



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING**

# **2022 STATISTICAL REPORT**

**BY  
RSIM DIRECTORATE**

*DECEMBER, 2023*

## **PREFACE**

The preparation of the 2022 Statistical Report is aimed at capturing data from the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH). The goal of this Statistical Report is to provide stakeholders with easy access to accurate and trustworthy administrative data provided by the Departments and Agencies so they can make informed decisions. It also serves as a platform for assessing the validity and utility of such data. Additionally, it aims to strengthen the Statistical Unit of the Research Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate by enhancing data collection, analysis, and interpretation of projects and programmes run by the Ministry.

Following an inception meeting with the focal persons towards the preparation of the 2022 Statistical Report, the RSIM Directorate submitted indicators to the Departments and Agencies for their study and approval.

This Statistical Report provides information about the functions and activities of the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing.

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

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

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***AG. CHIEF DIRECTOR, MWH***

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The MWH wishes to convey its sincere gratitude to the focal persons from the Departments and Agencies who have contributed and committed to the preparation of the 2022 Statistical Report.

We appreciate the continuous leadership of the Chief Director in enhancing the 2022 Statistical Report.

We thank the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) Team for their continuous assistance. Thanks to the MWH RSIM Team led by the Director, for their dedication and passion, in developing this Report.

The 2022 Statistical Report is expected to greatly benefit all stakeholders and enhance the Ministry's ability to make decisions and formulate policies.

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*The activities of AESL have an indirect economic impact on the country by generating job opportunities. The data for jobs created for the years 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 show an upward trend. In 2019, a total of 7,250 jobs was created, while in 2020, the number increased to 7,435. In 2021, there was an increase in jobs created, with a total of 8,610.* 34

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AESL</b>	-	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
<b>ARC</b>	-	Architects Registration Council
<b>DRH</b>	-	Department of Rural Housing
<b>GIS</b>	-	Ghana Immigration Service
<b>GRA</b>	-	Ghana Revenue Authority
<b>GHA</b>	-	Ghana Hydrological Authority
<b>LI</b>	-	Legislative Instrument
<b>MELR</b>	-	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
<b>MWH</b>	-	Ministry of Works and Housing
<b>PNDCL</b>	-	Provisional National Defense Council Law
<b>PPBME</b>	-	Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>PSHLSB</b>	-	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board
<b>PWD</b>	-	Public Works Department (Head Office)
<b>RCD</b>	-	Rent Control Department
<b>RSIM</b>	-	Research, Statistics and Information Management
<b>SHCL</b>	-	State Housing Company Limited
<b>TDCL</b>	-	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 2022.

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 2022 Statistical Report is as follows:

The **Architects Registration Council (ARC)** in 2022 registered forty (40) new Probationers, of which twenty-seven (27) were males and thirteen (13) females. The Council was able to license sixty-nine (69) Architects, of which fifty-two (52) were males and seventeen (17) were females. A total of ninety (90) Architects in good standing as of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022 was recorded.

The **Architectural & Engineering Services Limited (AESL)** incorporated the revised Building Code in one hundred and fifty-eight (158) designs. Seventy-four (74) structures were also constructed using specific approved local materials. A total of one hundred and three (103) valuations were conducted by the Agency in all sixteen (16) Regions of the country.

In 2021, the **Department of Rural Housing (DRH)** undertook one (1) consultancy and technical assistance in the production of Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB) just as 2020 and 2021. The Department organized three (3) sensitization programmes in the Eastern, Western and the Greater

Accra Regions. A total of two hundred and sixty-one (261) persons were trained, comprising two hundred and thirty-nine (239) males and twenty-two (22) females.

The Ghana **Hydrological Authority (GHA)** developed a total of forty-two (42) drainage designs for nine (9) out of the sixteen (16) Regions. A total length of nine thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight (9,128) meters of drains were constructed in nine (9) Regions by the GHA in 2022. Forty-nine (49) national flood control measures were implemented by the Authority within the period under review.

The **Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB)**, in 2022, issued housing loans to two hundred and eighty-seven (287) individuals to construct new residential properties. A total amount of one million, six hundred and ninety-three thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 1,693,000) was disbursed for the construction of new residential properties.

The **Rent Control Department (RCD)** recorded a total of twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine (20,129) rent cases. Out of this, six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one (6,471) cases were in relation to rent arrears while thirteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight (13,658) cases filed were related to other rent matters. The Greater Accra Region recorded two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five (2,985) rent arrears cases, representing 46.13%. In the area of rent cards, four thousand and two (4002) rent cards were issued. The Department undertook three hundred and fifteen (315) sensitization programmes on both Radio and TV.

The **State Housing Company Limited (SHCL)**, created a total of two (2) land banks. One (1) land bank each was created in the Central and Western Regions. The Agency also developed a total of ninety-seven (97) estate houses with the revised Building Code. A total of forty-eight (48) residential properties were sold.

The **TDC Company Limited (TDCL)**, constructed a total of four hundred and sixty-five (465) apartments within the Tema Acquisition Area. The TDCL in collaboration with the National Housing and Mortgage Fund constructed two hundred and one (201) apartments, indicating 1.47 percent decrease as compared to 2020.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In recent times, the acquisition of reliable statistical data and information has assumed a paramount role in facilitating the progress and development of nations. The implementation of government projects, activities, and initiatives relies on institutions which contribute to the development and achievement of projects using data acquired from reliable sources. The absence of high-quality data has been identified to hamper the ability to effectively design, observe, and evaluate successful projects, hence the significance and availability of accurate and reliable data cannot be underestimated.

The utilization of sound and transparent data and information in the process of making public policy decisions has garnered growing acknowledgement from both domestic and global organizations. The utilization of information and data has become an essential component in the process of decision-making and promoting transparency. A stronger emphasis is now placed on supporting evidence-based policymaking because of the pressing need to map resources to citizens' needs and more importantly, achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The availability of precise and timely data or information for making strategic decisions makes this possible. Consequently, knowledge provides a basis for the development of the Ministry of Works and Housing's Annual Statistical Reports.

The Statistical Reports over the years have served as a tool for monitoring the implementation of projects undertaken by the Departments and Agencies under the MWH. Recognizing the importance of accurate and timely data, this report has been compiled in accordance with established practices and methodologies. This report also addresses concerns raised by stakeholders to revise some of the indicators.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

According to Sections 11 and 13 of the Civil Service Act 1993, (PNDCL 327), and by Executive Instrument (EI. 28, 2017), the Ministry of Works and Housing and its Departments/Agencies are responsible for initiating and formulating policies for the Works and Housing sector as well as coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of plans, programmes, and sector performance for national development.

The goal of these activities is to demonstrate performance, institutional planning and realignment, effective resource management. It also enhances the design and execution of policies, projects, and programmes. As a result, it is critical that data about these activities be successfully collected and disseminated.

The Ministry's Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate is in charge of these procedures for gathering and disseminating data linked to the projects and programmes carried out by the various Departments and Agencies. A thorough Statistical Report is created from the administrative data by the RSIM Directorate and distributed to all stakeholders for their use and information.

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**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Department/ Agency</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Indicator for Data Collected</b>
1.	Architects Registration Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribing or approving courses of study for, and the conduct and standards of qualifying examinations for, registration as a registered architect</li> <li>• Maintaining and publishing a register of Architects</li> <li>• Prescribing and upholding standards of professional conduct and ethics</li> <li>• Controlling the practice of architecture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Newly Registered Probationers</li> <li>• Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architects</li> <li>• Probationers Trained in National Building Regulation and Planning Law</li> <li>• Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex</li> <li>• Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms</li> <li>• Number of Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms by Region and Ownership</li> <li>• Number of Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar</li> <li>• Total Number of Architects in Ghana</li> <li>• Total Number of Architectural Firms in Ghana</li> <li>• Number of Architects in Good Standing as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021</li> <li>• Number of Architectural Firms in Good Standing as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021</li> <li>• Number of Probationers who sat for the Professional Practice Examination</li> </ul>

No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Probationers who Passed the Professional Practice Examination</li> <li>• Number of Compliance Issues Recorded</li> <li>• Number of Visits to Schools of Architecture</li> <li>• Number of Advocacy</li> <li>• Number of Stakeholders Engagements</li> </ul>
2.	Architectural & Engineering Services Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It provides consultancy services in the area of engineering and architecture to organizations as well as individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designs undertaken incorporating the Revised Building Code</li> <li>• Structures Constructed with Specific Approved Local Materials</li> <li>• Structures Tested</li> <li>• Valuations Conducted</li> <li>• Designs for Government Sector</li> <li>• Designs done for Private Sector</li> <li>• Projects Designed and Supervised</li> <li>• Buildings/Projects Reviewed and Supervised</li> <li>• Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out</li> <li>• Land Survey Work Carried on Site</li> <li>• Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works</li> <li>• Gained employment through activities</li> <li>• Projects Expression of Interest Submitted</li> </ul>

No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Project Proposals Submitted</li> <li>• Installation done in the Country</li> </ul>
3.	Department of Rural Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate government policies on rural housing or improved indigenous building materials</li> <li>• Develop strategic options for improved local materials development</li> <li>• Develop project-specific interventions in rural Housing for specific needs</li> <li>• Coordinate, monitor, evaluate and build capacity in the Regions regarding the following:</li> <li>• Provide technical backstopping to Regions and districts in the designs and implementation of rural housing programmes through demonstration and collaboration projects</li> <li>• Disseminate creative and innovative research findings in the production and use of local building materials</li> <li>• Organize national programmes for improved housing delivery in rural and peri-urban areas</li> <li>• Provide relevant expertise to support the sustainable delivery of housing in rural and peri-urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Sensitization Programmes Organized Annually</li> <li>• Number of Persons Sensitized/Trained</li> <li>• Consultancy &amp; Technical Assistance Offered</li> <li>• Number of Skills Training Programmes Organized</li> <li>• Number of Technical Support on Projects and Programmes</li> <li>• Number of Persons who gained employment through activities</li> </ul>
4.	Hydrological Services Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To advise the Ministry on hydrology, drainage engineering and coastal engineering generally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage Design Developed</li> </ul>



No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the services of hydrology and drainage engineering in the prevention of floods</li> <li>• To provide the services of coastal engineering in the management of beach erosion and storm surges</li> <li>• To formulate strategies for the effective mobilization of resources for the execution of hydrological, storm water drainage, sewerage and sea defence projects</li> <li>• Collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in matters relating to hydrology and water resources in Ghana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment Plants Assessed and Maintained</li> <li>• Drains Constructed</li> <li>• Earth Channels Improved</li> <li>• Erosion Control Structures</li> <li>• Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures</li> <li>• Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures</li> <li>• Coastline Protected</li> <li>• Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Established</li> <li>• Flood Measurements</li> <li>• New Gauge Stations Established</li> <li>• Operational Gauge Stations</li> </ul>
5.	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant housing loans</li> <li>• Inspect and value properties</li> <li>• Recover housing loans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of Housing Loans</li> <li>• Amount Disbursed by Purpose</li> <li>• Provision of Housing Loan by Service</li> </ul>
6.	Public Works Department, Head Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Government Policy on good construction practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Government Properties Rehabilitated and Refurbished</li> </ul>

No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective management and maintenance of Public buildings</li> <li>• Contract Administration</li> <li>• Provide technical advice to Government at the Central and Local levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenditure on Government Properties Refurbished and Maintained by Region</li> </ul>
7.	Rent Control Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the recoverable rent of any premises on an application made by any landlord, tenant or person interested in the premises</li> <li>• Investigate complaints by a landlord, a tenant or any interested party on the premises</li> <li>• Investigate and determine any matter referred by the Minister or Rent Magistrate</li> <li>• Prepare rent registers and other prescribed documents</li> <li>• Maintain a register of vacant premises for prospective clients</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Take measures against tenants who have absconded from the premises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants</li> <li>• Rent Cases Lodged by Sex</li> <li>• Rent Disputes Settled</li> <li>• Cases Referred to Court</li> <li>• Awareness creation of the Rent Department</li> <li>• Pending Cases</li> <li>• Struck-Off Cases</li> <li>• Withdrawal Cases</li> <li>• Issuance of Rent Cards</li> </ul>

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

No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning, development and construction of towns and cities in and outside Ghana</li> <li>• Development and management of commercial and industrial areas</li> <li>• Consultancy services</li> <li>• Partner and/or collaborate with other real estate developers (both local and international) and agencies for the provision of the above services, and</li> <li>• Investment in real estate concerns</li> </ul>	

Templates for inputs on the aforementioned metrics for each Department and Agency were developed based on Table 1 above. The 2022 Statistical Report was created after analysis of the inputs collected.

### **3.0 OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the Statistical Report is to compile and communicate accurate and reliable data or statistics for key stakeholders and the general public for making informed decisions. It will also highlight the Sector Ministry's accomplishments.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The development of the 2022 Statistical Report was done through five (5) main processes namely:

1. Setting up an initial meeting to examine indicators with the RSIM Team and the focal persons from the Departments/Agencies to make sure they accurately reflect the work done by the Departments/Agencies
2. Gathering data from the Departments and Agencies.
3. Data analysis and interpretation utilizing Microsoft Excel as a data analysis tool and the Time Series Approach.
4. Writing the Statistical Report for 2022
5. Validation and publication of the Statistical Report for 2022

Additionally, for the year 2022, the Report compiled and presented data and statistics produced by the Sector. The information was categorized broadly, including Building Designs, Structures Built with Specific Approved Local Materials, Rent Cases, Issuance of Rent Cards, Acres of Land Regularized in Encroached Areas, Apartments Built 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 Brick.

## **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 MWH and was established by the Architects Act 1969, NLCD 357 on September 1, 1969. The Council 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 centered on achieving sustainable national development, a buoyant Built Environment and social protection for humanity.

#### **5.1.1 Newly Registered Probationers**

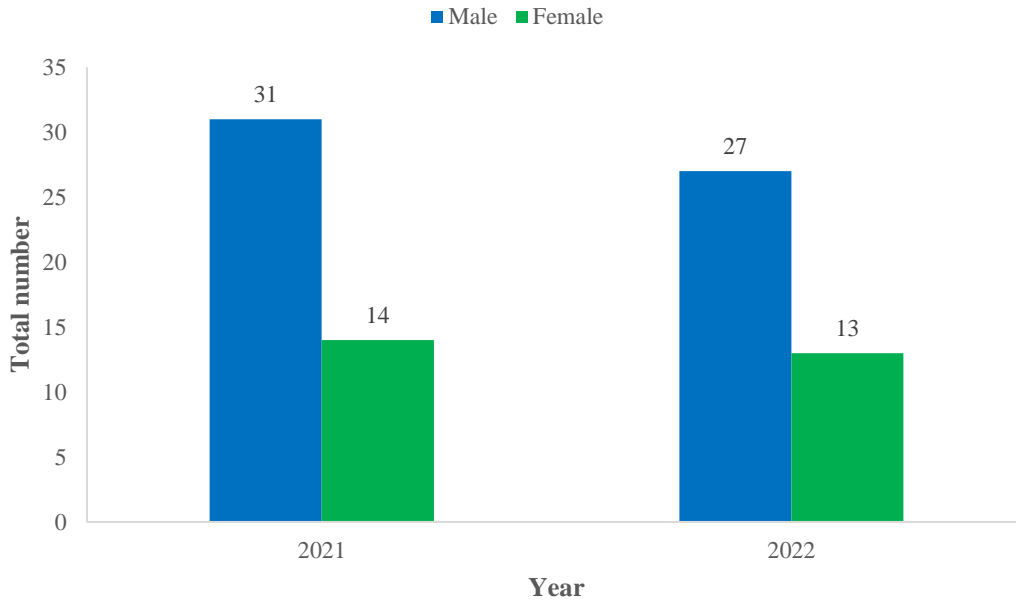
In 2022, a total of 40 newly registered probationers were trained on the National Building Regulations and Land use and Spatial Planning Law. This represents a decrease of 11 percent compared to the 45 probationers registered in 2021. Among the newly registered probationers, 27 were males and 13 were females.

By gender, there was a 13 percent decrease in the number of newly registered male probationers, while the number of female probationers decreased by 7 percent compared to the figure from the previous year, 2021.

On a regional basis, the Greater Accra Region continued to account for majority of registered probationers, with 87.5 percent of the total. The Region registered 24 males and 11 females. The Upper East Region had the lowest representation, with only one male probationer, making up 2.5 percent of the total. The Ashanti Region accounted for the remaining 10 percent, with two males and two females.

In comparison with 2021 data, the Greater Accra Region saw a 9 percent increase in the number of registered male probationers, while the number of registered female probationers remained the

same. Also, the Ashanti Region experienced a 33.3 percent decrease in the number of registered male probationers but saw a 100 percent increase in the number of registered female probationers.



*Figure 1: Number of newly registered probationers*

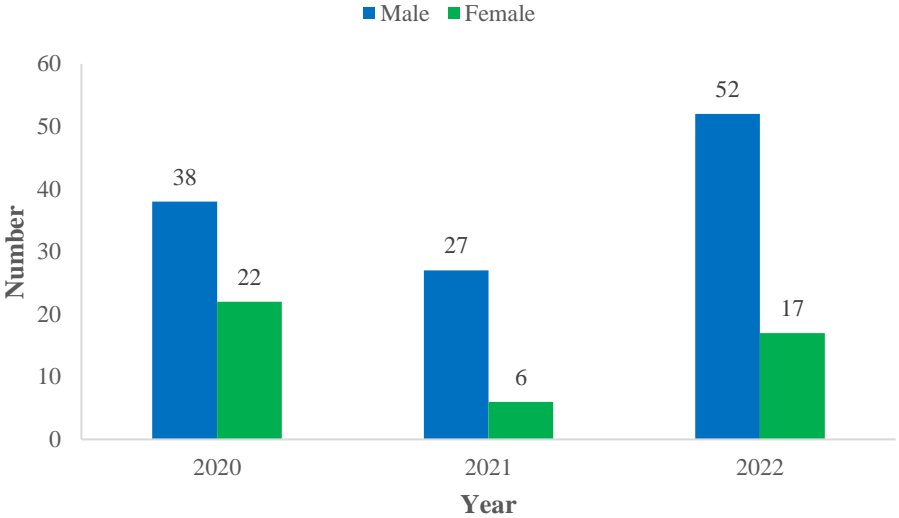
### **5.1.2 Newly Licensed/Registered Architects (Newly Admitted Architects onto the Register)**

During the year under review, a total of 69 local Architects (52 males and 17 females) were licensed/registered by the Council. In comparison with the previous years, the 2022 data signifies an increase by more than two folds when compared to 2021 data and more than one-fold when compared to 2020 data.

The data further reveals that in 2022, the number of newly registered male Architects increased to 52 from 27 in 2021, representing an increase of 93 percent. Similarly, the number of registered female Architects increased, from 6 in 2021 to 17 in 2022.

Comparing the 2022 data with 2020, the number of registered male Architects rose from 38 in 2020 to 52 in 2022, representing an increase of 37 percent. In contrast, the number of registered female Architects decreased by 23 percent from 22 in 2020 to 17 in 2022. Just as in the previous

years, there was no registered foreign architect in any of the three years (2020, 2021, and 2022). The chart shows the number of newly licensed or registered Architects.



*Figure 2: Number of newly Licensed/Registered Architects*

**5.1.3 Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex**

Table 2, which represents the regional and gender distribution of the 69 newly licensed or registered Architects in 2022 reveals that, the Greater Accra Region continued to have the highest percentage of newly licensed Architects in both years, accounting for 81 percent of the total in 2022. The number of newly registered Architects from this Region increased from 15 males and 6 females in 2021 to 42 males and 14 females in 2022.

In contrast, the Ashanti Region witnessed a decrease in the number of newly registered male Architects by seven, while the number of female Architects increased by two. The Central Region experienced 100 percent increase in the number of newly registered male Architects in 2022. The Upper East, Volta, and Western Regions registered one new architect each during the same period. However, no Architects were licensed or registered in nine Regions in 2022. Architects



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

Region	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	10	0	3	2
Bono	1	0	0	0
Central	1	0	2	0
Greater Accra	15	6	42	14
Northern	0	0	3	0
Upper East	0	0	1	0
Volta	0	0	1	0
Western	0	0	0	1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>69</b>	

**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.

In 2022, the Council registered one architectural firm as compared with two in the previous year.

**5.1.5 Probationers who participated the Professional Practice Examination Seminars (PPE Seminars)**

Table 3 shows that for 2021, a total of 35 probationers (29 males and 6 females) participated in the Professional Practice Examination Seminar. However, in 2022, there was an increase in participation, with 70 probationers (53 males and 17 females) attending the seminar. This represents 100 percent increase when compared to the previous year.

By gender, both male and female probationers who joined PPE Seminars showed an increase in participation from 2021 to 2022. The number of male probationers increased by 83 percent; while the number of female probationers more than doubled.

**Table 3: Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Examination Seminar**

Region	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Local	29	6	53	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>70</b>	

### **5.1.6 Probationers who sat for the Professional Examination**

Table 4 indicates that in 2021, a total of 35 probationers (29 males and 6 females) took the Professional Practice Examination. However, in 2022, there was an increase in the number of participants, with 69 probationers (52 males and 17 females) sitting for the examination. This represents an increase of 97.1 percent compared to the previous year. The data further reveals that the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of probationers sitting for the examination in both years. In 2021, 18 males and 4 females from the Region participated, while in 2022, the numbers increased to 42 males and 14 females. The Ashanti Region had nine males and one female in 2021, which decreased by six males but increased by one female in 2022. The Central Region had no participants in 2021 but saw an increase to two males within the year under review. The Northern Region had one male in 2021, which increased by two males in 2022. The Upper East and Volta Regions had one male participant each in 2022, while the Bono and Western Regions had one male and one female participant, respectively, in 2021 but no participant in 2022.

**Table 4: Probationers who sat for the Professional Examination**

Region	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	9	1	3	2
Bono	1			
Central			2	
Greater Accra	18	4	42	14
Northern	1		3	
Upper East			1	
Volta			1	
Western		1		1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>69</b>	

### 5.1.7 Probationers who passed the Professional Examination

Table 5 indicates the number of probationers who passed the Professional Practice Examination. In 2022, out of 69 probationers who took the Professional Practice Examination, a total of 58 individuals were successful, which translates to an 84 percent pass rate. This represents a decrease in the pass rate when compared to 87.1 percent increase in the overall number of successful candidates between the two years. It is however noteworthy that the pass rate saw a decrease of five percent from 88% in 2021 to 84% in 2022. Regional disaggregation of the data reveals that, the Greater Accra Region experienced a surge in successful candidates. In 2021, a total of 20 probationers passed the examination in the Region, whereas in 2022, the number increased by more than 100 percent. Conversely, the Ashanti Region recorded a decline in the number of successful probationers from nine in 2021 to five in the year under review. The variation signifies a 44.4 percent reduction in the number of successful candidates. Relative to 2021, the data further shows that 64 percent more males passed the examination successfully in 2022. On the other hand, their female counterparts saw an increase by more than 100 percent.

**Table 5: Probationers who passed the Professional Examination**

Region	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	9		3	2
Bono	1			
Central	1		2	
Greater Accra	14	6	31	14
Northern			3	
Upper East			1	
Volta			1	
Western				1
Western North				
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>58</b>

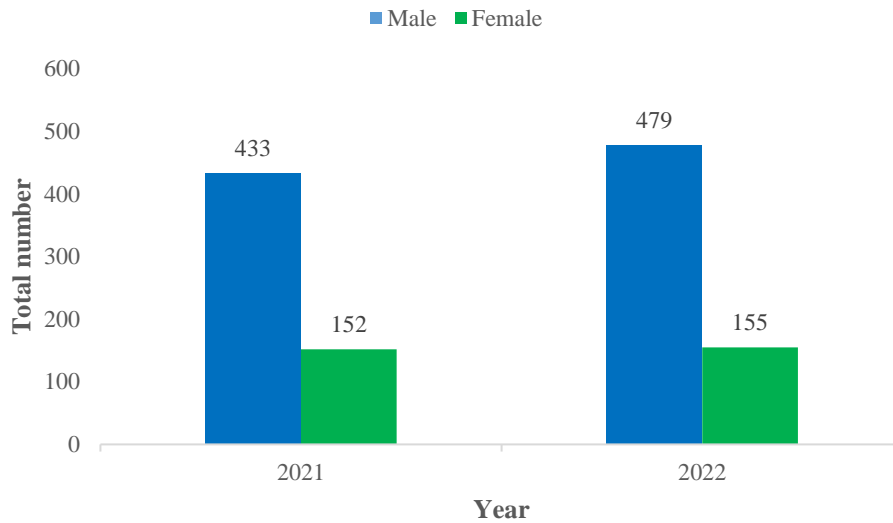
### 5.1.8 Architects in Ghana

The year 2022 recorded a total number of 1,233 Architects in Ghana. This represents a 5 percent increase over 1,170 in 2021 and an 8 percent increase over 1,137 in 2020.

### 5.1.9 Architects in Good Standing

Figure 3 indicates that in 2022, there was a total of 634 A Architects in good standing in Ghana, compared to 585 in 2021. This represents an overall increase of approximately 8.3 percent. Regionally, 73 percent of Architects in good standing were in the Greater Accra Region, whereas the other 27 percent Architects in good standing was recorded in the remaining Regions. The data further reveals that the Greater Accra Region continued to have the highest number of Architects in both years. Within the review year, the Region saw an increase from 425 Architects (313 males and 112 females) in 2021 to 462 Architects (352 males and 110 females), indicating 8.7 percent increase. The Ashanti Region also experienced an increase in the number of Architects from 83 (63 males and 20 females) in 2021 to 87 (66 males and 21 females) in 2022, representing 4.8 percent increase. Similarly, the Central Region showed an increase from 13 Architects (10 males and 3 females) in 2021 to 17 Architects (14 males and 3 females) in 2022, indicating 30.7 percent

increase. Only one male architect, being the least, was in good standing in the Ahafo Region. There was no architect in the North East Region in good standing.



**Figure 3: Number of Architects in Good Standing**

### **5.1.10 Architectural Firms in Good Standing**

In 2021, a total of 90 architectural firms were in good standing. Out of these, the distribution by type of ownership was as follows: 67 sole proprietorships, 22 partnerships, and 2 companies.

In 2022, the number of architectural firms in good standing increased to a total of 99. This includes 73 architectural firms, made up of 68 males and 5 females, in good standing under the sole proprietorship ownership. In terms of regional analysis, the data shows that Greater Accra Region had the highest number of 58 architectural firms, comprising 53 males and 5 females. Under the same ownership type, the Ashanti Region also recorded 4 males with their architectural firm in good standing. Similarly, the Eastern, Central, Northern and Volta Region had two (2) males each with their architectural firm in good standing. Furthermore, the Ahafo, Upper East and Savannah Regions had one (1) male architect each. The data suggest that the remaining Regions did not record any architectural firm owned by an individual for the year under review.

In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of firms across all types of ownership but company. Specifically, there were 73 sole proprietors, representing an increase of 10 percent. The number of partnership-owned firms increased by 9 percent whereas company ownership remained the same at two.

#### **5.1.11 Compliance Issues**

In 2022, a total of seven compliance issues were recorded, which indicates an increase compared to the previous years. This represents 75 percent increase compared to the four compliance issues recorded in 2021, and a more than three-fold increase compared to the two compliance issues recorded in 2020.

#### **5.1.12 Sensitization and Educational visits**

This indicator reflects the number of visits made by the ARC to both District Assemblies and Universities. These visits are part of the ARC's broader efforts to carry out sensitization and educational initiatives. During these visits, the Council engaged with District Assemblies to provide education and guidance regarding the verification of Architects and architectural drawings. Additionally, the Council imparts knowledge on the usage of current architectural stamps and contemporary design practices.

Furthermore, the ARC extends its educational outreach to the Works Departments in the universities. The aim is to ensure that these departments comply with architectural regulations and laws. This involves confirming that the universities are adhering to worldwide architectural standards and requirements.

In 2022, the ARC undertook a total of four sensitization and educational visits to four institutions. These institutions included Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Central University, Ho Technical University, and Ho Municipal Assembly.

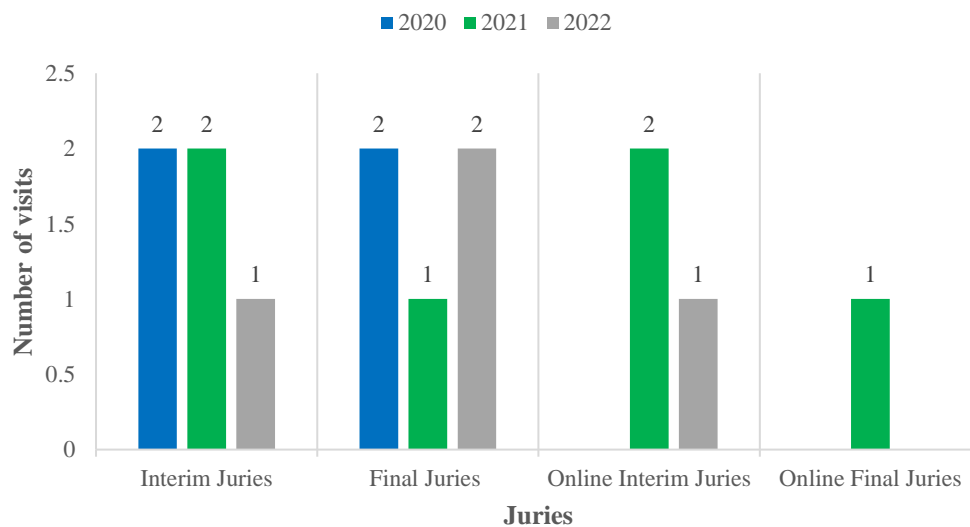
**Table 6: Sensitization and Educational Visits**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Visits</b>
KNUST	1
Central University	1
Ho Technical University	1
Ho Municipal Assembly	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**5.1.13 Visit to Schools of Architecture**

In 2022, a total of four visits were made to schools of architecture, corresponding to a 33 percent decrease compared to the six visits in 2021. However, the number of visits in 2022 remained the same as that of 2020. The data further indicates that there was one visit for interim juries in 2022, representing a 50 percent decrease from the two visits recorded in 2021. On the other hand, there were two visits for final juries in 2022, showing a 100 percent increase compared to 2021.

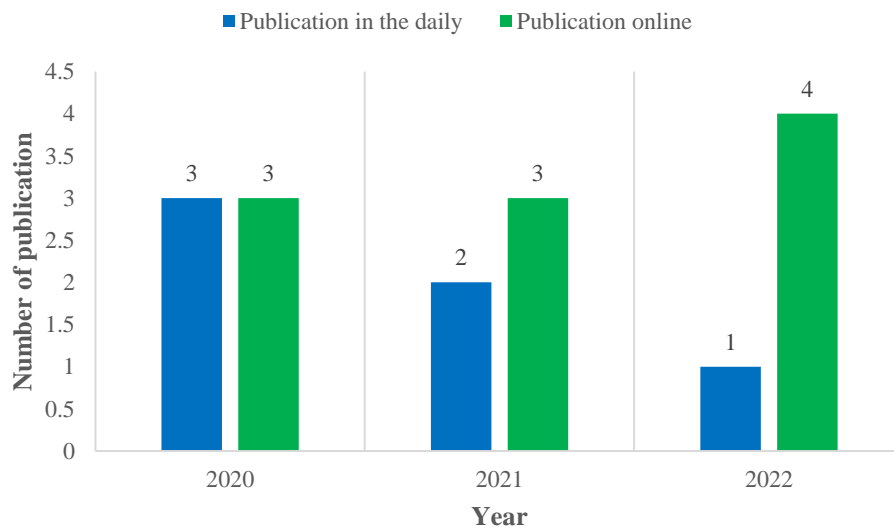
Regarding online juries, there was one visit for online interim juries in 2022, which is a 50 percent decrease compared to the two visits in 2021. However, no visit was recorded for online final juries in 2022, while there was one visit in 2021.



**Figure 4: Visit to Schools of Architecture**

### 5.1.14 Advocacy Programmes

In 2022, a total of five advocacy programmes were published, which is the same as the number published in 2021. However, there were variations in the platforms used for publication. For print media, one advocacy programme was published in the newspapers in 2022, showing a 50 percent decrease from the two programmes published in 2021. Additionally, this represents a 67 percent decrease compared to the three programmes published in 2020. On the other hand, four advocacy programmes were published online in 2022, indicating a 33 percent increase from both 2020 and 2021, where three programmes were published online each year.



*Figure 5: Number of Advocacy Programmes published*

### 5.1.15 Stakeholder Engagement

In 2021, a total of 11 stakeholder engagements were recorded. This includes the consultation meeting on the review of the Architects Act, stakeholder meetings with the Parliamentary Select Committee, drafts on earthquake preparedness, provision of inputs to the Information Services Department, input into the National Housing Authority, submission of data to the National Development Planning Commission, input into the Condominium Bill, input into the District Housing Scheme, input into the National Building Regulation, professional fees, and tax directives.



In 2022, there were nine stakeholder engagements, with a slight variation in the nature of engagements. These included the BIM Series, Artificial Intelligence Forum, GIPC Corporation Strategy, stakeholders forum on Local Building Materials, stakeholders forum for pre-laying consideration of the Building Regulation, mandatory ESPV report on generation and validation training, input into national Building Regulation, forum with the Association of Building Technicians (ABT), and the launch of the 2nd edition of the city construction and property awards.

*Table 7: Number of Stakeholder Engagement*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number</b>
BIM Series	1
Artificial Intelligence Forum	1
GIPC Corporation Strategy	1
Stakeholders forum on Local Building Materials	1
Stakeholders forum for Pre-laying Consideration of the building Regulation	1
Mandatory ESPV report on Generation and Validation training	1
Input into National Building Regulation	1
Forum with Association of Building Technicians (ABT)	1
Launch of 2nd edition of city construction and property awards	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

## **5.2 Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL)**

Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL) is a government agency for a professional group of consulting Architects; Electrical, Civil, Structural and Mechanical Engineers; Land as well as Quantity Surveyors under the Ministry of Works and Housing. Their functions include the provision of consultancy services in the area of engineering 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**

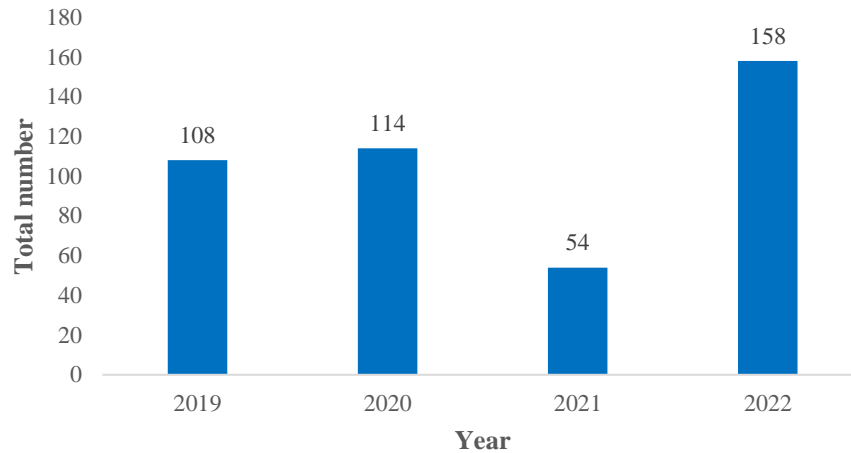
The AESL has actively incorporated the revised Building Code in their designs since 2019 when the Building Code was launched. It also encourages the use of specified approved local materials in the construction of infrastructure within the country.

In 2022, a total of 158 designs were undertaken, incorporating the revised Building Code and specified local materials for all 16 Regions. The 2022 figure represents an increase from 54 (193%) designs in 2021, 114 (39%) designs in 2020, and 108 (46%) designs in 2019. In 2022, Greater Accra Region had the highest number of designs that incorporated the revised Building Code with 17 designs, followed by Central, Western and North East Regions with 12 designs each. The Ashanti Region had 11 designs undertaken in 2022, which is an increase from the two designs in 2021 and four designs in 2020. On the contrary, the Upper West Region had the lowest number with six designs that incorporated the revised Building Code and specified local materials in 2022.

On the other hand, some Regions experienced a decrease in the number of designs that incorporated the revised Building Code and specified local materials in 2022 compared to the previous years: Savannah Region had 76 designs in 2020 but had five and 11 designs in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Similarly, Western Region had no designs undertaken in 2020 and 2021 but had twelve (12) designs in 2022.

Comparing the 2022 data with that of 2019, there was an increase in the use of the revised Building Codes and specified local material in all 16 Regions except Upper West, Ahafo, Bono East and Oti Regions. That of the Western North Region remained the same for both years.

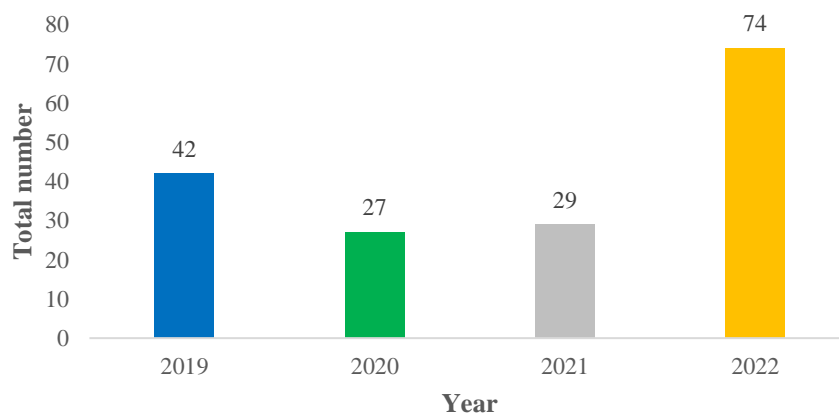
Overall, the data suggests that there has been a growing awareness and adoption of the revised Building Code across Regions, as evidenced by the increasing number of designs incorporating the revised Building Code and specified local materials.



**Figure 6: Total number of Designs Undertaken Incorporating the Revised Building Code**

**5.2.2 Structures constructed with specified approved local materials.**

In 2022, a total of 74 structures were constructed using approved local materials, which is an increase from 29 (155%) in 2021, 27 (174%) in 2020, and 42 (76%) in 2019. The highest number of nine structures constructed with approved local materials in 2022 was in the Central Region, followed by Greater Accra Region with seven structures. On the other hand, the Region with the lowest number of structures constructed with approved local materials in 2022 was Upper East and Eastern Regions with three structures each.



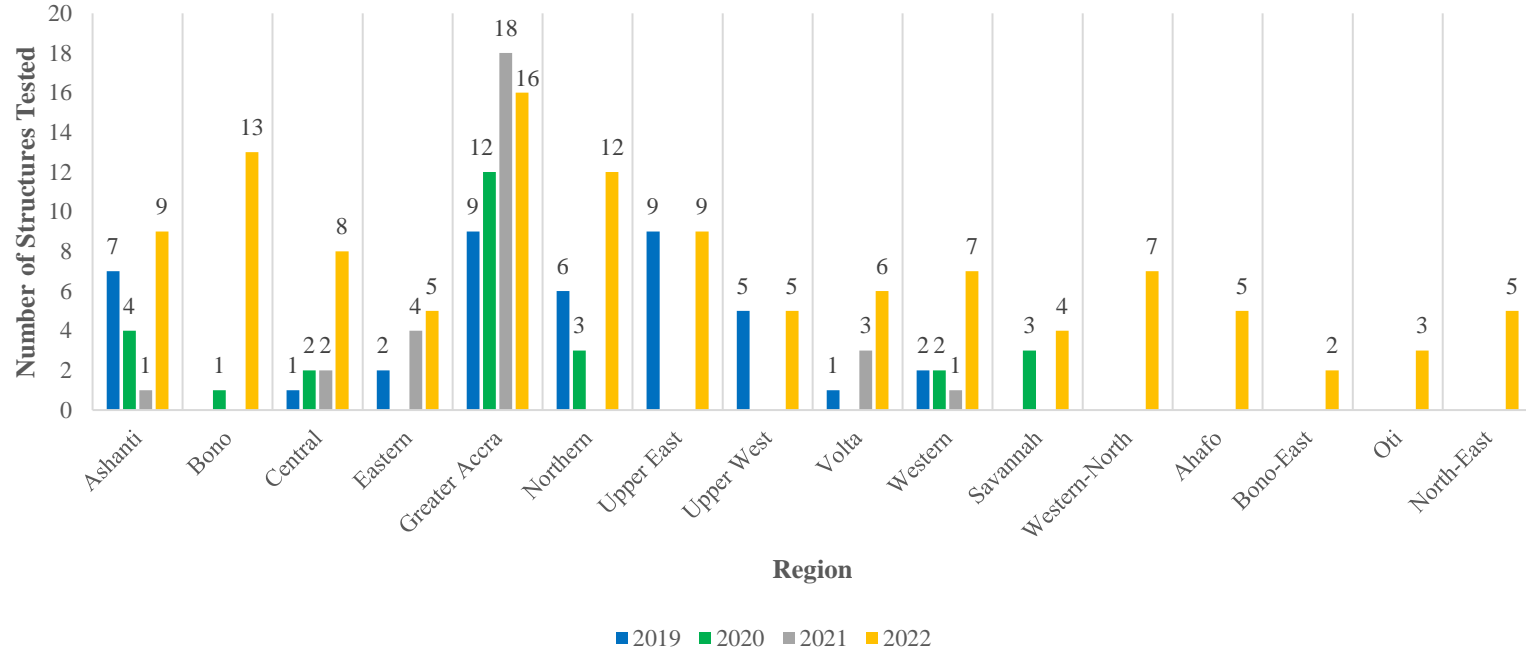
**Figure 7: Number of structures constructed with specified approved local materials.**

### **5.2.3 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. This is aimed at ensuring that structures can support their weight, and avoid deformation, breaks and catastrophic failure during the expected lifetime.

Within the period under review, a total of 116 existing structures were tested for integrity. This shows a significant improvement representing an increase by four folds in comparison with 2021 and 2020 and an increase by two folds when compared to 2019. All Regions had an increase in the number of structures tested with Greater Accra Region having the highest number of structures tested with 16 which indicates 11 percent reduction in relation to the corresponding 2021 figure. The lowest number of two structures were tested for integrity in the Bono East Region. There were five Regions that did not record any structure tests since 2019. However, in the year 2022, these Regions recorded structure tests ranging from two to seven.

Overall, the data shows that there has been some variation in the number of structures tested for integrity across the Regions from 2019 to 2022, with some Regions experiencing an increase or decrease in the number of structures tested.



**Figure 8: Regional Distribution of Structures Tested**

#### **5.2.4 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 2019, a total of 103 valuations were conducted across the country, with the Greater Accra Region recording the highest number of 80, followed by the Ashanti Region with 10 valuations. However, the number of valuations conducted decreased in 2020, with only 60 conducted across the country. The Greater Accra Region still recorded the highest number, but it reduced to 51. Similarly, the Ashanti Region also recorded a decrease in the number of valuations conducted from 10 in 2019 to four in 2020.

There was a further decrease in the number of valuations conducted in 2021, with only 43 conducted across the country. The Greater Accra Region still recorded the highest number, but it further reduced to 39. However, some Regions, such as the Bono and Western North Regions, recorded an increase from no valuations conducted in 2019 and 2020 to one valuation each conducted in 2021.

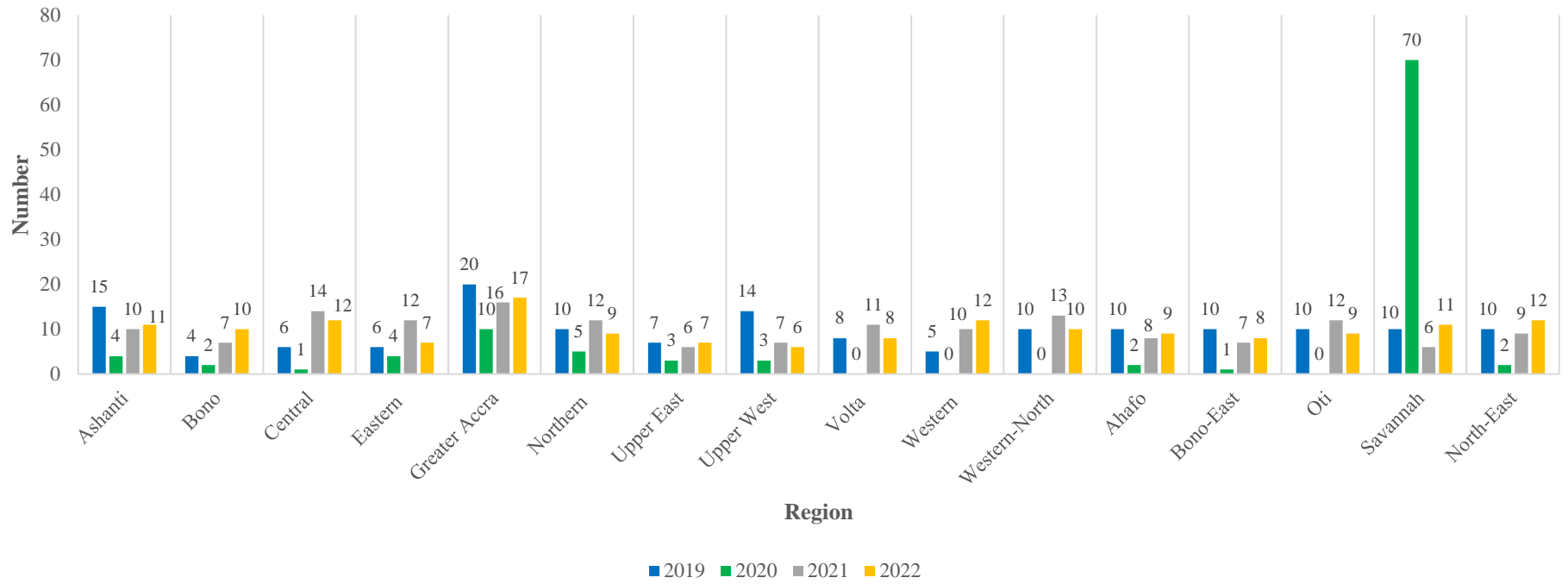
In 2022, the number of valuations conducted increased to 112, which is more than double the number conducted in 2021. The Greater Accra Region still recorded the highest number, but it further reduced to 30. However, the Ashanti Region recorded an increase in the number of valuations conducted, from 4 in 2020 and none in 2021 to 13 in 2022. The Volta Region also recorded an increase to 10 in 2022 from none conducted in 2020 and 2021.

*Table 8: Valuations Conducted*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ashanti	10	4	0	13
Bono	0	0	1	5
Central	3	4	1	9
Eastern	5	0	0	4
Greater Accra	80	51	39	30
Volta	2	0	0	10
Western	3	1	1	4
Western-North	0	0	1	2
Northern	0	0	0	6
Upper East	0	0	0	8
Upper West	0	0	0	2
Ahafo	0	0	0	5
Bono-East	0	0	0	3
Oti	0	0	0	2
Savannah	0	0	0	6
North-East	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>112</b>

### **5.2.5 Designs done for the Government Sector**

The data on designs done for the Government sector in the various Regions show that there was a decrease in the number of designs done in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2019, a total of 155 designs were done for the Government sector, which increased to 160 in 2021. However, in 2022, the number of designs decreased by two. The Regional breakdown of the data shows that some Regions have consistently recorded high numbers of designs done for the Government sector while others have had fluctuating figures: the Greater Accra Region recorded 20 designs in 2019, 10 in 2020, 16 in 2021 and 17 in 2022. In contrast, the Northern Region recorded 10 designs in 2019, five in 2020, 12 in 2021 and nine in 2022. Additionally, some Regions recorded increases in the number of designs done from 2021 to 2022: the Savannah Region recorded six designs in 2021 but recorded an increase to 11 in 2022. Similarly, the Western Region recorded 10 designs in 2021 but recorded an increase to 12 in 2022.



**Figure 9: Regional Distribution of Designs done for the Government Sector**



### 5.2.6 Designs done for Private Sector

During the period under review, no design was developed for the Private Sector. This has been the trend since 2019 with the exception of 2020 where one design was developed by the Agency for the Private Sector in the Greater Accra Region.

### 5.2.7 Projects Designed and Supervised

The data on the number of projects designed and supervised across Regions in Ghana from 2019 to 2022 indicates a decline in activity. Specifically, the total number of projects dropped from 108 in 2019 to 74 in 2022. Notably, there was a decrease in 2021 to 54 projects, representing a 53 percent drop from the previous year. However, there was a 37 percent increase in the number of projects designed and supervised in 2022 compared to 2021, though still lower than the levels recorded in previous years.

The regional breakdown of the data further reveals that the Central Region saw the highest number of projects designed and supervised in 2022 with nine projects, followed by the Greater Accra Region with seven projects. The Western Region recorded two projects being the lowest number of projects designed and supervised in 2022.

The projects designed and supervised from 2019 to 2022 reveals fluctuating trends: There was a 6 percent increment in the number of projects designed and supervised by AESL between 2019 and 2020. However, this dropped by 53 percent in 2021, before rising by 37 percent in 2022. The Table below details the number of Projects designed and supervised by the Agency in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

*Table 9: Projects Designed and Supervised*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ashanti	10	4	2	5
Bono	0	2	0	4
Central	3	1	11	9
Eastern	2	4	2	3
Greater Accra	10	11	3	7
Northern	7	5	5	4
Upper East	3	3	1	3
Upper West	9	3	2	4
Volta	2	0	1	4
Western	2	0	0	2
Western-North	10	0	3	5
Ahafo	10	2	6	4

Bono-East	10	1	7	5
Oti	10	0	3	5
Savannah	10	76	5	4
North-East	10	2	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>74</b>

*Table 9 continued*

### **5.2.8 Building/Project Designs with Scope Reviewed and Supervised**

A project scope of 56 buildings/projects were reviewed and supervised by the AESL across all 16 Regions. The lowest total number of building/project designs with scope reviewed and supervised was recorded in 2021 with 40 projects, representing a 58 percent decrease from the 2019 figure. However, there was a 40 percent increase in the number of building/project designs with scope reviewed and supervised in 2022 compared to 2021.

The Regional breakdown of the data shows that the Bono Region recorded the highest number of six building/project designs with scope reviewed and supervised in 2022, followed by the Ashanti, Central, and Western Regions with five each. The Volta Region had the lowest number of projects with one building/project design with scope reviewed and supervised.

The data further reveals that the number of building/project designs with scope reviewed and supervised by the Agency has been fluctuating over the past four years. In 2019, there were 95 projects, which increased by 6 percent to 101 in 2020. However, in 2021, there was a decrease of 60 percent in the number of projects reviewed and supervised in relation to the 2020 data. In comparison to 2021, the number of projects increased by 40 percent in 2022, but the numbers are still lower than those recorded in 2019 and 2020.

*Table 10: Regional Distribution of Buildings/Projects Reviewed and Supervised*

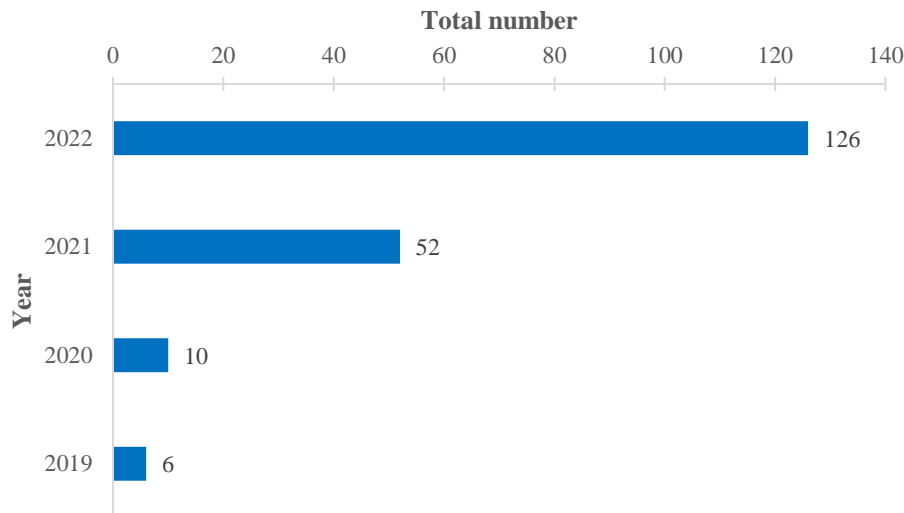
<b>Region</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ashanti	7	4	1	5
Bono	0	2	0	6
Central	2	1	4	5
Eastern	1	4	1	3
Greater Accra	8	11	2	2
Northern	5	2	3	3
Upper East	2	3	0	4
Upper West	6	3	2	3
Volta	2	0	0	1
Western	2	0	0	5
Western-North	10	0	3	2
Ahafo	10	1	6	3
Bono-East	10	1	7	4
Oti	10	0	3	2
Savannah	10	67	5	4
North-East	10	2	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>

### **5.2.9 Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out**

AESL 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.

The data indicates that there has been an increase in geotechnical investigation studies carried out across the Regions of Ghana from six in 2019 to 126 in 2022. The number of studies carried out increased from 10 in 2020 to 52 in 2021, and then further increased by more than two folds in 2022. Unlike the past three years, geotechnical investigations were carried out in all the 16 Regions in 2022, indicating a wider scope and coverage by AESL.

The Western North Region recorded the highest number of geotechnical investigation studies with 40, representing 31.75 percent of the total investigations carried out in 2022, followed by the North East Region with 10, representing 7.94 percent. The Oti Region recorded the lowest number of geotechnical investigation studies in 2022, with only investigations carried out.



**Figure 10: Total number of Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out**

#### **5.2.10 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.

Out of 12 land surveys undertaken in 2022, the highest number of six surveys were conducted in the Greater Accra Region, followed by Ashanti Region with four and Eastern Region with the lowest number of surveys. In comparison with the previous year, the total number of surveys carried out in 2022 corresponds to a 54 percent reduction in the number of land surveys conducted.

#### **5.2.11 Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works**

AESL offers rehabilitation and refurbishment services to its clients, which aim to ensure the quality and safety of existing buildings. The data from 2019 to 2022 shows that the number of rehabilitation/refurbishment works carried out by AESL has fluctuated over the years. In 2019, a total of 24 rehabilitation/refurbishment works were undertaken. However, the number increased in 2020, with 58 rehabilitation/refurbishment works undertaken, before decreasing to 13 the following year.

Despite the decrease in 2021, the year under consideration witnessed an increase in the number of rehabilitation/refurbishment works carried out by AESL, with a total of 63 works undertaken. The Northern Region recorded the highest number of eight rehabilitation/refurbishment works undertaken, followed by the Eastern and Savannah Regions, with six each. This marks an increase

compared to the preceding three years, during which the Northern Region had three rehabilitation/refurbishment works annually.

In 2022, the data highlights that three out of the 16 Regions, which had not recorded any rehabilitation/refurbishment works in the past three years, reported undertaking a range of two to five projects.

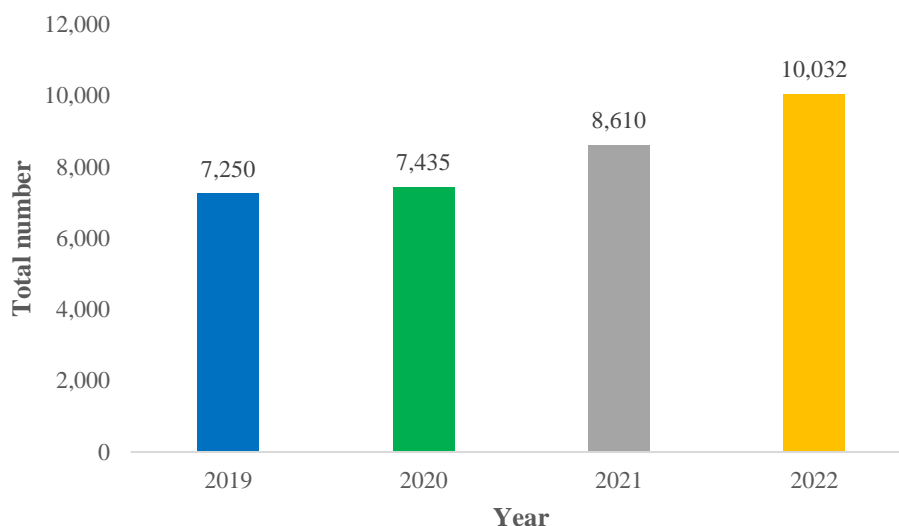
**Table 11: Regional Distribution of Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works Carried Out**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ashanti	6	2	1	3
Central	0	1	1	4
Eastern	1	2	0	6
Greater Accra	5	8	0	3
Northern	3	3	3	8
Upper East	2	0	3	4
Upper West	4	0	0	2
Volta	1	0	0	3
Western	2	0	1	5
Savannah	0	40	0	6
North-East	0	2	0	2
Bono	0	0	0	3
Western-North	0	0	4	4
Ahafo	0	0	0	5
Bono-East	0	0	0	3
Oti	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>

### **5.2.12 Creation of Jobs**

The activities of AESL have an indirect economic impact on the country by generating job opportunities. The data for jobs created for the years 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 show an upward trend. In 2019, a total of 7,250 jobs was created, while in 2020, the number increased to 7,435. In 2021, there was an increase in jobs created, with a total of 8,610.

During the year under review, there was a further increase in jobs created, with a total of 10,032. This represents a 16.5 percent, 34.9 percent and 38.3 percent increase compared to 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of jobs created in 2022 with 1,500 jobs, followed by Central and Bono East Regions with 1,300 and 750 jobs, respectively. These three Regions alone accounted for almost 35 percent of the total jobs created in 2022. However, the Upper West and Western Regions had the least number of jobs created, with 300 each.



*Figure 11: Number of Jobs created through Activities*

### 5.2.13 Projects Expression of Interest Submitted

The data presented shows the number of projects Expression of Interest submitted to AESL in 2020, 2021, and 2022 across various Regions in Ghana. In 2020, a total of 18 Expressions of Interest were submitted, while in 2021, the number decreased to 13. However, in 2022, there was an increase in the number of Expressions of Interest submitted, with a total of 15.

The Regional breakdown shows that the Eastern Region had the highest number of 11 Expressions of Interest submitted in 2020, followed by Central Region with four. In 2021, the Eastern Region maintained the highest number of 11 Expressions of Interest submitted, while Central and Upper East Regions had one each. However, in 2022, the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of eight Expressions of Interest submitted, from none in the previous years. Furthermore, the Bono, Central, Eastern, Upper East and Bono East Regions recorded one Expression of Interest each submitted in 2022. In comparison to 2021, the 2022 data shows an increase in the number of Expressions of Interest submitted. While there was an increase in 2022 compared to 2021, the overall trend shows a fluctuation in the number of Expressions of Interest submitted in the past three years.

*Table 12: Number of project Expression of Interest submitted*

Region	2020	2021	2022
Ashanti			2
Bono			1
Central	4	1	1

Eastern	11	11	1
Greater Accra			8
Upper East	3	1	1
Bono-East			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>

#### **5.2.14 Project Proposals Submitted**

In 2020, a total of five project proposals were submitted, which decreased to three in 2021. However, in 2022, there was an increase in the number of project proposals submitted, with a total of 10. The 2022 figure represents an increase of more than three folds compared to the previous year.

The regional analysis of the data reveals that Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of project proposals submitted in all three years: five in 2020, three in 2021, and an increase to nine in 2022. The Western North Region also recorded one project proposal submitted in 2022, although no project proposal was submitted from the other 14 Regions in 2022 and 15 Regions for the past two years.

Overall, the data from 2020 to 2022 shows a gradual upward trend in the number of project proposals submitted to AESL, despite the fluctuations in the past three years.

#### **5.2.15 Installation undertaken**

Installations carried out by AESL are done in two different areas: mechanical installation and electrical installation. The data provided shows the number of installations done in each Region from 2019 to 2022. Within the year under consideration, a total of 148 installations was done: This represents 74 mechanical installations and 74 electrical installations. The 2022 figure corresponds to 37.04 percent increase from the previous year. Within the year under review, the Central Region had the highest number of 18 installations (nine mechanical and nine electrical installations) in 2022. This is a decrease by 18 percent from the previous year when 22 installations were carried out in the Region. This was followed by Greater Accra Region with 14 installations (seven mechanical and seven electrical installations) in 2022. This is an increase by more than two folds from the previous year when six installations were carried out in the Region.

The data further shows that in 2019, a total of 216 installations were done, which increased to 226 in 2020 but reduced to 108 in 2021. The 2020 data represents a 5 percent increase in relation to 2019 whereas the 2021 data shows 52 percent decrease compared to 2020. However, the number of installations done in 2022 represents 37 percent increase in relation to 2021 but 34 percent and 31 percent reduction when compared to 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The data further reveals that the Savannah Region recorded 152 installations (76 mechanical installations and 76 electrical installations) in 2020 but this number reduced to 10 (five mechanical installations and five electrical installations) in 2021 and eight (4 mechanical installations and 4 electrical installations) in 2022.

**Table 13: Regional Distribution of Mechanical and Electrical Installations Carried Out**

Region	Mechanical				Electrical			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ashanti	10	4	2	5	10	4	2	5
Bono	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4
Central	3	1	11	9	3	1	11	9
Eastern	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	3
Greater Accra	10	10	3	7	10	10	3	7
Northern	7	5	5	4	7	5	5	4
Upper East	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3
Upper West	9	3	2	4	9	3	2	4
Volta	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	4
Western	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Western-North	10	0	3	5	10	0	3	5
Ahafo	10	2	6	4	10	2	6	4
Bono-East	10	1	7	5	10	1	7	5
Oti	10	0	3	5	10	0	3	5
Savannah	10	76	5	4	10	76	5	4
North-East	10	2	3	6	10	2	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>74</b>

### 5.3 Department of Rural Housing (DRH)

The Department of Rural Housing (DRH) is a government agency tasked with developing policies for the creation of projects and programmes for easily accessible, good, and cheap housing in rural and peri-urban Regions. Through training programmes for jobless youth to learn skills in the manufacturing of local construction materials, the Department's operations over the years have built a foundation for the establishment of employment possibilities. The majority of the Department's work are focused on the creation of readily available indigenous construction materials including compressed earth bricks and micro concrete roof tiles.

To promote the use of inexpensive local building materials and their advantages in the construction of structures throughout the nation, the Department actively engages in stakeholder awareness generation. The Department's primary duties are as follows:

1. Encourage Government initiatives to develop indigenous construction materials or rural housing.
2. Create strategic plans for enhancing the production of local materials.



3. Create project-specific treatments for certain requirements in rural housing.
4. Build Regional ability to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the following:
5. Through partnership and demonstration projects, offer technical support to districts and Regions in the designs and execution of rural housing initiatives.
6. Share cutting-edge research findings on the creation and utilization of regional construction materials.
7. Set up national programmes and initiatives to enhance the delivery of housing in rural and peri-urban Regions.

### 5.3.1 Consultancy & Technical Assistance Offered

In 2022, the DRH undertook one consultancy and technical assistance in the production of Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB) just as in the previous three years.

### 5.3.2 Sensitization Programme Organized Annually

In 2022, a total of 261 persons were sensitized, which represents an increase by more than four folds from the 63 persons sensitized in 2021. The male-female ratio in 2022 was approximately 10:1, with 239 males and 22 females sensitized. The Greater Accra Region had the highest number of 177 persons sensitized, representing an increase by more than seven folds in relation to 2021. The Region also had the highest male-female ratio, with 162 males and 15 females sensitized. In the Western Region 61 persons were sensitized in 2022. The male-female ratio in the Region was 30:1, with 59 males and 2 females sensitized.

*Table 14: Number of Persons Sensitized*

Region	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Eastern	34	4	18	5
Greater Accra	21	4	162	15
Western	0	0	59	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>22</b>

### 5.3.3 Technical Support on Project and Programmes

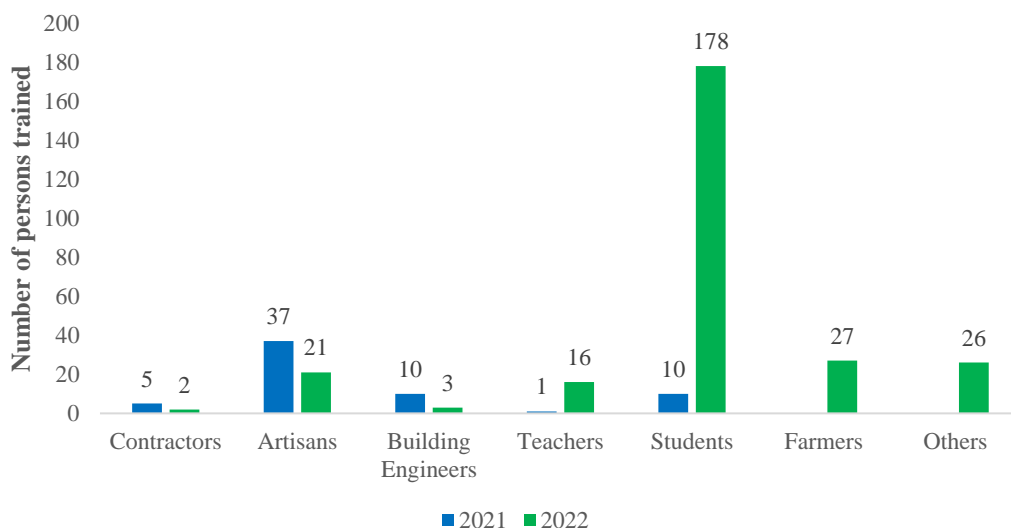
In 2022, the DRH increased the number of technical supports to projects and programmes in rural communities to four, from one in 2021. The Western Region had the highest number of technical

supports provided in 2022, with two, up from none in 2021. The Region accounted for 50 percent of all technical support provided in 2022. The Ashanti and Eastern Regions also had technical support provided in 2022, with one each. These Regions accounted for 25 percent each of all technical support provided in 2022. The other Regions had no technical support provided in either 2021 or 2022.

### 5.3.4 Persons Trained and Skilled Training Organized

In 2022, a total of 273 people were trained, which is an increase of more than four folds from the 63 people trained in 2021. The number of males trained increased from 55 in 2021 to 248 in 2022, which is an increase of more than four folds. The number of females trained increased from eight in 2021 to 25 in 2022, which is an increase more than three folds. In 2021, the highest number of males trained were artisans, while the highest number of females trained were students. In 2022, the highest number of males and females trained were all students.

On the other hand, the number of skill training programmes organized in 2022 increased to four from three in 2021. The Greater Accra Region had the highest number of programmes in both years, with two programmes organized in each year. The Western North Region also had two programmes in 2022, up from none in 2021. The Eastern Region had one program in 2021 but none in 2022. No programmes were organized in the remaining Regions in both years.



*Figure 12: Number of Persons Trained*

### 5.3.5 Persons who Gained Employment

In the year under review, a total of 44 persons (24 males and 20 females) gained employment in the Western Region through the activities of the Department.

#### **5.4 Ghana Hydrological Authority (HYDRO)**

The Ghana Hydrological Authority (HYDRO) is a Government of Ghana Institution under the supervision of the MWH. It is responsible for programming and co-ordination of coastal protection works, construction and maintenance of storm drains countrywide as well as 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 coastal area protection projects
5. To collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other relevant international and national institutions in matters relating to hydrology and water resources in Ghana.

This session of the 2022 Statistical Report analyses the data for HYDRO for 12 indicators using the Time Series Analysis for 2022 in relation to 2021, 2019 and 2020.

##### **5.4.1 Hydrological Observation Network**

Within the period under review, a total number of 124 gauge stations were operational at 14 river basins. Out of 124 gauge stations, the highest number of 36 operational gauge stations was in the Pra River Basin whereas the Bia River Basin had no operational gauge station. The data further shows that there was 100 percent increase in the number of operational gauge stations in Densu River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then 10 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022. There was a 9.1 percent increase in the number of operational gauge stations in the White Volta River Basin from 2020 to 2021. There was an 8 percent decrease in the number of operational gauge stations in the White Volta River Basin from 2021 to 2022. Additionally, there was a 12 percent decrease in the number of operational gauge stations in the Tano River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then a further 63 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022.

Overall, there was a 5 percent decrease in the total number of operational gauge stations across 14 river basins from 2020 to 2021, and then a further 36 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022.

*Table 15: Gauging stations Assessed, Maintained and operational*

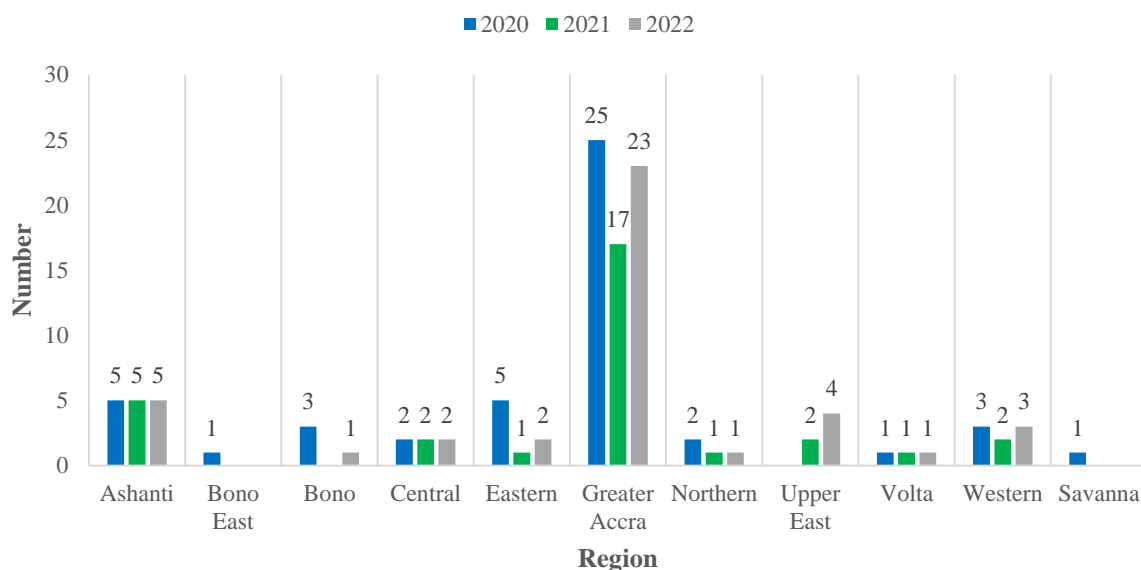
River Basins	Number of Operational Gauge Stations		
	2020	2021	2022
Densu	10	20	18
Pra	33	36	36
Ankobra	21	23	13
Odaw	3	6	2
Tano	31	27	10
Kakum	22	10	5
Black Volta	15	14	6
White Volta	22	24	22
Oti	10	10	6
Ayensu	13	7	3
Kakum	5	10	2
Pru	6	4	2
Bia	3	1	0
Afram	9	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>124</b>

#### 5.4.2 Drainage Designs Developed

During the year under review, a total of 90 drainage designs were developed across 11 Regions. This represents a 35 percent increase compared to 2021 but a 13 percent decrease compared to 2020.

Analysing the regional distribution, the Greater Accra Region consistently had the highest number of communities with drainage designs developed throughout the three-year period. However, in 2022, there was an 8 percent decrease compared to the 2020 figure, but a 35 percent increase compared to 2021. Similar to 2020 and 2021, five communities in the Greater Accra Region had drainage designs developed.

On the other hand, the Bono, Northern, and Volta Regions had the lowest number of communities with drainage designs developed, with only one community in each Region. In contrast, the Bono East and Savannah Regions did not have any drainage designs developed within the year under review.



**Figure 13: Regional distribution of the number of communities with drainage designs**

### 5.4.3 Drains Constructed

During the period under consideration, the total length of 12,188.7 meters of drains were constructed, representing 56 percent increase compared to the previous year's figure of 7,794 meters.

Analysing the regional distribution, the Greater Accra Region had the longest drain constructed in 2022, totalling 4,837 meters. This figure indicates a 13 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure of 4,279 meters. The Upper East Region followed with 1,367.7 meters of drains constructed in 2022, showing 40 percent increase compared to the previous year's figure of 975 meters. Similarly, the Ashanti Region recorded 1,279 meters of drains constructed in 2022, reflecting a 12 percent decrease from the previous year's figure of 1,452 meters.

Furthermore, the Western Region witnessed significant progress in drain construction, with a total of 1158 meters constructed in 2022. This represents over 100 percent increase compared to the 479 meters constructed in 2021. The least length of drains was constructed in the Northern Region, signifying over 100 percent increase in relation to the previous year's figure of 53. Out of the 16 Regions, drains were constructed in a total of nine Regions.

**Table 16: Regional Distribution of Drains Constructed**

Region	Length of Drains Constructed	
	2021	2022
Ashanti	1452	1279
Bono-East	0	1024
Central	225	1660
Eastern	210	527
Greater Accra	4279	4837
Northern	53	147
Upper East	975	1367.7
Volta	121	189
Western	479	1158
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>12188.7</b>

#### **5.4.4 Earth Channels Improved**

In 2022, there was a decrease in the total length of improved earth channels compared to 2021. The length decreased from 135,311 meters to 4,303 meters, representing a reduction of 97 percent.

The Regional variations show that, the Greater Accra Region had the highest length of improved earth channels in both years. However, there was a decrease from 71,766 meters in 2021 to 2,439 meters in 2022, indicating a reduction of 97 percent. This Region also saw a decrease in the number of communities with improved earth channels, dropping from 276 communities in 2021 to just 10 communities in 2022.

The Central Region experienced a decrease in the length of improved earth channels from 16,592 meters in 2021 to 1,280 meters in 2022, representing a decrease of 92 percent. The number of communities with improved earth channels in the Central Region also decreased from 26 communities to 3 communities during the same period.

Similarly, the Western Region saw a decrease in the length of improved earth channels from 11,287 meters in 2021 to 584 meters in 2022, indicating a reduction of 95 percent. The number of communities with improved earth channels in the Western Region also decreased from 25 communities to 1 community. In contrast, there was no construction of improved earth channels in the Ashanti, Bono-East, Eastern, and Volta Regions in 2022, unlike the previous year.

Overall, the data highlights reductions in the number of communities with improved earth channels and the lengths of those channels across three Regions, ranging from 92 percent to 97 percent.

**Table 17: Earth Channels Improved**

Region	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)
	2021	2021	2022	2022
Ashanti	12	7037	0	0
Bono-East	4	2,826	0	0
Central	26	16,592	3	1,280
Eastern	22	6,859	0	0
Greater Accra	167	71,766	6	2,439
Volta	20	18,944	0	0
Western	25	11,287	1	584
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>135,311</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,303</b>

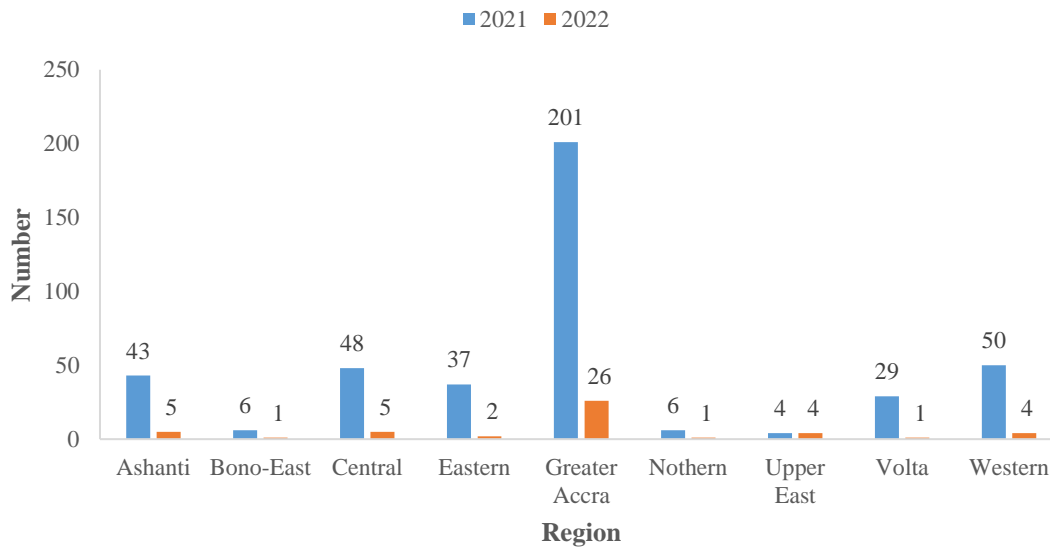
#### 5.4.5 Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures

During the reference period, a total number of 49 national flood control measures were implemented by the HYDRO, signifying 88 percent decrease in relation to the previous year's figure of 424. The data further indicates that the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of projects implemented in both years. However, there was a decrease from 201 projects in 2021 to 26 projects in 2022, representing a reduction of 87 percent.

The Central Region also experienced a decrease in the number of projects implemented, from 48 projects in 2021 to 5 projects in 2022, indicating a decrease of 89 percent. Similarly, the Western Region saw a decline from 50 projects in 2021 to 4 projects in 2022, representing a reduction of 92 percent. Other Regions, such as Ashanti, Eastern, and Volta, also witnessed decreases in the number of projects implemented. The Ashanti Region decreased from 43 projects to 5 projects, Eastern from 37 projects to 2 projects, and Volta from 29 projects to 1 project.

The Bono-East and Northern Regions both had 6 projects implemented in 2021 and one project implemented in 2022. The Upper East Region had 4 projects implemented in both years.

Overall, the data indicates a decrease in the implementation of National Flood Control Measures across nine Regions.



**Figure 14: Number of National Flood Control Measures Implemented**

#### 5.4.6 Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures

In 2022, the total contract sums of nine Regions increased to Gh¢199,280,096.93, which represents a 65.1 percent increase compared to the contract sum of Gh¢120,901,111.99 in 2021. However, the IPCs raised decreased by 32.3 percent from Gh¢90,491,426.11 in 2021 to Gh¢61,112,960.44 in 2022.

The Regional breakdown shows that the Greater Accra Region had the highest contract sum in both years. In 2022, the contract sum in the Greater Accra Region increased by more than two-folds compared to 2021. The IPCs raised in the Greater Accra Region also decreased by 18 percent during the same period. The data further shows that the contract sum for the Ashanti Region decreased by 30 percent and the IPC raised also decreased by 36 percent. The Northern Region had the least contract sum and IPC raised for drainage and flood control in 2022 with a total sum of Gh¢999,609.90 and Gh¢945,842.51, representing 0.5 percent and 1.5 percent of the total. In comparison with the previous year, the Region saw 0.04 percent decrease in contract sum and 0.06 percent increase in IPCs raised.



*Table 18: Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures*

Region	Contract Sum (Gh¢)	*IPCs Raised (Gh¢)	Contract Sum (Gh¢)	*IPCs Raised (Gh¢)
	2021		2022	
Ashanti	11,378,415.14	8,381,177.05	7,977,039.86	5,378,216.48
Bono-East	799,923.86	799,923.86	2,994,145.38	2,844,429.73
Central	11,346,448.98	10,201,508.33	3,664,588.73	2,111,084.90
Eastern	6,098,281.04	5,296,689.44	4,999,709.63	1,761,857.63
Greater Accra	72,482,323.99	47,786,328.06	168,445,943.60	39,091,135.27
Northern	999,987.1	945,253.65	999,609.90	945,842.51
Upper East	1,999,963.16	1,386,979.94	3,999,907.58	3,896,508.07
Volta	3,798,368.61	3,747,129.72	999,928.45	948,689.45
Western	11,997,400.11	1,194,436.06	6,198,833.70	5,535,986.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,901,111.99</b>	<b>90,491,426.11</b>	<b>200,279,706.83</b>	<b>62,513,750.25</b>

#### 5.4.7 Coastline Protected

The data shows a reduction in the total stretch of coastline protected from 49.4 kilometres in 2020 to 41.4 kilometres in 2021 and further reduction to 38.6 kilometres in 2022.

The Central Region had a total coastline stretch of 18 kilometres in 2020, which increased to 20 kilometres in 2021 but decreased to 16.3 kilometres in 2022. The percentage of coastline protected in the Central Region was 23.8 percent in 2020, 82.5 percent in 2021, and 89.6 percent in 2022.

In the Greater Accra Region, the total coastline stretches decreased from 17 kilometres in 2020 to 7 kilometres in 2021 and increased to 7.9 kilometres in 2022. The percentage of work completed on the coastline protection in the Greater Accra Region was 8.6 percent in 2020, 78.6 percent in 2021, and 88.6 percent in 2022. In the Western Region, the total coastline stretches remained constant at 14.4 kilometres throughout the three years. However, the percentage of work completed in protecting the coastline in the Western Region was 25 percent in 2020, 71.7 percent in 2021, and 83.4 percent in 2022. The Volta Region did not have any coastline protected during the three-year period. Overall, the total coastline protected across all Regions decreased from 9.35 kilometres in 2020 to 33.63 kilometres in 2022.

**Table 19: Coastline Protected**

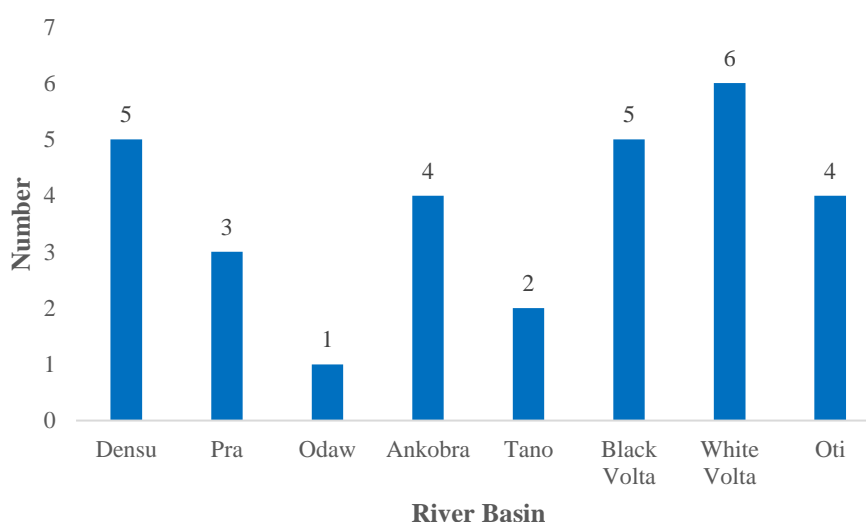
Coastal Areas (Region)	Total Stretch				Work Completed			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central	19	18	20	16.3	3.4	4.28	16.5	14.6
Greater Accra	2	17	7	7.9	0.5	1.47	5.5	7
Volta	4.3	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0
Western	11.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	5.15	3.6	10.33	12.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>33.63</b>

#### 5.4.8 Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Establish

During the year under review, a total of three (3) flood forecasting and warning systems were being installed, one each for the Black Volta, White Volta and Oti Rivers. Nonetheless, only one flood forecasting and warning system is currently ongoing in the Odaw River. Six (6) more systems are yet to be initiated for the Densu, Pra, Ankobra, Tano, Kakum and Black Volta Rivers.

#### 5.4.9 Discharge Measurements

A total number of 30 flow measurements was taken in 2022 in eight river basins across the country. The highest number of six flow measurements, representing 20 percent, was taken in the White Volta whereas the lowest (1) flow measurement, signifying 3 percent was taken on the Odaw River. There was no flow measurement taken in Kakum River Basin.



**Figure 15: Number of flow measurements taken**

#### 5.4.10 Contract Sum in Coastal Protection Works

In 2022, the total contract sum for coastal protection works in the Central, Western, and Greater Accra Regions amounted to Gh¢2,535,650,233.75, while the Interim Payment Certificate (IPC) reached Gh¢276,940,499.39. This represents 20 percent increase in the contract sum compared to the previous year but a 40 percent decrease in IPC. Among the Regions, the Central Region had the highest contract sum and IPC in 2022, amounting to Gh¢1,240,370,950 and Gh¢101,353,804.40 respectively. These figures account for 49 percent and 24 percent of the total, respectively. The contract sum in the Central Region experienced an increase of less than 0.1 percent from 2021 to 2022, while the IPCs raised decreased by 73.45 percent during the same period.

The Western Region contributed 36 percent to the total contract sum, with a contract sum of Gh¢901,312,983.75 in 2022. The IPCs raised in the Western Region increased by 61 percent. The contract sum for the Western Region saw an increase of 88.4 percent from 2021 to 2022, while the IPCs raised increased by 47.7 percent during the same period.

The Greater Accra Region had the lowest contract sum and IPC for coastal protection work in 2022, with a total contract sum of Gh¢393,966,300 and IPC of Gh¢42,201,000, representing 16 percent and 15 percent of the total, respectively. The contract sums for the Greater Accra Region remained the same for the two-year period, while the IPCs raised decreased by 58.5 percent compared to the previous year.

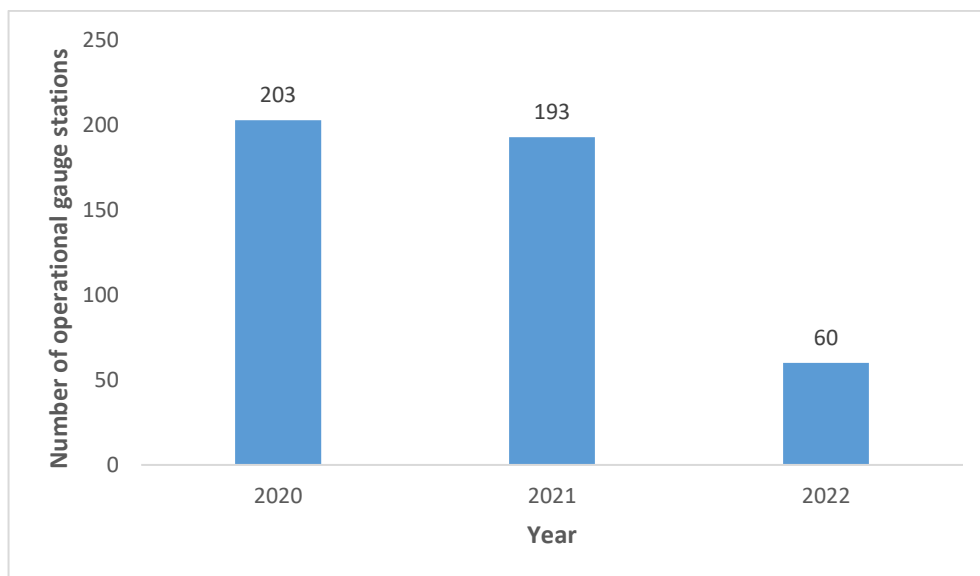
**Table 20: Contract Sum in Coastal Protection Works**

Region	Contract Sum (Gh¢)	*IPCs Raised (Gh¢)	Contract Sum (Gh¢)	*IPCs Raised (Gh¢)
	2021		2022	
Central	1,240,370,775.00	245,734,247.72	1,240,370,950.00	101,353,804.40
Greater Accra	393,966,300.00	101,639,637.33	393,966,300.00	42,201,000.00
Western	478,390,250.00	114,735,394.01	901,312,983.75	169,487,390.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,112,727,325.00</b>	<b>462,109,279.06</b>	<b>2,535,650,233.75</b>	

#### 5.4.11 Operational Gauge Stations

Within the period under review, a total number of 124 gauge stations were operational at 14 river basins. The highest number of 22 operational gauge stations was at White Volta River Basin, signifying 25 percent. The least number of one operational gauge station was at Afram River Basin. The data further shows that there was 100 percent increase in the number of operational gauge stations in Densu River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then 10 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022. There was a 9 percent increase in the number of operational gauge stations in the Pra River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then no percentage change from 2021 to 2022. The data further shows that there was a 12 percent decrease in the number of operational gauge stations in the Tano River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then a further 63. percent decrease from 2021 to 2022.

There was a 9.1 percent increase in the number of operational gauge stations in the White Volta River Basin from 2020 to 2021, and then an 8.3 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022. Overall, there was a 5 percent decrease in the total number of operational gauge stations across 14 river basins from 2020 to 2021, and then a further 35.8 percent decrease from 2021 to 2022.



**Figure 16: New Gauge Stations Established**

### 5.5 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 1963 (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

### **5.5.1 Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants**

In 2022, the Rent Control Department received a total of 20,129 rent cases from landlords and tenants. Out of this number, 6,471 (32.1%) were related to rent arrears, while 13,658 (67.9%) were on other rent-related matters. Within the year under review, the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of rent arrears cases with 2,985 (46.13%), while Oti Region had the lowest number of rent arrears cases with 15 (0.23%). Moreover, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of other rent-related cases with 5,638 (41.28%), while Oti Region had the least with 30 (0.22%).

When comparing 2022 to 2020, there was a decrease in the total rent arrears cases received by the department, from 7,289 in 2020 to 6,471 in 2022. Ten out of Fourteen Regions experienced a decrease in rent arrears cases. The number of other rent-related cases increased from 10,709 in 2020 to 13,658 in 2022.

Rent arrears cases decreased by 14.13 percent from 2020 to 2021 but increased by 3.39 percent from 2021 to 2022. On the other hand, cases on other rent-related matters increased by 30.37 percent from 2020 to 2021 but decreased by 2.18 percent from 2021 to 2022.

*Table 21: Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants*

Region	Type of Complaint					
	2020		2021		2022	
	Arrears of rent	Other matters	Arrears of rent	Other matters	Arrears of rent	Other matters
Ahafo			85	60	45	100
Ashanti	1,457	2,141	760	2,891	760	2,926
Bono	129	190	26	354	26	354
Bono-East	112	165	97	217	97	217
Central	820	1,206	858	1,997	1,160	1,695
Eastern	788	1,159	563	1,183	557	1,179
Greater Accra	3,119	4,583	3,022	5,546	2,985	5,638
Northern	62	92	55	102	55	102
Oti	12	16	15	30	15	30
Upper East	55	83	42	147	42	147
Upper West	45	61	24	83	24	83
Volta	304	442	242	512	281	347
Western	329	485	420	729	375	729
Western-North	57	86	50	111	49	111
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>6,471</b>	<b>13,658</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,998</b>		<b>20,221</b>		<b>20,129</b>

### 5.5.2 Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

Out of the 20,129 rent cases received by the Department, 6,644 cases were lodged by tenants, with male tenants lodging 3,697 complaints and female tenants lodging 2,947 complaints. Landlords, on the other hand, lodged 13,485 complaints, with male landlords lodging 8,442 complaints and female landlords lodging 5,043 complaints. Comparing the number of complaints lodged by male tenants in 2022 to 2020 and 2021, there was an increase of 8.58 percent and 0.46 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the number of complaints lodged by female tenants, increased by 21.47 percent in 2022 but decreased by 3.34 percent in 2021. Regarding complaints lodged by male landlords, there was an increase of 18.80 percent and 0.82 percent in 2022 when compared to 2020 and 2021, respectively.

However, the number of complaints received from female landlords decreased by 0.36 percent and 1.48 percent in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Overall, the data suggests that male tenants and landlords lodged more complaints than their female counterparts, with male tenants and landlords experiencing an increase in complaints lodged in 2022 compared to the previous years. Female tenants, on the other hand, experienced an increase in complaints lodged in 2022 but a decrease in 2021. The number of complaints lodged by female landlords decreased in both 2021 and 2022.



**Figure 17: Rent Cases Lodged by Sex**

### 5.5.3 Rent Dispute Cases Settled

In 2022, a total of 17,490 rent disputes were settled by the Rent Control Department, which is an increase from the previous year’s 17,202 cases. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of rent disputes settled in 2022 with 7,766 cases, followed by the Ashanti Region with 3,193 cases. On the other hand, the Western North Region had the lowest number of rent disputes settled with 64 cases.

Comparing the data for 2022 to that of 2020, there was an overall increase of 48.9 percent in the number of rent disputes settled. The Greater Accra Region also recorded an increase of 60.3 percent in the number of rent disputes settled, while the Western Region had more than 100 percent increase. However, when comparing the data for 2022 to that of 2021, the overall increase was 1.7 percent. Overall, the number of rent disputes settled has been increasing steadily over the years.

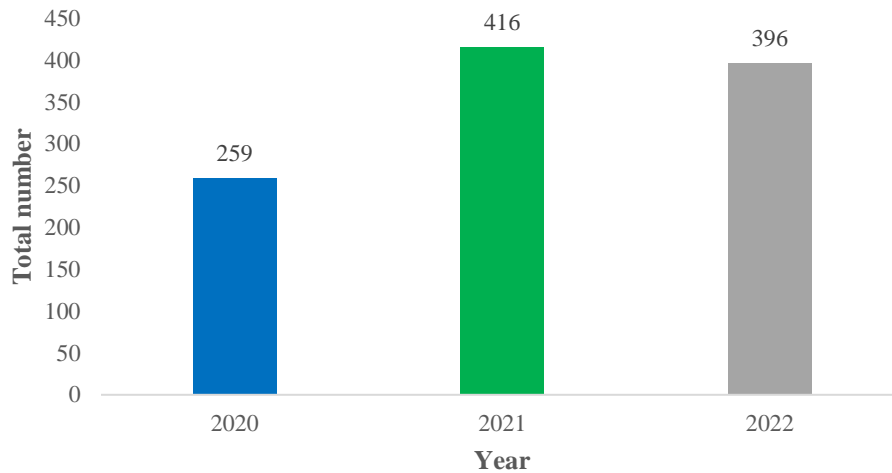
*Table 22: Rent Disputes Settled*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo		140	140
Ashanti	2,336	2,925	3,193
Bono	197	215	215
Bono-East	187	266	249
Central	1,543	2,306	2,409
Eastern	1,145	1,342	1,328
Greater Accra	4,845	7,748	7,766
Northern	102	135	145
Oti	23	45	45
Upper East	132	186	186
Upper West	86	107	107
Volta	692	646	614
Western	330	1,074	1,029
Western North	111	67	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>17,202</b>	17,490

#### **5.5.4 Cases Referred to Court**

In 2022, a total of 396 cases were referred to court, which is a decrease of 4.81 percent compared to the previous year's figure of 416. Within the year under review, the highest number of cases referred to court was in the Central Region with 152 cases, followed by the Greater Accra Region with 98 cases, and the Western North Region with 15 cases. Compared to 2021, there was a decrease in the number of cases referred to court in most Regions except for the Central and Upper East Regions, which saw an increase of 6.34 percent and 100 percent, respectively. The Eastern Region, however, experienced a decrease in the number of cases referred to court by 40.66 percent. When compared to 2020, the total number of cases referred to court in 2022 decreased by 34.63 percent. A decrease was observed in all Regions except for the Central Region, which recorded an increase of 80.95 percent in the number of cases referred to court.





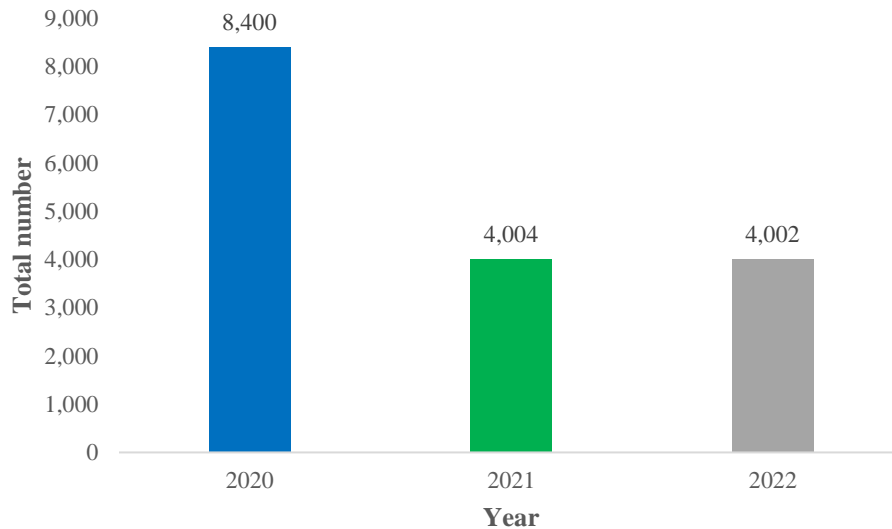
**Figure 18: Number of Cases Referred to Court**

### **5.5.5 Issuance of Rent Cards**

Landlords are required to provide rent cards to their tenants within seven days of signing a tenancy agreement. These cards, provided in two forms, contain details of the tenant and landlord, as well as an emergency contact. Rent cards are issued to landlords by the Rent Control Department (RCD).

There was a decrease in the number of rent cards issued in 2021 compared to 2020, as the number dropped from 8,400 to 4,004. In 2022, the number of rent cards issued remained almost the same as in 2021, with a decrease of two rent cards.

The regional breakdown of the data shows that Greater Accra Region had the highest number of rent cards issued in both 2021 and 2022, with 1,400 cards issued each year. The Eastern Region had 974 cards issued in 2022, with a decrease from the 976 cards issued in 2021. The Bono East Region saw an increase in the number of rent cards issued, from none in 2020 to 64 in 2021, and the same number issued in 2022. The Eastern Region had the highest number of rent cards issued in 2020 (1,800), but this decreased to 976 in 2021 and 974 in 2022. Overall, the issuance of rent cards has decreased since 2020.



**Figure 19: Issuance of Rent Card**

### 5.5.6 Pending Cases

Out of the 20,129 rent cases received in 2022 by the Department, a total of 1,317 were pending as at the end of the year under review. The total number of pending cases increased from 1,103 in 2021 to 1,317 in 2022, representing a 19.4 percent increase.

In 2022, the Central Region had the highest number of cases handled by the Department, with 369 cases, an increase from 268 cases in the previous year. The Greater Accra Region had the second-highest number of cases with 368 cases, an increase from 273 cases in 2021. In the Ashanti Region, the number of pending rent cases remained the same from 2021 to 2022, after a decrease of 677 cases from 2020 to 2021. In the Bono and Bono East Regions, the number of pending cases remained the same as in the previous year.

The Eastern Region had an increase in the number of pending cases from 100 in 2021 to 186 in 2022, while the number of pending cases in the Western and Volta Regions decreased from 6 and 64 in 2021 to 2 each in 2022.

There were no pending rent cases in 2021 and 2022 in the Northern, Oti, Upper East, and Upper West Regions.

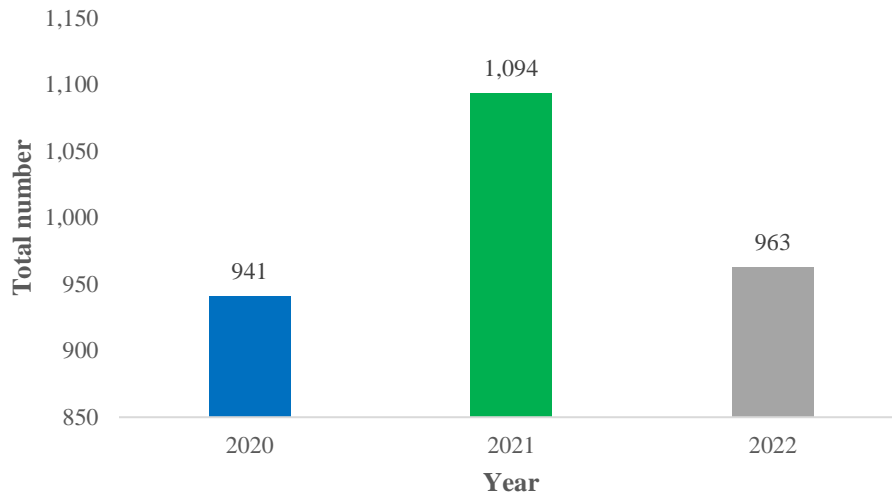
*Table 23: Pending Cases*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ashanti	877	200	200
Bono	84	152	152
Bono-East	66	29	29
Central	221	268	369
Eastern	402	100	186
Greater Accra	2600	273	368
Northern	16	0	0
Oti	21	0	0
Upper East	3	3	1
Upper West	5	0	0
Volta	10	64	2
Western	137	6	2
Western-North	28	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,317</b>

### **5.5.7 Cases Struck Out**

The Department records cases that are struck out due to the disappearance of complainant involved or the cases does not fall within the jurisdiction of the department. Analysis of the data on rent cases struck out at the regional level for the years 2020 to 2022 indicates fluctuations in the figures across the Regions. The Ashanti Region had 418 cases each struck out in 2021 and 2022, which is higher than the 320 cases struck out in 2020. The Central Region, on the other hand, recorded the same number of cases struck out in 2021 and 2022, with a decrease of 38 cases compared to 2020. In the Western and Western North Regions, the number of cases struck out remained the same in 2021 and 2022 at 43 and 57, respectively, compared to the 2020 figure.

In contrast, the Greater Accra Region recorded a decrease in the number of cases struck out from 260 in 2021 to 160 in 2022, although this is still higher than the 85 cases struck out in 2020. Similarly, the number of cases struck out in the Northern Region decreased from 12 in 2021 to 7 in 2022, which is lower than the 31 cases struck out in 2020. The Oti Region did not have any cases struck out in 2021 and 2022, but recorded 33 cases struck out in 2020. The Upper East and Upper West Regions did not have any cases struck out in all three years.



**Figure 20: Total number of cases struck out**

### 5.5.8 Withdrawn Cases

Withdrawn cases are cases discontinued by the complainant after filing. The total number of withdrawn cases increased to 434 in 2022, indicating a 6.90 percent increase from the 406 cases in 2021 and a 51.21 percent increase from the 287 cases in 2020.

The Greater Accra Region had the highest number of withdrawn cases in all three years, with an increase from 194 cases in 2021 to 237 cases in 2022, representing a 22.20 percent increase. In 2022, the Region accounted for over half (54.61%) of all withdrawn cases, up from 47.78 percent in 2021 and 33.45 percent in 2020.

The Ashanti Region followed with 58 cases each withdrawn in 2021 and 2022. The Region accounted for 13.36 percent of all withdrawal cases in 2022, up from 14.28 percent in 2021 and 12.90 percent in 2020.

The other Regions had lower numbers of withdrawn cases in all three years, with percentages ranging from 0.5 percent to 8.3 percent of the total withdrawal cases in 2022.

*Table 24: Number of withdrawn cases*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	0	2	2
Ashanti	37	58	58
Bono	35	2	2
Bono-East	13	7	7
Central	38	37	37
Eastern	47	49	49
Greater Accra	96	194	237
Northern	0	10	5
Upper East	1	0	0
Volta	11	23	3
Western	8	10	18
Western-North	1	14	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>434</b>

## **5.6 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.

### **5.6.1 Land Banks Created**

During the reporting period, the SHCL created a total of two land banks, representing 67 percent decrease in relation to the 2021 figure. One land bank each was created in the Central and Western North Regions. The SHCL did not create land banks in the other 14 Regions.

**Table 25: Land Banks Created**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	1	0
Ashanti	1	0
Central	1	1
Greater Accra	1	0
Upper East	1	0
Western-North	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

### **5.6.2 Houses Developed with Integrated Building Code**

During the reference period, a total of 97 estate houses were developed in Ghana with integrated building codes, representing a 10 percent decrease compared to the previous year. In terms of regional variations, the Ashanti Region saw an increase in the number of estate houses developed, from 47 in 2021 to 52 in 2022. The Region accounted for over 50 percent of the total estate houses developed with integrated building codes in 2022.

On the other hand, the Greater Accra Region experienced a decline in estate house development, from 53 in the previous year to 37 in 2022. The Region accounted for 38 percent of the total number of estate houses developed with integrated building codes. The Volta and Western North Regions witnessed an increase in the number of estate houses developed in 2022 compared to the previous year. However, the Ahafo Region maintained the same number of estate houses developed, with two houses recorded for both years. The remaining 11 Regions did not report any estate houses developed with integrated building codes during the year under review.

**Table 26: Houses Developed with Integrated Building Codes**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	2	2
Ashanti	47	52
Bono	1	0
Greater Accra	53	37
Northern	1	0
Upper West	2	0
Volta	2	3
Western north	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>97</b>

### 5.6.3 Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycle Scheme

Within the year under review, the SHCL developed a total of 61 housing plans with waste management and recycle schemes in Ghana. This represents a decrease of 56 percent compared to the previous year's figure. The data further reveals that the Ashanti Region continued to lead in the number of housing plans with waste management and recycle schemes, with an increase from 47 plans in 2021 to 52 plans in 2022. The Region accounted for 85 percent of the total housing plans developed in 2022.

In contrast, the Greater Accra Region experienced a decline, from 77 housing plans in 2021 to seven plans in 2022. The Region contributed 11 percent of the total housing plans with waste management and recycle schemes in 2022. The remaining two housing plans with waste management and recycle schemes were developed in the Ahafo Region during the year. No housing plans with waste management and recycle scheme were developed in the remaining 13 Regions.

*Table 27: Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycle Scheme*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	2	0
Ashanti	47	0
Bono	1	0
Central	3	2
Greater Accra	77	0
Northern	1	0
North-East	1	0
Oti	4	0
Upper West	2	52
Volta	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>61</b>

### 5.6.4 Sale of Residential Property

A total of 48 residential properties were sold during the year under review. This indicates 28 percent decrease in the total number of residential properties sold by the SHCL over the previous year. The Greater Accra Region had the highest number of residential property sales in both years. However, there was a decrease from 53 sales in 2021 to 20 sales in 2022, indicating a decrease of about 62 percent in property sales in this Region. The Central Region experienced an increase in property sales from three in 2021 to five in 2022, representing an increase of 67 percent. The data further reveals

that the Ashanti Region saw an increase in property sales from two in 2021 to three in 2022, indicating an increase of 50 percent. The Volta Region also had an increase in property sales from two in 2021 to three in 2022, representing an increase of 50 percent. The Bono East and Eastern Regions had no property sales in 2021 but saw an increase to two and five, respectively, in 2022. Similarly, the Western North Region had no property sales in 2021 but saw an increase to seven sales in 2022.

*Table 28: Regional distribution of number of residential properties sold*

<b>Region</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	3	2
Ashanti	2	3
Bono	1	0
Bono-East	0	2
Central	3	5
Eastern	0	5
Greater Accra	53	20
Northern	1	1
Upper West	2	0
Volta	2	3
Western North	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>

### **5.6.5 Developed Settlements with Orderly Planned Schemes**

In 2022, the SHCL developed a total of eight settlements with orderly planned schemes, which indicates a decrease of 67 percent compared to the previous year. Similar to Ahafo, Ashanti, Northern, and Upper West Regions, there was no developed settlements with orderly planned schemes in Greater Accra Region in 2021, but one settlement was developed with orderly planned schemes in 2022. The number of developed settlements with orderly planned schemes decreased from nine in 2021 to one in 2022, indicating a decrease of 89 percent. Similarly, the number of developed settlements decreased from 14 in 2021 to one in 2022 in the Western Region, indicating a decrease of 93 percent. In contrast, the number of developed settlements remained the same at one in both 2021 and 2022 in the Western-North Region.



**Table 29: Settlements developed with Orderly Planned Schemes**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ahafo	0	1
Ashanti	0	1
Central	9	1
Greater Accra	0	1
Northern	0	1
Upper West	0	1
Volta	0	
Western	14	1
Western-North	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>

### **5.6.6 Sale of Residential Property by Client**

In the year under review, a total of 20 residential properties were sold to individuals and organisations compared to 67 in 2021. The number of sales made to individuals dropped from 66 in 2021 to 11 in 2022, indicating a decrease of 83.3 percent. On the other hand, the number of sales made to organisations increased from one in 2021 to nine in 2022.

**Table 30: Sale of Residential Property**

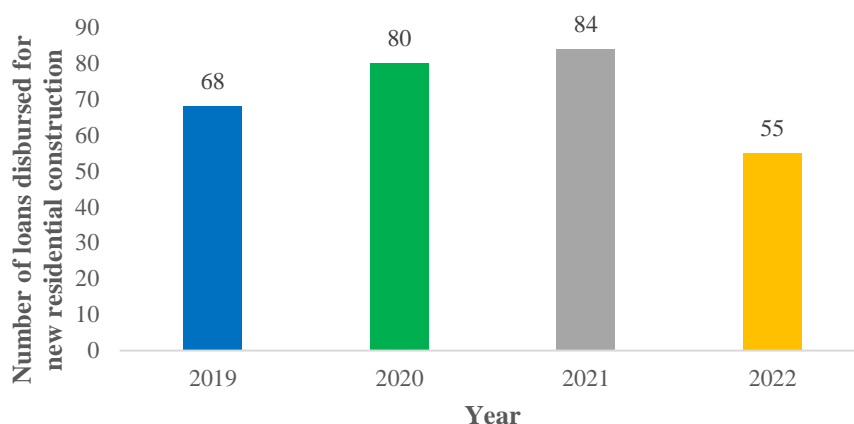
<b>Client</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Individuals	25	15	86	11
Organizations	0	2	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>

## **5.7 Public Servants Housing Loan Scheme**

### **5.7.1 Provision of Loan**

The data for the Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board shows that 287 public servants have been granted loan for new residential construction only from 2019 to 2022. Within the year under review, a total of 55 loans were granted by the board for the construction of new residential properties only.

The 2022 data shows a 35 percent, 31 percent and 19 percent decline in the number of loans granted for the construction of new residential properties in relation to 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.



*Figure 21: Number of loans disbursed for new residential construction*

### 5.7.2 Provision of Loan by Region

In 2022, the construction of new residential properties decreased from 84 in 2021 to 55 representing a decrease of 34.5 percent. Regionally, it is observed that some Regions maintained the same level of construction activity in 2022 as in 2021. The Ashanti, Upper West, and Western Regions each had one new residential property constructed in both years. However, the Greater Accra Region experienced a decline in construction activity, with 27 new residential properties constructed in 2022 compared to 52 in 2021, representing a decrease of 48 percent. Similarly, the Eastern Region saw a decrease from 16 new residential properties in 2021 to 12 in 2022, representing a decline of 25 percent. Conversely, the Central Region showed an increase in construction activity, with nine new residential properties constructed in 2022 compared to five in 2021, indicating an increase of 80 percent.

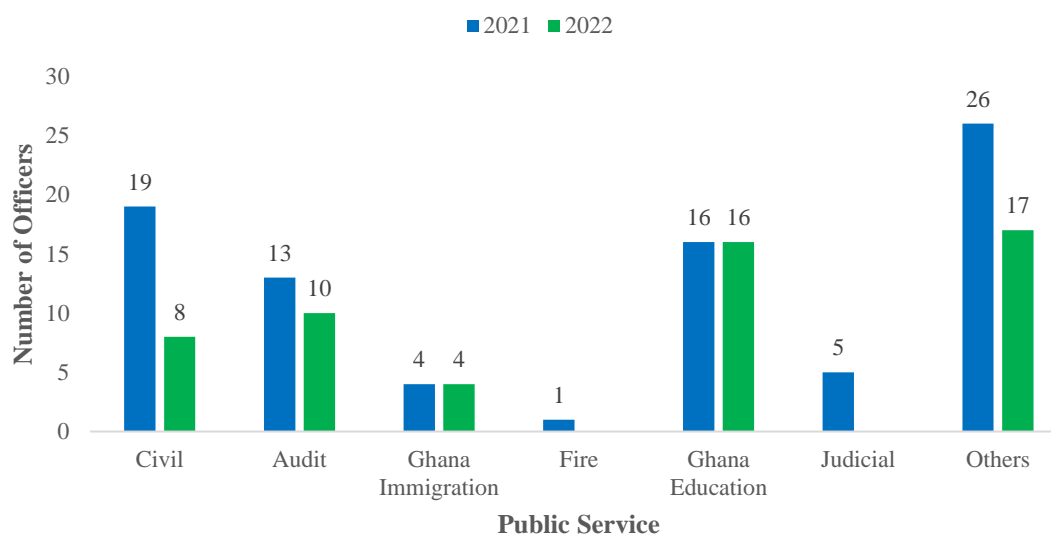
*Table 31: Provision of Loan by Region*

Region	2021	2022
Ahafo	0	1
Ashanti	1	1
Bono	0	1
Bono East	0	0
Central	5	9
Eastern	16	12
Greater Accra	52	27
Northern	2	0
North East	1	0
Oti	0	0
Savannah	0	0

Upper East	0	0
Upper West	1	1
Volta	5	2
Western	1	1
Western North	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>55</b>

### 5.7.3 Provision of Loan by Service

In comparison to 2021, the highest number of applicants issued with loans within the period under review were classified as Others. In 2022, the highest number of 17 applicants issued with loans were classified as Others. This was followed by Officers in the Ghana Education Service (16), Audit Service (10), Civil Service (8) and Ghana Immigration Service (4). However, no Officer from the Prison Service, Fire Service and the Judicial Service received a loan within the reference period. In comparison with the previous year, the number of Officers in the Civil Service, Audit Service and Others granted loans decreased by 58 percent, 23 percent and 35 percent, respectively. However, the number of Officers in the Ghana Immigration Service and Ghana Education Service granted loans remained the same in 2022 as in 2021.



**Figure 22: Provision of Loan by Service**

*Public institutions not listed in figure 22 are classified as Others.*

#### **5.7.4 Amount Disbursed by Purpose**

In 2022, the 55 loans disbursed for the construction of new residential properties amounted to Gh¢2,582,300. In 2019, there were 68 loans disbursed for the construction of new residential properties, with a total amount of Gh¢1,693,000. The number of loans increased in 2020 to 80, with a higher amount of Gh¢2,774,000 disbursed. In 2021, there was a further increase in the number of loans to 84, but the amount disbursed decreased to Gh¢2,111,200. Comparing the 2022 data to 2021, there was a decrease of 35 percent in the number of loans disbursed and a decrease of 22 percent in the disbursed amount. Compared to 2020, the number of loans decreased by 31 percent, while the disbursed amount decreased by 7 percent. In comparison to 2019, there was a decrease of 19 percent in the number of loans disbursed and an increase of 53 percent in the disbursed amount.

#### **5.7.5 Amount Disbursed by Service**

Out of the total loan amount of Gh¢2,582,300 disbursed public institutions categorized as Others received the largest share, constituting 36.8 percent of the total disbursement. The Ghana Education Service followed, accounting for 24 percent of the overall disbursement. In contrast, the Ghana Immigration Service received the least, representing 7 percent of the total disbursement.

Comparing 2022 figures to the disbursements made in 2020, the period under review witnessed an overall increase in disbursements for all Services, except for the Ghana Civil Service, which saw a decrease and the Judicial Service, which did not receive any disbursements during the period under consideration.

#### **5.7.6 Amount Disbursed by Region**

Out of the total loan amount disbursed in 2022, Greater Accra Region recorded an amount of Gh¢1,323,000 being the highest percentage (51%), followed by Eastern Region with Gh¢534,100 constituting (21%). An amount of Gh¢68,600, representing 3 percent, was disbursed to officers in the Ahafo Region. Data available indicates that no loan application was received from officers in the Bono East, Northern, North-East, Oti, Savannah, Upper East, and Western Regions.

### 5.7.7 Amount Disbursed by Sex

At the end of the year under review, the PSHLSB disbursed a total amount of Gh¢2,582,300 by sex, comprising the allocation of an amount of Gh¢1,646,400 to males and Gh¢935,900 to females, representing 64% and 36% respectively. Out of the total amount of Gh¢2,582,300 disbursed by the Board, the category referred to as Others in the figure 22 received the highest amount of loans disbursed with Gh¢950,600 covering (Gh¢480,200) males and (Gh¢470,400) females, followed by Ghana Education Service with Gh¢622,300 (Gh¢406,700 males and Gh¢215,600 females), Audit Service received Gh¢578,200 with (Gh¢431,200 males and 147,000 females) whereas the least amount of Gh¢176,400 with (Gh¢176,400 males only) was received by the Immigration Service being the least.

## 5.8 TDC Development Company Limited

### 5.8.1 Apartments Constructed

During the period under review, a total of 201 apartments were constructed by the TDCL within the Tema Acquisition Area. This represents 24 and 31 percent decrease in relation to 2021 and 2020, respectively. In Community 1, Site 3, there was no construction in 2020, but in 2021 a total of 64 apartments were constructed indicating a 100 percent increase from 2020 and there was no construction work carried on in 2022.

For Community 26 Affordable Housing, there were 88 apartments constructed in 2020. In 2021, a total of 200 apartments were constructed while preparatory works for the next phase began in 2022. During the Phase 1 of the National Homeownership Fund (NHF) Project at Community 22, there were 204 apartments constructed in 2020 but no construction works were carried out in 2021.

*Table 32: Apartments Constructed*

Area/Location	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Community 1, Site 3	0	64	-
Community 26, Affordable Housing	88	200	-
National Homeownership Fund (NHF) Housing Project at Community 22 – Phase 1&2	204	-	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>201</b>

### 5.8.2 Collaboration with Real Estate Developers

The data provided shows the collaboration between the TDCL and Real Estate Developers on apartment construction. In 2020 and 2022, the TDCL in collaboration with the NHF, constructed 204 and 201 apartments respectively. The number of apartments constructed for the respective years decreased by 1.47 percent.

*Table 33: Collaboration with Real Estate Developers*

Real Estate Developer	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Local - National Homeownership Fund (NHF)	204	-	201
Foreign	0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201</b>

### 5.8.3 Land Regularized in Encroached Areas

During the period under consideration, a total of 101.62 acres of land were regularized in 15 encroached communities within the Tema Acquisition Area. This shows a 6.8 and 61.8 percent increase in relation to 2020 and 2021, respectively.

The largest acre of land (32.63) was regularized at Community 23, indicating 32 percent of the total acres of land regularized within the reference period. This was followed by 12.59 acres of land regularized at Lebanon zone 2, 3 and 4, representing 12 percent. Similarly, 12.43 acres of land were regularized at Golf City, representing 12 percent. The least acre of land (0.89) was regularized at Kpone Car Garages, depicting 1 percent.

The number of acres regularized within Community 23 increased from 20.33 acres in 2020 to 30.53 acres in 2021, and then increased to 32.63 acres in 2022. Also, the number of acres regularized at Lebanon zone 2, 3 and 4 increased from 1.12 acres in 2020 to 6.05 acres in 2021 and further increased to 12.59 acres in 2022. Within the review year, no acre of land was regularized at Kakasunaka 2, Community 26, Borteyman and Ashaiman Newtown.

*Table 34: Acres of Lands Regularized in Encroached Areas*

Area/Location	No. of Acres			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Community 23	8.46	20.33	30.53	32.63
Lebanon Zone 2, 3 & 4	2.78	1.12	6.05	12.59
Kakasunaka 2	50.17	0	0	0
Community 26	25.61	0	0	0
Bethlehem	0	0.87	1.3	2.57
Community 16	0	1.26	2.41	4.43
Community 17	0	5.07	7.56	6.98
Community 19	0	8.75	0	9.37
Community 21 (Christian Village)	0	3.11	10.72	8.6
Community 25 (Block X)	0	0.97	1.36	1.64
Sebrepur	0	7.43	28.11	1.65
Borteyman	0	1.52	2.74	0
Saki	0	1.28	1.77	1.8
Mlitsakpo	0	4.3	10.11	1.86
Ashaiman Newtown	0	0.76	0	0
Klagon	0	1.96	5.27	2.67
Kpone Car Garages	0	3.78	5.88	0.89
Adjei Kojo	0	4.58	5.61	2.12
Golf City	0	25.85	31	12.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.02</b>	<b>92.94</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>102.23</b>

#### **5.8.4 Apartment Built for TDCL Staff**

During the year under review, a total of 20 apartments were built for TDCL staff in Community 22, representing 23 percent decrease in relation to the 2021 figure but 67 percent increase over the 2020 figure.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION**

The Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate of the Ministry of Works and Housing has made the publication of the Statistical Report a core activity since 2019. This activity is crucial because it provides sufficient and trustworthy evidence and information for well-informed policy decision. It also enhances transparency and builds the confidence of the general public in Government initiatives and programmes that are under the Ministry's supervision while enabling public access to information and evaluate the progress of the Ministry's projects and programmes.

The assessment of indicators pertaining to all facets of the projects and programmes carried out by the Departments and Agencies of the Ministry defines the activity. This is used as the primary method for gathering data. The preparation of this report is a collaborative effort of the staff in RSIM directorate of the MWH and the focal persons from the Departments and Agencies. The team work together to collect and analyse data to produce this Statistical Report.

The 2022 Statistical Report applies a time series technique to provide administrative data/information on projects, programmes, and activities for the year in comparison to the four (4) years (2019, 2020, and 2021). The base year for the data supplied in this Report for Departments and Agencies including DRH, PWD, and SHCL is 2022 as a consequence of the inclusion of the six (6) additional areas in the data presented.

It is important to highlight that, Ghana's built environment community has effectively and widely embraced the application of the updated Building Code in nearly all construction projects. This is demonstrated by the fact that AESL and SHCL completely adhered to the updated Building Code when constructing structures.

In summary, the RSIM Directorate's efforts to compile and publish Statistical Reports contribute to data-driven decision-making, transparency, and accountability in the Works and Housing Sector in Ghana. Although this Report represents an effort to harmonize various data across the Sector's activities and operations, the data reported and analyzed herein significantly reflect the Sector's available data, which can be used for informational purposes by key stakeholders, especially, those in the Built Environment, and for policymakers to make well-informed decisions.



## 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

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>GRADE</b>
1.	Rev. Stephen Yaw Osei	Chief Director
2.	Angorkor Osa - Kwao	Director, RSIM
3.	George Amartey Laryea	Principal Research Officer
4.	Bridget Akyaa Gyasi	IT/IM Officer
5.	Randolph Numon	Asst. Programme Officer
6.	Gideon Okyere – Gyau	Asst. IT/IM Officer

*A softcopy of the 2022 Statistical Report can be downloaded from the Ministry of Works and Housing's website.*

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