



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

2021

STATISTICAL

REPORT

BY

RSIM DIRECTORATE

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PREFACE

The 2021 Statistical Report has been prepared to capture data by the various Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH). The rationale for this Statistical Report is aimed at making accurate and reliable administrative data submitted by the Departments and Agencies readily available and accessible to stakeholders for informed decision making as well as serve as a platform to evaluate the credibility and usefulness of such information. It is also focused on improving data collection, analysis and interpretation of projects and programmes undertaken by the Ministry, thus resulting in the development of a strong Statistical Unit of the RSIM Directorate.

In the preparation of the 2021 Statistical Report, the Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate submitted indicators to the various Departments and Agencies for their review and approval, after an initial review meeting with the focal persons.

This Statistical Report gives general information about the various Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing, and it covers their respective functions and activities during the year under review.

The compilation of the data and other information presented in this Statistical Report was obtained from *the Architects Registration Council (ARC), the Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL), the Department of Rural Housing (DRH), Hydrological Services Department (HSD), Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB), the Public Works Department (PWD), Rent Control Department (RCD), State Housing Company Limited (SHCL) and the TDC Development Company Limited.*

Management expects that all Departments, Agencies and Directorates, will make use of this Statistical Report as the official figures for communication, policy and decision making.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) wishes to express its profound gratitude to the focal persons from the Departments and Agencies for their contribution and commitment towards the preparation of the 2021 Statistical Report.

The Ministry appreciates the cooperation of the Sector's Departments and Agencies in ensuring the successful development and validation of this Statistical Report.

We acknowledge the continuous leadership of the Chief Director in enriching the 2021 Statistical Report.

Appreciation goes to the Team from the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), for their continuous direction. To the MWH RSIM Team led by the Director, for the zeal, commitment and immense contribution in preparing this Report.

It is envisaged that the 2021 Statistical Report will be of great benefit to all stakeholders as well as, improve decision-making and policy formulation of the Ministry.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AESL	-	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
ARC	-	Architects Registration Council
DRH	-	Department of Rural Housing
GIS	-	Ghana Immigration Service
GRA	-	Ghana Revenue Authority
HSD	-	Hydrological Services Department
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
MELR	-	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MWH	-	Ministry of Works and Housing
PNDCL	-	Provisional National Defense Council Law
PPBME	-	Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
PSHLSB	-	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board
PWD	-	Public Works Department (Head Office)
RCD	-	Rent Control Department
RSIM	-	Research, Statistics and Information Management
SHCL	-	State Housing Company Limited
TDCL	-	TDC Development Company Limited

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Works and Housing is responsible for the initiation and formulation of the Government's policies and programmes for the Works and Housing sub-sectors of the Country. The Ministry is also mandated by the Civil Service Act, 1993 (PNDCL 327), to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of plans and programmes for the sustainable management of public landed properties, drainage and coastal protection works, operational hydrology as well as secured, safe, decent and affordable housing for all people living in the Country.

It is against this backdrop that the Ministry finds it relevant to carry out a comprehensive analysis of administrative data produced by its Departments and Agencies and improve upon the sector's data collection processes for the year 2021.

The RSIM Directorate is responsible for the analysis of the administrative data to generate a Statistical Report for the Ministry. The RSIM Directorate, in collaboration with focal persons from the various Departments and Agencies, collected, collated and analyzed data to ensure that accurate and reliable data and information is presented to stakeholders.

The data presented in this 2021 Statistical Report is as follows:

The Architects Registration Council (ARC) licensed thirty-three (33) Architects, of which twenty-seven (27) were males and six (6) females. Also, two (2) Architectural Firms were licensed during the period under review. A total of five hundred and eighty-five (585) Architects in good standing as of 31st December, 2021 were recorded with 73% being in the Greater Accra Region and 27% in the remaining Regions. The Council registered forty-five (45) new Probationers, of which thirty-one (31) were males and fourteen (14) females in 2021.

The **Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL)** incorporated the revised building code in fifty-four (54) designs. Fifty-four (54) structures were also constructed using specific approved local materials. A total of forty-three (43) valuations were conducted by the Agency in five (5) regions of the country. A total of one hundred and sixty (160) designs were developed for the Government Sector throughout the sixteen (16) regions in 2021, which is the highest ever recorded since 2019. The Agency also designed and supervised a total of fifty-four (54) projects

throughout the country except for the Bono and Western Regions. A total of eight thousand, six hundred and ten (8,610) people gained employment through the activities of the Agency throughout the sixteen (16) regions of the country.

In 2021, the **Department of Rural Housing (DRH)** undertook one (1) consultancy and technical assistance in the production and use of Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB) just as in 2020. The Department organized three (3) sensitization programmes in the Eastern and the Greater Accra Regions. There were two (2) sensitization programmes organized in the Greater Accra Region and one (1) organized in the Eastern Region. A total of sixty-three (63) persons were trained, comprising fifty-five (55) males and eight (8) females, representing 87% and 13%, respectively.

The **Hydrological Services Department (HSD)** developed a total of thirty-one (31) drainage designs for ten (10) out of the sixteen (16) regions. This figure signifies a 38% decrease in the total number of drainage designs when compared to 2020. A total length of seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three (7,793) meters drain were constructed in eight (8) regions by the HSD in 2021. Four hundred and twenty-four (424) national flood control measures were implemented by HSD out of which two hundred and one (201), representing 47.40% and being the highest number of measures were implemented in the Greater Accra Region.

The **Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB)** issued housing loans to eighty-four (84) Public Servants to construct new residential properties in 2021. A total amount of two million, one hundred and eleven thousand, two hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,111,200) was disbursed for the construction of the eighty-four (84) new residential properties.

The **Public Works Department (PWD)** rehabilitated a total of fifty-eight (58) Government properties comprising bungalows, flats and an office block in the Greater Accra Region. The rehabilitation works covered thirty-seven (37) Government flats, seventeen (17) Government bungalows, one (1) office block and three (3) other Government properties.

The **Rent Control Department** recorded a total of twenty thousand, two hundred and twenty-one (20,221) rent cases. Out of this number, six thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine (6,259) cases were related to rent in arrears while thirteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two (13,962) cases filed were related to other rent matters. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of three thousand and twenty-two (3,022) cases filed representing 48.2% relating to rent in arrears.

The Department settled a total of seventeen thousand, two hundred and two (17,202) disputes across fourteen (14) Regions in the country with the highest occurring in the Greater Accra Region.

The **State Housing Company Limited (SHCL)** created a total of six (6) land banks. One (1) land bank each was created in the Ahafo, Ashanti, Central, Greater Accra, Upper East and Western North Regions. The Agency also developed a total of one hundred and eight (108) estate houses with the integrated building codes. A total of sixty-seven (67) residential properties were sold. Out of this, the highest number being fifty-three (53) residential properties, representing 79.10%, were sold in the Greater Accra Region.

The **TDC Company Limited (TDCL)** constructed a total of four hundred and sixty-eight (468) apartments in three (3) locations within the Tema Acquisition Area. Out of the total, 204 apartments constructed (204) were during Phase 1 of the National Housing and Mortgage Fund Housing Project at the Community 22 Affordable Housing Enclave. In contrast, the least number of apartment (64) was put up in Community 1, Site 3. The Agency also regularized a total of 89.07 acres of land were regularized within 17 Communities in the Tema Acquisition Area. This shows an increment of 2.36% and a decrease of 4.16% when compared to 2019 and 2020, respectively.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In these modern times, access to reliable and accurate data/information forms an essential part of a growing economy which leads to improved governance and socio-economic advancement. This is mainly due to the high penetration and adoption of various technologies within different sectors of the economy. Data/information is expected to be readily available, of high quality, reliable and accurate and lastly, accessible. The availability and accessibility of reliable and accurate data/information help in better policy decision-making since it provides a high level of confidence for all who depend on it thus producing a better outcome/result.

Data/information is a key element in the operation and administration of many organizations and projects. It aids in recognizing needs, setting goals and objectives, and monitoring the progress of Government projects, programmes and initiatives. Inaccurate or lack of data/information could have real-life implications for Business Institutions, especially Government Institutions. This is because they may not be able to give an up-to-date or accurate account of programmes and projects to stakeholders and the general public hence the significance and accessibility of timely and accurate data/information can therefore not be over-emphasized.

Access to accurate and reliable data in public policy decision-making is acknowledged by both local and international communities as it helps to create a more transparent, accountable and responsible Government/Institutions. The availability and accessibility of reliable and accurate data generated by Government Institutions to all stakeholders and the general public are vital for evidence-based planning for socio-economic development. In view of this, the then Ministry of Communication in February 2017 developed the National Data Sharing Policy of the Government of Ghana which was aimed at enabling proactive sharing and greater data access of data generated and commissioned by Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

The Ministry of Works and Housing in its effort to share in the agenda ‘National Data Sharing’ has since 2017 developed and published annually, Statistical Reports which showcase reliable and accurate data/information on the projects, programmes and activities of its Departments and Agencies. The 2021 Statistical Report, just like the preceding Reports, has been prepared observing standard practices and systems with accurate updates on the programmes and projects of the Ministry’s Departments and Agencies.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Works and Housing and its Departments/Agencies in line with Sections 11 and 13 of the Civil Service Act 1993, (PNDCL 327), and by Executive Instrument (EI. 28, 2017), is mandated to initiate and formulate policies for the Works and Housing sector, as well as coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of plans, programmes, and performance of the sector for national development.

The essence of these activities is to assist in showcasing performance, institutional planning and realignment, efficient resource management and policy/projects/programmes design and implementation hence the successful collation and dissemination of data related to these activities are necessary.

These processes deployed in the collation and dissemination of data related to projects and programmes undertaken by the various Departments and Agencies are spearheaded by the Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate of the Ministry. The RSIM Directorate compiles the administrative data into a comprehensive Statistical Report for circulation to all stakeholders for their information and use as needed.

Some of the data collected by the MWH and its Departments/Agencies include:

Table 1: Functions of the Department or Agency and Types of Data Collected

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
1.	Architects Registration Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribing or approving courses of study for, and the conduct and standards of qualifying examinations for, registration as a registered architect • Maintaining and publishing a register of architects • Prescribing and upholding standards of professional conduct and ethics • Controlling the practice of architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Newly Registered Probationers • Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architects • Probationers Trained in National Building Regulation and Planning Law • Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex • Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms • Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms by Region and Ownership • Number of Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar • Total Number of Architects in Ghana • Total Number of Architectural Firms in Ghana

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Architects in Good Standing as at 31st December, 2021 • Number of Architectural Firms in Good Standing as at 31st December, 2021 • Number of Probationers who sat for the Professional Practice Examination • Number of Probationers who Passed the Professional Practice Examination • Number of Compliance Issues Recorded • Number of Visits to Schools of Architecture • Number of Advocacy • Number of Stakeholders Engagements
2.	Architectural & Engineering Services Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides consultancy services in the area of engineering and architecture to organizations as well as individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs undertaken incorporating the Revised Building Code • Structures Constructed with Specific Approved Local Materials • Structures Tested

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuations Conducted • Designs for Government Sector • Designs done for Private Sector • Projects Designed and Supervised • Buildings/Projects Reviewed and Supervised • Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out • Land Survey Work Carried on Site • Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works • Gained employment through activities • Projects Expression of Interest Submitted • Number of Project Proposals Submitted • Installation done in the Country
3.	Department of Rural Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide expert input into policies to help increase the access to safe, decent and affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Sensitization Programs Organized Annually • Number of Persons Sensitized/Trained

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in the development and implementation of programmes and projects to promote the use of local building materials in building construction in rural and peri-urban areas • Facilitate the development and implementation of low-cost housing programmes for low-income earners and vulnerable groups • Facilitate the development of programmes to create employment avenues in building construction • Monitor and evaluate programme design, implementation and results according to standards and performance indicators and provide the necessary feedback for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy & Technical Assistance Offered • Number of Skills Training Programmes Organized • Number of Technical Support on Projects and Programmes • Number of Persons who gained employment through activities

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide expert guidance and pro-actively develop appropriate programmes, plans and designs according to quality assurance standards to support the growth of sustainable housing delivery • Provided Technical backstopping and advisory services at national and regional level and on a district level when needed • Collaborate with various service providers and stakeholders to implement practical and on-the-job training for the continuous development of skills for technicians and artisans • Collaborate with key stakeholders and research institutions to develop a robust framework for quality assurance standards on local building materials and disseminate findings 	

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
4.	Hydrological Services Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the Ministry on hydrology, drainage engineering and coastal engineering generally • To promote the services of hydrology and drainage engineering in the prevention of floods • To provide the services of coastal engineering in the management of beach erosion and storm surges • To formulate strategies for the effective mobilization of resources for the execution of hydrological, storm water drainage, sewerage and sea defence projects • Collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in matters relating to hydrology and water resources in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage Design Developed • Treatment Plants Assessed and Maintained • Drains Constructed • Earth Channels Improved • Erosion Control Structures • Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures • Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures • Coastline Protected • Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Established • Flood Measurements • New Gauge Stations Established • Operational Gauge Stations

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
5.	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct a new residential property • To extend or refurbish an existing residential property. • To pay off a loan on a property already acquired. • To purchase an existing residential property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Housing Loans • Amount Disbursed by Purpose • Provision of Housing Loan by Service
6.	Public Works Department, Head Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Government Policy on good construction practice • Effective management and maintenance of Public buildings • Contract Administration • Provide technical advice to Government at the Central and Local levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Government Properties Rehabilitated and Refurbished • Expenditure on Government Properties Refurbished and Maintained by Region
7.	Rent Control Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the recoverable rent of any premises on an application made by any landlord, tenant or person interested in the premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants • Rent Cases Lodged by Sex • Rent Disputes Settled

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate complaints by a landlord, a tenant or any interested party on the premises • Investigate and determine any matter referred by the Minister or Rent Magistrate • Prepare rent registers and other prescribed documents • Maintain a register of vacant premises for prospective clients • Examine any landlord, tenant or other person for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or any statutory instrument made thereunder are being observed • Take measures against tenants who have absconded from the premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases Referred to Court • Awareness creation of the Rent Department • Pending Cases • Struck-Off Cases • Withdrawal Cases • Issuance of Rent Cards

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make complaints to the appropriate Rent Magistrate that an offence under this Act has been committed 	
8.	State Housing Company Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Development: The SHCL constructs affordable housing units across all income groups. • Estate Management: The SHCL delivers the state-of-the-art facility management and documentation process for all existing leaseholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Land Banks Created • New Estate Houses Developed with Integrated Building Code • Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycling Schemes • Sales of Residential Property • Number of Developed Settlements with Orderly Planned Schemes
9.	TDC Development Company Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Plan, Layout and Develop the Tema Acquisition Area. • Construct and maintain roads, public buildings and markets • Prepare and execute housing schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Apartments Constructed • Collaboration with Real Estate Developers on Apartment Constructed • Number of Acres of Land Regularized in Encroached Areas

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop industrial and commercial sites • Provide public utilities such as sewage and street lights • To acquire land both in and outside Ghana for real estate development and management • Planning, development and construction of towns and cities in and outside Ghana • Development and management of commercial and industrial areas • Consultancy services • Partner and/or collaborate with other real estate developers (both local and international) and agencies for the provision of the above services, and • Investment in real estate concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Apartments Built for Staff

Based on **Table 1** above, templates were created and distributed for inputs on the above-listed indicators for each Department and Agency. The inputs gathered were analyzed to generate the 2021 Statistical Report.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the Statistical Report is to collate and disseminate a comprehensive sector-wide accurate and reliable data or statistics for informed decision-making by key stakeholders as well as for public information. It is also to serve as a means of showcasing the achievements of the Sector Ministry.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The development of the 2021 Statistical Report was done through five (5) main processes namely:

1. The organization of an inception meeting to review Indicators by the Focal Persons from the Departments/Agencies and the RSIM Team in order to ensure that, Indicators for data collection reflect the activities undertaken by the Departments/Agencies
2. Collection and collation of data from the Departments/Agencies
3. Analysis and interpretation of data using the Time Series Approach and Microsoft Excel as a data analysis tool
4. Drafting the 2021 Statistical Report
5. Validation and dissemination of the 2021 Statistical Report.

The Report also summarized and presented data or statistics generated by the Ministry, its Departments and Agencies for the period 2021. The data was presented in broad categories, for example; Building Designs, Structures Constructed with Specified Approved Local Materials, Rent Cases, Issuance of Rent Cards, Acres of land regularized in encroached areas, Apartments constructed with the collaboration of Real Estate Developers, Skills Training Programmes, Estate Houses developed with the Revised Building Code, Consultancy and Technical assistance offered in the area of soil paint and compressed earth bricks (CEB), Provision of Housing Loans, Amount Disturbed by Purpose, Rehabilitation of Government Properties among others.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF DATA

5.1 Architect Registration Council (ARC)

The Architect Registration Council (ARC) is a government regulatory body for the architectural profession. It is an Agency under the Ministry of Works and Housing and was established by the Architect Act 1969, NLCD 357 on September 1, 1969. The Agency as part of its functions is responsible for:

1. Prescribing or approving courses of study for, and the conduct and standards of qualifying examinations for, registration as a registered architect
2. Maintaining and publishing a register of architects
3. Prescribing and upholding standards of professional conduct and ethics
4. Controlling the practice of architecture

Nonetheless, the core mandate of the Agency is centred on achieving sustainable national development, a buoyant Built Environment and social protection for humanity.

5.1.1 Newly Registered Probationers

Newly registered probationers are persons who are permitted to be employed and work under supervision as an architect. In all, forty-five (45) new probationers, comprising thirty-one (31) males and fourteen (14) females, were registered in 2021. Figure 1 further shows that the highest number of newly registered probationers, comprising twenty-two (22) males and eleven (11) females, was recorded in the Greater Accra Region. This was followed by the Ashanti Region, with 3 males and 1 female. Two (2) males each were also registered in the Central and Eastern Regions. The Volta region recorded two (2) probationers, consisting of one (1) male and one (1) female architect. The least number of probationers (1 male each) was registered within the Bono and Western Regions.

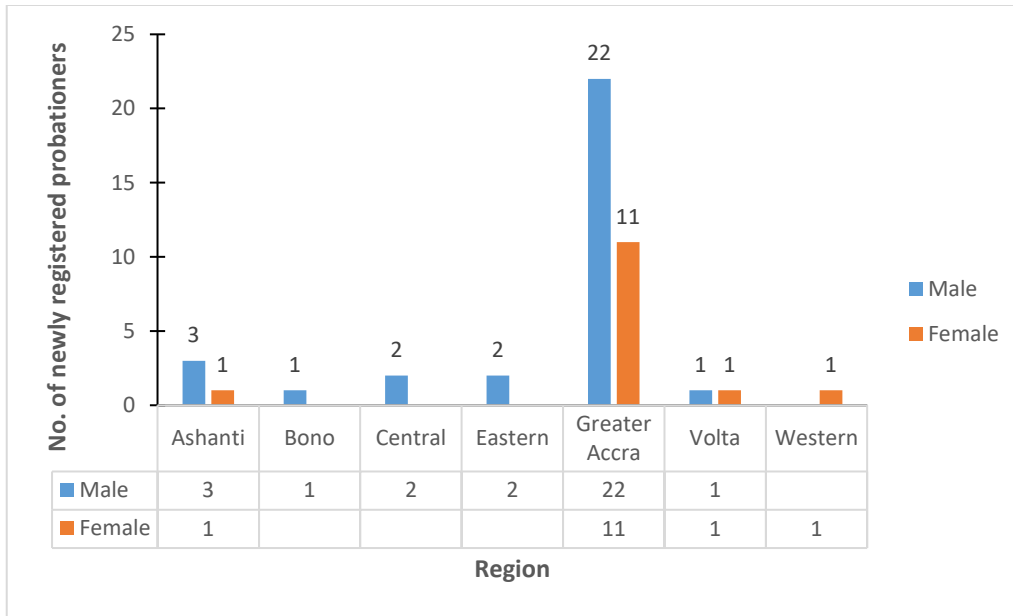


Figure 1: Number of newly Registered Probationers

5.1.2 Newly Licensed/Registered Architects

The Council licensed/registered a total of thirty-three (33) architects in 2021 comprising twenty-seven (27) males and six (6) females relative to sixty (60) architects (thirty-eight (38) males and twenty-two (22) females) licensed/registered in 2020. Thus, the number of new architects registered in 2021 fell by 45 percent when compared to that of 2020. Just as 2020, the Council did not licence/register foreign architects during the period under consideration. Figure 2 below shows the number of newly licensed/registered architects.

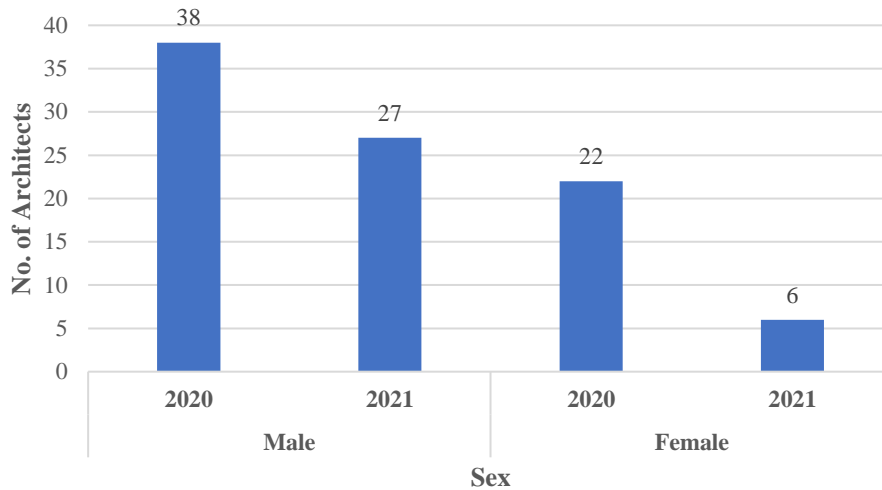


Figure 2: Number of newly Licensed/Registered Architects

5.1.3 Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex

Table 2 below indicates the number of newly licensed/registered architects by region and sex. Overall, a total of thirty-three local (33) architects comprising twenty-seven (27) males and six (6) females were licensed/registered in 2021.

Regionally, Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of newly licensed/registered architects with twenty-one (21) architects, comprising fifteen (15) male and six (6) female architects whereas the least number (1 each) was recorded in two regions: Bono and Central regions. Furthermore, the Ashanti Region recorded ten (10) male architects.

Data provided indicate that no architect was licensed or registered in the remaining twelve (12) regions during the year under review.

Table 2: Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex

Region	2021	
	Male	Female
Ashanti	10	0
Bono	1	0
Central	1	0
Greater Accra	15	6
Sub Total	27	6
Total	33	

5.1.4 Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms by Region and Ownership

This section presents data on newly licensed/registered architectural firms disaggregated by region and ownership. The ownership status of the firms has been categorized into Sole Proprietorship and Partnership.

Overall, a total of two (2) new architectural firms were licensed/registered in 2021. All the registered firms are located in Greater Accra Region and classified as a partnership. The owners of the firms were one (1) male and one (1) female each. No data was recorded for the remaining fifteen Regions in 2021.

5.1.5 Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar

In 2021, a total of thirty-five (35) local architects, comprising 29 males (83%) and 6 females (17%) joined the professional practice seminar organized by the Ghana Institute of Architects (GIA).

Table 3: Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar

Region	2021	
	Male	Female
Local	29	6
Total	35	

5.1.6 Probationers who sat for the Professional Examination

The number of probationers who sat for the professional practice examination organized by the Ghana Institute of Architects (GIA) in 2021 totaled thirty-five (35). These comprised of twenty-nine (29) males and six (6) females. Out of this total, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number with twenty-one (21) probationers (17 males and 4 females). This was followed by the Ashanti Region which recorded ten (10) examinees constituting nine (9) males and one (1) female. The Bono, Northern and Central Regions recorded one (1) male architect each whereas one (1) female from the Western Region also sat for the professional practice examination.

Table 4: Probationers who sat for the Professional Examination

Region	2021	
	Male	Female
Ashanti	9	1
Bono	1	0
Central	1	
Greater Accra	17	4
Northern	1	0
Western	0	1
Sub Total	29	6
Total	35	

5.1.7 Probationers who passed the Professional Examination

Table 5 shows the number of probationers who passed the professional practice examination. Out of the 35 probationers who sat for the professional practice examination, 31 (25 males and 6 females), representing 89%, passed. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number (20) of probationers who passed the professional practice examination, comprising fourteen (14) males and six (6) females. Also, the Ashanti Region recorded the second highest comprising nine (9) male architects. One (1) male architect each from the Bono and Central Regions passed the professional practice examination.

Table 5: Probationers who passed the Professional Examination

Region	2021	
	Male	Female
Ashanti	9	0
Bono	1	0
Central	1	0
Greater Accra	14	6
Sub Total	25	6
Total	31	

5.1.8 Architects in Ghana

As of 2021, a total of one thousand, one hundred and seventy (1,170) Architects were recorded in Ghana. This represents a 2.82% increment when compared to the one thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven (1,137) Architects recorded in 2020.

5.1.9 Architects in Good Standing

Based on data from the Architects Registration Council (ARC), five hundred and eight-five (585) architects were in good standing as of 31st December, 2021. This indicates that, 50% of the total number of Architects in Ghana are in good standing.

In terms of regional distribution of the architects, about 73% of architects in good standing were in Greater Accra Region, with three hundred and thirteen (313) being males and one hundred and twelve (112) females. The other 27% of architects in good standing were spread over the remaining 14 regions. The Ashanti Region had the second highest number constituting eighty-three (83) architects (63 males and 20) females in good standing..

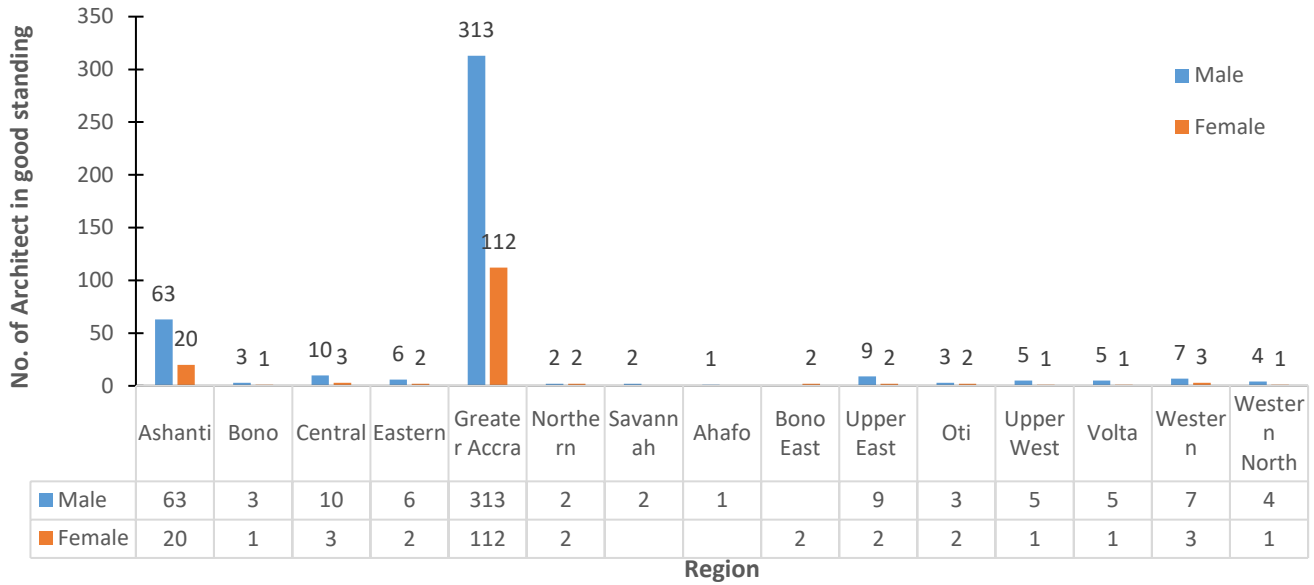


Figure 3: Number of Architects in Good Standing

According to figure 3 above, the Central Region also had 13 architects (10 males and 3 females) in good standing. The Upper East region recorded 9 male and 2 female architects. There were seven (7) male and three (3) female architects in good standing in the Western region.

Furthermore, the Eastern region recorded eight (8) architects in good standing, consisting of six (6) males and two (2) females. The Volta and Upper West regions also had 6 architects each in 2021: this was made up of five (5) male and one female (1) architect each in good standing. The Oti and Western North Regions recorded five (5) architects: three (3) males and two (2) females as well as 4 males and 1 female, respectively.

Also, the Bono and Northern regions recorded four (4) architects each: three (3) males and one (1) female as well as two (2) males and two (2) females respectively. The Bono East and Savannah Regions recorded two (2) female and two (2) male architects, respectively. Only one male architect, being the least, was recorded in the Ahafo Region to be in good standing. There was no architect in the North East region in good standing.

5.1.10 Architectural Firms in Good Standing

The total number of Architectural Firms recorded in 2021 stood at two hundred and thirty-four (234) indicating an increase by two (2) firms over the number of Architectural Firms recorded in 2020.

Out of the two hundred and thirty-four (234), ninety (90) architectural firms representing 38.46% were in good standing as of 31st December, 2021.

Sixty-six (66) architectural firms in good standing, owned by sixty-one (61) males and five (5) females, were registered under the sole proprietorship ownership type. In terms of regional distribution, the highest number constituting fifty-three (53) architectural firms (48 males and 5 females) was recorded in the Greater Accra region and under sole proprietorship ownership.

Under the same ownership, the Ashanti Region also recorded four (4) male-owned firms in good standing. Similarly, the Eastern, Central and Northern regions had two (2) males each that had their firms in good standing. Furthermore, the Ahafo, Upper East and Volta regions had one (1) male architectural firm each in good standing.

Under the partnership ownership, fifteen (15) architectural firms were deemed to be in good standing (11 male and 4 female partnerships). Out of the total, 14 architectural firms, made up of 10 male partnerships and 4 female partnerships were recorded in the Greater Accra region. The remaining one (1) architectural firm was owned by a male partnership in the Volta region.

Under the same ownership, seven (7) architectural firms made up of both male and female partners were in good standing. Also, Greater Accra and Volta regions recorded one (1) architectural company firm each. The table below details the number of Architectural Firms in Good Standing as of 31st December, 2021 by type of ownership.

Table 6: Number of Architectural Firms in Good Standing

Region	2021					
	Type of Ownership					
	Sole Proprietorship		Partnership			Company
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sex	
Ashanti	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ahafo	1	0	0	0	0	0
Central	2	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Accra	48	5	10	4	7	1
Northern	2	0	0	0	0	0
Upper East	1	0	0	0	0	0
Volta	1	0	1	0	0	1
Sub Total	61	5	11	4	7	2
Total	90					

5.1.11 Compliance Issues

A total number of four (4) compliance issues were recorded in 2021, this implies a 100% increase when compared with the two (2) issues recorded in 2020.

5.1.12 Visit to Schools of Architecture

A total of 6 visits to schools of architecture were undertaken in 2021. The visits comprise three (3) online juries, two (2) interim juries, and one (1) final jury. Overall, the number of visits increased from four (4) to six (6). Notably, the online jury visits increased from zero (0) to three (3). However, the final juries fell from two (2) to one (1).

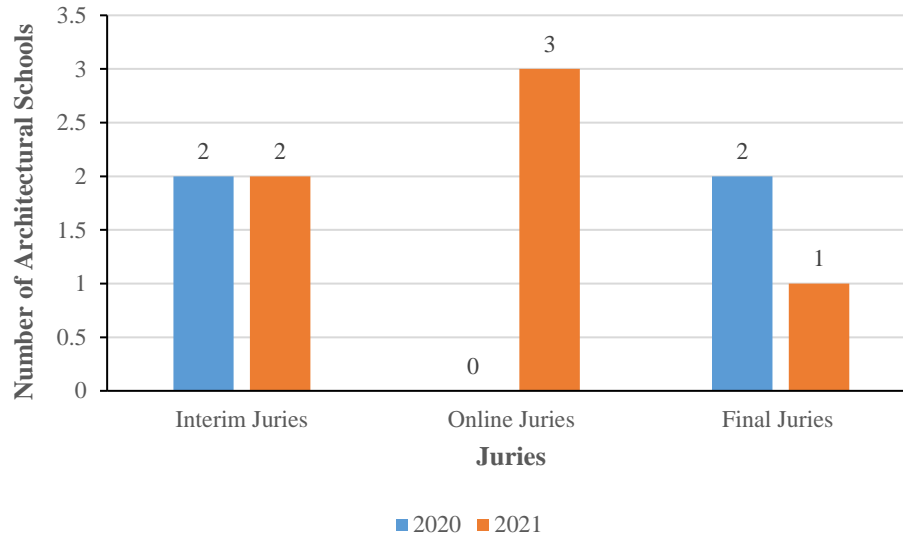


Figure 4: Visit to Schools of Architecture

5.1.13 Advocacy Programmes

Within the year under consideration, a total of 5 advocacy programmes were published in both paper dailies and online. In comparison to 2020, the 2021 figure represents a decrease by one (1) in the number of advocacy programmes published. Two (2) advocacy programmes were published in the dailies in 2021 as opposed to three (3) advocacy programmes in 2020. Just as in 2020, a total of three (3) advocacy programmes were published online.

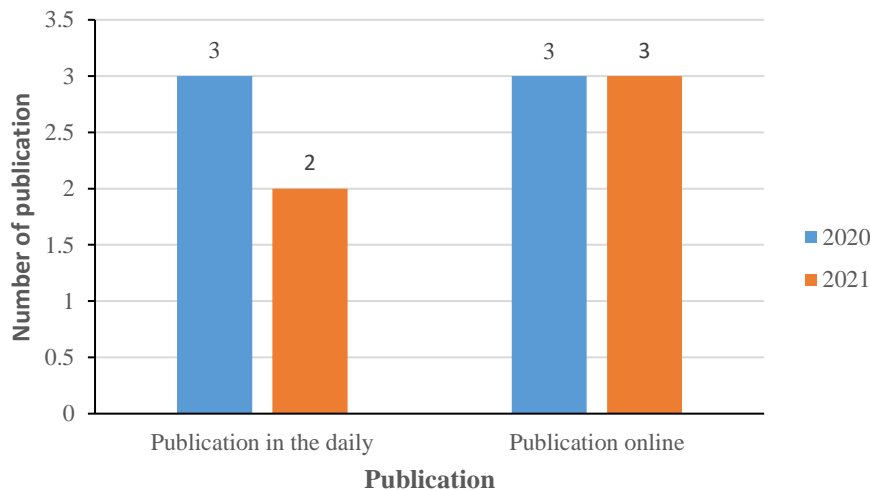


Figure 5: Number of Advocacy Programmes published

5.1.14 Stakeholder Engagement

A total of 11 stakeholder engagements were undertaken in 2021 constituting one (1) each of the following: Input into the review of the Architects Act; Stakeholder meeting with Parliament Select Committee; Draft on earthquake preparedness; Provision of inputs to Information Services; Input into National Housing Authority; Submission of Data to National Development; Input into Condominium Bill; Input into District Housing Scheme; and input into National Building Regulation. The remaining two (2) stakeholder engagements were on tax directives. There was no stakeholder engagement on Professional fees in 2021 relative to the eight (8) in 2020.

Table 7: Stakeholder Engagement

Number of Stakeholders Engagements	2020	2021
Input into Review of the Architects Act	0	1
Stakeholder meeting with Parliament Select Committee	0	1
Draft on earthquake preparedness	0	1
Provision of inputs to Information Services Department	0	1
Input into National Housing Authority	0	1
Submission of Data to National Development Planning Authority	0	1
Input into Condominium Bill	0	1
Input into District Housing Scheme	0	1
Input into National Building Regulation	0	1
Professional Fees	8	0
Tax Directives	2	2
Total	10	11

5.2 Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL)

Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL) is a government Agency of a professional group of consulting Architects, Valuers; Electrical, Civil/Structural, Water and Mechanical Engineers; Land as well as Quantity Surveyors under the Ministry of Works and Housing. Its functions include the provision of consultancy services in the area of engineering, property valuation and architecture to organizations as well as individuals. This section of the 2021 Statistical Report analyses and presents data on the AESL.

5.2.1 Designs Undertaken Incorporating the Revised Building Code and Specified Approved Local Materials

The AESL has been diligently incorporating the revised building code in their designs since 2019 when the building code was launched. It also encourages the use of specified approved local materials in the construction of infrastructure within the country.

In 2021, a total of fifty-four (54) designs were developed in fourteen (14) regions, incorporating the revised building code and specified local materials, except for the Bono and Western Regions.

For the period under review, there was a 50% (54 designs) and 52.63% (60 designs) reduction in the number of designs by the AESL that incorporated the revised building code and specified local materials when compared to the same period in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The Central Region, which was one of the regions that registered the least designs incorporated with the revised building code and specified local materials in both 2019 and 2020, recorded the highest in 2021. On the other hand, there was no improvement in that of the Western and Bono Regions which remained the only regions that have incorporated the revised building code and used the specified approved local materials in only two (2) designs each since 2019.

The Figure below detail the number of designs incorporating the revised building code for all sixteen (16) regions in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

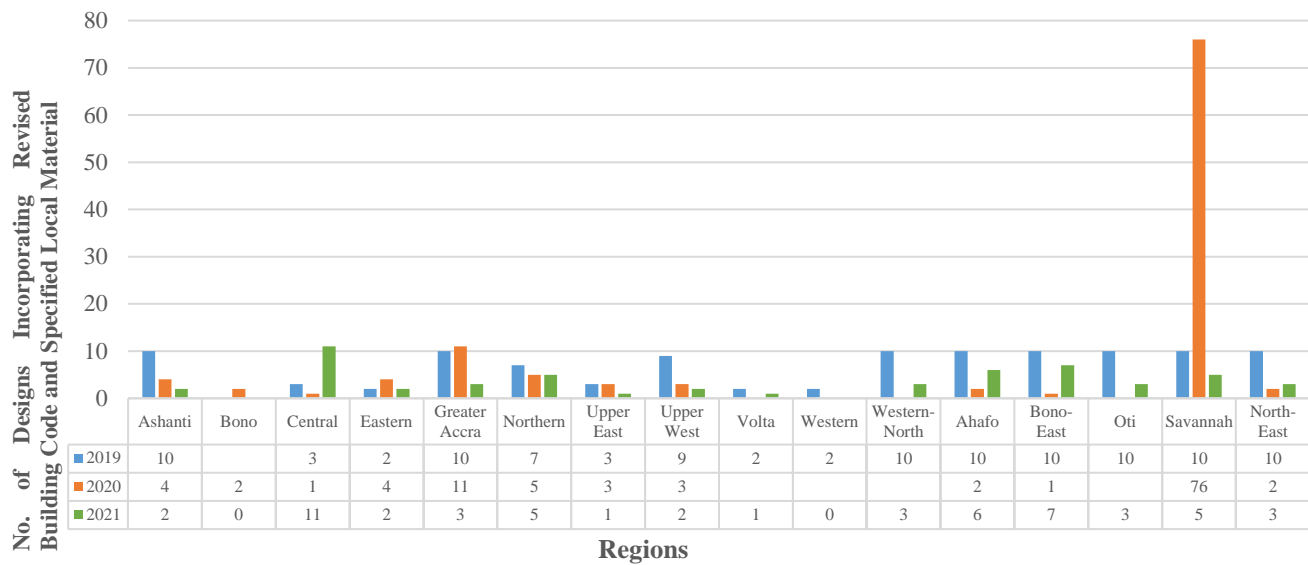


Figure 6: Designs Undertaken Incorporating the Revised Building Code

5.2.2 Structures Tested

As part of its services, the AESL conducts structural integrity tests of existing structures to ensure that the structures are fit for their designated purpose under operational conditions and to also guarantee the structure's safety even when conditions surpass that of the original design. It is aimed at ensuring that structures can support their weight, and avoid deformation, breaks and catastrophic failure during the expected lifetime.

A total of twenty-nine (29) existing structures were tested in 2021. This shows a slight improvement by five (5), representing a 20.8% increment when compared to the twenty-four (24) structures tested in 2020. Nonetheless, when compared to 2019, there was a 30.95% reduction from forty-two (42) to twenty-nine (29). The data collated indicates that structures were tested in only six (6) out of the sixteen (16) regions within the country.

The Figure below details the number of existing structures tested within 2019, 2020 and 2021.

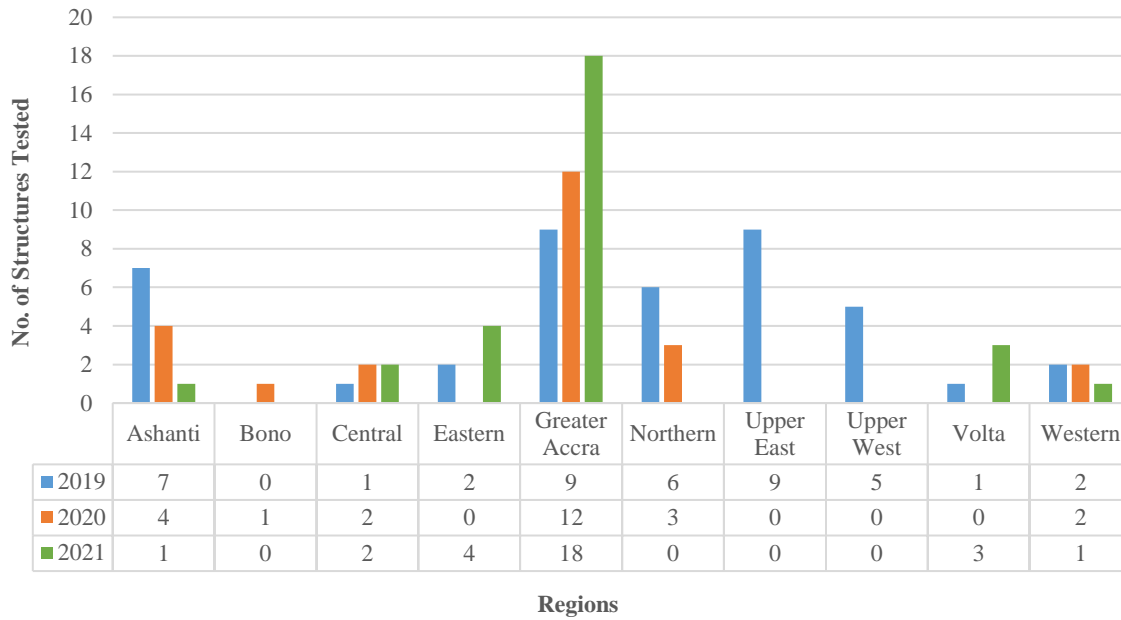


Figure 7: Structures Tested

5.2.3 Valuation Conducted

The AESL conducts general valuations as part of the services rendered to the public to determine the current market value of an asset such as land and buildings. Some of the valuation activities undertaken by the Agency are referred cases from the Law Court and the Rent Control Department.

In 2021, a total of forty-three (43) valuations were conducted by the Agency in five (5) regions of the country. The data indicates a decrease of sixty (60) representing 58.25% and seventeen (17) representing 28.33% when compared to the number of valuations conducted in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The Greater Accra Region has since 2017 been the region in which most of the valuations are conducted. One (1) valuation was conducted in the Bono, Central, Western and Western North Regions each during the period under review. The Table below details the number of valuations conducted by AESL for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 8: Valuations Conducted

Region	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	10	4	0
Bono	0	0	1
Central	3	4	1
Eastern	5	0	0
Greater Accra	80	51	39
Volta	2	0	0
Western	3	1	1
Western-North	0	0	1
Total	103	60	43

5.2.4 Designs done for the Government Sector

A total of one hundred and sixty (160) designs were developed for the Government Sector throughout the sixteen (16) regions in 2021, which is the highest ever recorded since 2019. Compared to 2019, designs developed for the Government Sector increased from one hundred and fifty-five (155) to one hundred and sixty (160) which signifies a 3.23% increment while a 49.53% (53) increment was seen between 2020 and 2021. See Figure 8 below for details of the number of designs developed by AESL for the Government Sector in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

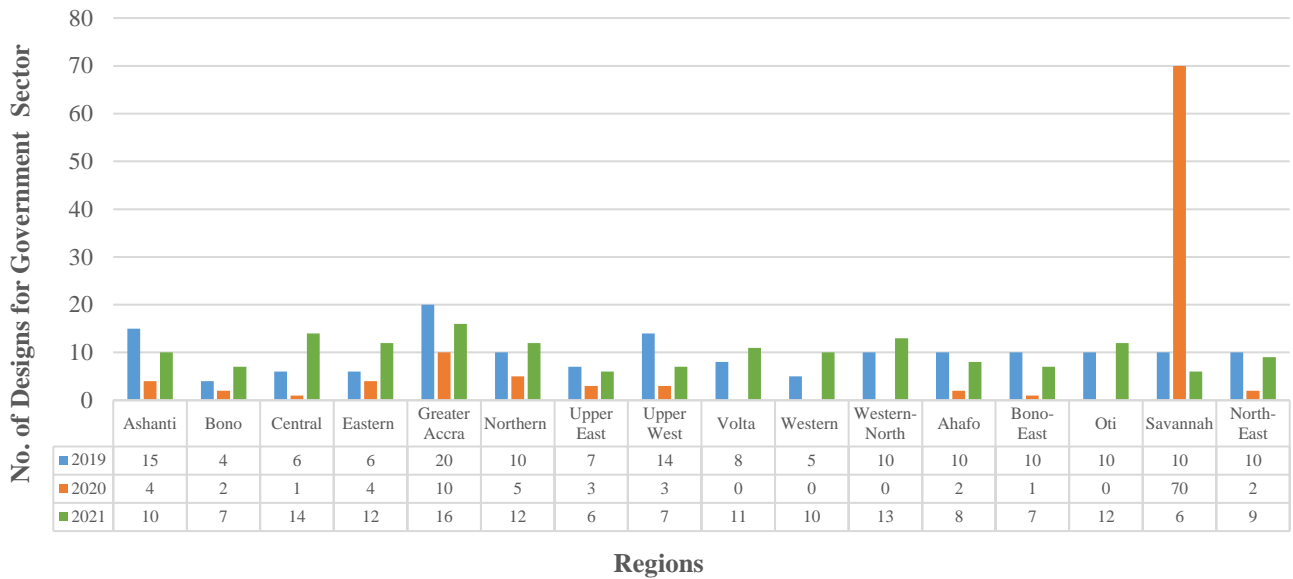


Figure 8: Designs done for the Government Sector

5.2.5 Designs done for Private Sector

Just as in 2019, there were no designs developed by the Agency for the private sector in 2021. However, one (1) design was developed by the Agency for the Private Sector in the Greater Accra Region in 2020.

5.2.6 Projects Designed and Supervised

In 2021, the AESL designed and supervised a total of fifty-four (54) projects throughout the country except for the Bono and Western Regions.

There was a decrease in the number of projects that were designed and supervised by the Agency from one hundred and eight (108) to fifty-four (54) representing a 50% reduction when compared with 2019 and from one hundred and fourteen (114) to fifty-four (54) representing 52.63% decrease, compared to 2020.

The Central Region, which was one of the Regions that reported the least projects in both 2019 and 2020, recorded the highest (11) in 2021. On the other hand, there was no project designed and supervised for

both the Western and Bono Regions which remained the only regions that the Agency designed and supervised only two (2) projects each since 2019.

The Table below detail the number of Projects Designed and Supervised by the Agency in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 9: Projects Designed and Supervised

Region	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	10	4	2
Bono	0	2	0
Central	3	1	11
Eastern	2	4	2
Greater Accra	10	11	3
Northern	7	5	5
Upper East	3	3	1
Upper West	9	3	2
Volta	2	0	1
Western	2	0	0
Western-North	10	0	3
Ahafo	10	2	6
Bono-East	10	1	7
Oti	10	0	3
Savannah	10	76	5
North-East	10	2	3
Total	108	114	54

5.2.7 Building/Project Designs with Scope Reviewed and Supervised

In 2021, forty (40) building/project designs with project scope reviewed and supervised were undertaken by the AESL across all the regions except in Bono, Upper East, Volta and Western Regions. The highest number of reviews and supervision took place in the Bono-East Region (7 projects) which is an increment

of six (6) over the number of project designs and scope reviewed and supervised in 2020. However, the 2021 figure shows a 30% decrease (i.e. from 10 to 7) when compared to the 2019 figure.

Within the year under review, the Savannah Region experienced a 92.54% reduction, constituting sixty-two (62) projects, in the number of buildings/projects design and scope reviewed and supervised in the Region when compared to 2020. However, a comparison of data from 2021 and 2019 shows a 50% drop in the number of buildings/project designs and scope assessed and monitored by the Agency.

Overall, the scope of forty (40) building/project designs was reviewed and supervised. This indicates a 60.40% and 57.89% reduction when compared to 2020 and 2019 respectively.

Table 10 below shows details on the number of Building/Project Designs and Scope Reviewed and Supervised by the Agency in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 10: Buildings/Projects Reviewed and Supervised

Region	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	7	4	1
Bono	0	2	0
Central	2	1	4
Eastern	1	4	1
Greater Accra	8	11	2
Northern	5	2	3
Upper East	2	3	0
Upper West	6	3	2
Volta	2	0	0
Western	2	0	0
Western-North	10	0	3
Ahafo	10	1	6
Bono-East	10	1	7
Oti	10	0	3
Savannah	10	67	5
North-East	10	2	3

Region	2019	2020	2021
Total	95	101	40

5.2.8 Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out

As part of its services, the Agency carried out geotechnical investigation studies to obtain information about the physical properties of sites to inform the planning, designing and construction of structures across the country.

A total of fifty-two (52) site investigation studies were carried out in 2021 in all sixteen (16) regions except for the Greater Accra Region. The highest number (15) of site investigation studies were undertaken in the Western North Region whereas only one (1) study each was undertaken in the Bono-East, Northern and Savannah Regions.

The fifty-two (52) Geotechnical site investigation studies carried out in 2021 represent an increment of forty-six (46) and forty-two (42) over that of 2019 and 2020, respectively. See figure 9 below for details on the number of Geotechnical Investigation Studies carried out by AESL.

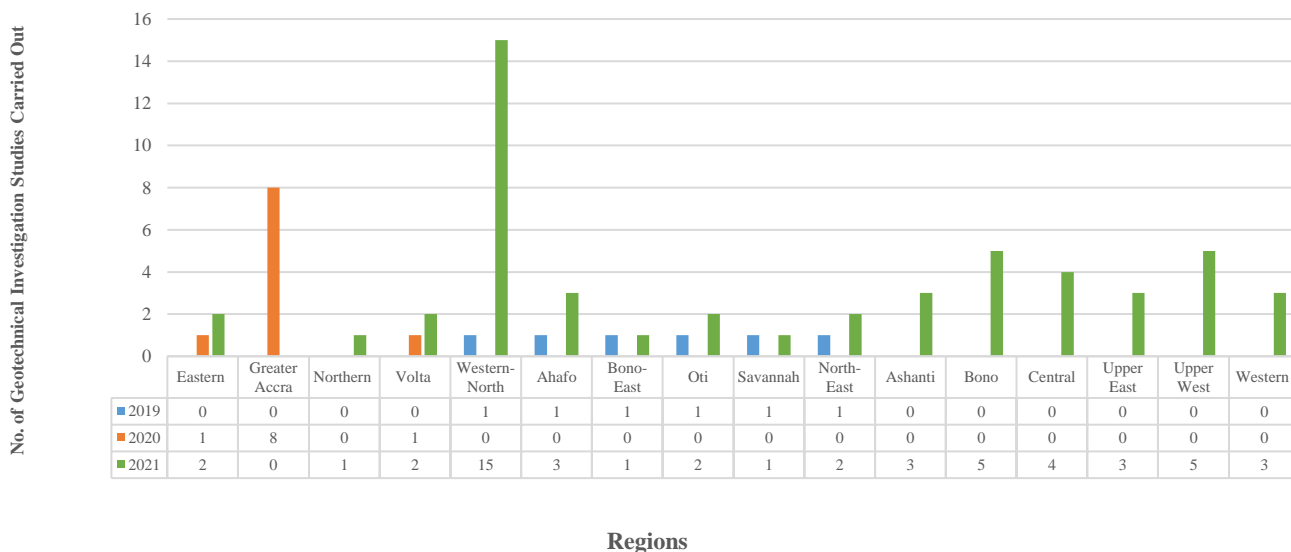


Figure 9: Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out

5.2.9 Land Survey Work Carried on Site

The AESL surveys land sites in various parts of the country to locate, describe, monument and map the boundaries and corners of the sites. A total of twenty-six (26) land surveys were undertaken which was one more than the surveys carried out in 2020 signifying a 4% increment and twenty (20) more than in 2019 signifying over 100% increment.

The survey activity was undertaken in only four regions namely Ashanti, Bono-East, Northern and Upper East Regions. The highest number of surveys conducted was twelve (12) surveys in the Upper East and the lowest in Bono-East with only one (1) survey.

5.2.10 Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works

Rehabilitation and refurbishment of existing buildings are some of the services provided by AESL to its clients. The highest number of rehabilitation and refurbishment works undertaken in 2021 was done in the Bono-East Region being four (4) rehabilitation and refurbishment works carried out. The least number of rehabilitation and refurbishment work occurred in the Ashanti, Central and Western Regions with only one (1) each undertaken. Overall, a total of thirteen (13) rehabilitation and refurbishment works were carried out in six (6) regions in 2021.

Although there was more than 100% increase in the number of rehabilitation and refurbishment works carried out from 2019 to 2020, this trend could not be maintained because the Agency recorded a reduction of forty-five (45) rehabilitation and refurbishment works in 2021 representing 77.59% when compared to works carried out in 2020. There was also a 45.83% decrease in the number of rehabilitation and refurbishment works carried out in 2021 in comparison to 2019. The Table below details the number of Rehabilitation and Refurbishment Works carried out by AESL in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 11: Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works Carried Out

Region	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	6	2	1
Central	0	1	1
Eastern	1	2	0
Greater Accra	5	8	0

Region	2019	2020	2021
Northern	3	3	3
Upper East	2	0	3
Upper West	4	0	0
Volta	1	0	0
Western	2	0	1
Savannah	0	40	0
North-East	0	2	0
Bono-East	0	0	4
Total	24	58	13

5.2.11 Jobs created through Activities

The activities of AESL have some indirect economic impact on the country regarding the generation of employment. The Agency does not directly employ personnel outside to undertake these activities. However, contractors working for the Agency do. Hence in 2021, a total of eight thousand, six hundred and ten (8,610) people gained employment through the activities of the Agency throughout the sixteen (16) regions of the country.

The highest employment gained occurred in the Central Region with one thousand and two hundred (1,200) employment opportunities which are five (5) times more than employment gained in both 2019 and 2020 within the same region. The Western Region had the least employment gained with two hundred (200) employment opportunities. Comparing the number of gained employment in the Savannah Region in 2021 to that of 2020 and 2019, there was a reduction of one thousand, eight hundred and fifty (1,850) representing a 74% decrease in the number of employments gained and an increment of fifty (50) representing 8.33%, respectively.

The data collected indicates that six (6) regions experienced a drop in the number of people that gained employment when compared to 2019 whereas seven (7) regions experienced an increase when compared to 2020 data.

Overall, there has been an increasing trend in the number of people that gained employment indirectly through the activities of AESL since 2019. There was an 18.76% and 15.50% increment for 2019 and 2020 respectively when compared to 2021.

The Figure below details the number of employments gained through the activities of AESL in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

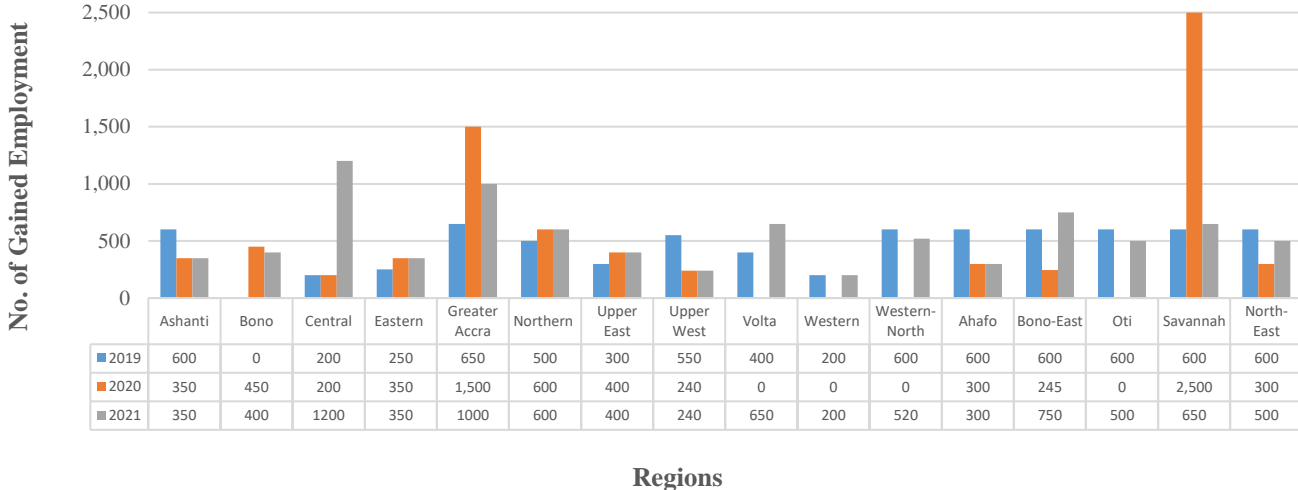


Figure 10: Jobs created through Activities

5.2.12 Expression of Interest in Projects

The AESL responded to Request for Expression of Interest in projects in some parts of the country. A total of thirteen (13) projects were submitted by the Agency in only three (3) regions namely: the Central (1), Eastern (11) and Upper East regions (1). There was a 27.78% reduction in the total number of projects the Agency expressed interest in for the year 2021 in comparison to the eighteen (18) projects the Agency expressed interest in the year 2020.

5.2.13 Project Proposals

In 2021, a total of three (3) project proposals were submitted by the AESL. All three (3) project proposals were submitted in the Greater Accra region. The 2021 data indicates a 40% reduction in the number of project proposals submitted by the Agency when compared to the five (5) proposals submitted in 2020.

5.2.14 Installation Done in the Country

Installations carried out by AESL are done in two (2) different areas namely: mechanical installation and electrical installation. In 2021, a total of one hundred and eight installations (108) were carried out comprising fifty-four (54) mechanical installations and fifty-four (54) electrical installations.

From the data collected, there were eleven (11) mechanical and eleven (11) electrical installations carried out in the Central Region making it the region with the most installation. At the same time, Upper East and Volta Regions had the least installation with one (1) each for mechanical and electrical. Nonetheless, there were no mechanical and electrical installations carried out in the Bono and Western Regions.

Comparing 2021 data to 2019 and 2020, it can be observed that there was a 50% and 52.21% reduction in the number of mechanical and electrical installations, respectively. Table 12 below gives details on the number of Mechanical and Electrical Installations carried out in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 12: Mechanical and Electrical Installations

Region	Mechanical			Electrical		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	10	4	2	10	4	2
Bono	0	2	0	0	2	0
Central	3	1	11	3	1	11
Eastern	2	4	2	2	4	2
Greater Accra	10	10	3	10	10	3
Northern	7	5	5	7	5	5
Upper East	3	3	1	3	3	1
Upper West	9	3	2	9	3	2
Volta	2	0	1	2	0	1
Western	2	0	0	2	0	0
Western-North	10	0	3	10	0	3
Ahafo	10	2	6	10	2	6
Bono-East	10	1	7	10	1	7

Oti	10	0	3	10	0	3
Savannah	10	76	5	10	76	5
North-East	10	2	3	10	2	3
Total	108	113	54	108	113	54

5.3 Department of Rural Housing (DRH)

The Department of Rural Housing (DRH) is a Government Department under the Ministry of Works and Housing mandated to provide advice and input into policies and develop programs for decent and affordable housing in rural and peri-urban areas. It is also empowered to facilitate the dissemination of creative and innovative research findings in the production and use of improved local building materials to support and enable national housing development and delivery.

The activities of the Department, over the years has created a platform for the transfer of technology, skills and the creation of employment opportunities through sensitization and skills training programmes for built environment professional, artisans, students of secondary technical and vocational training schools, unemployed youth to acquire knowledge and skills in the production and use of local building materials. Most of the projects undertaken by the Department are centered on the production and use of affordable local building materials such as compressed earth bricks and micro concrete roof tiles. The Department also actively engages in stakeholder awareness creation as a way of publicizing the use of affordable local building materials and their benefits in the construction of buildings within the country. The main functions of the Department include:

- a) Provide expert input into policies to help increase the access to safe, decent and affordable housing by
 - identifying and collaborating with relevant stakeholders and research institutions to gather information and critically disseminate the findings.
 - critically evaluating and reviewing existing policies and programmes to ensure that standards are met and feedback on insights gained would be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.
- b) Actively engage in the development and implementation of programmes and projects to promote the use of local building materials in building construction in rural and peri-urban areas.

- c) Facilitate the development and implementation of low-cost housing programmes for low-income earners and vulnerable groups.
- d) Facilitate the development of programmes to create employment avenues in building construction.
- e) Monitor and evaluate programme design, implementation and results according to standards and performance indicators and provide the necessary feedback for improvement.
- f) Provide expert guidance and pro-actively develop appropriate programmes, plans and designs according to quality assurance standards to support the growth of sustainable housing delivery by
 - Organizing, coordinating and implementing national programmes for specific interventions and capacity building for specific interventions and needs.
 - Engaging relevant stakeholders in the resettlement and reconstruction of houses to improve upon the existing housing stock in rural and peri-urban areas.
- g) Provided Technical backstopping and advisory services at national and regional level and on a district level when needed.
- h) Collaborate with various service providers and stakeholders to implement practical and on-the-job training for the continuous development of skills for technicians and artisans.
- i) Collaborate with key stakeholders and research institutions to develop a robust framework for quality assurance standards on local building materials and disseminate findings by
 - Developing technical guidelines and constantly reviewing them according to best practices to ensure that a blueprint is always available

5.3.1 Consultancy & Technical Assistance Offered

In 2021, the DRH undertook one (1) consultancy and technical assistance in the production and use of Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB) just as of 2020.

5.3.2 Sensitization Programme Organized Annually

In 2021, the Department organized three (3) sensitization programmes in the Eastern and the Greater Accra Regions. There were two (2) sensitization programmes organized in the Greater Accra Region and one (1) organized in the Eastern Region. The Department did not organize any sensitization programme

for the rest of the regions. Through the sensitization programmes, the DRH trained thirty-eight (38) people in the Eastern Region and twenty-five (25) persons in the Greater Accra region.

For the three (3) sensitization programmes organized in 2021, sixty-three (63) persons consisting of fifty-five (55) males representing (87%) and eight (8) females representing (13%) were trained in the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions.

Table 13: Persons Sensitized

2021		
Region	Number of Persons Sensitized	
	Male	Female
Eastern	34	4
Greater Accra	21	4
Total	55	8

5.3.3 Technical Support on Project and Programmes

The DRH as part of its services to the public offers technical support on projects and programmes to its clients. In 2021, the Department provided one (1) technical support on a project in the Eastern Region.

5.3.4 Persons Trained

For the year under review, the Department offered three (3) skill training in the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions. A total of sixty-three (63) persons were trained, comprising fifty-five (55) males and eight (8) females, representing 87.30% and 12.70%, respectively. Out of the 63 persons trained, the majority constituting 37 (58.73%) were artisans, while the least was a teacher (1). The other persons trained were contractors (5), building engineers (10) and students (10).

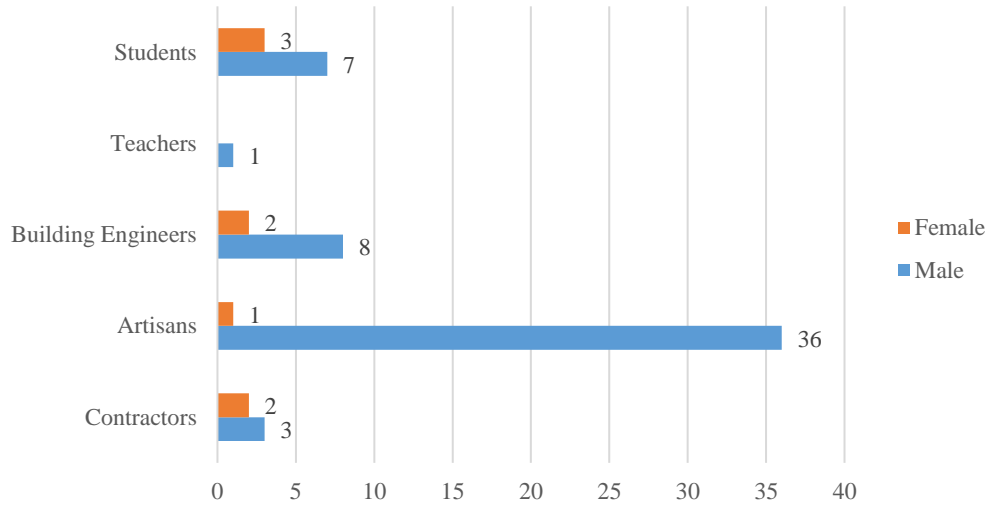


Figure 11: Number of Persons Trained

5.3.5 Persons who Gained Employment

Through the activities of the Department, employment opportunities are generated. In 2021, twenty-four (24) males from the Greater Accra region gained employment through the activities of the Department.

Table 14: Persons who Gained Employment

Region	2021	
	Male	Female
Greater Accra	24	0
Total	24	0

5.4 Hydrological Services Department (HSD)

The Hydrological Services Department (HSD) is a Government of Ghana Department under the supervision of the Ministry of Works and Housing responsible for the programming and co-ordination of coastal protection works, construction and maintenance of storm drains countrywide. It is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of surface water bodies regarding floods in the country. The main functions of the Department include:

1. To advise the Ministry on hydrology, drainage engineering and coastal engineering generally
2. To promote the services of hydrology and drainage engineering in the prevention of floods
3. To provide the services of coastal engineering in the management of beach erosion and storm surges
4. To formulate strategies for the effective mobilization of resources for the execution of hydrological, storm water drainage, sewerage and sea defense projects
5. Collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in matters relating to hydrology and water resources in Ghana

This session of the 2021 Statistical Report analyses the data for HSD for twelve (12) indicators using the Time Series Analysis for 2021 in relation to 2019 and 2020.

5.4.1 Treatment Plants Assessed and Maintained

As part of the services rendered by the HSD, the Department ensures the treatment, assessment and maintenance of treatment plants. In 2021, only one (1) treatment plant was assessed in one community in the Greater Accra Region with no maintenance works carried out.

For the period under review, no maintenance of the treatment plants was carried out just as in 2020. Table 15 details the number of treatment plants assessed and maintained by HSD in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 15: Treatment Plants Assessed and Maintained

Regions	Number of Communities			Number Assessed			Number Maintained		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Eastern	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Accra	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
Northern	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Upper West	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	0

5.4.2 Drainage Designs Developed

A total of thirty-one (31) drainage designs were developed for ten (10) out of the sixteen (16) regions. The 2021 figure signifies 38% decrease in the number of drainage designs when compared to 2020.

During the period under review, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of communities (25) that had the developed drainage design with a total of seventeen (17) drainage designs representing 54.84% of the total designs developed. This shows a decrease of 32% when compared to 2020. The Figure below details the number of communities with drainage designs in 2020 and 2021.

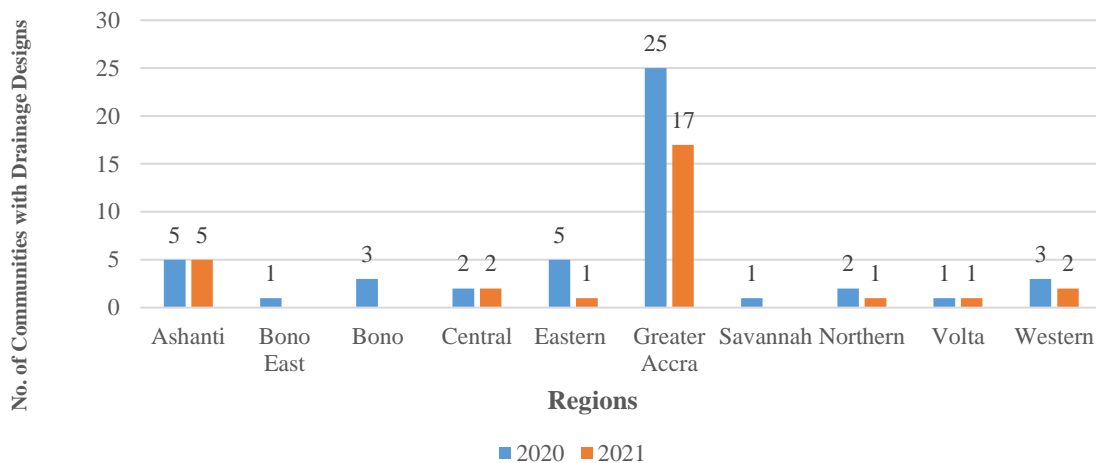


Figure 12: Communities with Drainage Designs

5.4.3 Drains Constructed

A total length of seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three (7,793) meters of drains were constructed in eight (8) regions by the HSD in 2021. The drains constructed were built in thirty-one (31) communities across the eight (8) regions. This indicates about ten thousand, four hundred and eighty-four (10,484.21) meters reduction in the number length of drains constructed when compared to 2020. Also, the number of communities within which drains were constructed dropped from fifty (50) in 2020 to thirty-one (31) in 2021.

The longest drain was constructed in seventeen (17) communities within the Greater Accra Region with a total drain length of four thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine (4,279) meters. This signifies 54.91% of the total length of drains constructed in 2021. This was followed by the Ashanti Region with a total drain length of one thousand, four hundred and fifty-one (1,451) meters representing 18.62% of drains constructed in five (5) communities. The shortest drain was constructed in only one community in the Northern Region with a total length of fifty-three (53) meters. See Table 16 below for details of the length of drains with the corresponding communities constructed in 2021 by HSD.

Table 16: Drains Constructed

Regions	2020		2021	
	No. of Communities	Length	No. of Communities	Length
Ashanti	5	4,010.25	5	1,451.00
Bono-Ahafo	4	2,235.20	0	0
Central	2	205.00	2	225.00
Eastern	5	1,284.70	1	210.00
Greater Accra	25	4,758.54	17	4,279.00
Northern	3	1,662.12	1	53.00
Upper East	2	3,129.60	2	975.00
Volta	1	363.30	1	121.00
Western	3	628.50	2	479.00
Total	50	18,277.21	31	7,793.00

5.4.4 Earth Channels Improved

For the year under review, a total of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, three hundred and eleven (135,311) earth channels were improved in seven (7) out of the sixteen (16) regions for two hundred and seventy-six (276) communities. The Greater Accra region recorded the highest improved earth channels in one hundred and sixty-seven (167) communities with a total length of improved earth channels of seventy-one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six (71,766) meters representing 53.04% of the total earth channels improved in 2021. The region with the least improved earth channels was the Bono-East Region with the total length of improved earth channels being two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) meters representing 2.08% of the total earth channels improved in 2021 in only four (4) communities. Table 17 below detail the length of earth channels improved with the corresponding communities in 2021.

Table 17: Earth Channels Improved

Regions	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)
	2021	2021
Ashanti	12	7037
Bono-East	4	2,826
Central	26	16,592
Eastern	22	6,859
Greater Accra	167	71,766
Volta	20	18,944
Western	25	11,287
Total	276	135,311

5.4.5 Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures

In 2021, a total of four hundred and twenty-four (424) national flood control measures were implemented by the HSD. Out of the total, the highest number of two hundred and one (201) national flood control

measures, representing 47.40%, was implemented in the Greater Accra Region. The least number of four (4) national flood control measures were implemented in the Upper East Region. Overall, the national flood control measures were implemented in nine (9) out of the sixteen (16) regions. See Figure 13 below for details on the number of National Flood Control Measures implemented in 2021 by HSD.

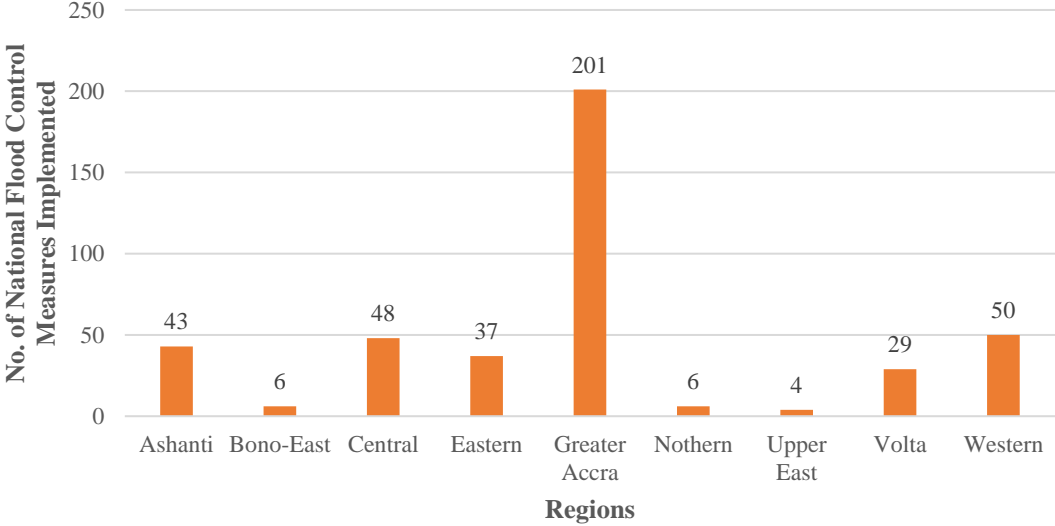


Figure 13: Implementation of the National Flood Control graphs

5.4.6 Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures

The total contract sum and interim payment certificate (IPC) for drainage and flood control measures for the year 2021 were Gh¢120,901,111.99 and Gh¢90,491,426.11, respectively. For the year under review, the Greater Accra region recorded the highest contract sum of Gh¢72,482,323.99 and IPC of Gh¢47,786,328.06 representing 59.95% and 52.81%, respectively. The least contract sum and IPC for drainage and flood control in 2021 was the Bono-East region with a total sum of Gh¢799,923.86 representing 0.66% and Gh¢799,923.86 representing 0.88%. Table 18 presents details on the contract sum and IPC of drainage and flood control measures in 2021.

Table 18: Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures

Regions	Contract Sum (GH¢)	*IPCs Raised (GH¢)
	2021	
Ashanti	11,378,415.14	8,381,177.05
Bono-East	799,923.86	799,923.86
Central	11,346,448.98	10,201,508.33
Eastern	6,098,281.04	5,296,689.44
Greater Accra	72,482,323.99	47,786,328.06
Northern	999,987.1	945,253.65
Upper East	1,999,963.16	1,386,979.94
Volta	3,798,368.61	3,747,129.72
Western	11,997,400.11	1,1946,436.06
Total	120,901,111.99	90,491,426.11

5.4.7 Coastline Protected

Ghana has a coastline in only four (4) regions: Central, Greater Accra, Volta and Western Regions. Out of these four (4) regions, coastline protection projects were undertaken in three regions with a total stretch of 41.4km in 2021. The total length of finished coastline protection was 32.33km, with the Central Region having the longest with 16.50km and the Greater Accra Region having the least with 5.5km.

Comparing data from 2019 to that of 2021, it can be seen that there was 11.29% increase in the total coastline stretch protected while the actual completed coastline protection works also increasing by over 100%. Just as in 2019, the completed coastline protection works increased over 100% when 2021 and 2020 data are compared, but there was a decrease of 16.19% in the total stretch. Table 19 presents details on the coastline protected in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 19: Coastline Protected

Coastal Areas (Region)	Total Stretch			Work Completed		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Central	19	18	20	3.4	4.28	16.5
Greater Accra	2	17	7	0.5	1.47	5.5
Volta	4.3	0	0	2.4	0	0
Western	11.9	14.4	14.4	5.15	3.6	10.33
Total	37.2	49.4	41.4	11.45	9.35	32.33

5.4.8 Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Establish

In the year under review, the initial design phase of the flood forecasting and warning system of the Odaw River Basin commenced under the Greater Accra Resilient Integrated Development (GARID) project. The Black Volta project was under the modelling phase and a total of seven (7) flood forecasting and warning systems in the Densu, Pra, Ankobra, Tano, Kakum, White Volta and Oti River basins would be established in the future.

5.4.9 Flow Measurements

The total number of flow measurements taken in 2021 was thirty-three (33) in nine (9) regions across the country. The highest flow measurements were taken in the Greater Accra and Northern Regions with six (6) representing 19% and 18% respectively of the total measurements taken. The least flow measurements were taken in the Oti and Savannah Regions with one (1) each. There were no flow measurements taken in seven (7) regions. Figure 14 shows details of the flow measurements taken by HSD in 2021.

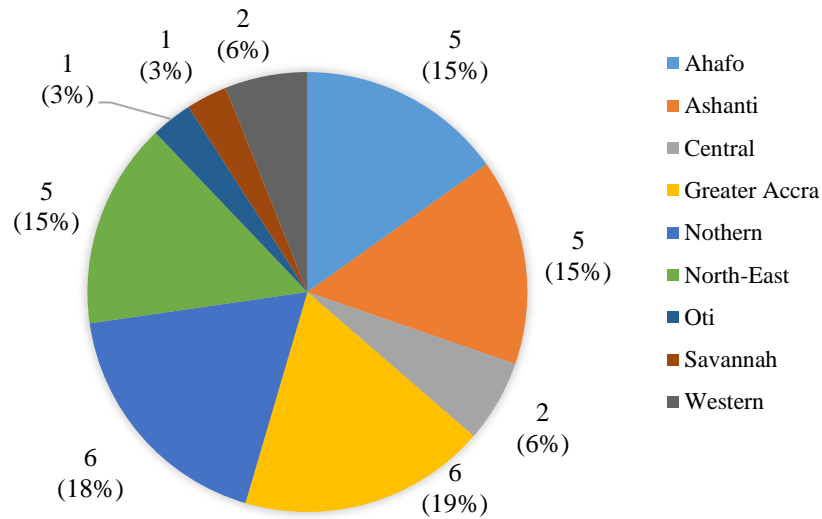


Figure 14: Flow Measurements

5.4.10 Contract Sum in Coastal Protection Works

The total contract sums and interim payment certificate (IPC) for coastal protection work in 2021 was GH¢2,112,727,325 and GH¢462,109,279.06, respectively, for coastal protection works in the Central, Western and Greater Accra Regions. For the year under review, the Central region recorded the highest contract sum and IPC of GH¢1,240,370,775 and GH¢245,734,247.72 representing 58.71% and 53.18%, respectively.

The least contract sums and IPC for coastal protection work in 2021 was recorded in the Greater Accra Region with a total contract sum and IPC of GH¢393,966,300 and GH¢101,639,637.33 signifying 18.65% and 21.99%, respectively. The Table below details the contract sum and IPC of drainage and flood control measures in 2021.

Table 20: Contract Sum in Coastal Protection Works

Region	Contract Sum (Gh¢)	*IPCs Raised (Gh¢)
	2021	
Central	1,240,370,775.00	245,734,247.72
Greater Accra	393,966,300.00	101,639,637.33
Western	478,390,250.00	114,735,394.01
Total	2,112,727,325.00	462,109,279.06

5.4.11 New Gauge Stations Established

In 2021, a total of four (4) new gauge stations were established, comprising one (1) each at the Densu and Red Volta River basins, and two (2) at the White Volta River basin. A reduction of 20% and 79.95% occurred in the number of new gauge stations established in 2021 when compared to the new gauge stations established in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The figure below details the New Gauge Stations established by HSD in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

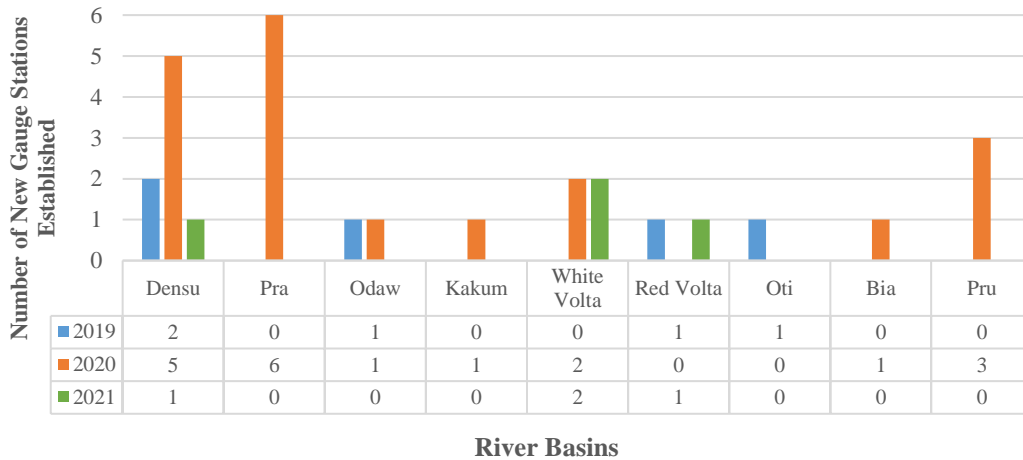


Figure 15: New Gauge Stations Established

5.4.12 Operational Gauge Stations

A total of one hundred and ninety-three (193) gauge stations were operational at fourteen (14) river basins in 2021. The highest number of operational gauge stations was at the Pra River Basin with thirty-six (36) gauge stations representing 18.65% of the total operational gauge station. The Bia and Afram River Basins recorded the least operational gauge stations with one (1) each.

Comparing the number of operational gauge stations in 2021 to that of 2019 and 2020, a slight increase of 4.89% and a decrease of 4.93% were observed, respectively. Figure 16 presents details of the operational gauge stations in 2019, 2020 and 2021.



Figure 16: Operational Gauge Stations

5.5 Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLB)

Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB) was established by the NRC Decree (319) of March 1975 as a result of Governments' effort to provide decent shelter for Public Servants. The inception of this Housing Loan facility has helped many a Civil Servant to acquire affordable, decent and durable dwelling houses.

The core business of the PSHLB is basically to grant loans to Public Servants for the following purposes;

- To construct a new residential property
- To extend or refurbish an existing residential property.
- To pay off a loan on a property already acquired.
- To purchase an existing residential property

5.5.1 Purpose of Loans

From 2019 to 2021, the Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB) disbursed two hundred and thirty-two (232) housing loans to various individuals within the Public Service. All the loans issued were for the construction of new residential properties.

A total number of eighty-four (84) individuals were issued loans to construct new residential properties in 2021 compared to sixty-eight (68) and eighty (80) individuals in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The 2021 figure represents a 5% increment over the 2020 figure. No loan was disbursed for the refurbishment of an existing property or for paying off on mortgage loans on a property acquired during the same period.

5.5.2 Amount Disbursed by Purpose

In 2021, the PSHLSB gave out loans for the construction of a total number of eighty-four (84) new residential properties relative to eighty (80) in 2020 and sixty-eight (68) in 2019. In all, an amount of Two million, one hundred and eleven thousand, two hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,111,200) was disbursed for the construction of the eighty-four (84) new residential properties in 2021 compared to Two million, seven hundred and seventy-four thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,774,000) and One million, six hundred and ninety-three thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,693,000) in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Although the total number of individuals who received loans increased from eighty (80) in 2020 to eighty-four (84) in 2021, the total amount of loans disbursed decreased by 24% in 2021 disbursement. Table 21 presents details of the amount of funds disbursed by purpose in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 21: Amount Disbursed by Purpose

Purpose of Loan	Number			Amount (GH¢)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Construction of new residential property	68	80	84	1,693,000	2,774,000	2,111,200
Total	68	80	84	1,693,000	2,774,000	2,111,200

5.5.3 Construction of Residential Property

In 2021, the highest number of applicants issued with loans were classified as others (26) followed by Civil Servants (19) and Ghana Education Service (16). Whereas no applicant in the Prison Service received a loan, 1 applicant from the Fire Service was issued a loan.

Compared to 2020, the number of Civil servants who received loans dropped by 63% while those given to officers in the Ghana Education Service, Audit Service, Immigration Service and Judicial Service increased by 23%, 44%, 100%, and 67%, respectively. Loans issued to applicants classified as others increased by 26 folds. The Figure below details the construction of residential property in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

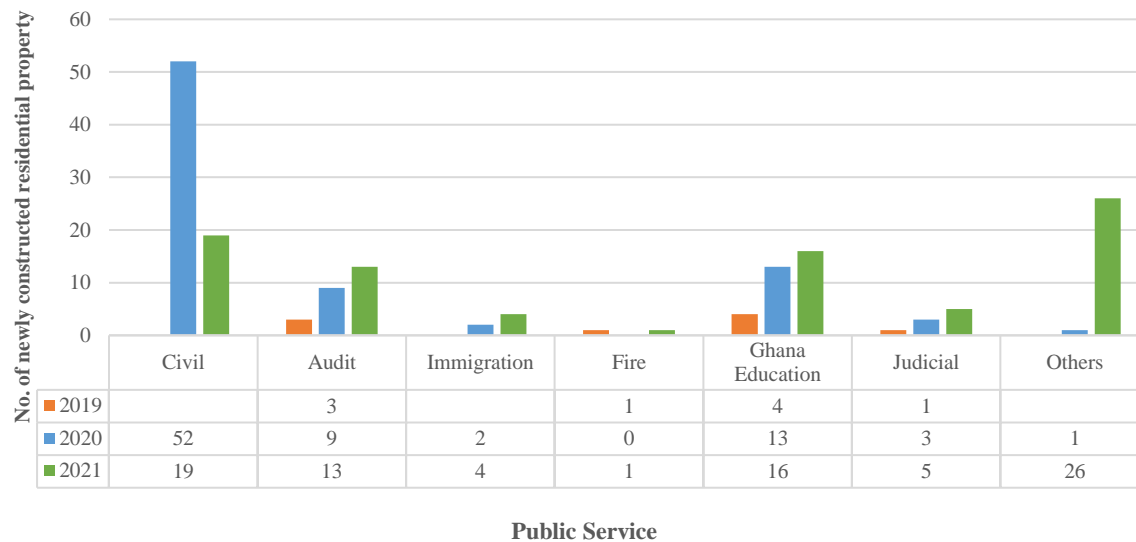


Figure 17: Construction of New Residential Property

5.6 Public Works Department (PWD)

The Public Works Department (PWD) is a Government Department responsible for supervising the construction and maintenance of all Government bungalows, office blocks and other landed properties.

The functions of the Department include:

1. Implement Government Policy on good construction practice
2. Effective management and maintenance of Public buildings
3. Contract Administration
4. Provide technical advice to Government at the Central and Local levels

5.6.1 Government Properties Rehabilitation

As part of its services, the PWD rehabilitates Government properties. In 2021, a total of fifty-eight (58) Government properties comprising bungalows, flats and office blocks were rehabilitated in the Greater Accra Region. The rehabilitation works covered thirty-seven (37) flats representing 64%, seventeen (17) bungalows representing 29%, one (1) office block representing 2% and three (3) other Government properties representing 5%. The Figure below details the rehabilitation of Government properties for 2021.

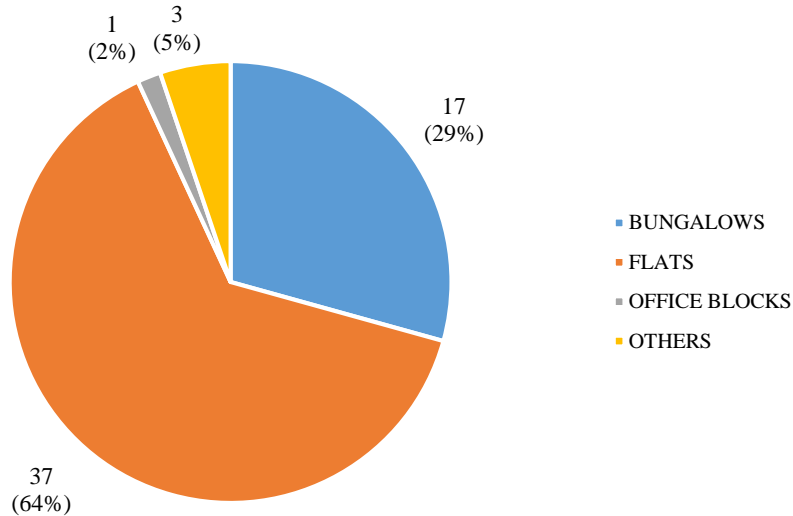


Figure 18: Government Properties Rehabilitation

5.7 Rent Control Department (RCD)

The Rent Control Department (RCD) is a Government Department that works co-operatively with landlords and tenants to promote optimum peaceful co-existence through public education, and reconciliation while also resolving rent matters in compliance with the Rent Act 220. The main functions of the Department include:

1. Assess the recoverable rent of any premises on an application made by any landlord, tenant or person interested in the premises
2. Investigate complaints by a landlord, a tenant or any interested party on the premises
3. Investigate and determine any matter referred by the Minister or Rent Magistrate
4. Prepare rent registers and other prescribed documents
5. Maintain a register of vacant premises for prospective clients
6. Examine any landlord, tenant or other person for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or any statutory instrument made thereunder are being observed
7. Take measures against tenants who have absconded from the premises

8. Make complaints to the appropriate Rent Magistrate that an offence under this Act has been committed

5.7.1 Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants

During the period under review, a total of twenty thousand, two hundred and twenty-one (20,221) rent cases were lodged. Out of this, six thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine (6,259) cases representing 30.9% of cases lodged were in relation to rents arrears and thirteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two (13,962) cases representing 69.1% of the cases filed were in relation to other rent matters.

The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of cases filed relating to rent arrears and other matters, thus three thousand and twenty-two (3,022) representing 48.2 % and five thousand, five hundred and forty-six (5,546) representing 39.7%, respectively. The Oti Region recorded the least number of cases filed (15) representing 0.2 % for rent arrears and thirty (30) representing 0.2% for other rent matters. The year 2021 recorded approximately a 12.3% increase in rent cases as compared to 2020. The Table below detail the Rent cases received from landlords and tenants for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 22: Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants

Region	Type of Complaint			
	2020		2021	
	Arrears of Rent	Other Matters	Arrears of Rent	Other Matters
Ahafo	0	0	85	60
Ashanti	1,457	2,141	760	2,891
Bono	129	190	26	354
Bono-East	112	165	97	217
Central	820	1,206	858	1,997
Eastern	788	1,159	563	1,183
Greater Accra	3,119	4,583	3,022	5,546
Northern	62	92	55	102
Oti	12	16	15	30

Upper East	55	83	42	147
Upper West	45	61	24	83
Volta	304	442	242	512
Western	329	485	420	729
Western-North	57	86	50	111
Sub Total	7,289	10,709	6,259	13,962
Total	17,998		20,221	

5.7.2 Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

For the period under review, a total of twenty thousand, two hundred and twenty-one (20,221) rent cases were lodged. Out of this total, three thousand, six hundred and eighty (3,680) representing approximately 18.1% were lodged by male tenants while three thousand and forty-nine (3,049) representing approximately 15.0% were lodged by female tenants. It indicates that male tenants lodged complaints more than female tenants.

Similarly, male landlords lodged complaints more than female landlords. Out of the total of thirteen thousand, four hundred and ninety-two (13,492) cases lodged, male landlords reported eight thousand, three hundred and seventy-three (8,373) cases which represent 62.0% while five thousand, one hundred and nineteen (5,119) constituting 37.9% of reported cases were lodged by female landlords. The Figure below details the number of Rent cases lodged by sex in 2020 and 2021.

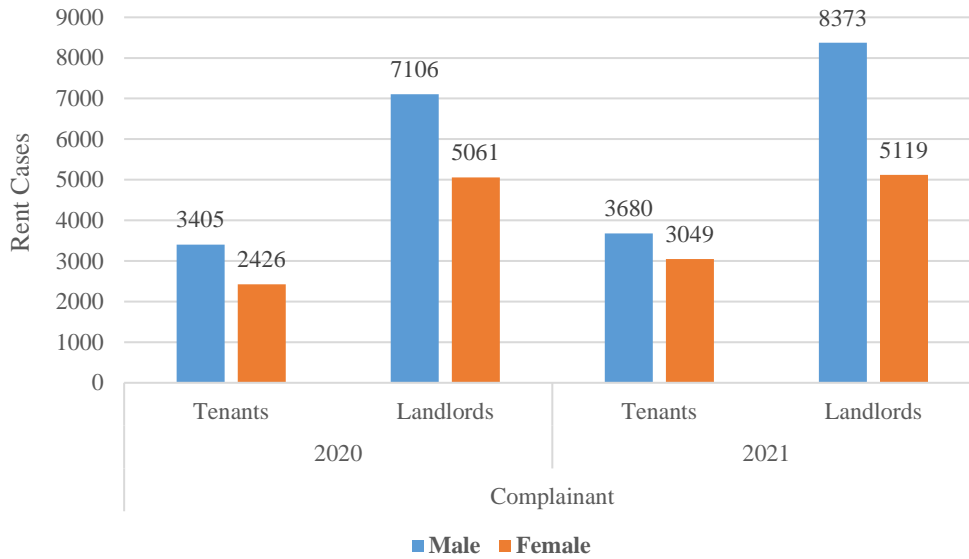


Figure 19: Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

5.7.3 Rent Cases Settled

During the period under review, the Department settled a total of seventeen thousand, two hundred and two (17,202) rent cases across fourteen (14) Regions in the country with the highest number of cases occurring in the Greater Accra Region with seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight (7,748) settled cases representing 45.05% settled cases. This was followed by the Central Region with two thousand, three hundred and six (2,306) representing 13.40% of settled cases in 2021. The least case were settled in the Oti Region with forty-five (45) cases.

The number of cases that were settled represents 85.0% of the total cases filed, leaving three thousand and nineteen (3,019) representing 14.9 % of cases not settled. The year 2021 recorded more rent disputes settled as compared to 2020. The Table below details the number of rent disputes settled in 2020 and 2021.

Table 23: Rent Disputes Settled

Region	2020	2021
Ahafo	0	140
Ashanti	2,336	2925
Bono	197	215
Bono-East	187	266
Central	1,543	2306
Eastern	1,145	1342
Greater Accra	4,845	7748
Northern	102	135
Oti	23	45
Upper East	132	186
Upper West	86	107
Volta	692	646
Western	330	1074
Western-North	111	67
Total	11729	17202

5.7.4 Cases Referred to Court

During the period under review, four hundred and sixteen (416) cases were referred to court of which the Central Region recorded the highest of one hundred and forty-two (142) representing 34.13%. This is followed by the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions recording ninety-three (93) and ninety-one (91) representing 22.36% and 21.87%, respectively.

The least number of cases referred to court were recorded in the Bono-East Region with only two (2) cases and no case was referred to court in the Northern Region. In comparison to the 2020 data, there was a 37.7% increment in the number of cases referred to court in 2021. The Figure below details the number of cases referred to court in 2020 and 2021.

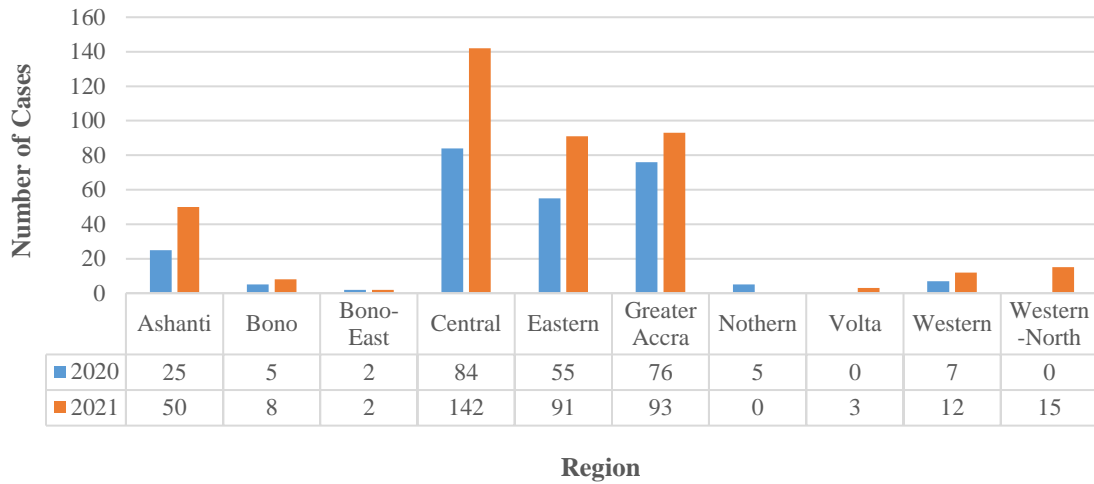


Figure 20: Number of Cases Referred to Court

5.7.5 Issuance of Rent Cards

The Department during the period under review, successfully issued four thousand and four (4,004) rent cards. Out of this, the Greater Accra region recorded the highest number of rent cards issued thus: one thousand and four hundred (1,400) representing 34.9% while the Volta region issued the lowest number of rent cards, twenty-eight (28) representing 0.69 %.

As of 2020, there were no rent cards issued in Bono, Oti and Western North regions within the period under consideration. The year 2021 recorded the least number of rent cards issued as compared to 2020. The Figure below details the number of Rent Cards issued in 2020 and 2021.

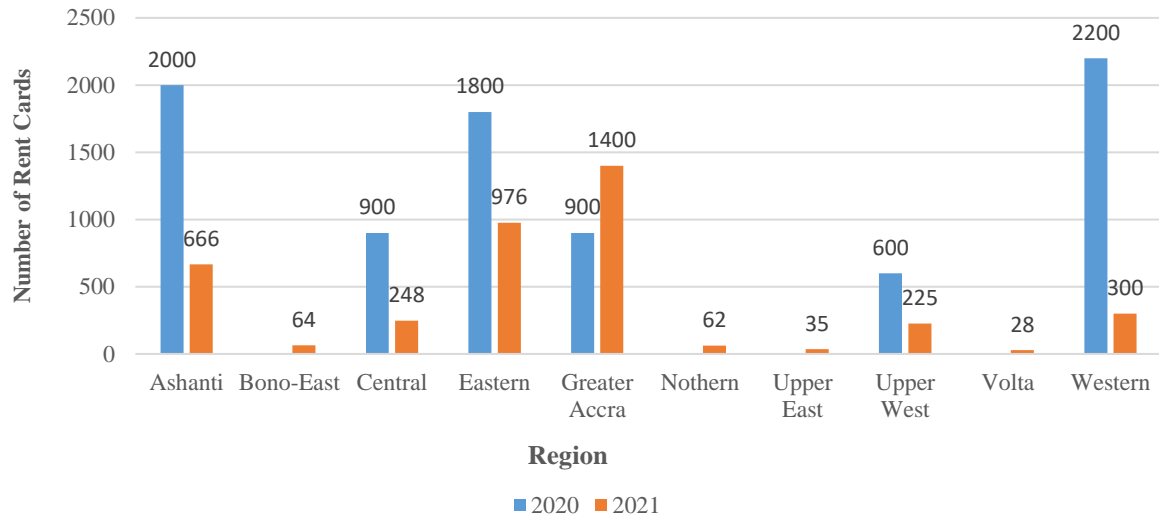


Figure 21: Issuance of Rent Card

5.7.6 Pending Cases

During the period under review, a total of twenty thousand, two hundred and twenty-one (20,221) rent cases were lodged. Although the Department was successful in settling cases within the stipulated number of days, some cases could not be settled within the timelines set.

Out of the total, one thousand, one hundred and three (1,103) pending cases were recorded in 2021, which indicates that more cases were settled during the year under review as compared to 2020 which had a total of four thousand, four hundred and seventy (4,470) pending cases. The Table below details the number of pending cases in 2020 and 2021.

Table 24: Pending Cases

Region	2020	2021
Ashanti	877	200
Bono	84	152
Bono-East	66	29
Central	221	268
Eastern	402	100
Greater Accra	2600	273
Northern	16	0
Oti	21	0
Upper East	3	3
Upper West	5	0
Volta	10	64
Western	137	6
Western-North	28	8
Total	4470	1103

5.7.7 Cases Struck Out

Struck out cases are cases that the complainant refused to turn up during hearing or cases not within the jurisdiction of the RCD. During the period under review, the department recorded a total of one thousand and ninety-four (1,094) struck out cases as compared to nine hundred and forty-one (941) cases in 2020. Out of this total, the Ashanti region recorded the highest number of struck out cases being four hundred and eighteen (418) presenting 38.2 % while Ahafo and Bono had three (3) cases each representing 0.27 % each, being the least. There were no cases recorded in the Oti, Upper East and Upper West regions during the period under review. See Figure 22 below for details on the number of struck out cases in 2020 and 2021.

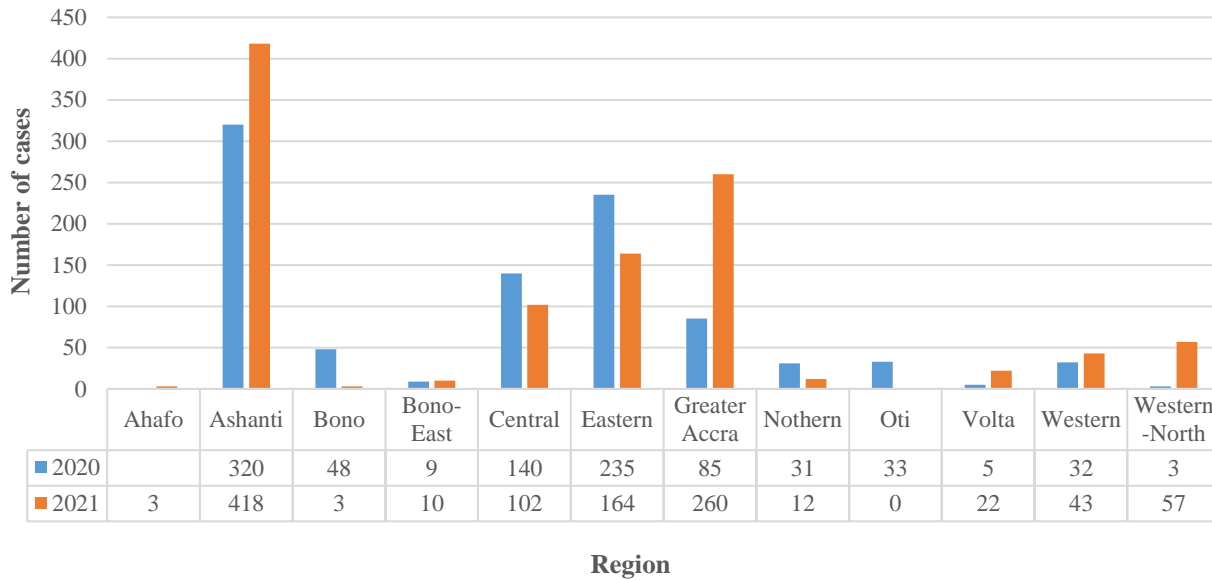


Figure 22: Number of Cases Struck Out

5.7.8 Withdrawn Cases

Instances of cases filed and withdrawn by either a tenant or a landlord depending on which party filed the case, were noted and recorded by the Department as Withdrawn Cases. A total of four hundred and six (406) cases were withdrawn during the period under review. The Greater Accra region recorded the highest number of one hundred and ninety-four (194) cases withdrawn, representing 47.78% while Ahafo and Bono regions had two (2) each representing 0.49 % each as the least number of withdrawn cases. The year 2021 had more cases withdrawn as compared to the previous year (2020). The Table below details the number of withdrawn cases in 2020 and 2021.

Table 25: Number of withdrawn cases

Region	2020	2021
Ahafo	0	2
Ashanti	37	58
Bono	35	2
Bono-East	13	7
Central	38	37
Eastern	47	49
Greater Accra	96	194
Northern	0	10
Upper East	1	0
Volta	11	23
Western	8	10
Western-North	1	14
Total	287	406

5.8 State Housing Company Limited (SHCL)

State Housing Company Limited (SHCL) is a Government Agency mandated to increase the availability of dwelling houses in Ghana as well as provide homes and estate management services to other Government Agencies, Local Authorities, Developers and Private Home Buyers. The Agency's approach to affordable housing allows it to fully integrate development and support services, giving clients the option to choose from individual stand-alone services from a menu of options ranging from site finding through to construction of buildings. The main functions of the Agency include:

1. Housing Development: The SHCL constructs affordable housing units across all income groups.
2. Estate Management: The SHCL delivers the state-of-the-art facility management and documentation process for all existing leaseholders.

5.8.1 Land Banks Created

For the year under review, the SHCL created a total of six (6) land banks. One (1) land bank each was created in the Ahafo, Ashanti, Central, Greater Accra, Upper East and Western North Regions. The SHCL did not create land banks in the other regions. The Table below details the number of land banks created by SHCL in 2021.

Table 26: Land Banks Created

Region	2021
Ahafo	1
Ashanti	1
Central	1
Greater Accra	1
Upper East	1
Western-North	1
Total	6

5.8.2 Houses Developed with Integrated Building Code

For the year 2021, the SHCL developed a total of one hundred and eight (108) estate houses with integrated building codes. The Greater Accra region recorded the highest number (53) of estate houses built. This was followed by the Ashanti region with 47 estates houses developed with the integrated building codes. Two (2) estate houses each were built in the Ahafo, Upper West and the Volta regions.

Only one (1) estate house each was developed in the Bono and Northern regions. There was no estate houses developed in the remaining 9 regions. The Table below details the number of estate houses developed with integrated Building Codes in 2021.

Table 27: Houses Developed with Integrated Building Codes

Region	2021
Ahafo	2
Ashanti	47
Bono	1
Greater Accra	53
Northern	1
Upper West	2
Volta	2
Total	108

5.8.3 Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycle Scheme

In the year under review, a total number of one hundred and forty (140) housing plans with waste management and recycling schemes were developed by the SHCL. The Greater Accra region recorded the highest number (77) of housing plans with waste management and recycling schemes representing 55%. The Ashanti region recorded 47 housing plans, which represents 33.57%. This was followed by the Oti and Central regions with 4 (2.86%) and 3 (2.14%) houses, respectively.

Two (2) Housing plans each were recorded in the Ahafo, Upper West and the Volta region and the least of one (1) housing plan each was recorded in the Bono, Northern and North East regions. There was no

housing plan with a waste management and recycle scheme for the remaining six (6) regions. The Table below details the number of housing plans with waste management and recycle scheme 2021.

Table 28: Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycle Scheme

Region	2021
Ahafo	2
Ashanti	47
Bono	1
Central	3
Greater Accra	77
Northern	1
North-East	1
Oti	4
Upper West	2
Volta	2
Total	140

5.8.4 Sale of Residential Property

The SHCL sold sixty-seven (67) residential properties during the year under review. Out of this total, the highest number of fifty-three (53) residential properties, representing 79.10%, were sold in the Greater Accra Region. Three residential properties each (4.48%) were sold in the Ahafo and Central regions. Also, two residential properties each (2.99%) were sold in the Ashanti, Upper West and Volta regions. The lowest number of 1 residential property each (1.49%) was sold in the Bono and Northern regions. No residential properties were sold in the remaining eight (8) regions. The Figure below details the number of residential properties sold in 2021.

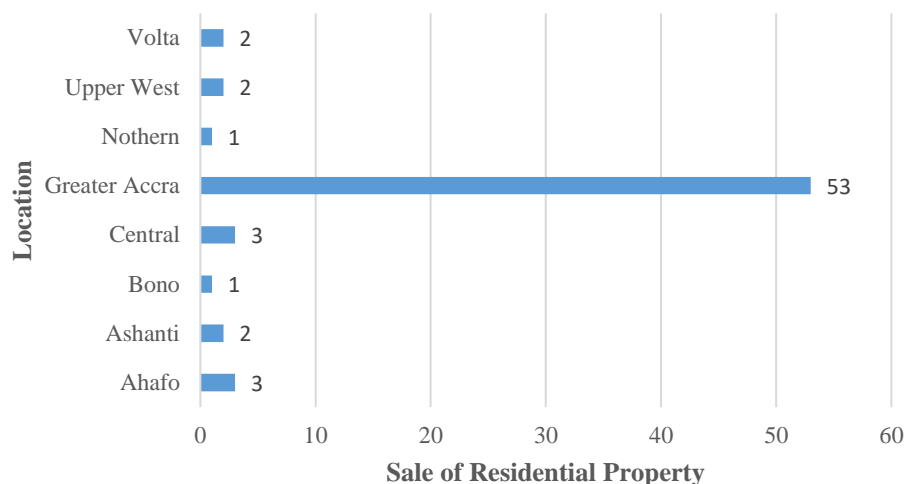


Figure 23: Sale of Residential Property

5.8.5 Developed Settlements with Orderly Planned Schemes

For the reporting year, a total of twenty-four (24) settlements were developed with orderly planned schemes. Out of this total, Western region recorded the highest number of 14 developed settlements with orderly planned schemes representing 58.33%. Central Region recorded nine (9) settlements with orderly planned schemes representing 37.5%.

The lowest number (1) of developed settlement with orderly planned schemes was recorded in the Western North, representing 4.17%. There was no settlement developed with orderly planned schemes in the rest of the 13 regions. The Table below details the number of settlements developed with orderly planned schemes in 2021.

Table 29: Settlements developed with Orderly Planned Schemes

Region	2021
Central	9
Western	14
Western-North	1
Total	24

5.8.6 Sale of Residential Property

For the period under review, a total of 67 residential properties were sold to individuals and organizations. Out of the total, sixty-six (66) representing (99%) residential properties were sold to individuals while the remaining one (1) residential property was sold to an organization. The 2021 sales of residential properties were increased by more than two folds relative to 2020 and by more than one-fold in relation to 2019. The Table below details the number of residential properties sold to clients in 2021.

Table 30: Sale of Residential Property

Client	2019	2020	2021
Individuals	25	15	66
Organizations	0	2	1
Total	25	17	67

5.9 TDC Development Company Limited

5.9.1 Apartments Constructed

A total of 468 apartments were constructed in 2021 by the TDCL within the Tema Acquisition Area. This represents 60.27% increase in comparison with the 292 apartments constructed in 2020. During the period under review, most of the apartments constructed (204) were during Phase 1 of the National Housing and Mortgage Fund Housing Project at the Community 22 Affordable Housing Enclave. In contrast, the least number of apartments (64) were put up in Community 1, Site 3. The Table below details the number of apartments constructed by the TDCL in 2020 and 2021.

Table 31: Apartments Constructed

Area/Location	Year	
	2020	2021
Community 1, Site 3	0	64
Community 26, Affordable housing	88	200
National Housing and Mortgage Fund Housing Project at Community 22 – Phase 1	204	204
Total	292	468

5.9.2 Collaboration with Real Estate Developers

For the period under review, TDCL in collaboration with the National Housing and Mortgage Fund, constructed 204 Housing Units in 2020. There was no collaboration between the Company and Foreign

Developers to construct housing units for the period under review. The Table below details the number of housing units constructed through the collaboration with real estate developers in 2020 and 2021.

Table 32: Collaboration with Real Estate Developers

Real Estate Developer	Year	
	2020	2021
Local - National Housing and Mortgage Fund	204	204
Foreign	0	0
Total	204	204

5.9.3 Land Regularized in Encroached Areas

A total of 89.07 acres of land were regularized within 17 Communities in the Tema Acquisition Area. This shows an increment of 2.36% and a decrease of 4.16% when compared to 2019 and 2020, respectively. The largest acres of land were regularized at Golf City, Community 23 and Sebrepor with 16.67, 13.62, and 7.33 acres representing 18.72%, 15.29% and 8.23%, respectively.

The least acres of land were regularized at Borteyman and Community 21 (Christian Village) with 0.64 and 0.67 representing 0.72% and 0.75%, respectively. Nonetheless, no acre of land was regularized in Kakasunaka 2 and Community 26.

Table 33 details the acres of land regularized in encroached areas in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Table 33: Acres of Lands Regularized in Encroached Areas

Area/Location	No. of Acres		
	2019	2020	2021
Community 23	8.46	20.33	13.62
Lebanon Zone 2, 3 & 4	2.78	1.12	5.81
Kakasunaka 2	50.17	0	0
Community 26	25.61	0	0

Bethlehem	0	0.87	3.91
Community 16	0	1.26	4.75
Community 17	0	5.07	6.78
Community 19	0	8.75	5.72
Community 21 (Christian Village)	0	3.11	0.67
Community 25 (Block X)	0	0.97	1.36
Sebrepur	0	7.43	7.33
Borteyman	0	1.52	0.64
Saki	0	1.28	2.33
Mlitsakpo	0	4.3	1.65
Ashaiman Newtown	0	0.76	5.09
Klagon	0	1.96	5.27
Kpone Car Garages	0	3.78	5.88
Adjei Kojo	0	4.58	1.59
Golf City	0	25.85	16.67
Total	87.02	92.94	89.07

5.9.4 Apartment Built for TDCL Staff

During the year under review, a total of twenty-six (26) apartments were constructed for TDCL staff which is a little more than twice the number of apartments (12) constructed for their staff in 2020. No apartments were constructed for the staff in 2019.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The preparation and publishing of the projects, programmes and activities of the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing have since 2018 been a key activity of the Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate of the Ministry. This activity is important because it gives adequate and reliable data/information for informed policy decision-making. It also serves as means through which the public access and assesses projects and programmes of the Ministry as well as provides the general public with some level of transparency on Government projects and programmes supervised by the Ministry.

The activity is characterized by the review of indicators covering all aspects of projects and programmes undertaken by the Departments and Agencies of the Ministry. This serves as the main element for data collection and the review is done in collaboration with focal persons (representatives) of the Departments and Agencies. Data is then collected and analyzed to draft Statistical Report.

The 2021 Statistical Report provides administrative data/information on projects, programmes and activities for the year in relation to the previous two (2) years (2019 and 2020) in a Time Series approach. For Departments and Agencies like DRH, PWD, and SHCL data provided in this Report has 2021 as its base year as a result of the addition of the six (6) new regions in the data submitted. However, the HSD presented mixed data for the years 2020 and 2021.

It is worthy to note that, the Built Environment community in Ghana has immensely and successfully adopted the use of the revised building code in almost all construction works. This is seen in the 100% incorporation of the revised building code by AESL and SHCL in the construction of buildings.

Although this Report, symbolizes an effort at harmonizing varied data across the activities and operations of the Sector, the data reported and analyzed herein, significantly represent available data within the Sector which can be used for informed decision-making by policymakers, and information for key stakeholders, especially the Built Environment.

7.0 GLOSSARY

Affordable Housing Unit - a housing which is deemed affordable to those with an average household income or below as rated by the national government or a local government by a recognized housing affordability index.

Architect - A person who plans, designs and reviews the construction of buildings. To practice architecture means to provide services in connection with the design of buildings and the space within the site surrounding the buildings, and that which has human occupancy or use as their principal purpose.

Building Code – It is a set of rules and guidelines that specify the standards upon which a building is constructed.

Building Valuation – It is an estimation of the worth or value of a structure. In building valuation, the building, the durability, the location, the size, the shape and quality of the building materials are all taken into consideration to determine the current market value.

Encroached Area - Unlawful entry (gradual and without permission) on a land, property, other possessions, or the rights of another. For example, a building extending beyond the legal boundaries on to neighboring private or public land, or beyond the building-line of a road or street.

Flow Management - Is the administration of multiple steps or tasks within a business process. Individuals conducting work flow management will assess how work flows through a specific business process, moving from person to person and from task to task, as part of a broader look at how to improve operations.

Geotechnical Investigations Study – It refers to the use of different methods like (soil sampling, laboratory test, pressure meter testing and permeability testing) to determine the physical properties of soil and rock below the surface of the earth to help engineers to make decisions regarding the type of tools that will be required to dig through the site in the most cost effective way. It also helps assesses the potential environmental impact that a project may cause on a particular area.

Gauge Station - Is a location used by hydrologists or environmental scientists to monitor and test terrestrial water bodies.

Landlord – Is any person who leases premises to another person in consideration of the payment of rent and includes any person deriving title under the original landlord.

Land Bank – Is an aggregated parcel of land for future sale or development.

Micro-concrete Roofing - Micro Concrete Roofing (MCR), are a cost effective aesthetic and durable alternative sloping roof technology. Micro-concrete roofing meets the growing demand for high-quality roofing that can be used on steel and wood understructure to make attractive roofs on residences, farmhouses, gazebos, highway constructions, verandahs and pavilions.

Probationer - A person who is serving a trial period in a job or position to which they are newly appointed.

Regularized Land – It is where informal or illegal occupation of land is legalized by statute, giving occupiers the legal right to private ownership of the land.

Tenant – This is any person who leases premises from another person in consideration of the payment of rent and includes any person deriving title under the original tenant.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING'S STATISTICAL REPORT
DEVELOPMENT TEAM**

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A softcopy of the 2021 Statistical Report can be downloaded from the Ministry of Works and Housing's website.

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