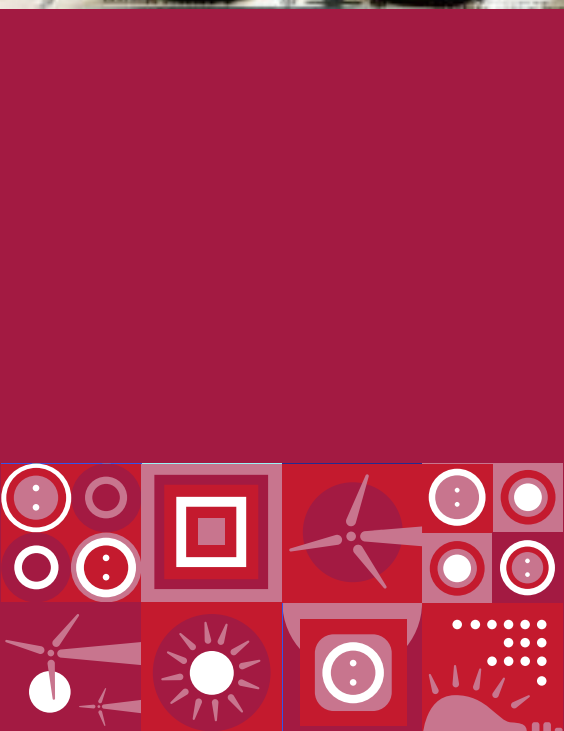
Global Perspective

SDG 8, as one of the crosscutting Goals, emphasises the relationship between economic, social and environmental policies in relation to decent work, productivity and employment. Generally, the progress on the implementation of SDG 8 has been slow with major global gaps and uneven progress in some cases. Many regions are underperforming on the indicators of inclusive and sustainable economic growth coupled with the fact that not all employees are enjoying decent work. Several small businesses in developing economies, have been severely affected and have their sustainability under threat. As at the end of 2021, for instance, global economic recovery had been mired by new waves of COVID-19 infections, escalating inflationary rates, supply-chain disruptions, and labour market challenges among others. The Russia-Ukraine war also seriously affected global economic growth in 2022. With forecasts projecting a slow global economic growth, there is increasing concern regarding the deepening productivity gap between middle-income and high-income nations. To achieve decent work for everyone, Governments must increase job opportunities for young people, to reduce informal employment and labour market disparities, as well as support safe workspaces.

National Perspective

Despite prevailing global economic challenges and the aftermath of COVID-19, Government continued to implement programme aimed at easing the burden on Ghanaians. Some of these were:

- Enhanced support to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by launching 67 Business Resource Centres (BRCs), 37 of which are staffed and equipped. The BRCs are expected to provide a broad range of business development services to MSMEs in their respective operational zones. These BRCs also operate as financial and investment facilitation hubs, serving as repositories of information for MSMEs;
- As at August 2022, a total of 302,084 beneficiaries received an amount of GHS520.05 million from the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) under the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CAPBuSS), while GHS22.30 million had been recovered from beneficiaries whose repayment dates had passed;
- Ghana Enterprises Agency helped 8,973 MSMEs access financing worth GHS44.55 million. With funding from



the Mastercard Foundation, the GEA's Apprenticeship Scheme trained 3,000 youth and gave them company start-up kits;

- Equally, to decongest the Port of Tema and facilitate transit trade through Ghana's transit corridor, Government continued works on the Boankra Integrated Logistics Terminal (BILT). Additionally, two Transit Truck Parks at Paga and Elubo have been constructed and commissioned for operation as part of efforts to improve trade and facilitate smooth flow of cargo to neighbouring landlocked countries;
- As at the end of September 2022, the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) distributed 221 vehicles, 642 tricycles, 550 sewing machines, and 627 hair dryers to beneficiaries. In addition, the Centre disbursed a total of GH¢2.32 million to 1,247 micro credit beneficiaries and GH¢248,000 to 13 small loans beneficiaries and recovered GH¢11.36 million. The Centre further monitored 15,520 micro credits, 95 small loans and 55 special project clients during the period;
- In line with Government's policy to improve air connectivity, boost trade and tourism, Government rehabilitated, commissioned, and operationalised the Sunyani Airport;
- Under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), the Government trained 538 staff in the 80 implementing MMDAs in Productive Inclusion and Labour Intensive and Productive Works (LIPW) strategies at the end of 2022. In addition, 167 contractors received training on LIPW, and 8,987 beneficiaries from 196 communities were trained; making them eligible to access grants to improve their productive capacity. In total, the LIPW component provided 34,578 beneficiaries with jobs.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total budgetary allocation of GHS63,133.25 million was made, with GHS62,993.77 million allocated by MDAs and GHS139.48 million by the MMDAs. Total allocation for 2022 shows a significant increase from the 2021 figure of GHS257.30 million.

Funding for this Goal was from the Consolidated Fund: GHS55,476.12 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS239.59 million, Development Partners: GHS189.50 million and Statutory Fund: GHS7,228.09 million.

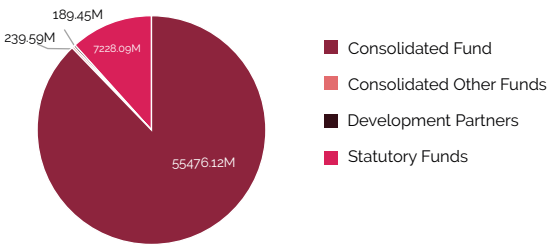
Targets funded under this Goal were 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.a. Out of these, Target 8.a (i.e. increase aid for trade support for developing countries) received the highest allocation of GH¢62,177.82 million in 2022, whilst in 2021 the highest allocation of GH¢93.60 million was made to Target 8.3 (Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services). Out of the total allocation made for Target 8.a in 2022, the highest allocation of GHS55,153.26 million was made from the Consolidated Fund. The three regions with the highest allocations were: Volta region: 57.48 percent, Central Region: 50.21 percent and Eastern Region: 34.32 percent.



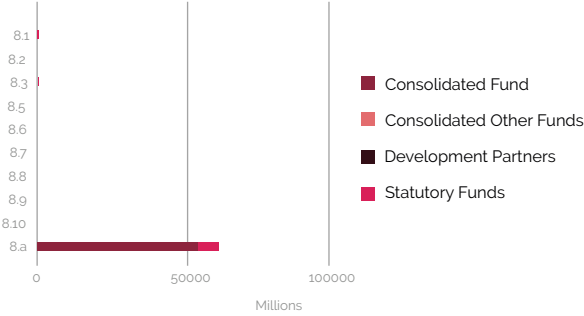
GOAL 8

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL(MDA/MMDA)



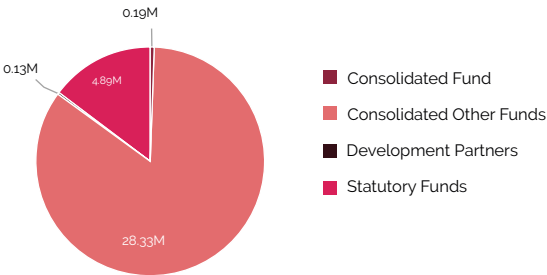
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



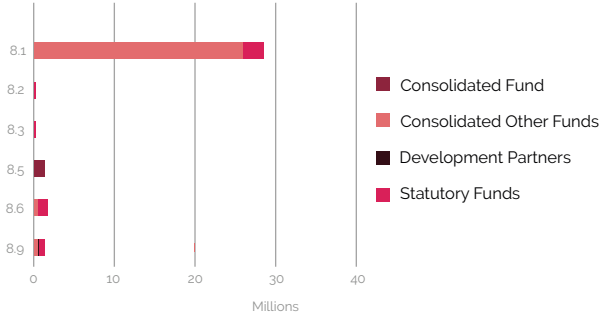
REGIONAL

VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

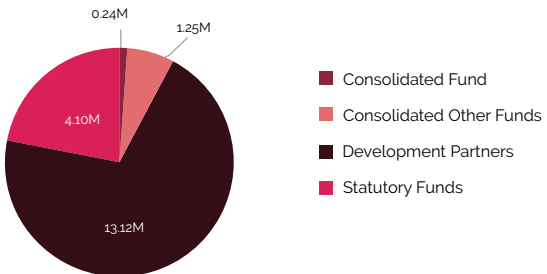


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

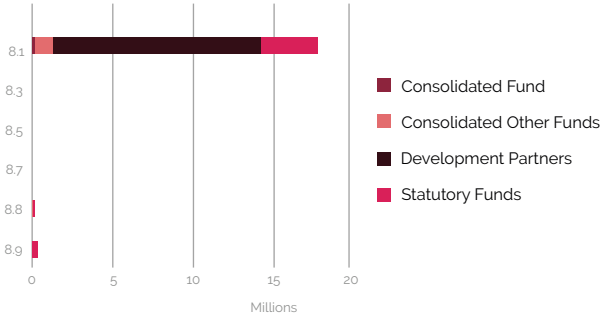


CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

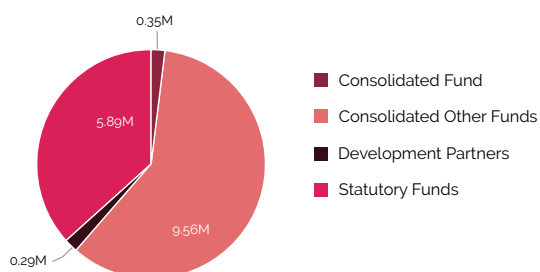


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

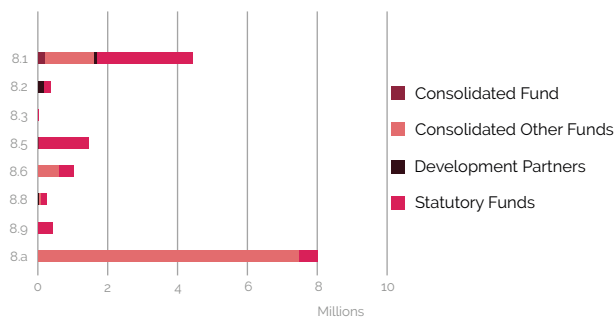


EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



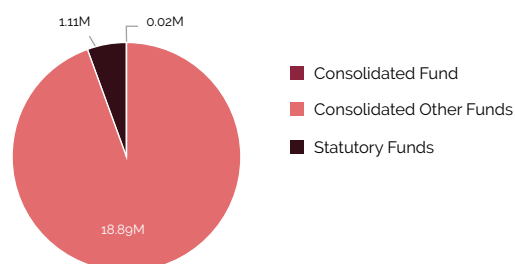
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



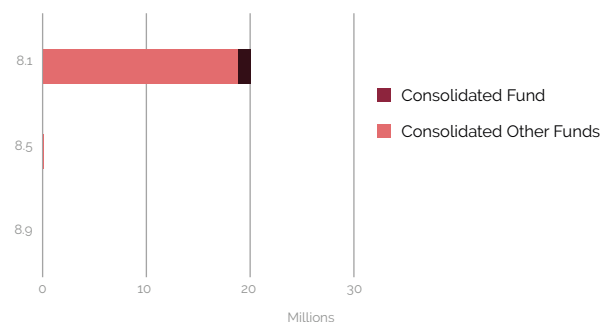
DISTRICT

Hohoe Municipal - Hohoe

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

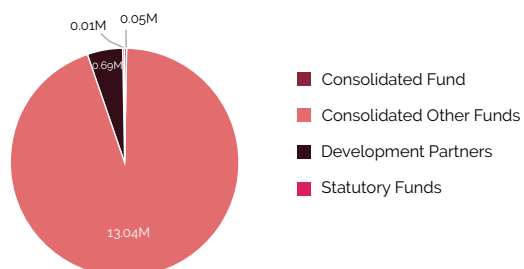


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

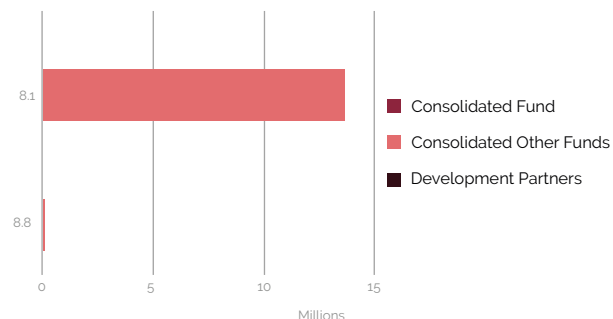


Mfantseman Municipal – Saltpond

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

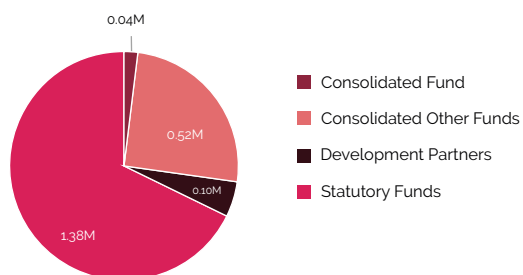


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

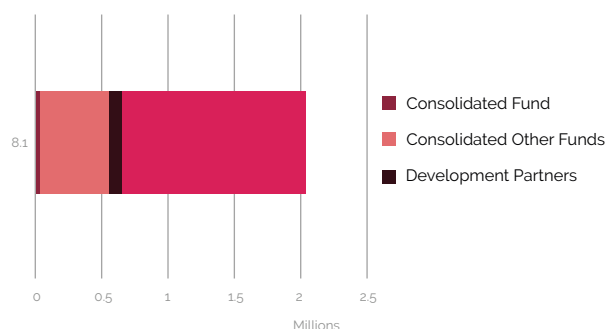


Fanteakwa District – Begoro

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
8.1	227,897,334.88	36,101,503.53	55,135,596.43	87,815,359.19
8.2	73,560.00	2,696,037.81	10,620,958.05	2,361,204.78
8.3	70,460,277.74	2,788,582.10	2,788,676.63	540,530.45
8.5	4,591,691.00	391,286.24	2,901,530.23	1,877,824.89
8.6	70,100.00	53,724.00	1,140,283.22	337,479.00
8.7	404,000.00	27,688.80	0	0
8.8	1,228,114.00	77,776.93	396,872.00	250,420.82
8.9	17,803,200.11	1,581,109.22	1,356,695.00	491,516.98
8.10	327,502.00	0	0	0
8.a	55,153,261,718.50	34,757,668,338.28	165,248,993.56	1,349,833.28
Grand Total	55,476,117,498.23	34,801,386,046.91	239,589,605.12	95,024,169.39



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

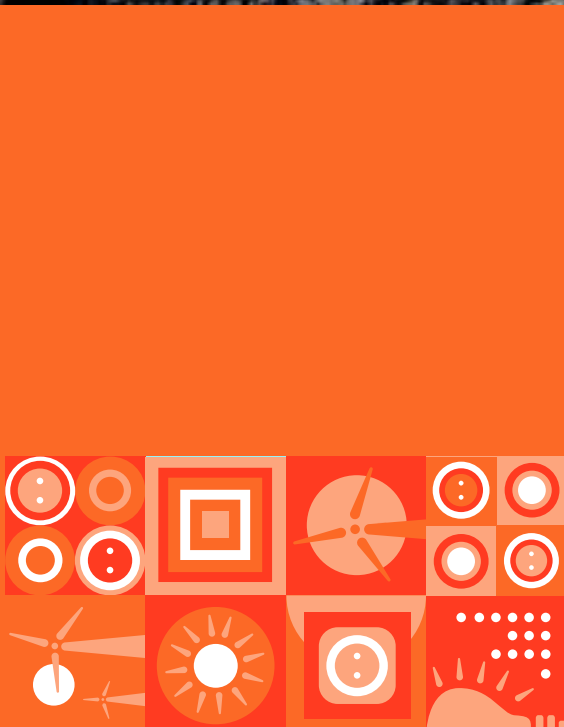


GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build Resilient Infrastructure,
Promote Inclusive and
Sustainable Industrialization
and Foster Innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Global Perspective

The United Nations considers investment in infrastructure as critical for increasing productivity and income levels, as well as for the attainment of related health and educational gains. Globally, the impact of COVID-19 revealed the essence of "technological innovation, resilient infrastructure and industrialization" in realizing the SDGs. The pandemic further reiterated how robust the infrastructure in developed nations was in comparison to developing countries which enabled the former to experience more rapid recovery. Indicators under this Goal focus on employment through manufacturing, passenger and freight volumes, road access for rural populations, small scale industry and affordable credit, research and development, CO2 emissions, and development assistance for infrastructure among others.

National Perspective

The Government of Ghana values the critical role that industry, innovation and infrastructure play in the attainment of sustainable development. Thus, the under-listed projects were pursued in 2022 towards the realisation of Goal 9:

- Continuation of programme targeted at improving revenue mobilisation through policy review, enhanced compliance and digitalisation. All taxes due the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), together with various fees and charges due MDAs/MMDAs can now be paid using the Ghana.Gov Platform. So far, payments for 1,134 services of MDAs/MMDAs have been processed through the Platform. Total transactions on the Platform from January 2020 to October 2022 amounted to GH¢93.1 billion, with GRA collections accounting for about 98 percent of the transactions.
- The launch of the OASLRevAPP, in collaboration with development partners, to improve stool land revenue mobilisation. The App was launched in October 2022 during the Ghana Digital Innovation week and has been rolled out in the Ashanti, Bono, Bono East, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, North East, Northern, Savannah, Western, and Western North Regions. Government will continue to improve on the use of the App to optimise revenue collection through automated field operations and the expansion of geographical coverage.
- Asphalt overlay applied to about 158km of road in various towns and communities across the country as at September 2022.

- Minor rehabilitation works which includes upgrades and the construction of culverts and drainage structures were carried out on 225km of trunk roads, 349km of the feeder and 328km of the urban road networks, respectively.
- A 71 percent completion rate of Phase II of the Obetsebi Lamprey Circle Interchange and ancillary works. Moreover, the construction of the Flyover over at the Accra-Tema Motorway from the Flower Pot roundabout is 56 percent complete.
- Continuation of works on the construction of 50 prefabricated bridges, in all 16 regions of the country, to improve connectivity within areas cut-off by waterways. A total of 31 bridges were launched and 13 are at the sub-structure level. Again, the construction of a new bridge over River Pra to separate vehicular traffic from the rail along the Twifo Praso-Dunkwa road stands at 87 percent completion.
- Development of draft frameworks for licensing cybersecurity operators by the Cyber Security Authority (CSA), as well as the accreditation of sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) in 2022.
- Works started on the Tema – Aflao and the Tema – Akosombo roads as part of efforts to dualize and improve safety along major trunk roads. Ongoing projects include: the rehabilitation of Assin Fosu – Assin Praso road involving the dualization of 1.2km of Assin Fosu township roads into a 4-lane carriageway; the reconstruction of the railway underpass bridge; and the reconstruction of drainage structures between Assin Fosu and Assin Praso, all of which are 53 percent complete.
- The Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) also trained 937 participants from Accountable Institutions (AIs) across the Banking, Securities, Insurance, Non-Profit Organisations, and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions sectors on Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total allocated amount of GHS2,389.79 million for 2022 highlighted a significant increase over the 2021 allocation of GHS591.10 million. Out of the 2022 amount, GHS1,749.01 million was allocated by the MDAs and GHS640.77 million by the MMDAs, whilst GHS84.75 million and GHS506.35 million were allocated by MDAs and MMDAs in 2021 respectively.

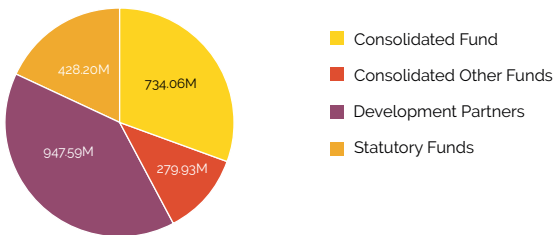
The various sources of funding for Goal 9 were Development Partners: GHS947.59 million, Consolidated Fund: GHS734.06 million, Statutory fund: GHS428.20 million and Consolidated-Other Funds: GHS279.93 million. Targets 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b and 9.c received allocations under Goal 9. Target 9.1 (improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport, infrastructure and service) received the highest allocation of GHS974.49 million in 2022 whilst in 2021, the highest allocation of GHS304.60 million was made to Target 9.a (Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced, financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States). Out of the total allocation for Target 9.1 in 2022, the highest allocation of GHS488.21 million was made from Development Partners.

The three regions with the highest allocations were: Ashanti Region: 71.46 percent, Northern Region: 67.53 percent and Eastern Region: 65.61 percent.

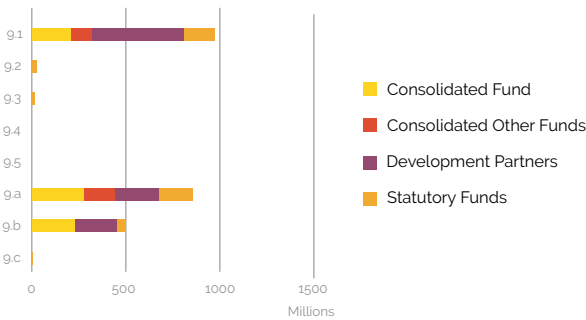


GOAL 9 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL(MDA/MMDA)

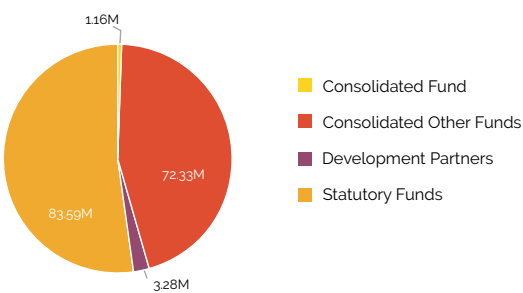


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

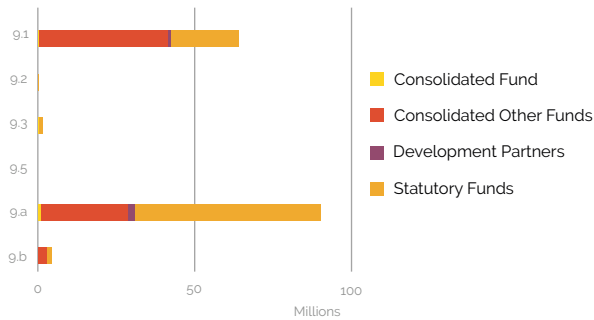


REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

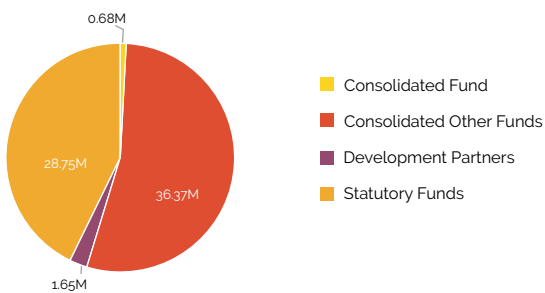


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

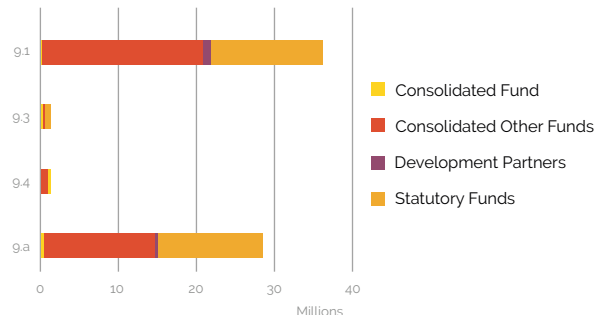


NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

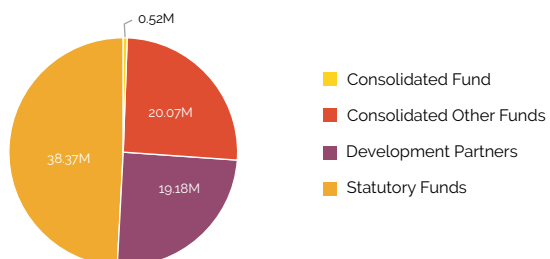


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

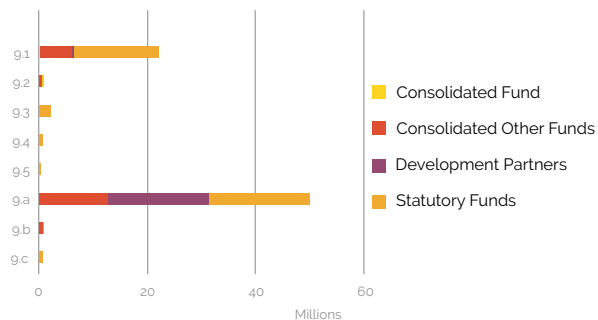


EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



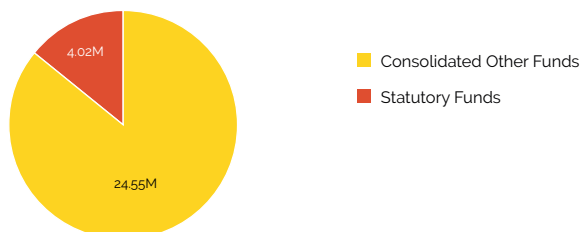
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



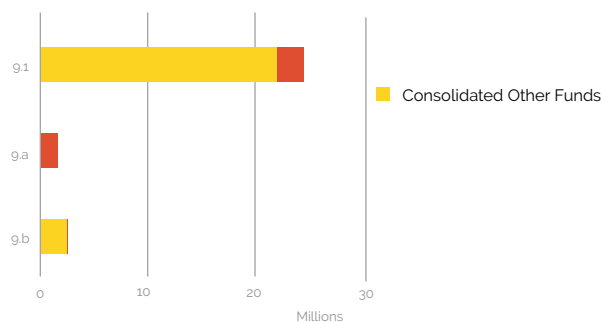
DISTRICT

Asokwa Municipal Assembly- Asokwa

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

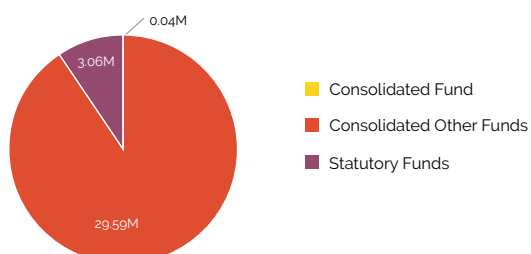


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

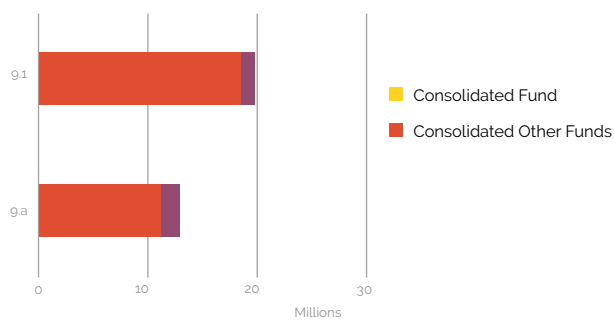


Sagnerigu District-Sagnerigu

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

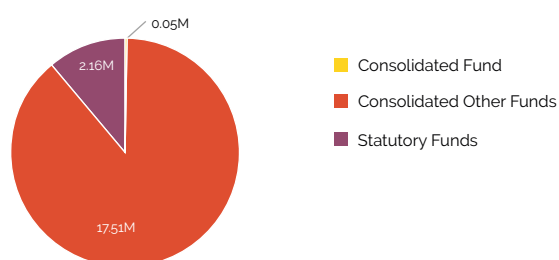


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

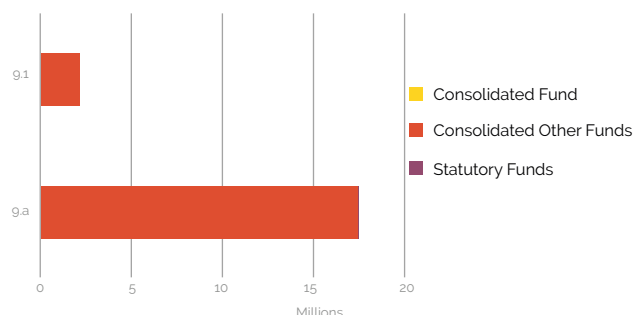


New Juaben Municipal – Koforidua

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
9.1	212,968,957.44	284,542,509.26	108,794,856.70	601,350,008.91
9.2	251,316.77	20,109.49	611,668.09	398,581.90
9.3	0	0	5,335,055.77	2,038,642.21
9.4	47,154.00	28,284.49	1,330,627.00	347,101.00
9.5	533,142.00	40,108.90	81,000.00	80,975.56
9.a	285,053,699.58	116,244,501.54	159,838,268.58	80,489,846.44
9.b	232,208,000.00	12,906,198.55	3,852,422.16	1,815,236.21
9.c	2,999,006.00	456,756.78	90,000.00	0
Grand Total	734,061,275.79	414,238,469.01	279,933,898.30	686,520,392.23



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce Inequality within and among countries.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



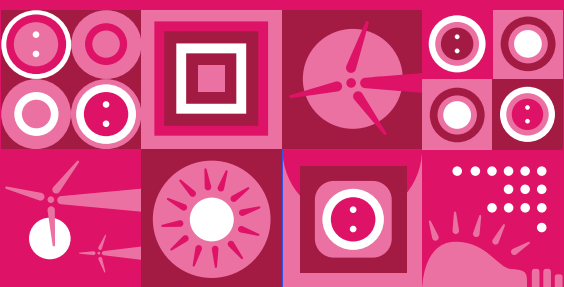
Global Perspective

Across the globe, there have been frantic efforts made at eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities. Though the international community has made commendable strides in the quest to reduce disparities, there still exist prevalent conditions pushing vulnerable people deeper into destitution. Goal 10 recognises the growing income inequalities, total number of people living below the poverty line, the need to abolish discriminatory practices, and adopt policies for greater equality and inclusion. Considering the disruptions in the current financial architecture, due to the ongoing global economic crises and associated geopolitical risks, there is growing advocacy for improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions, for developing countries. Calls have been made for the enhanced representation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in development finance institutions, as well as the practice of a differential tariff systems in global trade. Equally, well planned migration policies especially for refugees and asylum seekers are needed under this Goal.

National Perspective

Some of Government interventions under this Goal include:

- The Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat (MES), in collaboration with selected MDAs, developed a government results framework to monitor and evaluate Government flagship programme. The flagship programme captured in the framework include Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), One District One Factory (1D1F), Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), Ghana School Feeding Programme, Railways Development, Agenda 111, and Coastal Fish Landing Sites, among others.
- The provision of the following registration services by the National Identity Authority (NIA): registration and issuance of approximately two million Ghana Cards in all the 292 NIA operational offices; registration of approximately 10,000 refugees and asylum seekers; registration of Ghanaians in places of detention (prisons, mental hospitals and asylums); commencement of registration of about three million Ghanaian citizens abroad; and the commencement of registration of about seven million Ghanaians under 15 years of age.
- Payment of five cycles of LEAP cash grants by Government to 344,389 households to smoothen the daily consumption and nutritional level of extremely poor households. 260



District Social Welfare Officers, 32 Regional Directors and Community Care Programme Heads from all 16 regions were trained on the LEAP operations manual.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total allocation of GHS169.72 million was made towards the implementation of programme aimed at reducing inequalities for the 2022 fiscal year. This allocation represents a significant increase in comparison to the 2021 figure of GHS70.50 million. The respective allocations by MDAs and MMDAs were GHS142.92 million and GHS26.80 million.

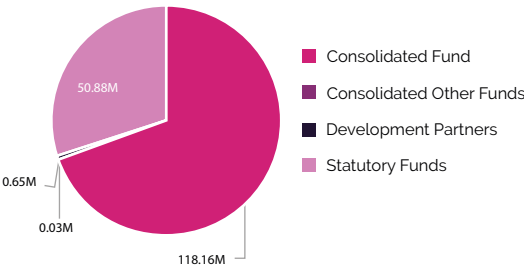
The sources of funding for Goal 10 were: Consolidated Fund: GHS118.16 million, Consolidated-other Fund: GHS0.03 million, Development Partners GHS0.65 million, and Statutory Funds: GHS50.88 million. Targets that received funding for this Goal were 10.1, 10.2, 10.5 and 10.7, with target 10.5 (improve regional and monitoring of global financial markets) receiving the most allocation of GHS100.40 million for 2022 whilst in 2021, the highest allocation of GHS10.4 million was made to Target 10.7. The total allocation of GHS100.40 million for Target 10.5 in 2022 was made from the Consolidated Fund.

The three regions with the highest allocations were: Northern Region 7.61 percent; Oti Region 6.85 percent; and Brong Ahafo Region 6.41 percent.

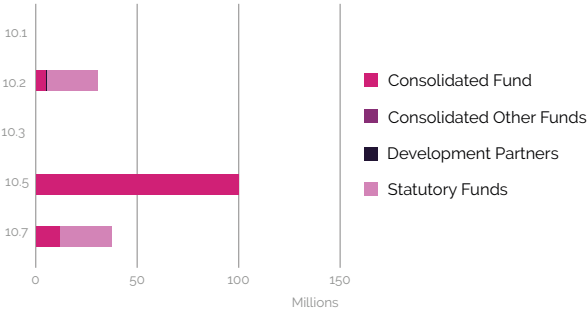


GOAL 10 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL(MDA/MMDA)

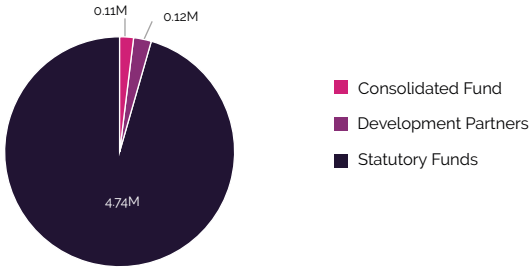


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

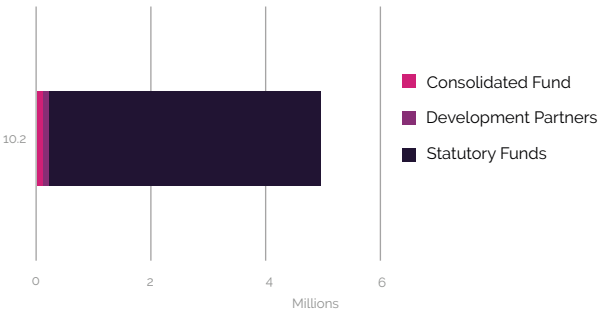


REGIONAL NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

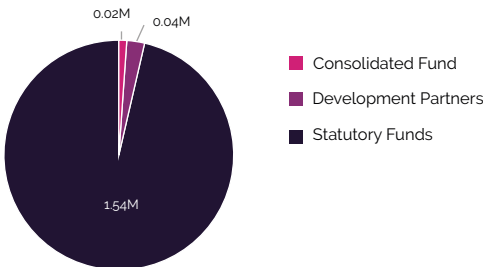


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

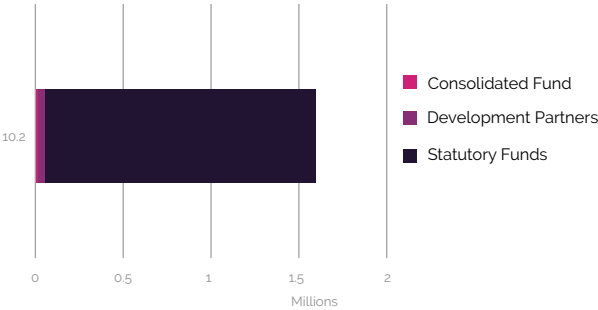


OTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

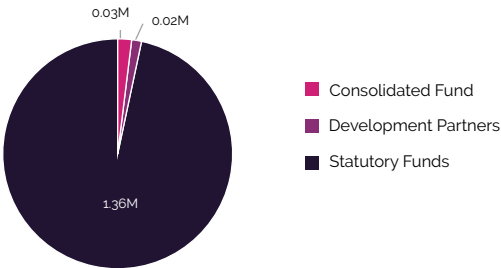


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

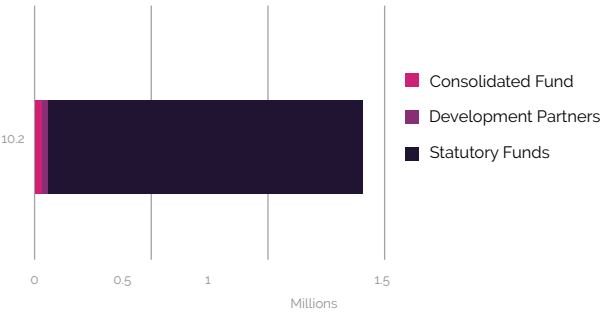


BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



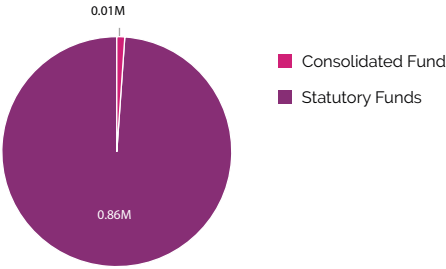
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



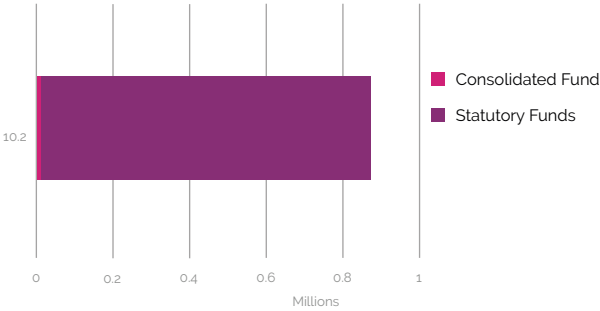
DISTRICT

Kpandai District - Kpandai

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

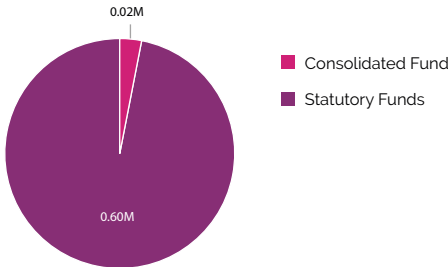


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

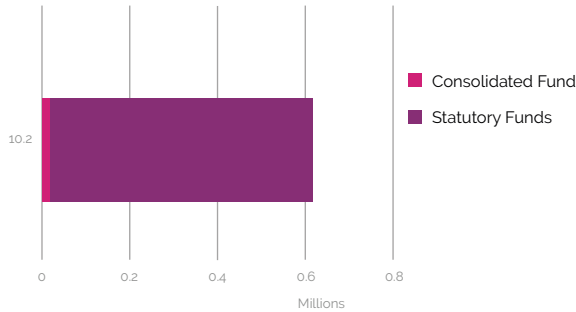


Krachi East District – Dambai

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

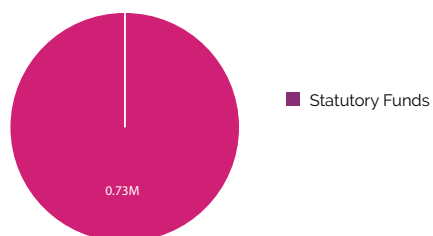


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

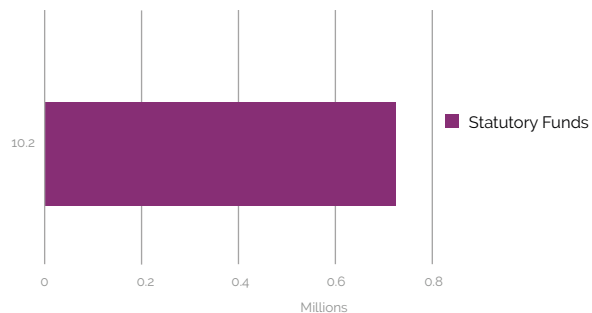


Wenchi Municipal – Wenchi

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
10.1	181,031.00	15,325.76	0	0
10.2	5,247,436.00	177,403.93	0	0
10.3	17,392.00	0	0	0
10.5	100,400,000.00	0	0	0
10.7	12,313,500.00	1,324,200.00	30,000.00	0
Grand Total	118,159,359.00	1,516,929.69	30,000.00	0



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make Cities Inclusive, Safe,
Resilient and Sustainable



Global Perspective

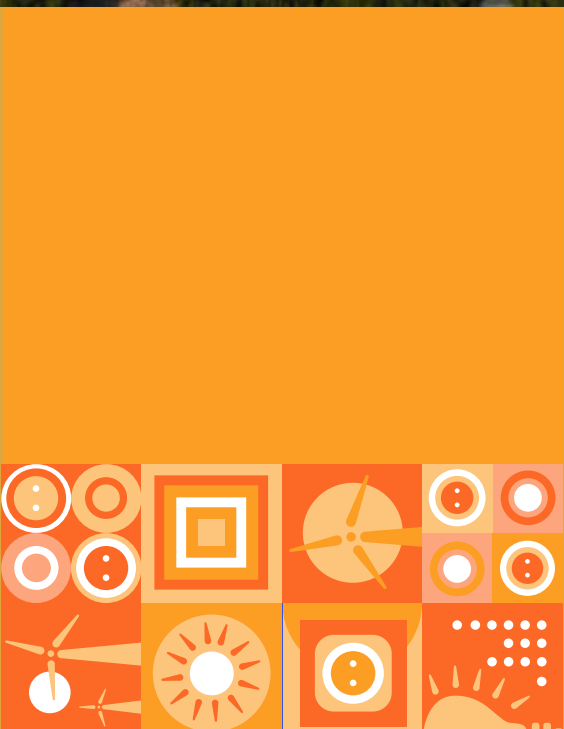
Globally, there exists about a billion slum dwellers, majority of whom are found in cities. The growing rate of cities is also increasing the amount of waste being generated. Out of the 82 percent of total solid waste collected in municipalities, about 55 percent are managed and controlled. Additionally, the new WHO Air Quality Guidelines indicates that 99 percent of the world's population in urban areas breathe polluted air. On the path to recovering better, cities across the globe are considering sustainable ways of ensuring quality living. Countries are now inculcating disaster risk planning, and climate change adaptation to local development plans. Effective management systems are needed worldwide but especially in developing countries to deal with the issue of improper waste disposal. There is also the urgent need to have equal distribution of public spaces and green areas, which are easily accessible across cities. Given that SDG 11 does not propound a one-size-fits-all solution in achieving sustainable communities, the concept of smart cities is gradually gaining grounds as one of the effective approaches in reaching this Goal, and the SDGs in general. The smart cities approach emphasises the use of smart digital platforms and technologies, data and other intelligence tools to improve service delivery to the public among others.

National Perspective

In achieving Goal 11, Government of Ghana undertook a number of projects under the State Housing Company (SHC), Security Services Housing Programme, and the Kpone Affordable Housing Programme.

Specific examples of the projects implemented include;

- 117 infrastructure projects in 25 Municipal Assemblies under the Urban Development Grant (UDG) of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) to improve urban management and basic urban services;
- The completion of the Urban Premier Project comprising 40 housing units at Adenta;
- The construction of 342 housing units under the Koforidua affordable housing project;
- 75 percent completion rate of the Legacy Court Project which entails the construction of 12 houses, 7 town homes and 40 apartments;



- The construction of 139 Blocks made up of 3,016 housing units under the Kpone Affordable Housing Programme by the TDC Development Company Limited. This project currently stands at 50 percent completion and would continue in 2023;
- Continuation of Phase III of the Security Services Housing Programme located at the Ghana National Police Training School, Tesano and comprises of 320 housing units for the Ghana Police Service. The overall progress of work stands at 90 percent and will be completed in 2023;
- The construction of 121 housing units for public servants at Ridge, Airport and Roman Ridge;
- In addition to the Affordable Housing Programme, Government through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) undertook the following initiatives in checking the quality of air in urban centres, reducing disaster related risks in urban areas, as well as the effective disposal of solid waste. They were:
- The issuance of 5,990 environmental assessment permits and 67,498 chemical licenses in line with L.I 1652;
- The monitoring of 83 industries to analyse the level of pollution for effluent quality by the EPA;
- Issuance of enforcement notices to non-compliant undertakings for cessation of activities;
- The full roll-out of the collection of advanced eco-levy on the remaining 300 HS codes on all imported electrical and electronic equipment;
- The continuous enforcement of environmental laws;

- The 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;
- A total of 301 out of 312 desilting contracts completed under the 2018 Programme

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

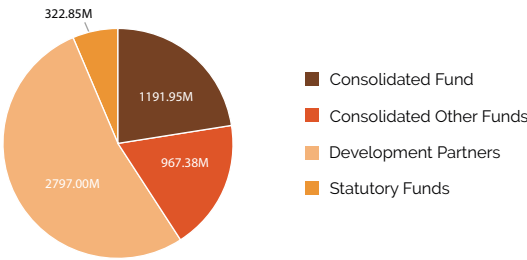
A total of GHS5,279.18 million was allocated by the MDAs and MMDAs as part of their 2022 budgets for Goal 11. This comprised of GHS5,032.83 million for MDAs and GHS246.35 million for MMDAs. The total allocation for 2022 represents a significant increase in comparison to the 2021 figure of GHS2,039.26 million.

Funding for Goal 11 were from Consolidated Fund: GHS1,191.95 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS967.38 million, Development Partners: GHS2,797.00 million and Statutory Funds: GHS322.85 million. Targets that received budgetary allocation under this Goal were 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.7, 11.a and 11.b. Target 11.2 (provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons), received the most allocation with an amount of GHS4,823.35 million in 2022 whilst the highest allocation of GHS1,608.26 million was made to the same Target in 2021. Out of the total allocation for Target 11.2 in 2022, the highest allocation of GHS2,554.62 million was made from funds from Development Partners.

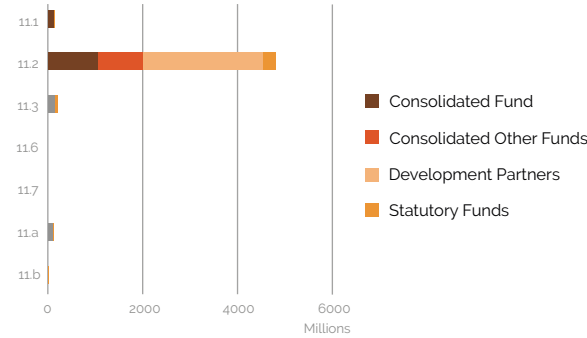
The three regions with the highest allocations were Bono East Region: 76.71 percent, Central Region: 70.49 percent and Ashanti Region: 69.56 percent.

GOAL 11 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL(MDA/MMDA)

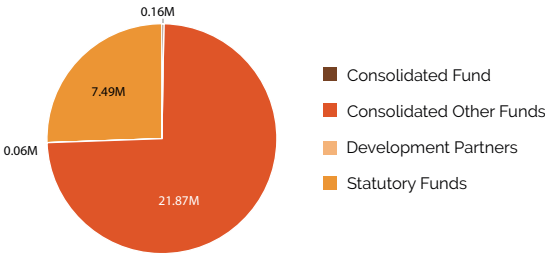


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

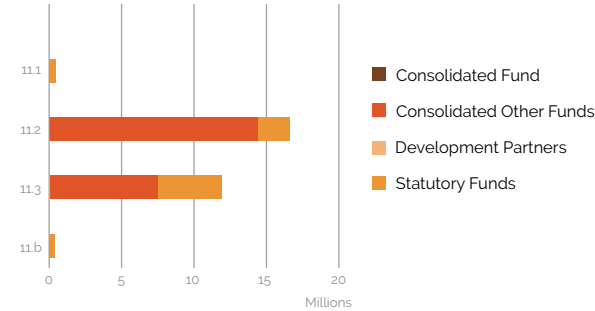


REGIONAL BONO EAST

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

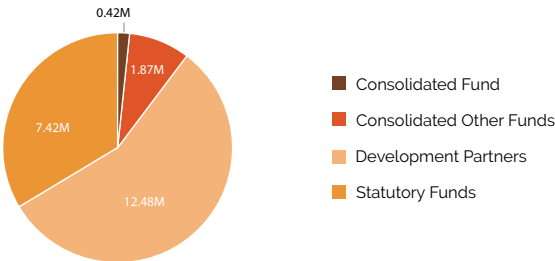


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

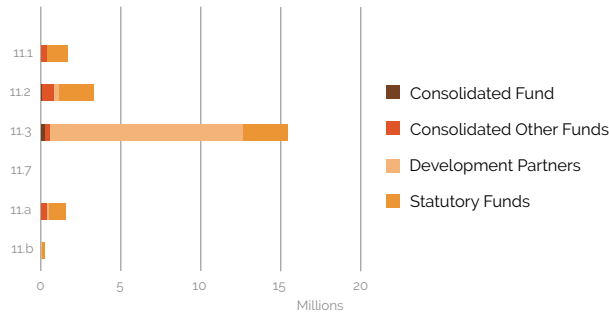


CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

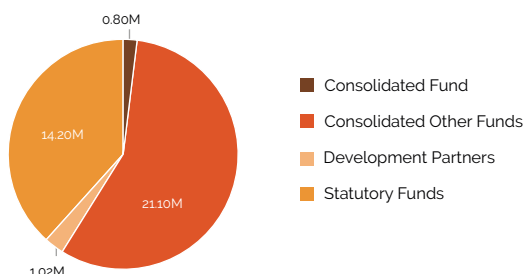


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

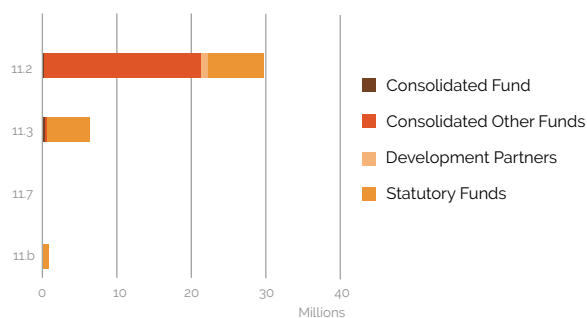


ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



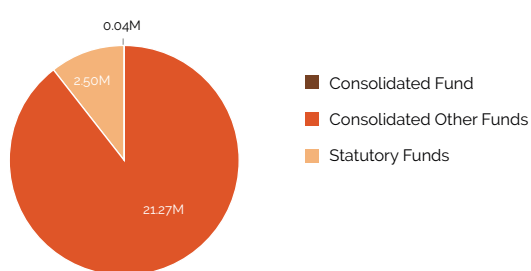
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



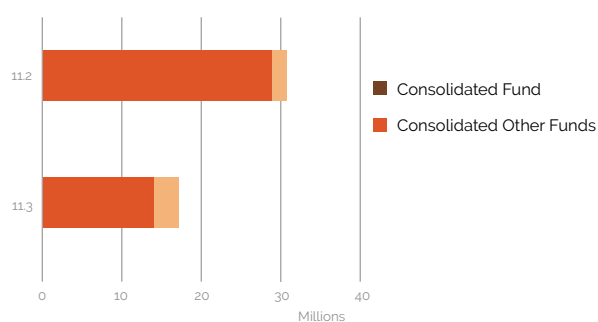
DISTRICT

Techiman Municipal – Techiman

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

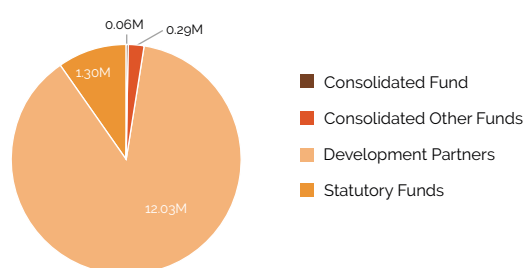


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

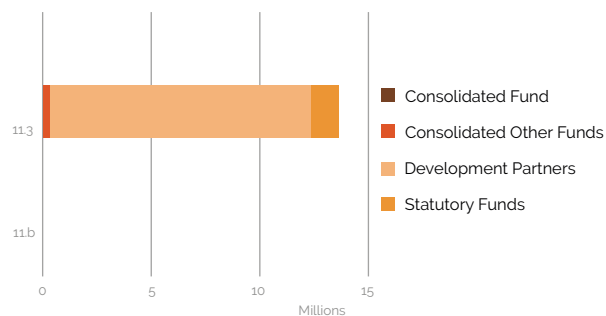


Agona West Municipal – Swedru

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

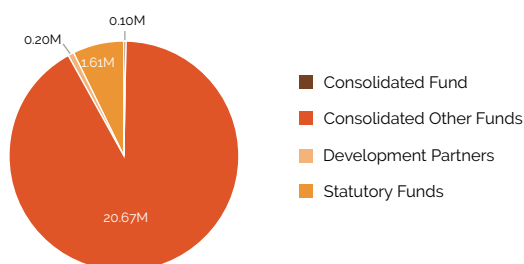


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

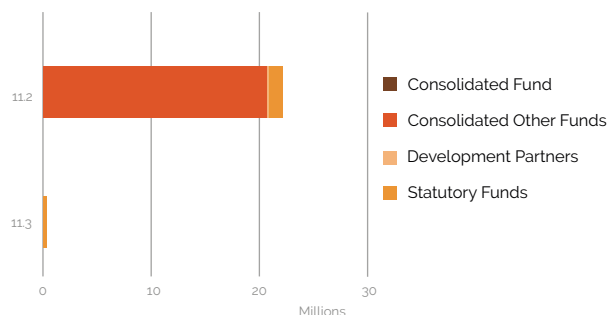


Obuasi Municipal - Obuasi

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
Target				
11.1	118,062,033.00	592,761.40	501,563.00	19,117,737.46
11.2	1,067,804,218.72	13,885,855.67	943,903,604.72	420,636,493.53
11.3	2,192,949.00	409,209.43	11,259,775.95	8,890,416.20
11.6	0	0	0	0
11.7	93,487.00	43,136.14	449,319.40	39,187,109.32
11.a	3,745,863.50	558,412.52	11,263,188.47	8,761,766.03
11.b	46,847.00	396,200.97	300.00	0
Grand Total	1,191,945,398.22	15,885,576.13	967,377,751.54	496,593,522.54



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

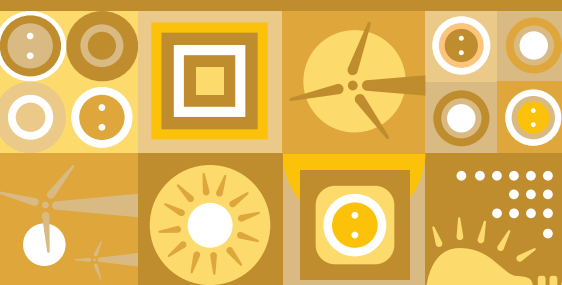


GOAL 12
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure Sustainable
Consumption and Production
Patterns

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Global Perspective

The world is currently under threat from the negative impact of climate change in addition to biodiversity loss and pollution. Irresponsible production and consumption patterns of human activities further threaten to exacerbate the planet's degradation. A rising reliance on natural resources globally is recorded to be driving the planet down unsustainable patterns rapidly. Such dependence destabilises ecosystems, distressing both human life and the economy. Equally, electronic waste is being poorly managed especially in developing countries. Food wastage is also increasing with about 13.3 percent of the World's food being lost to post-harvest losses before getting on to the retail markets. Moreover, 17 percent of all food is wasted by consumers at a time when the globe risks facing food insecurity. Dependence on renewable energy is on the rise in developing countries although a lot more remains to be done in the transition to clean and sustainable energy sources. To reduce the pressure on the planet by human activities, countries must enforce circular economy practices, dematerialise economic growth, and enhance resource efficiency. Further education and awareness creation on sustainable development and global citizenship is also necessary to drive sustainable consumption and responsible human behaviour.

National Perspective

In addressing Goal 12, the Government of Ghana undertook the following interventions:

- Completion of major components of works on the Tema-Mpakadan standard gauge railway project including the construction of 300m rail bridge across the Volta River, passenger stations, signalling telecommunications and freight yards among others. The projected completion of this project is the end of the second quarter of 2023.
- Commencement of works on 78km section of the Western line from Manso to Huni Valley. This includes 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 to facilitate the transportation of minerals and other bulk freight along the Western corridor.
- The development of local capacity to maintain the railway system for the efficient operation of railway services in Ghana by upgrading the UMaT School of Railways and Infrastructure Development in Sekondi. The facility has

since 2021 enrolled over 1,000 youth in various engineering and ancillary programme.

- Commencement of a new 6km standard gauge railway line in Kumasi as part of the Western Railway development project to help in addressing the congestion being faced within the Central Business District, particularly, between Adum and Kaase.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total budget of GHS72.05 million was allocated to Goal 12, which is a decrease from the 2021 figure of GHS95.90 million. For the 2022 fiscal year, MDAs allocated GHS28.14 million while MMDAs allocated

GHS43.91 million. Seven targets namely 12.2, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.b were funded under this Goal with target 12.5 (By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycle and reuse) receiving the highest allocation of GHS29.65 million in 2022 whilst the highest allocation of GHS46.50 million was made to the same target in 2021. Out of the total allocation for Target 12.5 in 2022, the highest allocation of GHS23.70 million was made from Statutory Fund.

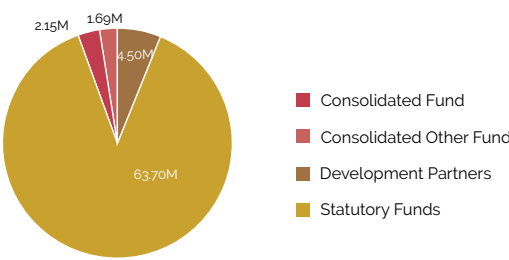
Funding for this Goal was from Consolidated Fund: GHS2.15 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS1.69 million, Development Partners: GHS4.50 million and Statutory Fund GHS63.70. million. The three regions with the highest allocations were: Greater Accra Region: 16.76 percent, Volta Region: 14.17 percent and Northern Region: 14.04 percent.



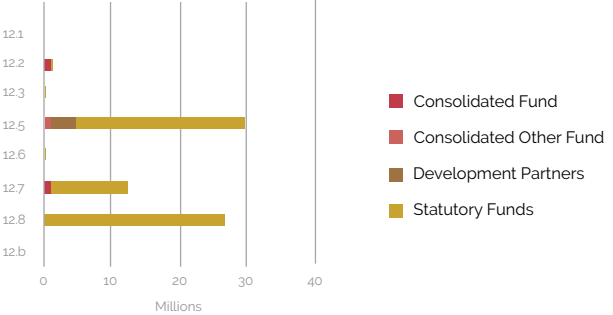
GOAL 12

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



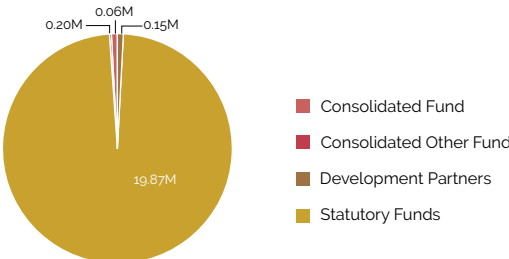
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



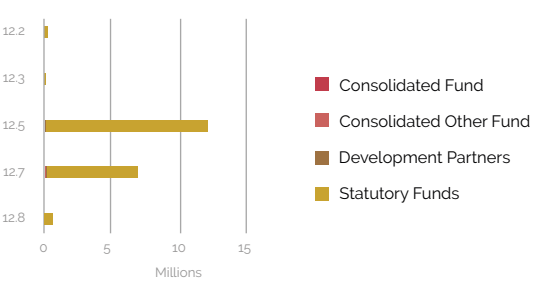
REGIONAL

GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

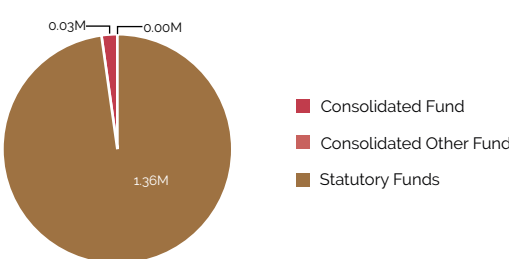


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

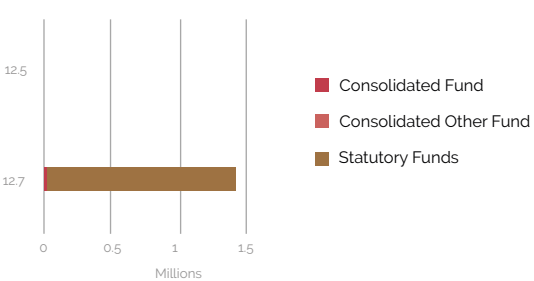


VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

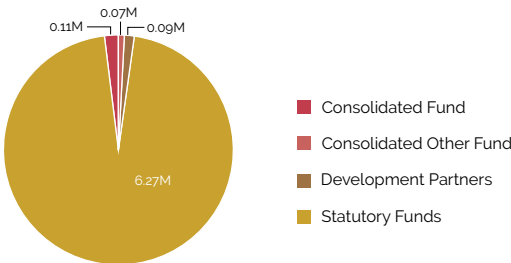


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

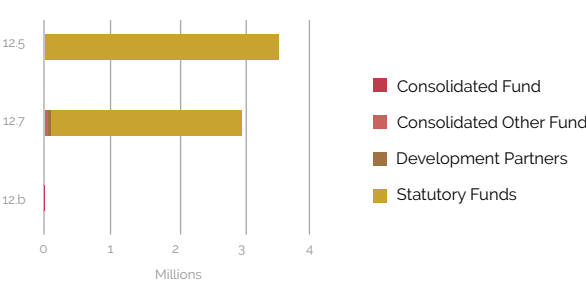


NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

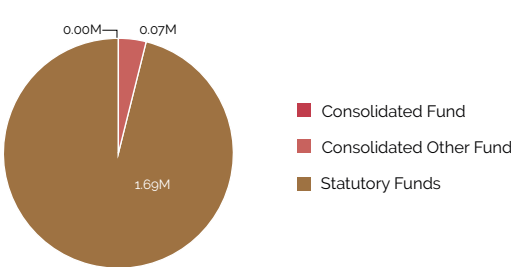


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

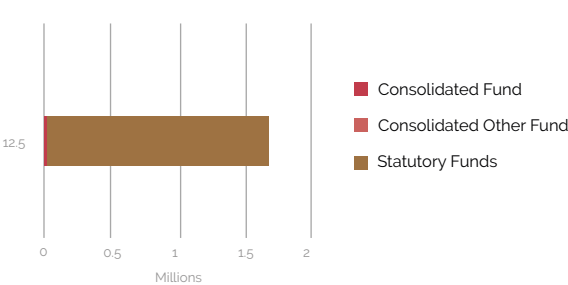


DISTRICT
NINGO PRAMPRAM

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

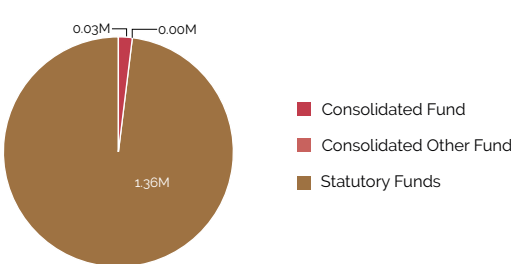


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

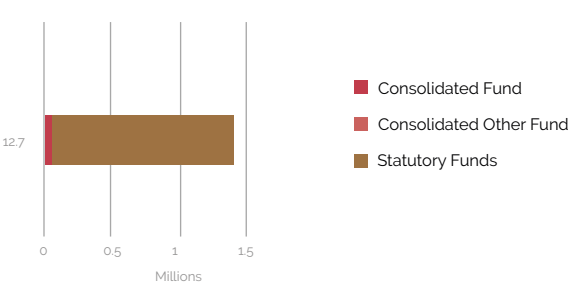


KPANDO MUNICIPAL – KPANDO (AYAWASO CENTRAL)

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

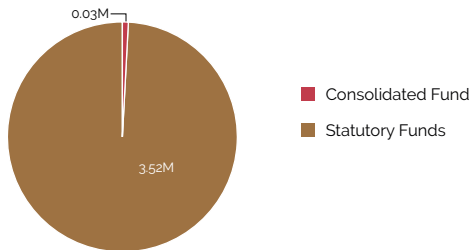


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

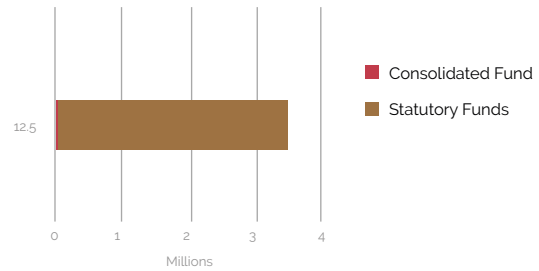


TAMALE METROPOLITAN - TAMALE

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated Other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
Target				
12.1	0	0	0	0
12.2	793,500.00	61,475.47	0	0
12.3	0	0	0	0
12.5	128,252.00	10,048.00	1,538,153.00	914,220.51
12.6	13,500.00	0	0	54,378.00
12.7	1,151,850.31	18,324.78	149,464.00	36,400.00
12.8	40,500.00	7,112.92	0	0
12.b	27,000.00	4,200.00	0	0
Grand Total	2,154,602.31	101,161.17	1,687,617.00	1,004,998.51



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take Urgent Action to Combat
Climate Change and its impacts



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Global Perspective

Forests are crucial for mitigating climate change since they contain about 662 billion tonnes of carbon, which is more than half the global carbon stock in soils and vegetation. Climate action must be taken based on economic and political decisions - taking into account the holistic view of nature-based values, alongside market-driven views - while incorporating the knowledge and priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities .

Investments, therefore, must be channelled into locally led and co-created solutions based on nature for resilient adaptation, taking into account the landscapes and contexts grounded in local knowledge, and supported by science, technology, and equity. Additionally, the characteristics of communities, countries, and regions will play a key role in the capacities of critical stakeholders to cope with and adapt to the changes and uncertainties in the climate.

Countries are expected to increase their mitigation ambitions in order to adhere to the 1.5 degree temperature threshold as part of efforts to slow down global warming. Issues of Loss and Damage and climate vulnerability amongst developing countries dominate climate negotiations and engagements with IFI and DFIs as the impacts of climate change continue to ravage the economies of the most vulnerable countries of the world – in Africa, Asia Pacific, the Caribbeans and Latin America.

National Perspective

As part of government's efforts to transition to a low carbon economy, efforts have been made to practice climate smart agriculture, expand access to renewable energy, increase forest cover and encourage the development of carbon projects to help Ghana meet its mitigation objectives and raise resources for climate adaptation. As a result, the following interventions were implemented during the year to counter drought, food and water insecurity, floods and coastal erosion:

- Rehabilitation and modernisation of large-scale irrigation schemes at Tono (2,490ha), Kpong (2,176ha), and Kpong Left Bank (2,100ha) were completed with 6,766ha of irrigable area expected to provide year-round crop farming.
- One million seedlings were raised and supplied to the public, basic and second cycle institutions and 30,088 trees planted as part of horticultural sensitisation programme in line with the climate change agenda;



- Six thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine public education programme on major hazards and 89 simulation exercises on flooding and other disasters were organized. A total of 2,163 communities were engaged on disaster risk reduction, as well as 408 drains dredged and desilted;
- The Tamne Irrigation Project (Phases I and II) comprising the construction of a dam wall and the development of 500ha of irrigable area were completed. Phase III of the project which involves the stabilisation of spillway structures to mitigate damage to the dam wall and potential flooding of surrounding settlements is 57 percent complete.
- The deployment of stand-alone solar power supply systems at 10 sites under the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) project to promote and ensure clean, stable and reliable power at some national installations;
- Continuation of the coastal protection works are at varying levels of completion at Dansoman (97 percent), Komenda (95 percent), Elmina Phase III (92 percent), Cape Coast (80 percent) and Anomabu (75 percent), Dixcove (40 percent), Aboadze Phase II (45 percent) and Ningo-Prampram (50 percent);
- The national flood control programme completed the construction of 35km of drains while more than 1,000km of other drainage channels were excavated, rechannelled and maintained across the country towards reducing the perennial devastating floods;
- The National Afforestation Programme established 11,692ha of forest plantation against a target of 17,000ha as well as supplied and planted 12.9 million seedlings, including ofram, emire, wawa, kokrodua, teak, cedrela, gmelina, cassia, eucalyptus and mahogany species;

- A 5-year strategic plan was developed to promote growth and consumption of Bamboo and Rattan in Ghana. A germplasm centre was established in the Eastern Region to serve as a research, education and tourist site for this purpose.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total of GHS833.46 million was allocated by the MDAs and MMDAs for the implementation of programme and initiatives under Goal 13 in 2022. This amount increased significantly as compared to the 2021 amount of GHS166.20 million.

The allocations by the MDAs and MMDAs were GHS809.81 million and GHS23.65 million respectively.

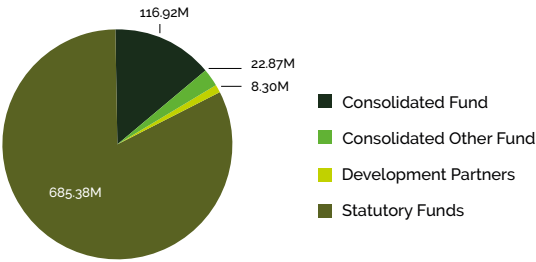
The funding sources for Goal 13 were from Statutory Fund: GHS685.38 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS22.87 million, Development Partners: GHS8.30 million and Consolidated Fund: GHS116.92 million.

Three targets namely 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3 received budgetary allocations under this Goal with target 13.1 (Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries) receiving the highest allocation of GHS825.99 million.

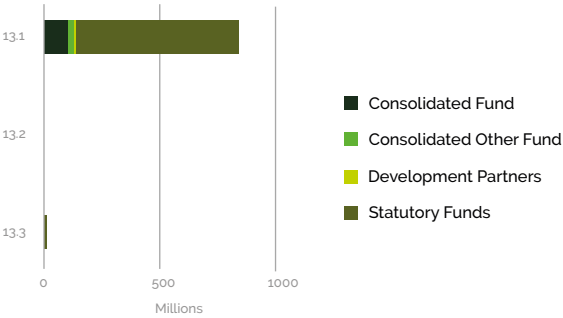
The three regions with the highest allocation were the Upper West Region with 11.14 percent, Greater Accra Region with 7.31 percent, and the Western Region with 5.78 percent.

GOAL 13 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

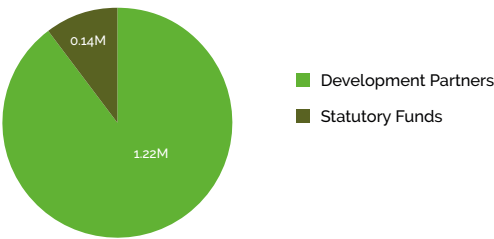


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

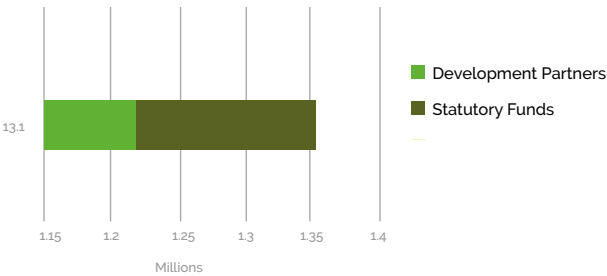


REGIONAL UPPER WEST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

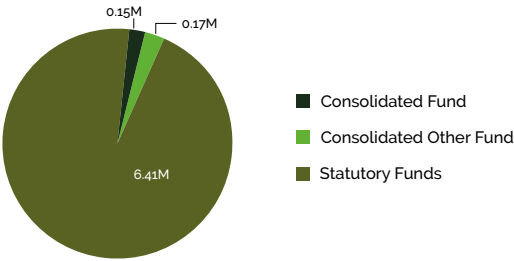


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

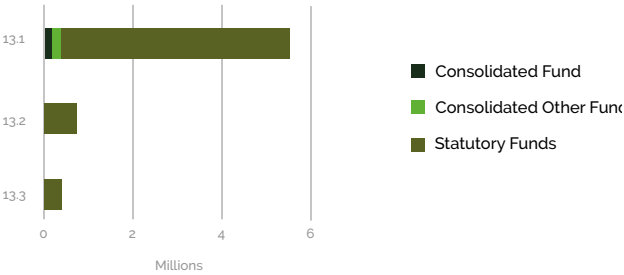


GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

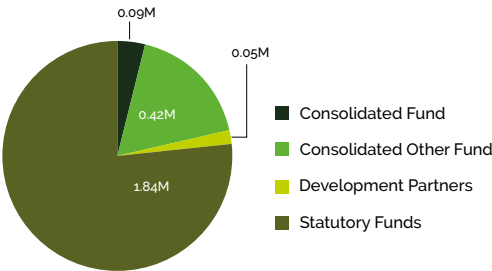


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

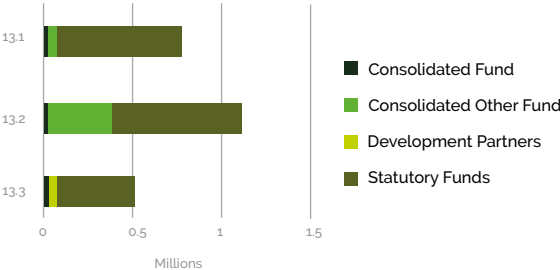


WESTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



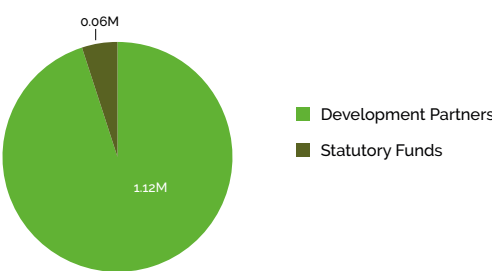
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



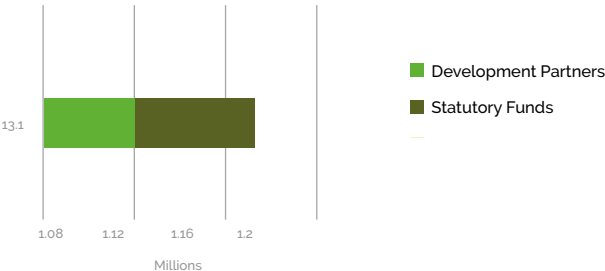
DISTRICT

NANDOM MUNICIPAL-NANDOM

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

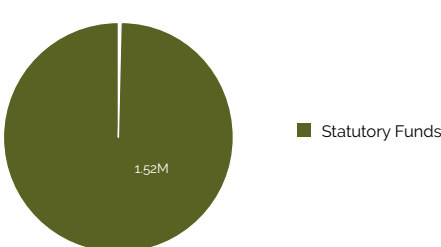


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

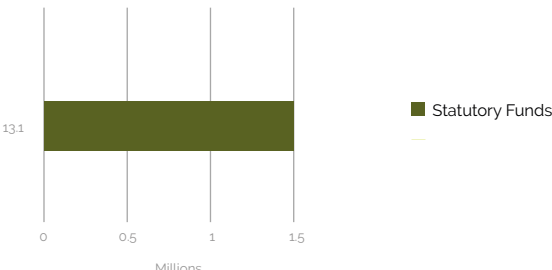


AYAWASO NORTH MUNICIPAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

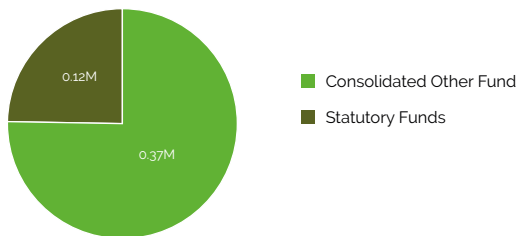


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

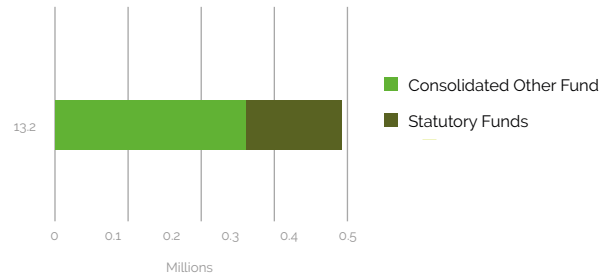


WASSA AMENFI WEST MUNICIPAL - ASANKRAGUA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
13.1	116,829,653.80	8,935,143.05	22,354,930.47	21,442,867.34
13.2	56,652.00	0	370,000.00	201,300.00
13.3	32,045.00	26,703.01	150,000.00	20,000.00
Grand Total	116,918,350.80	8,961,846.06	22,874,930.47	21,664,167.34



GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the
Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources
for Sustainable Development



Global Perspective

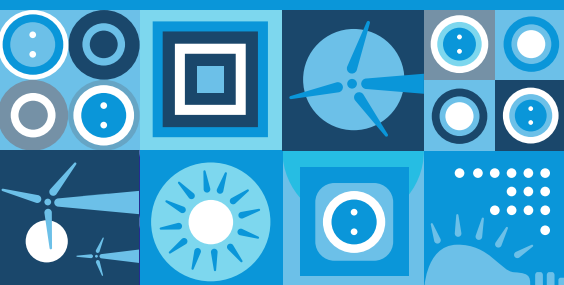
The management and use of water bodies (oceans, seas and marine) and their resources are important for sustainable development. An estimated 50-80 percent of all life on earth is found below the ocean surface and they hold 99 percent of the living space on earth. The oceans therefore play an important role in the supply of natural resources, reduce climate change impacts and support coastal ecosystems that act as storm damage buffers. Overfishing, pollution, invasive species, transportation, and climate change have all played a role in the decline of the ecosystem below water, resulting in more than a third of all the species now under threat of extinction.

Achieving Goal 14 requires the execution of international instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans in a cross-sectoral and integrated manner. These interventions have resulted in the coverage of marine endangered areas being improved substantially, with 2020 analysis reaching 7.74 percent of global coastal waters and oceans.

National Perspective

Ghana is endowed with enormous water resources which provide a source of habitat beneath it as well as livelihood to many people. Given the diversity of issues relating to undertaking this Goal, it has become more urgent to mobilize stakeholder support towards making the water bodies clean and free from plastics and other garbage generated annually. In addition to this Government has introduced climate resilient measures to protect life below water alongside other ecosystem protection initiatives:

- Constructed a state-of-the-art National Aquaculture Centre to provide skills training in various aspects of aquaculture including production, farm management, fish health, feed formulation, and processing for the youth to take up aquaculture as a viable enterprise.
- Formulated a new National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy to address emerging issues in the fisheries and aquaculture sector such as climate change, research and development, small-scale fisheries, lagoon fisheries, as well as post-harvest and trade.
- Implemented a new gear specification for industrial trawl vessels to help reduce the catch of juvenile fish and address the issue of excessive by-catch and fish stock depletion.



- Implemented a closed season for the artisanal, inshore, industrial trawlers, and tuna fleets, with relief items and fishing input distributed to the fisher folks in four coastal areas across the country.
- Provided 160 observers, 40 Fisheries Enforcement Unit personnel, 4 police prosecutors and 83 industry operators with training in observer duties, safety at sea, and ministerial directive on trawl gear under the Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity (GFRA) Project .
- Provided support for twenty-five (25) beneficiary institutions and groups by constructing 124 holding facilities (108 ponds and 16 cages), provision of 17,460 bags of fish feed, as well as stocking of ponds and cages with fingerlings under the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Programme . Additionally, two fish processing centres were constructed for off-takers and fish processors in Takoradi and New Ankasa to reduce post-harvest losses.
- Monitored and assessed water quality and turbidity levels to ascertain improvement in water quality ;
- Undertook initiatives to control activities at sea by enforcing new gear specifications for industrial trawl vessels to help reduce the catch of juvenile fish as well as address the issue of excessive by-catch and fish stock depletion .
- Operationalised a closed season for artisanal, inshore, industrial trawlers, and tuna fleets continues to deliver a level playing field without market distortion,
- Supported scientific advice for fisheries management, accurate estimation of sensitive

species, bycatch and use of other marine resources

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The budget allocated, by MDAs and MMDAs, for Goal 14 was GHS46.79 million, an 86.75 percent decrease in allocation of GHS353.12 million in 2021. Out of the 2022 amount, a total of GHS43.69 million was allocated by the MDAs and GHS3.11 million by MMDAs.

The fund sources for the Goal were the Consolidated Fund: GHS 4.47 million, Statutory Fund: GHS 30.85 million, Development Partners: GHS 9.49 million and Consolidated Other Funds: GHS 2.00 million.

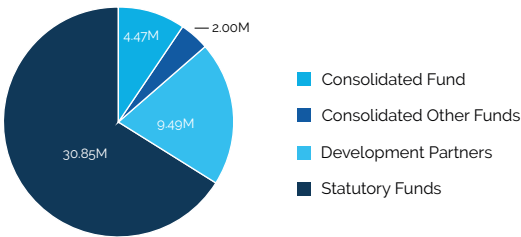
Three targets, namely 14.4, 14.7 and 14.b were funded under Goal 14 with target 14.4 (By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science- based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics) receiving the highest allocation of GHS43.71 million from the Statutory Fund with an amount of GHS30.76 million, as compared to the same highest target with an amount of GHS346.99 million in 2021.

The regions with the most funding were the Central Region 15.15 percent and Greater Accra: 0.18 percent.

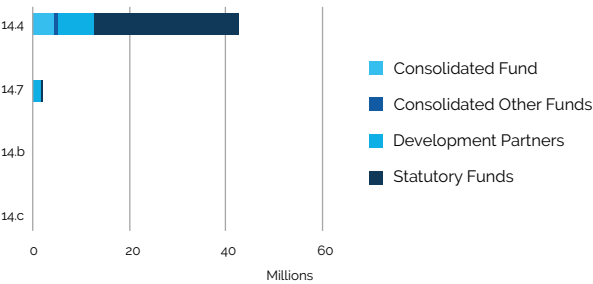
GOAL 14

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



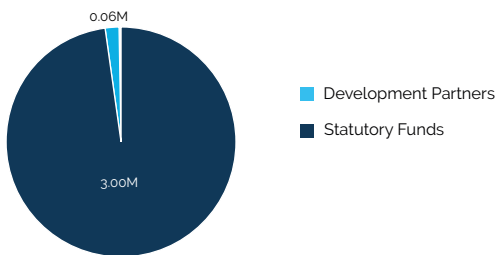
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



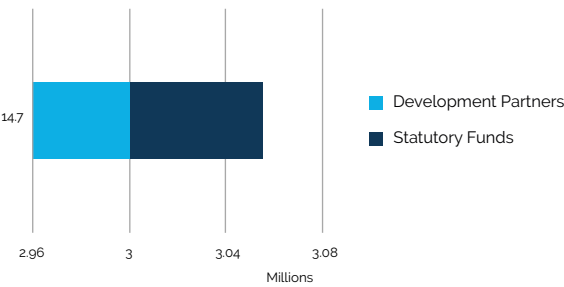
REGIONAL

CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

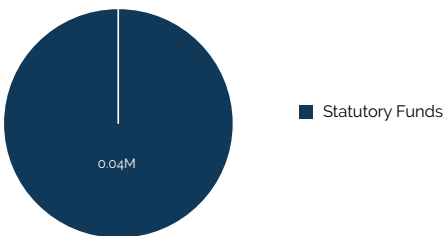


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

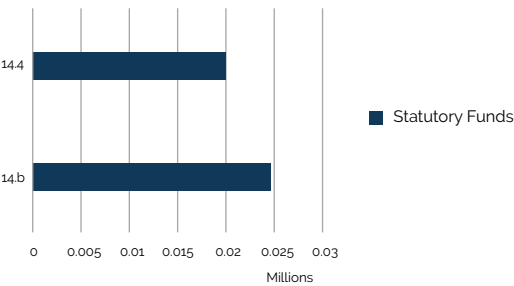


GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

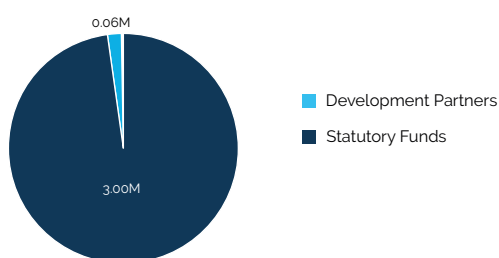


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

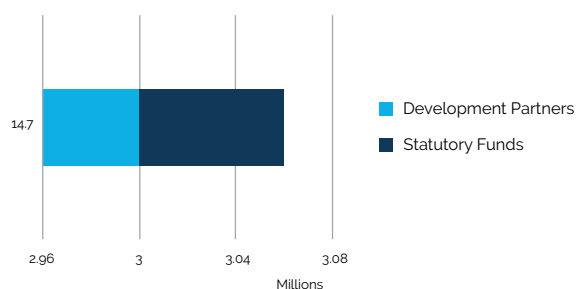


DISTRICT Awutu Senya East Municipal-Kasoa

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

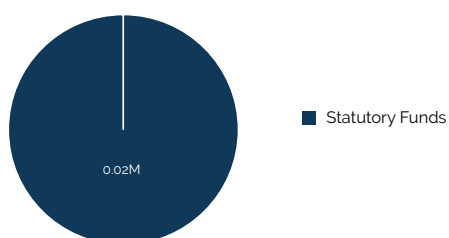


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

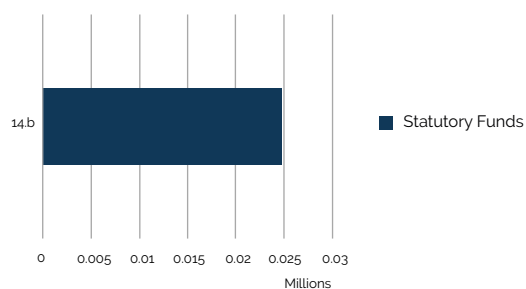


Ablekuma West Municipal- Dansoman

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

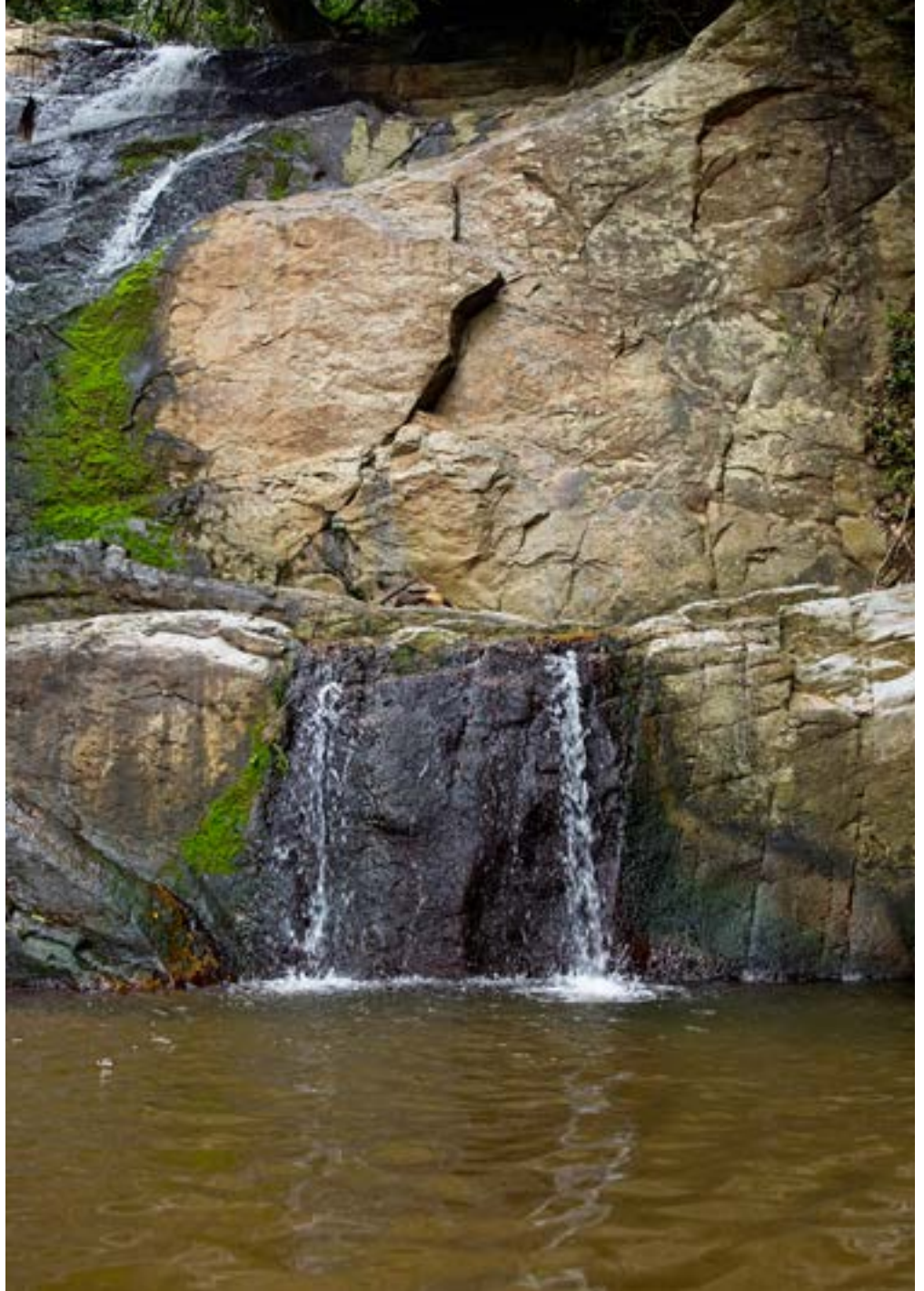


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
14.b	0	0	0	0
14.c	0	0	0	0
14.4	4,466,161.80	943,625.01	2,000,000.00	1,120,000.56
14.7	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	4,466,161.80	943,625.01	2,000,000.00	1,120,000.56



15 LIFE
ON LAND



GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

Protect, Restore and Promote
Sustainable use of Terrestrial
Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage
Forests, Combat Desertification, Halt
and Reverse land degradation and
halt Biodiversity Loss



Global Perspective

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial, inland-water and mountain ecosystems since human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for sustenance and livelihood. The entire earth is facing the sixth mass extinction with nature declining more extensively in human history, destabilizing the whole planet. About 1 million species are threatened, and another 200 species being lost every day.

Taking control of the earth's fate through collective action, behavioural change, and the widespread adoption of co-created land-based solutions is critical to supporting life on land. Among these solutions is forests resources playing significant roles in supporting global life as they cover nearly one-third of the earth's land surface and contain majority of terrestrial biodiversity. Despite these, with efforts to halt deforestation and restore degraded lands, the forest area continues to shrink. Thus, it is critical to manage forests sustainably, halt and reverse land and natural habitat degradation, and work towards combating desertification and biodiversity loss.

National Perspective

As part of government's efforts to promote the sustainable use of ecosystems and ensure the preservation of biodiversity, the following interventions have been carried out during the year:

- Distributed 92,552 units of Improved Charcoal Cook Stoves under the Improved Charcoal Cook Stoves Distribution Programme aimed at addressing the exposure of women and children to carbon monoxide emissions from the use of wood fuel for cooking as well as reduce deforestation.
- Under the Landscape Restoration Project, 15,025 farmers -7,143 males and 7,882 females benefited from land restoration technologies and practices, in addition to supporting the production of food crops and tree crops covering an area of 6,294.15ha.
- Under the Forest and Wildlife Development and Management Programme, the second edition of the Green Ghana Day initiative was marked in June 2022 with a massive tree planting exercise across the country on the theme "Mobilising for a Greener Future". About 26.55 million seedlings were sourced from the nurseries of the Forestry Services Division (FSD) and the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Project (NAELP),



as well as private seedling producers and donations from private sector and some non-governmental organisations, out of which 24.44 million seedlings were distributed and verified as planted.

- Joint activities and projects with neighbouring countries including rehabilitation and commissioning of community water systems, as well as planting of trees to reaffirm boundaries and to protect river bodies were undertaken.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

To implement planned programme for the 2022 fiscal year, a total allocation of GHS543.04 million was made by the MDAs and MMDAs. This amount comprises GHS537.35 million for MDAs and GHS5.69 million for MMDAs.

The 2022 allocation of GHS543.04 million increased significantly by 54.75 percent as compared to an amount of GHS245.70 million for 2021.

The various sources of funding were from the Consolidated Fund: GHS416.61 million, Statutory Funds: GHS104.37 million and Development Partners with GHS22.06 million.

Eight targets namely 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b and 15.c were funded under this Goal.

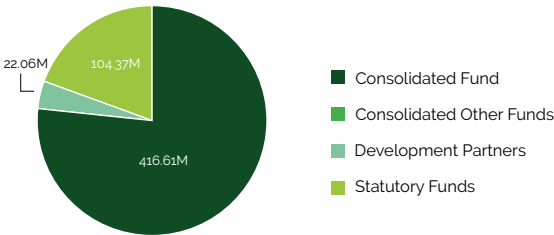
Target 15.c (Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities) received the highest allocation of GHS300.90 million in 2022 whilst in 2021 the highest allocation of GHS227.30 million was made for target 15.b (Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation). Out of the total allocation for target 15.c, the highest allocation was from the Consolidated Fund with an amount of GHS300.01 million.

The three regions with the most funding were Northern Region: 6.82 percent, Ashanti Region: 6.11 percent and North East Region: 3.75 percent.

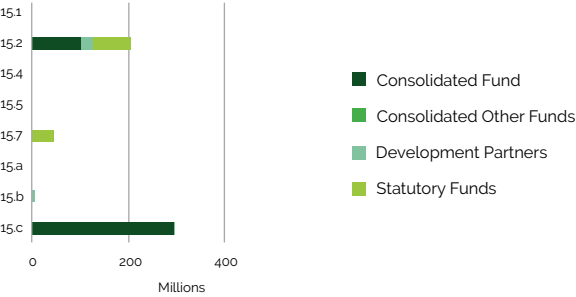


GOAL 15 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

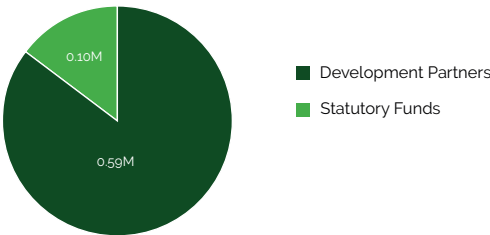


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

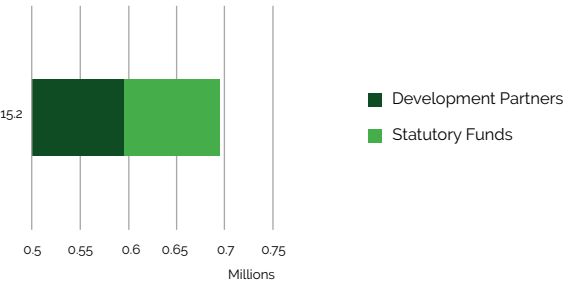


REGIONAL NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

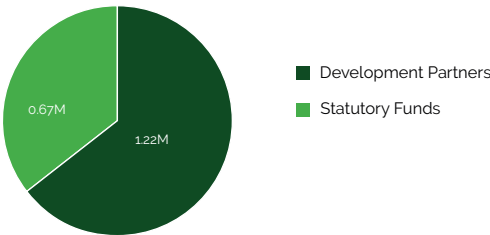


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

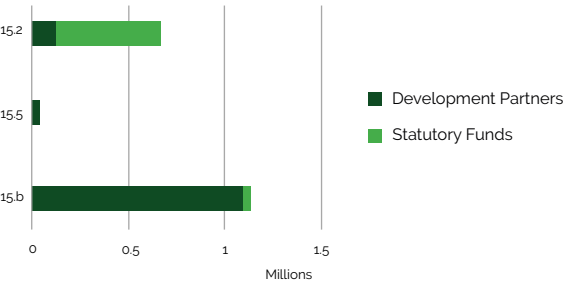


ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

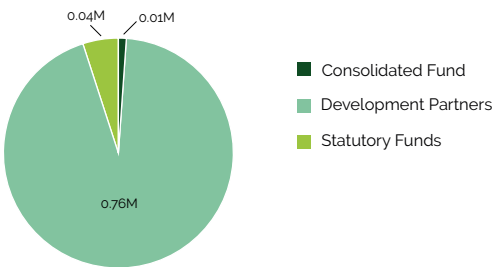


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

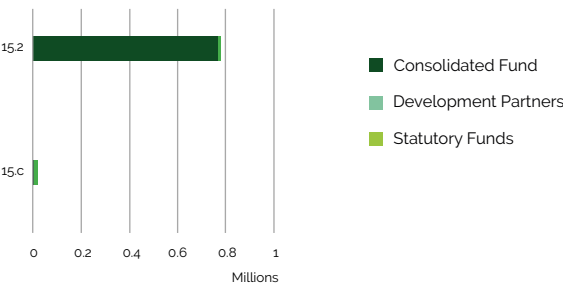


NORTH EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

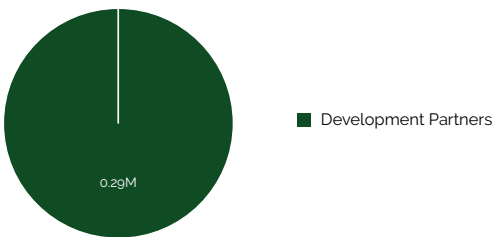


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

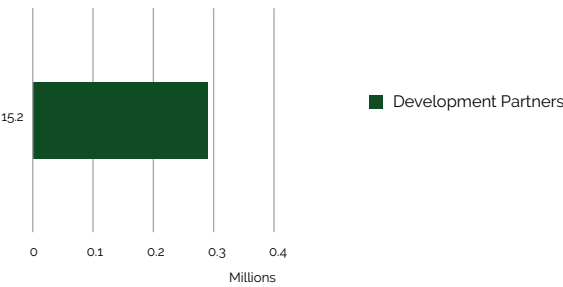


DISTRICT
Kpandai District – Kpandai

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

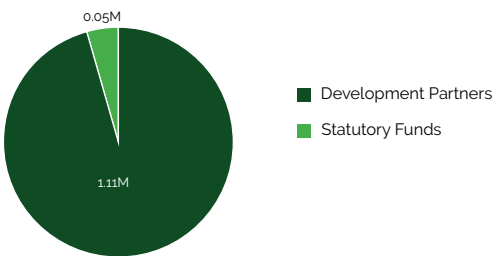


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

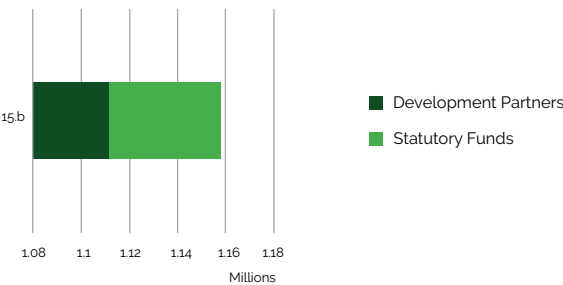


Kwadaso Municipal Assembly- Kwadaso

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

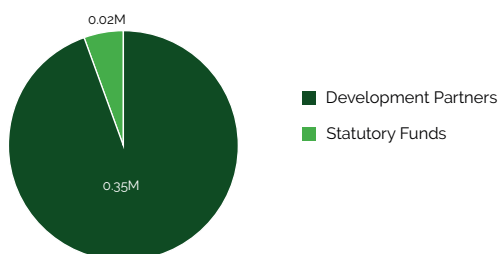


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

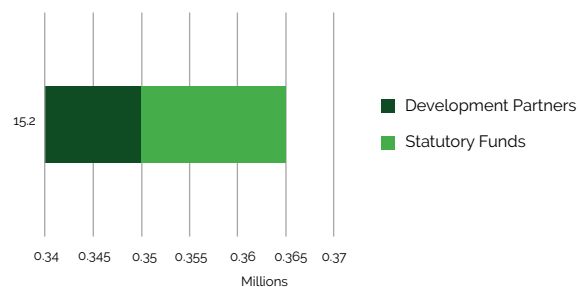


West Mamprusi District - Walewale

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
15.1	0	0	0	0
15.2	116,600,000.00	113,273,994.21	0	57,800.00
15.4	0	0	0	0
15.5	0		0	0
15.7	0	0	0	0
15.a	0	0	0	0
15.b	0	0	0	0
15.c	300,011,135.00	19,007,442.42	0	0
Grand Total	416,611,135.00	132,281,436.63	0	57,800.00



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for all and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels.



Global Perspective

Governments, civil society and inter-governmental organizations as well as communities would be required to work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and consistently ensure inclusive participation in governance.

To achieve the above objectives, it would be instrumental for efficient government institutions to provide high-quality healthcare and education, just economic policies, and inclusive environmental protection. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights would be key to the reduction in the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance .

Arguably, without peace, it will not be possible to achieve the levels of trust, cooperation and inclusiveness needed for societies to be resilient to shocks, manage disputes and adapt to changes in their environments. Furthermore, strong institutions play an important redistributive role in the economy by making sure that resources are properly allocated. They also encourage trust by providing policing and justice systems which adhere to a common set of laws .

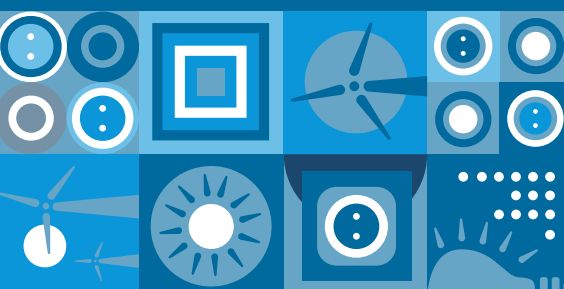
Indisputably, strong, effective, transparent, and accountable institutions are essential for sustainable development.

National Perspective

As part of Government efforts to build a Wealthy, Inclusive, Sustainable, Empowered and Resilient (WISER) Ghana, a number of measures were instituted to ensure effective administration of workplace justice, the expeditious resolution of industrial and labour disputes, and the promotion of effective labour management co-operation while upholding the rights and responsibilities of employers and workers. Some notable interventions include:

- Four hundred and eighty-seven (487) labour complaints involving over 70,000 workers were recorded out of which 229 were fully resolved with the rest still undergoing the processes of resolution.
- Seventeen (17) industrial actions were received out of which 87 percent were resolved with the rest undergoing the process of resolution, with fifty-three (53) rulings, decisions, directives, and orders rendered and others being prepared for prosecution and enforcement.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



- Trainings were organised for twenty (20) lawyers in Criminal Law Practice and Procedures, 52 on Plea Bargaining and Criminal Practice, and 72 staff in Alternative Dispute Resolution (Mediation) and Administrative Procedures.
- One hundred and thirty-one (131) out of 389 Courts were connected to the ADR programme at the end of the 2021/2022 legal year. An additional 4,638 cases were mediated, and other 5,230 cases referred. The number of cases settled during the period was 1,875, resulting in a settlement rate of 40 percent.
- A two-day public dialogue and a sensitisation programme on violent extremism and terrorism were organised at Aflao, Sampa, Bongo and Elubo.
- NITA enrolled the Ghana Immigration Service for e-visa on the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) platform, signed up to the ICAO Public Key Directory platform as well as onboarded and integrated the National Identification Authority and Ghana Immigration Service as Certificate Authorities to authenticate the Ghana Card and e-Visa, respectively.

million for 2022 increased significantly by 58.78 percent as compared to 2021 allocation of GHS1,647.40 million.

The various sources of funding were Consolidated Fund: GHS2,389.44 million, Statutory Funds: GHS753.60 million, Development Partners: GHS620.96 million and Consolidated Other Funds: GHS232.45 million.

Twelve targets namely 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a and 16.b were funded under this Goal. Target 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels) received the highest allocation of GHS1,579.83 million in 2022, whilst in 2021 the highest allocation of GHS623.80 million was made to target 16.4 (by 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime). Out of the total allocation made for target 16.7 in 2022, the highest allocation was made from the Consolidated Fund with an amount GHS550.78 million.

The three regions with the highest allocations were Greater Accra Region: 68.30 percent, Northern Region: 62.00 percent and Eastern Region 51.38 percent.

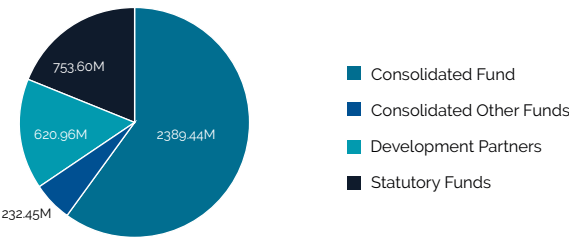
MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total budgetary allocation of GHS3,996.44 million was made in the 2022 fiscal year, with GHS3,337.86 million allocated by MDAs and GHS603.44 million by MMDAs. The total allocation of GHS3,996.44

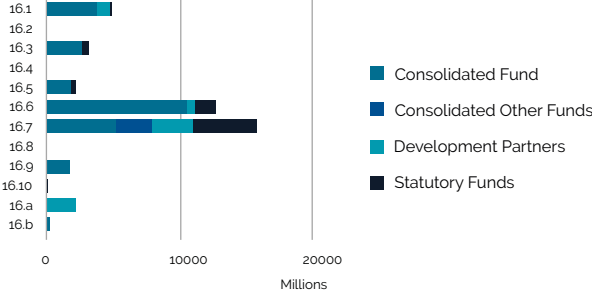
GOAL 16

NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



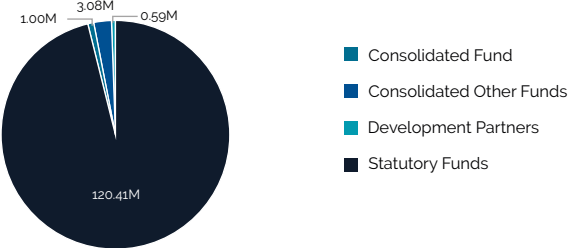
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



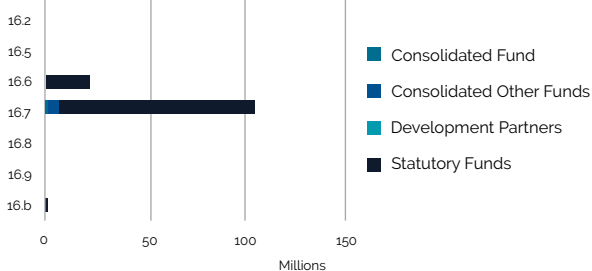
REGIONAL

GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

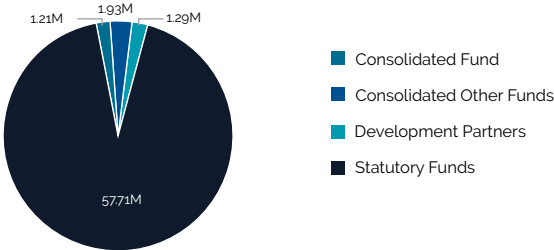


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

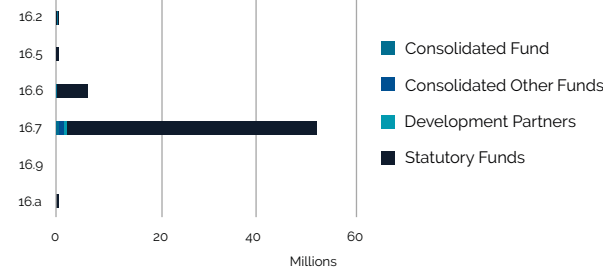


NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

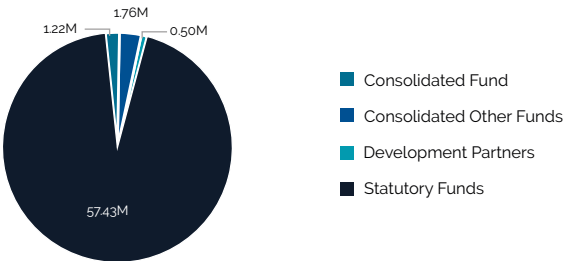


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

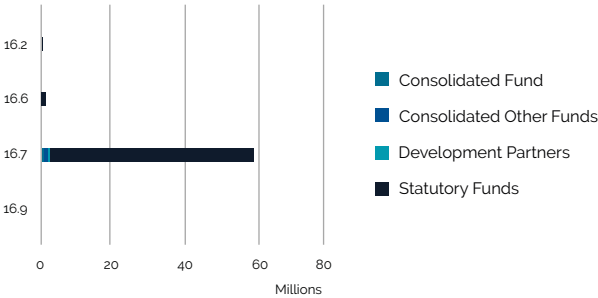


EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

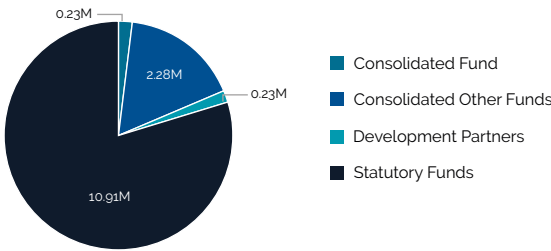


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

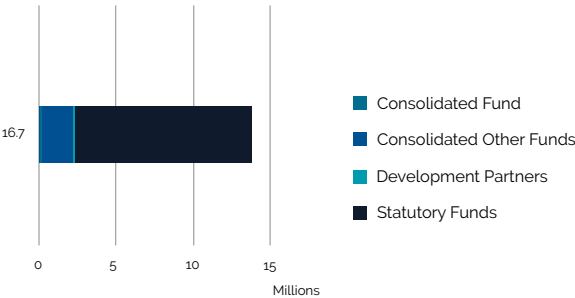


DISTRICT GA EAST MUNICIPAL - ABOKOBI

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

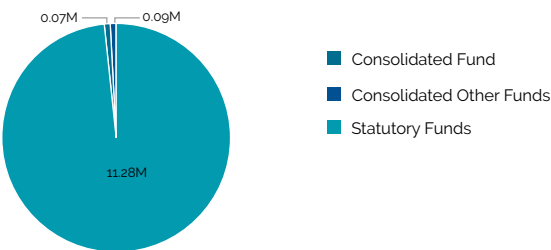


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

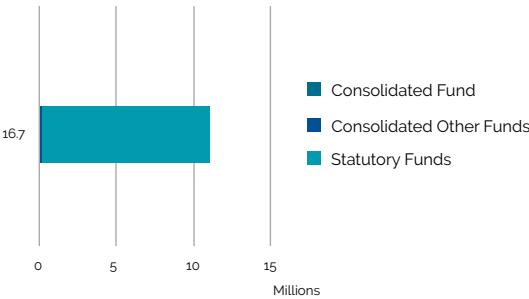


TAMALE METROPOLITAN - TAMALE

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

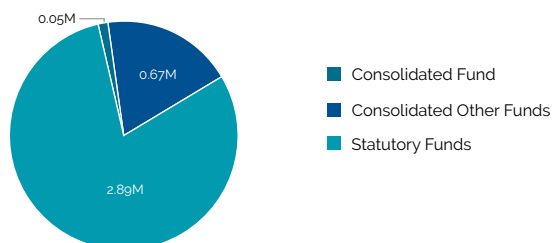


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

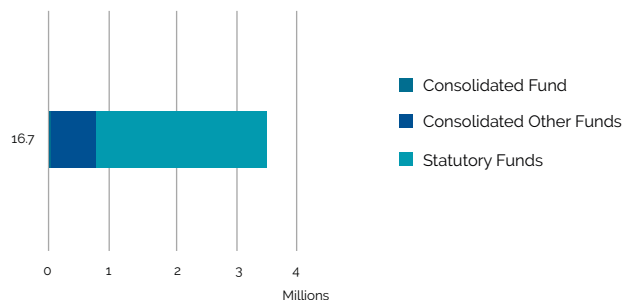


FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY- OSINO

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated other Funds	
	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
16.1	318,230,675.06	183,914,369.87	0	0
16.2	503,601.00	187,480.58	42,047.88	0
16.3	187,624,545.69	49,238,683.18	769,853.36	137,465.65
16.4	0	13,700.00	0	0
16.5	107,442,778.42	41,605,034.88	0	0
16.6	1,041,080,525.30	730,422,032.56	1,389,797.00	1,259,267.21
16.7	550,783,161.70	58,475,185.75	230,174,779.78	164,853,716.64
16.8	3,039,217.00	157,137.20	0	0
16.9	152,552,900.00	29,935,292.02	0	0
16.10	5,164,659.21	1,505,392.20	0	0
16.a	79,180.00	0	71,718.00	274,023.69
16.b	22,935,180.00	6,323,956.93	0	0
Grand Total	2,389,436,423.38	1,101,778,265.17	232,448,196.02	166,524,473.19



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

GOAL 17: Partnership for The Goals

Strengthen the Means of
Implementation and Revitalize the
Global Partnership for Sustainable
Development



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Global Perspective

Partnerships among the public and private sectors, academia, civil society and development partners are necessary for the successful implementation of the sustainable development agenda. At the global, regional, national, and local levels, a successful partnership requires stakeholders to have a shared vision and goals that puts people and the environment at the centre of their engagements. In order to achieve the Goals, significant efforts would have to be made to maintain global macroeconomic stability and to ensure access to international funding for developing nations while strengthening domestic revenue mobilisation capabilities.

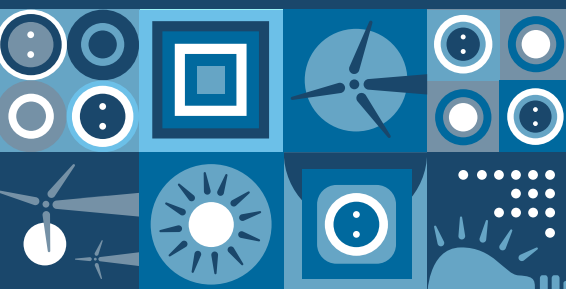
Despite record-high levels of Official Development Aid (ODA), significant recovery in global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as well as remittance flows, many developing nations are still having trouble recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in record inflation, rising interest rates and looming debt burdens, in addition to competing priorities and limited fiscal space. To address these challenges in a sustainable manner, stronger partnerships will be required to mobilise resources, exchange information, encourage the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technology, as well as build human capital.

With the above, enhanced cooperation among multilateral organizations, donors and the private sector will provide developing countries and beneficiaries with the requisite resources that would increase efficiencies in the use of natural resources, waste generation, pollution management and climate change mitigation.

National Perspective

To enhance domestic resource mobilisation and reduce the Country's reliance on borrowing to fund developmental needs, a number of revenue measures were pursued in 2022 aimed at achieving the SDG 17. Some notable interventions include:

- A draft Model Double Taxation Policy in line with current legislation and international developments were prepared and had undergone stakeholder review;
- Government through the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) started the implementation of the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and began receiving financial account information on a reciprocal basis in September 2022. This



information is automatically exchanged with the relevant jurisdictions where the account holders are considered tax residents;

- The Revenue Assurance and Compliance Enforcement (RACE) initiative continued with the reconciliation exercise and made additional recoveries bringing total recoveries to GHS24.3 million. RACE also completed 98 percent of its review of OMC receipts, which are being traced to the respective designated Bank of Ghana accounts;
- The Electronic Transfer Levy (E-Levy) was implemented in May 2022 with a modified phased approach. In July 2022, the second phase saw the introduction of the GRA Common Platform for the assessment of the levy;
- Government is also facilitating the establishment of a Domestic Credit Rating Agency (DCRA) to reduce information asymmetry between market participants (i.e. borrowers, lenders, and regulators), and to promote an improved credit-culture, risk-based lending, and equitable pricing of debt instruments while facilitating investment decisions by helping investors obtain relevant information to achieve a balance in the risk return trade-off as well as assist firms to access capital;
- The National Information Technology Agency (NITA) enrolled 43 MDAs and 47 MMDAs onto the SmartWorkplace in 2022. Additionally, a mobile App was integrated into the Ghana.gov platform to improve citizen-to-government engagement aimed at harmonising all government online payment platforms into one digital payment service;
- The country, through the GRATIS Foundation (GRATIS), is operationalising 5 new Technology Solution Centers (TSCs) to provide product innovation and technology services to industry across the country. Further, GRATIS supported 371 apprentices and 186 master craftsmen with

hands-on skills development in motor vehicle technology, electrical engineering, welding, and fabrication as well as metal machinery by the 36 TSCs across the country to improve productivity and enhance value-addition through the provision of agro-processing equipment and parts;

- Government through the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed CSIR AgricTech App and Digital Soil Map under the Modernising Agriculture in Ghana programme. The application provides web-based access to all soil resources and information on Ghana for agricultural planning, policy-making and technology transfer to ensure food security and efficient land use through sustainable use of the soil resources in Ghana;
- The Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat (MES), in collaboration with selected MDAs, developed a Government results framework to monitor and evaluate Government flagship programmes. The flagship programmes captured in the framework include Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), One District One Factory (1D1F), Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), Ghana School Feeding Programme, Railways Development, Agenda 111, and Coastal Fish Landing Sites, among others.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A budgetary allocation for Goal 17 amounted to GHS15,534.37 million, a decrease in comparison to the 2021 figure of GHS59,726.70 million. Out of the total allocation for 2022, MDAs allocated GHS15,466.55 million with MMDAs allocating GHS67.05 million to the Goal.

The various sources of funding were Consolidated Fund: GHS14,236.99 million, Statutory Fund: GHS141.20 million, Development Partners:

GHS1,154.99 million and Consolidated Other Funds: GHS1.19 million.

Fifteen targets namely 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.10, 17.11, 17.13, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18 and 17.19, were funded under Goal 17 with target 17.1 (Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic

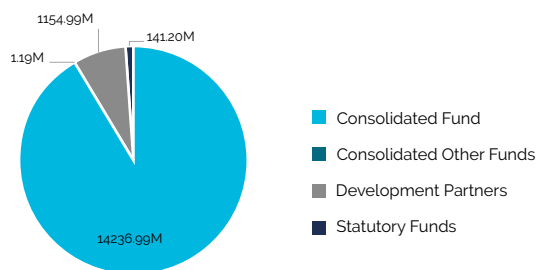
capacity for tax and other revenue collection) receiving the highest allocation of GHS15,218.13 million as compared to the same target with an amount of GHS58,538.58 million in 2021.

The three regions with the highest allocation to this Goal were Ashanti Region: 22.59 percent, Upper East Region: 21.61 percent and Western North Region: 21.36 percent.

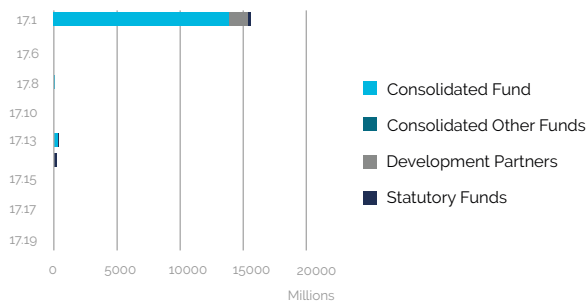


GOAL 17
NATIONAL

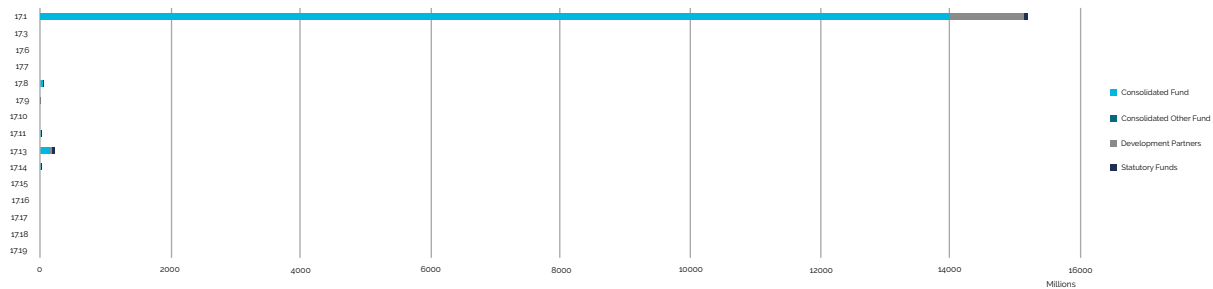
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

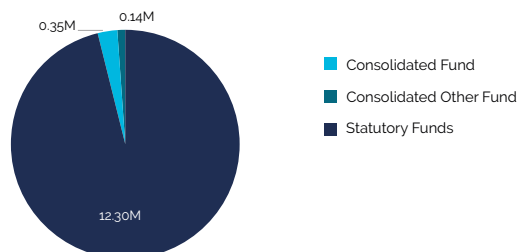


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

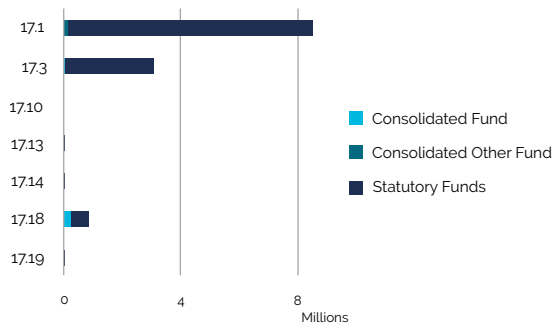


REGIONAL
ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

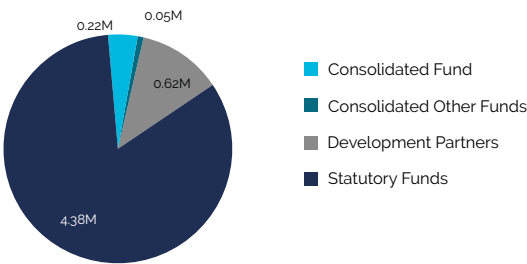


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

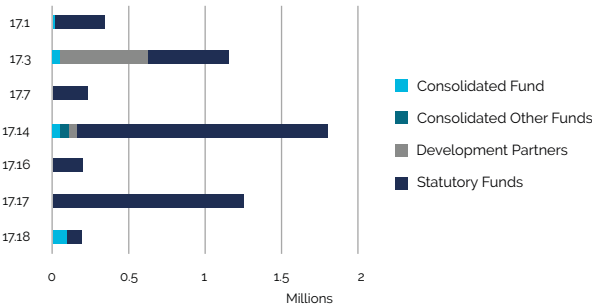


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

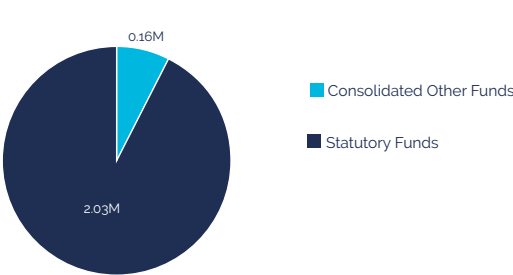


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

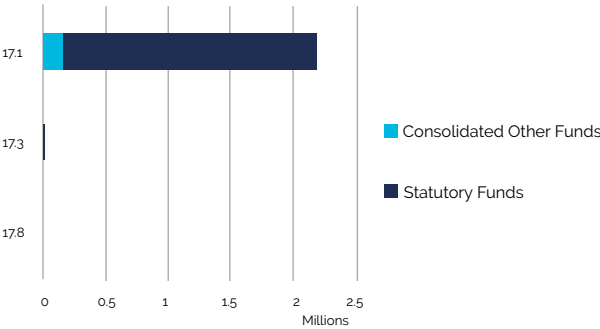


WESTERN NORTH REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



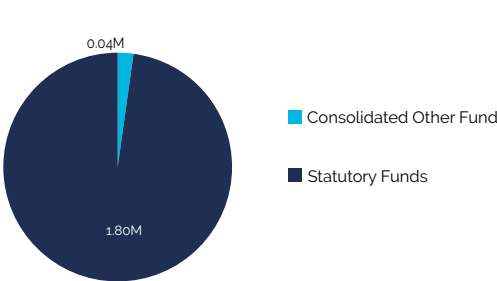
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



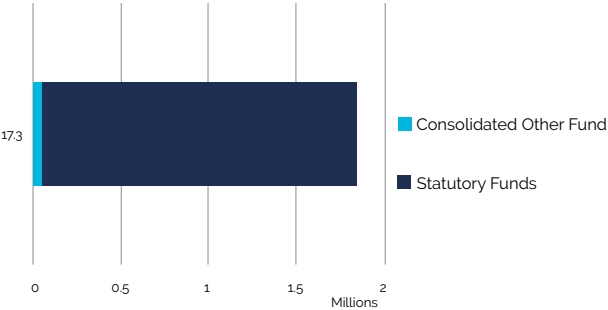
DISTRICT

ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT - NYINAHIN

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

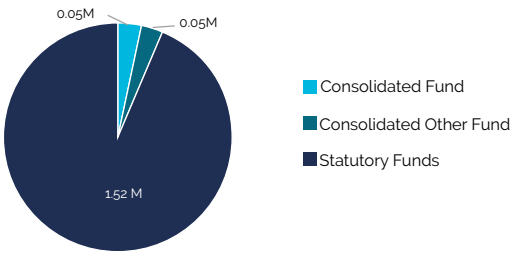


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

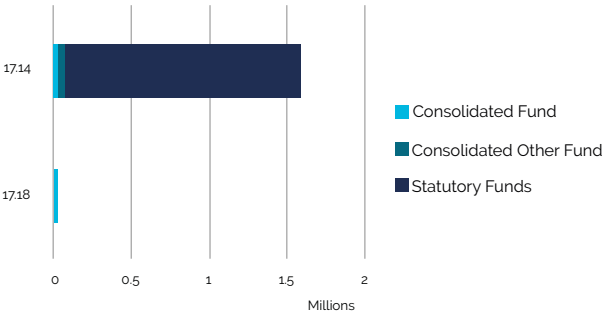


TALENSI DISTRICT - TONGO

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

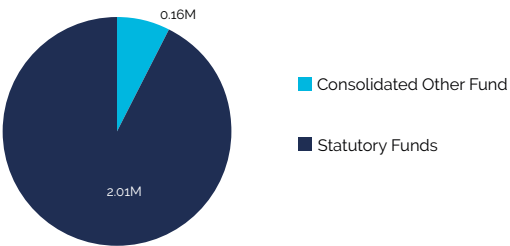


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

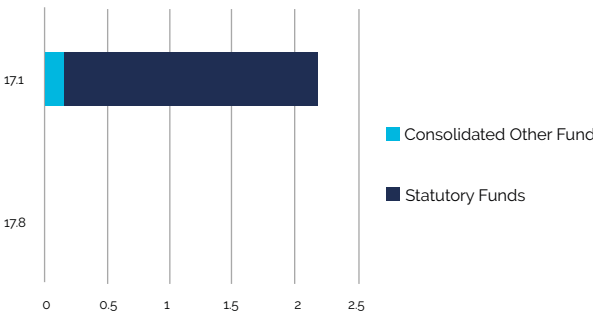


Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai District - Bibiani

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated Other Funds	
Target	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
17.1	14,013,508,946.20	3,369,508,157.97	756,137.12	595,011.55
17.3	2,705,098.28	95,756.94	70,000.00	33,600.00
17.6	0	181,446.30	0	0
17.7	0	0	130,000.00	79,469.74
17.8	47,497,600.00	213,492.00	0	41,766.80
17.9	161,692.00	25,310.77	47,000.00	46,628.00
17.10	0	0	0	0
17.11	7,438,998.98	1,488,536.65	0	0
17.13	145,934,858.00	12,537,349,907.16	0	0
17.14	16,162,350.92	1,920,020.83	45,859.00	371,904.81
17.15	11,500.00	0	0	0
17.16	0	0	0	0
17.17	757,282.43	116,932.99	0	0
17.18	2,743,315.00	314,338.32	93,300.00	51,659.10
17.19	67,500.00	28,065.68	43,859.00	178,920.00
Grand Total	14,236,989,141.81	15,911,241,965.61	1,186,155.12	1,398,960.00

SDG 2022 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG Goal	Consolidated Fund		Consolidated Other Funds	
Goal	Approved Budget	Expenditure	Approved Budget	Expenditure
1	599,694,250.93	177,626,797.18	150,008,346.75	77,393,938.73
2	678,322,695.64	423,633,376.62	55,299,215.10	104,985,160.45
3	575,058,964.51	59,473,838.85	114,748,152.01	63,381,114.06
4	1,914,017,050.38	520,667,509.87	1,132,121,541.66	1,399,687,716.99
5	1,107,322,262.31	618,548,016.82	98,124.18	85,050.33
6	50,424,663.33	6,446,942.71	130,631,681.11	98,902,840.17
7	216,477,390.08	14,696,564.11	51,013,154.78	78,565,773.83
8	55,476,117,498.23	34,801,386,046.91	239,589,605.12	95,024,169.39
9	734,061,275.79	414,238,469.01	279,933,898.30	686,520,392.23
10	118,159,359.00	1,516,929.69	30,000.00	0
11	1,191,945,398.22	15,885,576.13	967,377,751.54	496,593,522.54
12	2,154,602.31	101,161.17	1,687,617.00	1,004,998.51
13	116,918,350.80	8,961,846.06	22,874,930.47	21,664,167.34
14	4,466,161.80	943,625.01	2,000,000.00	1,120,000.56
15	416,611,135.00	132,281,436.63	0	57,800.00
16	2,389,436,423.38	1,101,778,265.17	232,448,196.02	166,524,473.19
17	14,236,989,141.81	15,911,241,965.61	1,186,155.12	1,398,960.00
Grand Total	79,828,176,623.52	54,209,428,367.55	3,381,048,369.16	3,292,910,078.32

ENDNOTES

- i. A collaborative effort between Government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) aimed at promoting sustainable management of Ghana's fisheries resources. The Project to facilitate sustainable fisheries management in Ghana by addressing the various challenges facing the sector, including overfishing, IUU fishing, and weak institutional capacity. Through its various components, the project aims to improve the livelihoods of fishers and other stakeholders in the fisheries value chain, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of Ghana's fisheries resources.
 - ii. Government initiative launched in 2019 to promote the development of sustainable aquaculture for food security and job creation. The programme is aimed at increasing fish production through the development of aquaculture as a viable alternative to traditional capture fisheries and is expected to:
 - promote the development of sustainable aquaculture in Ghana,
 - increase the production of fish in Ghana and reduce the country's reliance on imports,
 - create employment opportunities for Ghanaians in the aquaculture sector,
 - improve the nutritional status of Ghanaians by increasing access to affordable and high-quality fish.
 - iii. With support from the World Bank, the programme is to address the high unemployment rate and promote economic growth through the creation of sustainable employment opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, especially in rural areas, by promoting entrepreneurship, skills development, and access to finance.
 - iv. Institutions of global governance refer to international organizations that are involved in managing and regulating various aspects of global affairs. These institutions serve as a platform for cooperation, negotiation, and decision-making among nations, with the aim of promoting peace, security, and sustainable development. These institutions, among others, play a critical role in shaping global policies and addressing global challenges, and include the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), International Criminal Court (ICC)
1. Addressing the Cost of Living Crisis in Vulnerable Countries
 2. <https://www.undp.org/press-releases/global-cost-living-crisis-catalyzed-war-ukraine-sending-tens-millions-poverty-warns-un-development-programme>
 3. <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2022/05/31/how-is-the-war-in-ukraine-affecting-the-cost-of-living-crisis>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1
NO
POVERTY



2
ZERO
HUNGER



3
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



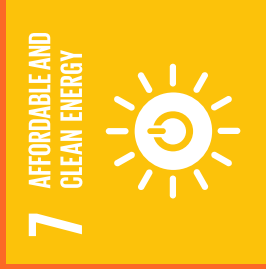
4
QUALITY
EDUCATION



5
GENDER
EQUALITY



6
CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13
CLIMATE
ACTION



14
LIFE BELOW
WATER



15
LIFE
ON LAND



16
PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

