



# Ghana's 2023

## SDG's BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE REPORT



# CONTENTS

	FORWORD	ii
	INTRODUCTION TO THE 2023 SDGS BUDGET REPORT	iv
	METHODOLOGY	v
 01	NO POVERTY	1
 02	ZERO HUNGER	6
 03	GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	11
 04	QUALITY EDUCATION	16
 05	GENDER EQUALITY	21
 06	CLEATN WATER AND SANITATION	26
 07	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	31
 08	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	36
 09	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	41
 10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	46
 11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	51
 12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	56
 13	CLIMATE ACTION	61
 14	LIFE BELOW WATER	66
 15	LIFE ON LAND	71
 16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	77
 17	PATNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	83
	REFERENCES	89



## Foreword by the Minister for Finance



**W**e are five years away from the 2030 deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2023 SDG Budget and Expenditure Report enables us to reflect on progress and prospects. Beyond the focus on targets, we have assessed our fiscal commitment to improving lives and preserving the environment.

The outcomes on the targets show varied levels of progress. While there has been significant progress in trade support along with advancements in technology, capacity-building and inclusive decision-making, these gains are offset by poor environmental outcomes. Challenges remain in the sound management of chemicals and waste, sustainable fisheries, and forest conservation, including halting deforestation and restoring degraded forests.

The macroeconomic crises of 2022 impacted the delivery of key targets. Inflation was 23.2 percent in December 2023, and the exchange rate remained volatile. These drove a raging cost-of-living crisis.

The World Bank, in December 2023, estimated that 29.5 percent of Ghanaians lived in extreme poverty. This represented a 3.1 percentage point increase from 2022. In fact, that year, 54.7 percent of the Ghanaians lived below the Lower-Middle Income Country (LMIC) poverty line of \$3.65 per day. Unemployment was high at 14.7 percent, and youth joblessness exceeded 25 percent. Ghana was substantially off-track with key SDGs.

In January 2025, His Excellency President John Dramani Mahama reaffirmed Government's commitment to accelerating SDGs progress. Since then, Ghanaians have begun to heave a collective sigh of relief.

The macroeconomy is stabilising and improving. Inflation has declined from the 23.5 percent in January 2025 to 11.5 percent in August 2025. Economic growth has rebounded with real GDP growing at 5.3 percent in the first quarter and 6.3 percent in the second quarter of 2025. Interest rates are declining and the exchange rate has stabilized.

Successful review of taxes has ensured that tax policies do not disproportionately affect the poor. The “Big Push” initiative would mobilise over US\$10 billion for large-scale infrastructure development. Such investments would generate decent jobs for Ghanaians, enhance local capacity, and support sustainable economic transformation.

We have commenced Public Financial Management reforms to deliver value-for-money. But more importantly, this will significantly enhance our fiscal fidelity to the SDGs in the years ahead. Already, we have increased investments in education, health, sanitation, employment

and upskilling of the youth. We have increased spending on agriculture. Hope is gradually returning. Accordingly, we are in position for a big final push for the SDG targets in the final five years.

As we strive to leave no one behind, we must redouble our efforts to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Together, we can build a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for all Ghanaians. I commend the efforts of all stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and development partners, who have contributed to Ghana's SDG journey. I look forward to continued collaboration and collective action. Let us act, not just commit.



**DR. CASSIEL ATO FORSON, MP**

MINISTER FOR FINANCE

Republic of Ghana

# INTRODUCTION TO THE 2023 SDGS BUDGET REPORT

Ghana's pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) continues to advance against the backdrop of an increasingly positive macroeconomic environment. The country has made substantial progress under the IMF-supported Post COVID-19 Programme for Economic Growth (PC-PEG) as at 2023. This progress is highlighted by recent economic updates that reflects the resilience of both the Ghanaian people and the Government's commitment to restoring economic stability and driving sustainable development.

Inflation has been on a steady decline, reaching 23.2 percent as at December 2023, down from a peak of 54.1 percent in December 2022. This improvement is as a result of rigorous fiscal consolidation, tight monetary policies, fairly stabilized exchange rates. The relative stabilization of the Cedi and the improvement in Gross International Reserves, which now covers three months of imports, further reinforce Ghana's economic recovery.

The successful restructuring of both the domestic and international debt has also provided much-needed fiscal relief, creating additional space for investments in critical sectors. These achievements, combined with ongoing structural reforms

and enhanced revenue mobilization efforts, are laying a solid foundation for sustainable economic growth.

As Ghana prepares for the upcoming Summit of the Future, there is a renewed focus on unlocking catalytic financing to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs by 2030.

The 2023 SDGs budget and expenditure report highlights Ghana's progress across all 17 goals, acknowledging the successes while identifying areas that require further attention.

With the positive economic momentum and the strategic prioritization of resources, Ghana is well-positioned to leverage international partnerships and investments to achieve its SDG targets.

This report serves not only as a reflection of past achievements but also as a strategic guide for future actions. It underscores the critical role of innovative financing and international cooperation in driving the nation's development agenda. As Ghana continues to navigate its economic recovery, the commitment to the SDGs remains a central pillar, ensuring that progress is inclusive, sustainable and resilient for all.

# 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 2023 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 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 budget 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 allocations 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.mofetonline.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 an 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 appropriate 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).

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## GOAL 1



# NO POVERTY

## Global Perspective

Nations pledged to lower poverty as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, nearly midway to the deadline for the 2030 Agenda, the SDG Progress Report; Special Edition indicates that more than half of the world are being left behind.

The Report also indicates that if current developments continue, 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty and only one-third of countries would have halved their national poverty levels by 2030 with most in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Global Sustainable Development Report (2023) indicates that 4 billion people remain unprotected despite the expansion in social protection programmes by countries during the COVID-19 crisis. Additionally, the conflict in Ukraine has also disrupted global trade, resulting in high cost of living and its disproportionately impacting the poor. Consequently, ending poverty and leaving no one behind requires a surge in action and

investment to enhance economic opportunities, improve education and extend social protection to all, particularly the most excluded.

## National Perspective

The Government of Ghana remains committed to eradicating poverty in all its forms, ensuring that no citizen is left behind in the pursuit of economic prosperity and social well-being. In 2023, significant budgetary allocations were made towards achieving the targets under Goal 1, with a focus on building resilience among the poor and vulnerable populations, particularly in the face of economic shocks and environmental challenges.

Government through the Ministries and Agencies executed the following interventions:

- enrolled 93,983 youth under the various Youth Employment Agency (YEA) modules, which continues to have considerable positive impact on the lives of individuals, communities and the country at large in areas such as security, healthcare delivery and acquisition of employable technical and vocational skills ;
- facilitated the placement of 10,211 persons in gainful employment through the Public Employment Centres (PECs), Private Employment Agencies (PEAs) and Job Fairs ;

# GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



- provided start-up tools in cosmetology, hairdressing, dressmaking and satellite dish installation in 25 selected districts across the 16 regions of the country. Also, 547 youth, including Persons With Disabilities benefitted under the Skills Towards Employability & Productivity (STEP) programme through apprenticeship ;
- provided 200 young people in the Asunafo North District with skills training and knowledge in Mushroom cultivation and trained 50 young rice farmers in Sankore in the Asunafo South District in good agronomic practices aimed at making agriculture attractive to the youth, promoting food security and improving livelihoods ;
- paid five cycles of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) cash grants, totaling GHS298.58 million disbursed to 350,551 extremely poor households .

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In 2023, the total allocation for Goal 1 amounted to GHS 2,110.72 million. This comprised GHS1,992.85 million allocated by MDAs and GHS 117.88 million by MMDAs. The total allocation marks a significant increase from the 2022 allocation of GHS935.30 million.

The 2023 allocation increased by an amount of GHS1,175.42 million representing 125.67 percent compared to the 2022 budget allocations.

The sources of funding for this Goal included GHS168.18 million from the Consolidated Fund, GHS 882.96 million from the Consolidated Other Fund, GHS952.21 million from Development Partners, GHS107.39 million from the Statutory Fund. Seven targets received budgetary allocations for this Goal namely 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a and 1.b.

Target 1.5 (*i.e. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*) received the highest funding allocation of GHS 1,056.07 million, out of which Consolidated Other fund provided the highest share of GHS 512.85 million.

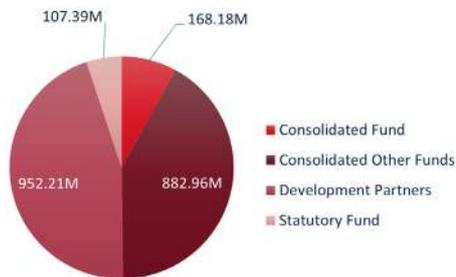
However, in 2022, Target 1.b (*i.e. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions*) received the highest allocation of GHS429.18 million.

The regions that allocated the highest proportion of their budget to this Goal were; Eastern: 57.54 percent, Upper East: 42.03 percent and Central: 18.23 percent.

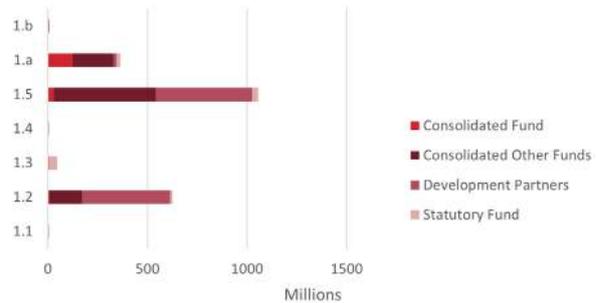


# GOAL 1 NATIONAL

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)**

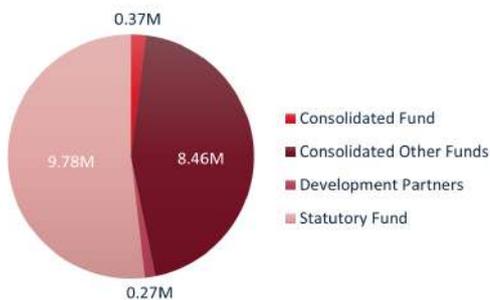


**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET**

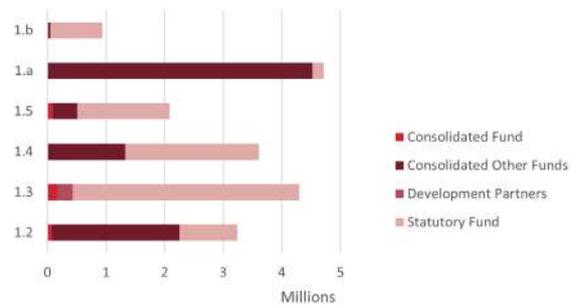


# REGIONAL EASTERN REGION

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION**



**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET**

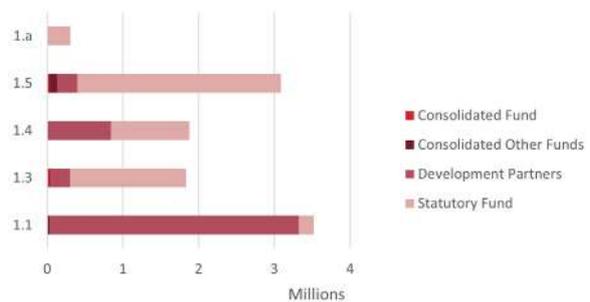


# UPPER EAST REGION

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION**

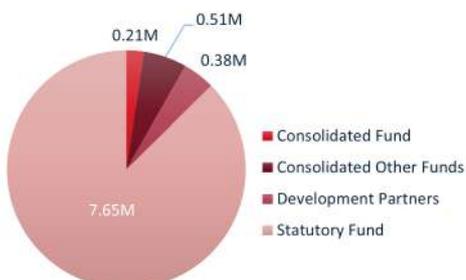


**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET**

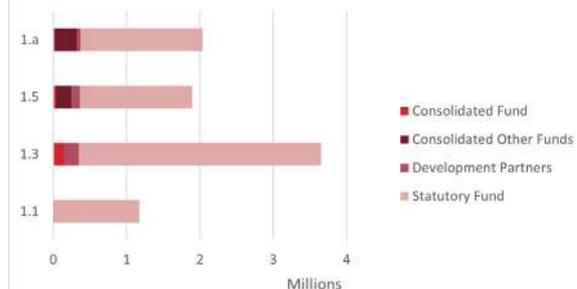


# CENTRAL REGION

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION**

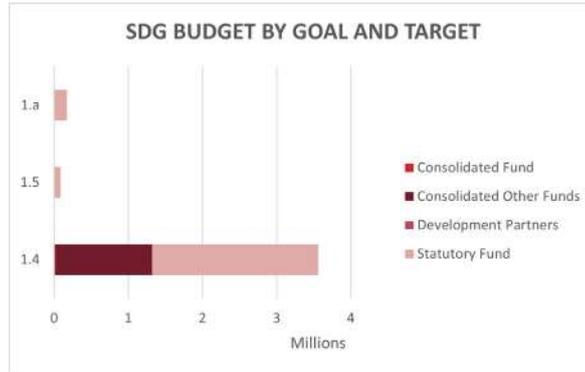
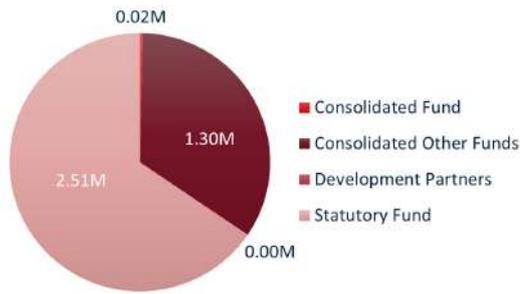


**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET**



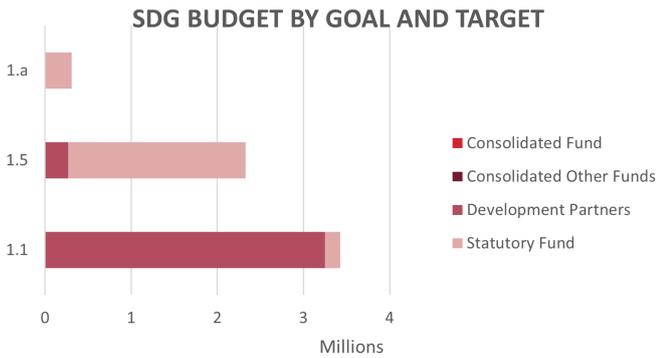
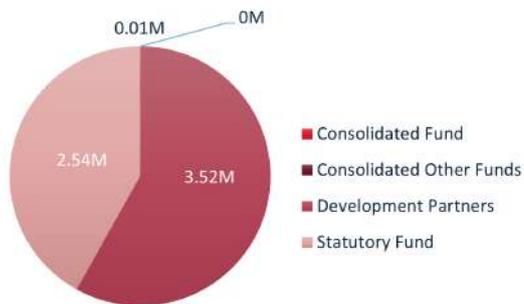
**DISTRICT  
FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - FASDA**

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**



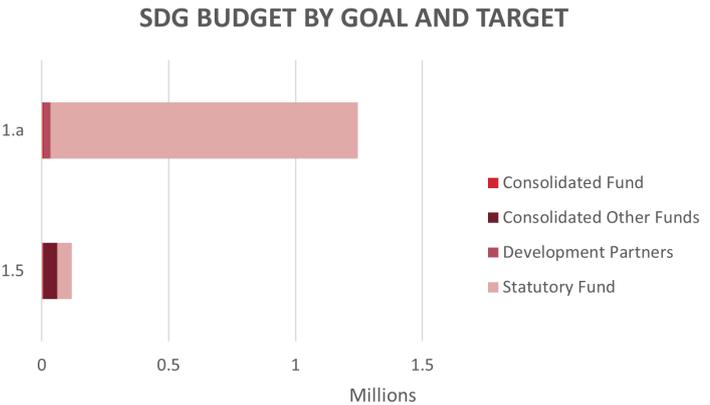
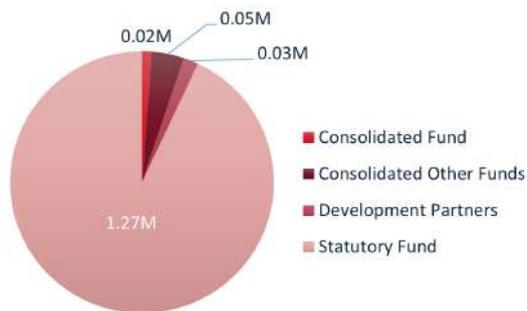
**BULSA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - BNDA**

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**



**HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT - HLDDA**

**SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**



**SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE**

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
Targets				
1.1	69,350	63,591	50,000	142,147
1.2	8,136,413	248,464,446	163,119,421	34,099,093
1.3	1,597,744	9,544,223	100,000	1,054,486
1.4	118,850	4,022,359	1,304,000	250,000
1.5	29,945,845	279,945,265	512,858,389	175,492,736
1.a	123,015,986	115,670,279	205,495,228	33,511,502
1.b	5,292,266	1,214,814,406	32,419	5,535,018
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>168,176,455</b>	<b>1,872,524,569</b>	<b>882,959,457</b>	<b>250,084,982</b>



GOAL 2



ZERO  
HUNGER



## Global Perspective

It is estimated that 2 billion people worldwide lack access to adequate and healthy food, with 45 million children under five suffering from wasting and 148 million experiencing stunted growth in 2022 . This issue has been worsened by the COVID-19 Pandemic, armed conflict, climate change, inequality.

The number of people facing hunger and food insecurity at the global level has been rising since 2015 . The out-break of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the intensification and interaction of conflicts, climate change, economic downturns, increased inequalities continue to derail efforts in meeting this goal. According to the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Report by the Department of Economics and Social Affairs of the United Nations, in 2022, about 9.2 per cent of the world population was facing chronic hunger, equivalent to about 735 million people – 122 million more than in 2019.

Per the same report, an estimated number of 2.4 billion people of the world population (29.6 percent) were moderately or severely food insecure i.e. not having access to adequate food . According to the 2023 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report, Africa is facing a food crisis of unprecedented proportions. Millions of people are expected to be at risk of worsening hunger in the near future, due to the overwhelming impacts of conflicts, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdowns and downturns, the aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To achieve zero hunger by 2030, urgent coordinated action and policy solutions are imperative to address entrenched inequalities, transform food systems, invest in sustainable agricultural practices, reduce and mitigate the impact of conflicts and the pandemic on global nutrition and food security.

## National Perspective

In the 2023 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Ghana ranks 62nd out of the 125 countries, with sufficient data to calculate 2023 GHI scores. With a score of 13.7,

Ghana has a level of hunger that is moderate . The Nationwide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) for Ghana in 2020 reported that about 3.6 million people, representing 11.7percent of the population, were food insecure. Additionally, the Ghana Statistical Service Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey for the first and second quarters of 2022 also indicated that 49.1 per cent of the population experienced food insecurity with a higher prevalence in rural areas than in urban centers.

Notably, the Northern region had the highest level of food insecurity, with an estimated 598,706 individuals being affected. Experts have attributed the current food security constraints to climate change including erratic rainfall patterns, droughts and floods, especially in the Northern Region, where agriculture depends on rain-fed systems. The statistics exposes the vulnerabilities of Ghana's food security landscape and underscores

# GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

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



the urgent need for innovative and climate-smart agricultural practices to safeguard hunger.

Addressing Ghana's Food Security challenges will require a more scientific and sustainable approach which would prioritize the adoption of climate-resilient crops that can withstand the impact of climate change.

To this end, Government in the period under review implemented the following interventions:

- fed 3,801,491 pupils in 10,832 public basic schools with one hot nutritious meal for every school-going day under the Ghana School Feeding Programme ;
- commenced the development of 7,100ha irrigation infrastructure in economic enclaves within the following agricultural zones: Afram Plains Agricultural Zone 1, made up of: Konadu Economic Enclave (2,000ha), Atonsu Economic Enclave (750ha) and Ekyeamankrom Economic Enclave (350ha); Afram Plains Agricultural Zone 2: Ataneata/Nkwantanang Economic Enclave (1,000ha), Akwasihoe Economic Enclave (1,000ha); and Sekyere Afram Plains Agricultural Zone, made up of: Kumawu Economic Enclave (2,000ha). The irrigation infrastructure aims to address the need to reduce food imports, as well as achieving the goal of establishing sustainable food security and resilience. This will boost commercial large-scale production to meet domestic food consumption requirements ;
- completed 69 out of 80 warehouses across various regions, with 11 at various stages of completion to augment the national grains storage capacity ;
- expanded the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) initiative to include Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ). Through this initiative, public fish hatcheries at Dormaa Ahenkro and Sefwi Wiawso were operationalised for the production and supply of quality fish fingerlings to aquaculture operators in the Bono and Western North Regions. As part of piloting fish farming on small water bodies, 8 cages, 32,000 tilapia fingerlings and 200 bags of fish feed were supplied to 80 farmers in 4 communities in the Northeast Region, namely: Langbinsi, Nalerigu, Nansoni and Tombu. The beneficiaries, comprising 70 percent males and 30 percent females, were trained in fish farming management and group dynamics to ensure the sustainability of the project in the communities;

- implemented the 2023 closed season for the artisanal, inshore, industrial trawlers and tuna fleets. During this period, relief items and fishing inputs support comprising 20,000 bags of rice, 8,333 cartons of cooking oil, 3,000 wire mesh, 10,000 basins were distributed to the fisher folks in the four coastal regions;
- procured 9,827.5MT of seeds comprising 5,000MT of Maize, 450MT of rice, 300MT of sorghum, 4,071MT of soya, 1.3MT of pepper, 1.2MT of tomatoes and 4MT of onions seeds for distribution.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

To achieve Goal 2, a total amount of GHS1,142.00 million was allocated by MDAs and MMDAs. This comprised of GHS1,016.83 million and GHS125.17 million for MDAs and MMDAs respectively.

In comparison with the 2022 budgetary allocation of GHS1,149.38 million, 2023 saw a marginal decrease in allocation.

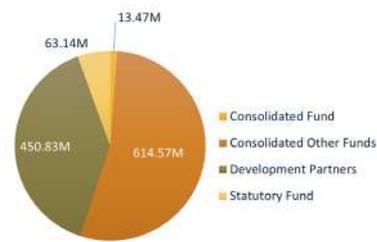
Funding sources under this Goal were the Consolidated Fund: GHS13.47 million, Consolidated Other Fund: GHS614.57 million, Development Partners: GHS450.83 million and Statutory Funds: GHS63.14 million. Goal 2 had seven targets – 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.c.

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*) receiving the highest amount of GHS 740.68 million. The highest funding source under this target was Consolidated Other Funds with an allocation of GHS 608.86 million.

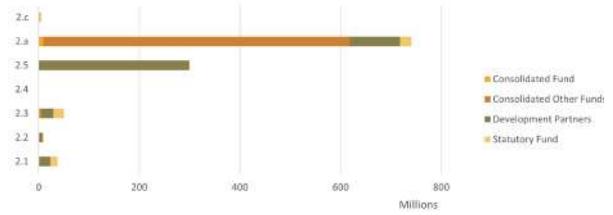
The three regions with the highest allocations to the Goal were the Eastern 28.28 percent, Upper West 27.55 percent and Northern 25.88 percent.

## GOAL 2 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

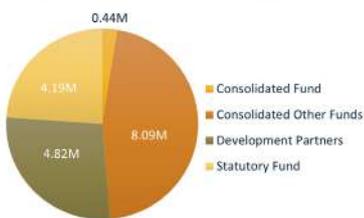


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

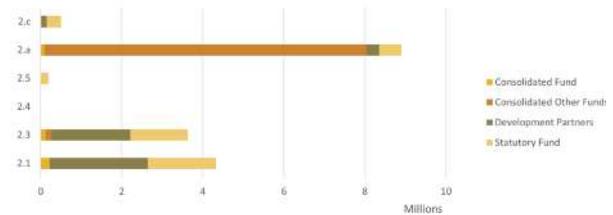


## REGIONAL EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

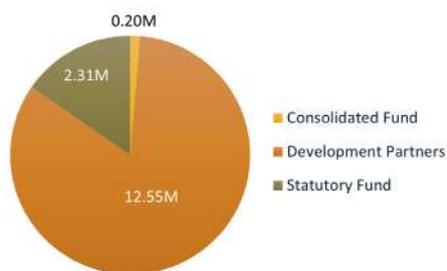


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

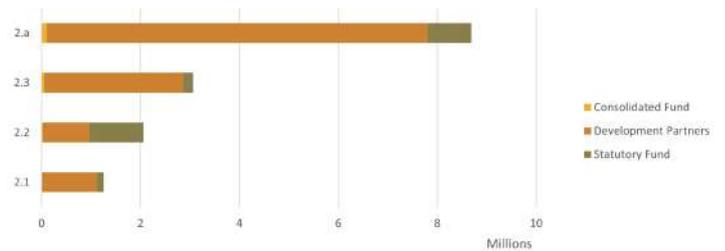


## UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

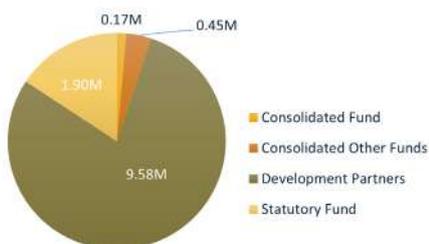


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

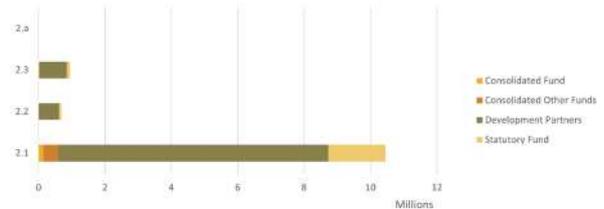


## NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

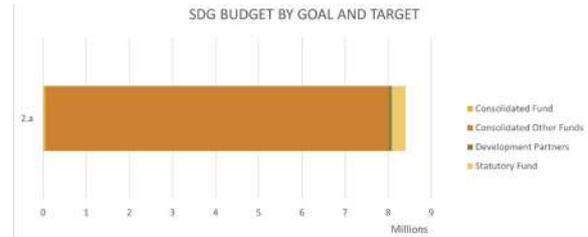
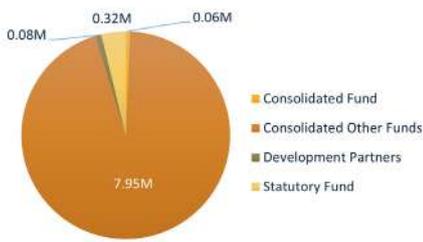


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



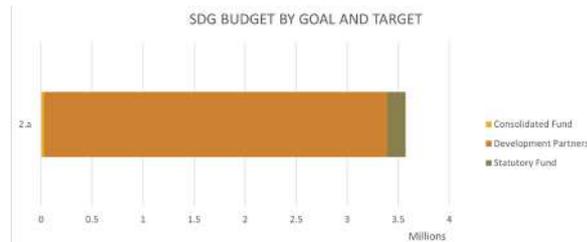
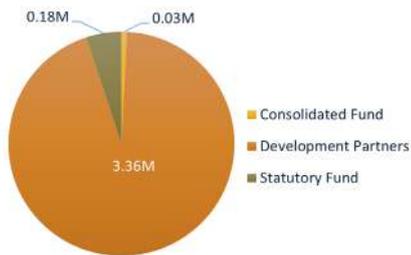
# DISTRICT BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - BCMA

## SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



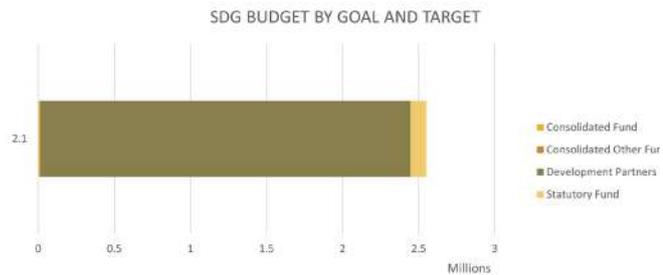
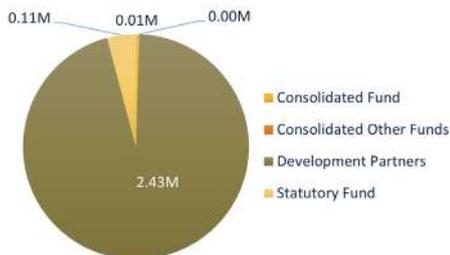
# JIRAPA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - JMA

## SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



# SABOBA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - SDA

## SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
2.1	1,218,848	5,362,598	450,000	85,247
2.2	525,180	1,569,676	1,102,844	181,245
2.3	2,437,480	2,187,762	3,349,909	1,447,053
2.4	0	0	0	0
2.5	20,000	12,221,699	0	12,000,000
2.a	9,203,927	396,110,140	608,858,626	399,046,468
2.c	60,000	46,404	805,651	501,233
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,465,435</b>	<b>417,498,279</b>	<b>614,567,030</b>	<b>413,261,247</b>



## GOAL 3



# GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

## Global Perspective

Goal 3 aims to improve the overall health of populations, focusing on preventing avoidable diseases and reducing early mortality. The goal prioritizes areas with the highest disease burden and underserved populations, emphasizing the importance of ensuring healthy lifestyles and well-being for all. This includes achieving universal health coverage, combating preventable diseases, ensuring access to safe, effective and affordable medications. Additionally, the goal calls for increased health funding, risk reduction, and investment in research to bolster global health systems.

## GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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



The health and well-being of a population are inextricably linked to a country's development and progress. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was already lagging behind on several key health-related indicators. The pandemic exacerbated these challenges, leaving many countries grappling with overlapping health crises driven by the pandemic's impact, ongoing conflicts, food insecurity and climate change. Moreover, the global economic landscape is putting immense pressure on both domestic and external financing for health, with developing countries bearing the brunt of this strain.

One pressing global health issue is malaria, where progress has stalled. The global malaria death toll was estimated at 619,000 in 2021, slightly down from 625,000 in 2020, but still higher than the 568,000 recorded in 2019.

## National Perspective

In Ghana, the global trends in malaria present both challenges and opportunities. The country continues to strengthen its health systems to address ongoing health challenges while building resilience against emerging threats. Ghana over the years has seen steady improvement in the fight against malaria. The worsened malaria situation between 2016 and 2018 has since been reversed.



Malaria incidence has improved to 186 per 1,000 population in 2020, after a peak of 341 per 1,000 population in 2018 .

The rate of maternal mortalities in Ghana has decreased from 580 per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 301 per 100,000 live births in 2021, but this slow rate makes it challenging to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal. Currently, Ghana's population policy strives to reduce the under-five mortality rate from 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 40 deaths per 1000 live births by 2024 and 10 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2034.

Additionally, COVID-19 pandemic complicated the underlying health conditions of the elderly in all spheres of life. Consequently, Government activated the 'Free Elderly Care Policy as part of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to address the many health-related challenges faced by the older population.

Some notable interventions by the Government to achieve this goal include:

- assigned health personnel through the various District Health Directorates (DHD) to the various safe havens and some affected communities to attend to their health needs to avert any possible outbreak of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea and skin diseases ;
- increased uptake of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) services to decrease new infections and AIDS related deaths ;
- extended hospital welfare services to 2,289 patients in various health centres. Also, 48 destitute and elderly individuals received care at the Central Destitute Infirmery (CDI) in Bekwai located in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The Home provides care for the aged and Persons With Disabilities ;
- monitored 1,919 schools in the Central, Greater Accra and Western Regions by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, to assess the quality and quantity of food served,

as well as ascertain enrolment numbers in the schools under the School Feeding Programme. The Programme made payments to caterers for the second and third terms of 2022 and the first and second terms of 2023 academic years, amounting to GHS741.62 million .

## MDAs AND MMDAs ANALYSIS

A total of GHS 10,768.46 million was allocated by MDAs and MMDAs for the implementation of programmes and initiatives under Goal 3.

This comprised GHS10,412.76 million for MDAs and GHS 355.700 million for MMDAs.

The 2023 amount of GHS10,768.46 million increased significantly as compared to the 2022 allocation of GHS7,339.27 million.

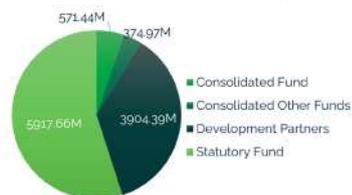
The fund sources for Goal 3 were the Consolidated Fund: GHS571.43 million, Consolidated other Funds: GHS374.97 million, Development Partners: GHS3,904.39 million and Statutory Funds: GHS5,917.66 million.

Eight (8) targets were funded under Goal 3 namely targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 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 allocated amount of GHS9,307.42 million with Statutory Funds being the highest with GHS5,812.88 million in comparison to the same highest target with an amount of GHS7,228.60 million in 2022.

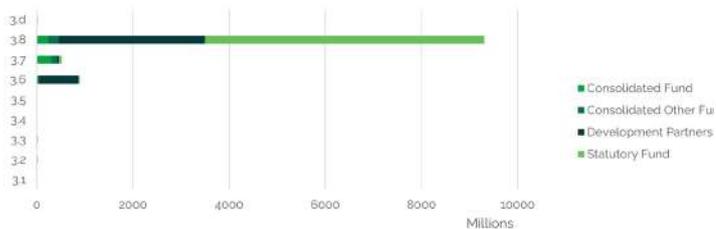
The three (3) regions with the highest allocations were the Ashanti 46.96 percent, Oti 42.03 percent and Upper East 42.03 percent.

## GOAL 3 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

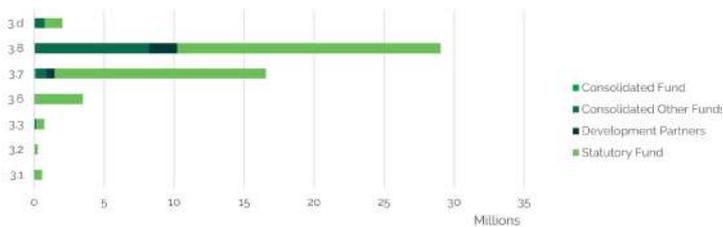


## REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

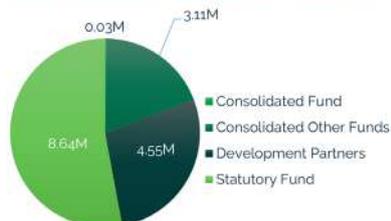


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

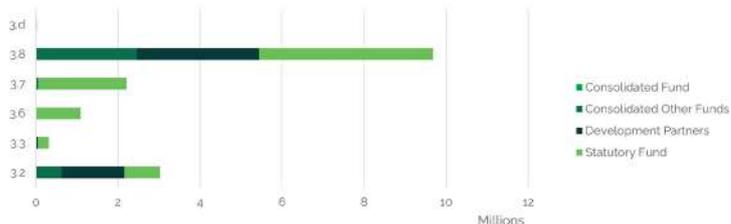


## OTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

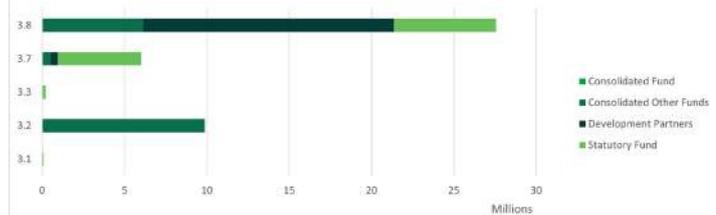


## UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



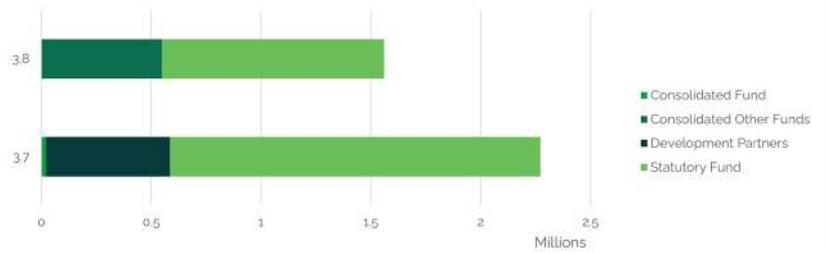
# DISTRICT

## AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - AKNDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

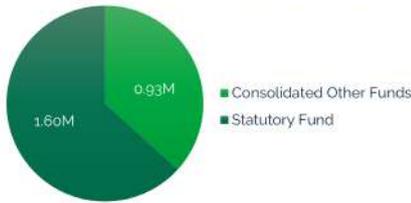


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

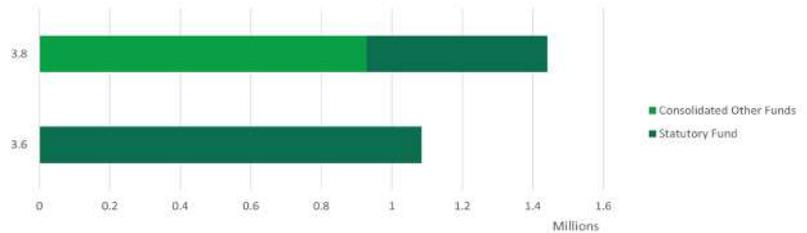


## JASIKAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - JDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

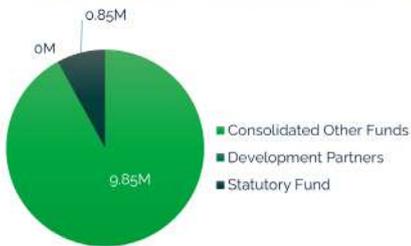


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

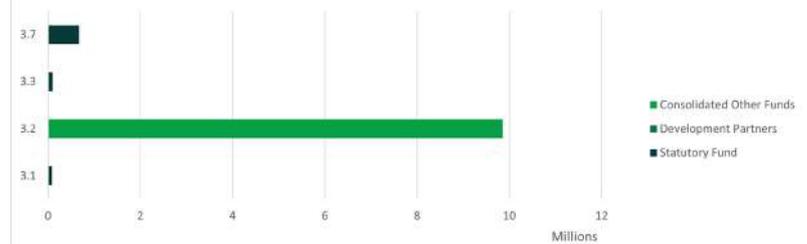


## BAWKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - BMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

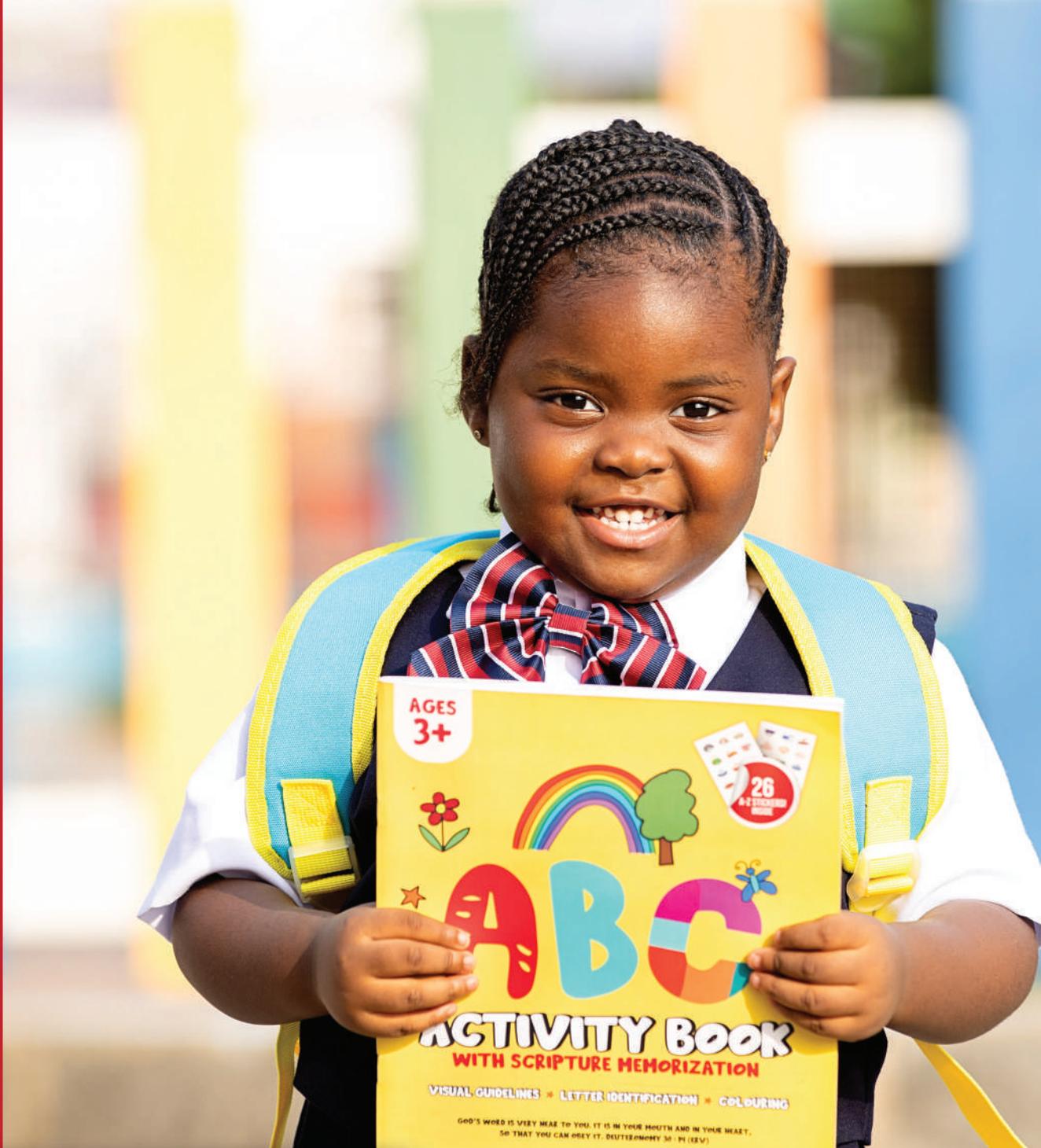


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
3.1	26,000	11,037	605,859	0
3.2	21,000	20,563	10,603,213	1,387,929
3.3	6,010,380	4,256,670	2,509,320	0
3.5	0	0	0	0
3.6	26,119,280	98,802,026	20,487,859	203,994
3.7	298,494,784	958,291,340	125,372,206	13,406,421
3.8	237,239,534	350,892,077	213,789,415	61,530,523
3.d	3,524,300	58,508	1,604,174	76,611
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>571,435,279</b>	<b>1,412,332,221</b>	<b>374,972,045</b>	<b>76,605,479</b>



## GOAL 4



# QUALITY EDUCATION

## Global Perspective

The COVID-19 pandemic has been the largest disruptor of education systems in history affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents. Closures of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94 percent of the world's student population, up to 99 percent in low and lower-middle income countries . Consequently, over 100 million children will fall below the minimum proficiency level for reading.

The impacts have been greatest in low-income countries, for low-income households, as well as for women and girls, Persons With Disabilities, migrants and refugees. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was off-track for achieving quality education at all levels by 2030.

Without putting in place measures by 2030, 80 million children and youth will be out of school, 300 million will lack numeracy/literacy skills and only 1 out of 6 countries will achieve universal secondary school completion target.

## National Perspective

Ghana continues to make significant strides towards the achievement of quality education. School attendance and completion rates have improved at all levels, with total number of schools increasing across all the levels of education, with an additional 2,849 schools established between 2018 and 2021 .

Government through the various MDAs implemented the following interventions:

- completed and commissioned five new public libraries in 2023 as follows: Christiana Akua Brago Diawuo library and Tech Hub – Oda, Eastern; National Children and Mobile Library - Airport, Greater Accra ; Agotime-Kpetoe Community Library - Agotime, Volta; Ada Foah Community Library - Ada, Greater Accra; Kwaku Boakye ICT and learning center - Juaben, Ashanti. This brings the total number of public libraries across the country to 120;

- trained 359 head teachers on the Inspection Evaluation Framework – focusing on school leadership across five regions;
- provided feeding grants for 7,500 students in special schools and capitation grants to all public basic schools across the country ;
- paid registration expenses for 471,277 candidates from public Junior High Schools for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) ;
- provided learning grants to 10,579 basic schools to support the implementation of School Performance Improvement Plans (SPIPs) and conducted management training for 10,579 head teachers on performance contracts and preparation of SPIPs ;
- trained 70,000 basic school teachers in a Differentiated Learning Approach in Teaching to enhance education quality and improve learning outcomes in the country ;

# GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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



- supplied 51,508 pieces of furniture, 9.5 million textbooks and 273,075 copies of the Teachers Guide to basic schools across the country ;
- organized 95 sensitization programmes on various topics including cybercrimes, gaming, human trafficking, irregular migration for 58,040 students, comprising 30,042 females and 27,998

males in the Senior and Junior High Schools across the country .

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total allocated amount of GHS7,890.69 million for the 2023 fiscal year highlighted an increase over the 2022 allocation of GHS6,705.80 million. Out of the 2023 total allocation of GHS7,890.69 million, MDAs allocated an amount of GHS7,398.34 million and GHS492.35 million by MMDAs

The sources of funds were Consolidated Fund: GHS334.93 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS3,149.24 million, Development Partners: GHS1,762.96 million and Statutory Funds: GHS2,643.56 million.

Nine (9) targets namely targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a and 4.c were funded under this Goal 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 GHS5,120.51 million out of which Consolidated Other Funds provided the highest proportion of GHS3,120.95 million. In comparison, the highest allocation for the same target in 2022 under the Consolidated Other Funds was GHS5,725.99 million, indicating a decrease of 45.50 percent.

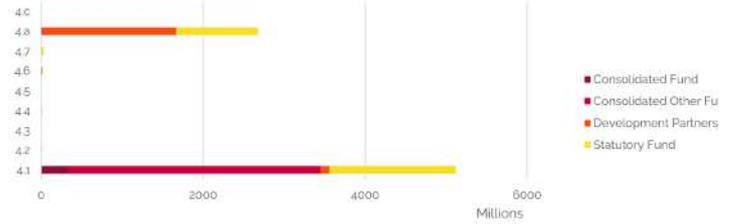
The three (3) Regions that allocated the highest were Ashanti: 55.75 percent, Volta: 48.17 percent and Bono East: 43.75 percent.

# GOAL 4 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

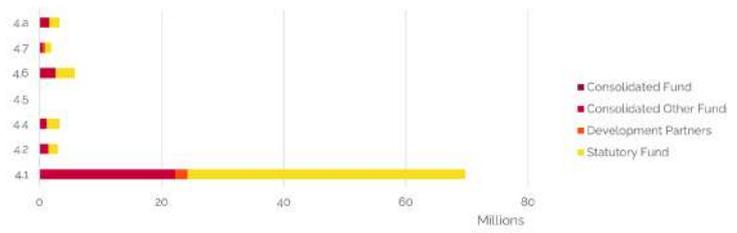


# REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

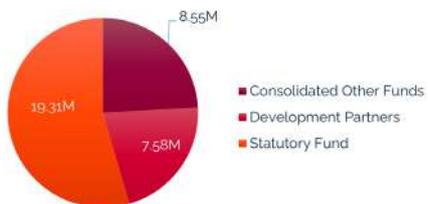


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

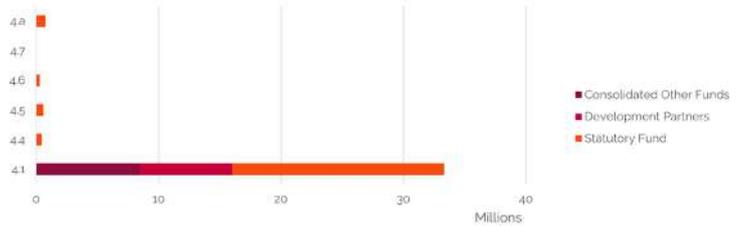


# VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

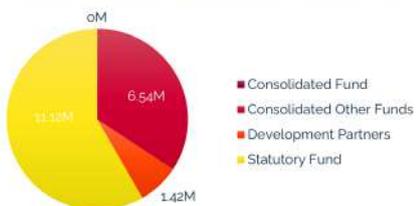


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

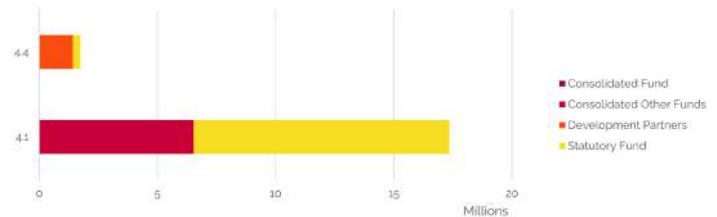


# BONO EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

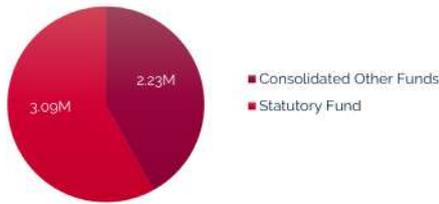


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

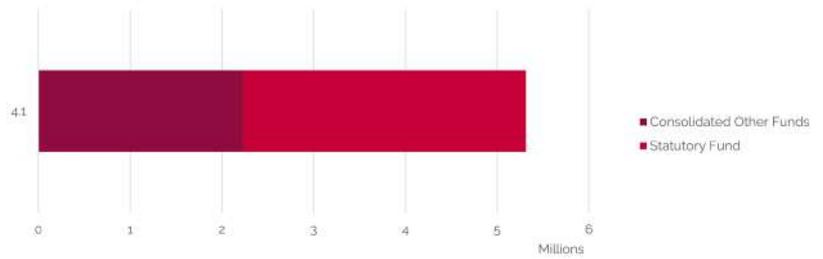


## DISTRICT AMANSIE WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - AWDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

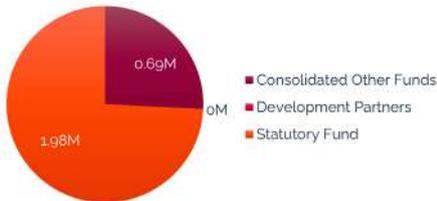


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

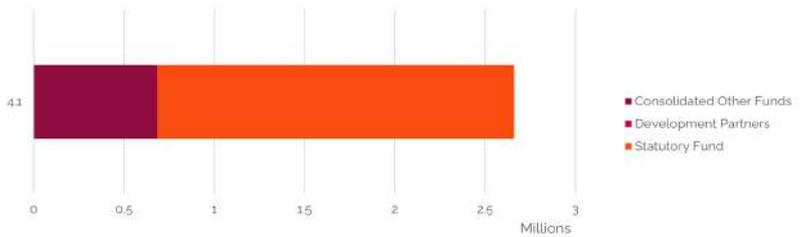


## ADAKLY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - ADA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

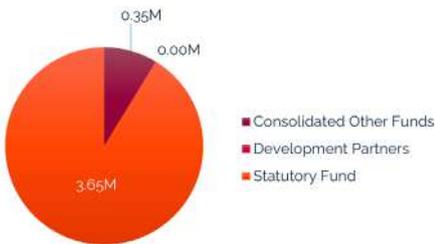


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

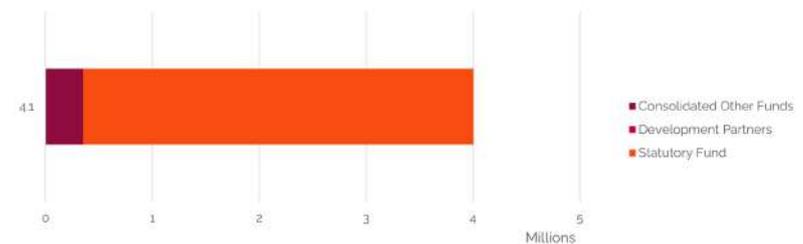


## KINTAMPO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - KNMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS Targets	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
4.1	328,253,502	2,448,954,926	3,120,905,005	1,471,368,199
4.2	7,900	35,500	2,292,961	819,249
4.3	163,194	393,840,366	20,000	0
4.4	1,641,437	2,291,547	1,996,834	535,803
4.5	34,200	10,514	2,408,678	0
4.6	3,743,440	3,127,440	5,488,710	1,431,691
4.7	870,974	708,478	1,288,474	724,152
4.a	63,000	365,918	14,836,458	1,493,366
4.c	156,000	200,000	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>334,933,647</b>	<b>2,849,534,689</b>	<b>3,149,237,120</b>	<b>1,476,372,460</b>



**GOAL 5**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**

## Global Perspective

According to the UN Women, the achievement of all the SDGs depends on the attainment of Goal 5 therefore, women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunities, be able to live free of violence and discrimination. As the 2030 deadline approaches, just about 15.4 percent of Goal 5 indicators with data are "on track", 61.5 percent are at a moderate distance and 23.1 percent are far or very far off track from 2030 targets.

Despite this gloomy picture, in January 2023, the global share of women in lower and single chambers

of National Parliaments reached 26.5 percent. This is a slight improvement of 4.2 percentage points since 2015, an average annual increase of just 0.5 points. At the local level, women held 35.5 percent of seats in local Governments in 2023, up from 33.9 percent in 2020. If current trends continue, it will take more than four decades to close the gender gap in National Parliamentary representation and three decades to do so at the local level.

Globally, there have been progress made towards the achievement of this goal i.e. more girls are in school now and more women are also in public office, compared to some few years ago. However, a lot more challenges persist. For instance, discriminatory laws and social norms remain pervasive, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 report experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period.

# GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls.



## National Perspective

In the West and Central African regions, Ghana is leading the advancement of gender equality. Women in Ghana have made progress in human endowment in health and education at rates significantly higher than their Sub-Saharan Africa



(SSA) peers. This shows Ghana's commitment to achieving this goal.

Government through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection implemented the following:

- provided care, support, protection to vulnerable children. Findings from a report produced by the Department of Social Welfare and Ghana Statistical Service on Children Living in Residential Care in Ghana published in 2021 indicate that a total of 3,530 children were found to be living in the 139 residential homes that operate in the country. Currently, 280 children are receiving care and protection in state-owned residential homes for children. In addition, care and counselling was given to 22 children in Correctional and Remand Centres;
- issued 1,962 Licenses for Day Care Centres, comprising of 528 new licenses and 1,434 renewals ;
- undertook a comprehensive child protection awareness campaign throughout the country, reaching 1,727,353 individuals. A further 284,025 individuals were engaged through various social media platforms to raise awareness on child protection ;
- organized 58 sensitization programmes for 12,794 individuals, including students, teachers, parents, assembly members, traders across the nation to combat the issues relating to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), teenage pregnancy, harmful cultural practices, cyber security and the Ghana Education Service (GES) re-entry policy ;

- developed and distributed the Adoption Training Manual across the 16 regional offices of the Department of Social Welfare to facilitate the adoption of children ;
- monitored 130 MMDAs to ensure their compliance with the DACF guideline on Persons With Disabilities, with approximately 1,160 individuals with various disabilities benefitting from the Persons With Disabilities' share of the Common Fund ;
- published the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report which contributed to Ghana's consistent Tier 2 status for the sixth consecutive year .

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

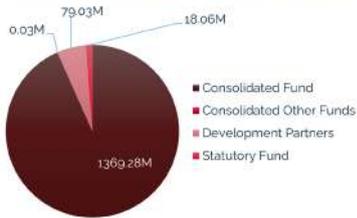
To implement planned programmes under this Goal for the 2023 fiscal year, a total allocation of GHS1,466.39 million was made by MDAs and MMDAs. This amount comprises GHS1,449.26 million for MDAs and GHS17.14 million for MMDAs. The 2023 allocation of GHS1,466.39 million increased by 29.10 percent as compared to an amount of GHS1,135.35 million for 2022.

The sources of funds were from Consolidated Fund: GHS1,369.28 million Consolidated Other Funds: GHS0.03 million, Development Partners: GHS79.03 million and Statutory Funds: GHS 18.06 million.

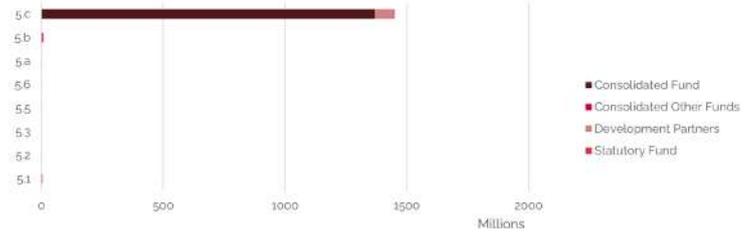
A total of eight (8) targets namely targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c were funded under this Goal with the target 5.c (***Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels***) receiving the highest allocation of GHS 1,450.14 million out of which Consolidated Fund provided the highest allocation of GHS1,368.26 million.

## GOAL 5 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

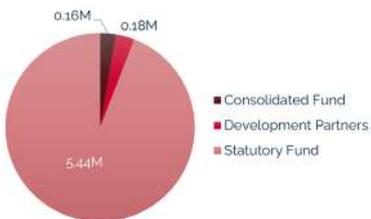


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

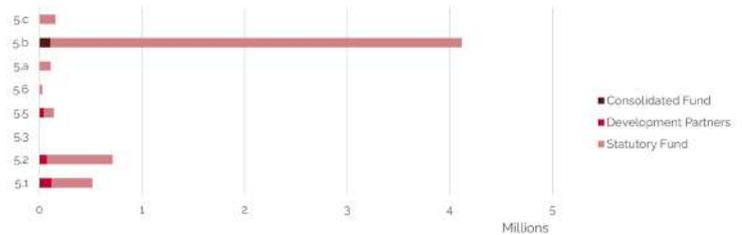


## REGIONAL GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

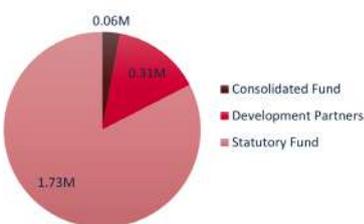


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

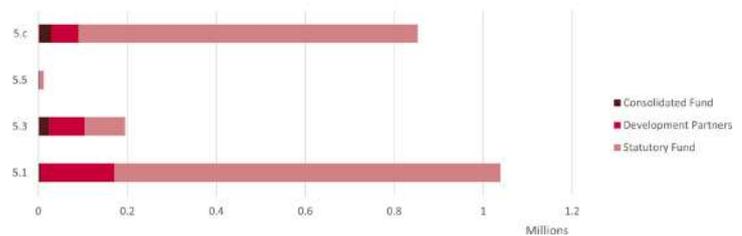


## UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

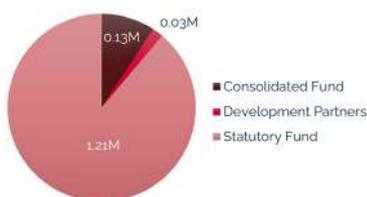


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

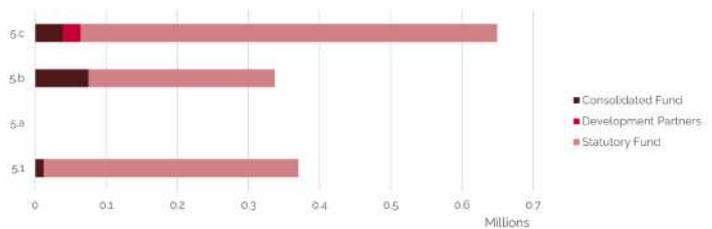


## EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

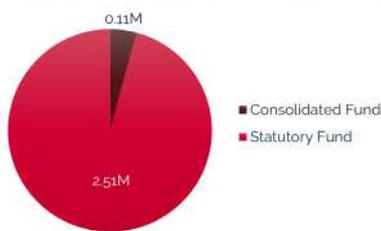


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

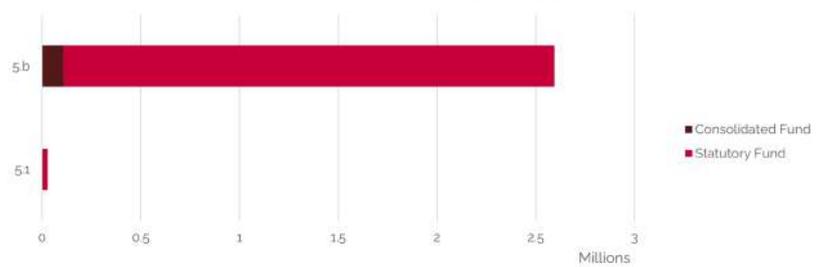


## DISTRICT LEDZOKUKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - LEKMA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

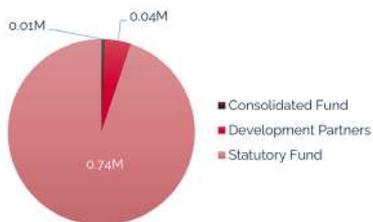


### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

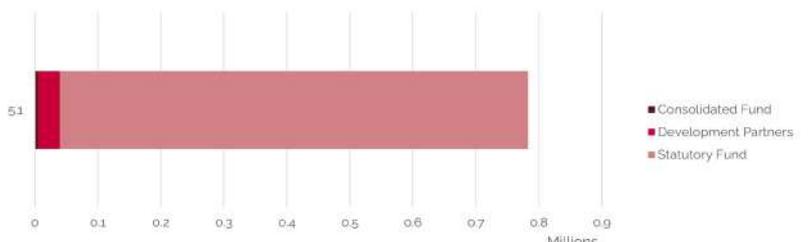


## KASSENA NANKANA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - KNWDA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

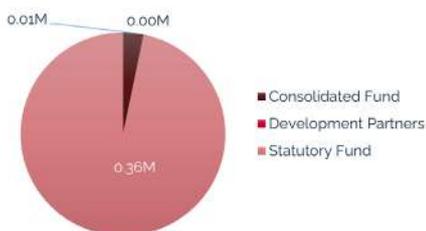


### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

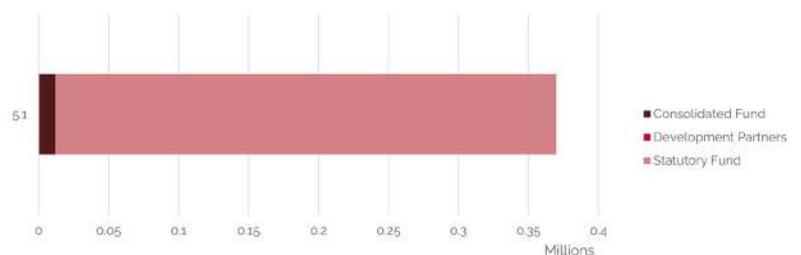


## FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - FASDA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
5.1	106,315	37,022	0	524,519
5.2	15,000	4,000	0	0
5.3	77,862	248,081	0	0
5.5	43,192	26,881	0	0
5.6	23,829	11,685	0	0
5.a	12,000	22,792	20,000	0
5.b	739,999	664,564	0	61,000
5.c	1,368,257,761	432,157,463	12,700	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,369,275,958</b>	<b>433,172,487</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>585,519</b>



**GOAL 6**



**CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION**



## Global Perspective

According to the UN World Water Report 2023, water use has been increasing globally by roughly 1 percent per year over the last 40 years and is expected to grow at a similar rate through to 2050, driven by a combination of population growth, socio-economic development and changing consumption patterns. The bulk of this increase is concentrated in lower- middle - income countries. On average, 10 percent of the global population lives in countries with high or critical water stress.

Water and sanitation are critical for promoting fundamental human rights and improving good health. However, this goal is going off course, although there is enough water to achieve this. The National Geographic Society asserts that, about 40 percent of the world's population is affected by a lack of water and as global temperatures rise, this total is expected to increase.

To drive the global movement for change to achieve Goal 6, the UN 2023 Water Conference adopted the water action agenda, representing voluntary commitments of nations and stakeholders to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets connected to water. Despite this, billions of people still lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Water use efficiency has risen by 9 percent, but water stress and water scarcity remain a concern in many parts of the world. In 2020, 2.4 billion people lived in water-stressed countries, compounded by conflicts and climate change.

Achieving universal coverage by 2030 will require a substantial increase in current global rates of progress: sixfold for drinking water, fivefold for sanitation and threefold for hygiene.

## National Perspective

Ghana's national vision to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all is making steady progress. According to the 2022 Voluntary National Review, household toilet coverage improved significantly, rising from 46 percent in 2010 to 59.3 percent in 2021, with urban areas showing

higher access rates. The reliance on public toilets has also decreased, dropping by 12 percentage points to 23 percent in 2021. Additionally, there has been a notable reduction in the percentage of the population without toilet facilities.

To achieve the goal of universal access to sanitation by 2030, Ghana will need to maintain an average annual reduction of about two percent in the population lacking adequate sanitation facilities.

To achieve this goal, the following interventions were implemented:

- developed and mainstreamed a Water Safety Plan into the training manual for School Health Education Project (SHEP) coordinators to enhance water safety education within basic schools ;
- commissioned five Integrated Recycling Compost Plants (IRECOPs) and one Wastewater Treatment Plant in: Dambai; Goaso; Sefwi

# GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure Availability and Sustainable  
Management of Water and Sanitation  
for All



Wiawso; Damongo; James Town and Kumasi, as part of Government efforts to ensure efficiency in the collection, transportation and processing of solid waste into useful raw materials ;

- developed small earth dams in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Savannah Regions to support the 'One- Village One-Dam' (1V1D) Initiative. Construction of small-earth dams are at

various stages of completion at Sunyeri, Tousal/Jeyiri, Tasundo, Gilang, Kpalbutabu and Duadinyediga. At full completion, 110ha of irrigable lands will be available for dry season farming. In addition, some of the dams will serve as flood mitigation measures and provide adequate water for domestic use and livestock watering ;

- implemented a small-town water system at Likpe Mate SHS in the GUAN, Santrokofi, Akpafu, Lipka and Lolobi (SALL) area ;
- conducted 5,809 public education and sensitization campaigns on good sanitation practices, flood prevention, earthquakes, other disaster-related topics .

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total allocation of GHS 2,146.62 million was made towards the implementation of programmes aimed at ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all for the year 2023. This allocation for 2023 represents a significant increase of 79.74 percent compared to the 2022 allocation of GHS1,194.26 million.

The respective 2023 allocations by MDAs and MMDAs were GHS1,832.03 million and GHS 314.59 million respectively.

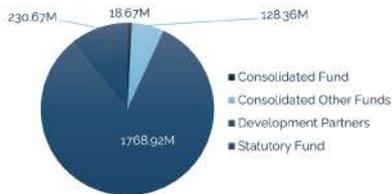
The sources of funding for Goal 6 were Consolidated Fund: GHS18.67 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS128.36 million, Development Partners: GHS1,768.92 million and Statutory Funds: GHS230.67 million.

A total of six (6) targets were funded under Goal 6 namely target 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.a and 6.b, with target 6.1 (**By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**) receiving the highest allocation of GHS 1,812.64 million in comparison to 2022 highest allocation of GHS 802 million for the same target.

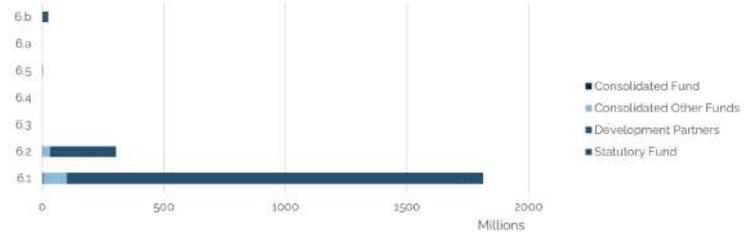
The three regions with the highest allocations to Goal 6 were Volta 68.00 percent, Ashanti 42.55 percent and Upper West 41.91 percent.

## GOAL 6 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

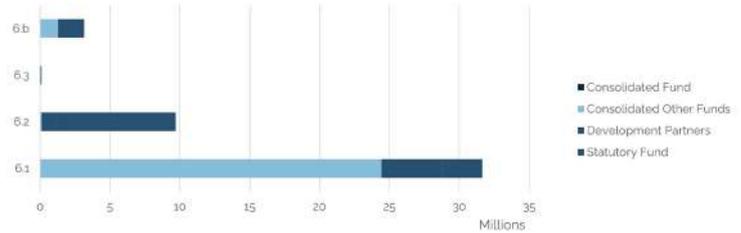


## REGIONAL VOLTA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

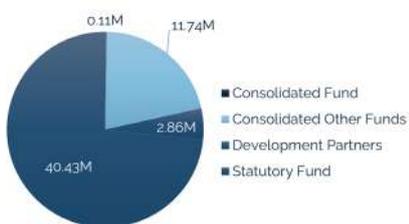


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

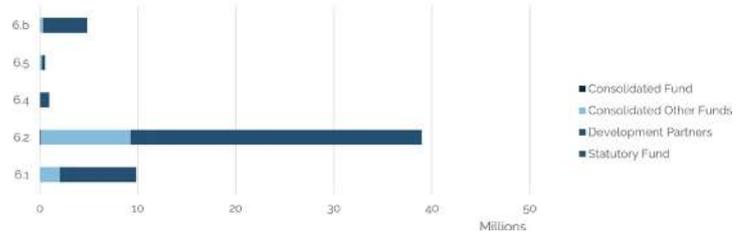


## ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

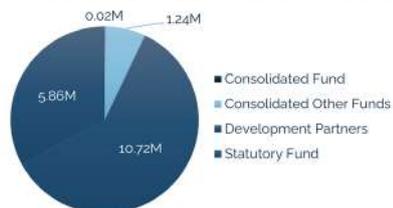


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

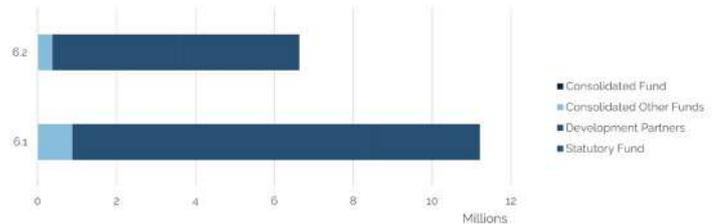


## UPPER WEST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

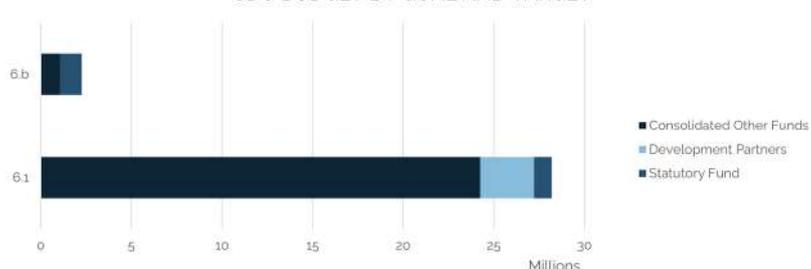


## DISTRICT HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - HHMA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

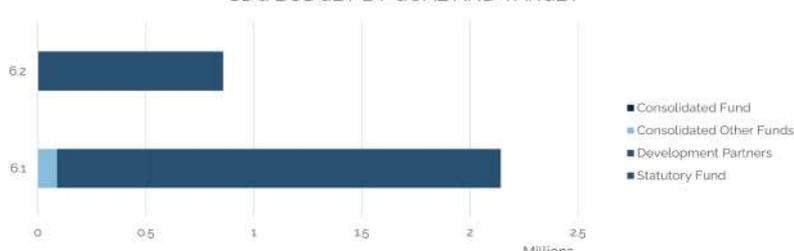


## SEKYERE AFRAM PLAINS DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - SAPDA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

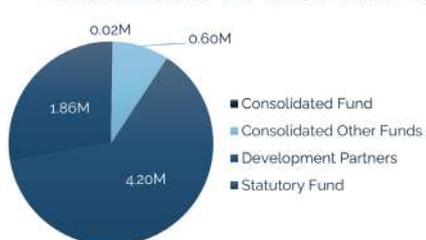


### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

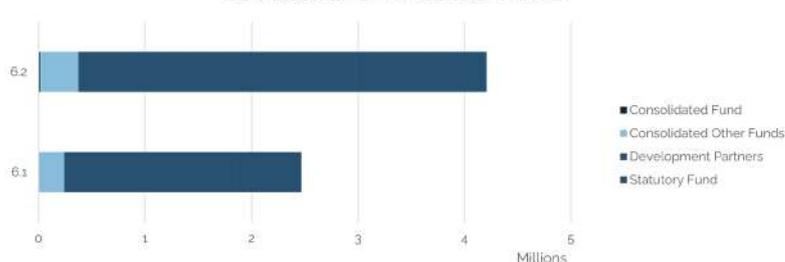


## SISSALA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - SEMA

### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



### SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
Targets				
6.1	5,968,082	522,939,280	96,311,245	28,979,208
6.2	3,791,632	1,378,534	28,799,915	4,614,032
6.3	20,000	0	0	0
6.5	25,180	20,800	1,266,998	0
6.a	16,000	37,801	129,378	0
6.b	8,851,684	4,707,799	1,856,375	658,262
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,672,578</b>	<b>529,084,214</b>	<b>128,363,911</b>	<b>34,251,502</b>



## GOAL 7



# AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

## Global Perspective

Around the world, 675 million people still lack access to electricity, the majority of whom are found in Sub-Saharan Africa .

On the other hand, Asia has made progress in reducing the unelectrified population from 516 million in 2010 to 69 million in 2021. At the current growth rate, it is estimated that by 2030, a total of 660 million people will still not be connected to national grids. Additionally, a total of 2.3 billion people continue to rely on unsafe fuels for cooking, largely in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. With an increase in demand for coal in the face of unstable energy prices , efforts at green transition are being thwarted. To achieve the 2030 Agenda deadline, the decreasing costs of renewable energy solutions , coupled with an improvement in energy efficiency measures, are essential. Energy efficiency improvements have also lagged

and international financial flows to developing countries for clean energy have declined. To meet the SDG 7 targets, there is an urgent need for accelerated investment, international cooperation, a fundamental transformation of the global energy system.

## National Perspective

The Government of Ghana continues to make strides under the attainment of the targets under Goal 7. Some of these achievements are listed below:

- increased the national electricity access rate from 88.75 percent in 2022 to 88.85 percent as at end 2023;
- connected 189 communities to the national grid, with 211 others at various stages of completion ;
- distributed 11,692 units of solar lanterns to rural and peri-urban areas at subsidized prices as part of efforts to promote clean lighting sources under the Solar Lantern Distribution Programme. Additionally, a total of 5,000 lanterns were provided as part of relief items to the flood affected households along the Volta River ;

# GOAL 7

## AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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



- provided 97,253 improved locally manufactured charcoal cook-stoves as part of the Government's efforts to increase access to clean cooking solutions ;
- prepared and launched the National Energy Transition (NET) Investment Plan for achieving net zero as part of efforts to transition from fossil fuel-based energy to clean energy ;
- distributed 4,000 LPG cook-stoves and related accessories to households under the National LPG Promotion Programme (NLPGPP) .

improvement in energy efficiency) received the highest allocation of GHS877.89 million. Development Partners provided the largest share of funding for target 7.3, contributing GHS562.01 million.

In contrast, in 2022, Target 7.1 (**By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**) received the highest allocation of GHS 464.00 million.

The three regions with the highest budget allocations were Upper East : 61.84 percent, Ahafo: 61.10 percent, Brong Ahafo: 55.51 percent.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budgetary allocation under Goal 7 for 2023 was GHS953.86 million, comprising GHS877.69 million allocated by MDAs and GHS76.17 million by MMDAs. This represents a 59.9 percent increase compared to the 2022 allocation of GHS596.66 million.

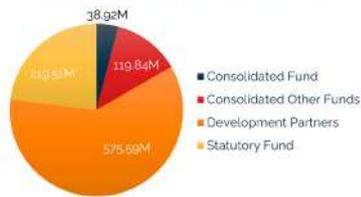
Fund sources for Goal 7 were from the Consolidated Fund: GHS38.92 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS119.83 million, Development Partners: GHS575.59 million, Statutory Funds: GHS219.51 million. Three targets were funded under this Goal 7.1, 7.3 and 7. b.

Target 7.3 (By 2030, double the global rate of

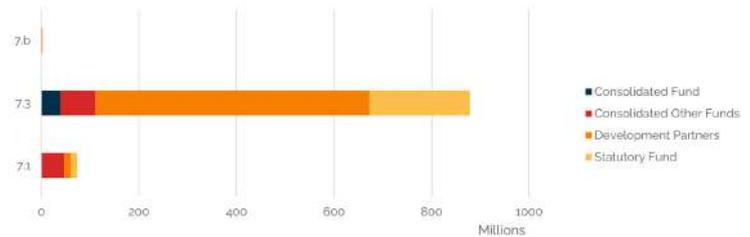


## GOAL 7 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

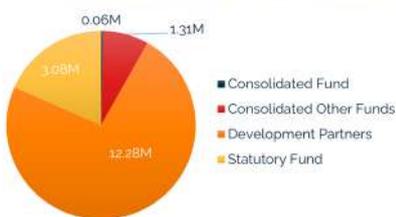


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

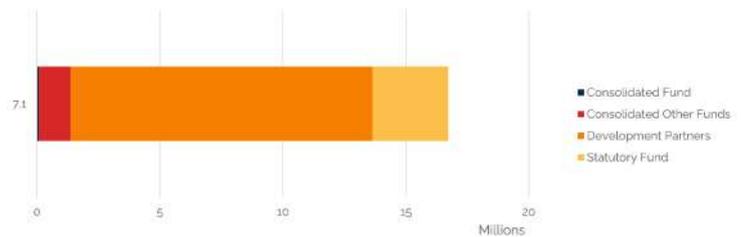


## REGIONAL UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

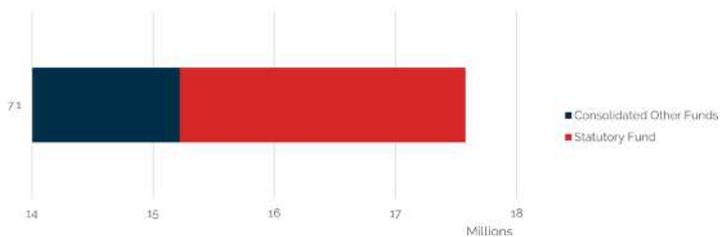


## AHAFO REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

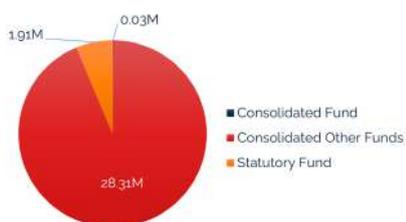


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

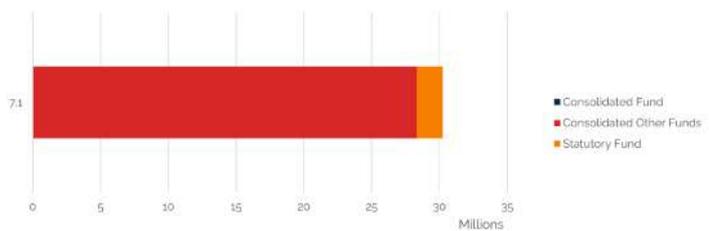


## BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

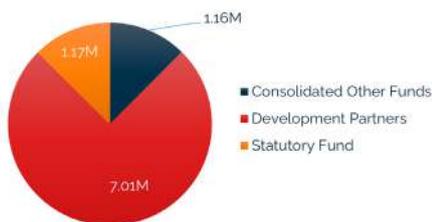


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

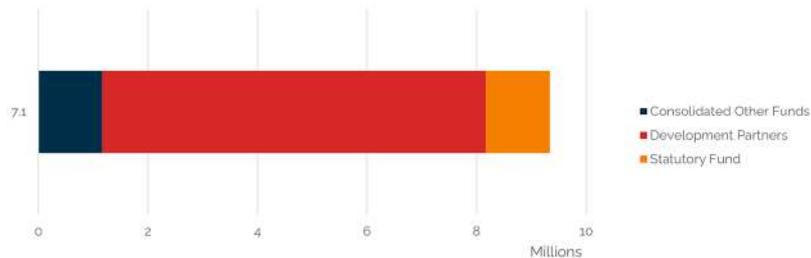


## DISTRICT NABDAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - NDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

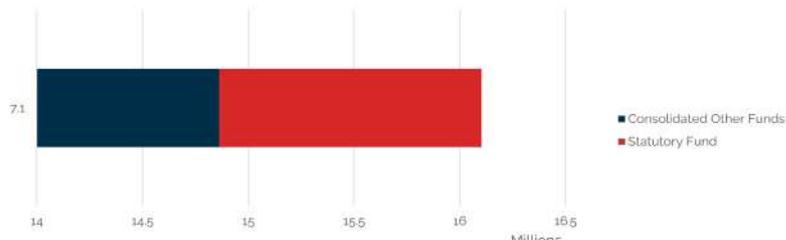


## ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - ANMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

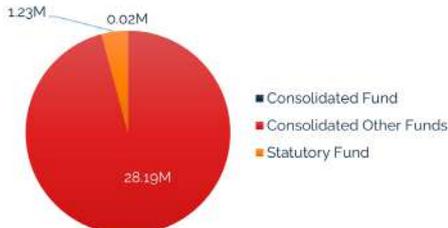


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

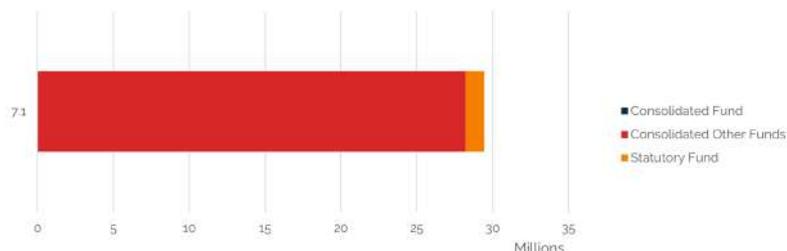


## SUNYANI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - SMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOAL	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
7.1	114,000	528,989	46,733,192	5,772,930
7.3	38,802,469	1,642,672,020	71,358,320	31,447,328
7.b	0	7,719	1,745,480	25,128
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,916,469</b>	<b>1,643,208,728</b>	<b>119,836,992</b>	<b>37,245,386</b>



## GOAL 8



## DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Global Perspective

Global economic recovery has been slow but steady. Annual growth rate in real GDP of Least Developed Countries is expected to increase marginally . Productivity levels on the other hand have been slowing down even before the COVID-19 pandemic, further erasing growth post-covid period. Inflation, rising debt levels, and the impact of various global crises have direct impact on job creation. Global unemployment is projected to increase, reaching 208 million at a 5.8 percent rate due to inflation pressures . As at 2022, 2 billion workers were in the informal sector without social protection, decent wages, and safe working conditions .

A significant portion of the global workforce remains in informal employment, particularly in developing countries. The International Labor Organization (ILO) highlights that the informal economy accounts for more than 60 percent of the world's employed population. In spite of these downturns, access to digital financial services have increased in the post-pandemic period, with new opportunities reaching the unbanked, technology driving this growth. Advocating for equitable and fair earnings, coupled with a restructure of the global financial architecture, with recourse to addressing rising debts, reducing economic uncertainties and easing trade tensions will set us on track towards achieving Agenda 2030 .

## National Perspective

The Government of Ghana remains committed to promoting economic growth and ensuring access to decent work among its citizens. Notable achievements under Goal 8 include the following:

- trained 23,695 beneficiaries under the YouStart Jobs and Skills project;
- trained 2,000 beneficiaries in the following areas: entrepreneurship; practical skills in yoghurt preparation; fruit juices; bleaches; liquid soap and other detergents. 200 of the beneficiaries were provided with startup capital ranging from GH0.01 million to GHS 0.05 million ;

- licensed 29 Free Zone companies by the Ghana Free Zones Authority with a capital investment of \$180 million created about 2,500 jobs ;
- Supported 140,562 enterprises, including 100,211 women -owned enterprises, with training and business development services in line with Government's commitment to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) ;
- disbursed GHS47.65 million to 731 enterprises and 4,857 MSMEs trained on efficiency and productivity in their operations. In addition, 2,055 informal sector operators were assisted to formalize their operations by registering with the Office of the Registrar of Companies ;

## GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



- disbursed GHS2.49 million to 1,556 clients, made up of 1,520 females and 36 males by the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC);
- distributed a total of 1,066 sewing machines amounting to GHS0.47 million, 978 hair driers to beneficiaries amounting to GHS0.38 million ;
- enrolled 93,983 youth under the various YEA modules;
- enrolled 56,167 workers in the informal sector onto the 3rd Tier of the 3-Tier Pension Scheme.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budgetary allocation under Goal 8 for 2023 was GHS82,412.00 million, with GHS82,344.95 million allocated by MDAs and GHS67.06 million by MMDAs. This represents an increase compared to the 2022 total budget allocation of GHS63,133.25 million for the same goal.

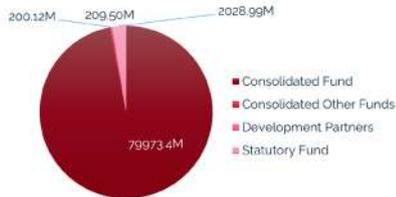
The fund sources for Goal 8 were the Consolidated Fund: GHS79,973.39 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS200.12 million, Development Partners: GHS209.49 million, Statutory Funds: GHS2,028.98 million. Targets funded under this Goal were 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9 and 8.a.

Target 8.a (*i.e. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries*) received the highest allocation of GHS81,786.77 million, which recorded an increase from 2022's allocation of GHS62,177.82 million. The Consolidated Fund was the highest funding source for target 8.a with GHS79,916.67 million.

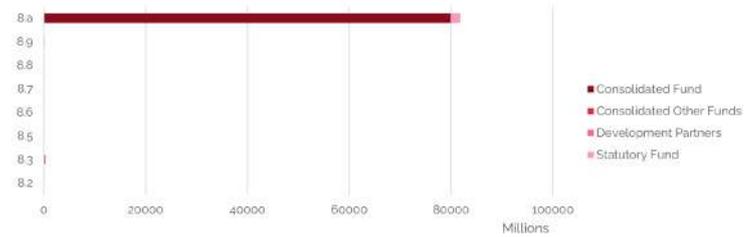
The three regions with the highest budget allocations were Ashanti : 57.58 percent, Central: 27.19 percent and Western: 26.39 percent.

## GOAL 8 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

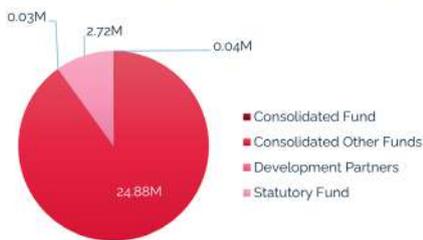


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

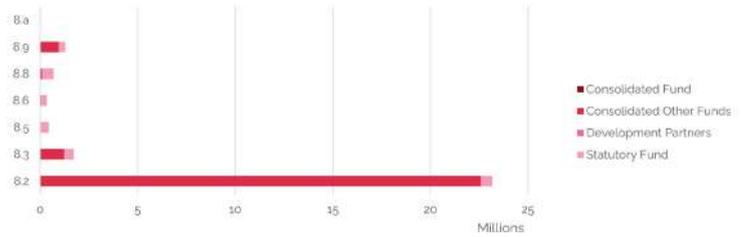


## REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

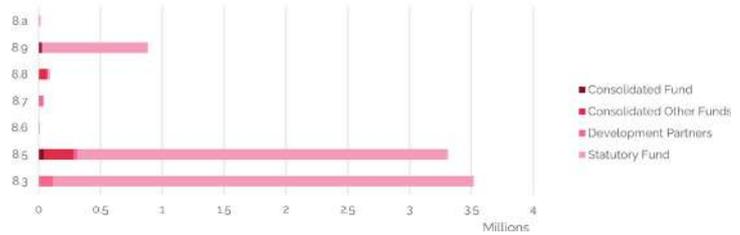


## CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

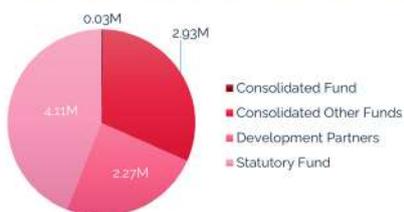


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

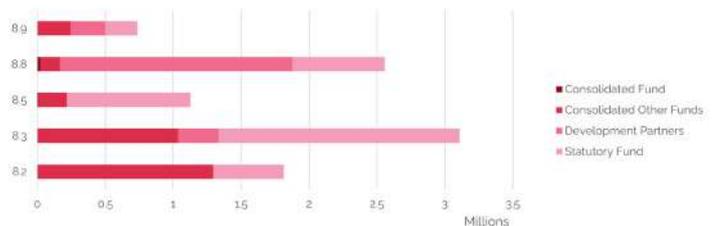


## WESTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



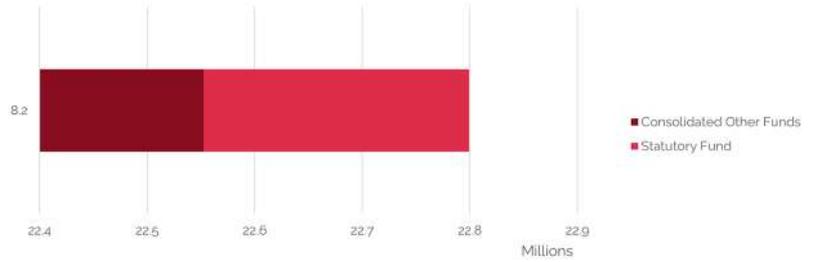
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



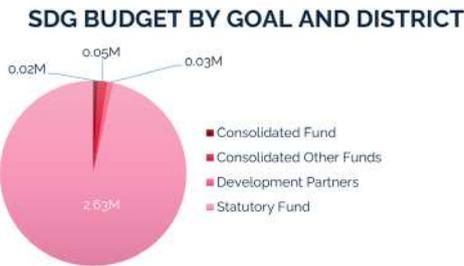
**DISTRICT  
SUAME MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - SMA  
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**



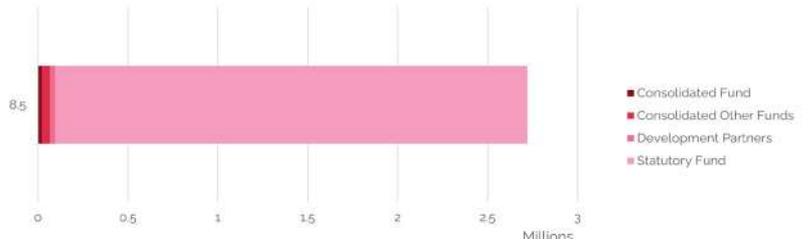
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



**EFFUTU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - EMA  
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**

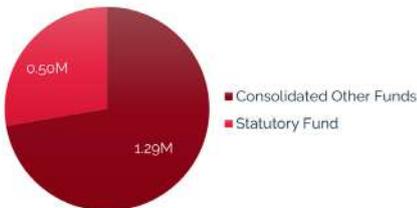


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

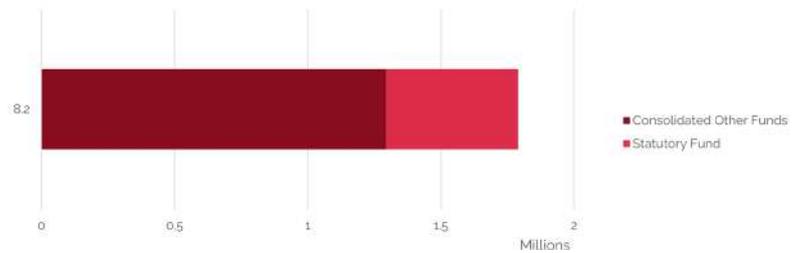


**WASSA AMENFI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - WAEMA  
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT**

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



**SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE**

Targets	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
8.2	422,540	13,913,410	23,846,498	11,109,274
8.3	39,022,697	11,078,168	171,474,644	519,810
8.5	630,259	7,390,516	881,790	414,951
8.6	1,127,549	618,322	817,231	49,110
8.7	260,477	136,908	0	0
8.8	1,841,163	6,441,798	592,468	368,663
8.9	13,422,578	26,814,765	2,512,154	107,748
8.a	79,916,670,752	10,663,223,695	0	50,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79,973,398,015</b>	<b>10,729,617,581</b>	<b>200,124,785</b>	<b>12,619,556</b>



## GOAL 9



**INDUSTRY,  
INNOVATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE**

## Global Perspective

Goal 9 focuses on three essential aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation. Infrastructure forms the backbone of a functioning society and economy, industrialization spurs economic growth, creates job opportunities, reduces poverty while innovation enhances the technological capabilities of industries, leading to the development of new skills and solutions.

Despite immense pockets of progress, most countries are still behind in achieving goal 9 targets. The manufacturing industry has not fully recovered from the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic, as Global manufacturing growth slowed down to 3.3 percent in 2022, from 7.4 percent in 2021. In 2023, private investment in infrastructure projects in primary markets continued its upward trajectory post pandemic. However, there was a notable

industry, and innovation play in driving sustainable development.

This is seen from the under-listed projects carried out as at 2023:

- commissioned a state-of-the-art assembly plant, bringing the total number of vehicle manufacturers to six major global vehicle manufacturers to produce 11 brands of vehicles under the Automotive Development Policy
- Fifty-one Ghanaian companies received African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Rules of Origin Certification for 300 products in 2023. In addition, 63 companies were assisted to successfully undertake market exploration missions to Kenya to engage with prospective buyers ;
- completed the 97-kilometer Tema-Mpakadan Railway Line costing about \$447 million as part of the broader plan to facilitate efficient cargo and passenger transport from Accra to the Northern regions;
- established a legislative framework and infrastructure to facilitate the expansion of the mobile money sector to promote financial inclusion and reduce transaction costs. This resulted in 30 percent increase in Mobile Money Interoperability usage with transaction volumes hitting \$150 billion.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total amount of GHS1,700.74 million allocated for Goal 9 in the 2023 fiscal year decreased compared to the 2022 allocation of GHS2,389.79 million. The share of the 2023 allocation by MDAs and MMDAs are GHS889.83 million and GHS810.91 million respectively.

The fund sources for this Goal include Consolidated Fund: GHS88.62 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS286.40 million, Development Partners: GHS485.62 million and Statutory Funds: GHS840.10 million. Eight (8) targets were funded under Goal 9 namely, targets 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b and 9.c.

## GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



decline in the secondary market for infrastructure investments, primarily due to rising interest rates which dampened acquisition activity. The total private investment reached approximately \$86 billion, representing about 0.2 percent of GDP for low- and middle-income countries .

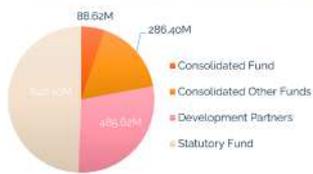
## National Perspective

The Government of Ghana has reinforced its commitment to the pivotal role that infrastructure,

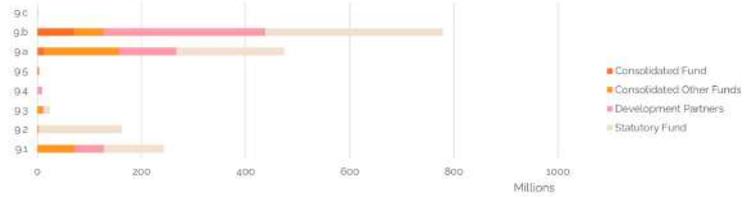
Target 9.b (**Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**) received the highest allocation of GHS778.29 million while in 2022 target 9.1 (Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all) received the highest allocation of GHS974.49 million. The highest allocation source for these targets was Statutory Fund - GHS340.75 million in 2023 and GHS488.21 million in 2022. The three regions with Districts making the highest allocations were: Ashanti: 88.09 percent, Oti : 82.25 percent and Eastern: 76.66 percent.

## GOAL 9 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

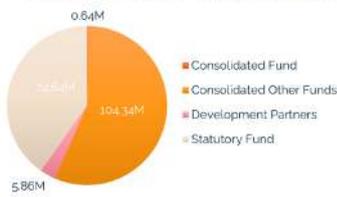


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET I

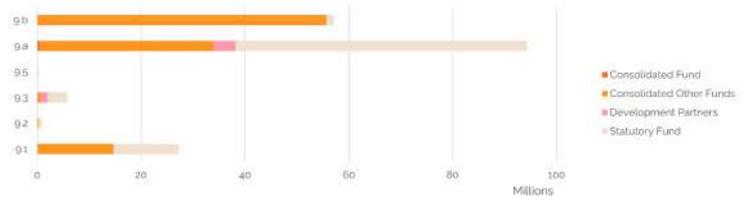


## REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

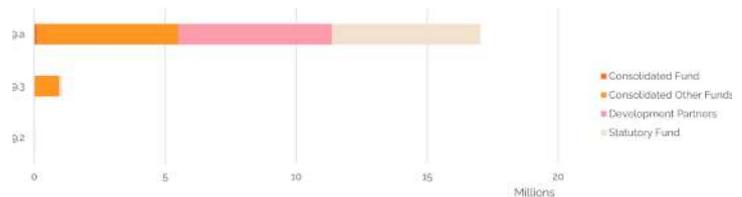


## OTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

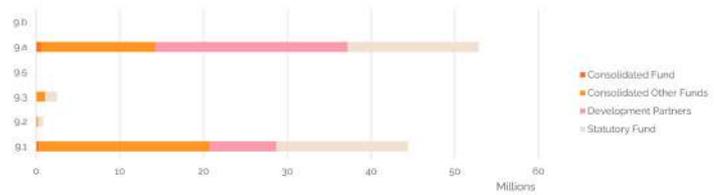


## EASTERN REGION

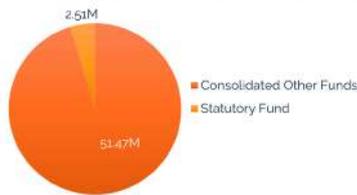
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



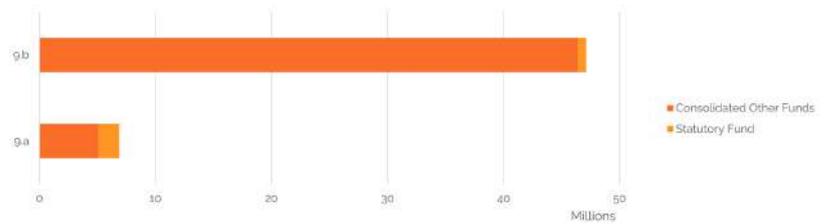
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## DISTRICT KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - KEMA SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

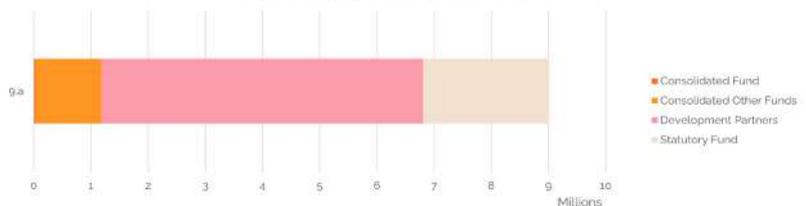


## KRACHI WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - KWDA SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

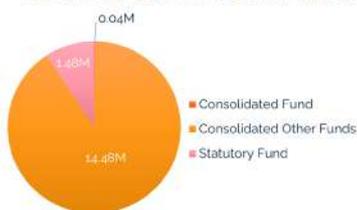


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

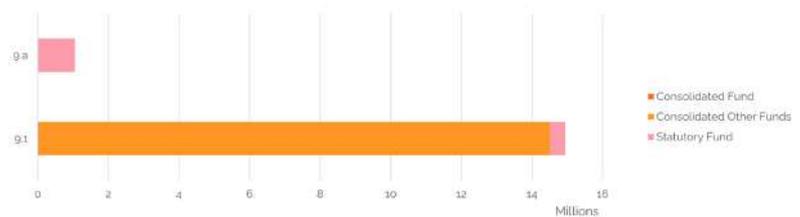


## WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - WAMA SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS Targets	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
9.1	1,503,111	789,660	71,254,080	24,498,904
9.2	1,233,655	11,145,774	1,418,628	0
9.3	41,500	10,463	10,435,708	329,783
9.4	27,000	1,624	819,850	147,903
9.5	2,889,838	230,075,388	117,179	6,995,627
9.a	12,714,621	9,117,051	145,147,125	31,203,520
9.b	70,083,093	84,359,573	57,211,761	21,936,376
9.c	125,965	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88,618,783</b>	<b>335,499,533</b>	<b>286,404,331</b>	<b>85,112,114</b>



## GOAL 10



## REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## Global Perspective

Inequality remains one of the pressing development challenges of our time, drawing increasing attention from global leaders and policymakers. The 2022 World Inequality Report reveals staggering disparities: while the wealthiest 10 percent of the global population commands 52 percent of total income, the poorest half survives on just 8.5 percent. The wealth gap is even more pronounced, with the top 10 percent controlling 76 percent of global assets compared to a mere 2 percent held by the bottom 50 percent. Inequality in wealth, income, assets, and living standards continue to deepen across different social groups, regions, and demographics.

This growing divide is exacerbating existing gaps in access to quality healthcare, education, and decent employment - creating a vicious cycle where the disadvantaged fall further behind while the privileged consolidate their advantages. Without urgent interventions, these disparities will continue to reinforce social stratification and limit opportunities for upward mobility among vulnerable populations. The COVID -19 pandemic highlighted pre-existing health inequalities, the ability of countries to cope with crisis and provide essential services. During the pandemic, the productivity gap that existed between developed and developing countries further increased from 17.5:1 to 18:1. Globally, inequality is expected to rise due to slow recoveries in many emerging markets in developing countries.

## National Perspective

Ghana recorded an increase from 12.5 percent to 22 percent in the growth rate of households' expenditure or income per capita among the 40 percent of the population. As part of the country's commitment to achieve this goal, national development plans including the national budget have ensured that collaborations with stakeholders and implementation of flagship programmes promote equal opportunities for all. These efforts are complemented by targeted social protection initiatives which aim to bridge income and access gaps among vulnerable populations. Additionally,

increased investment in education, youth employment and rural development continue to play a crucial role in reducing structural inequalities across regions in the demographic groups.

In 2023, Government achieved the following milestones:

- enhanced key social intervention programmes such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance (NHIS) Programme and Capitation Grant to reduce inequalities and promote the general well-being of Ghanaians.
- developed an inflation-based indexation mechanism to adjust the LEAP benefits on an annual basis to maintain the real value of the benefits.
- developed and distributed an Adoption

## GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce Inequality within and among countries.



Training Manual to the 16 regional offices of the Department of Social Welfare to facilitate the adoption of children for reunification and reintegration into families and communities.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total of GHS410.39 million was allocated under this Goal in 2023, with GHS396.81 million allocated by MDAs and GHS13.59 million by MMDAs. This marks a significant increase from the 2022 allocation of GHS169.72 million.

Funding for the Goal were from the following

sources: Consolidated Fund: GHS8.80 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GHS0.37 million, Development Partners: GHS348.21 million and Statutory Funds: GHS53.01 million.

Five (5) targets were funded under Goal 10 namely, targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7, 10.c.

Target 10.2 (**By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**) had the highest allocation of GHS356.37 million out of which GHS348.17 million was from Development Partners.

As compared to the 2022 fiscal year, target 10.5 (Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations) was allocated the highest funding of GHS100.40 million.

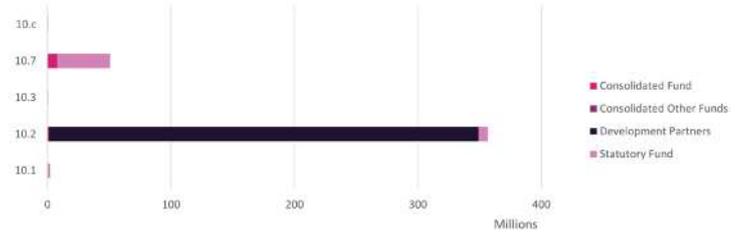
The three regions with the highest allocation were the Ashanti : 14.37 percent, Ahafo: 7.59 percent and Brong Ahafo: 7.18 percent.

## GOAL 10 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

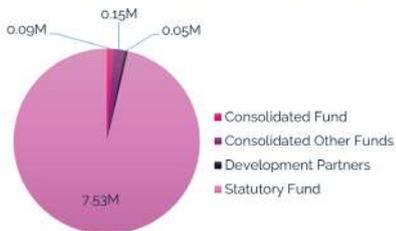


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

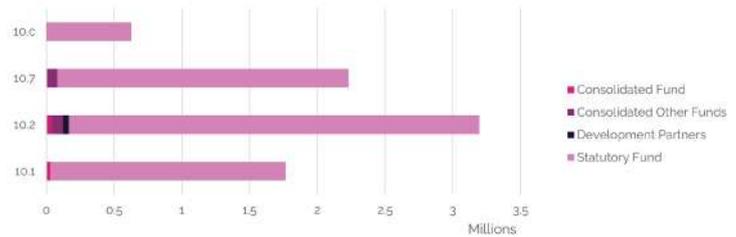


## REGIONAL ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

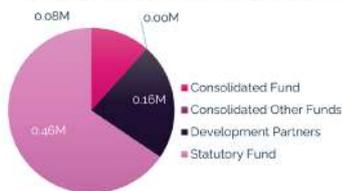


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

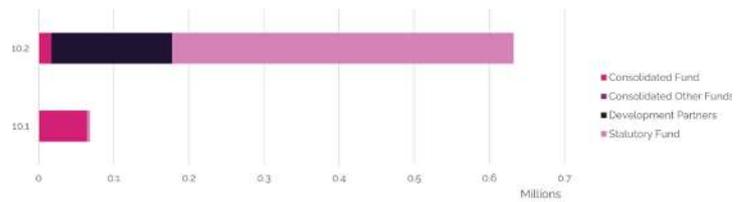


## AHAFO REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

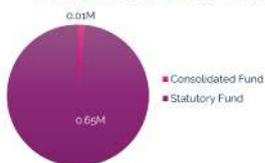


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

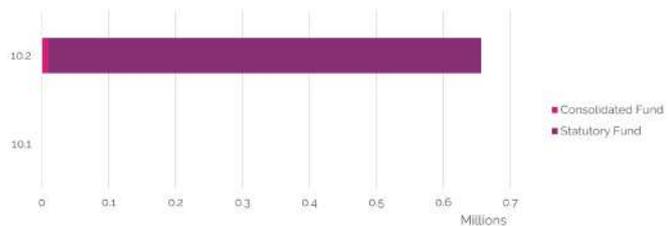


## BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

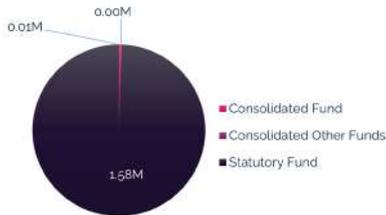


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

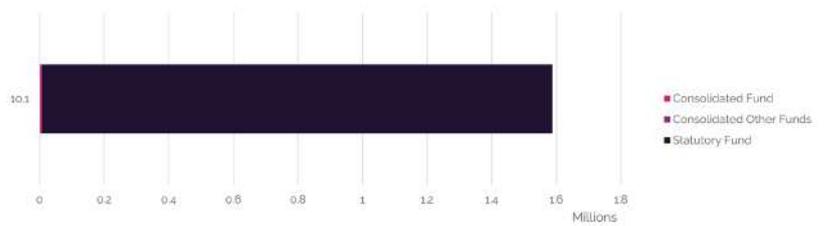


## DISTRICT ASANTI AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - AACMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

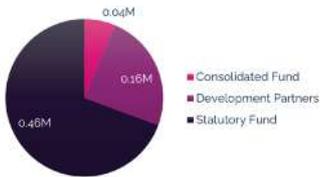


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

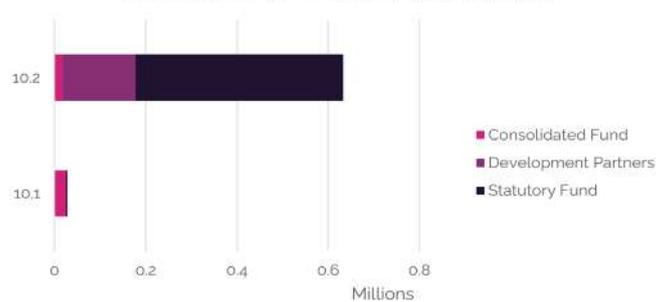


## TANO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - TNMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

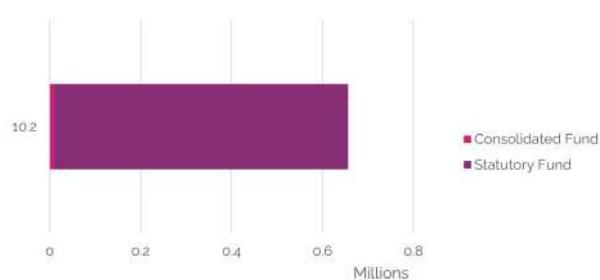


## JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - JNDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
10.1	105,180	31,919	220,000	618,361
10.2	820,759	389,523	80,502	105,026
10.3	12,000	87,465	0	0
10.7	7,854,890	11,483,936	74,000	3,089,355
10.C	12,000	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,804,829</b>	<b>11,992,843</b>	<b>374,502</b>	<b>3,812,742</b>



## GOAL 11



## SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

## Global Perspective

The world is experiencing unprecedented urban growth with projections estimating that by 2050, nearly 70 percent of the global population will live in urban areas. This rapid urbanization presents significant challenges, including the need for adequate housing, transportation, basic services. Global population rose slightly above 8 billion in 2023 with around 56 percent of people residing in cities. The rise in population, coupled with a rise in migration result in an increase in the slum population in urban areas. Building sustainable cities and communities cannot be achieved without access to basic services such as affordable housing, sustainable electricity, clean water, sanitation, transport systems and green public spaces.

Cities are at the forefront of the fight against climate change but are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerable to climate-related disasters. The United Nations emphasizes the need for cities to invest in resilient infrastructure and implement sustainable practices to mitigate

these risks and protect vulnerable populations. Countries such as Australia, New Zealand as well as those in Europe and Northern America have made significant strides in achieving universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing. However, the issue of housing continues to exist globally with many city dwellers spending substantial proportion of their income on housing. According to the Goal 11 Indicators Progress Chart in the SDG 11 Synthesis Report 2023, Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia are far from achieving sustainable cities and communities.

## National perspective

The Government of Ghana in ensuring safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements achieved the following milestones in 2023:

- continued the construction of the coastal protection infrastructure to address climate-induced hazards such as erosion. At least 20 percent of Ghana's coastline was protected through hard-engineered structures like groynes and revetments. These efforts focused on vulnerable areas along the eastern coast and aimed to prevent negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts;

# GOAL 11

## SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable



- implemented the National Rental Assistance Scheme in six regions with the aim of eliminating the burden of advance payment by prospective tenants to homeowners. A total of 1,105 individuals benefited from the scheme from February to October 2023 and the recovery rate has been 100 percent;
- incorporated the utilisation of local materials into the National Affordable Housing Programme, to promote the use of sustainable local building materials for the housing and construction industries;
- achieved 85 percent completion rate on the Kpone Affordable Housing Programme (Phase I-III) with a total of 1,072 units.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budgetary allocation under Goal 11 was GHS9,485.57million. Out of this, MDAs allocated GHS9,023.31 million, while MMDAs allocated GHS463.26 million.

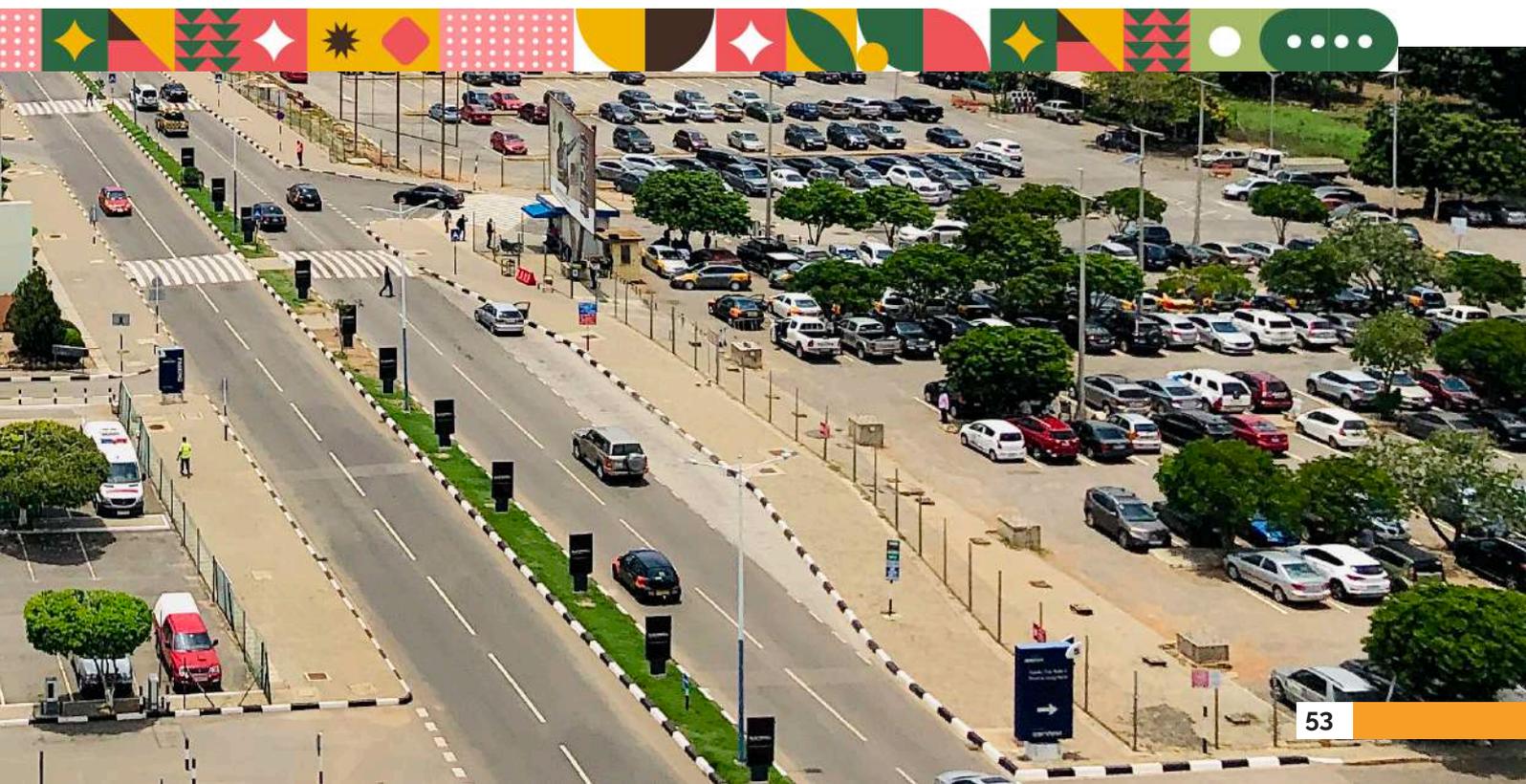
The 2023 total allocation of GHS9,485.57million marks a significant increase from the 2022 allocation of GHS5,279.18 million.

Funding for the Goal were from the Consolidated Fund: GHS1,490.37 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS2,633.02 million, Development Partners: GHS3,866.81 million, Statutory Funds: GHS1,495.37

million. Targets funded under this Goal were 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b and 11.c.

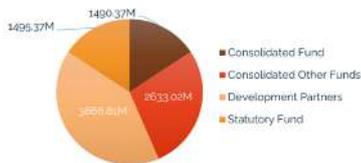
Target 11.3 (***By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries***) received the highest allocation of GHS7,972.55 million which shows an increase compared to 2022's allocation of GHS4,823.35 million for 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) . Development Partners provided the highest funding for target 11.3 with GHS3,223.28 million in 2023.

The three regions with the highest budget allocations were Central: 82.27 percent, Bono East : 80.16 percent and Ashanti : 52.22 percent.

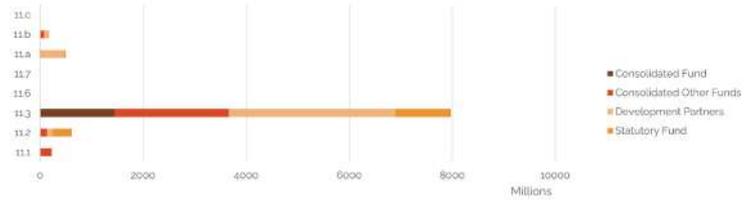


## GOAL 11 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

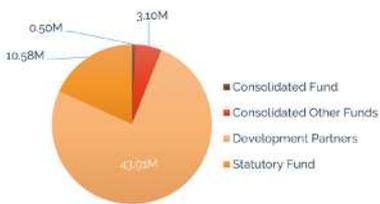


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

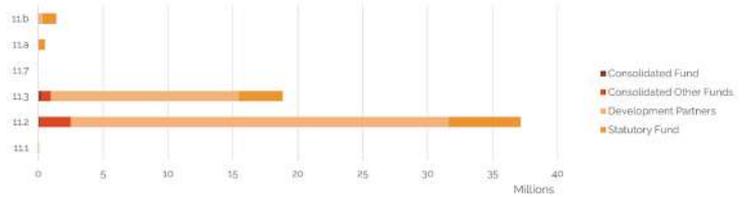


## REGIONAL CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

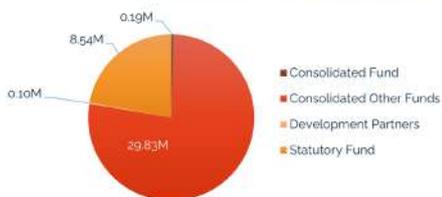


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

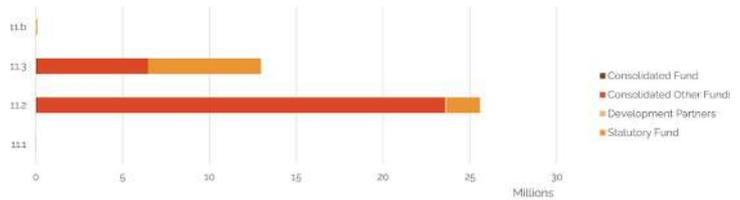


## BONO EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

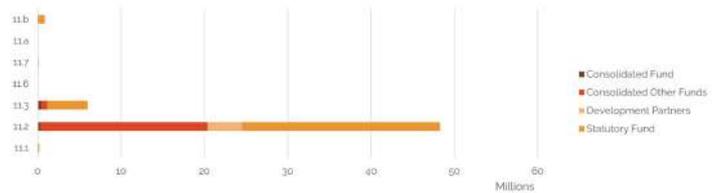


## ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)



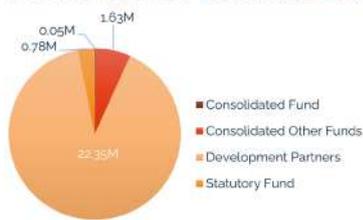
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



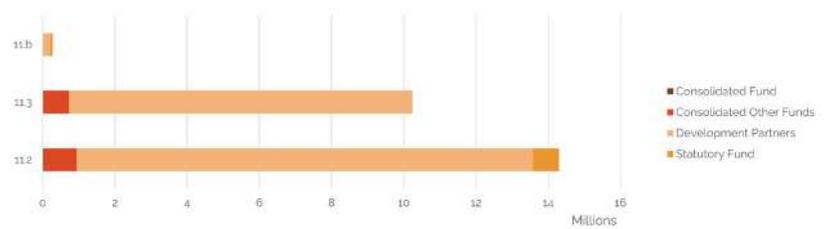
## DISTRICT

### AGONA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - AWMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

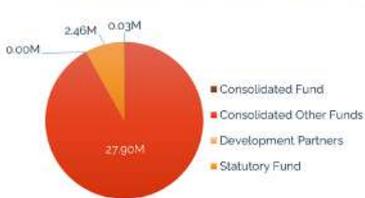


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

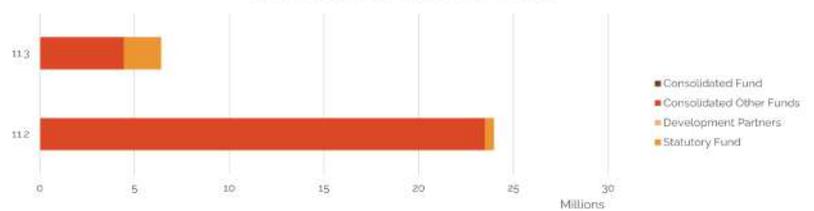


### TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - TMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

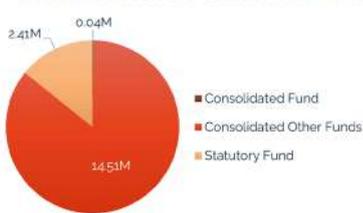


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

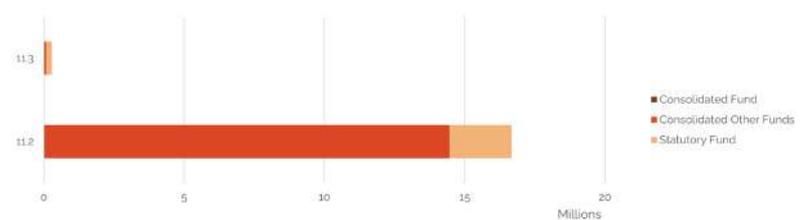


### OBUASI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - OMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



### SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
11.1	15,642,783	95,181,157	206,792,505	22,406,701
11.2	5,204,701	38,258,642	131,196,284	13,240,717
11.3	1,446,620,870	5,764,068,053	2,219,093,609	388,917,098
11.6	0	0	0	0
11.7	76,319	307,107	1,480,981	135,467
11.a	13,617,170	2,398,594,417	5,426,002	4,661,117
11.b	9,207,911	35,000,321	69,032,876	486,357
11.c	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,490,369,754</b>	<b>8,331,409,699</b>	<b>2,633,022,258</b>	<b>429,847,458</b>



## GOAL 12



# RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## Global Perspective

The planet is running out of resources even though populations continue to grow. It is estimated that the global population will reach 9.8 billion by 2025. This will require the equivalent of three planets to provide the natural resources needed to maintain current lifestyles, as global over-consumption and inefficient usage of natural resources has led to climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss. Material footprint consumption per capita reached 95.1 billion metric tons between 2000 and 2019. During the same period, high generations of waste and food loss was recorded by many countries. The food loss in production was estimated at 14 percent while food loss in retail and households stood at 17 percent. The world is expected to generate 3.40 billion tons of solid waste annually by 2050 if current trends continue. Plastic pollution also continues to rise with some 400 million tons per year, which will double by 2040. Without sustainable use of resources, it will be impossible to reduce climate impacts and the destruction of our ecosystems.

There is, therefore, a critical need for urgent action in reducing our ecological footprint by changing production and consumption of goods and resources. Globally, the efficient management of our shared resources and the way we dispose

toxic waste and pollutants will be essential to achieve goal 12.

## National Perspective

The 2022 State of the Food and Nutrition Report indicates that while Ghana is among the most food secure countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, some portions of the population still face challenges related to food access and nutrition. The gap could further widen if steps are not taken to address unsustainable food production systems, unpredictable shocks and natural disasters. Consequently, the country aligned its national policies with global targets, including the adoption of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Additionally, the PC-PEG promotes domestic

# GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure Sustainable Consumption and  
Production Patterns



productive capacity and diversification of the economy to produce goods & services for domestic consumption. Further, Government is implementing other initiatives to reduce post-harvest losses and improve supply chain efficiencies. These efforts promote sustainable practices among businesses, encouraging the adoption of sustainability reporting and environmentally friendly operations.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

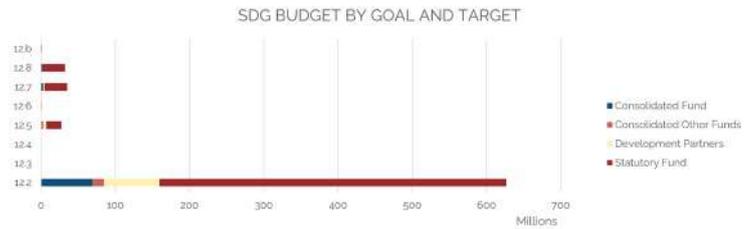
To implement planned activities under Goal 12 for the 2023 fiscal year, a total amount GHS722.93 million was allocated by MDAs and MMDAs. The distribution for this allocation was MDAs GHS657.50 million and MMDAs GHS65.43 million. The total allocation for 2023 indicates an increase compared to the 2022 total budget allocation of GHS72.05 million to the same Goal.

Fundings for the Goal were from the Consolidated Fund: GHS74.47 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS18.79 million, Development Partners: GHS79.95 million, Statutory Funds: GHS549.73 million.

Targets funded under this Goal were 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.b. Out of these, target 12.2 (**By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources**) received the highest allocation of GHS626.64 million, an increase compared to the 2022's highest allocation of GHS29.65 million to target 12.5 (By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycle and reuse). The Statutory Fund provided the highest funding source for target 12.2 with an amount of GHS467.28 million for 2023.

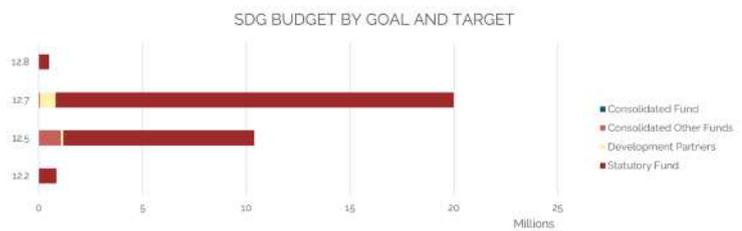
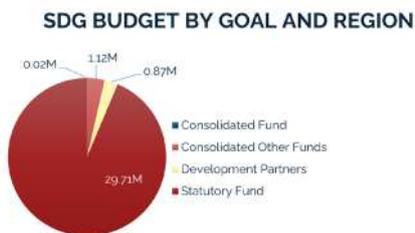
The three regions with the highest budget allocations were Greater Accra: 34.67 percent, Volta: 31.30 percent and Ashanti: 30.9 percent.

## GOAL 12 NATIONAL

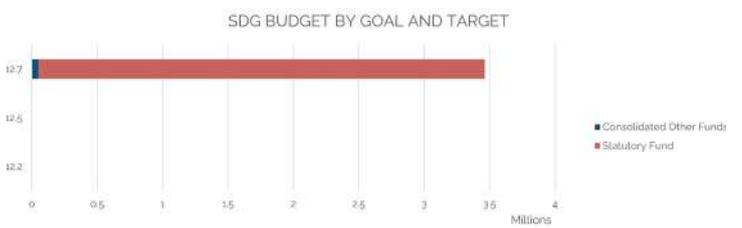
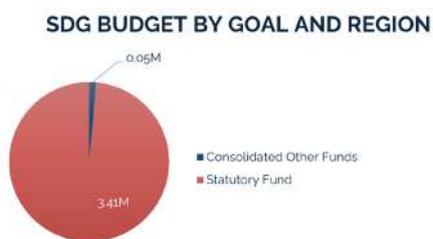


## REGIONAL

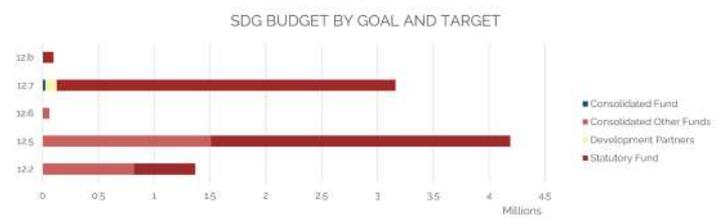
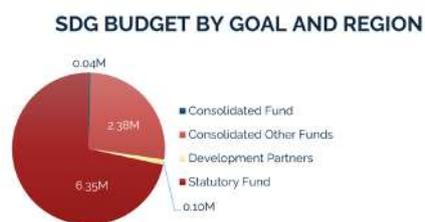
### GREATER ACCRA REGION



### VOLTA REGION



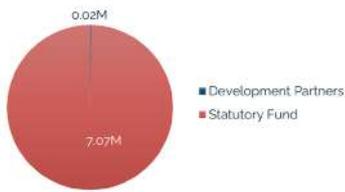
### ASHANTI REGION



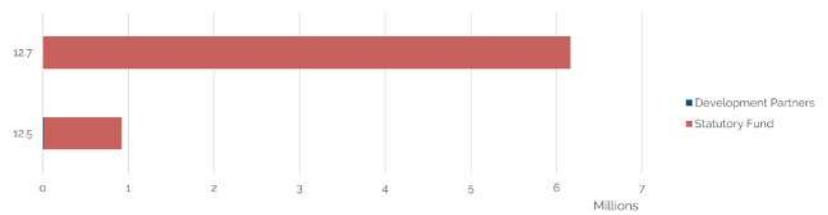
## DISTRICT

### TEMA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - TWMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

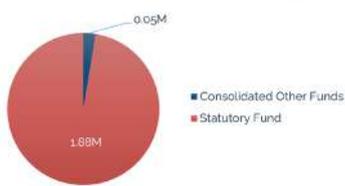


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

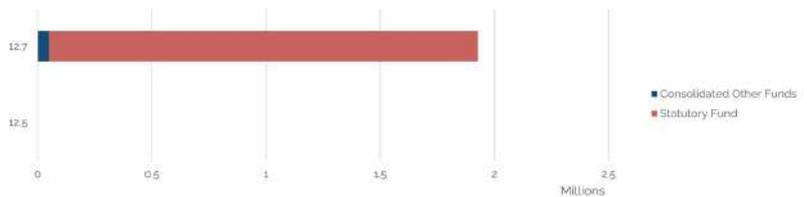


### KPANDO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - KPMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

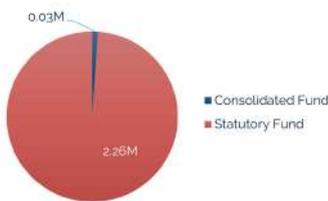


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

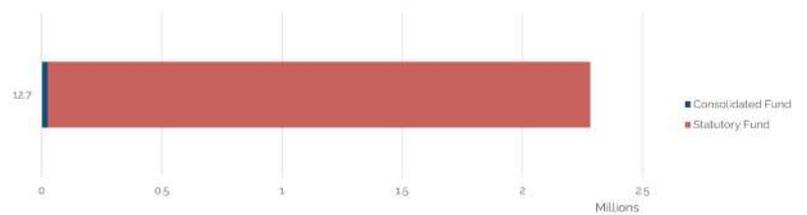


### ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - AKDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



### SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
12.2	69,281,089	30,551,378	15,673,812	30,972,009
12.3	0	0	0	0
12.4	2,673	0	0	0
12.5	70,761	128,167	2,858,218	47,534
12.6	351,001	10,100	54,859	0
12.7	2,963,751	12,080,230	138,378	2,085,009
12.8	1,780,374	7,171,496	0	0
12.b	20,000	2,800	65,000	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74,469,648</b>	<b>49,944,172</b>	<b>18,790,267</b>	<b>33,104,553</b>



## GOAL 11



## CLIMATE ACTION

## Global Perspective

The urgency of combating climate change and its far-reaching impacts has never been more critical, as evidenced by recent developments with global warming. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report confirmed that 2023 was the warmest year on record, with the global average near-surface temperature at 1.45 °Celsius (with a margin of uncertainty of ± 0.12 °C) above the pre-industrial baseline.

The 28th Conference of Parties of the United Nation Climate Change (COP28), the Paris Summit for a New Global Financing Pact and the Africa Climate Summit brought renewed attention to

the need for accelerated action and increased financial commitments to address the climate crisis, particularly in vulnerable regions like Africa. These summits called for innovative financing mechanisms to bridge the gap between current financial flows and the estimated trillions needed annually to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement . However, significant barriers such as political inertia and funding deficiencies hinder progress. Overcoming these obstacles is essential for transformative changes and the widespread adoption of sustainable practices . Consequently, immediate actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially methane and carbon dioxide, are vital for mitigating climate change and ensuring long-term sustainability .

# GOAL 13

## CLIMATE ACTION

Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its impacts



## National Perspective

Ghana remains vulnerable to the effects of climate change, inadequate early warning system and increased environmental and man-made disasters and as a result, the country lost US\$15.20 billion from 2000 to 2019 . In response to dealing with the vulnerabilities, the country adopted strategic interventions aligned with the broad Goal to build resilience. Among the strategies include the deployment of the National Carbon Credit Framework, the National Carbon Registry System, and the subsequent development of six carbon



market projects .

Additionally, the country is actively implementing the National Adaptation Plan Framework, the National Framework for Climate Services and the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation to enhance mitigation and adaptation measures .

Government in 2023 recorded the underlisted:

- received approval from the Global Climate Fund (GCF) for funding of US\$253 million (US\$240Mn Equity and US\$13Mn Grant) from the Infrastructure Climate Resilience Fund. The country was also selected to receive US\$152.5 million (equity) from the Green Awareness In Action (GAIA) Project for climate adaptation and mitigation investments ;
- signed MOUs/agreements under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement leading to the country earning US\$4.8 million from Carbon Credits as a result of reducing nearly one million tons of carbon emissions through forest conservation and degradation prevention;
- continued implementation of the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP) at an estimated cost of US\$54.5 million to increase carbon stocks of degraded shea parklands and restoring 200,000ha of savanna forests and woodlands ;
- initiated a second engagement with the Global Shield to provide the country with grant resources between US\$15 and US\$20 million to support climate and disaster risk management ;

- maintained a total area of 1,154,500m<sup>2</sup> in some major cities/towns across the country to promote landscape development ;
- trained 15,025 farmers (7,143 males and 7,882 females) in various conservation, agricultural and environmental management practices for sustainable agricultural production ;
- trained 196 officials in the use of the Participatory Watershed Management Planning Manual, resulting in the development of 184 Community Watershed Management Plans in 26 districts .

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget allocated by MDAs and MMDAs for Goal 13 in 2023 was GHS144.36 million, reflecting an 82.70 percent decrease from the 2022 allocation of GHS 833.46 million. Of this amount, MDAs allocated GHS116.01 million, while MMDAs allocated GHS28.35 million.

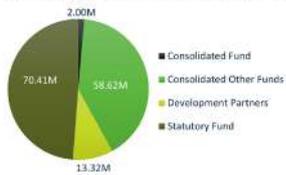
The funding sources were Consolidated Fund GHS2.00 million; Consolidated Other Funds GHS58.62 million; Development Partners GHS13.32 million; and Statutory Funds GHS70.41 million.

Four targets namely 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 and 13.a 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 GHS128.06 million, as compared to the same highest target with an allocation of GHS825.99 million in 2022.

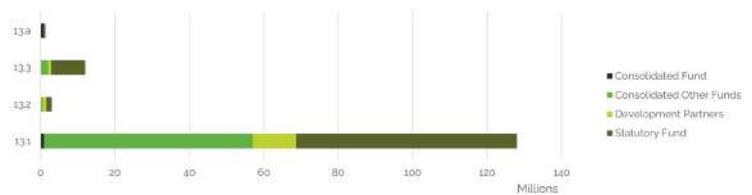
The three regions with the highest allocation were the Greater Accra: 24.15 percent, Upper East :11.53 percent, Central :10.37 percent.

## GOAL 13 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

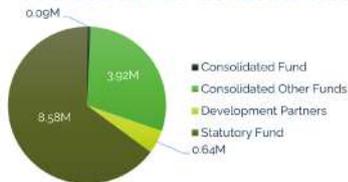


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

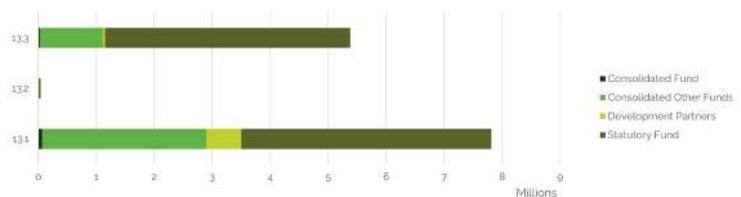


## REGIONAL GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

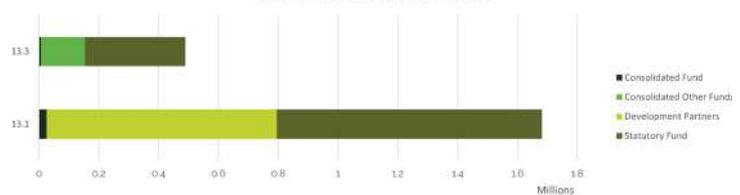


## UPPER EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

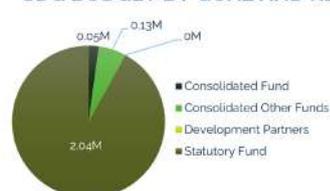


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

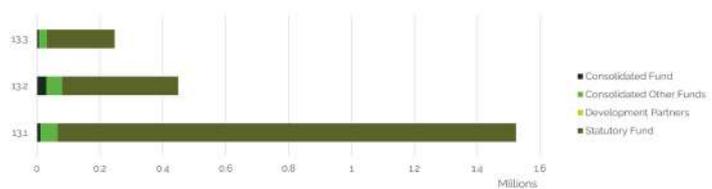


## CENTRAL REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



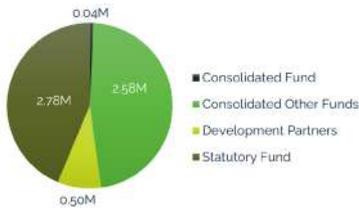
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



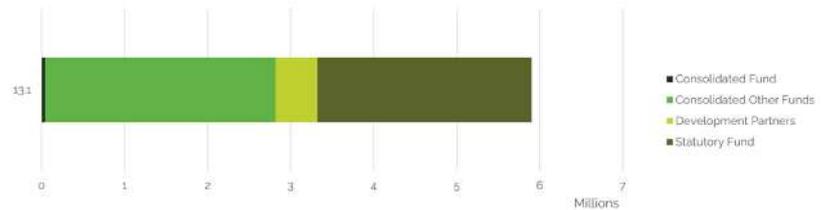
## DISTRICT

### KORLE KLOTAY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - KoKMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

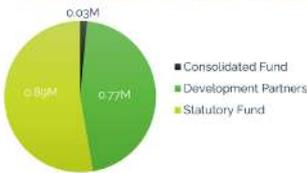


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

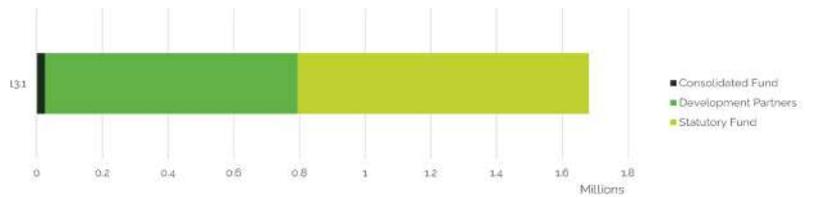


### TEMPANE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - TeDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

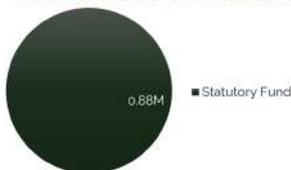


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

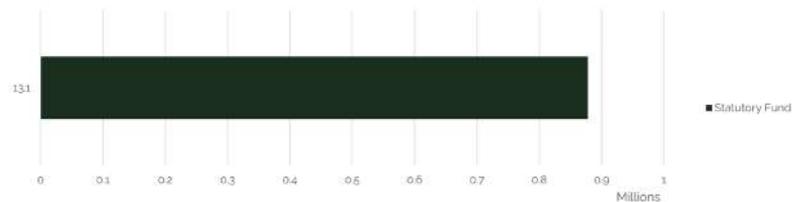


### UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - DIASO - UDWDA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



### SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
13.1	924,776	3,140,697	56,101,551	1,087,473
13.2	81,000	102,286	504,378	2,700
13.3	95,000	41,471	2,017,867	380,702
13.a	900,000	614,000	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,000,776</b>	<b>3,898,454</b>	<b>58,623,795</b>	<b>1,470,874</b>



## GOAL 14



## LIFE BELOW WATER



## Global Perspective

The oceans cover more than 70 percent of the surface of our planet and play a key role in supporting life on earth. Oceans are the world's largest ecosystem that provide water, food, jobs for billions of people as well as being home to nearly a million known species. In recent years, there have been significant global efforts to protect marine ecosystems and improve the health of the world's oceans vital for the planet's biodiversity and climate regulation. As at 2023, approximately 8 percent of the world's oceans are designated as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), a significant increase from previous years.

These areas are crucial for conserving marine biodiversity, protecting habitats and replenishing fish stocks. It has been reported that the biodiversity of life below water is under threat due to plastic pollution, ocean acidification, overfishing by human populations and is expected to be exacerbated by climate change if no immediate action is taken. Reducing marine pollution, protecting and restoring ecosystems, reducing ocean acidification, undertaking sustainable fishing practices and conserving coastal and marine areas are some actions towards achieving better life below water.

## National Perspective

Ghana's commitment to Goal 14 reflects a concerted effort to address the challenges facing its marine ecosystems while harnessing the potential of coastal resources sustainably. Through a multifaceted approach and comprehensive policy frameworks, the country has been safeguarding its marine biodiversity, promoting responsible fisheries management and combating marine pollution.

Aligned with these commitments, Ghana has been actively combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in accordance with international frameworks such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

# GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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



of 1982 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995). While these and other initiatives are progressing towards their intended outcomes, challenges persist. The low levels of plastic recycling, increasing accumulation of plastic debris in the oceans and over-exploitation of Ghana's marine fisheries resources have contributed to a continued decline in marine biodiversity.

The spillage from the Akosombo Dam in 2023 had significant effects on life below water in the affected areas. The sudden release of large volumes of water led to flooding in downstream communities, which disrupted local aquatic ecosystems in several ways. The floodwaters altered the natural habitats of various aquatic species, destroying fish breeding grounds, particularly those in shallow waters and wetlands. The spillage introduced large amounts of sediments, pollutants, debris into rivers and streams, thereby leading to a decline in water quality and affecting the health of aquatic organisms.

The Government implemented the following interventions towards achieving Goal 14:

- completed the construction of the National Aquaculture Centre at Amrahia and supported the first batch of 24 trainees, made up of 12 males and 12 females to undertake training in various aspects of aquaculture, including fish production, farm management, fish health, feed formulation and processing;
- implemented the 2023 Closed Season for the artisanal, inshore, industrial trawlers and tuna fleets. During this period, relief items and fishing inputs support comprising 20,000 bags of rice, 8,333 cartons of cooking oil, 3,000 wire mesh and 10,000 basins were distributed to the fisher folks in the four coastal regions namely the Western, Central, Greater Accra and Volta regions.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In the 2023 fiscal year, the total budget allocated by MDAs and MMDAs for Goal 14 amounted to GHS196.58 million, marking a substantial increase from the 2022 allocation of GHS46.79 million. Of this total, MDAs allocated GHS196.57 million, while MMDAs allocated GHS0.01 million.

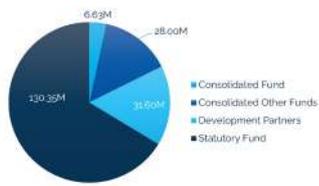
The funding sources were the Consolidated Fund: GHS6.63 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS28.00 million, Development Partners: GHS31.60 million and Statutory Funds: GHS130.35 million. Three targets, namely 14.4, 14.5 and 14.b were funded under Goal 14.

Target 14.b (***Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets***) received the highest allocation of GHS196.57 million with the Statutory Fund amounting to GHS130.34 million.

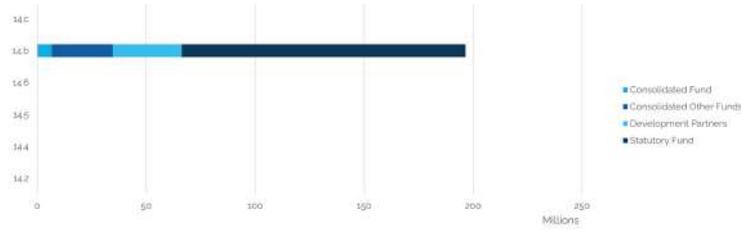
The Greater Accra region was the only region to allocate funds for this Goal.

# GOAL 14 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

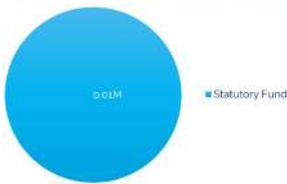


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

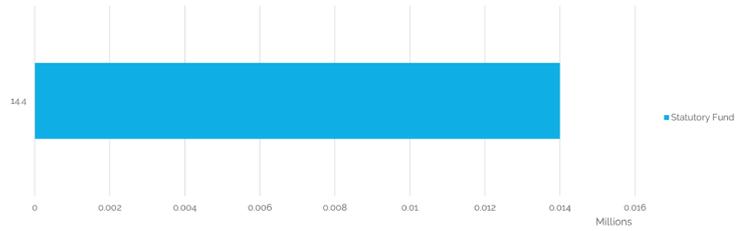


# REGIONAL GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

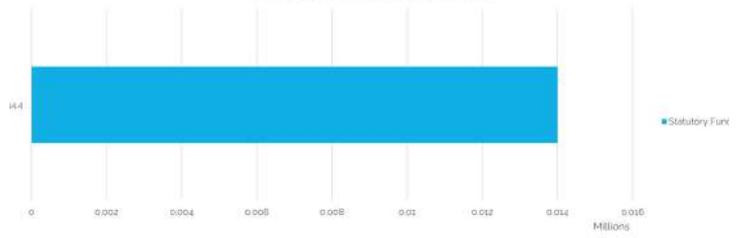


# DISTRICT KROWOR MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS Targets	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
14.4	0	384,298	0	0
14.5	0	0	0	0
14.b	6,628,470	294,751,879	28,000,000	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,628,470</b>	<b>295,136,177</b>	<b>28,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>



**GOAL 15**



**LIFE  
ON LAND**

## Global Perspective

Countries around the world have committed to large-scale reforestation and afforestation projects, contributing to carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods. Nonetheless, 13 million ha of forests are lost every year, whereas the continuous degradation of drylands results in the desertification of 3.6 billion ha. With the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products constituting the fourth largest illegal trade in the world, the destructive and devastating trade in these areas continues to threaten many of the world's most endangered species.

These issues directly impact the livelihood of humans and other species, as the forest accounts for 80 percent of human diet, provides habitats for millions of species.

The benefits derived from forests underscore the urgent need to formulate and implement global and country-specific measures to sustain terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. To achieve a sustainable

future for all, these measures must include promoting equitable access and sharing of genetic resources, conserving mountain ecosystems and preventing the spread of invasive alien species in terrestrial ecosystems. Such efforts are essential to safeguarding our planet and ensuring that no one is left behind.

## National Perspective

Ghana has made significant progress in reforestation through annual initiatives such as the Green Ghana Project, which has seen millions of trees planted nationwide.

The initiative aligns with Target 15.2 of promoting sustainable forest management and increasing reforestation. Additionally, efforts to conserve biodiversity have been bolstered by expanding and better managing national parks and wildlife reserves. The strengthening of legal frameworks to protect wildlife and habitats, the implementation of measures to combat illegal poaching and trafficking, align with Target 15.7.

Other programmes, such as the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP), also promoted sustainable agricultural practices and soil conservation, particularly in regions such as the Northern, Upper East and Upper West that are vulnerable to desertification, supporting Target 15.3.

# 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



Despite these advancements, the country faces considerable challenges in its quest to meet SDG 15. Deforestation due to illegal logging and agricultural expansion remains a significant issue, compounded by limited enforcement and corruption. Illegal gold mining or galamsey, continues to degrade land and pollute water bodies, presenting a challenge to Target 15.1. Climate change is also anticipated to exacerbate these problems, causing unpredictable weather patterns and extreme events that further stress ecosystems and agricultural lands.

The Government of Ghana has instituted measures to strengthen institutional frameworks, promote sustainable agricultural practices, enhance monitoring and data collection to make informed decisions in alignment with Target 15.9. By integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and development processes, Ghana aims to address these challenges holistically and achieve sustainable progress. Among interventions implemented to drive change include the following:

- established 3,132ha of forest plantation. In addition, 5.8 million seedlings, including ofram, emire, wawa, kokrodua, teak, cedrela, gmelina, cassia, eucalyptus and mahogany species were planted ;

- maintained existing 14,314ha forest plantations and pursue enriched planting of 608ha within partially degraded forest reserves;
- increased access to clean cooking solutions by manufacturing and distributing a total of 97,253 improved charcoal cookstoves locally;
- enhanced timber trade and industry development, through the Forestry Commission facilitating the export of a total wood volume of about 227,318m<sup>3</sup> that yielded a value of €99.97 million. Currently, a wood Identification Laboratory is opened at Takoradi to allow scientific identification of wood species and speed up business processes;
- procured and distributed 5,087,706 hybrid oil-palm seedlings and 1,750,000 coconut seedlings to beneficiary farmers in the Ashanti, Central and Eastern Regions as part of the Alternative Livelihood Project, which seeks to curb illegal small-scale mining and provide alternative employment;
- reclaimed a total of 462.01ha of degraded mined-out areas in the Ashanti, Central and Western North Regions ;
- organized the third edition of the Green Ghana Day Initiative in June 2023, under the theme: "Our Forests, Our Health" with 11,531,914 seedlings



including forest, fruit, ornamental and multi-purpose trees distributed for planting. Out of the seedlings distributed, 7,125,955 were planted in the forest reserves whereas 4,404,717 were planted in the off-reserve landscapes.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total of GHS272.55 million was allocated by MDAs and MMDAs for the implementation of programmes under Goal 15.

This comprised GHS262.78 million for MDAs and GHS9.76 million for MMDAs.

The 2023 amount of GHS272.55 million decreased significantly as compared to the 2022 allocation of GHS543.04 million.

The fund sources included the Consolidated Fund: GHS128.17 million; Consolidated Other Funds: GHS0.25 million; Development Partners: GHS73.59 million; and Statutory Funds: GHS70.54 million.

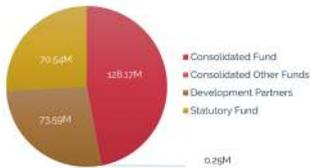
Seven targets, namely 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.a, 15.b and 15.c were funded under this Goal.

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***) received the highest allocation of GHS158.11 million in 2023 whilst in 2022 the highest allocation of GHS300.90 million was made for 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). Out of the total allocation for target 15.b for 2023, the highest allocation was from the Consolidated Fund with an amount of GHS100.01 million.

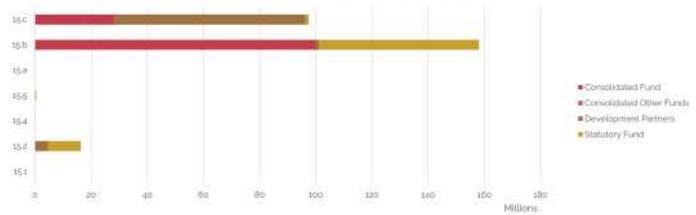
The three regions with the most funding were the North East : 18.25 percent, Ashanti: 7.18 percent and Northern : 6.05 percent.

# GOAL 15 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

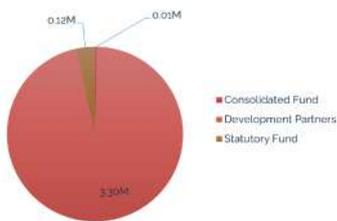


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

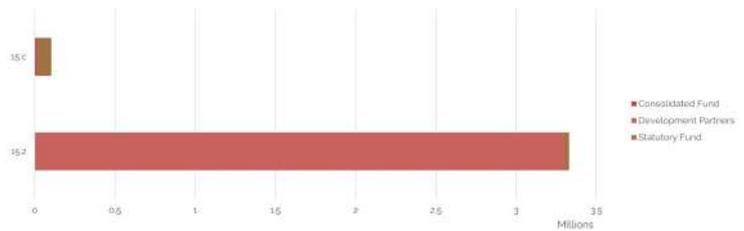


# REGIONAL NORTH EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

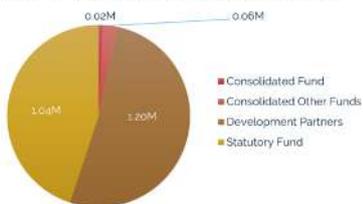


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

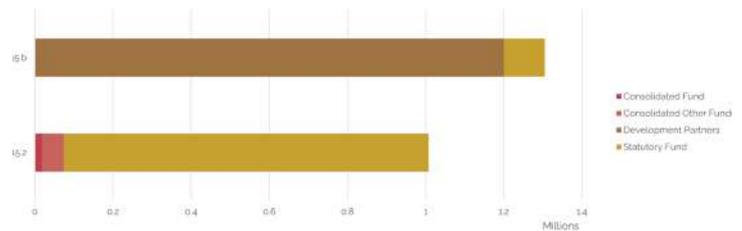


# ASHANTI REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

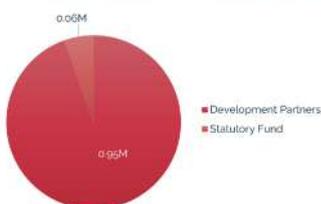


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

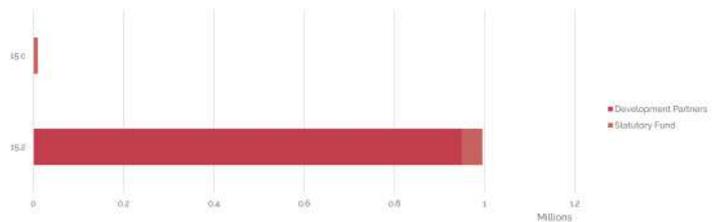


# NORTHERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

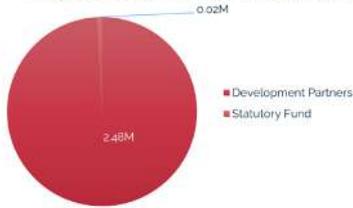


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

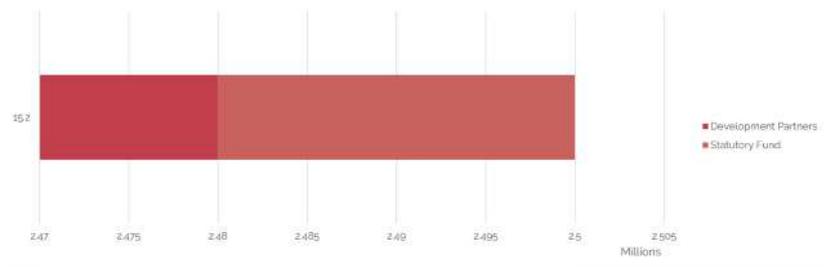


## DISTRICT WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - WMMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

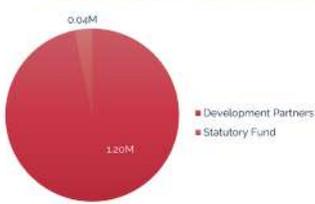


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

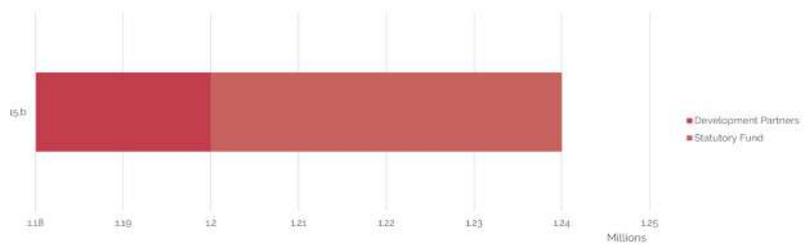


## KWADASO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - KdMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

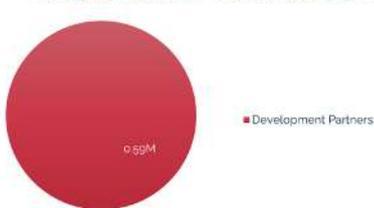


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

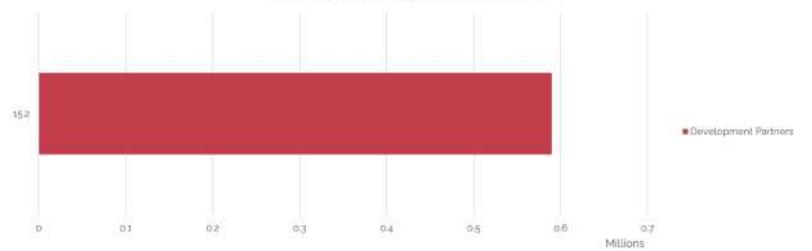


## NANUMBA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - NNMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
15.1	8,000	14,776,363	0	0
15.2	18,000	4,521	55,859	107,493
15.4	0	0	0	0
15.5	0	0	0	0
15.a	0	0	0	0
15.b	100,010,000	242,991,034	0	0
15.c	28,129,858	11,578,914	192,378	491,869
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>128,165,858</b>	<b>269,350,832</b>	<b>248,237</b>	<b>599,362</b>

# MARTYRS OF THE RULE OF LAW



## GOAL 16



## PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## Global Perspective

Global outlook on SDG 16 highlights both significant challenges and opportunities for fostering inclusive and sustainable societies. Available data reveals that some regions are making fair strides, while others have stagnated or regressed. COVID-19 exacerbated many challenges, including increasing instances of violence and straining institutional capacities, particularly in conflict or post-conflict states. Consequently, the need for resilient governance structures to drive recovery and sustainable development is underscored. It is thus, evident that efforts to achieve SDG 16 require a multi-faceted approach, involving both top-down policy coherence and bottom-

# 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.



up community engagement. Local actors play a crucial role in conflict mediation and promoting social cohesion, as seen in initiatives across some countries. However, challenges remain in data collection and reporting, with many countries lacking comprehensive data on key indicators. Strengthening cross-sector partnerships and integrating diverse data sources can enhance transparency and accountability. Overall, achieving SDG 16 necessitates a holistic approach that addresses the root causes of violence and inequality, while fostering inclusive and participatory governance.

## National Perspective

Ghana remains dedicated to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice, building accountable institutions in alignment with SDG 16. This commitment has been underscored by the implementation of significant reforms aimed at enhancing democratic institutions, transparency, and inclusivity. Key initiatives, such as improving the electoral processes and expanding legal aid services, directly contribute to fostering responsive and representative decision-making processes.

The introduction of mobile courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly in rural areas, improve and promote equal access to justice for all citizens. Despite these interventions and progress, challenges such as corruption persist, undermining public trust and impeding sustainable development efforts. Tackling corruption is crucial and Ghana recognizes the need for sustained efforts to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all forms.

Addressing inefficiencies within the judiciary is vital for developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions. Ghana acknowledges the importance of investing in institutional capacity, infrastructure and technology to overcome these challenges and ensure the rule of law prevails at both national and international levels.

In addition to the above and as part of the Government's efforts to create a more just, peaceful and inclusive society, the underlisted interventions were undertaken:

- conducted 21 Anti-Money Laundering (AML) inspections in 11 casinos and 10 sports betting companies and undertook 79 monitoring activities in compliance with the Gaming Act;
- undertook threat-awareness on violent extremism and radicalisation through sensitization and capacity-building as well as coordinated and managed pockets of internal conflicts with roots in chieftaincy matters;
- recovered an amount of GHS7.188 million, out of which GHS10 million was transferred into the

- consolidated fund. Also validated and certified monthly salaries of staff from selected MDAs, ex-gratia and other salary-related claims and saved the Government an amount of GHS21.88 million;
- hosted three Extraordinary Summits of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Governments to discuss the political situations in Niger and Guinea-Bissau, issues of peace and security, constitutional breaches and economic integration. In addition, Ghana hosted the 3rd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of the Gulf of Guinea Commission. These discussions underscore Ghana's recognition of the significant impact regional instability can have on its socioeconomic growth ;
- undertook security operations including COWLEG, CALM LIFE, HALT, GONGGONG to provide security to societies, check illegal logging and mining to control environmental degradation. In addition, Operation CONQUERED FIST was undertaken to improve security, neutralize threats of terrorism on the Northern border;
- established offices for public complaints and court inspectorate Unit in 11 regional capitals to enhance public confidence in the Judiciary. Out of 128 petitions received and registered, 119 were reviewed and disposed-off in addition to eight notary publics as well as 112 Commissioners for Oaths engaged for the performance of their various functions in the administration of justice;
- participated in the 36th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to discuss issues relating to governance, human insecurity and terrorism, climate change and economic development. The country also participated in the African Union Peace and Security Council Meeting on the situation in Sudan. On the margins of the Summit, Ghana and Rwanda signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of a Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation;
- mediated between a community radio station and the traditional authorities of Lower Axim to defuse tensions, as well as resolved 12 cases between complainants and offending media houses;
- marked the Annual Constitution Week activities by holding 75 engagements with the six major security services, various identifiable groups at the district level, in-school youth in 8,955 basic schools to highlight the importance of participatory democracy and values such as peaceful coexistence, loyalty, civic participation;
- inaugurated and trained 40 ambassadors to build resilience in communities prone to violent extremism to address the challenge of violent extremism and established a platform for quarterly meetings with political parties to foster dialogue on national issues. Seminars and dialogues on preventing violent extremism to improve trust among civilians and security agencies were also organized. Training on Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and a six-month Prevention of Violent Extremism programme in the Northern Region were implemented.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

To implement planned programmes under Goal 16 for the 2023 financial year, a total of GHS12,019.21 million was allocated by MDAs and MMDAs. The MDAs allocation constituted GHS11,815.38 million and MMDAs an amount of GHS203.83 million.

The various fund sources were Consolidated Fund: GHS1,472.68 million, Consolidated Other Funds: GHS1,462.59 million, Development Partners: GHS637.71 million and Statutory Funds: GHS8,446.23 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 GHS9,683.39 million in 2023, whilst in 2022 the highest allocation of GHS1,579.83 million was made

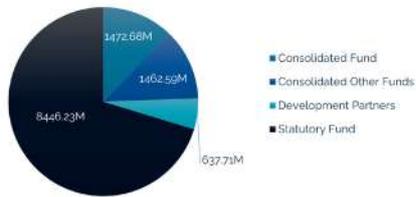
to the same target.

Out of the total allocation made for target 16.7 in 2023, the highest allocation was made from the Statutory Fund with an amount of GHS 8,052.50 million.

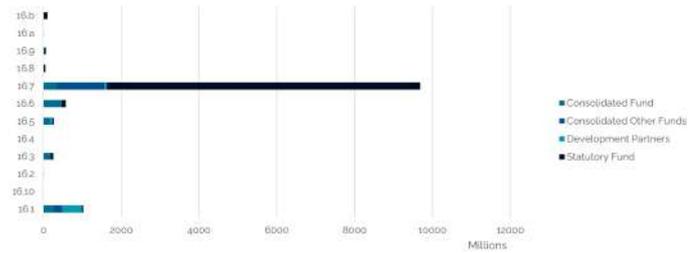
The three regions with the highest allocations were Bono East: 36.35 percent, Eastern: 36.31 percent and Greater Accra 32.10 percent.

## GOAL 16 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

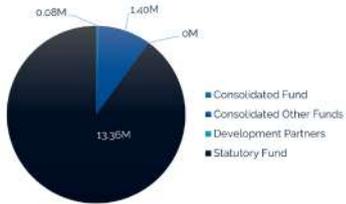


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

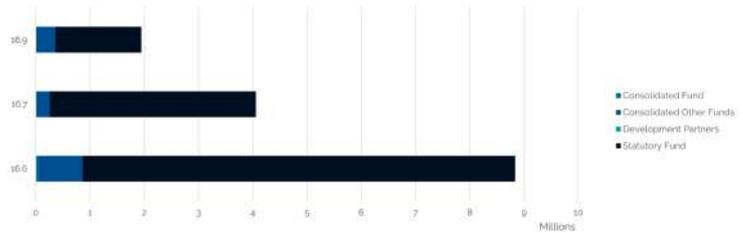


## REGIONAL BONO EAST REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

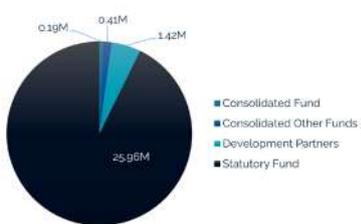


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

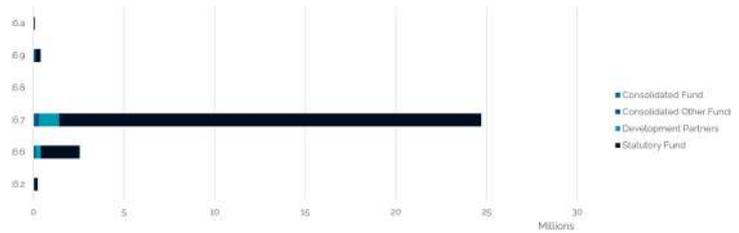


## EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

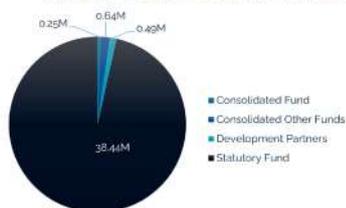


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

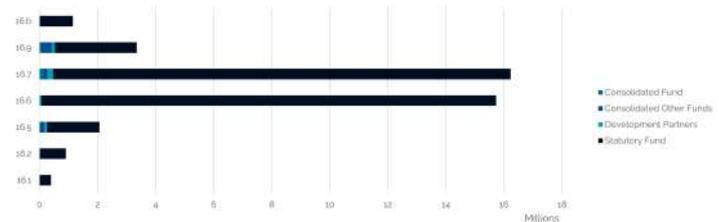


## GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

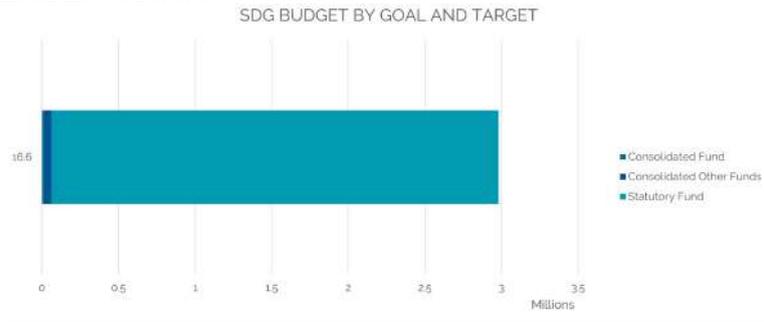
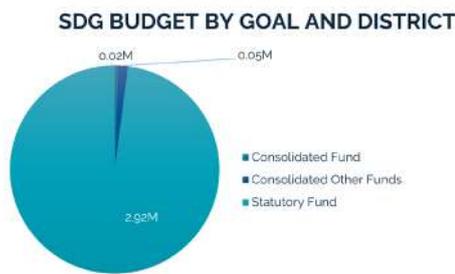


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

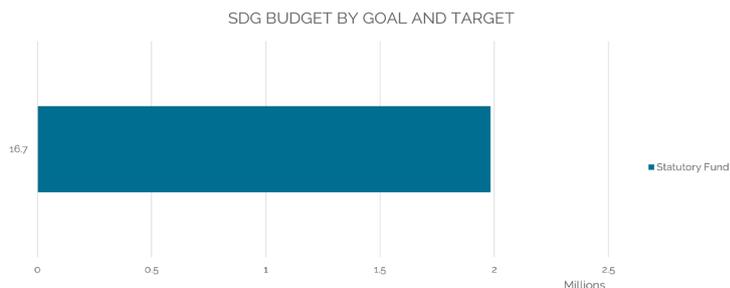
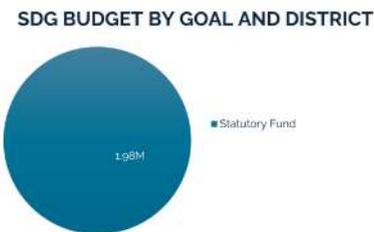


## DISTRICT

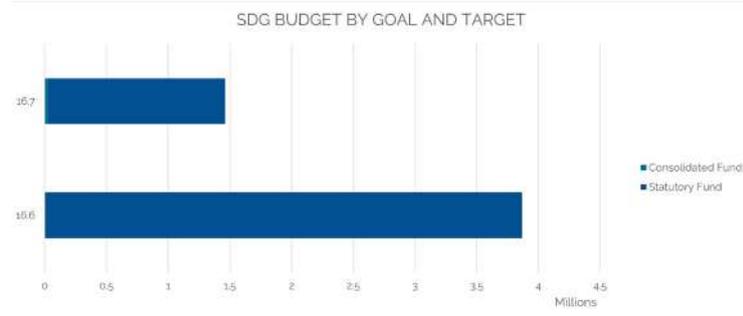
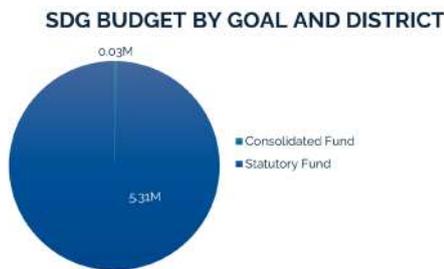
### ATEBUBU/AMANTIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - AAMA



### ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - ASUDA



### KROWOR MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - NROMA



### SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
16.1	267,725,280	1,472,766,125	220,000,000	86,000,000
16.10	2,018,500	852,369	0	0
16.2	289,663	483,159	92,048	0
16.3	187,402,479	459,942,706	0	0
16.4	0	4,301,330	0	0
16.5	170,455,459	264,915,374	153,234	0
16.6	463,498,297	484,796,774	1,565,494	587,061
16.7	331,864,912	424,994,712	1,238,258,874	5,326,517
16.8	10,120,384	5,365,104	110,000	0
16.9	26,415,966	11,103,300	2,197,030	5,301,101
16.a	32,000	68,232,001	215,000	143,017
16.b	12,856,000	235,937,272	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,472,678,940</b>	<b>3,433,690,227</b>	<b>1,462,591,681</b>	<b>97,357,696</b>



## GOAL 17



## PATNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

## Global Perspective

The world is more interconnected than ever, with a strong focus on expanding access to science and technology, financial resources, equitable trade, and the capacity to drive meaningful change. However, numerous crises are disrupting this progress, leading to strained partnerships as resources are diverted toward crisis management and recovery efforts. For example, during the pandemic, foreign aid was directed towards immediate public health concerns. Total official development assistance) as a percentage of GNI reached 0.36 per cent in 2022 compared with 0.31 per cent in 2021 .

## GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

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



The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the vital role of knowledge and scientific collaboration, as seen in the open sharing of genome sequencing data, open-source designs for personal protective equipment, preprint publishing of research, and data-sharing platforms. This exchange of knowledge played a crucial role in the rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines. However, despite these partnerships, disparities remained—by April 2023, three out of four people in high-income countries had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, while in low-income countries, only one in three had received a shot. Goal 17 emphasizes global cooperation in science, technology, and innovation, advocating for mechanisms that facilitate technology access worldwide. Strengthening collaboration across regions and institutions would lead to a more efficient and equitable achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, avoiding fragmented efforts.

## National Perspective

Ghana remains committed to fostering collaboration with the private sector, civil society, and international organizations to strengthen resource mobilization, refine financing mechanisms, and advance the Agenda 2030. Through various partnerships, private sector



investment has been unlocked, particularly in boosting financial inclusion for MSMEs and aligning private capital with national development goals. Additionally, there has been notable progress in expanding digital infrastructure, with mobile data reaching over 74.99 percent of the population as of June 2022, facilitating data-driven policymaking and improving stakeholder engagement.

The country remains committed to fostering inclusive partnerships, engaging civil society, youth organizations, traditional leaders, and other key stakeholders in its SDG planning and monitoring efforts. This approach ensures that development initiatives align with the diverse needs of communities. While significant progress has been made, challenges persist, including gaps in coordination, limited data accessibility, and financial constraints. Overcoming these obstacles requires deliberate efforts targeted at strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration, enhancing data systems and ensuring the availability of the necessary resources critical in accelerating progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Government interventions towards the achievement of Goal 17 include the following:

- developed a Water Safety Plan that has been mainstreamed into the training manual for School Health Education Project (SHEP) Coordinators to enhance water safety education within basic schools in addition to a Guidance document been developed to enhance the implementation of water safety plans for the various water systems.
- commissioned five Integrated Recycling Compost Plants (IRECOPs) and one Wastewater Treatment Plant in Dambai, Goaso, Sefwi Wiawso, Damongo, JamesTown and Kumasi, as part of efforts to ensure efficiency in the collection, transportation and processing of solid waste (plastics, metals, paper and organic compost) into useful raw materials;
- received support to incentivize private sector actors, aiming to boost fish production, create employment opportunities and reduce fish imports. This included the provision of fiscal incentives for timely delivery of fish feed, use of an automated fuel system to distribute premix fuel to 300 landing beaches, reducing costs for artisanal fishers, support to 35,000 private sector actors in the aquaculture sub-sector to boost production, storage, transportation;
- operationalized three enclaves - Kasunya (Greater Accra Region), Kumawu (Ashanti Region), Banda (Oti Region) under the Economic Enclave Projects (EEP);
- provided support to private sector actors, enabling the cultivation of approximately 110,000 acres of essential food crops like rice, maize, soya, vegetables, poultry in line with efforts to enhance agriculture infrastructure and land development, which will further translate to creating about 5,000 jobs for the youth;
- engaged world leaders to develop a fit-for-climate financial architecture to address climate issues as part of the advocacy pushing for systemic changes in global climate financing;
- established the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP) at an estimated cost of US\$54.5 million to increase carbon stocks by restoring 100,000ha of degraded shea parklands and restoring 200,000ha of savanna forest and woodlands among others ;
- earned US\$4.8 million by reducing nearly one million tons of carbon emissions through forest conservation and degradation prevention.
- engaged bilateral partners under the Permanent Joint Commission and Political Consultations, including the Ghana-European Union Political Dialogue to discuss issues on economic partnership, regional security, good governance and human rights.

## MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A budgetary allocation for Goal 17 amounted to GHS54,885.34 million, a significant increase in comparison to the 2022 figure of GHS15,534.37 million. Out of the total allocation for 2023, MDAs allocated GHS54,731.28 million and MMDAs allocated GHS154.06 million.

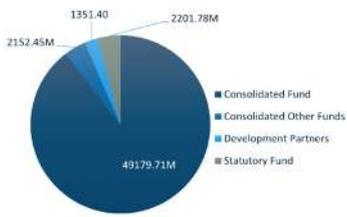
The fund sources included the Consolidated Fund: GHS49,179.71 million, Statutory Fund: GHS2,201.78 million, Development Partners: GHS1,351.40 million and Consolidated Other Funds: GHS2,152.45 million. Fifteen targets namely 17.1,17.10,17.11, 17.3, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.10, 17.11, 17.13, 17.14, 17.15, 17.17, 17.18 and 17.19, were funded under Goal 17.

Target 17.8 (***Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology***) received the highest allocation of GHS52,796.08 million as compared to the target 17.1 (Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection) that received the highest amount of GHS15,218.13 million in 2022.

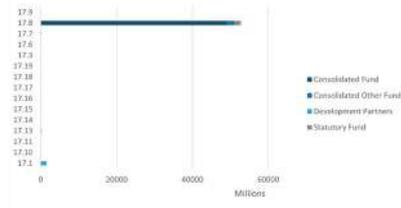
The three regions with the highest allocation to this Goal were Greater Accra: 43.68 percent, Eastern: 37.00 percent and Western: 32.71 percent.

# GOAL 17 NATIONAL

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL (MDA/MMDA)

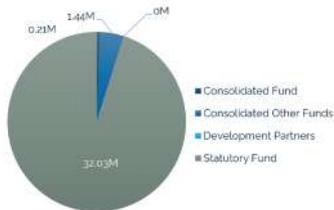


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

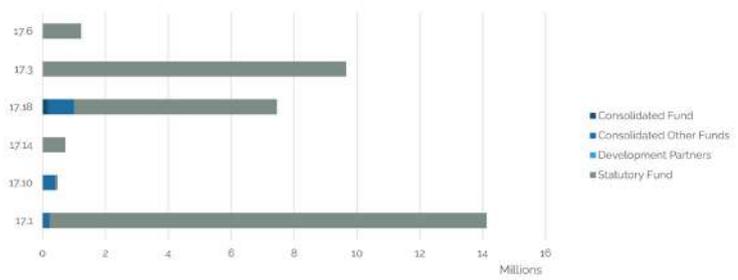


# REGIONAL GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

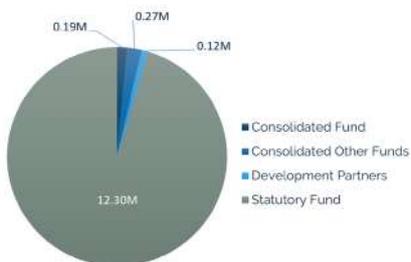


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

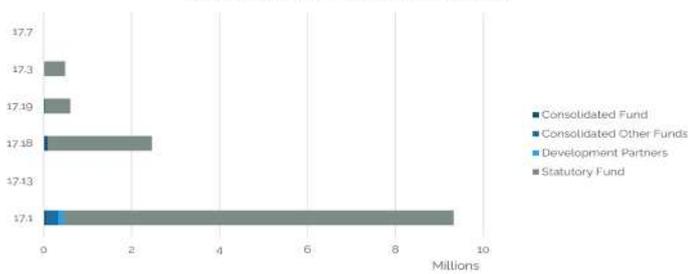


# EASTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION

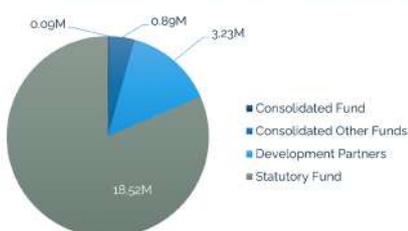


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

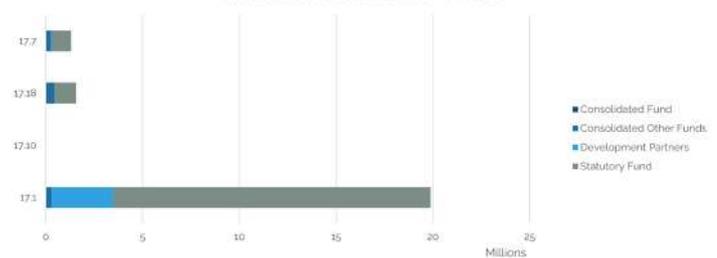


# WESTERN REGION

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND REGION



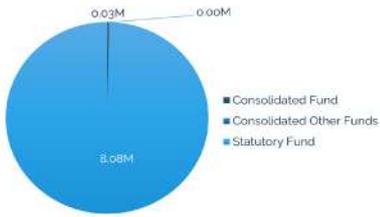
SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



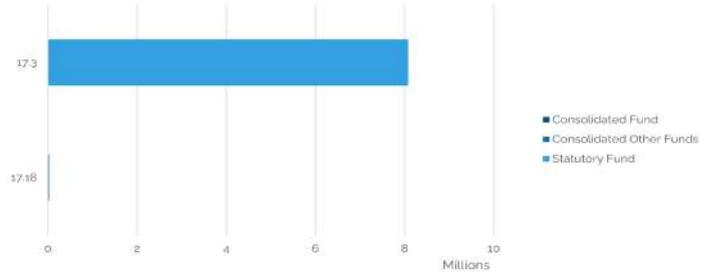
# DISTRICT

## GA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - GSMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

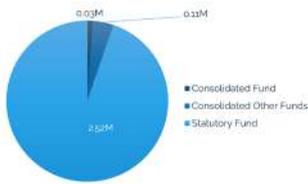


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

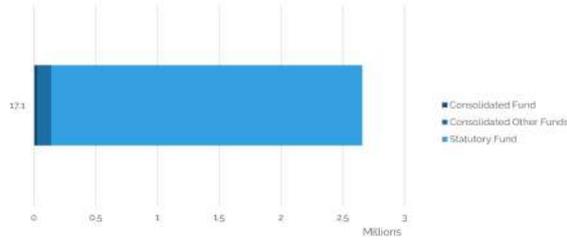


## ACHIASE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY - ADA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT

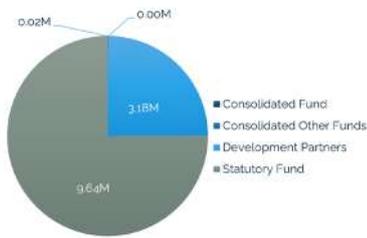


SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET

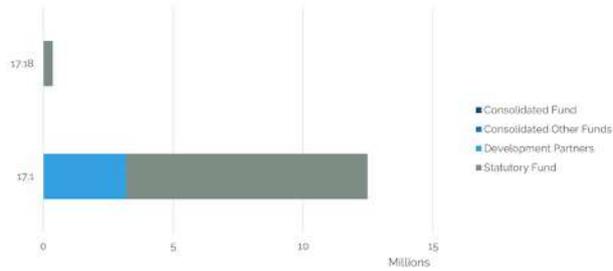


## SEKONDI - TAKORADI METROPOLITAN - STMA

SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND DISTRICT



SDG BUDGET BY GOAL AND TARGET



## SDG 2023 BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

SDG GOALS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED OTHER FUNDS	
	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
17.1	120,641,208	269,450,365	39,537,751	180,861,401
17.10	359,872	620,517	400,000	0
17.11	32,562,317	20,216,911	0	0
17.13	35,094,630	25,038,191,346	24,000	2,172,075
17.14	16,453,644	242,820,908	55,000	22,500
17.15	13,500	0	0	0
17.16	0	0	0	0
17.17	2,506,922	1,512,383	2,602,846	0
17.18	2,318,642	9,993,513	4,342,626	37,003,536
17.19	80,828	15,574	20,000	1,182,605
17.3	2,165,104	2,798,074	155,856	283,534
17.6	0	0	0	0
17.7	3,859,626	18,704,437	290,000	50,000
17.8	48,963,623,287	0	2,104,999,999	0
17.9	28,000	20,309	20,000	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49,179,707,580</b>	<b>25,604,344,337</b>	<b>2,152,448,079</b>	<b>221,575,651</b>

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



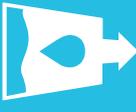
**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**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



 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**