"We know how to bring the economy back to life. What we do not know is how to bring people back to life"

- President Akufo-Addo
Ghana’s 2022 VNR assessed progress of all 17 goals with a total of 102 indicators reported.

**Number of Indicators assessed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Approach**

- **Zoom meetings**
- **Rapid assessment on field**
- **In-person interactions**

**Key Stages of VNR Consultations**

1. Inception meetings
2. Selection of indicators
3. Report Validation
4. Data validation

**Key Stakeholders consulted**

- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
- Youth and children’s groups
- Private sector
- Development partners
- Persons with disability (PWDs) and vulnerable groups
- Women groups
- Civil Society Organisations
- Traditional Authorities
- Parliament
- Ministers
IMPACT OF COVID-19, INTERVENTIONS & RECOVERY
Proportion of households classified as poor is estimated to have risen to 25.5% in 2020 from 23.4% in 2017.

Proportion of expenditure on education and social protection reduced between 2019 and 2020 while that for health increased mainly due to COVID-19 related expenditure.

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, 2013, 2017 and 2020 (%)

Proportion of government’s expenditure on education, health, and social protection, 2016 to 2020 (%)
The Ghana School Feeding Programme fed 3,448,065 pupils in 10,832 public basic schools with one hot nutritious meal every school going day in 2021.

Government stimulus package during the COVID-19 period led to an increase in firm sales by 11.5% with small firms benefitting the most (22%).

Impact of Recovery Measures

- Households with reduced income (%)
  - Wave 1 - Jun '20: 77.4%
  - Wave 2 - Sep '20: 65.9%

- Households with reduced non-farm income (%)
  - Wave 1 - Jun '20: 83.0%
  - Wave 2 - Sep '20: 70.8%

Source: GSS Household and Jobs Tracker, Waves I and 2
Interventions for Building Forward Better

Skilled birth coverage improved from 55.5% in 2016 to 59.1% in 2019 but declined to 58.7% in 2020.

Impact of Recovery Measures

- Skilled delivery coverage, 2016 - 2020 (%)
  - 2016: 56
  - 2017: 55
  - 2018: 58
  - 2019: 59
  - 2020: 59

Source: Births and Deaths Registry, 2021

- HH needing healthcare and able to access it (%)
  - Wave 1 - Jun '20: 93.9
  - Wave 2 - Sep '20: 95.7

Source: GSS Household and Jobs Tracker, Waves I and 2

- Children missing vaccinations (%)
  - Wave 1 - Jun '20: 29.4
  - Wave 2 - Sep '20: 20.6

Source: GSS Household and Jobs Tracker, Waves I and 2
Net enrolment ratio (NER) generally declined at all levels indicating that some school going age pupils are still not in school.

COVID-19 pandemic partly contributed to the drop in the NER in the last two years - the largest drop was at the KG level from 71.4% to 49.5%.

Several schools experienced an increase in the provision of basic services such as toilet facilities, water and electricity services in 2020 partly due to measures by government with support of stakeholders.

Source: Education Sector Medium-term Development Plan, 2022-2025
### Impact of Recovery Measures

**Children engaged in any type of learning activity - Primary/JHS (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wave 1 - Jun '20</th>
<th>Wave 2 - Sep '20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GSS Household and Jobs Tracker, Waves I and 2

**Children likely to go back to school after lifting of COVID-19 restrictions - Primary/JHS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wave 1 - Jun '20</th>
<th>Wave 2 - Sep '20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GSS Household and Jobs Tracker, Waves I and 2

**Improvement in distance learning and E-learning**
Gender Parity Index (GPI), 2016/17 - 2020/21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>KG</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>JHS</th>
<th>SHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/19</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/21</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender parity and high completion rates have been sustained at KG, Primary and JHS level. Challenges persist with quality of education (e.g. Proficiency).

Completion rate for primary and JHS, 2016/17 – 2020/21

Proportion of persons in age brackets by literacy, sex and locality

Source: Education Sector Medium-term Development Plan, 2022-2025

Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census, 2022
General improvement in women participation in Parliament and local government. There has been significant increase in mobile phone ownership since 2010. Defilement cases increased during COVID-19 period.
### Mean Length of fish species, 2020 (cm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mean Length (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round sardinella</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat sardinella</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chub mackerel</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European anchovy</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burritto</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Pandora</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava Fish</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mullet</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola dented</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This year, Ghana was placed in Band 5 - Very High Implementation of Applicable Instrument to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

A generally low plastic recycling capacity and a situation of high plastic debris in the oceans.
Consistent improvement in forest cover over the years.
Commitment to aggressive tree planting under the Green Ghana project
Increasing land degradation and high illegal mining in forest and protected areas
Subscriptions of fixed internet broadband improved to 77,022 in 2022, reversing the declining trend since 2016.

Fixed Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2016-2020

Source: NCA Annual Report, 2016-2020
Considerable increase in internet usage.
Domestic budget is mainly funded by taxes.
Aggressive digitisation drive towards domestic revenue mobilisation
Low revenue to GDP
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
Provided opportunity for leveraging data from key stakeholder, including the U-report and technical support for the preparation of Youth VNR report

Plan and Budget Alignment
Provided opportunity for better alignment of planning and budgeting process for the SDGs.

Data Quality Assurance
Improved capacity for data generation and quality assurance with support from GSS

Coordination among Ghana UN Country Team Digital Platforms
Enhanced coordination of support from UN Agencies by Resident Coordinator’s Office

KEY LESSONS LEARNT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate pensions coverage</td>
<td>Limited understanding of ageing-related health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 AND LNOB</td>
<td>Limited disability-related data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 AND LNOB</td>
<td>Child marriage, teenage pregnancy, streetism, domestic violence and child labour affect a child’s development.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The youth require training and investment for an efficient work life</td>
<td>Views from Youth (U-Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 AND LNOB</td>
<td>A high proportion of women are unemployed compared to men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A high proportion of women are unemployed compared to men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keep a Log

MEETING THE 2030 AGENDA

Hello.....

01 Better alignment of planning and budgeting processes for the SDGs

02 Innovating financing (SDGs Investor Maps, Development Bank of Ghana, The Integrated National and Assembly Financing Frameworks, SDGs Delivery and Green Fund)

03 Strengthening and broadening partnerships to address the US$43 billion annual financing gap of the SDGs

04 Leveraging on technology to improve data and reporting on the SDGs

Implementation
“The road to recovery will be long and hard but we have started on a good footing by accepting we are in a difficult place and are taking the difficult decisions that will get us out.”

President Akufo-Addo