



Ghana's **2021 SDGs Budget Report**



REPUBLIC OF
GHANA

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Foreword

The Socio-Economic Impacts of Covid-19 continue to dominate the news headlines and policy discussions across the globe and right here in Ghana.

With incomes, jobs and decent work being ranked first among the thirty-eight (38) priority areas of interventions outlined in the African Union's AGENDA 2063, and with the pandemic derailing the progress we had made in these same areas, African governments are confronted with a decent work deficit which is manifested in unemployment and underemployment, insecure income and rising income inequalities. Africa is currently home to over 15% of the world's population, and projected to be a quarter of the global population by 2050 with 850 million youth. According to a Mo Ibrahim report on the Action needed to support the Youth as the Continent's greatest asset, 'hardly any (1%) of 15-24 year olds in sub-Saharan Africa participate in vocational education programmes'. Meanwhile Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is a critical tool for productivity enhancement and poverty reduction.

The government of Ghana is determined to build a strong and resilient economy that is domestically driven and optimizes its youthful population through education, entrepreneurship, industrial development, and innovation.

As a result, the Government's GHc100 billion COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (The GHANACARES Obaatan Pa) Programme, which was launched in 2020 to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of Ghanaians, has rolled out 8 additional interventions in order to create more jobs and ensure enterprise development in the health, agriculture, tourism, technology, trade as well as housing and social services sectors.

Ghana has taken proactive measures to ascertain the required financing needed for the full implementation of the SDGs. For example, in partnership with the World Economic Forum's Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP), the Country Financing Roadmap (CFR) for SDGs was developed as part of Ghana's efforts to identify, quantify and develop strategies to bridge the SDGs financing gap in line with immediate and longer-term national development priorities. The report, estimates the total cumulative 10-year cost from 2021 to 2030 of achieving the SDGs to be \$522.3 billion, averaging around \$52.2 billion per year. The report also estimates the total cumulative 10- year SDG financing gap to be \$431.6 billion. For 2021, this gap is around \$43 billion.

As a pioneer country for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) Ghana adopted a bottom-up approach for the development of financing frameworks by focusing on developing the frameworks at the Sub-National Level. The approach was adopted in an effort to ensure that Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) who play a central role in the financing and implementation of the SDGs, own the process. The frameworks developed, for five pilot Assemblies will become pivotal in the development of the INFF to align all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environment priorities at the Regional and National level. (Insert IAFF implementation differences footnote)

In 2021, out of the GHc110,050,226,597 set aside for government's total expenditure, GHc79,812,946,630.97 was allocated for the Sustainable Development Goals; and through the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa programme, GHc9,379,985,171.33 has been spent on initiatives towards the achievement of the Goals.



Introduction

Since the inception of the SDGs, Ghana has been making steady progress towards its attainment. However, due to the devastating global repercussions of the Coronavirus pandemic, the economy of the country has been negatively affected, resulting in shrinking growth in various sectors of the country; including agriculture, health, education, and industry.

Even as the Covid-19 Pandemic threatens to erase the gains realised under each of the 17 Goals, the Government's GHc100 billion COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES, "Obaatan Pa" Programme) was launched to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of Ghanaians, and to ensure a quick emergence from the pandemic with a stronger and more resilient economy" within the period of April 2020 to 2023.

In view of this, the 2021 SDGs Budget Report tracks the budget allocations and expenditures made by the government towards the achievement of each of the Goals at the National and Subnational levels. The report also highlights the policy initiatives being undertaken by the government under the various Goals.



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.,"*(pp45). 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 financial 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 (CA), 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, therefore, 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 CoA now includes the SDGs targets mapped to the National Medium-Term Framework policies and key focus areas to allow for reporting at the various hierarchies of the segment.

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

In furtherance to this, the MMDAs use a standalone Microsoft Access software to prepare their budgets, which is also structured in accordance with the COAs



segments. It was from this software that data was extracted for all 261 MMDAs and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

Some 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, here 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.

2.1 Reporting at Metro, District and 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 254 MDAs was copied into 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 (which includes IGF but for purposes of analysis has been isolated), 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 254 MMDAs by unique identifiers such as Regions, Budget Type (MDA / MMDA) which were assigned to all budgets lines or combinations by the team of Data analysts.

Accordingly, all budget lines or combinations were reassessed to be either SDG related or non-SDG related. The various allocation made to compensation of employees are not aligned to SDGs. The budget data capture process does not align the allocations or budgets of such items to policies. Again a few budget lines were not aligned to the SDG targets and as such had to be isolated from the analysis. It is worth noting that the budget data used here is in reference to appropriated budgets in respect of the MDAs and MMDAs and implemented on Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System. It is imperative therefore that all SDGs related funding be channeled through the budget to enable us 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— Fund allocation to the goal at MDA and MMDA level, for 3 districts, three metros and three districts all representing various parts of the country. 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.

In the final section, an overview of various ministries allocating funds to various goals are presented with the purpose of strengthening collaboration within the government body.





1 NO POVERTY



No Poverty

End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

Global Perspective

The World Bank, in its 2021 global poverty update report estimates the increase in poverty that occurred in 2020 due to COVID-19 still lingers and has been further compounded by the forces of conflict and climate change¹. The Bank further² estimates that climate change will drive 132 million people into poverty by 2030 as a result of rising frequency and/or severe agricultural and ecological droughts³. Under these conditions, the goal of bringing the global absolute poverty rate to less than 3 percent by 2030, which was already at risk before the crisis, is now beyond reach without swift, significant, and substantial policy action and increased investments to facilitate the "Build Back Better Agenda".

National Perspective

Over the last two decades, Ghana has successfully halved the proportion of its population living below the poverty line through sustained and inclusive growth⁴. However, growing inequality in consumption, regional disparities, and a challenging macroeconomic environment is gradually eroding the progress. To curtail the wiping out of achievements made, government is undertaking the implementation of job creation policies like the One District One Factory, Planting for Food and Jobs, the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CAPBuSS), the Nation Builders Corp, the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), the Ghana Jobs and Skills Project and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) amongst others.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget amount of GH¢799.00 million was allocated to Goal 1 towards the implementation of planned programmes for the 2021 fiscal year. The share of this allocation for the MDAs is GH¢707.35 million while that of the MMDAs is GH¢91.65 million.

The 2021 allocation of GH¢799.00 million decreased as compared to the 2020 budget amount of GH¢1,500.00 million. The individual sources of funds for this goal were Consolidated Fund: GH¢381.04 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢273.03 million, External Source: GH¢77.86 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢67.07 million.

Seven targets were funded under Goal 1 namely targets 1.a, 1.b, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 with target 1.1 (**By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day**) receiving the most funding amount of GH¢426.80 million in 2021. This amount decreased significantly as compared to the same target in 2020 with the amount of GH¢662.00 million.

Volta region contributed significantly towards Goal 1 with 13.13%, followed by Oti and Northern regions with 5.68% and 5.03% respectively.



¹ www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview#1

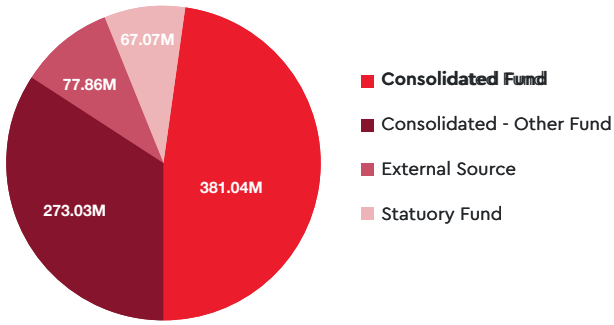
² COVID, climate change and poverty: Avoiding the worst impacts by Stéphane Hallegatte & Brian Walsh October 07, 2020

³ IPCC_AR6_WGL-SPM_final.pdf

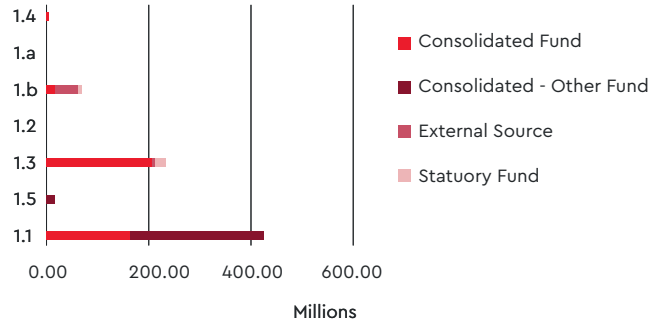
⁴ Ghana Living Standards Survey 7

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



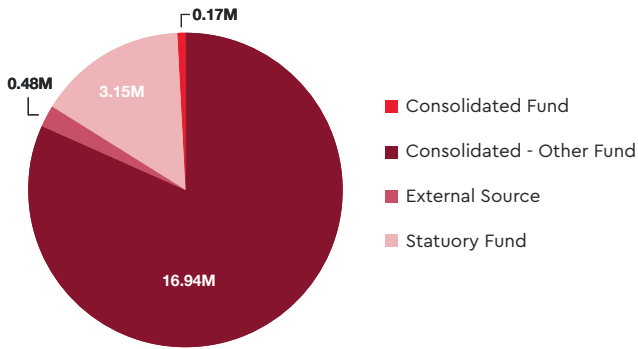
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



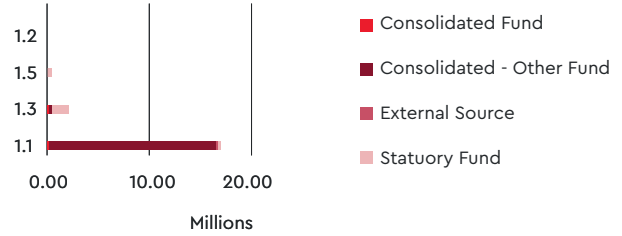
REGIONAL

Volta Region

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

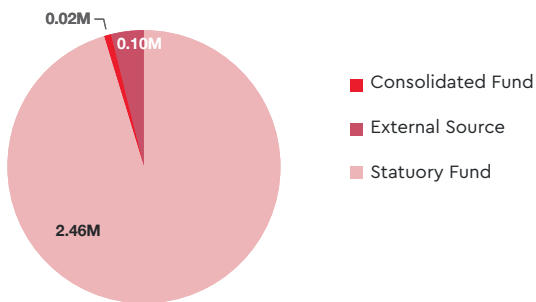


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

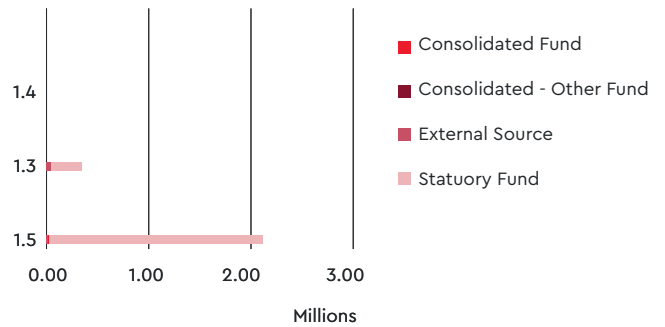


OTI REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

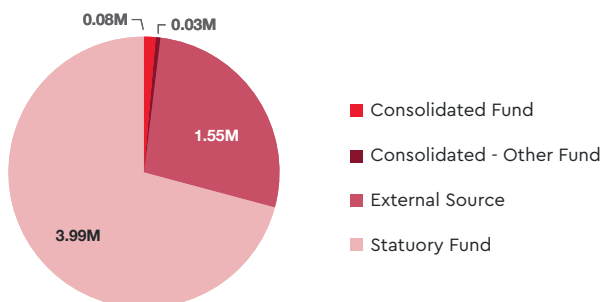


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

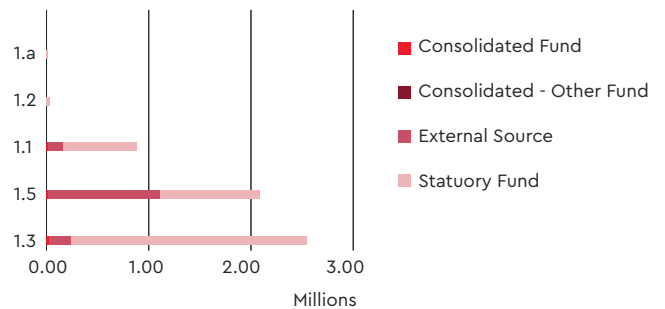


NORTHERN REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



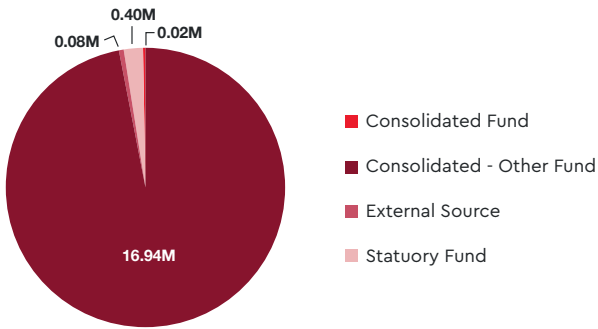
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



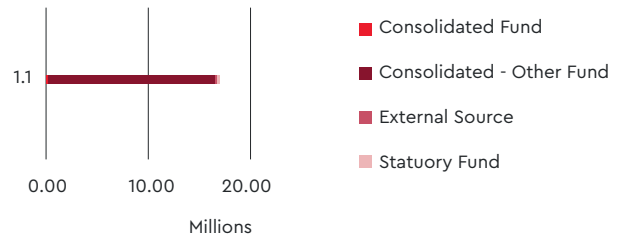
DISTRICT

HO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

SDG Budget by Goal and District

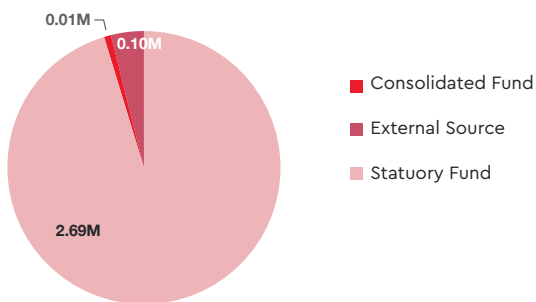


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

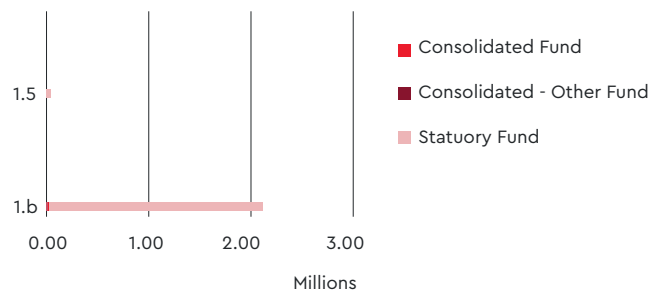


ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-ASUDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

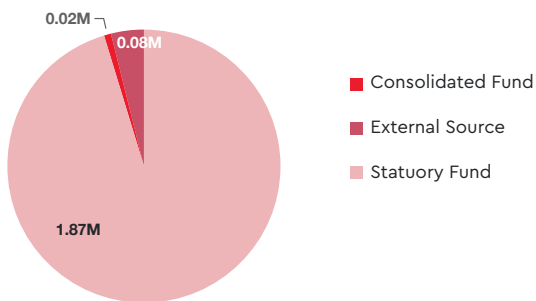


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

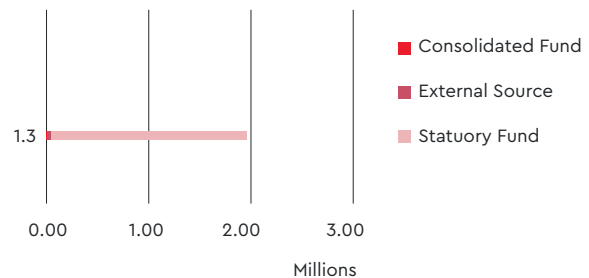


GA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-GWMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



Disclaimer

This is in reference to all the expenditure tables. The various budget allocations in line with the appropriation budget of the financial year are implemented in accordance with Public Financial Management Act 921, 2016 and the associated Regulation LI 2378. There are, however, other guides such as the Budget Implementation Instructions developed in accordance with PFM Regulation LI 2378 regulation 62(1), which mandates that:

"The Budget Office shall issue Budget implementation instructions to Ministries, Departments and Agencies not later than the 15th of January of each financial year detailing the procedures and requirements in implementing the approved budget". Also this document takes into consideration the various issues and challenges faced during the Implementation of the Budget for the previous years

In furtherance of the above, the Public Financial Management Act (921) 2016 section 32 on virement, mandates that "the minister may, on the request of a principal spending officer, execute a virement in respect of the amount of money allocated to the covered entity of that Principal Spending officer". However, virement shall not be made from capital expenditures to recurrent expenditures.

These virements allows for the movement of funds from identified funds, Policies and Natural accounts whiles identifying some restrictions in accordance with PFM Regulation 28. These virements have been identified to have caused some changes, with some goals having increment in the actuals as compared to the approved budget as shown in the charts. In spite of these changes the total allocation and actuals are within the appropriated budget.

SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
1.1	79,545,557.91	7,720,890.66	65,398,290.06	2,495,880.79
1.3	168,427,512.68	170,087,545.16		
1.5	12,325,000.00	450,858.66		
1.b	11,465,198.00	8,583,616.02		
GRAND TOTAL	271,763,268.59	186,842,910.50	65,398,290.06	2,495,880.79

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
1.1	30,787,093.15	12,714,289.36	625,181,036.49	460,043,719.02
1.2			15,306,590.88	4,335,187.69
1.3	671,401,542.62	622,863,658.05		
1.4	204,675.00	63,888.25	-	4,901,332.52
1.b	81,753,575.41	51,850,906.97		
GRAND TOTAL	784,146,886.18	687,492,742.63	640,487,627.37	469,280,239.23





Zero Hunger

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

Global Perspective

The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to have wiped and worsened years of progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition levels globally. The number of undernourished people rose to around 768 million in 2021, equivalent to 10% of the world's population⁵. At the current trends, the world will be unable to achieve the zero hunger Goal by 2030. The importance of the Zero Hunger Private Sector Pledge⁶ as a game-changing solution can therefore not be over-emphasized. It is generally understood that governments alone cannot eradicate hunger, as a result there is a need for more private sector involvement. Investments must be aligned with the highest-impact areas.

National Perspective

The average share of the Agriculture Sector in the Ghanaian economy increased from 19.1 percent in the first half of 2020 to 21.3 percent for the same period in 2021⁷. The sector is however faced with numerous challenges such as droughts, wildfires, floods, pests, etc. which have an impact on food production, pricing and ultimately the nutritional wellbeing of the population. The government, in a bid to address the long-term food security of the country, is implementing several key initiatives such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ); Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ); Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD); Greenhouse Villages; The Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) and Agricultural Mechanization. Other complementary interventions include Irrigation and Water Management, Agricultural Marketing, and Post-Harvest Management.

Sub National Level

EKUMFI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Ekumfi District is one of the twenty-two administrative districts in the Central Region and established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2170, 2012). The Assembly was created and inaugurated on June, 2012 with Essarkyir being its capital. The district has a total population of 56,741 made up of 26,384 males and 30,357 females⁸. Among the 55 communities in the district, Narkwa is the most densely populated.

The district in a bid to work towards the attainment of Goal 2 carried out some interventions. These include crop and livestock productions, storage/post-harvest management, and the construction of maize cribs for drying and storing maize.

The District trained vegetable and pineapple farmers in agribusiness and record-keeping, appropriate intervention techniques to reduce post-harvest losses in maize and cassava production as well as food processing.

The District also organized two (2) farmer field schools on improved Maize production, 10 demonstrations in Maize crib construction, the use of Hermetic bags to reduce post-harvest losses in maize storage and nursery management for the production of Mango seedlings. Ten (10) livestock groups were also trained on adequate and effective extension knowledge in husbandry practices whilst demonstrations in ecto and endo parasite control on 1000 sheep and goats and 500 local fowls in the District were also carried out.

In 2022, the District intends to train staff in Post-Harvest Management as relates to oil palm & coconut production. Monitoring and supervision of agriculture activities by Department Administrative Orders (DAOs), District Chief Executive, and District Coordinating Director will be conducted. The district will also focus on the demonstration of varietal trials in pepper production and plantain bud multiplication.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

Out of the total budget amount of GH¢1,196.87 million allocated for Goal 2 in 2021, GH¢1,086.38 million was allocated to the MDAs whilst GH¢110.49 million was apportioned for MMDAs. The period of 2021 increased significantly in allocation as compared to that of GH¢997.00 million in 2020. The sources of funds for this goal were Consolidated Fund: GH¢ 522.55 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢32.97 million, External Source: GH¢609.95 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢31.40 million.

External Source was the main source of funding for Goal 2 with target 2.1 (End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round) receiving the highest funding of GH¢987.52 million in 2021. This amount increased significantly by 20.53% compared to 2020 with the amount of GH¢819.30 million.

The top three regions funded under this goal were the Eastern, Upper West, and Upper East with 10.91%, 10.78%, and 10.48% respectively.

⁵ www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/cb4474en.pdf "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World", 2021

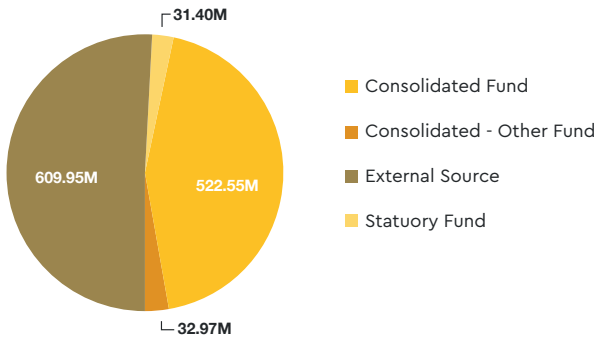
⁶ www.gainhealth.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/faq-zero-hunger-pledge-en.pdf

⁷ 2022_Budget_Statement_v3.pdf (mofep.gov.gh)

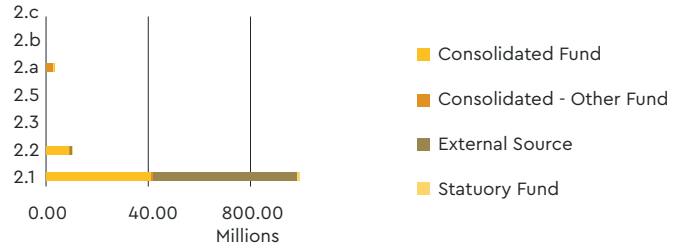
⁸ 2021 PHC General Report Vol.3A. Population of Regions and Districts

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



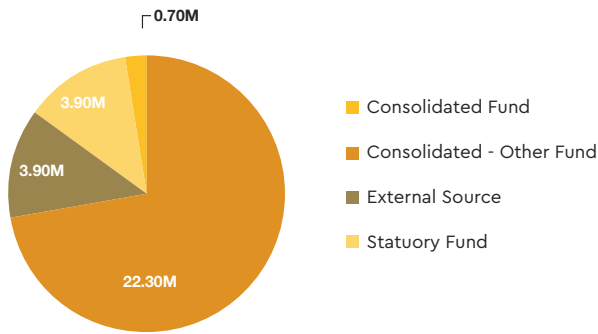
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



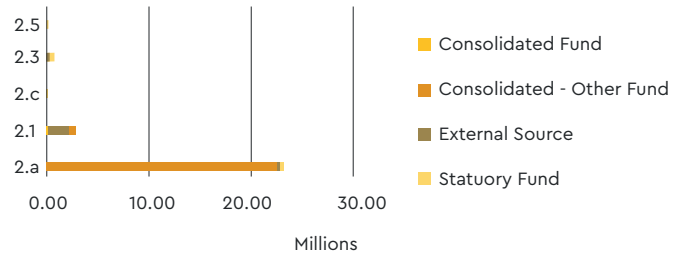
REGIONAL

EASTERN REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

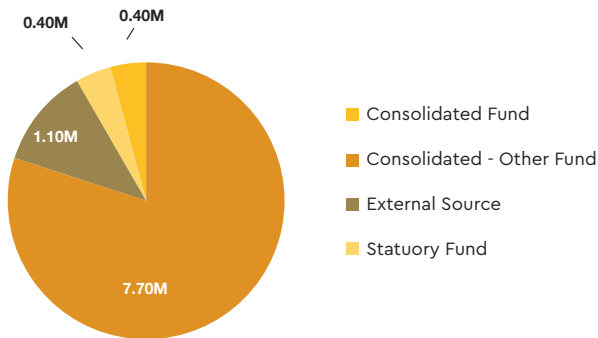


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

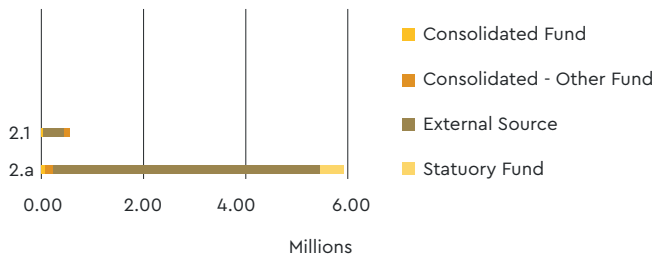


UPPER WEST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

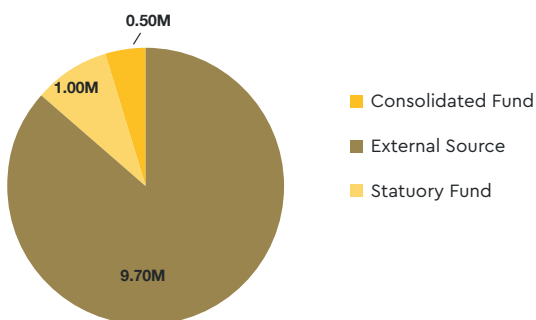


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

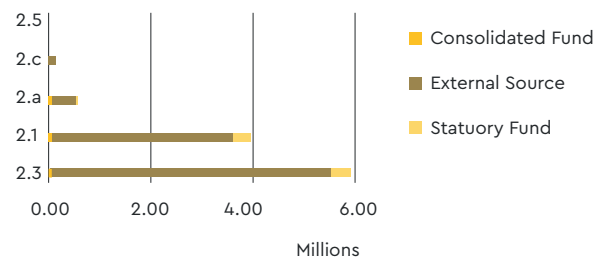


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



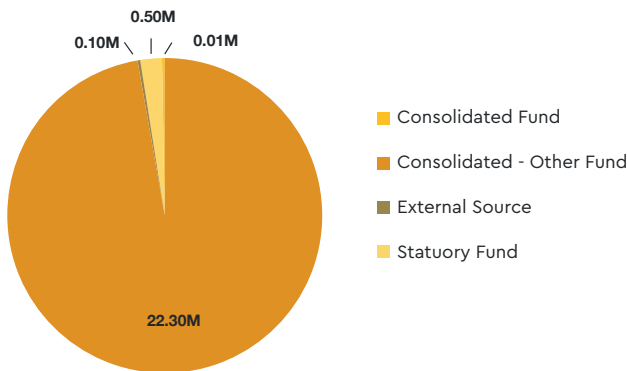
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



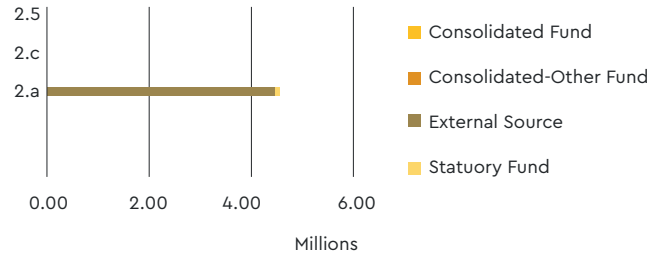
DISTRICT

BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-BCMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

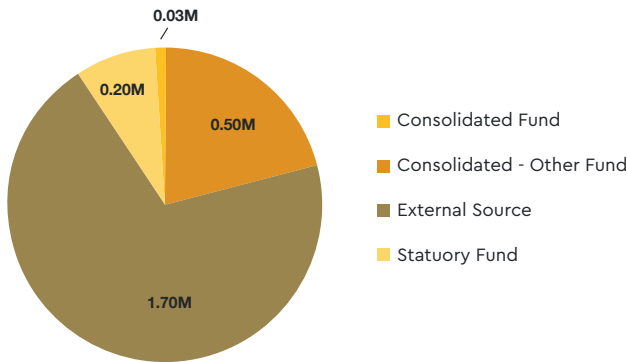


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

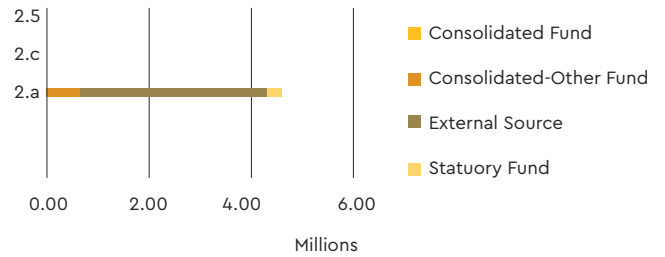


KRACHI WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-KWDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

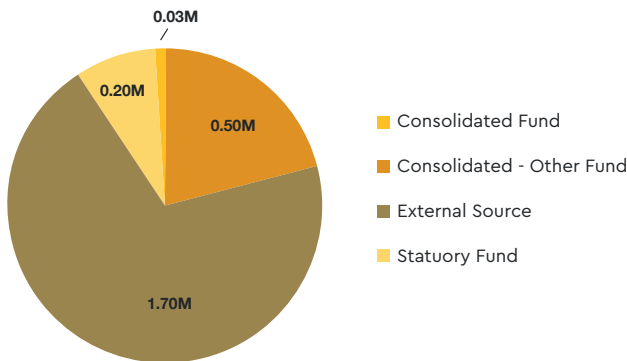


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

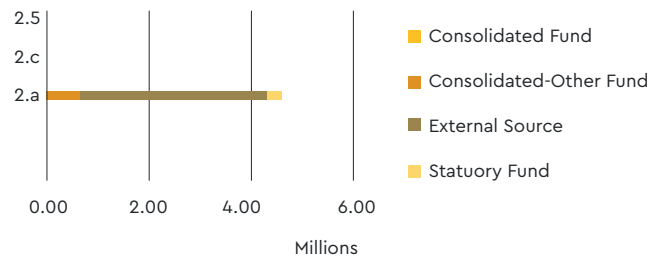


JIRAPA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-JMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
2.2	354,665.00	-		
2.5	250,000.00	-		
2.a	264,468,888.00	349,692,321.72	80,000,000.00	69,680,068.27
GRAND TOTAL	265,073,553.00	349,692,321.72	80,000,000.00	69,680,068.27

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
2.1	257,867,000.00	261,650,595.61	156,978,000.00	97,195,069.57
2.2	6,760,148.00	886,589.00	69,000,000.00	16,123,762.05
2.5	-	765,439.00		
GRAND TOTAL	264,627,148.00	263,302,623.61	225,978,000.00	113,318,831.62



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all Ages

Global Perspective

Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, the general health and wellbeing of millions of people had significantly improved. This progress has since been reversed with many countries neglecting equally key life threatening diseases to respond to COVID-19 surveillance and management. Important interventions such as mass immunization and drug administration were halted to enforce lock down or social distancing policies; funding priorities shifted due to economic contraction in donor economies amongst others.

The World Health Organisation's 2021 fact sheet indicates that Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally. Fifteen (15) million of these people are between the ages of 30 and 69 years with 85% occurring in low and middle income countries⁹. Clearly, NCDs have significant socio-economic impacts on low to middle income economies across the world. The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the gaps in healthcare systems across the world and has also demonstrated the need for more investment in the sector.

National Perspective

To deliver holistic, comprehensive, equitable, affordable and responsive health services to the people of Ghana, Government is undertaking a number of key reforms in the health sector. Notably, developed a comprehensive strategy and action plan for local vaccine production, Construction of 16,000 new Community-based Health Planning and Services; preparatory work on the Agenda 111 project has been completed and work has started at eighty-seven (87) of the one hundred and eleven (111) sites. Work on the remaining twenty-four (24) sites is ongoing¹⁰.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

To enable the various MDAs and MMDAs implement their planned programs under Goal 3, a total budget amount of GH¢5,287.20 million was allocated for the 2021 fiscal year.

This allocation comprised GH¢5,013.60 million and GH¢273.60 million for MDAs and MMDAs respectively. Compared to the 2020 allocation of GH¢4,300.00 million, the 2021 total budget amount increased by 22.96 percent. The sources of funds for this goal were Consolidated Fund: GH¢395.90 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢109.00 million, External Source: GH¢884.50 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢3,897.80 million.

Nine targets were funded under Goal 3 namely targets 3.d, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8, with target 3.8 receiving the most funding amount of GH¢3,832.51 million in 2021. This amount increased significantly as compared to the same target in 2020 with the amount of GH¢2,200.00 million.

Considering the size of their total allocations as compared to that of other regions, the Western Region contributed the most towards this goal with 18.85% followed by Upper West and North East regions of 18.52% and 16.28% respectively. The Statutory Fund contributed the highest amount of funds towards these regions.

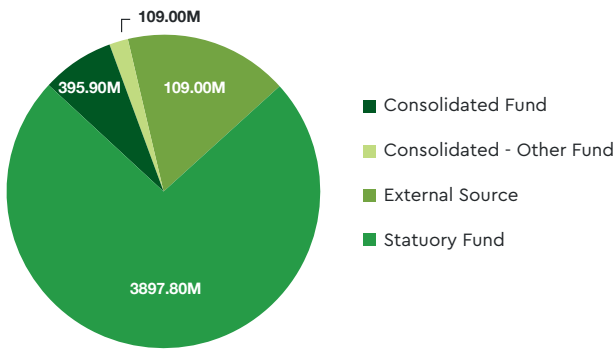


⁹ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases> (Assessed on 7/6/22)

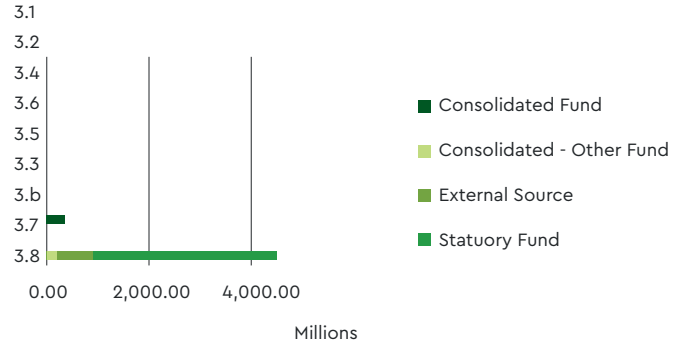
¹⁰ 2022 SONA report

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



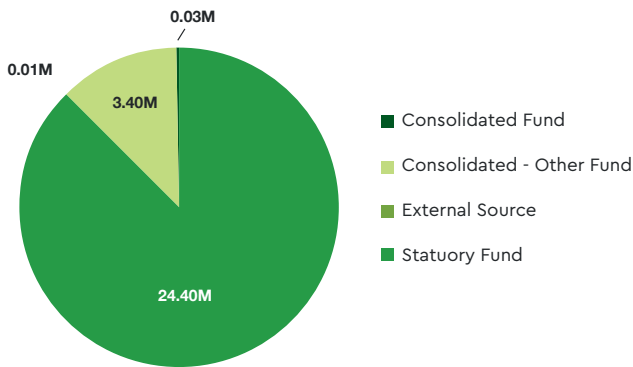
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



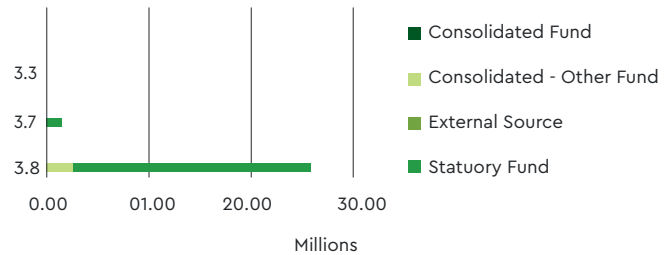
REGIONAL

Easter Region

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

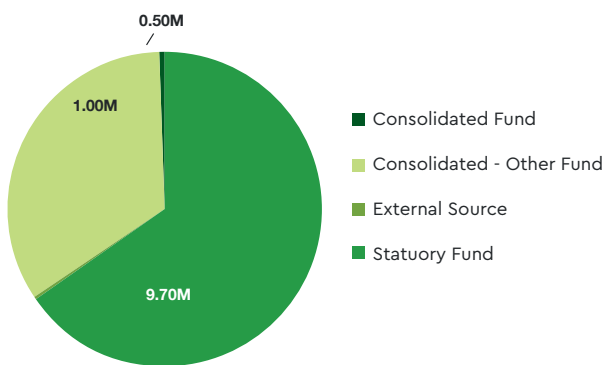


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

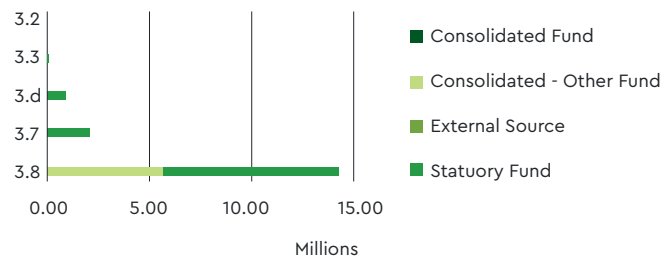


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

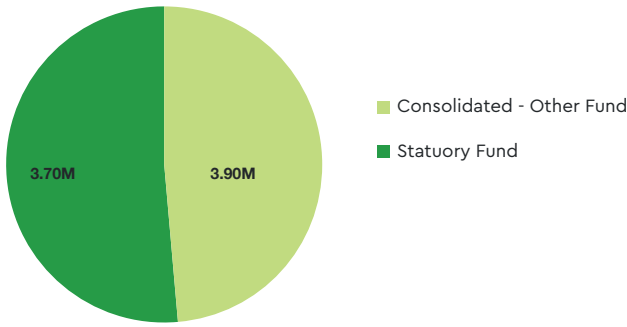
SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
3.3	323,084,573.00	403,918,743.64		
3.6	1,404,639.45	20,306,512.38	364,987,073.76	254,080,653.32
3.8	21,276,474.23	19,860,724.00	47,500,000.00	46,525,840.96
GRAND TOTAL	345,765,686.68	444,085,980.02	412,487,073.76	300,606,494.28

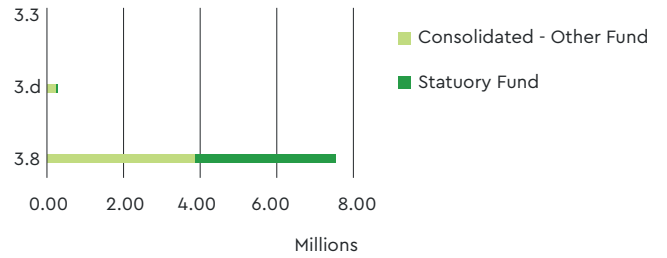
TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
3.3	13,771,875.00	100,167,074.99		
3.6	-	15,534,990.76	-	43,544,819.22
3.8	36,346,442.69	42,074,983.75	57,829,520.22	42,292,441.17
3.d	-	294,213,366.90	47,834,778.15	6,556,240.37
GRAND TOTAL	50,118,317.69	451,990,416.40	105,664,298.37	92,393,500.76

NORTH EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



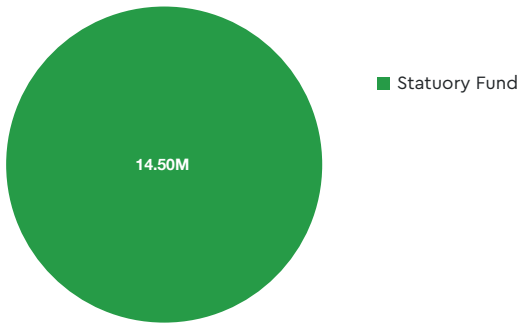
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



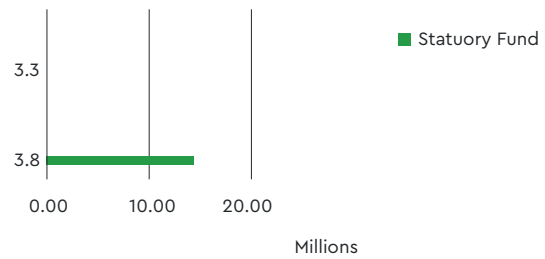
DISTRICT

ELLEMBELE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-EDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

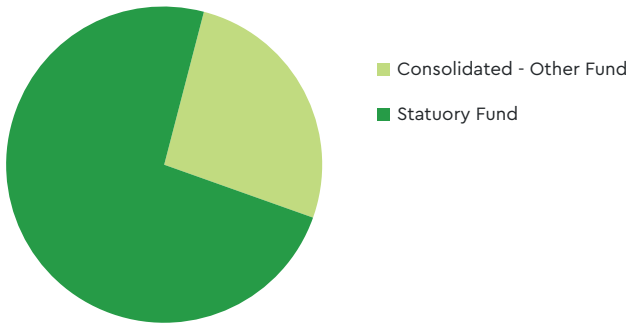


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

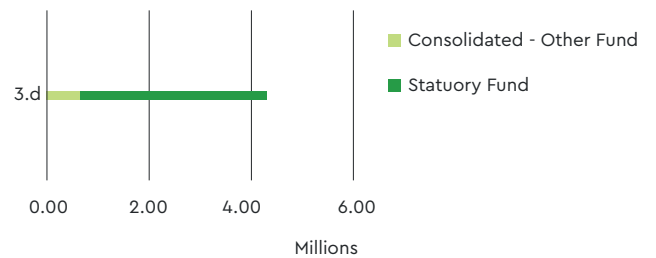


BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT-BNDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

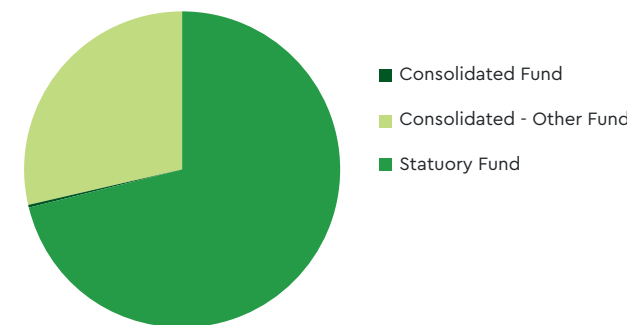


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

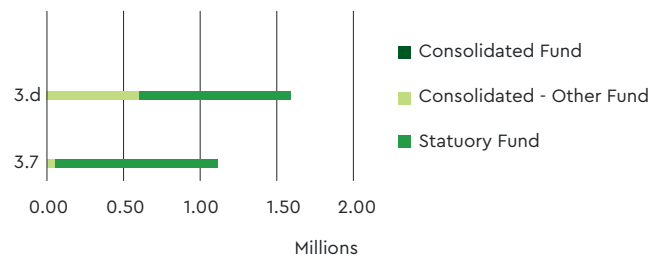


EJURA SEKYREDUMASI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-ESMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target







Quality Education

Ensure Inclusive And Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all

Global Perspective

A year into the COVID-19 Pandemic, the education sector continues to be characterised by the closure of schools. The pandemic impacted the lives of more than 60 percent of the student population internationally. It worsened the already existing disparities between the wealthy and the poor; increased dropout rates; deteriorated nutritional situation for children due to no access to school feeding amongst others¹¹.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), estimates the number of students that were affected by school closures in 138 countries nearly quadrupled to 1.37 billion¹², representing more than three out of four children and youth worldwide. In addition, nearly 60.2 million teachers were said to be no longer in the classroom (UNESCO, 2020). National governments have responded by providing additional support for digital learning and increasing the use of broadcast media.

National Perspective

The government of Ghana has a priority to ensure access to free and quality education for all from the basic to secondary levels in Ghana. Some key interventions to further the agenda include; absorbing the examination registration fees for all public Junior and Senior high schools; constructing additional libraries to widen the content of both the digital platforms and static libraries; conducting the maiden edition of the National Standardised Test for all Primary Four pupils in public basic schools to assess their proficiency in literacy and numeracy across the country and putting in place a COVID-19 Emergency Distance and Remote Learning Systems Solutions for continuous learning even with schools closed.

GPE Secretariat. (2021). Retrieved from <https://www.globalpartnership.org/blog/ghana-making-quality-education-available-more-children>

(Quality Education in Ghana: The Way Forward, December 2012 Authors: Adu--Agyem Joe, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Patrick Osei-Poku, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology)

Sub National Level

DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Denkyemboour District Assembly (DDA) is one of the Two Hundred and Sixty (260) Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana and among the Thirty-three (33) MMDAs in the Eastern Region. It was established in 2012 and derived its legal basis from Local Government Act, 1993, (Act 462) which currently has been amended as the Local Governance Act, 2016 (ACT 936), and under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2034. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the total population is 77,029 with females constituting 39,163 (50.8%) while males formed 37,866 (49.2%)¹³.

¹¹ <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse/consequences>

¹² <https://en.unesco.org/news/137-billion-students-now-home-covid-19-school-closures-expand-ministers-scale-multimedia#:~:text=Over%20the%20past%2010%20days,no%20longer%20in%20the%20classroom.>

¹³ "2021 PHC General Report Vol 3A_ Population of Regions and Districts"

¹⁴ "http://dda.gov.gh/index.php/projects/"

In achieving the targets in Goal 4, the Denkyemboour District Assembly implemented several interventions: The Assembly re-roofed a 4-Unit Classroom Block that got affected by a Disaster at Akwatia R/C JHS, renovated Dilapidated Classrooms into a Dormitory at Takrowase SHS as well as a 3 and 4-units disaster affected School blocks at Wenchi and Asubone L/A JHS respectively.

Additionally, the district embarked on the construction of a 12-Unit Classroom Block at Akwatia St. Roses SHS and a Girls' Dormitory Block at Takrowase. Also, 3-Unit Classroom Blocks were constructed for Takrowase Presby, Takrowase Methodist, Akim Wenchi Methodist, Akim Apenamang R/C, and Kusi Methodist Junior High Secondary Schools. To utilize these infrastructures, the district supplied 600 pieces of furniture to some selected schools and provided beds for Takrowase SHS Hostel¹⁴.

Last but not least, the district monitored and supported Free SHS, through District Mock Examinations, District Best Teacher Awards Scheme, and My First Day at School programmes. It also provided Funds for the organization of the Science, Technology, Mathematics, and Innovation Education (STMIE) programme for children in the district.

The implementation of the above social service delivery interventions have resulted in the district winning the National Best Teacher Award. The district emerged first in the Science and Mathematics examinations for Junior and Senior High Schools in the region. Additionally, enrolment increased and teenage pregnancy reduced as compared to other district in this period.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

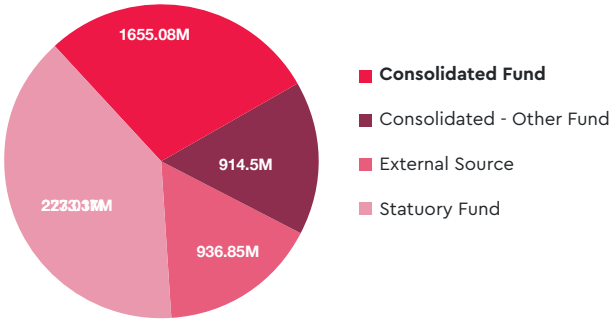
In 2021, out of the total amount of GH¢5,779.64 million allocated under Goal 4, GH¢5,350.96 million and GH¢428.68 million were allotted to MDAs and MMDAs respectively. The sources of funds were Consolidated Fund: GH¢1,655.08 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢914.54 million, External Source: GH¢936.85 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢2,273.17 million.

Eight targets were funded under this Goal with target 4.1(ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes) receiving the most funding amount of GH¢5,500.00 million in 2021. This amount increased as compared to the same target in 2020 with the amount of GH¢5,400.00 million.

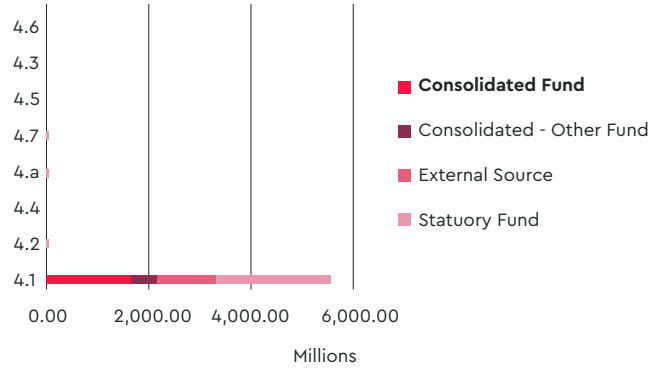
The top three regions with the most financial resources directed towards Goal 4 were Ahafo, Savannah, and Western North regions with corresponding percentages of 35.37, 23.78, and 23.74 of their total allocations respectively. The Statutory Fund contributed the highest amount of funds towards these regions.

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



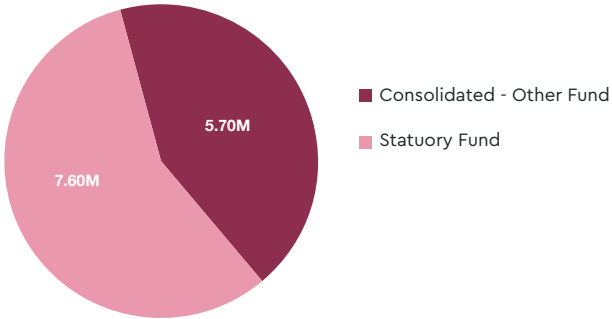
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



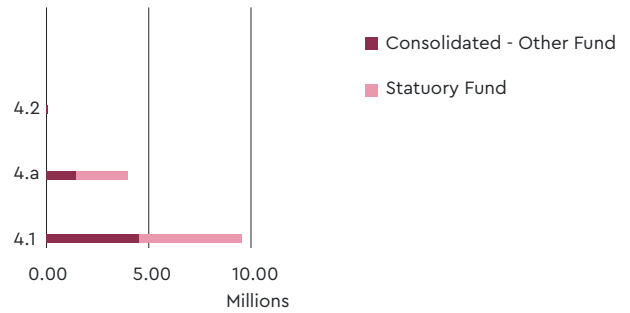
REGIONAL

AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)

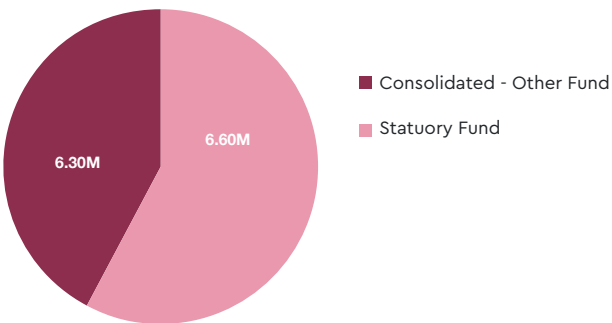


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

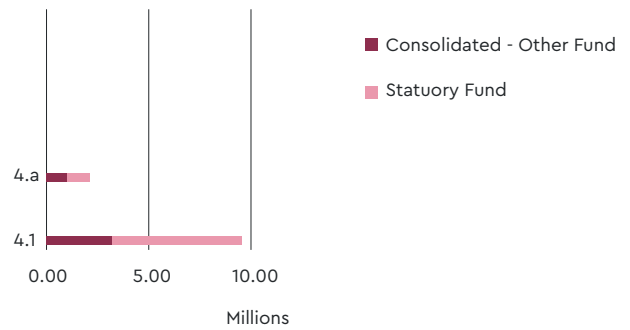


SAVANNAH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)

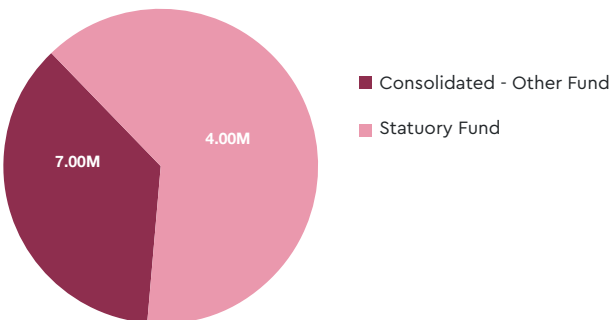


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

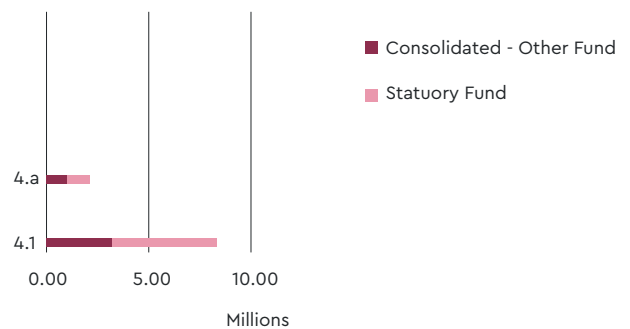


WESTERN NORTH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



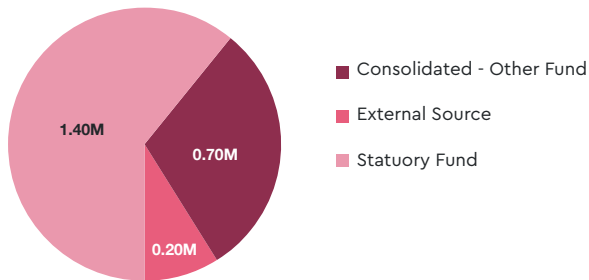
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



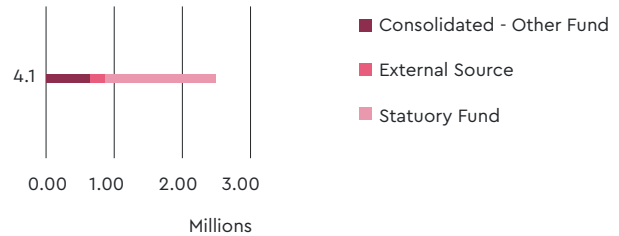
DISTRICT

ATIWA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-AEDA

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

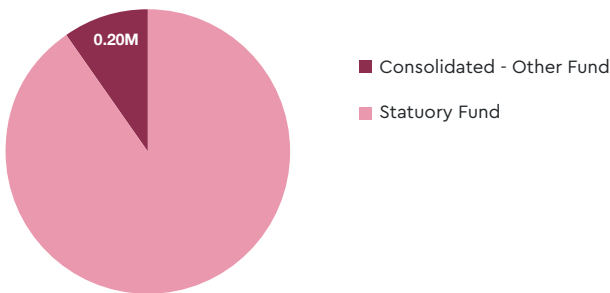


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

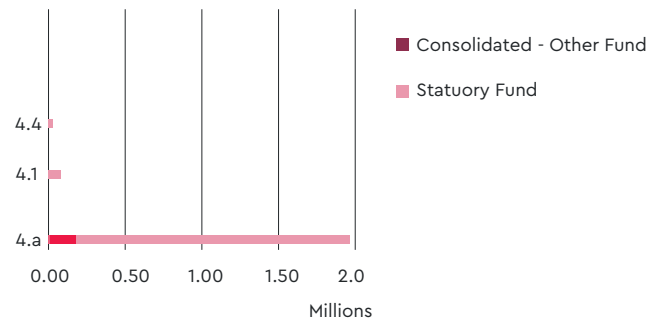


NKWANTA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-NSMA

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)

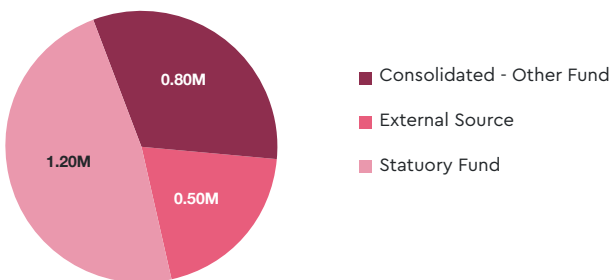


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

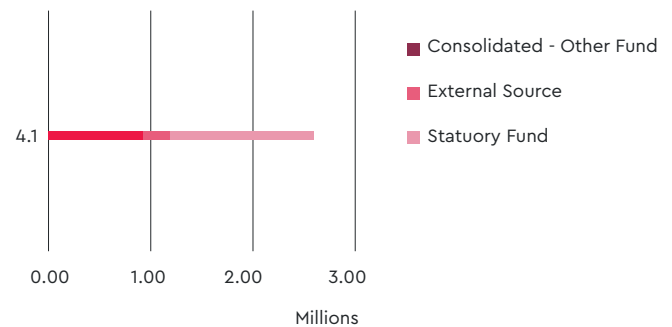


TWIFU ATI MORKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY- TWIFO PRASO_TAMDA

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
4.1	1,286,171,167.75	687,249,138.27	720,070,682.00	780,171,345.58
4.2	618,000.00	1,226,000.00		
4.3	400,491.61	1,886,930.31		
4.4	13,118,214.68	2,830,260.22		
4.c	10,010,000.00	4,855,770.20		
GRAND TOTAL	1,310,317,874.04	698,048,099.00	720,070,682.00	780,171,345.58

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
4.1	1,421,952,382.22	1,217,059,328.10	1,314,563,595.00	730,569,977.25
4.2	129,794,695.68	40,175,582.19		
4.4	14,948,063.03	16,426,020.11	25,031,270.66	2,184,091.41
4.7	1,580,000.00	1,080,000.00		
GRAND TOTAL	1,568,275,140.93	1,274,740,930.40	1,339,594,865.66	732,754,068.66





Gender Equality

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

Global Perspective

The global community continues to face major developmental challenges, including the widening of gender inequality, coupled with increasing socio-economic disparities. Gender inequalities are still entrenched in our societies, with women suffering from limited access to decent work while facing occupational segregation amid gender wage gaps. These notwithstanding, the COVID-19 pandemic with its accompanying lockdown, has also contributed to the increase in domestic abuses and teenage pregnancies¹⁵.

National Perspective

Gender inequality continues to be a developmental issue in Ghana. While a number of reasons have been attributed to the lack of gender equality, the most widely noted reason is culture, specifically the patriarchal system as practised in Ghana¹⁶. A number of interventions are being implemented at all educational levels to reduce the inequality gap. For instance, at the tertiary level quota systems continue to be implemented. With this, predetermined quotas are given to females to ensure that at least a certain percentage of admitted students in the tertiary institutions are pre-apportioned to be females¹⁷; the Gender Ministry organised various community sensitisation dialogues for 370 traditional and religious leaders in the Savannah, Upper East, Upper West and Western Regions using the Child Marriage Tool Kits;

Sub National Level

LEDZOKUKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

The Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly is one of the 261 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana, and forms part of the 29 MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region. The Assembly with its Administrative Capital, Teshie was established under the Legislative Instrument (LI 1865). The population of the Municipality according to the 2021 population and housing census stands at 217,304 with 106,099 males and 111,205 females¹⁸.

The Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly identified, through stakeholder consultations, unsafe and inadequate sanitation facilities in schools as one of the main problems plaguing the district. Sanitation facilities were being shared by males and females and resulted in discomfort for many of the girls. This necessitated the construction of changing room facilities for girls in schools within the district.

Activists in the education sector have made a connection between the high dropout rates of girls from school and the unavailability of basic facilities such as functioning toilets and water; particularly due to how this negatively impacts the menstrual hygiene of adolescent girls. As a result, the District, in collaboration with GAMA, constructed separate toilets for boys and girls in selected schools within the municipality.

Although many women in the Municipality were identified to be zealous and industrious, they lacked the requisite skills to start businesses to enable them to become economically empowered.

As a result, unpaid trainings and skills development workshops were organised for women in the municipality – this includes trainings in liquid and bar soap making.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget amount of GH¢94.02 million was allocated to Goal 5 towards the delivery of planned programmes for the 2021 fiscal year. This allocation comprises GH¢85.78 million and GH¢8.24 million for MDAs and MMDAs respectively. The year 2021 increased in allocation as compared to the 2020 budget amount of GH¢65.00 million. The surge in allocation was a result of an increase in the External Funding Source amount in 2021.

The individual sources of funds for this goal and their respective contributions were Consolidated Fund: GH¢29.17 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢ 0.02 million, External Source: GH¢54.64 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢10.19 million.

Seven targets were funded under Goal 5 namely 5.a, 5.b, 5.c 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.5. Target 5.b (Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women) received the most funding amount of GH¢83.90 million in 2021.

The Oti Region contributed significantly towards Goal 5 with the percentage of 1.35 considering the size of their total allocations as compared to that of other regions, followed by Greater Accra and Upper East regions with percentages of 1.06 and 1.00 respectively. The Statutory Fund contributed the most funding towards these regions.



¹⁵ Usher, K., Bhullar, N., Durkin, J., Gyamfi, N., & Jackson, D. (2020). Family violence and COVID-19: Increased vulnerability and reduced options for support. *International journal of mental health nursing*, 29(4), 549–552. <https://doi.org/10.1111/inm.12735>

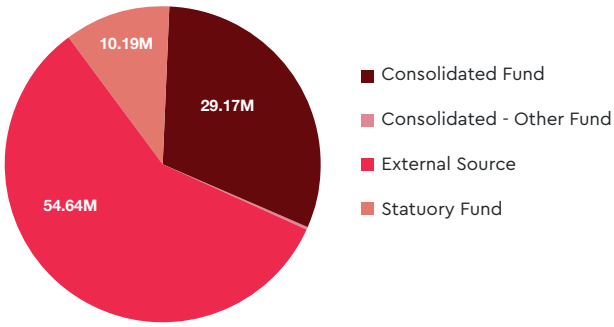
¹⁶ Jayachandran, S. (2015). The roots of gender inequality in developing countries. *Economics*, 7(1), 63–88.

¹⁷ Maanu, P. (2008). Gender gap in access to Higher Education in Ghana (Master's thesis). Retrieved on 14th November, 2018 from <https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream/handle/10852/31074/maanu.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

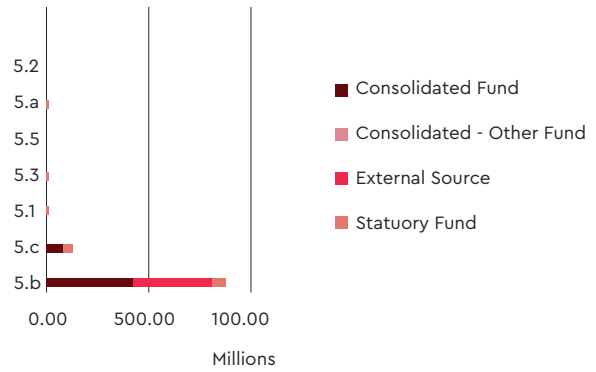
¹⁸ "2021 PHC General Report Vol. 3A. Population of Regions and Districts"

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



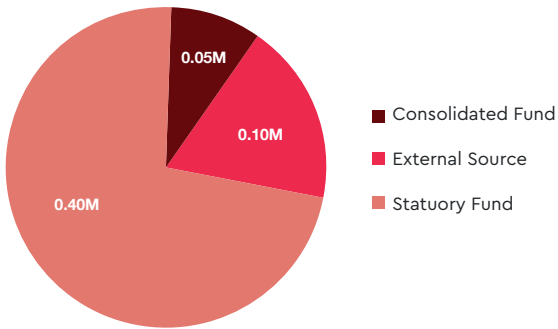
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



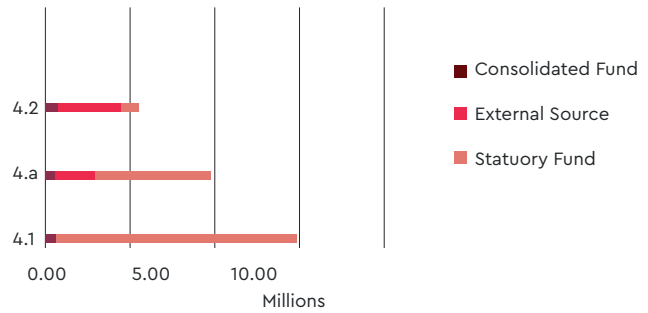
REGIONAL

OTI REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

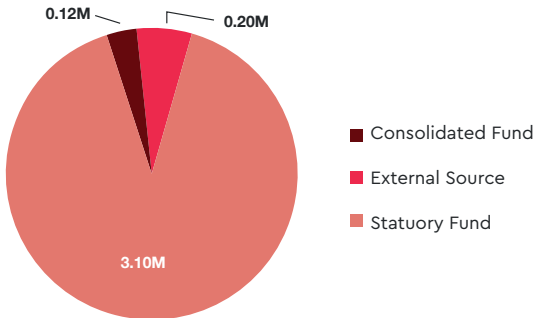


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

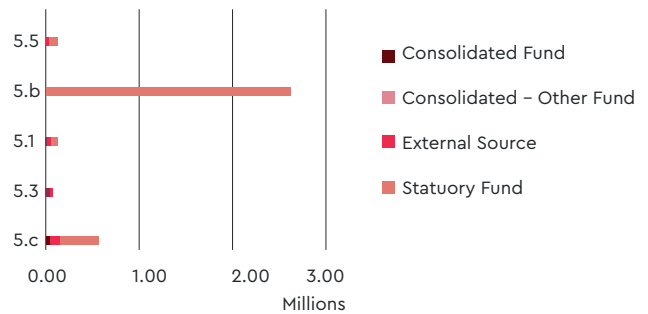


GHANA ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

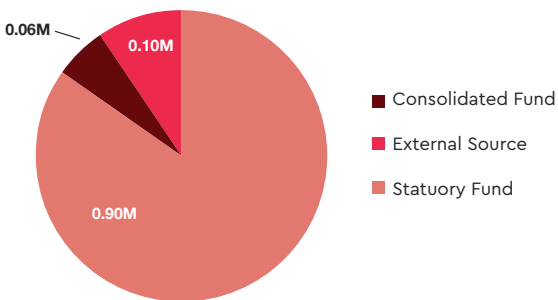


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

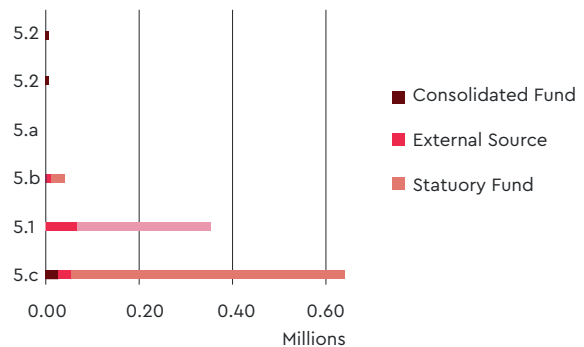


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



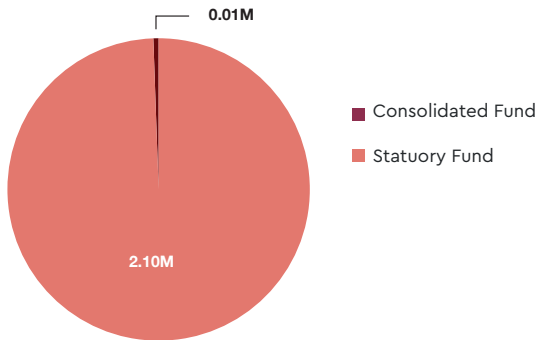
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



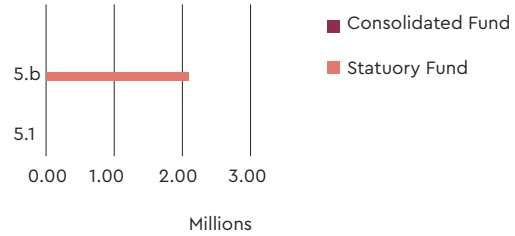
DISTRICT

LEDZOKUKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-LEKMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

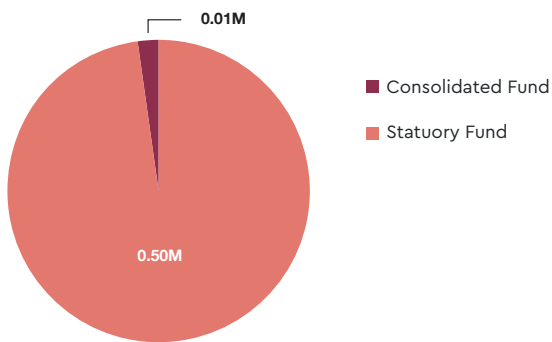


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

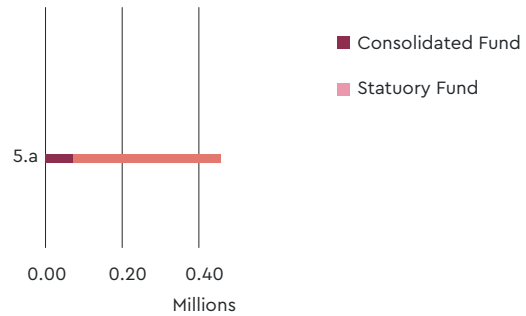


NZEMA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-NEMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

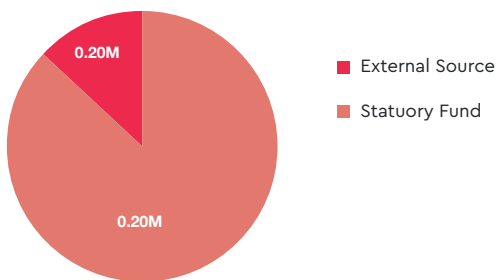


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

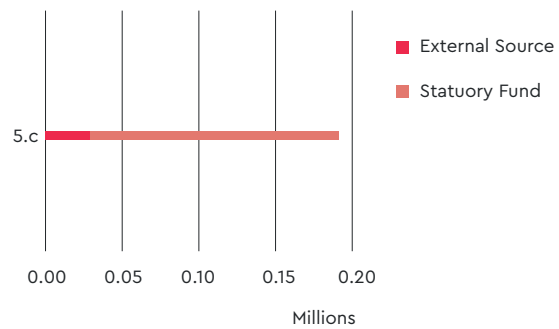


AHAFO ANO SOUTH EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY - ADUGYAMA-AASEMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
5.3	278,798.00	-
5.6	4,725,521.81	3,865,818.09
5.a	264,665.00	-
5.b	2,861,515.00	1,650,377.54
5.c	218,799.00	-
GRAND TOTAL	8,349,298.81	5,516,195.63

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
5.6	-	7,827.34
5.b	594,625.00	260,581.21
5.c	1,911,056.99	1,935,512.44
GRAND TOTAL	2,505,681.99	2,203,920.99





Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all

Global Perspective

The 2021 United Nations' Statistics (UN STATS) report indicates that the world is not on track to achieving Goal 6. Access to water and basic sanitation facilities has become critical during the COVID-19 pandemic. While there has been substantial progress made in increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation, there are still billions of people mostly in rural areas who still lack these basic services. Worldwide, it is estimated that one in three people do not have access to safe drinking water, while another two out of five people do not have a basic hand-washing facility with soap and water according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Recognizing the growing challenge of water scarcity, the UN General Assembly launched the Water Action Decade on 22 March 2018, to mobilize action that will help in the effective and efficient management of water¹⁹.

National Perspectives

Ghana Government prioritizes the access to water and sanitation facilities. Through its "Water for All" programme, various water system facilities are being undertaken in both rural and urban areas to promote access to safe and clean water. Government will continue to improve the sanitation of the country through the execution of projects such as the construction of a fecal sludge management infrastructure in selected urban centers, Community Led Total Sanitation Programme, Toilet for All Agenda project and the Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget amount of GH¢750.40 million was allocated to Goal 6 for MDAs and MMDAs in 2021, a 13.78% increase as compared to the 2020 allocation of GH¢659.50 million. The 2021 allocation comprised GH¢535.60 million for MDAs and GH¢214.80 million for MMDAs.

Consolidated Fund: GH¢82.70 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢60.30 million, External Source: GH¢443.90 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢163.50 million.

Seven targets were funded under Goal 6 namely 6.a, 6.b, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5. Target 6.5 (*implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate*) received the most funding amount of GH¢444.40 million in 2021.

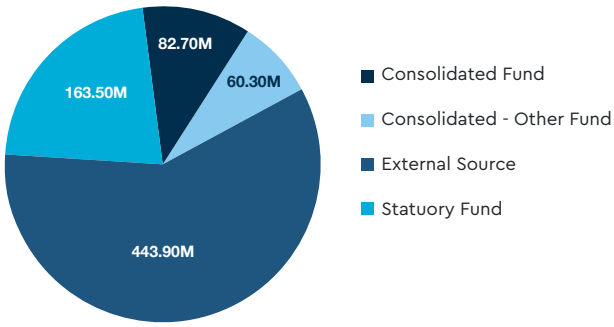
Brong Ahafo Region contributed significantly towards Goal 6 with the percentage of 20.36 considering the size of their total allocations as compared to that of other regions, followed by Ahafo Region and Western North Region with percentages of 15.05 and 14.22 respectively. The Statutory Fund contributed the highest amount of funds towards these regions.



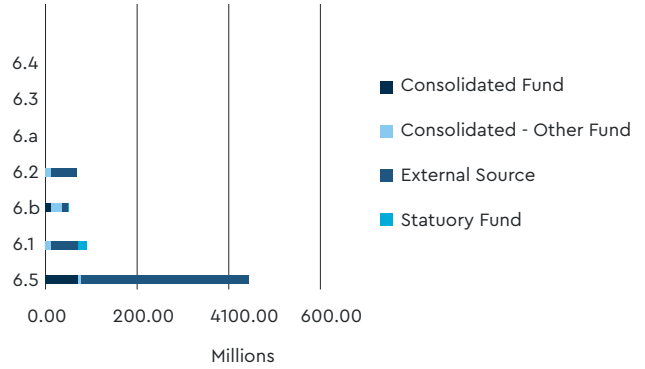
¹⁹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



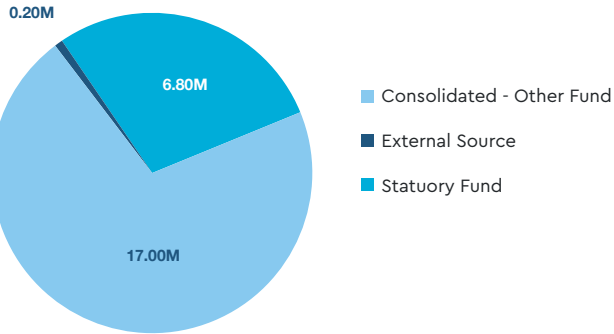
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



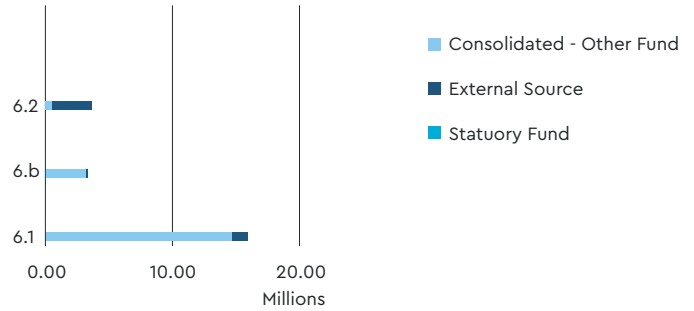
REGIONAL

BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

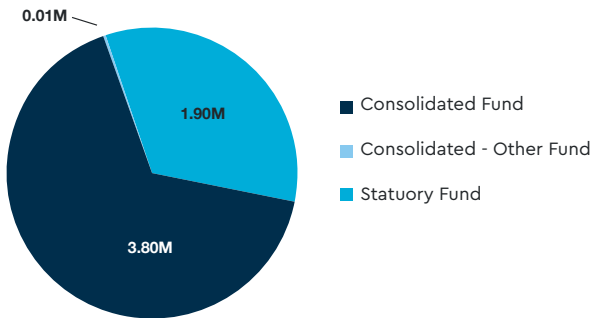


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

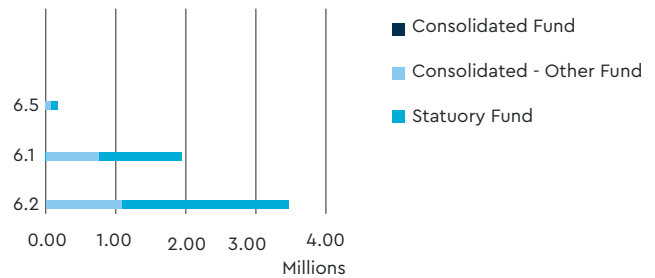


AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

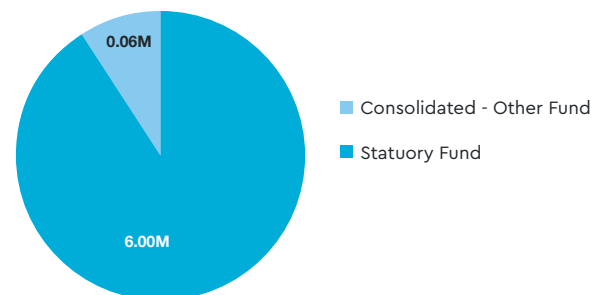


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

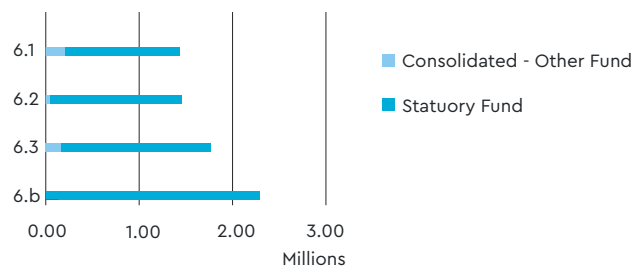


WESTERN NORTH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



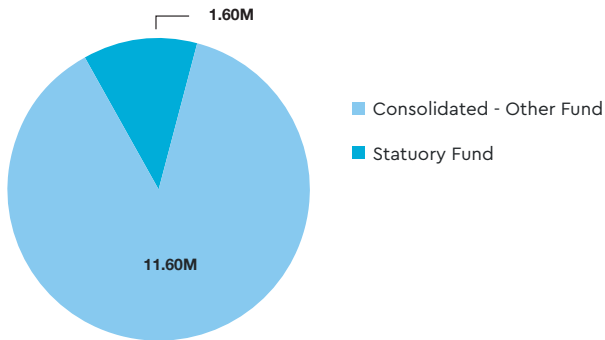
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



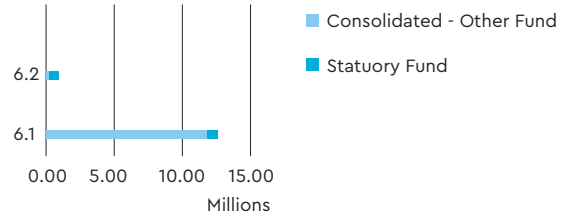
DISTRICT

BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-BEMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

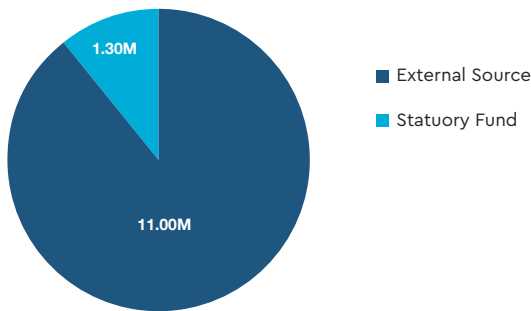


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

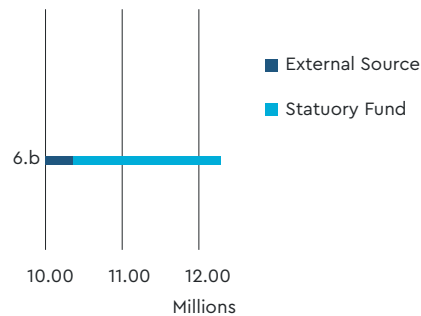


OFORIKROM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-OfMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

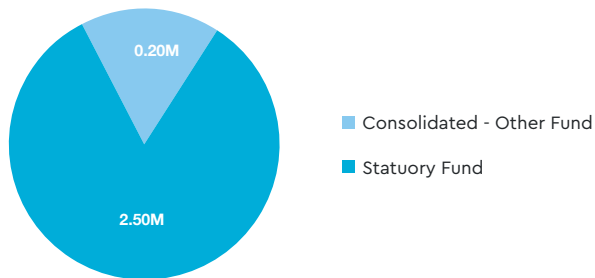


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

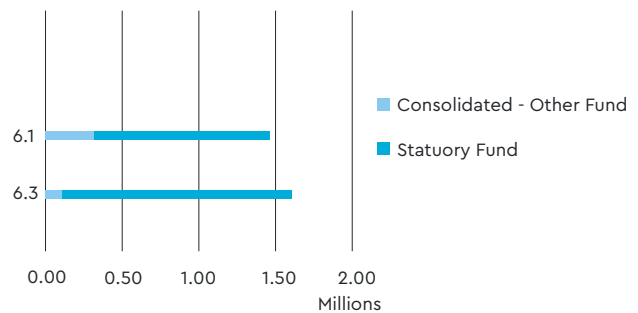


BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-BABMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
6.1	36,042,720.58	3,479,147.63		
6.2	8,815,147.89	52,547.89		
6.5	896,834.00	131,000.00		
6.b	465,511,303.43	120,781,043.69	134,887,263.68	81,606,426.16
GRAND TOTAL	511,266,005.90	124,443,739.21	134,887,263.68	81,606,426.16

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
6.1			1,090,052.35	365,861.20
6.2	316,518.00	-	24,876,199.84	30,238,030.13
6.5	3,200,000.08	1,149,045.25	19,519,916.37	13,652,938.47
6.a	900,000.00	304,009.60		
6.b	2,465,174.39	13,410,813.66	115,198,205.83	60,036,681.73
GRAND TOTAL	6,881,692.47	14,863,868.51	160,684,374.39	104,293,511.53



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Affordable and Clean Energy

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

Global Perspective

Innovative policies and technology continue to emerge and benefit the energy sector, but the COVID-19 pandemic has pushed back progress in ways that were not anticipated in 2019. Not only is the world not on track to achieve SDG 7 under current and planned policies, but several targets are considerably further away. The focus of recovery plans on renewables and energy efficiency in key economies however, makes the outlook for renewables stronger and more positive. In the aftermath of COP26, it is anticipated that there will be considerable policy responses focused on renewables, energy efficiency and continued electrification coupled with innovative technologies. These developments are expected to drive efforts towards achieving SDG 7²⁰.

National Perspective

The percentage of the population with access to electricity continues to increase. 87.03 percent of the population was linked to the national grid at the end of December 2021, up from 85.17 percent in 2020. Between 2017 and 2020, urban regions had a 100 percent access rate, while rural areas had a 71.7 percent access rate in 2020. The government's major goal in establishing universal access to electricity was to cover all villages with a population of 500 or more. Renewable energy (RE) has become more prevalent in the national energy supply mix. Despite this, renewable energy's share of overall final energy consumption has decreased in recent years. Between 2016 and 2020, renewable energy's percentage of total final energy consumption peaked in 2017 (47.3%), then fell to 44.3

percent in 2018 and 40.1 percent in 2020. Furthermore, power generated from renewable sources accounted for an average of 0.3 percent of total electricity generated in the country as of the end of 2020²¹.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In 2021, the total amount of GH712.60 million budgeted for both MDA and MMDAs increased significantly by 5139.71% as compared to the 2020 allocation of GH13.60 million,

Out of the 2021 amount of GH712.60, GH699.60 million and GH13.00 million were allocated for both MDA and MMDAs respectively.

The recorded targets under this goal are 7.b, 7.1 and 7.3. Target 7.3 received the most funding of GH699.70 million and the least funded target was 7.b with an amount of GH1.20 million.

Consolidated fund: GH88.0 million, Consolidated-Other fund: GH3.50 million, External source: GH573.80 million, and Statutory Fund: GH47.30 million were the funding sources for goal 7. Among all the funding sources stated, External Source had the highest funding with the total amount of GH573.80 million with the least being GH3.50 million from Consolidated-Other Fund. The top three regions funded under this goal were Ahafo, Brong Ahafo, and Upper East. At the district level, Statutory Fund was the main source of funding with a total amount of GH¢8.10 million.

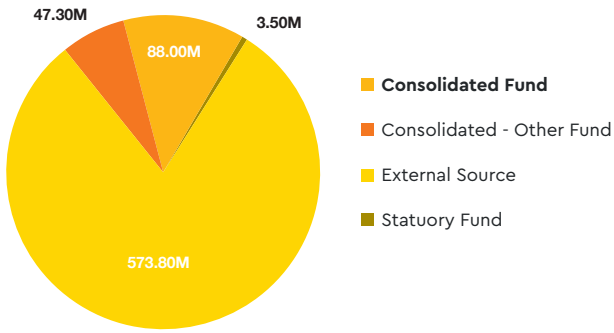


²⁰ The 2022 World Bank energy progress report

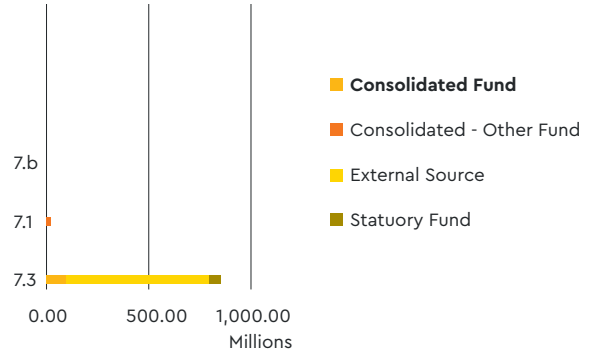
²¹ The 2020 SDGs Report

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



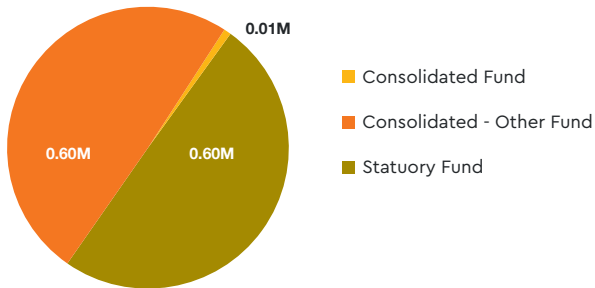
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



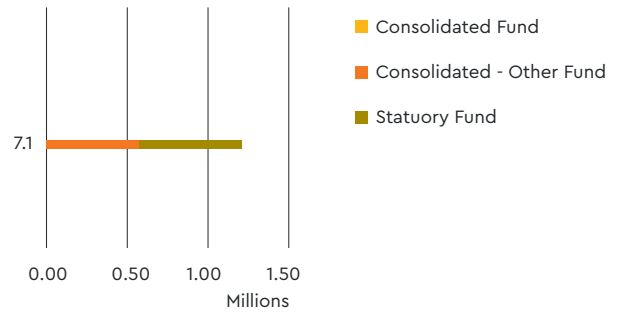
REGIONAL

AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

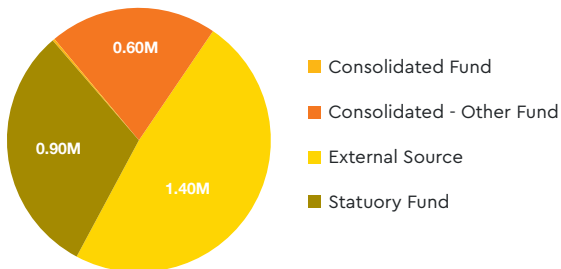


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

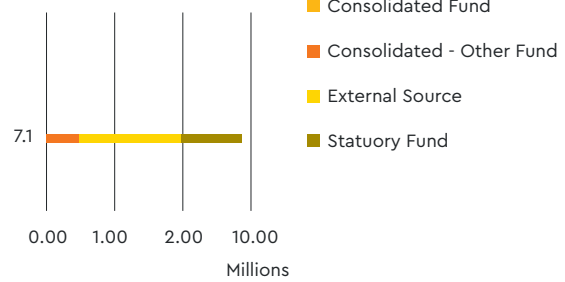


BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

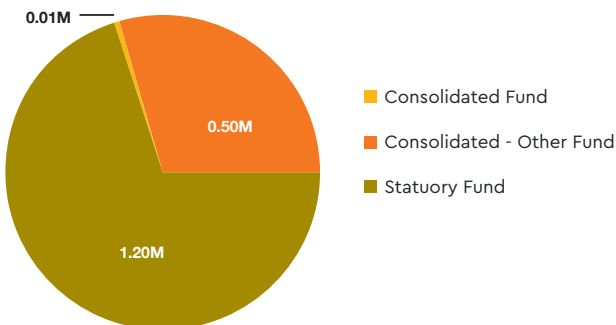


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

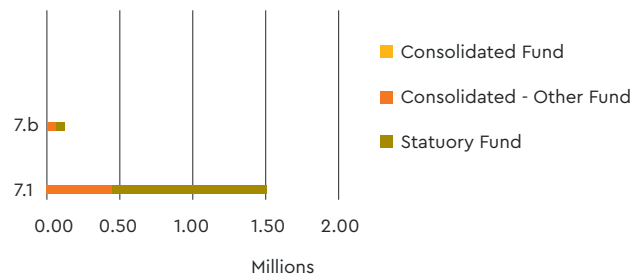


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



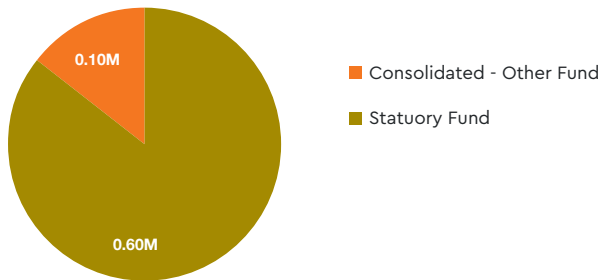
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



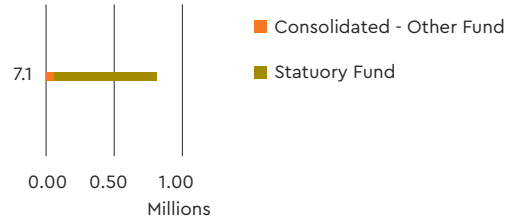
DISTRICT

KASSENA NANKANA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-KNMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

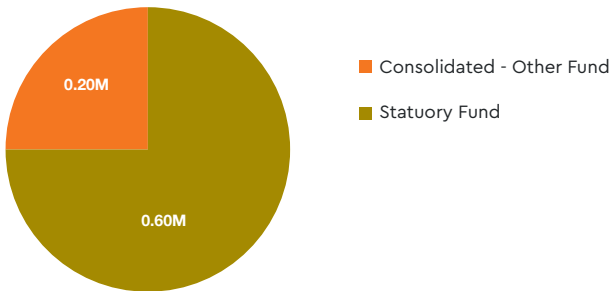


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

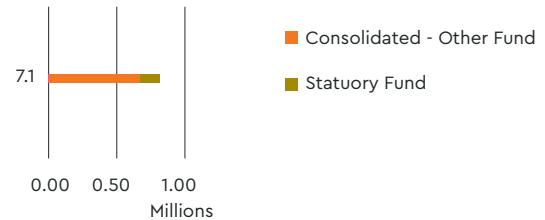


ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-ANMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

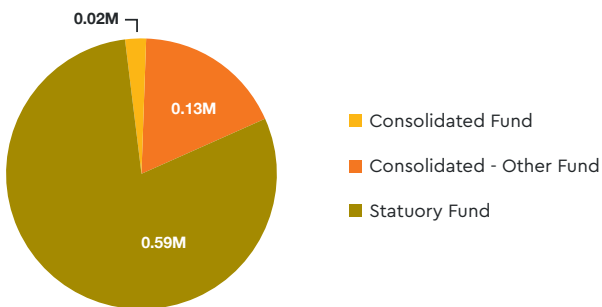


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

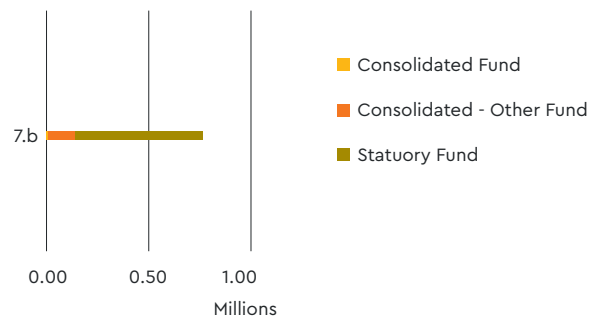


DENKYEMBUOR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-DDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
7.1	284,608.00	-
7.3	73,667,058.60	75,488,769.00
7.a	20,000.00	894.31
Grand Total	73,971,666.60	75,489,663.31

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
7.1	-	1,012,645.34
Grand Total	-	1,012,645.34



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

Global Perspective

The COVID-19 pandemic has destroyed lots of lives and livelihoods with the poor being the hardest hit. According to UN Statistics, as at year end 2020, 255 million full-time jobs have been lost; 1.6 billion informal economy workers have been affected, and youth unemployment is projected to reach high levels²². A global recession is being anticipated, and economic recovery has been pegged at 2022 or 2023 especially for developing countries. The economic and financial shocks associated with COVID-19 including disruptions to industrial production, dwindling commodity prices, financial market volatility, and rising insecurities are erasing the already shaky economic growth globally.

National Perspectives

The economy of Ghana has been relatively strong over the years despite the slowdown due to the COVID 19 pandemic, economic growth rate had increased from 3.4 percent to 3.9 percent between January 2017 and September 2021. Government launched the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP) to provide alternatives such as support and skills training for small-scale illegal miners and other people affected by illegal mining; the National Youth Authority (NYA) reviewed and finalised the draft National Youth Policy (2021-2030) and its Implementation Plan;

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget allocated in respect of the delivery of programmes at the MDAs and MMDAs level for Goal 8 amounted to GH¢257.30 million. An amount of GH¢202.70 million out of the total budget was allocated at the National level whilst GH¢54.60 million was allocated at the district level.

The major source of funding and their respective contributions were Consolidated Fund; GH¢86.50 million, Statutory Fund; GH¢75.20 million, External Source; GH¢57.40 million, and Consolidated-Other Fund; GH¢38.20 million.

Targets 8.a, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, and 8.9 were the targets funded under the goal. The Consolidated Fund was the principal source of funding for Goal 8 with target 8.3 (*Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services*) receiving the highest funding of GH¢93.60 million.

The leading regions and their respective allocations under this goal are Eastern Region; GH¢26.60 million, Upper East Region; GH¢6.05 million and Volta; GH¢4.04 million.

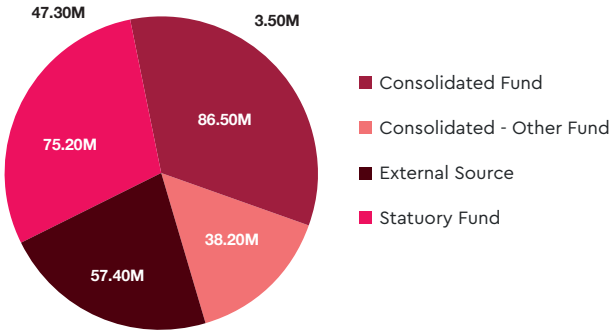
At the district level, Consolidated-Other Fund was the main source of funding with a total amount of GH¢21.00 million.



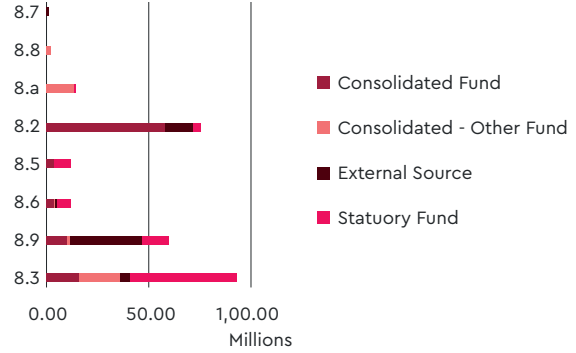
²² <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-08/> (Accessed on 7/6/22)

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



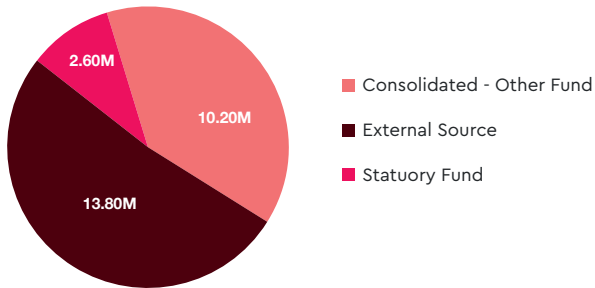
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



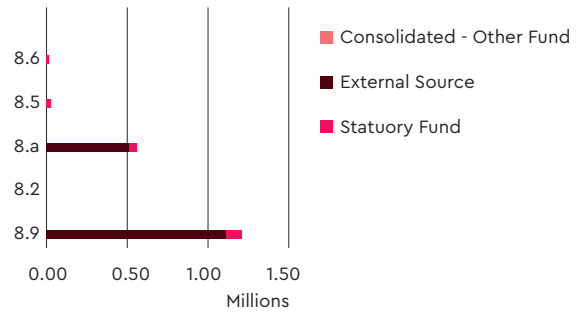
REGIONAL

EASTERN REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

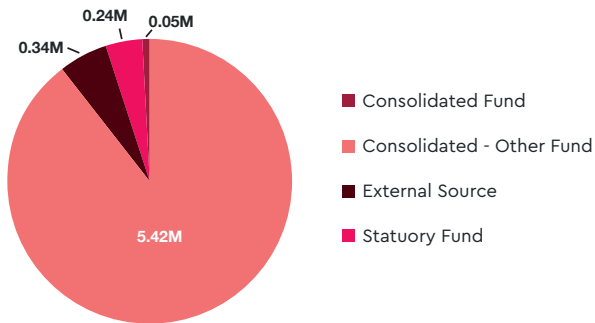


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

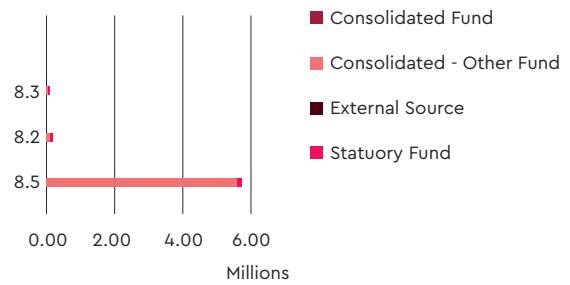


UPPER EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

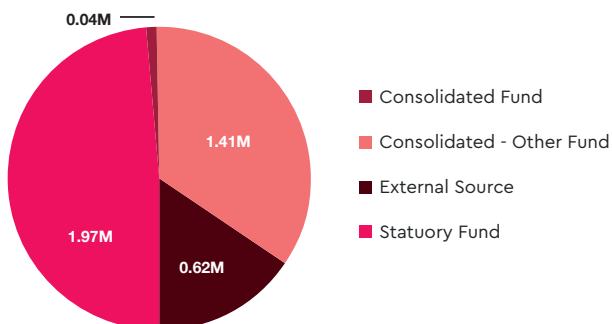


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

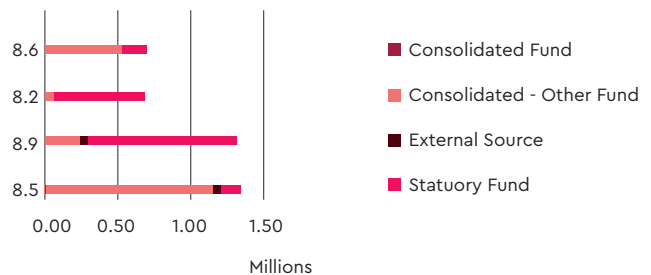


VOLTA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



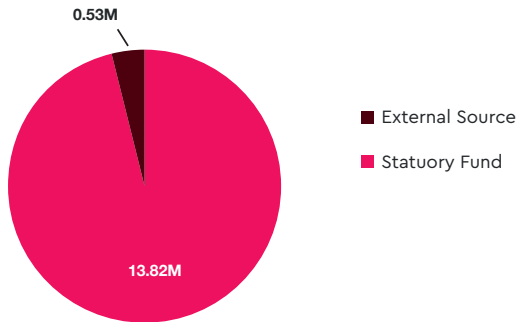
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



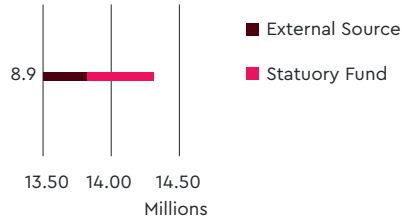
DISTRICT

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-LMKMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

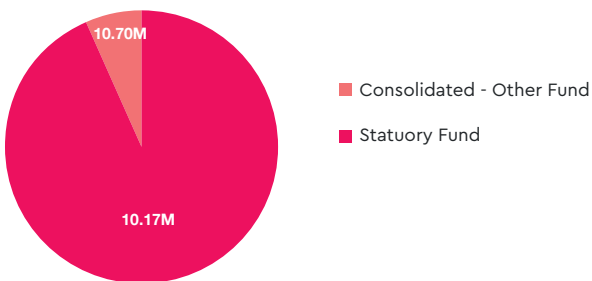


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

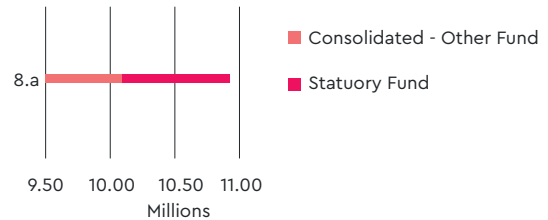


ABUAKWA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-ASMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

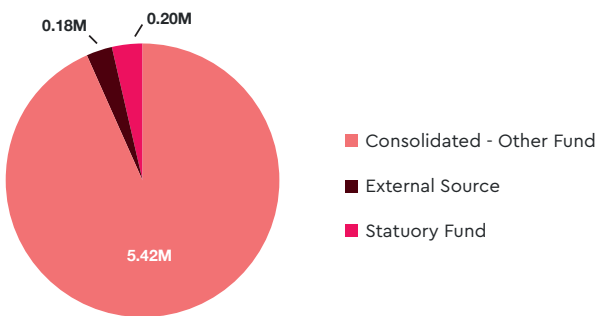


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

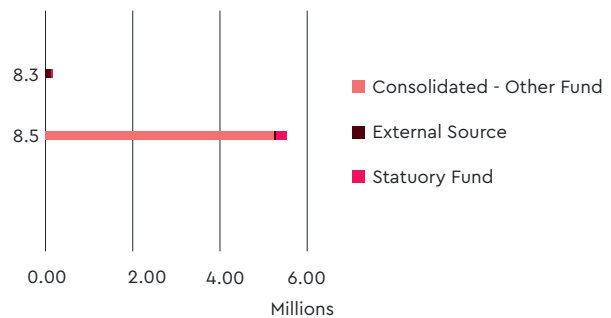


BAWKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-BMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target

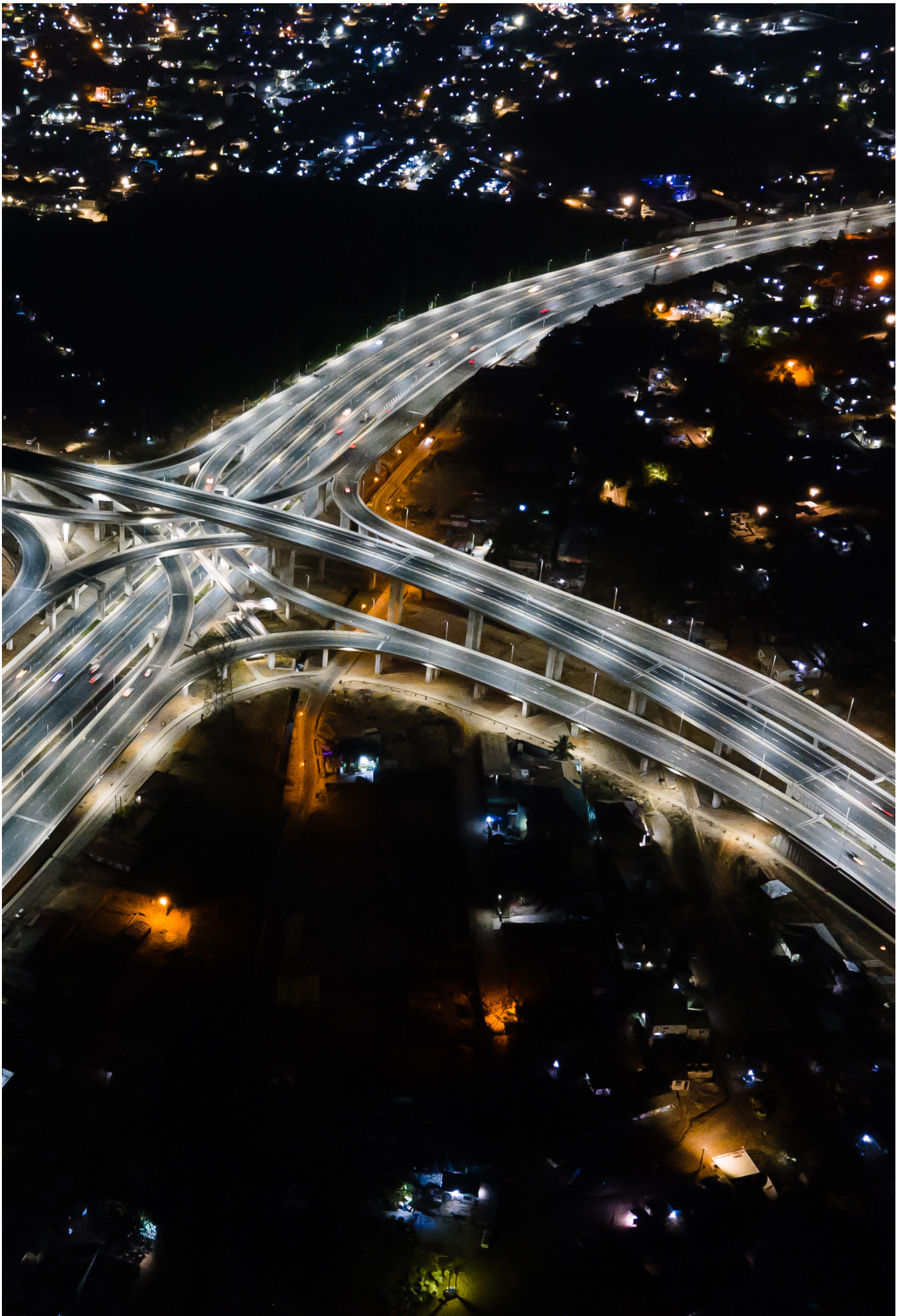


SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
8.10	239,703.50	308,491.96
8.3	50,691,534.19	38,805,000.58
8.5	1,880,269.00	615,481.41
8.6	160,000.00	330,090.00
8.7	383,279.00	207,677.20
8.8	654,070.00	283,809.76
8.9	21,410,001.00	3,207,185.75
GRAND TOTAL	75,418,856.69	43,757,736.66

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
8.10	-	2,140,000.00		
8.2	27,312,748.00	23,304,664.42		
8.3	102,152,818.05	104,521,222.92	78,000,000.00	46,800,000.00
8.6	7,273,647.00	4,067,920.00	7,803,896.94	1,306,754.57
8.7	500,000.00	288,616.55		
8.8	1,068,494.00	766,521.28		
8.9	8,721,363.10	7,331,938.34		
GRAND TOTAL	147,029,070.15	142,420,883.51	85,803,896.94	48,106,754.57





Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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

Global Perspective

COVID-19 caused global manufacturing production to plunge due to the disruptions in global supply and value chains. Nonetheless, the pandemic has also offered the opportunity for groundbreaking technologies and innovation in developing countries. More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the internet, 90 percent of which are from the developing world²³. Bridging this digital divide will be crucial in ensuring equal access to information and knowledge as well as foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

National Perspective

Government recognises the importance of infrastructural development to Ghana's industrialisation programme. Government is undertaking the 1D1F initiative. Currently a total of two hundred and seventy-eight (278) projects across all the sixteen (16) regions are at various stages of implementation. Fifty-eight (58) out of the two hundred and seventy-eight (278) 1D1F Projects have been developed as enterprises fully owned by youth groups, with direct Government support. Each of these 1D1F Youth companies are owned by between forty (40) and fifty (50) youth²⁴.

Furthermore, Government in collaboration with a local consortium of fintech companies developed the Ghana Gov platform, a centralised public sector digital revenue management and payment platform which as of 30th September, 2021 had accrued revenues amounting to about GH¢31.41 billion.

The Covid-19 pandemic also expanded E-commerce and digital transactions prompting greater levels of online retail activity and revenues. Digital transactions increased by approximately 120% between February 2020 and February

2021 in response to voluntary and mandated restrictions on movement. By comparison, transactions grew by 44% year-on-year in February 2020²⁵.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed CSIR AgricTech App and Digital Soil Map under Modernising Agriculture in Ghana programme for use by Agriculture Extension Officers, farmers, and other stakeholders²⁶.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

Budget allocation to Goal 9 amounted to GH¢591.10 million in 2021, a 31.77% increase in the allocation of GH448.60 million in 2020. The respective allocation for 2021 at the National and Sub-National levels were GH¢84.75 million and GH¢506.35 million respectively.

The respective contributions in terms of the source of funding to the total budget were: Consolidated fund: GH¢19.40 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢180.00 million, External Source: GH¢133.20 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢258.50 million.

Under this goal, target 9.a (*Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States*) received the highest funding of GH¢304.60 million. The other targets funded were 9.b, 9.c, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5.

The top three regions with their respective allocation percentages; Upper West Region: 37.62%, Brong Ahafo Region: 30.53% and Volta Region: 28.97%.



²³ UNDP Ghana (2022). Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. Retrieved from <https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-9-industry-innovation-and-infrastructure.html#:~:text=More%20than%204%20billion%20people,as%20foster%20innovation%20and%20entrepreneurship>.

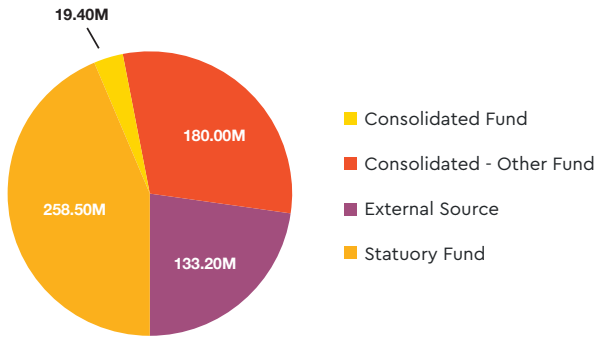
²⁴ The 2022 Budget Statement

²⁵ <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/analysis/new-normal-covid-19-pandemic-spurs-long-term-shift-e-commerce-and-digital-payments-local-market>

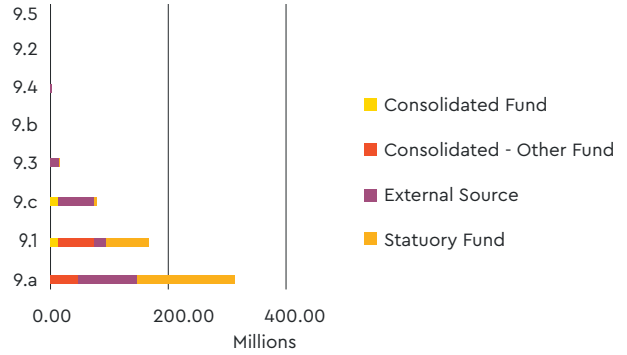
²⁶ The application provides webbased access to all soil resources and information on Ghana for agricultural planning, policy-making and technology transfer to ensure food security and efficient land use through sustainable use of the soil resources in Ghana.

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



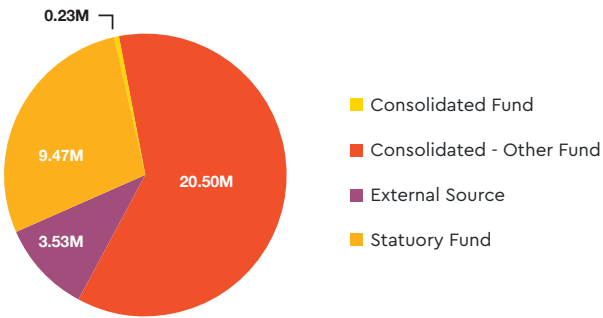
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



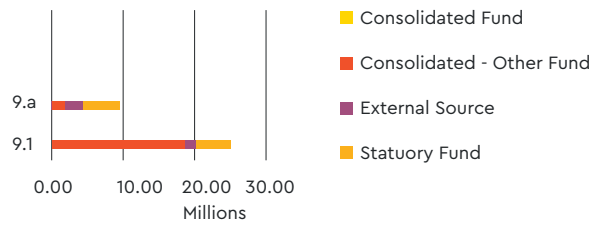
REGIONAL

UPPER WEST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

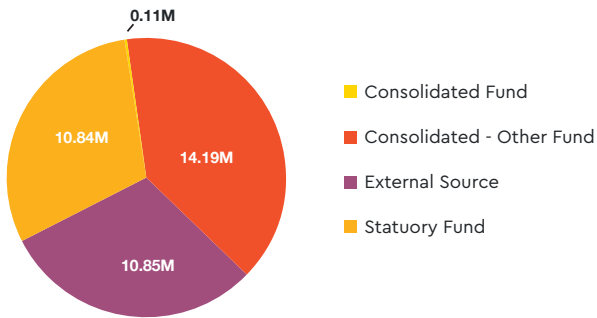


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

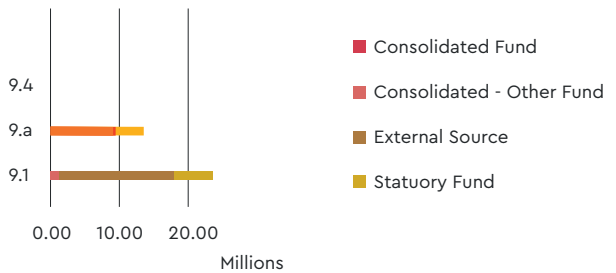


BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

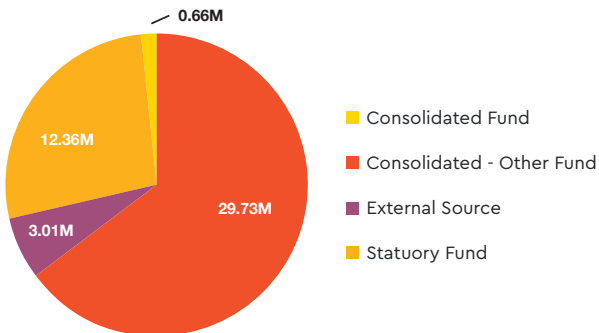


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

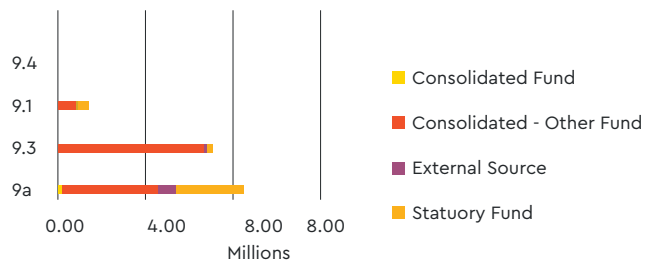


VOLTA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



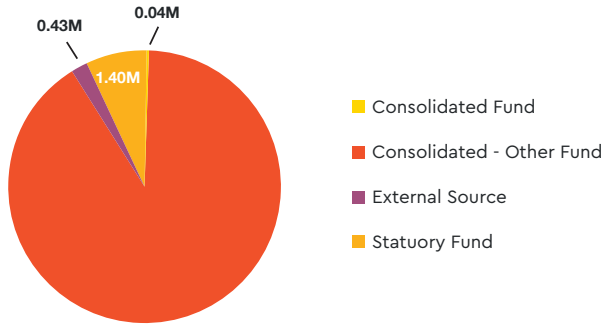
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



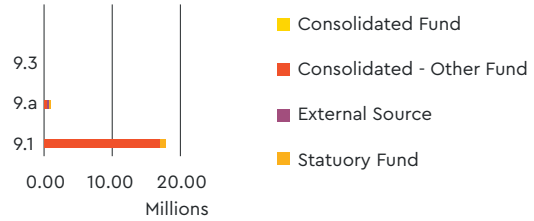
DISTRICT

WA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY_WMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

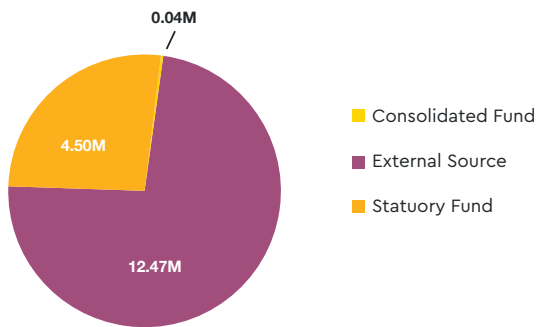


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

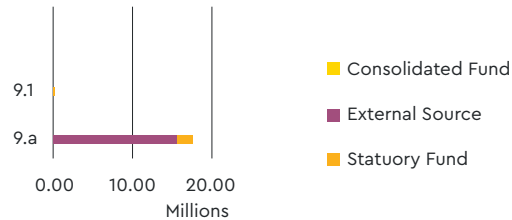


NEW JUABEN SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-NJSMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

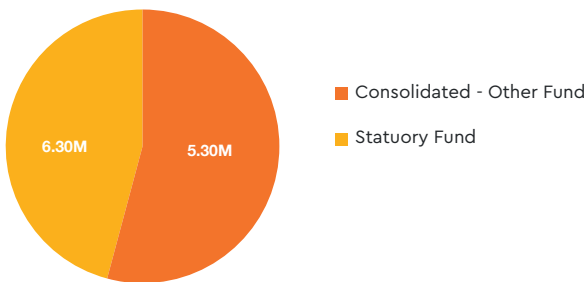


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

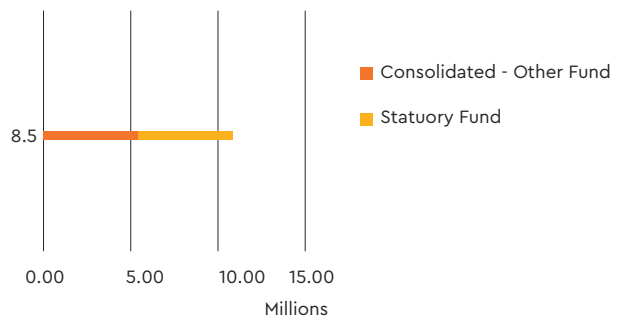


SUAME MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-SMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
9.2	1,827,698.62	2,278,448.58
9.3	133,606.16	71,979.65
9.4	7,605,780.00	549,084.00
9.5	912,000.00	563,000.03
9.b	64,105.28	5,207,001.00
9.c	1,900,000.00	1,156,785.55
GRAND TOTAL	12,443,190.06	9,826,298.81

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
9.2	3,485,892.00	18,688,970.04
9.3	3,177,428.00	-
9.a	-	-
9.c	11,001,992.00	7,059,924.00
GRAND TOTAL	17,665,312.00	25,748,894.04



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Reduced Inequalities

Reduce Inequality within and Among Countries

Global Perspective

The pandemic is likely to reverse progress made at reducing inequalities in the areas of income disparities, preferential trade, refugee status, and the reduction of transaction costs for remittances. Specifically, Covid-19 is estimated to increase the average GINI for emerging market and developing countries by 6%. Women and children are more likely to be victims of discrimination than men.

According to the IMF, remittances lower inequality and mitigates some of the negative impact of shocks on the poorest. Despite projections on the likely decline of remittances during the Covid-19 pandemic, there were slight increases in some regions of the globe due to the border closures and the consequent resort to formal channels for transfers.

Income inequality has increased everywhere in recent decades by 11 percent. Whereas the world's richest 10 percent control about 40 percent of global income, the poorest 10 percent earn only between 2 to 7 percent. Economic inequality is therefore largely driven by the unequal ownership of capital²⁷. Interventions aimed at promoting economic inclusion and empowering lower-income earners are critical for addressing these disparities.

National Perspective

Inequality has been on a steady rise in Ghana since 1992, though as measured by the Gini the rate of increase has remained the same since 2006. The Upper West region has the highest level of inequality in the country and the largest increase in inequality since 1990. The lowest level of inequality is found in the Greater Accra region, which shows that some Districts, communities or groups of people in certain regions, especially in the North are being left behind and are missing out on recent economic growth²⁸.

In addressing the country's varying degrees of inequalities, the following measures are being implemented; the allocation and disbursement of 3 percent of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for Persons With Disability (PWDs) in 29 MMDAs; the preparation of an amendment Act and its draft Legislative Instrument to conform to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCPRD).

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In 2021, Goal 10 was allocated a total amount of GH¢70.50 million. This amount reduced significantly as compared to year 2020 amount of GH¢181.10 million.

External Sources contributed the most to this Goal with an amount of GH¢26.70 million of the total allocation. Statutory Fund and Consolidated Fund were the other sources of funding with an amount of GH¢26.00 million and GH¢17.80 million respectively.

Targets that received funding for this Goal were 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.7 with corresponding amounts of GH¢6.10 million, GH¢8.20 million, GH¢1.20 million, and GH¢55.00 million respectively.

The total approved budget for Goal 10 at the district level amounted to GH¢8.60 million with the Statutory Fund contributing the highest.

The top three regions under this Goal were Greater Accra, Ashanti and North East with 0.93%, 0.73%, and 0.56% of their total allocations respectively.

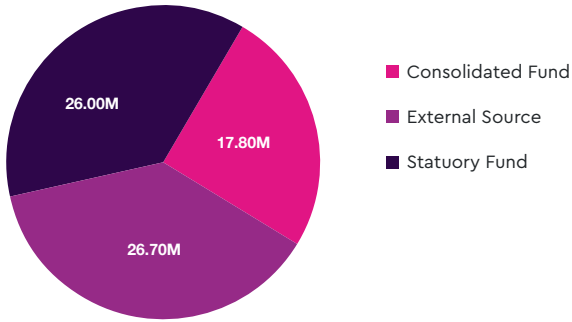


²⁷ www1.undp.org/content/oslo-governance-centre/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-10-reduced-inequalities.html#:~:text=Income%20inequality%20is%20on%20the,has%20increased%20by%2011%20percent

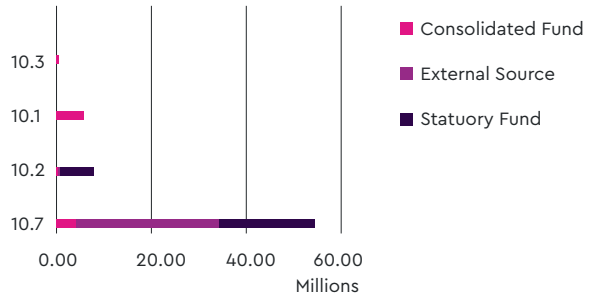
²⁸ www.unicef.org/ghana/media/531/file/The%20Ghana%20Poverty%20and%20Inequality%20Report.pdf

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



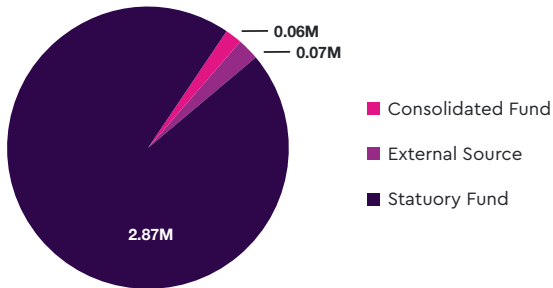
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



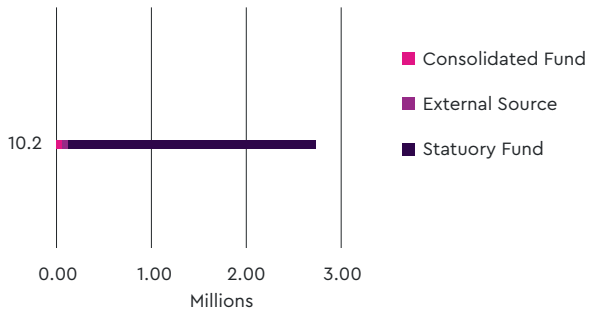
REGIONAL

GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

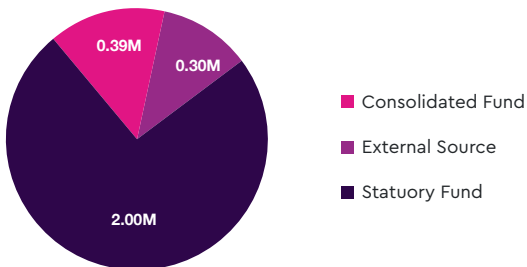


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

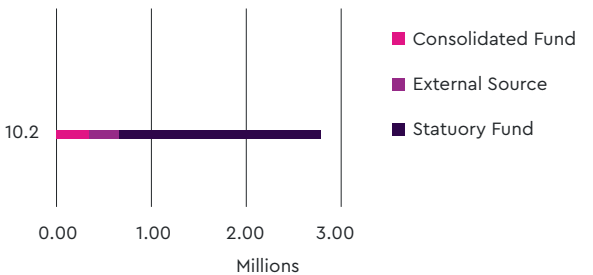


ASHANTI REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

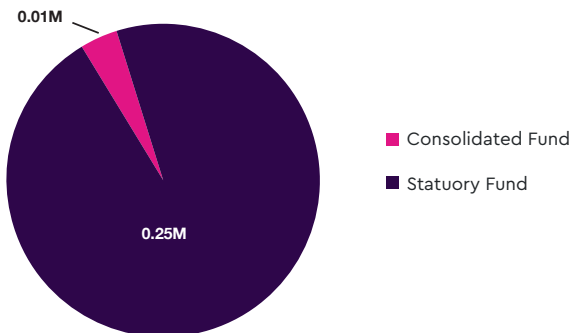


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

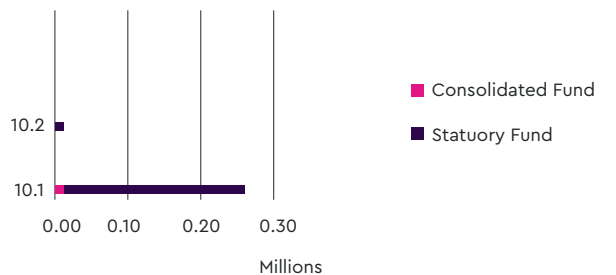


NORTH EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



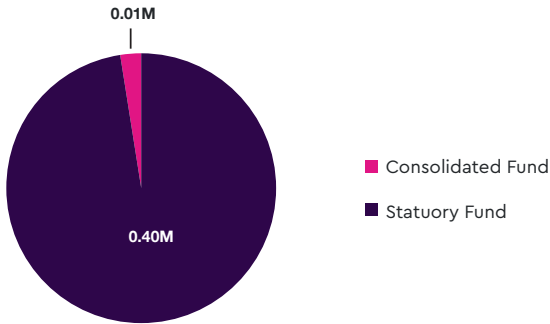
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



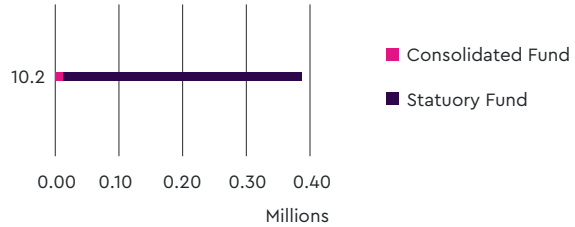
DISTRICT

NZEMA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-NEMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

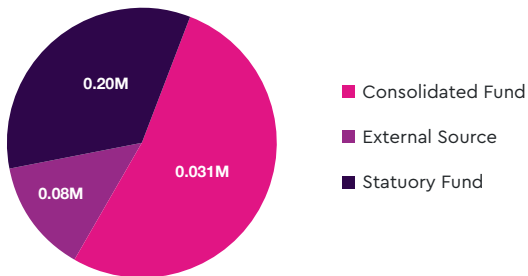


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

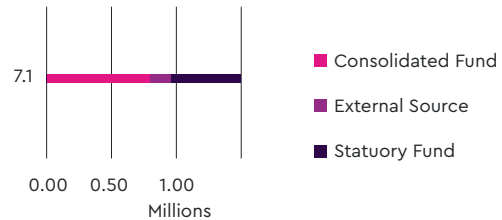


KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-KEMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

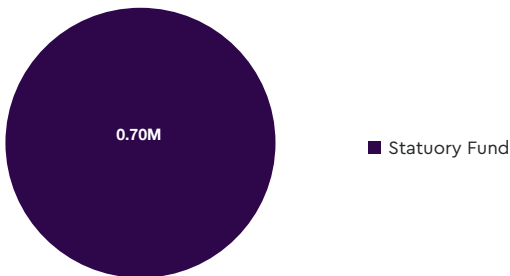


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

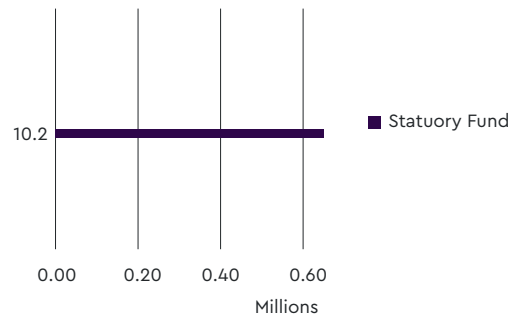


GA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-GSMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
10.1	122,397,213.00	6,301,751.76
10.7	1,387,174.65	2,510,094.37
10.c	5,516,862.00	63,252,610.28
GRAND TOTAL	129,301,249.65	72,064,456.41

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
10.1	78,188,000.00	50,096,879.01
10.2	50,000.00	-
10.3	24,050,000.00	31,401,628.20
10.7	13,802,993.10	6,923,863.91
GRAND TOTAL	116,090,993.10	88,422,371.12





Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Global Perspective

More than half of the world lives in cities. Cities make up 3 percent of the Earth's land but account for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and at least 70 percent of carbon emissions. It is estimated that by 2050, two-thirds of all humanity, that is about 6.5 billion people, will be urban dwellers²⁹. And especially in developing countries, slums are becoming a constant feature of urban life given that about 828 million people are being predicted to live in slums. Also, the rise of cities is paving way for the growth of mega-cities globally with migration and increasing populations as the underlying causes of this growth.

National Perspective

In Ghana, there are ongoing conversations on adopting policies that encourage Smart City innovations. Various Assemblies and Regional Coordinating Councils are taking the lead to get rid of pedestrian activities and street hawking, and enforcing appropriate planning mechanisms. For example, in the Greater Accra Region the Yam and the Onion wholesale markets in Agbogbloshie (In the Central Business District) have been moved to a spacious peri urban areas close to Accra. The government also aspires under the Sanitation and Pollution Levy (SPL) to improve urban air quality and combat air pollution.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

The total budget allocated towards the delivery of programmes at both National and District levels amounted to GH¢2,039.26 million. The National allocation was GH¢1,830.07 million and GH¢209.19 million at the district level.

Targets funded under this Goal are 11.a, 11.b, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, and 11.7. The sources of funding were Consolidated Fund: GH¢171.24 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢720.11 million, External Source: GH¢1,022.01 million, and Statutory Fund: GH¢125.90 million.

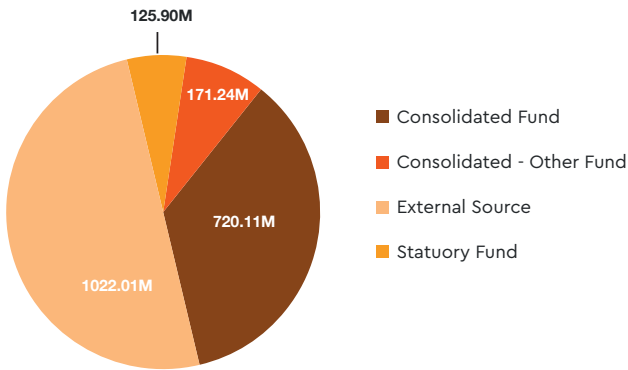
The most funded target was 11.2 (provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons) with the amount of GH¢1,608.26 million and the least amount of GH¢3.31 million for target 11.7. The top three regions with the highest budget allocations were Bono East Region, North East Region, and Central Region with corresponding amounts of GH¢24.20 million, GH¢10.20 million, and GH¢33.41 million.



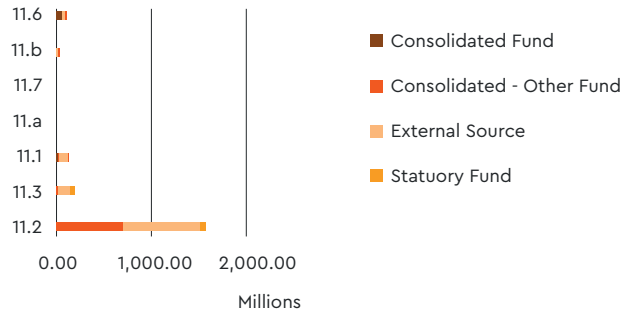
²⁹ www1.undp.org/content/singapore-global-centre/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



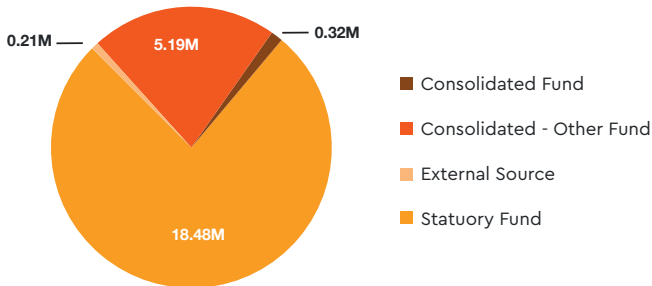
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



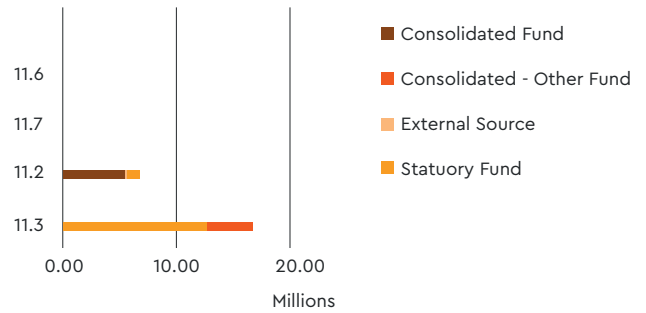
REGIONAL

BONO EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

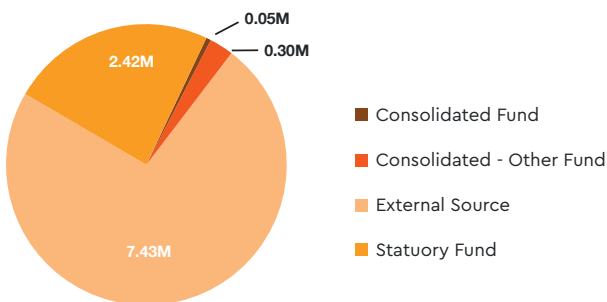


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

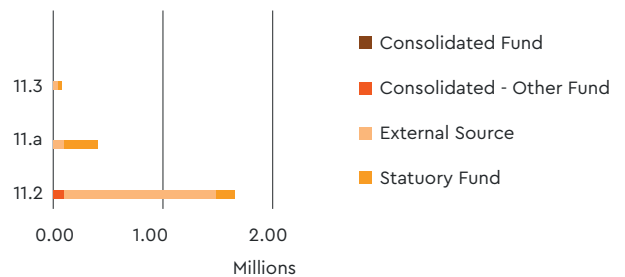


NORTH EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

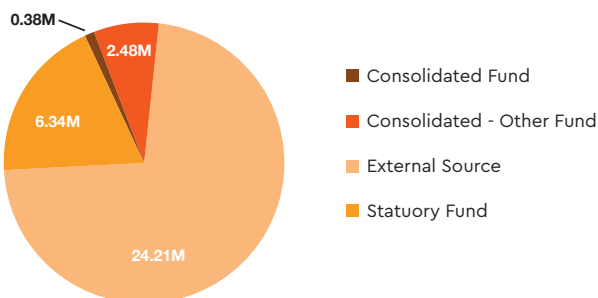


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

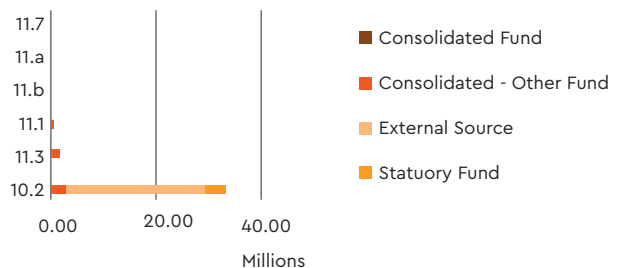


CENTRAL REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



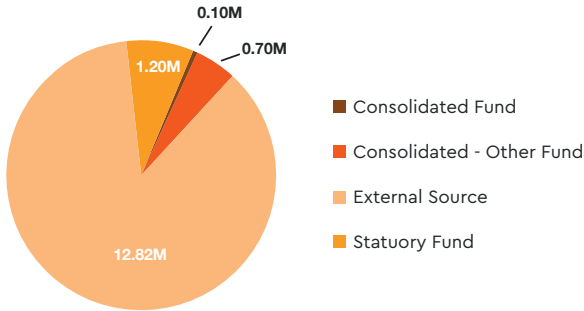
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



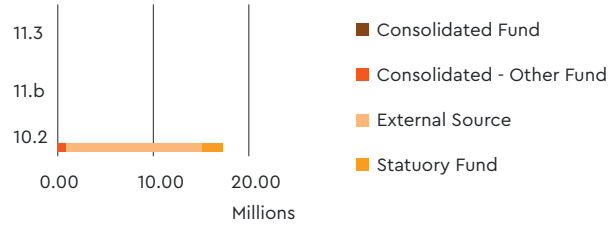
DISTRICT

AGONA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-AWMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

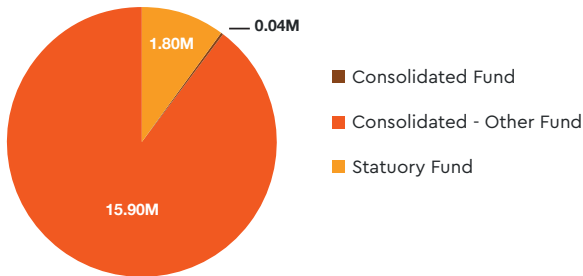


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

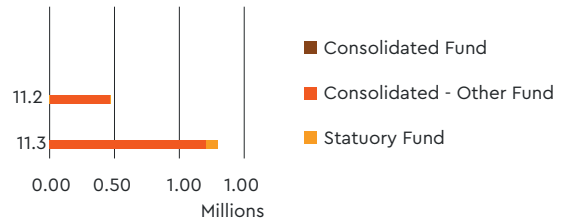


TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-TMA

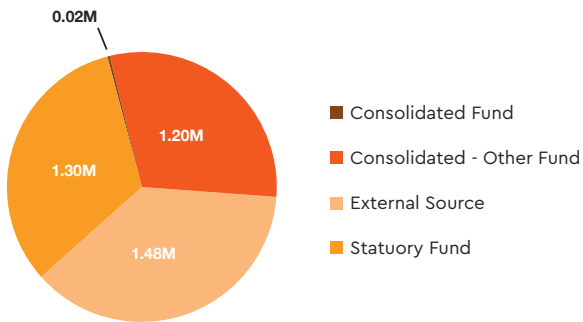
SDG Budget by Goal and District



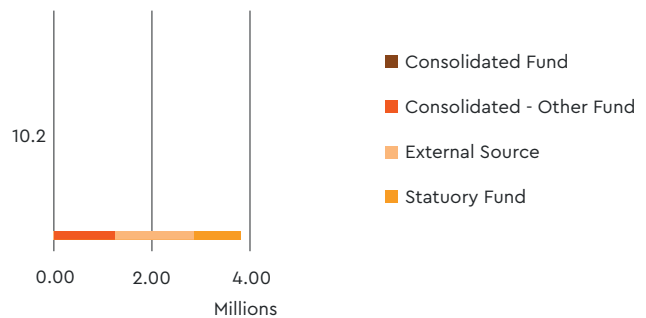
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
11.1	53,324,921.57	21,432,045.35		
11.2	2,910,159.27	11,754,622.83	15,012,926.26	-
11.6	35,000.00	55,792.85		
11.7	478,400.00	-		
11.a	4,745,587.80	2,106,390.11		
GRAND TOTAL	61,494,068.64	35,348,851.14	15,012,926.26	-

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
11.1	650,000.00	520,654.25	103,583,022.00	113,321,830.66
11.2	91,000.00	133,364,938.80	123,346,188.66	186,110,716.54
11.3	2,286,441.00	81,301,415.42	16,416,978.00	-
11.6			1.00	-
11.7			-	6,642,197.06
11.b	3,129,500.00	2,916,408.88		
GRAND TOTAL	6,156,941.00	218,103,417.35	243,346,189.66	306,074,744.26





Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Global Perspective

The urgent need for reduction in ecological footprints by changing production and consumption patterns of goods and services is critical to achieving economic growth and sustainable development. The efficient management of the collective natural resources, as well as how toxic waste and pollutants are disposed of, remains critical to achieving this goal. Thus, encouraging stakeholders to reduce waste and to recycle is paramount towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.

National Perspective

The Ministry of Agriculture reports a general decline in post-harvest losses. To ensure continued and improved food production, the Directorate of Agriculture continues its collaboration with key stakeholders to implement interventions aimed at improving agriculture production. One of such partnerships includes the Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana program which seeks to focus on research and alternative methods of extension delivery that aims at increasing productivity through intensive farming.

In response to target 12.7, government as part of efforts to promote a technology driven public procurement system trained 151 out of a target of 200 entities on the Ghana Electronic Procurement System (GHANEPS) bringing the total since the start of the GHANEPS Project in 2019 to 263 entities as at end October 2021.

As part of measures to ensure hygienic and safe consumption of fish Government procured and distributed 50 pieces of Torrymeters across the various beaches to detect the use of chemicals in fishing.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In 2020, GH¢65.20 million was allocated for Goal 12 which was increased to GH¢95.90 million in 2021. Out of the total allocation, GH¢34.56 million was budgeted at the national level whereas GH¢61.34 million was at the Sub-National level. The sources of funding were Consolidated Fund: GH¢6.03 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢5.92 million, External Source: GH¢22.43 million, and Statutory Fund: GH¢61.52 million.

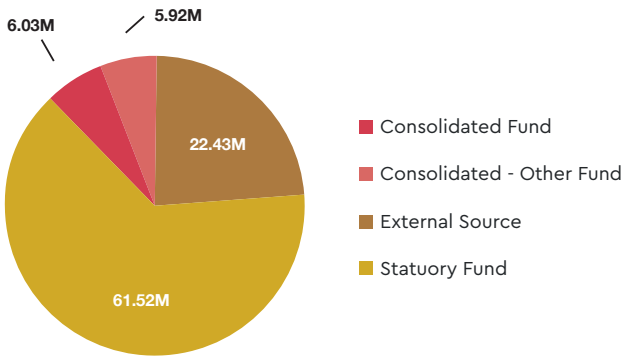
Under goal 12, the following targets were funded; 12.a, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 12.5, 12.7, and 12.8 with 12.5 (By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse) receiving the most funding of GH¢46.50 million. However, the target that received the least funding was 12.a with the amount of GH¢0.03 million.

The top three funded regions are Western, Ashanti, and Greater Accra with the amount of GH¢9.25 million, GH¢22.13 million, and GH¢12.26 million respectively.

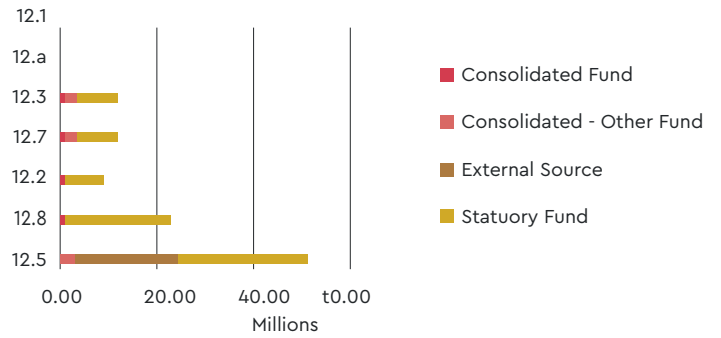


NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



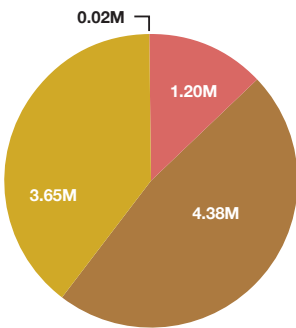
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



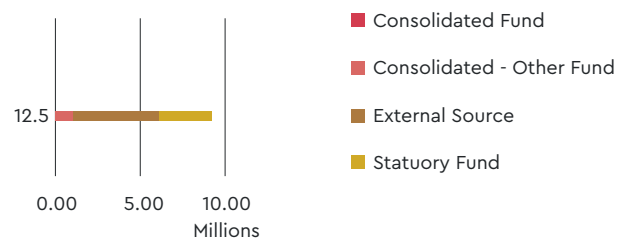
REGIONAL

WESTERN REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

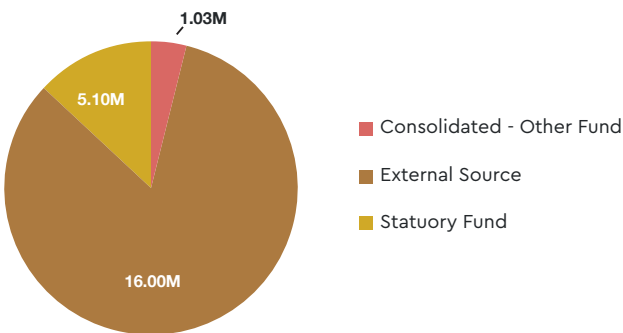


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

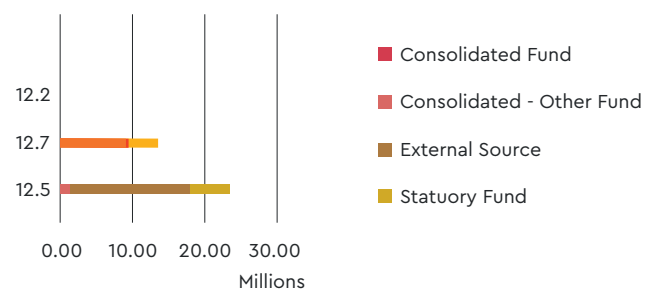


ASHANTI REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

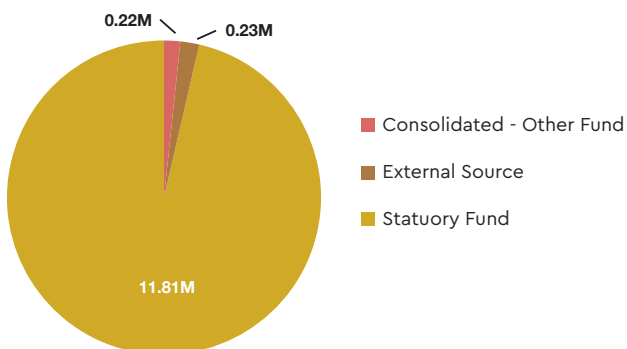


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

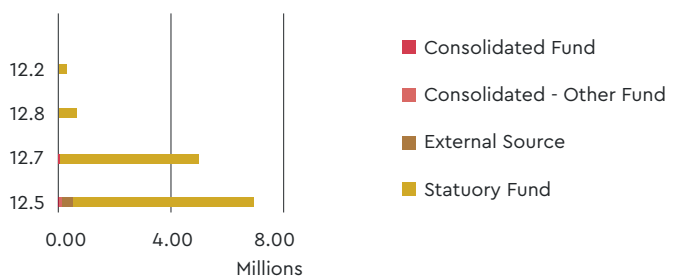


GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



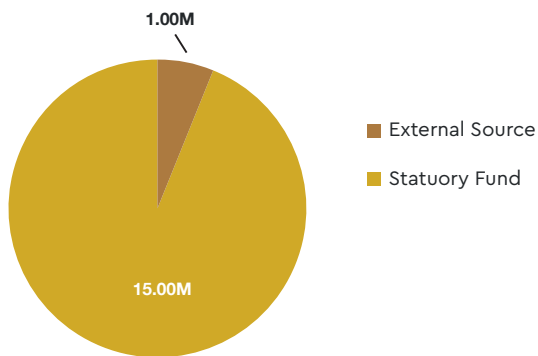
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



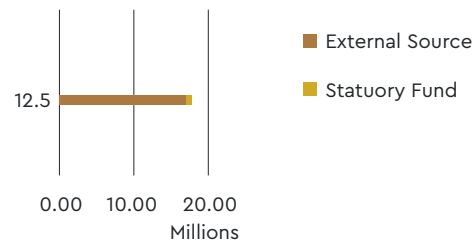
DISTRICT

KUMASI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY-KMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

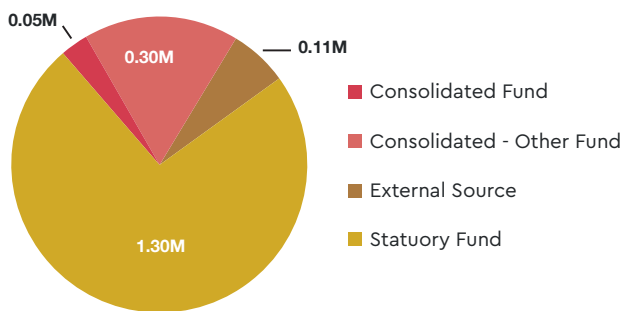


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

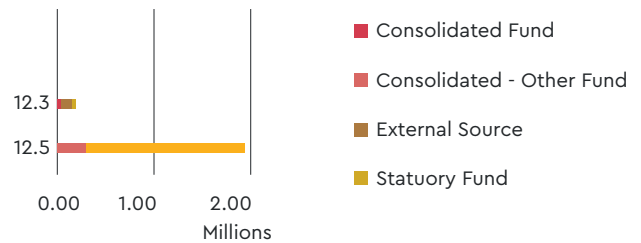


BUILSA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-BNDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

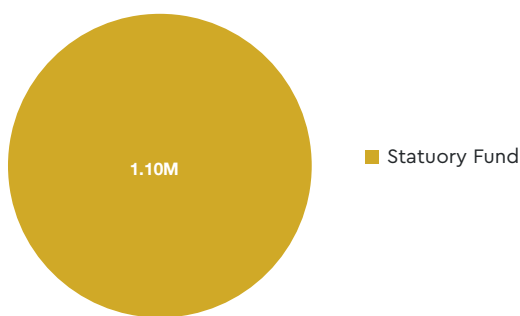


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

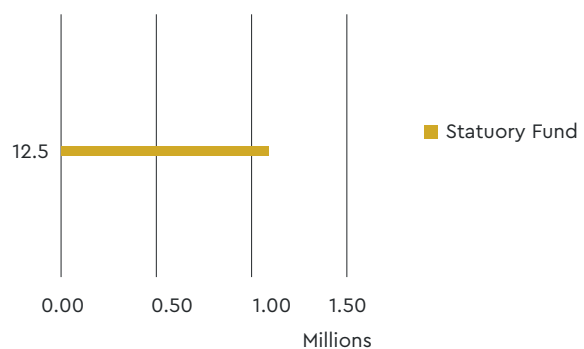


SEFWI-WIAWSO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-SWMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
12.1	808,914.26	226,375.00
12.2	20,063,382.05	10,061,388.82
12.3	3,000,000.00	-
12.5	13,295,221.00	3,333,742.32
12.6	85,573,657.92	85,506,852.75
12.7	233,495.61	403,409.28
12.a	150,000.00	-
GRAND TOTAL	123,124,670.84	99,531,768.17

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
12.2	1,850,000.00	2,154,264.43
12.8	2,440,041.00	1,588,733.44
GRAND TOTAL	4,290,041.00	3,742,997.87





Climate Action

Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Global Perspective

According to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report which was released on August 9 2021, many of the observed changes in climate are unprecedented. The report reconfirms anthropological global warming and projects a future of faster warming if countries do not reduce, immediately and significantly, their greenhouse gas emissions. The IPCC anticipates more intense rainfall and associated flooding, as well as unpredictable rainfall patterns, thawing of permafrost and glaciers resulting in sea-level rise and ultimately coastal erosion amongst others.

Unfortunately, the requisite political will needed to take the magnitude of action that would keep the world at the 1.5 degree celsius temperature threshold could not be corralled during the COP 26 meeting in November 2021. The UN Secretary General described the outcome document of COP 26 - the Glasgow Climate Pact, as not embodying the requisite collective political will to overcome some deep contradictions. He indicated that "the present set of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) even if fully implemented will still increase emissions this decade on a pathway that will clearly lead us to well above 2 degrees by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial levels".

Fortunately, member countries under the Glasgow Climate Pact recognised the need for accelerated action in mitigation and required all countries to present stronger national action plans in 2022, whilst reaffirming the pledge by developed countries to fully deliver on the annual US\$100 billion goal for climate finance: alongside an increase in adaptation funding for vulnerable economies.

National Perspective

Ghana has already been experiencing unpredictable and variable rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures, longer dry periods and coastal flooding - all of which are detrimental to critical sectors of the economy - Agriculture, Transport, Tourism amongst others. With agriculture contributing about 19.7% of Ghana's GDP, our dependence on rain-fed farming makes the Ghanaian economy significantly vulnerable to climate change. According to the Ghana: Roadmap for Resilient Infrastructure in a Changing Climate report, climate risks could cause damage worth \$3.9 billion in Ghana's transport sector by 2050. The report also estimates that increased drought threatens major components of electricity generation and transmission due to droughts and flooding.

As part of efforts to climate proof the economy, as well as meet the country's commitments under the Paris agreement, Ghana launched its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (GH-NDCs) in November 2021 at COP 26. The GH-NDCs cover 19 policy areas and translates into 47 adaptation and mitigation programmes of action. The 47 climate actions are expected to build the resilience of over 38 million people, generate absolute greenhouse gas emission reductions of 64 MtCO_{2e}, create over one million jobs, and avoid 2,900 deaths due to improved air quality by 2030.

Ghana's Climate Change Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) was conducted in 2021 as part of efforts to respond to issues regarding climate change finance and provide the requisite information on climate change expenditure supported by existing policy and institutional responsibilities. The CPEIR revealed that a significant proportion of government allocation went toward Agriculture and Food security policies at the MDA level with Water and Sanitation policies receiving more allocations at the MMDA level³⁰.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

Goal 13 has an amount of GH¢166.20 million budgeted at the MDA and MMDA levels which is lower compared to GH¢221.40 million of 2020. At the MDA level, a total of GH¢155.20 million was approved, while GH¢11.00 million was allocated towards the delivery of programmes at the MMDA levels in the National Budget.

A total of three targets were funded, namely 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3. The most funded target under Goal 13 was 13.1 (**Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**) at an amount of GH¢157.70 million while the least funded target was 13.3 with an amount of GH¢3.50 million.

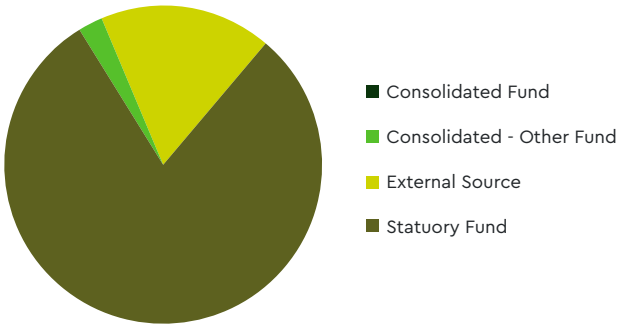
The funding sources for Goal 13 were Consolidated Fund: GH¢4.00 million, Consolidated Other Fund: GH¢ 0.10 million, External Source: GH¢28.90 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢133.20 million.

Statutory Fund was the main source of Funds under this Goal with an amount of GH¢133.20 million. At the Regional level, the top three regions with the most fund allocation under Goal 13 were Volta, Brong Ahafo, and North East with 1.88%, 1.49%, and 1.19% respectively.

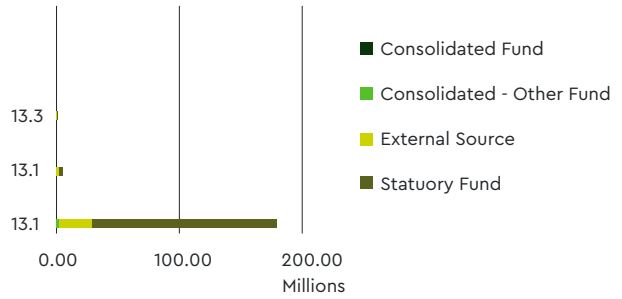
³⁰ The methodology for the CPEIR is different from the methodology used in tracking the allocation in the SDGs Budget Report.

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



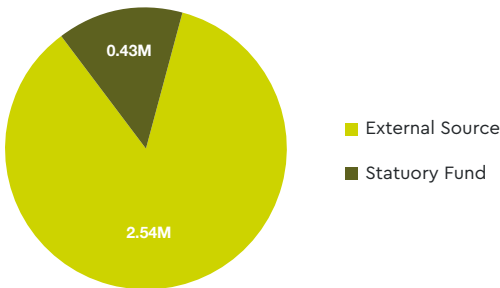
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



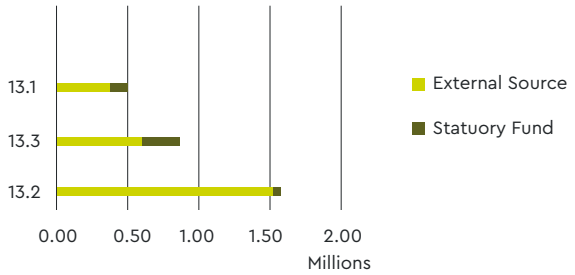
REGIONAL

VOLTA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

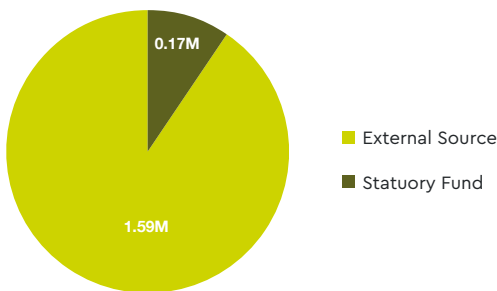


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

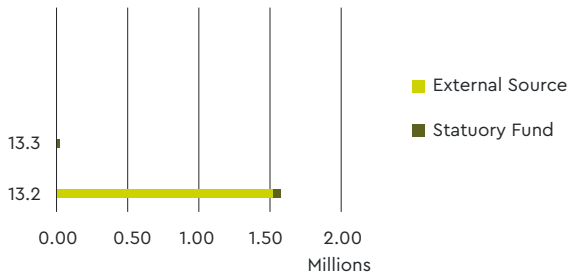


BRONG AHAFO REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

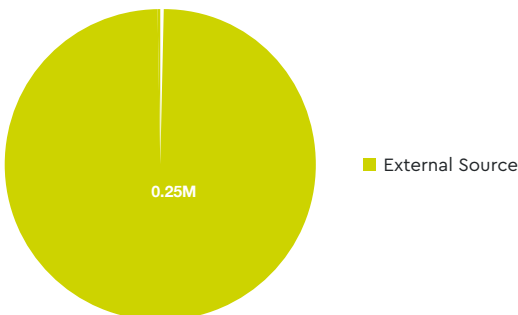


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

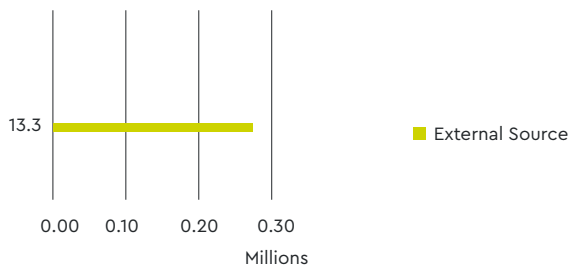


NORTH EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



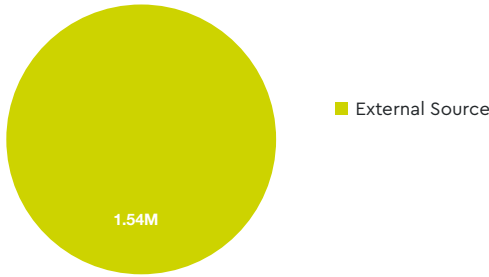
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



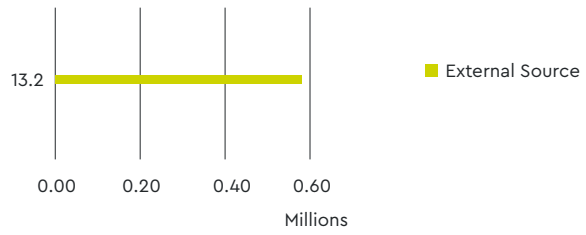
DISTRICT

HO WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-HWDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

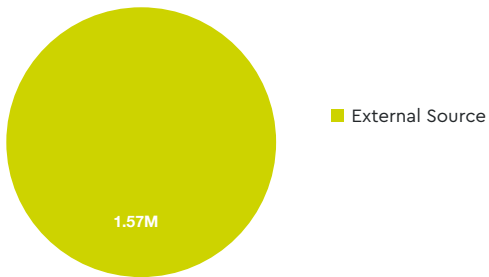


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

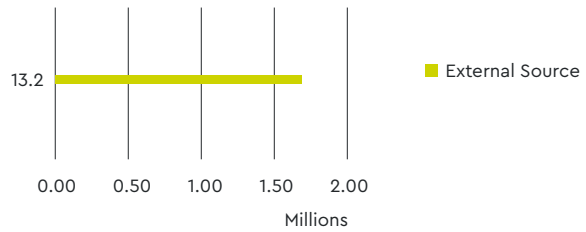


WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-WNA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

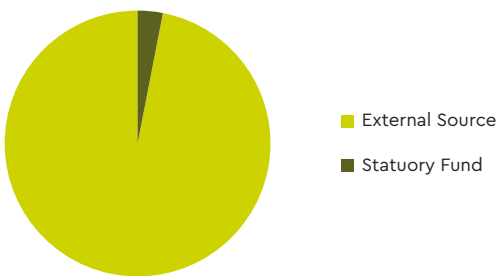


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

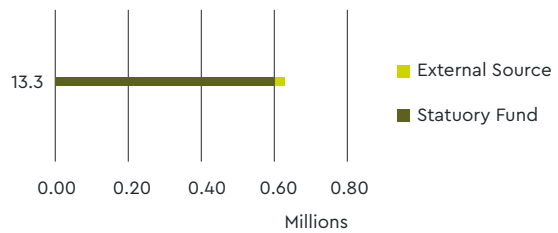


NORTH TONGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-NTDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



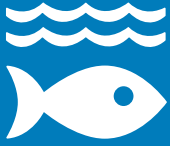
SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
13.1	2,225,401.00	1,530,228.49
13.2	111,085.00	1,119.89
13.3	32,143,000.00	30,838,795.03
13.a	66,530.00	46,562.00
GRAND TOTAL	34,546,016.00	32,416,705.41

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
13.1	58,890,448.00	64,991,456.32
GRAND TOTAL	58,890,448.00	64,991,456.32





Life Below Water

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

Global Perspective

The sea which serves as the commonly used medium for global transportation has over three billion people relying on it for survival and as a source of livelihood³¹. Oceans are also proven to absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and there has been a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution³². Presently, about 90 percent of the world's fish stocks are being overexploited, fully exploited or depleted³³.

According to UNDP (2022), marine pollution is on the rise with an estimated discovery of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter on every square kilometer of ocean³⁴.

National Perspective

Ghana risks not attaining Goal 14 by the 2030 deadline according to the 2020 SDGs Report due to its low record level of marine protected area at 0.1 percent.

Some marine interventions to protect the country's fisheries sector include the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs Programme, the Construction of the National Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farms at Amrahia³⁵, the Fisher-to-Fisher (F2F) Dialogue platform, and the instituted frameworks for the protection of the rights of small-scale fisheries³⁶. Government also facilitated the consistent supply of premix fuel supply to local fisher folk along the country's coastlines. The "Closed Season" initiative was also introduced from January to February 2020 to help reverse the decline and over-exploitation of fish stock³⁷. Efforts are also being made to ensure the effective implementation of the Marine Drive Tourism project.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

In 2021, a total budget of GH¢353.12 million was allotted under Goal 14, a significant increase from the 2020's budget of GH¢109.82 million.

The 2021 amount of GH¢353.12 million comprises of GH¢352.75 million at the MDA level and GH¢0.375 million for the MMDA. The sources of funds at both the MDA and MMDA levels were Consolidated Fund: GH¢7.10 million, Consolidated Other Fund: GH¢1.00 million, External Source: GH¢288.50 million, and Statutory Funds: GH¢56.50 million.

Five targets were funded under Goal 14, namely 14.c, 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, and 14.5, with 14.4 (*regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics*) receiving the most funding amount of GH¢346.99 million.

Only the Greater Accra region allocated a budget for Goal 14.



³² NOAA (February, 2021). What is Ocean Acidification? Retrieved from: www.oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/acidification.html

³³ Kituyi, M. & Thomson, P. (July 2018). 90% of Fish Stocks are Used Up - Fisheries Subsidies Must Stop. (UNCTAD). Retrieved from: www.unctad.org/news/90-fish-stocks-are-used-fisheries-subsidies-must-stop

³⁴ UNDP (2022). Goal 14: Life Below Water. Retrieved from: www1.undp.org/content/ostio-governance-centre/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-14-life-below-water.html

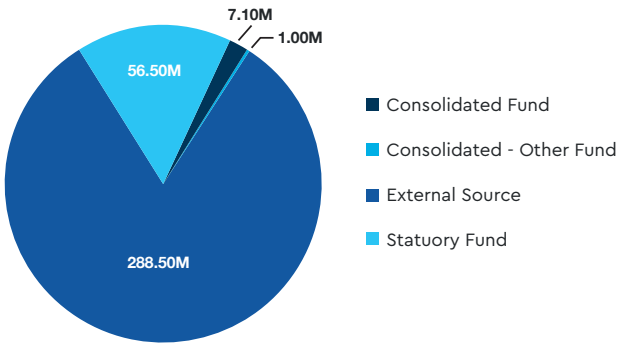
³⁵ MoF (2021). Budget Statement. Retrieved from: www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/budget-statements/2021-Budget-Statement_v1.pdf

³⁶ NDPC (2020). SDGs Report. Retrieved from: www.ndpc.gov.gh/media/2020_SDGs_Report-Final.pdf

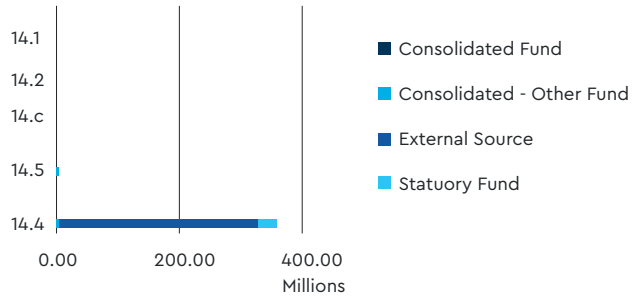
³⁷ NDPC (2020) (p.63). SDGs Report. Retrieved from: www.ndpc.gov.gh/media/2020_SDGs_Report-Final.pdf

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



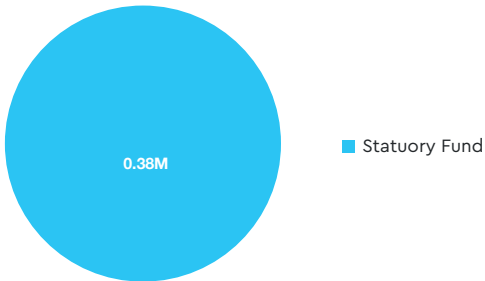
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



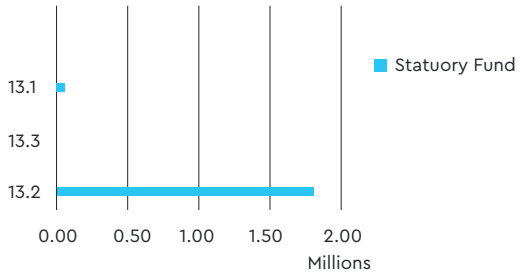
REGIONAL

GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



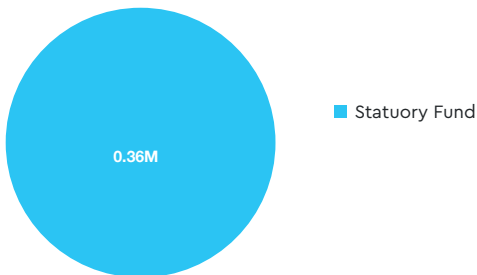
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



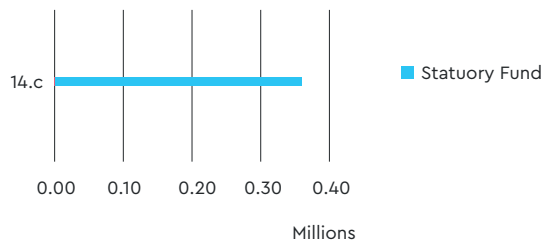
DISTRICT

TEMA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-TWMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

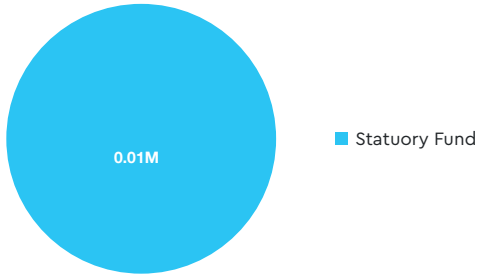


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

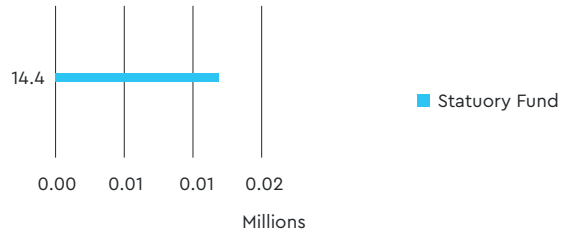


ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY-AMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

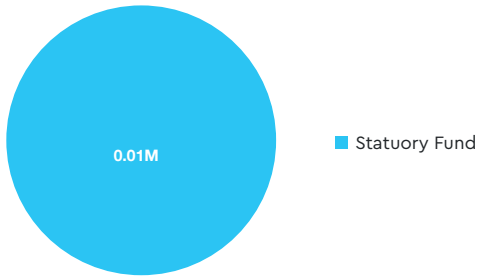


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

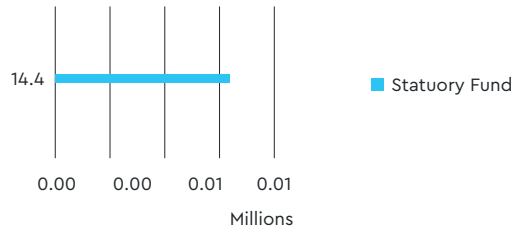


KORLE KLOTEY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-KOKMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
14.5	103,855,823.43	133,391,753.22		
14.6	9,598,210.56	1,620,000.00		
14.b	1,530,245.00	1,163,742.62	8,042,691.00	1,894,818.85
GRAND TOTAL	114,984,278.99	136,175,495.84	8,042,691.00	1,894,818.85

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
14.1	9,800.00	-
14.2	523,827.00	293,417.17
14.4	539,300.00	331,318.82
14.5	500,000.00	370,000.00
14.b	-	503,100.00
14.c	474,372.40	182,136.82
GRAND TOTAL	2,047,299.40	1,679,972.81





Life on Land

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

Global Perspective

The earth is a critical foundation of life. It supports plant life which in turn constitutes about 80% of nourishment for man. Forests make up 30% of the earth and house the earth's terrestrial biodiversity. They also serve as a major source of freshwater and livelihood³⁸. However, several hectares of forests are being lost to degradation and desertification annually³⁹. Additionally, most species on earth are going extinct as a result of the activities of man including rapid urbanization and agricultural practices⁴⁰. Globally, efforts are being made towards the management and preservation of forests in order to protect biodiversity⁴¹. There are call on Governments to take urgent steps in protecting the earth given that it can lead to the reduction of one-third of total Carbon dioxide emissions⁴²

The world fell short on its 2020 targets to halt biodiversity loss. It is recorded that forest area fell from 31.9 percent of total land area in 2000 to 31.2 percent in 2020, representing a net loss of almost 100 million hectares of the world's forests⁴³. Despite the losses in forest cover, the proportion of forest area in protected areas and under long-term management plans, as well as certified forest areas increased or remained stable at the global level and in most of the regions of the world⁴⁴.

National Perspective

Ghana is endowed with forests and diverse biodiversity resources. The country's national afforestation programme, coupled with decreased forest fires and regenerative practices have contributed to the increase in forest cover⁴⁵. However, the land is being depleted especially due to illegal forest and mining practices. To harness the full benefits of the land, government recognizes the need to strengthen environmental governance and channel more resources into recovery, rejuvenation of degraded lands, and 'building back better' sustainable policies. Through the Country's commitment to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement for 2020 to 2030, a number of adaptation and mitigation programmes of actions are being rolled out to enhance landscape restoration and create about a million decent and green jobs among others⁴⁶.

Other interventions by Government in achieving SDG 15 include the development of a Tree and Benefit Sharing Framework; Benefit Sharing Plan for the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD + Programme (GCFRP); the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA); the Forest Investment Programme as a replacement for dependents on forest resources; and the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2017-2040)⁴⁷ among others.

Ghana under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme instituted the Green Ghana Project where a total of 7,193,424 tree seedlings were planted nationwide in a quest to avert the challenge of deforestation and forest degradation.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

Goal 15, Life on Land, received GH¢245.70 million in total for both MDAs and MMDAs in the 2021 Budget Statement. Consolidated Fund, Statutory Fund, Consolidated- Other Fund, and External Source were the fund sources with amounts of GH¢87.60 million, GH¢65.50 million, GH¢1.10 million and GH¢91.50 million respectively.

Eight targets were funded under this goal, out of which 15.1 and 15.b were funded at the national level with a total of GH¢242.00 million. At the district level an amount of GH¢3.70 million was budgeted for targets 15.a, 15.b, 15.c, 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, and 15.8.

Target 15.b received the highest financing of GH¢227.30 million, whereas target 15.a received the least amount of GH¢0.015 million.

The three top regions are North East, Savannah and Western North with an allocation of GH¢ 2.05 million, GH¢ 0.35 million and GH¢ 0.20 million respectively.

³⁸ FAO (2020). The State of the World's Forests. Retrieved from: <https://www.fao.org/state-of-forests/en/>

³⁹ UN Stats (2022). Goal 15: Life on Land. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-15/>

⁴⁰ UN Stats (2022). Goal 15: Life on Land. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-15/>

⁴¹ UN Stats (2022). Goal 15: Life on Land. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-15/>

⁴² UN Stats (2022). Goal 15: Life on Land. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-15/>

⁴³ UN Stats (2022). Goal 15: Life on Land. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/Goal-15/>

⁴⁴ FAO. (2020). Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 – Key findings (Rome). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8753en>

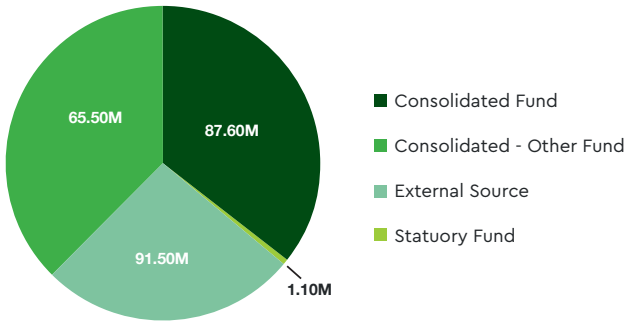
⁴⁵ NDPC (2020). 2020 SDGs Report. (p. 64) Retrieved from: https://ndpc.gov.gh/media/2020_SDGs_Report-Final.pdf

⁴⁶ MESTI (2021). Ghana: Updated Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement (2020-2030) Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Accra.

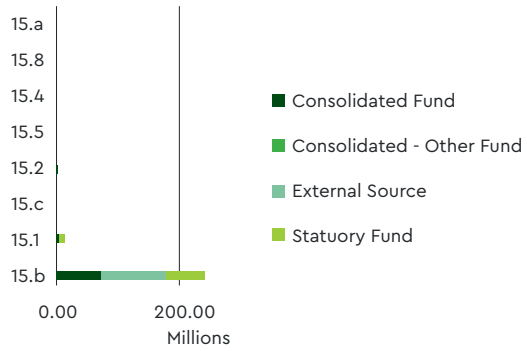
⁴⁷ NDPC (2020). 2020 SDGs Report. (p. 65) Retrieved from: https://ndpc.gov.gh/media/2020_SDGs_Report-Final.pdf

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



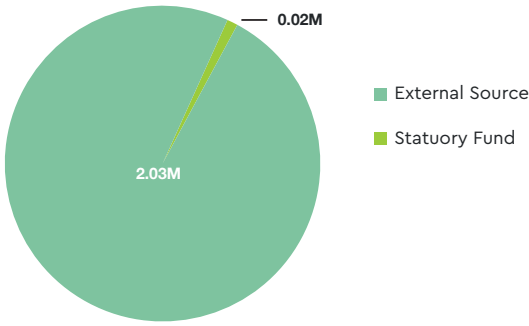
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



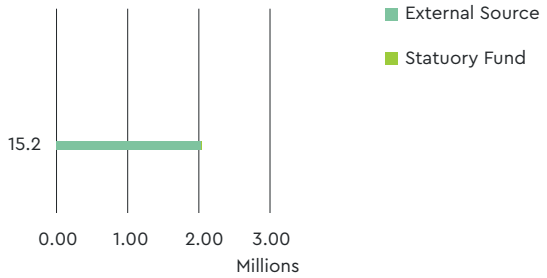
REGIONAL

NORTH EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

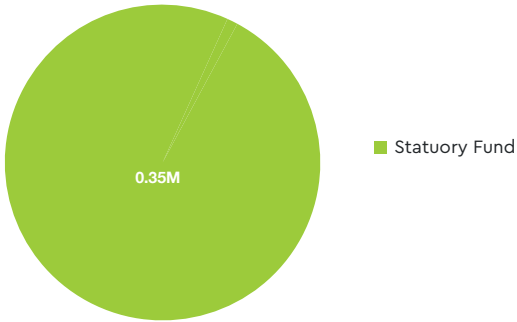


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

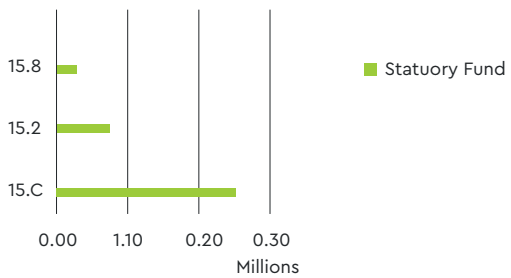


SAVANNAH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

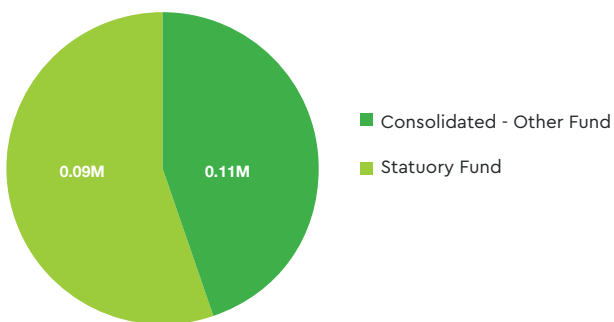


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

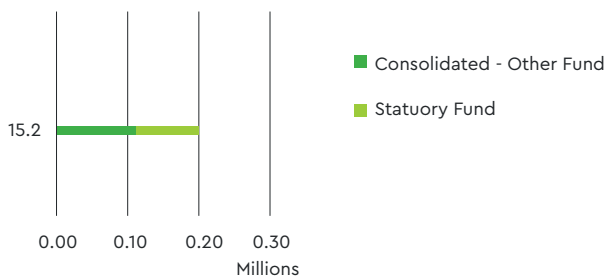


WESTERN NORTH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



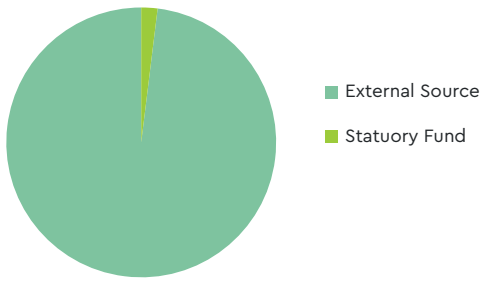
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



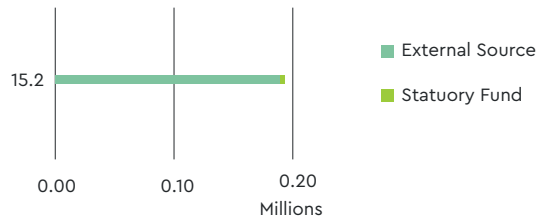
DISTRICT

WEST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-WMMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

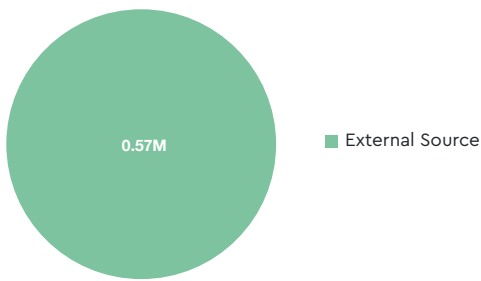


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

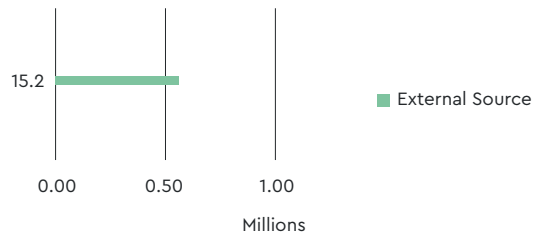


BUNKPURUGU NAKPANDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-BDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

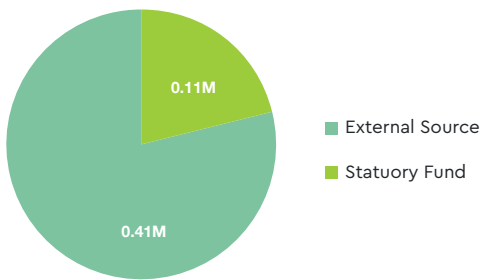


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

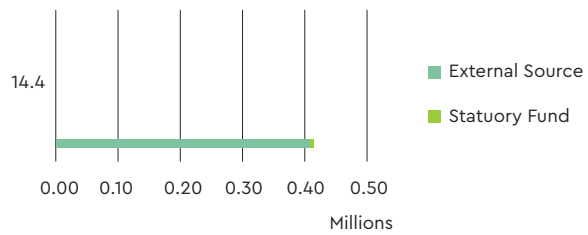


EJURA SEKYREDUMASI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-ESMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
15.2	330,054.00	340,386.56
15.4	750,360.00	-
15.7	330,000.00	214,872.55
15.b	7,820,260.20	2,952,067.21
GRAND TOTAL	9,230,674.20	3,507,326.32

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
15.1	724,563.60	439,551.89
15.2	45,000.00	45,000.00
15.b	830,000.00	1,175,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,599,563.60	1,659,551.89



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

Global Perspective

A year into the COVID-19 pandemic, International institutions have been greatly strained and tested. The international financial system for instance, is yet to demonstrate equity and fairness by supporting countries in the Global South to access international capital flows while minimizing risk. The resilience of the global supply chain was also greatly challenged in 2021 with the world experiencing supply shocks from China; and with health and trade systems also faltering due to the lockdown and border restrictions instituted across various countries.

National systems also felt the strain of the socio-economic disruptions brought on by the pandemic and generated several discussions on re-enforcing national institutions in order to facilitate and support the "Build Back Better Agenda". The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as a regional authority has been tested by the number of coup d'états that took place in 2021. In spite of its commendable political framework, the regional body is also challenged by profound problems in the management of threats to peace and security in the sub-region with the uprising of jihadist insurgencies amongst others.

National Perspective

Over the past decades, both national and international partners have been engaged in interventions to strengthen the trust of public institutions, empower citizens, and promote social cohesion and peace in Ghana.

A number of interventions being implemented include; Operation Calm Life aimed at combating criminal activity in all parts of the country; formulated policies for the efficient management of security issues across the sector; submission

of the draft Narcotics Control Commission Regulations 2021 to the Office of the Attorney-General for consideration; procurement of logistics for border patrol management and the implementation of the Northern Border Project; Phase I of the Small Arms Incidents Database Management System was completed and training of staff of the National Commission on Small Arms and selected implementing agencies was carried out.

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A budgeted amount of GH¢1,647.40 million was allocated to Goal 16 in 2021 at the MDA and MMDA levels. There has been a decrease in the allocation as compared to GH¢2300.00 million received in 2020.

Twelve targets were funded this year which includes 16.a, 16.b, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, and 16.10. The most funded target was 16.4 with an amount of GH¢ 623.80 million and the least target was 16.9 with an amount of GH¢3.40 million.

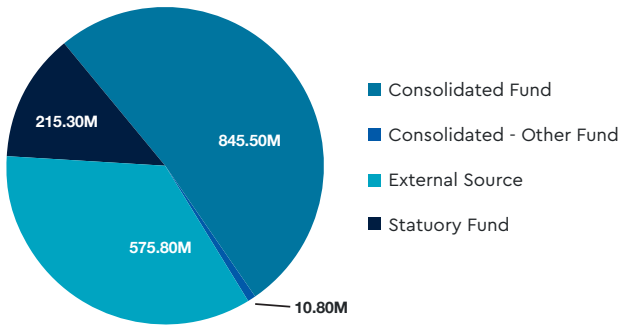
The sources of funding under this goal were Consolidated Fund, Statutory Fund, Consolidated- Other Fund, and External Source. Consolidated Fund had the most amount of GH¢845.50 million, followed by External Source of GH¢575.80 million, Statutory Fund had GH¢215.30 million and Consolidated- Other Fund was GH¢10.80 million.

The top three regions with the most funded programmes were Bono East, Greater Accra and Northern with an amount of GH¢14.23 million, GH¢35.12 million, and GH¢10.70 million respectively.

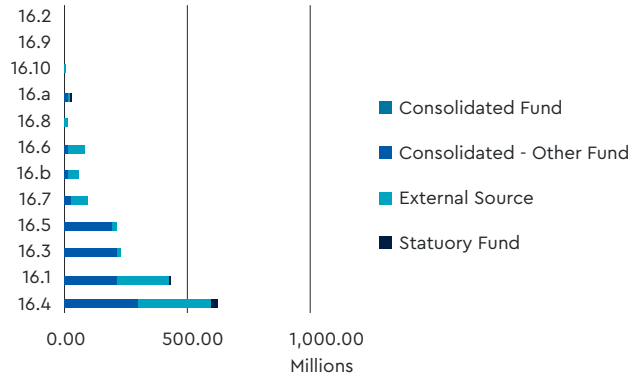


NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



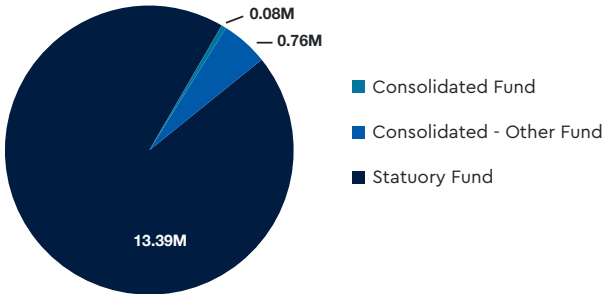
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



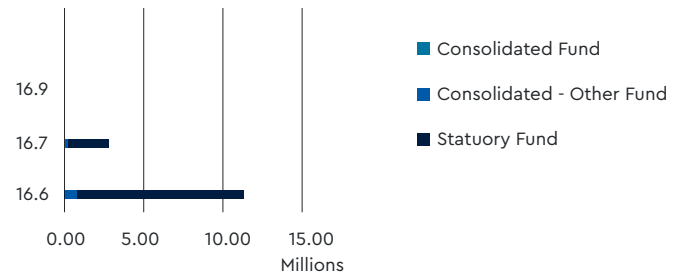
REGIONAL

BONO EAST REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

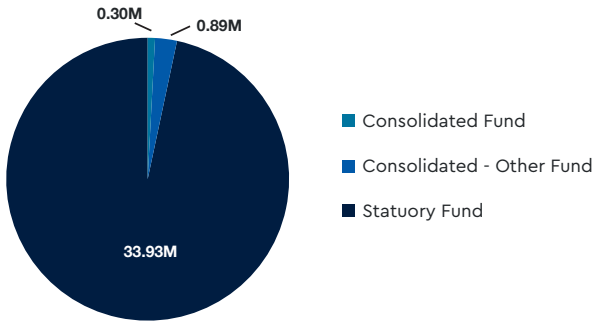


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

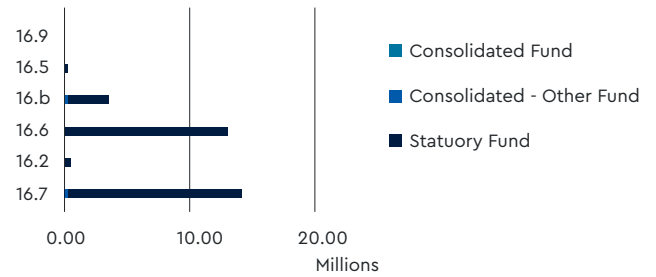


GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

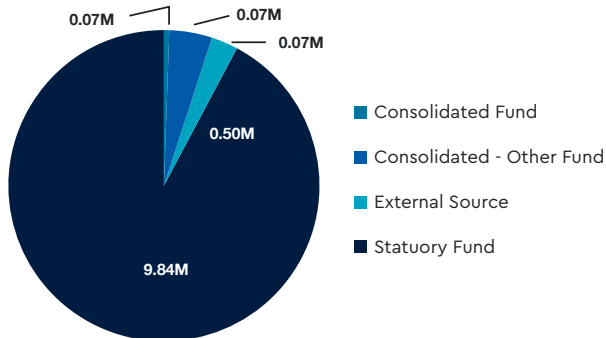


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

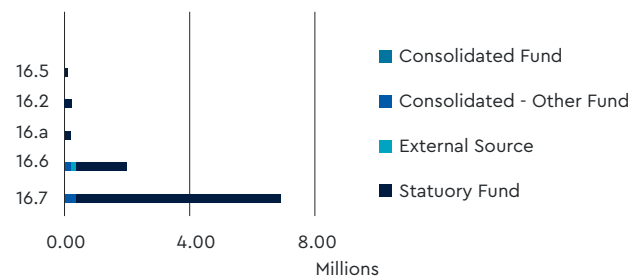


NORTH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



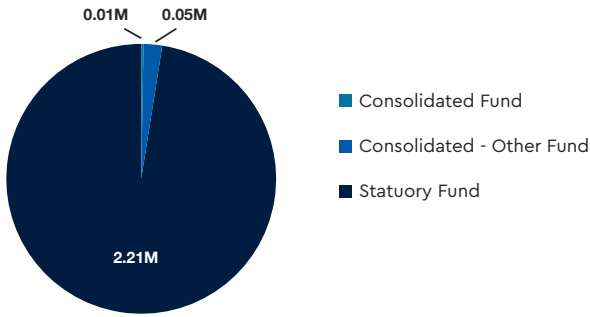
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



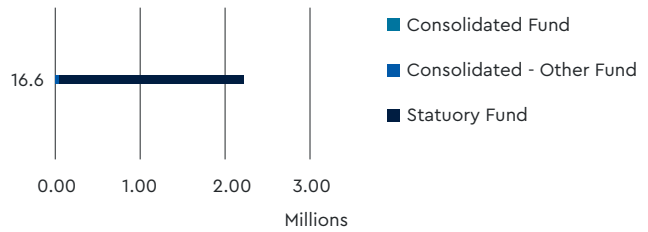
DISTRICT

SHAI-OSUDOKU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY-SODA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

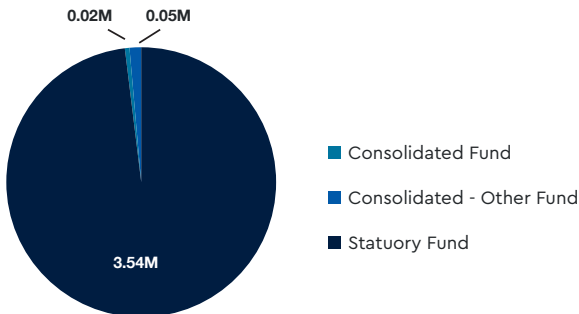


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

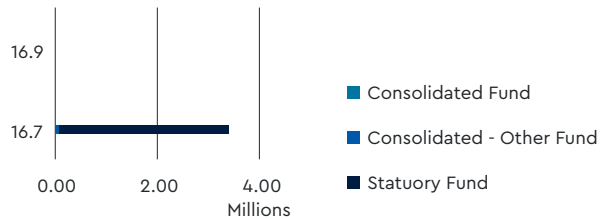


AYAWASO CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-ACMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

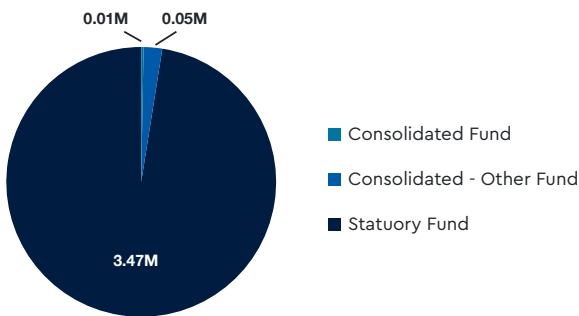


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

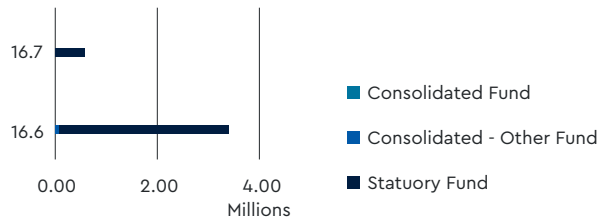


ATEBUBU/AMANTIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY_AAMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
16.1	370,904,279.17	227,235,514.31
16.10	376,888.00	187,263.00
16.2	77,219.00	-
16.3	67,308,374.82	41,590,102.24
16.4	18,258,400.00	24,413,348.89
16.5	190,098,078.06	97,032,663.57
16.6	863,370,869.00	865,054,972.99
16.7	7,485,793.23	3,528,693.96
16.8	4,890,895.28	67,692.55
16.9	293,080,679.84	168,471,355.67
16.a	16,131,855.20	14,083,686.39
16.b	158,740,765.76	191,030,007.75
GRAND TOTAL	1,990,724,097.36	1,632,695,301.32

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
16.1	181,352,210.40	230,180,880.19		
16.3	102,037,766.31	725,970,656.07		
16.4	144,954,563.99	44,159,931.55	43,000,000.00	2,293,040.57
16.5	204,329,989.58	82,474,874.66		
16.6	24,100,321.37	19,375,422.85		
16.7	12,190,245.27	1,299,477.15		- 1,830,400.55
16.8	9,916,044.80	4,406,485.52		
16.9	101,461,875.00	185,619,370.21		
16.a	872,793,916.19	782,932,081.86	750,000.00	144,425.04
16.b	148,718,968.88	235,530,524.55		
GRAND TOTAL	1,801,855,901.79	2,311,949,704.61	43,750,000.00	4,267,866.16





Partnerships for the Goals

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

Global Perspective

Reckoned as the Goal that ties in all the other Goals, SDG 17 focuses on partnerships and the means of implementation. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) indicates that achieving the SDGs will require US \$5 to \$7 trillion in annual investment.⁴⁸ The pandemic has reinforced the crucial role of global partnerships. The interconnected global economy requires a global response to ensure that all Sovereign States, particularly developing countries, address the compounding health, economic and environmental crises in order to recover better.⁴⁹ The development of Covid-19 vaccines in record time and the rapid global distribution of the vaccines are testament to the power of strong partnerships and collaboration. The convening of global platforms resulting in the adoption of international commitments toward attaining global solutions to challenges of the planet such as the IMF-World Bank Spring meetings and the United Nations Climate Change Conference among others all fall under Goal 17.

As a Means of Implementation (MoI) for the attainment of the Global Goals, the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) was introduced under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) to help countries find innovative means of mobilising resources domestically for the SDGs and for national development priorities in member countries.⁵⁰

National Perspective

In Ghana, SDG 17 is considered as the Goal with the most budget allocation largely because all efforts of Government under resource mobilization for the economy is recorded under this Goal.

Ghana is considered as one of the first countries to adopt the INFF as a financing initiative towards deepening domestic revenue mobilization for the attainment of the SDGs.

The country has further contextualized the INFF by adopting a bottom-up approach to this country financing module known as the Integrated Assembly Financing Frameworks (IAFF). The initiative has been piloted in some selected Districts, with each tasked to produce at least one bankable project for investors at the UN SDGs Investment Fair in 2022.

Ghana as a member of the AfCFTA has an extraordinary opportunity to leverage its natural and human capital towards the sustainable development of its economy and ultimately the continent. Other interventions by the Government related

to the attainment of Goal 17 also include; the implementation of specific revenue generation measures on COVID-19 Health Recovery, Sanitation and Pollution, Energy Sector Recovery and profit-before-tax of banks; Mobile Money Payment Interoperability; the National Identification Scheme and Digital Addressing System and the use of formalized platforms for remittance inflows, as well as the effective regulation of the financial sector.⁵¹

MDAs and MMDAs Analysis

A total approved budget of GH¢59,726.70 million was allocated to Goal 17 at both National and MMDA levels with the breakdown as follows: Finance GH¢59,522.09 million; ICT GH¢34.89 million and Trade: GH¢169.67 million.

Out of the approved budget of GH¢59,726.70 million, the national level had an allocation of GH¢59,665.00 million while MMDAs had an amount of GH¢61.70 million.

The sources of funding were Consolidated Fund: GH¢54,356.80 million, Consolidated-Other Fund: GH¢134.10 million, External Source: GH¢993.70 million, and Statutory Fund: GH¢4,242.10 million.

The top three regions with the most funded programmes were Oti, Greater Accra and Central with an amount of GH¢3.30 million, GH¢17.62 million, and GH¢6.56 million respectively.

A total of twelve targets were funded under Goal 17. Target 17.1 (**Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection**) received GH¢58,538.58 representing 98% of the total budget and remains the most funded target amongst all the Goals.

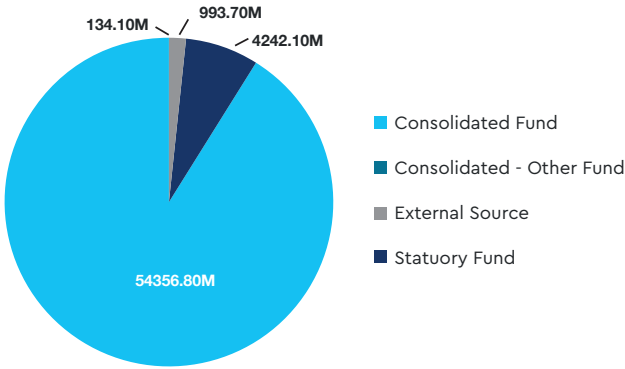
Some of the key interventions implemented by Government that accounted for the quantum leap from GH¢34,800.00 million in 2020 to GH¢59,726.70 million in 2021 include: Economic Revitalization Programme (Ghana Cares); procurement of the National Covid19 vaccine; domestic resource generation; relief for payment of electricity bills; data management and regulation; green economic activities; multilateral, bilateral and regional negotiation; trade development and promotions; promotion of small, medium and large scale enterprises among others.

⁴⁸ Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (UNDP, 2021). Retrieved from: <https://www1.undp.org/content/brussels/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-17-partnerships-for-the-goals.html>

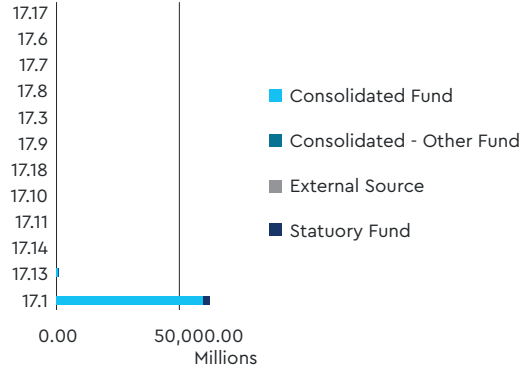
⁴⁹ UN Stats (2021). Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-17/>

NATIONAL

SDG Budget by Goal (MDA/MMDA)



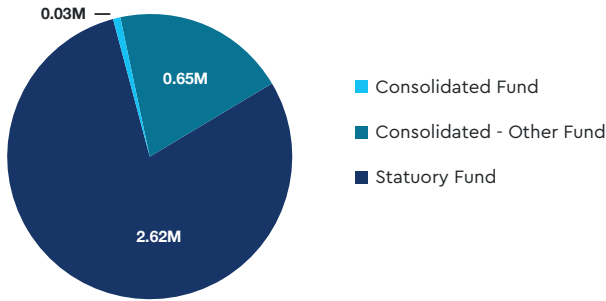
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



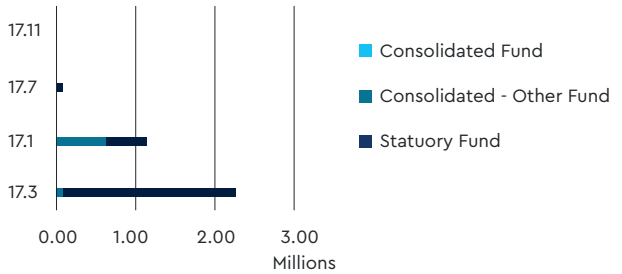
REGIONAL

BOTI REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

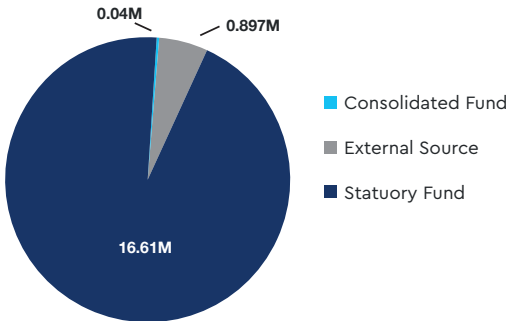


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

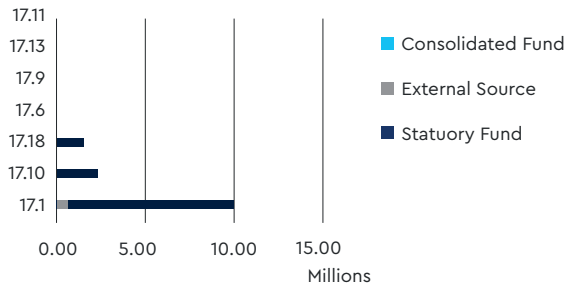


GREATER ACCRA REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region

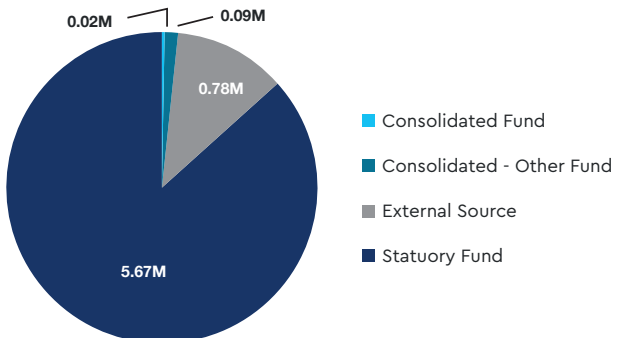


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

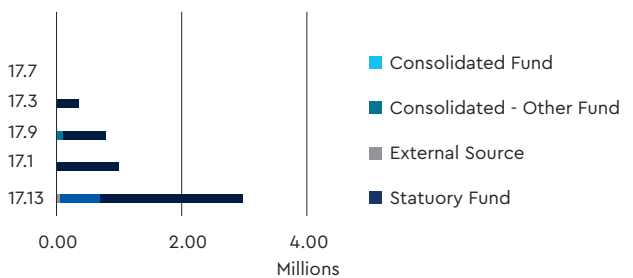


NORTH REGION

SDG Budget by Goal and Region



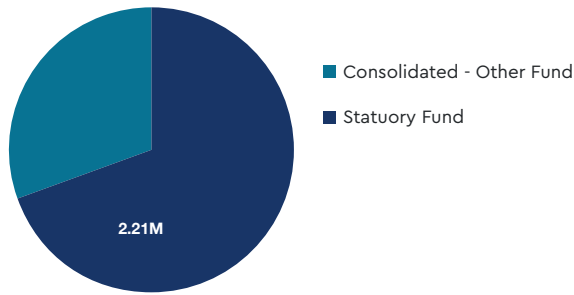
SDG Budget by Goal and Target



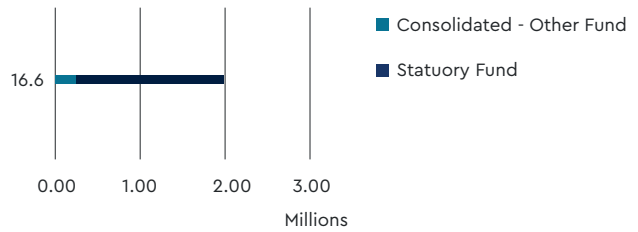
DISTRICT

ACHIASE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY_ADA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

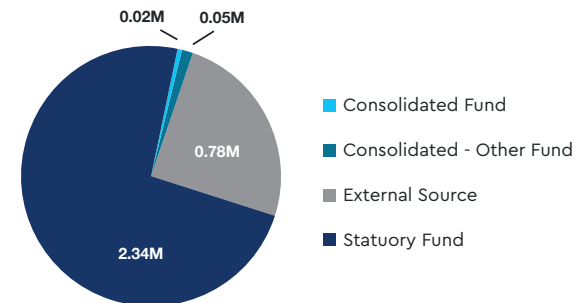


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

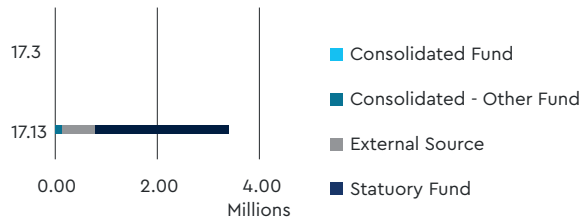


MFANTSEMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-MMA

SDG Budget by Goal and District

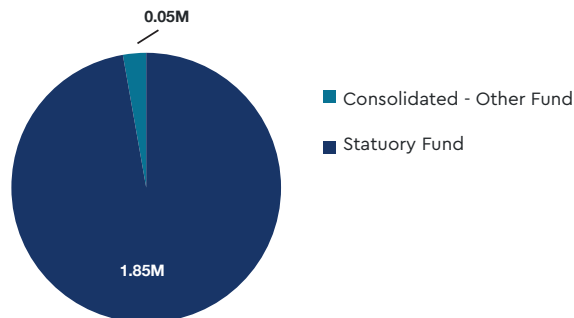


SDG Budget by Goal and Target

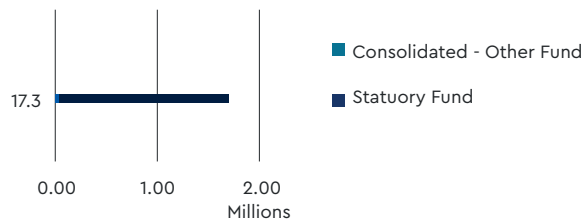


KRACHI WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY_KWDA

SDG Budget by Goal and District



SDG Budget by Goal and Target



SDG 2019 Budget vs Actuals

SDG 2020 Budget vs Actuals

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
17.1	25,718,924,107.19	7,370,284,665.97	2,978,028.00	2,900,000.00
17.14	268,543,277.12	220,014,063.93		
17.16	3,257,758.00	2,800,407.76		
17.17	98,542,550.00	97,492,752.56		
17.3	21,151,924.56	4,732,003.04		
17.6	35,000.00	-		
17.8	83,717.00	42,205.13		
GRAND TOTAL	26,110,538,333.87	7,695,366,098.39	2,978,028.00	2,900,000.00

TARGETS	CONSOLIDATED FUND		CONSOLIDATED-OTHER FUND	
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUALS
17.1	9,117,903,522.75	1,478,877,008.22	3,091,200.00	3,091,200.00
17.10	102,457,750.00	61,970,808.38		
17.11	271,192.90	75,262.85		
17.13	21,702,570,537.48	6,736,892,524.22		
17.14	16,382,636.74	13,767,218.85		
17.3	250,000.00	84,566.61		
17.8	503,994.00	291,116.00		
17.9	1,528,264.00	1,016,026.81		
GRAND TOTAL	30,941,867,897.87	8,292,974,531.94	3,091,200.00	3,091,200.00

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

