



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

2023
STATISTICAL
REPORT

BY
RSIM DIRECTORATE

2024

PREFACE

The 2023 Statistical Report of the Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) marks a significant milestone in the Ministry's commitment to evidence-based planning and decision-making. This Report serves as a comprehensive repository of data generated through the activities of the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry. It has been carefully prepared to provide stakeholders with reliable, accurate, and trustworthy administrative data that reflect the Ministry's operations and achievements over the reviewed year.

This publication is a product of collaborative efforts and demonstrates the Ministry's dedication to enhancing transparency, fostering accountability, and strengthening institutional capacity in data management. It not only facilitates informed decision-making among stakeholders but also provides a platform to evaluate the relevance and utility of the data collected.

The 2023 Statistical Report offers insights into the specific roles and activities of the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry. The RSIM Directorate coordinated closely with Focal Persons from the Directorates/Units, Departments and Agencies; Housing Directorate and Estate Unit, Architects Registration Council (ARC), Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL), Department of Rural Housing (DRH) Ghana Hydrological Authority (HYDRO), Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB), Public Works Department (PWD), Rent Control Department (RCD), State Housing Company Limited (SHCL), TDC Ghana Ltd. Their active engagement and input have been instrumental in shaping this document.

This process involved reviewing critical indicators, aligning expectations, and ensuring the validity of the data presented. These efforts reflect the Ministry's resolve to enhance the capacity of its Statistical System, particularly in data collection, analysis, and interpretation, to support the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

As an authoritative reference document, this Statistical Report is expected to serve a dual purpose. Internally, it supports the Ministry's operations by providing consistent, verified data for planning and policy development. Externally, it serves as a vital resource for stakeholders seeking insights into the Ministry's performance and contributions to national development.

This Statistical Report will be used as a strategic tool to inform decision-making, foster collaboration, and drive progress across all sectors under the Ministry's purview. We extend our gratitude to all Departments, Agencies, and individuals who contributed to this report, and we remain committed to advancing the culture of data-driven governance in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

REV. STEPHEN OSEI
CHIEF DIRECTOR, MWH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) extends its profound gratitude to the Focal Persons from the various Directorates/Units, Departments and Agencies whose unwavering commitment and invaluable contributions have been instrumental in the creation of the 2023 Statistical Report. Their dedication has been central to the successful compilation, production, and validation of this Report.

Special thanks go to the Chief Directorate for the leadership, which has been pivotal in enhancing the quality and comprehensiveness of the 2023 Statistical Report.

The Ministry also expresses gratitude to Messrs. George Owusu-Ansah Amoah of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources and Prince Otu of the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) for their guidance.

Finally, we commend the Research, Statistics, and Information Management (RSIM) Team, Ms. Ellen Jezreel Amponsah Akonnor, a former National Service Person and the Director who led the process, for their efforts in bringing this Report to fruition. Their teamwork has been essential in achieving this milestone.

It is our hope that the 2023 Statistical Report will serve as a valuable resource for all stakeholders, enhancing the Ministry's capacity for informed decision-making and effective policy formulation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AESL	-	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
ARC	-	Architects Registration Council
DRH	-	Department of Rural Housing
GIS	-	Ghana Immigration Service
GRA	-	Ghana Revenue Authority
HYDRO		Ghana Hydrological Authority
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
MELR	-	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MWH	-	Ministry of Works and Housing
PNDCL	-	Provisional National Defense Council Law
PPBME	-	Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
PSHLSB	-	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board
PWD	-	Public Works Department (Head Office)
RCD	-	Rent Control Department
RSIM	-	Research, Statistics and Information Management
SHCL	-	State Housing Company Limited
TDC	-	TDC Ghana 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 Housing and Works 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 2023.

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 are presented to stakeholders.

The data presented in this 2023 Statistical Report is as follows:

The **Architects Registration Council (ARC)** in 2023, the Architect Registration Council (ARC) saw an 85 percent increase in newly registered probationers compared to the 2022 figure and a 64 percent rise compared to the 2021 figure. The ARC registered 57 new architects, including 55 local and 2 foreign architects, and five firms across various categories. Additionally, 70 probationers joined the Professional Practice Seminar, and 53 applicants passed the Professional Practice Examination, reflecting an 8.6 percent decrease from the 2022 figure but a 71 percent increase from the 2021 figure.

The **Architectural & Engineering Services Limited (AESL)** incorporated 78 designs across all 16 regions, incorporating revised building codes and local materials. The Agency conducted 59 structural integrity tests, marking a 49.1 percent decrease from the 2022 figure but a more than 100 percent increase compared to 2021. Additionally, 59 valuations were completed across 14 regions, and 76 projects were designed and supervised during construction.

In 2023, the **Department of Rural Housing (DRH)** provided four consultancy and technical assistance services, compared to one each recorded in 2022 and 2021. The Department offered three technical support projects, a 25 percent decrease from the 2022 figure but a more than 100 percent increase from the 2021 figure. The DRH also organized two skills training programs, marking decreases of 50 percent and 33.3 percent from the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. In 2023, a total of 29 individuals gained employment through the activities of the Department, representing 34.1 percent decrease compared to the previous year but marks an increase of 20.8 percent compared to the 2021 figure.

Within the reporting period, the Ghana **Hydrological Authority (HYDRO)** experienced 2 percent decrease in community drainage designs compared to the 2022 figure but 32 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure. The length of drains constructed saw increases, with more than a fourfold rise from the 2022 figure and fivefold compared to the 2021 figure. The Authority implemented 64 flood control measures, a 30.6 percent increase from 2022 but 84.9 percent decrease from the 2021 figure. Similar to the preceding year, a total of 30 flow measurements were taken by the Ghana Hydrological Authority within the reporting year.

The **Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board (PSHLSB)** in 2023 received a total of 91 loan applications. Out of this total, 39 applications were approved. During the review year, the highest number of 13 loans was disbursed to officers in the Civil Service, representing 33 percent out of the total number of loans disbursed.

During the review year, the **Rent Control Department** conducted 336 awareness creation activities across 10 regions, including 221 radio programmes and 115 television programmes. The Department received 22,192 rent cases, with 42 percent filed by tenants and 58 percent by landlords. Out of these cases, 1,092 were referred to court. There was a 24.4 percent decline in the issuance of rent cards compared to the previous years.

The **Housing Directorate of the Ministry** reported that 121 affordable housing units with associated infrastructure as part of the Redevelopment Programmes were constructed in various regions.

The **Estate Unit of the Ministry** recorded a total of 1,109 residential accommodations across 12 towns. Within the reporting year, a total of 213 residential accommodation applications were received from public servants within the Greater Accra Region.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, having access to trustworthy and accurate data and information is crucial to a developing economy that promotes better governance and socioeconomic growth. This is primarily caused by the widespread use and adoption of numerous technologies across a range of economic sectors. Data and information must be easily accessible, of high quality, trustworthy, and accurate, and last but not least, reliable. Since it gives all those who rely on it a high level of trust, the availability and accessibility of reliable and accurate data/information aid in improved policy decision-making and result in better outcomes.

Many organizations and initiatives depend on data and information for proper operation and management. It helps in identifying requirements, establishing goals and objectives, and keeping track of how well government programmes, projects, and initiatives are going. Lack of information or inaccurate data may have practical repercussions for business institutions, particularly government institutions. This is because they might not be able to provide stakeholders and the general public with an accurate or up-to-date account of programmes and projects; hence, the importance and accessibility of timely and accurate data/information cannot be overstated.

Both local and international communities recognize the importance of having access to accurate and trustworthy data when making decisions on public policy because it promotes more accountable, transparent, and responsible institutions and government. For evidence-based planning for socioeconomic development, it is essential that accurate and reliable data collected by government institutions be made available to all stakeholders and the general public. The National Data Sharing Policy of the Government of Ghana was created in February 2017 by the then-Ministry of Communication in light of this. Its goal was to enable proactive sharing and greater access to data generated and commissioned by government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs).

Since 2017, the Ministry of Works and Housing has prepared and released annual statistical reports that highlight trustworthy and accurate data/information on the projects, programmes, and activities of its Departments and Agencies as part of its attempt to participate in the agenda "National Data Sharing." Like the previous Reports, the 2023 Statistical Report was

created using accepted procedures and systems and includes up-to-date information on the programmes and initiatives of the Ministry's Departments and Agencies.

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, and 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 usage and information as needed.

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

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

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

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Architects in Good Standing as at 31st December, 2023 • Number of Architectural Firms in Good Standing as at 31st December, 2023 • Number of Probationers who sat for the Professional Practice Examination • Number of Probationers who Passed the Professional Practice Examination • Number of Compliance Issues Recorded • Number of Visits to Schools of Architecture • Number of Advocacy • Number of Stakeholders Engagements

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
2.	Architectural & Engineering Services Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides consultancy services in the area of engineering and architecture to organizations as well as individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs undertaken incorporating the Revised Building Code • Structures Constructed with Specific Approved Local Materials • Structures Tested • Valuations Conducted • Designs for Government Sector • Designs done for Private Sector • Projects Designed and Supervised • Buildings/Projects Reviewed and Supervised • Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out • Land Survey Work Carried on Site

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works • Gained employment through activities • Projects Expression of Interest Submitted • Number of Project Proposals Submitted • Installation done in the Country
3.	Department of Rural Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate government policies on rural housing or improved indigenous building materials • Develop strategic options for improved local materials development • Develop project-specific interventions in rural Housing for specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Sensitization Programmes Organized Annually • Number of Persons Sensitized/Trained • Consultancy & Technical Assistance Offered • Number of Skills Training Programmes Organized • Number of Technical Support on Projects and Programmes • Number of Persons who gained employment through activities

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate, monitor, evaluate and build capacity in the regions regarding the following: • Provide technical backstopping to regions and districts in the designs and implementation of rural housing programmes through demonstration and collaboration projects • Disseminate creative and innovative research findings in the production and use of local building materials • Organize national programmes for improved housing delivery in rural and peri-urban areas 	

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide relevant expertise to support the sustainable delivery of housing in rural and peri-urban areas 	
4.	Ghana Hydrological Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the Ministry on hydrology, drainage engineering and coastal engineering generally • To promote the services of hydrology and drainage engineering in the prevention of floods • To provide the services of coastal engineering in the management of beach erosion and storm surges • To formulate strategies for the effective mobilization of resources for the execution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage Design Developed • Treatment Plants Assessed and Maintained • Drains Constructed • Earth Channels Improved • Erosion Control Structures • Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures • Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures • Coastline Protected • Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Established

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<p>of hydrological, stormwater drainage, sewerage and sea defence projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in matters relating to hydrology and water resources in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Measurements • New Gauge Stations Established • Operational Gauge Stations
5.	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant housing loans • Inspect and value properties • Recover housing loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Housing Loans • Amount Disbursed by Purpose • Provision of Housing Loan by Service
6.	Public Works Department, Head Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Government Policy on good construction practice • Effective management and maintenance of Public buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Government Properties Rehabilitated and Refurbished • Expenditure on Government Properties Refurbished and Maintained by Region

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract Administration • Provide technical advice to Government at the Central and Local levels 	
7.	Rent Control Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the recoverable rent of any premises on an application made by any landlord, tenant or person interested in the premises • Investigate complaints by a landlord, a tenant or any interested party on the premises • Investigate and determine any matter referred by the Minister or Rent Magistrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants • Rent Cases Lodged by Sex • Rent Disputes Settled • Cases Referred to Court • Awareness creation of the Rent Department • Pending Cases • Struck-Off Cases • Withdrawal Cases • Issuance of Rent Cards

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare rent registers and other prescribed documents • Maintain a register of vacant premises for prospective clients • Examine any landlord, tenant or other person for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or any statutory instrument made thereunder are being observed • Take measures against tenants who have absconded from the premises 	

No.	Department/Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make complaints to the appropriate Rent Magistrate that an offence under this Act has been committed • Registration of prospective tenants 	
8.	State Housing Company Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Development: The SHCL constructs affordable housing units across all income groups. • Estate Management: The SHCL delivers the state-of-the-art facility management and documentation process for all existing leaseholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Land Banks Created • New Estate Houses Developed with Integrated Building Code • Housing Plans with Waste Management and Recycling Schemes • Sales of Residential Property • Number of Developed Settlements with Orderly Planned Schemes

No.	Department/ Agency	Function	Indicator for Data Collected
9.	TDC Ghana Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Plan, Layout and Develop the Tema Acquisition Area. • Construct and maintain roads, public buildings and markets • Prepare and execute housing schemes • Develop industrial and commercial sites • Provide public utilities such as sewage and street lights • To acquire land both in and outside Ghana for real estate development and management • Planning, development and construction of towns and cities in and outside Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Apartments Constructed • Collaboration with Real Estate Developers on Apartment Constructed • Number of Acres of Land Regularized in Encroached Areas • Number of Apartments Built for Staff

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

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.

OBJECTIVES

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

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 and assembling 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. Verification and publication of the Statistical Report for 2022.

Additionally, for the year 2023, the Report compiled and presented data and statistics produced by the Ministry, its Departments, and Agencies. 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.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

1.1 Architect Registration Council (ARC)

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

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

Nonetheless, the core mandate of the Agency is centered on achieving sustainable national development, a buoyant Built Environment and social protection for humanity. The data below shows the performance of the ARC concerning the selected indicators;

Newly Registered Probationers

In 2023, the Architect Registration Council (ARC) reported increases in the number of newly registered probationers, with 85 percent rise compared to the 2022 figure and 64 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure. The Greater Accra Region accounted for 70 percent of the total number of newly registered probationers, which included 30 males and 22 females. This represents increases of 58 percent and 49 percent, respectively, compared to the figures for 2022 and 2021. The Ashanti Region contributed 14 percent of the total number of newly registered probationers, reflecting more than twofold increase each when compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures. Over the past three years, male probationers have consistently made up more than 60 percent of the total newly registered probationers. In 2023, the number of male probationers increased by 74 percent compared to the 2022 figure and 52 percent compared to the 2021 figure. Conversely, the number of newly registered female probationers increased by more than twofold in relation to the 2022 figure and more than onefold increase in relation to the 2021 figure.

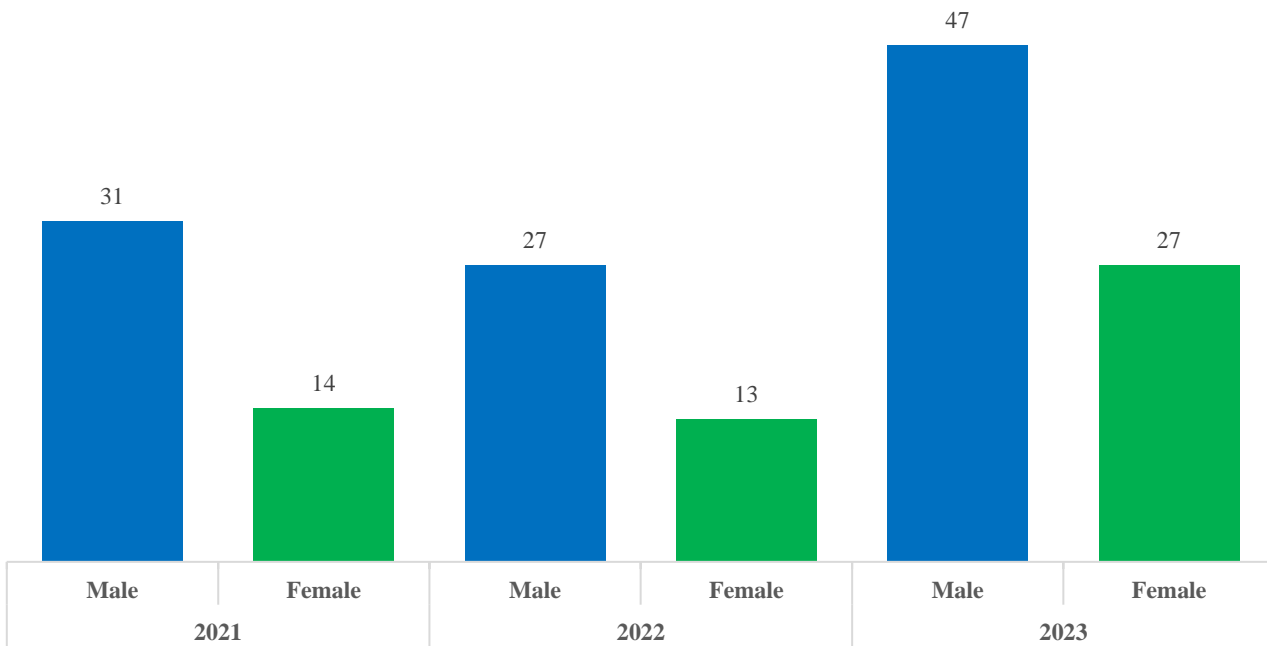


Figure 1: Total number of newly registered probationers

Newly Licensed/Registered Architects

In 2023, the ARC registered a total of 57 new architects, comprising 55 local architects (39 males and 16 females) and two male foreign architects. The 55 local architects make up the Standing Register whereas the two foreign architects were granted Temporal Licenses (Foreign Registration).

Out of the 55 local architects, 53 passed the professional practice examinations and were licensed by the Council. Additionally, two Ghanaian architects were licensed after successfully completing a limited interview examination. These Ghanaian architects are fully licensed to practice in Ghana. However, the two foreign architects were issued temporary licenses, allowing them to practice in Ghana on a temporary basis.

The 57 newly registered architects represent 17.4 percent decrease from the 69 newly registered architects in 2022, but 72.7 percent increase compared to the 33 newly registered architects in 2021. For the Standing Register (local) within the review year, there was a decrease of 20.3 percent

compared to the 69 local architects registered in 2022. However, this also represents 66.7 percent increase compared to the 33 local architects registered in 2021. The 2023 data further shows 25 percent decrease in the newly registered male architects when compared to the previous year, but 44 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure. As for the newly registered female architects, there was a 6 percent decrease compared to 2022, but more than a twofold increase compared to the 2021 figures.

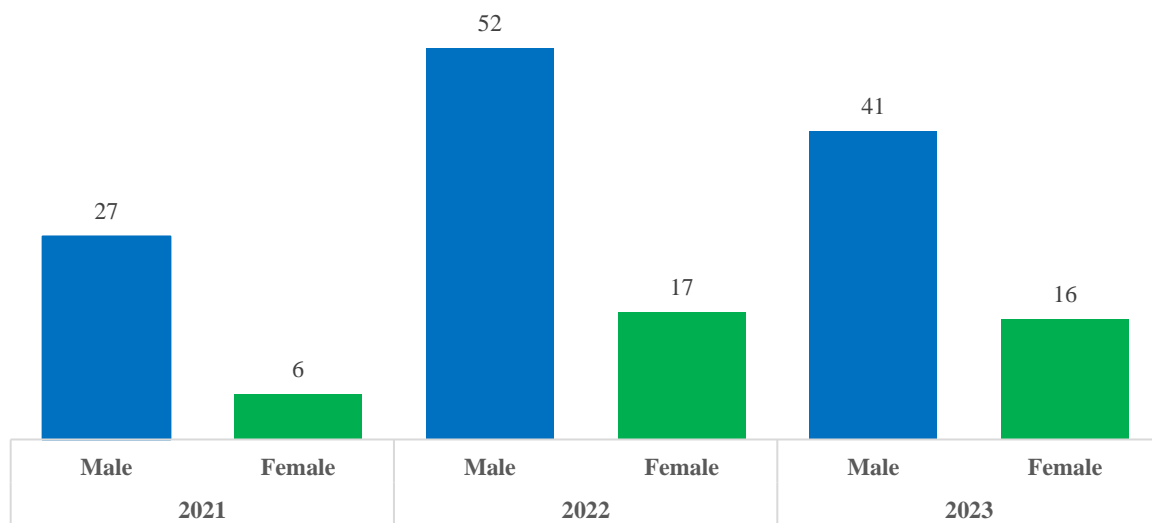


Figure 2: Number of newly Licensed/Registered Architects

Newly Licensed/Registered Architects by Region and Sex

The regional distribution of the 55 newly licensed or registered architects in 2023 shows that the Greater Accra Region continued to have the highest proportion of newly licensed architects for both males and females. The region accounted for 70.9 percent of the total number of newly licensed or registered architects in 2023. Within the reporting year, the Greater Accra Region witnessed 33.3 percent decrease in the number of newly registered male architects when compared to the 2022 figure but increased by 87 percent compared to the 2021 figure. Similarly, the number of newly registered female architects in the region also decreased by 21.4 percent from the 2022 figure, but increased by 83 percent compared to the 2021 figure. On the other hand, the Northern

and Bono East Regions each registered one male architect, the lowest number of new registration across the regions. In the Ashanti Region, there was 38 percent decline in the number of newly registered architects compared to the 2022 figure and 50 percent decrease compared to the 2021 figure. Overall, there was an average distribution of 6.5 males across six regions and an average distribution of four females across four regions in 2023.

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

Region	2021		2022		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	10		3	2	6	2
Bono	1		0	0	0	0
Central	1		2	0	1	1
Eastern					2	2
Greater Accra	15	6	42	14	28	11
Northern			3		1	0
Upper East			1		0	0
Volta			1		0	0
Western				1	0	0
Sub Total	27	6	52	17	39	16
Total	33		69		55	

Newly Licensed/Registered Architectural Firms by Region and Ownership

The data for 2023 shows the ARC registered a total of five firms across different categories: two foreign companies, two Ghanaian sole proprietorships, and one Ghanaian partnership. In comparison to the previous year, there was an increase in the registration of architectural firms in 2023. In 2022, only one Ghanaian firm was registered under sole proprietorship, with no foreign firm registrations recorded. The total number of newly registered architectural firms in 2023 amounted to five, an increase from the single registration recorded in 2022.

Probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar

Out of the 70 probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar within the reporting year, 76 percent were males while the remaining 24 percent were females. The 2023 data is consistent with the 2022 data but 100 percent increase when compared to the 2021 data. In terms of gender distribution, 53 male probationers and 17 female probationers participated in the Professional Practice Seminar in 2023 and 2022, respectively. This reflects a stable interest in professional development within the architectural field in both years. However, in 2023, there was a 100 percent increase in the number of probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar when compared to the 2021 figure. Specifically, in relation to the 2021 data, there was an increase of 82.8 percent increase in male probationers and over 100 percent increase in female probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar within the reporting year.

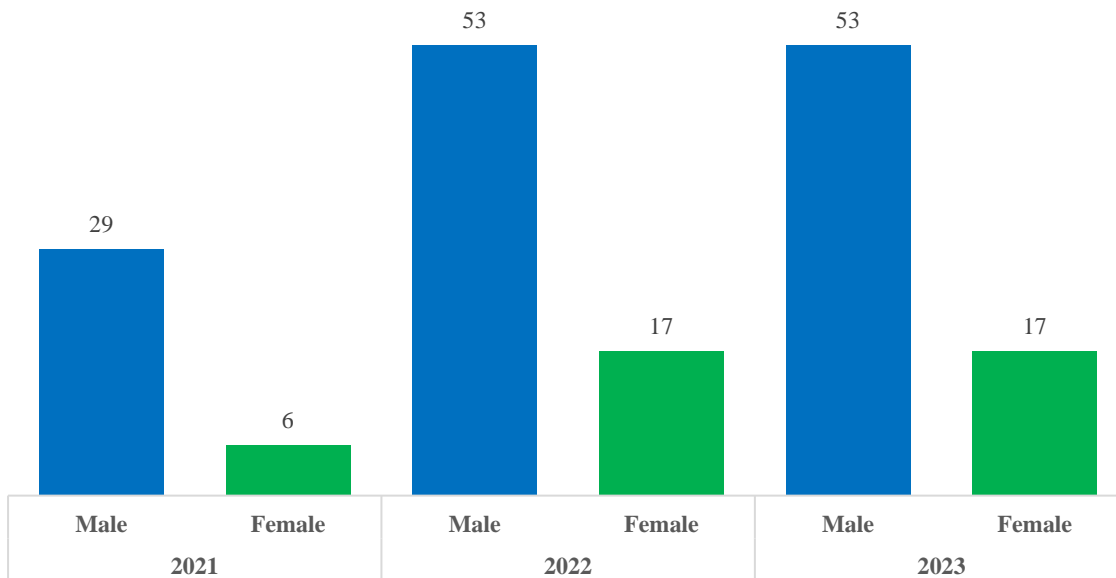


Figure 3: Number of local probationers who joined the Professional Practice Seminar

Probationers who sat for the Professional Examination

In 2023, a total of 66 probationers sat for the professional practice examination, representing 4.4 percent decrease from the 69 probationers in 2022 but an 88.5 percent increase compared to the 35 probationers in 2021. The gender breakdown for 2023 data shows that the number of female probationers remained unchanged at 17, the same as in 2022, but more than two-folds compared to the 2021 figure. In contrast, the number of male probationers decreased by 5.8 percent compared to the 2022 figure, but increased by 68.9 percent compared to the 2021 data. As in previous years, the Greater Accra Region accounted for more than 60 percent of the total number of probationers within the year under review. The Greater Accra Region reported the highest number of probationers sitting for the examination, with 53 total candidates (39 males and 14 females). This represents 5 percent decrease from the 2022 figure but more than twofold increase compared to the 2021 figure. Meanwhile, the Upper East and Volta Regions reported the least number of probationers, with one male probationer each. The Western Region had the least number of female probationers, with one registered.

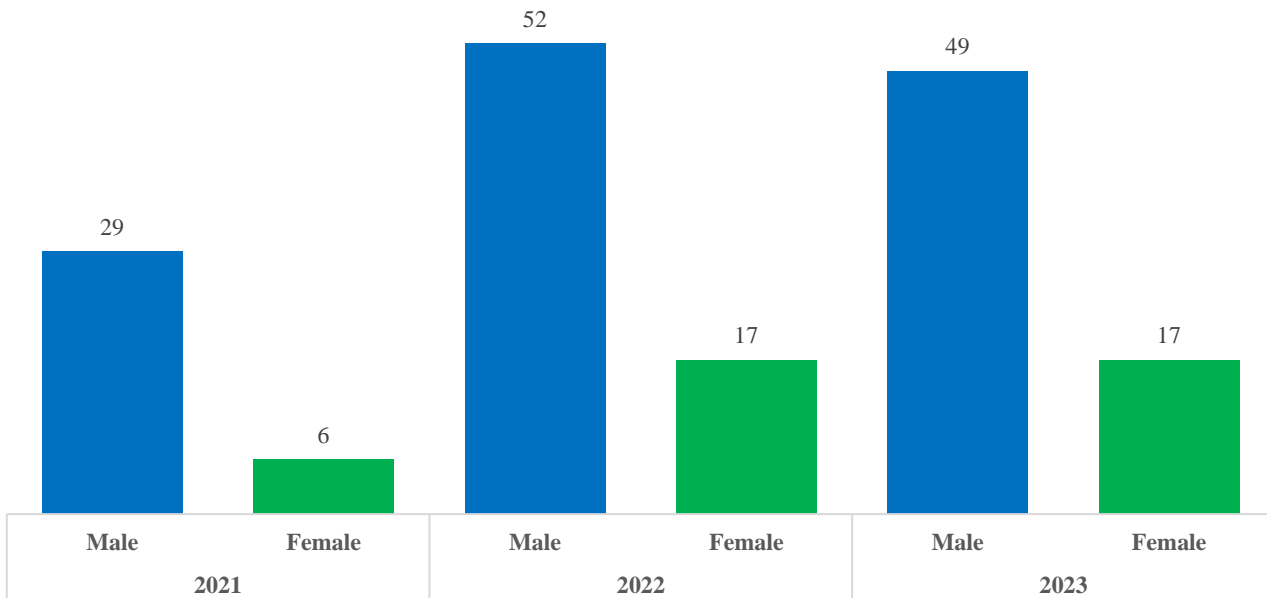


Figure 4: Number of probationers who sat for the Professional Practice Examination

Probationers who passed the Professional Examination

In 2023, a total of 53 applicants passed the Professional Practice Examination, marking 8.6 percent decrease compared to the previous year but 71 percent increase in relation to the 2021 figure. The gender disaggregation of the 2023 data reveals that the number of female applicants who passed remained constant at 16 in both 2023 and 2022 but showed an increase of more than twofold in relation to the 2021 data. Additionally, the 2023 data shows that male probationers who passed the Professional Practice Examination represent 12 percent decrease in relation to the 2022 figure but 48 percent increase in relation to the 2021 figure. Regionally, though the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of both male and female applicants who passed in 2023, the data shows 18.8 percent decrease in male and 15.4 percent decrease in female probationers, when compared to the previous year. The Northern and Bono-East Regions recorded the least number of one male applicant each who passed the exam.

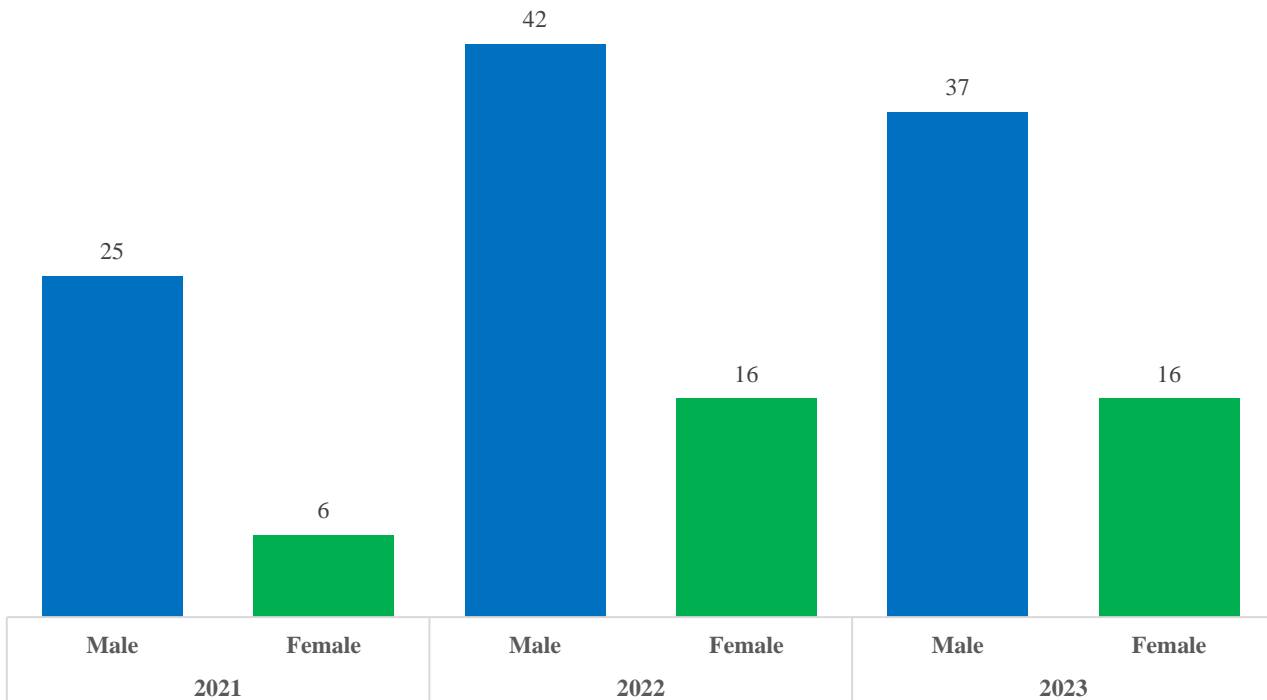


Figure 5: Number of probationers who passed the Professional Practice Examination

Probationers who failed the Professional Examination

Within the reporting year, 13 Probationers failed the Professional Practice Examination. The failure rate also rose by 4 percent when the 2023 data is compared to the 2022 data.



Figure 6: Failure rate of probationers who sat for the Professional Practice Examination

Architects in Ghana

In 2023, the number of architects in Ghana reached 1,286, indicating increases of 4.3 percent and 10 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively.

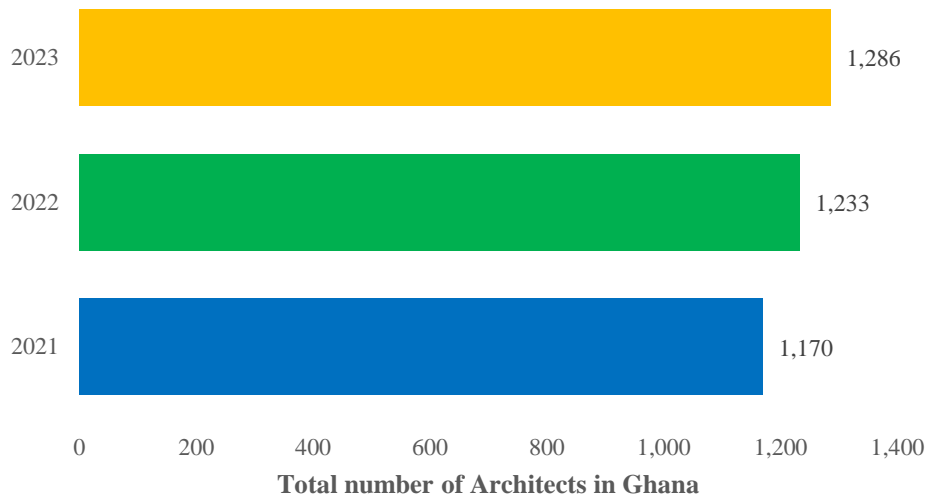


Figure 7: Total number of Architects in Ghana

Architects in Good Standing

The year under review witnessed increases of 10.6 percent and 19.8 percent in the number of architects in good standing in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Out of the 701 architects in good standing within the reporting period, 74 percent were males whereas the remaining 26 percent were females. The number of male architects in good standing in 2023 represents increases of 8.6 percent and 20.1 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Similarly, the number of female architects in good standing in 2023 represents increases of 16.8 percent and 19.1 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The regional distribution of the 2023 data shows that Greater Accra Region reported 72 percent of the total number of architects in good standing, representing increases of 9 percent and 18 percent from the 2022 and 2021 figures. The Region reported the highest number of 380 males and 123 female architects in good standing, representing increases of 7.9 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively, when compared to the 2022 figures. The Ashanti Region witnessed 14 percent of the total number of architects in good standing, indicating increases of 9 percent and 14 percent in comparison to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The Ahafo Region reported the least number of one male architect only within the year under consideration. As with the previous two years, there was no architect in good standing in the North-East Region.

On average, 32.5 male and 11.3 female architects were in good standing across the 16 regions within the reporting year.



Figure 8: Total number of Architects in Good Standing

Architectural Firms in Good Standing

The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of 82 firms in good standing, representing increases of 1.23 percent and 9 percent in comparison to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Within the year under review, out of the total number of firms in good standing, 74 percent were sole proprietor architectural firms. This indicates 1 percent increase in relation to the 2022 figure and 12 percent from the 2021 data.

Out of the 74 sole proprietors, 69 were males, indicating 1 percent increase from the 2022 figure and 13 percent increase in comparison to the 2021 figure. The number of female sole proprietorships remained steady at five throughout the 3-year period. Partnership ownership also recorded a total of 24 firms in good standing in 2023. This figure remained the same compared to the 2022 figure but showed 9 percent increase in relation to the 2021 data. Just as the previous year,

13 males were recorded for this type of ownership, but in relation to the 2021 data, this shows 18 percent increase. Additionally, seven partnership architectural firms were owned by both sexes, just like the preceding year. Company ownership remained with two architectural firms in good standing throughout the 3-year period.

Table 3: Ownership type of Architectural Firms in Good Standing

Region	2021						2022						2023					
	Type of ownership						Type of ownership						Type of ownership					
	Sole proprietorship		Partnership			Company	Sole proprietorship		Partnership			Company	Sole proprietorship		Partnership			Company
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sex		Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sex		Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sex	
Ashanti	4						4		1				4		1			
Ahafo	1						1						1					
Central	2						2						2					
Eastern	2						2						2					
Greater Accra	48	5	10	4	7	1	53	5	11	4	7	1	54	5	11	4	7	1
Northern	2						2						2					
Savannah							1						1					
North East																		
Upper East	1						1						1					
Volta	1		1			1	2		1			1	2		1			1
Sub Total	61	5	11	4	7	2	68	5	13	4	7	2	69	5	13	4	7	2
Total	90						99						100					

Construction Site Visits

During the review year, a total of 23 visits were made to construction sites in the Ashanti and Greater Accra Regions. Out of these visits, 78 percent were to construction sites in the Greater Accra Region, while the remaining 22 percent were made to construction sites in the Ashanti Region.

Investigation and Disciplinary Action(s)

The Council received a total of three (3) investigation cases in 2023. One (1) case involved a full investigation, which included examinations, disciplinary committee meetings, and site visits. The remaining two (2) cases are being assessed to determine if they require full attention. Additionally, one disciplinary action has been taken.

Compliance Issues

In 2023, a total of three compliance issues were recorded, representing 57 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure and 25 percent decrease compared to the 2021 figure.

Sensitization and Educational Visits

This indicator reflects the count of visits made by the Council to both Municipal 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 engages with Municipal 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 university works departments, with the aim of ensuring that these departments are in compliance with architectural regulations and laws. This involves confirming that the universities are adhering to architectural standards and requirements.

The Council undertook seven sensitization and educational visits to three universities and four District Assemblies within the year under review. This represents 75 percent increase in sensitization and educational visits in relation to the preceding year.

Table 4: Sensitization and Educational Visit

Schools and Institutions	2022	2023
KNUST	1	1
Central University	1	1
Ho Technical University	1	
Ho Municipal Assembly	1	
Cape Coast Municipal Assembly		1
Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly		1
Accra Technical University		1
AESL Cape Coast Office		1
Local Government		1
Total	4	7

Visit to Schools of Architecture

Just like the preceding year, a total of four visits were made to schools of architecture within the review year. However, this represents 33.3 percent decrease in relation to the 2021 data. The 2023 data further shows that one visit was made to interim juries just as the preceding year. Additionally, two visits were made to final juries: This is consistent with the number of visits made in 2022. Together, one visit was also made to online interim juries and online final juries.



Figure 9: Total number of visits to Schools of Architecture

Advocacy Programmes

In relation to the 2022 and 2021 data, the Council saw 20 percent increase each in the number of advocacy programmes that were published in 2023. Within the review year, advocacy programmes were mainly through publications in the dailies and online. Out of the six advocacy programmes, 33 percent were in the dailies and 67 percent were published online.

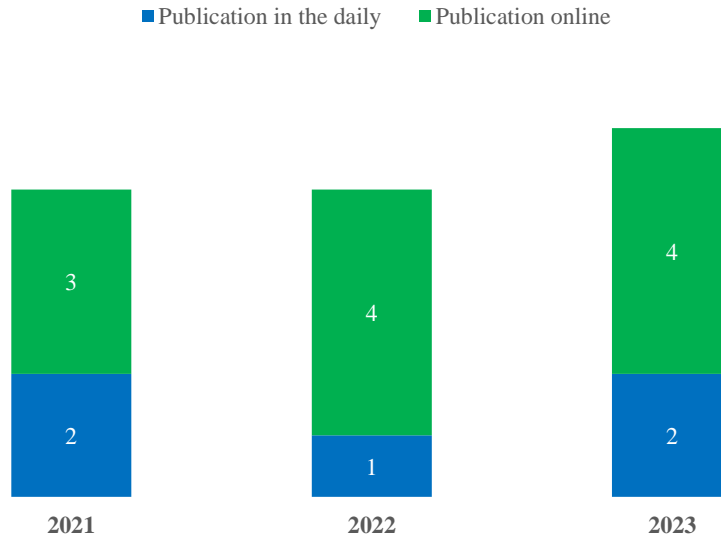


Figure 10: Number of Advocacy Programmes published

Stakeholder Engagement

Within the review year, the Council witnessed increases of 67 percent and 36 percent in stakeholder engagement. In 2023, ARC expanded its outreach and collaboration, which included the Annual General Meeting (AGM) with the Ghana Institute of Architects, and interactions with the Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors of Ghana. The council also participated in forums addressing critical issues like the collapse of buildings, organized by the Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry, and seminars on urbanization infrastructure planning and smart city building for Belt and Road countries.

Moreover, ARC was involved in tax education programmes for professional bodies in collaboration with the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and attended meetings to develop processes for addressing building collapses and other infrastructure concerns, coordinated by the Engineering Council. The Council also took part in the launch of the National Affordable Housing Programme, observed PPE 2023 post-examination interviews conducted by the Ghana Institute of Architects, and engaged in the review of the Architects Act.

Further expanding its scope, ARC participated in institutional engagement on the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA), contributed to the LUSPA Planning Act discussions,

and attended the annual seminar of quantity surveyors. They were also invited to the BIM Series Workshop and took part in the national validation of the Persons with Disabilities Bill 2023.

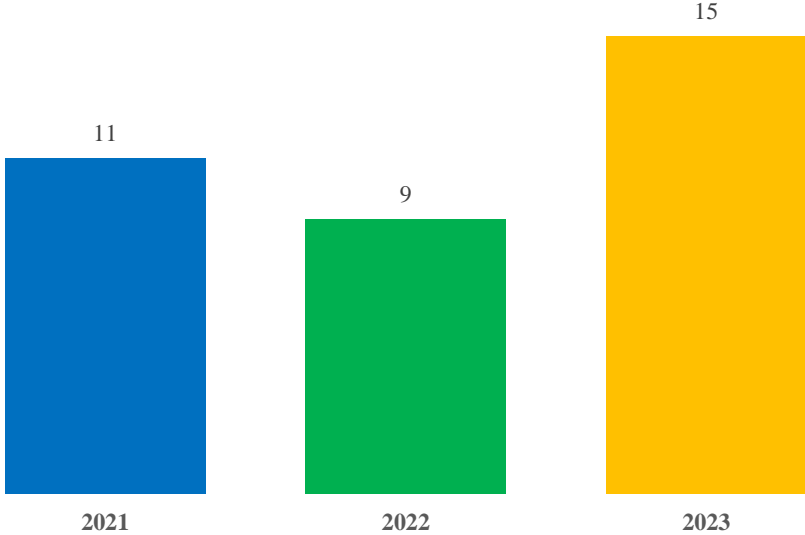


Figure 11: Number of Stakeholder Engagement

1.2 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 2023 Statistical Report analyses and presents data on the AESL.

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 2023, a total of 78 designs were undertaken across all 16 regions, incorporating the revised building code and specified local materials. This reflects 50.6 percent reduction compared to 158 designs undertaken in 2022. However, the 2023 figure represents an increase of 44 percent compared to the 2021 figure, where 54 designs were implemented. Within the review year, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of 15 designs incorporating the revised building code. Conversely, the Ahafo, Oti, and Savannah Regions had the lowest number of two designs each. The Bono-East Region recorded seven designs, and then Bono, Northern, and Western Regions followed with six designs each. Comparing the 2023 data to that of 2022, all the regions witnessed an average decrease of 51 percent in the adoption of the revised building code and specified local materials. Overall, the total number of designs undertaken from 2021 to 2023 shows a fluctuating trend in the incorporation of the revised building code across regions.

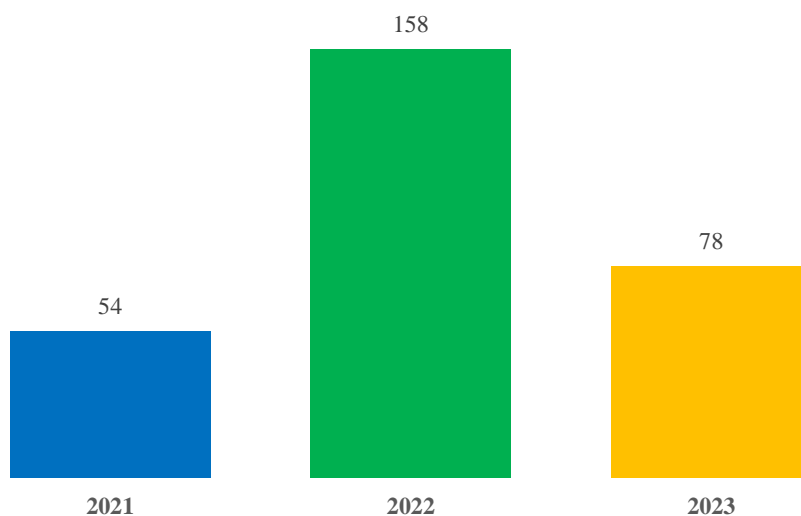


Figure 12: Total number of designs undertaken incorporating the revised building code

Structures constructed with specified approved local materials

In 2023, a total of 78 structures were constructed using approved local materials, marking 5.41 percent increase from 74 structures recorded in 2022 and more than 100 percent increase relative to 29 structures recorded in 2021. Within the review year, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of 15 structures constructed with specified approved local materials, representing 19 percent of the total. However, the least number of two structures each was recorded in the Oti, Ahafo and Savannah Regions, representing 2.6 percent of the total.

Relative to the previous year, the 2023 data shows that eight out of 16 regions recorded an average increase of 72 percent, whereas the remaining eight regions recorded an average decrease of 42 percent. On average, relative to the 2022 and 2021 data, the number of structures constructed using approved local materials in 2023 increased by 15 percent and more than 100 percent, respectively.

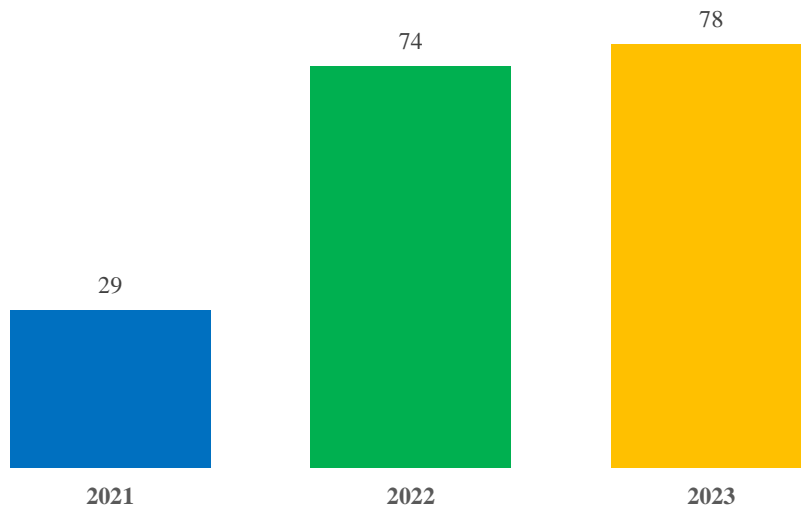


Figure 13: Total number of structures constructed with specified approved local materials structures tested

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.

In 2023, a total of 59 structural integrity tests were conducted across various regions, reflecting a 49.1 percent decrease from the 116 tests carried out in 2022, but more than a 100 percent increase compared to the 29 tests conducted in 2021. On average, there was a 58.15 percent decline in the number of structural integrity tests conducted in 2023 compared to the previous year. Over the three-year period, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of structural integrity tests: In 2023, 88 percent of all tests were conducted within this region. In contrast, the least number of tests—one each—were carried out in the Volta, Savannah, Ahafo, and Oti Regions. Additionally, no structural integrity tests were conducted in the Upper West and Western-North Regions within the review year.

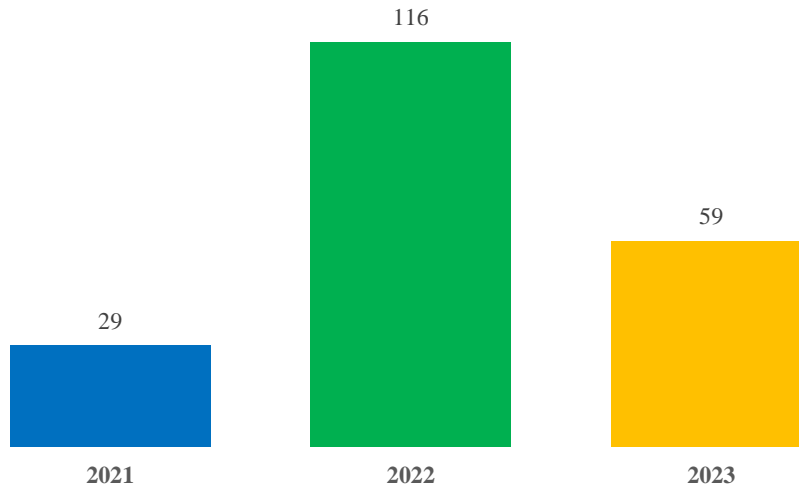


Figure 14: Total number of structures tested

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 2023, a total of 59 valuations were conducted across 14 regions, reflecting a 47.3 decrease from 112 valuations conducted in 2022; however, the number of valuations increased by more than 100 percent when compared to the 43 valuations reported in 2021. Over the 3-year period, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of valuations conducted. Within the year under review, the Region recorded 30 valuations, just as the preceding year. However, this represents 23.1 percent decrease when compared to 39 valuations undertaken in 2021. The Volta, Ahafo, Oti, and Savannah Regions recorded the least number of one valuation each. No valuation was conducted in the Western-North and Upper West Regions.

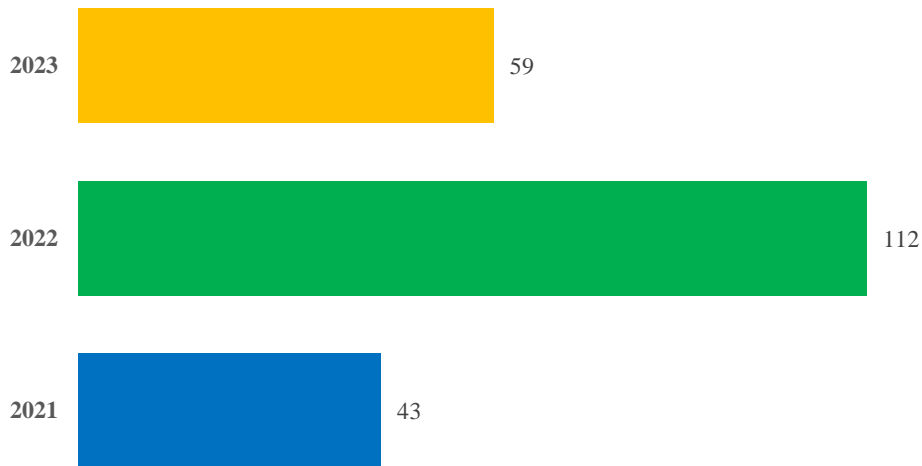


Figure 15: Total number of valuations conducted

Designs done for the Government Sector

During the year under review, a total of 77 designs were completed for the government sector across various regions, showing 51.27 percent decrease compared to 158 designs completed in the previous year. When compared to 2021, the number of designs completed in 2023 saw 51.88 percent decrease. In comparison to 2022, all regions experienced a decline in the number of designs completed for the government sector in 2023, with the exception of the Volta Region. On average, there was 51 percent decrease in designs completed in 2023 compared to the preceding year and 52 percent decrease compared to 2021. As was the case in 2022, the Greater Accra Region completed the highest number of designs for the government sector in 2023, with a total of 15 designs. This accounted for 19.4 percent of the total number of designs completed for the government sector in 2023. In contrast, the Ahafo, Oti, and Savannah Regions completed the least number of two designs each, representing 2.6 percent each of the total designs completed.

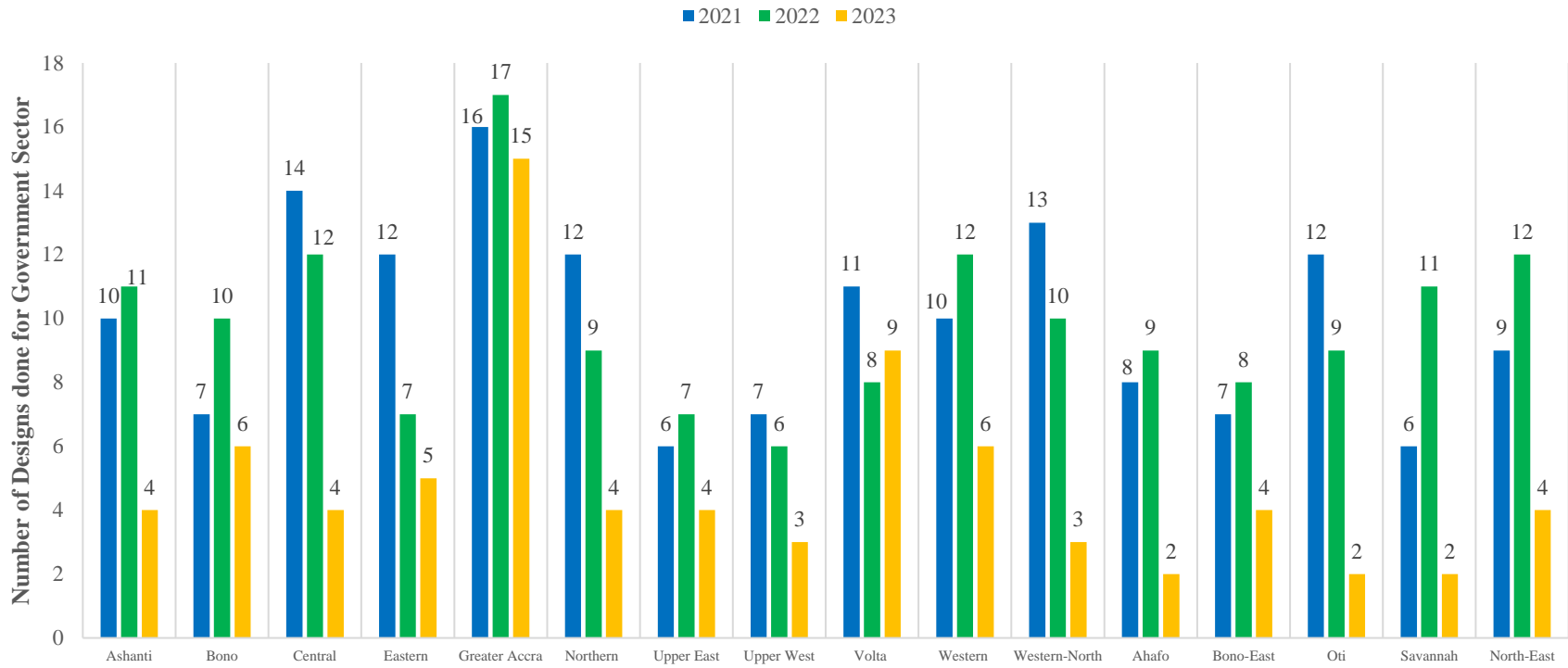


Figure 16: Number of designs done for the Government Sector

Designs done for the Private Sector

During the period under review, one design was developed for the Private Sector in 2023 and this was recorded in the Western Region.

Projects Designed and Supervised

In 2023, a total of 76 projects were designed and supervised during the construction phases across various regions. This marks 2.7 percent increase compared to 74 projects designed and supervised during the preceding year. In relation to the 2021 data, the year under review saw 40.7 percent increase in the number of projects designed and supervised in 2023. Within the review year, the Greater Accra Region designed and supervised the highest number of 13 projects, accounting for 17 percent of the total number of projects designed and supervised. The Upper East and Volta Regions designed and supervised eight projects each, indicating 11 percent each of the total. The least number of one project each was designed and supervised in the Western and Oti Regions, accounting for 1 percent each of the total number of projects designed and supervised in 2023. The 2023 data further shows that there was an average increase of 8 percent in the number of projects designed and supervised in 2023 when compared to the 2022 data. Similarly, there was more than an average increase of 100 percent in the number of projects designed and supervised in 2023 when compared to the 2021 data.

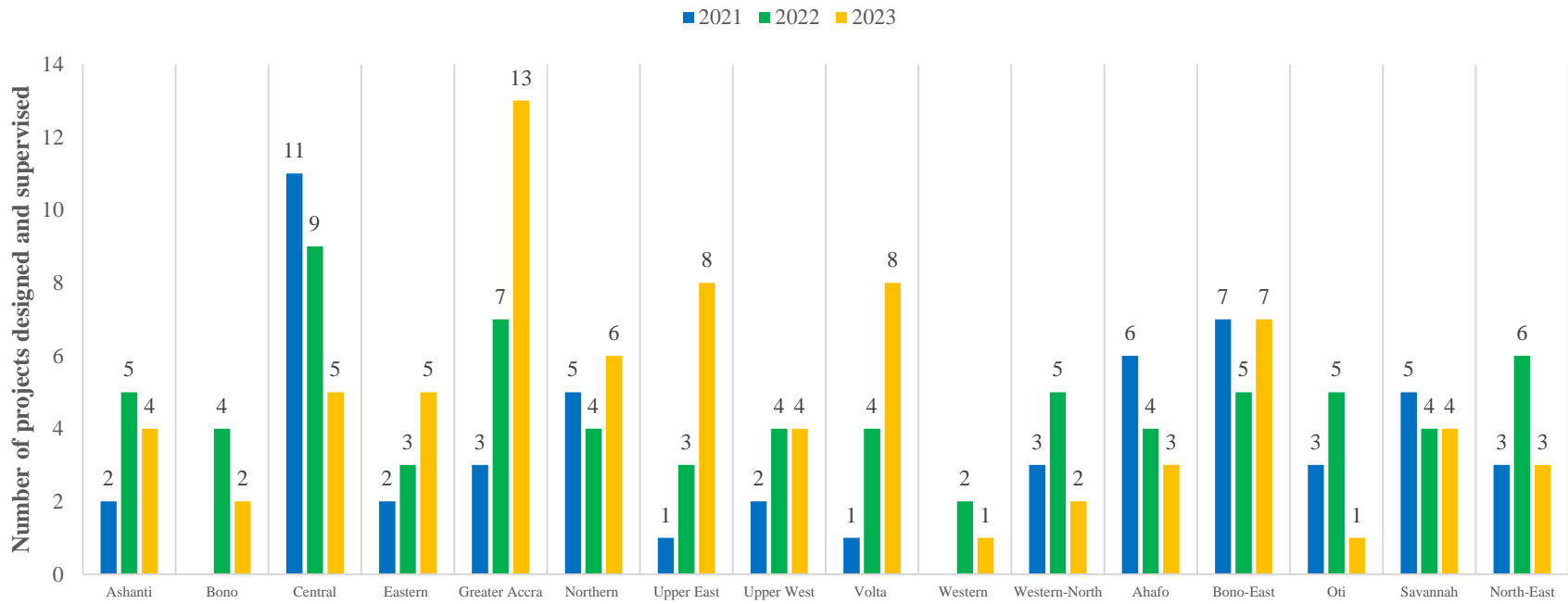


Figure 17: Regional distribution of number of projects designed and supervised

Building/Project Designs with Scope Reviewed and Supervised

In the year under review, the Agency reviewed and supervised the scope of 42 building/projects across 15 regions, reflecting 25 percent decrease compared to the previous year, but 5 percent increase when compared to the 2021 data. Within the reporting year, the Bono East Region reviewed and supervised the scope of the highest number of seven building projects, representing 17 percent of the total. This also reflects 75 percent increase in the scope of building/project designs reviewed and supervised in the region. On the other hand, the Upper West and Western Regions each had the least number of building/project designs reviewed and supervised, with one project each, contributing 2 percent of the total. On average, the scope of building/project designs reviewed and supervised in 2023 increased by 3 percent compared to the 2022 figure. However, when compared to the 2021 data, the scope of building/project designs reviewed and supervised in 2023 decreased by 1 percent.

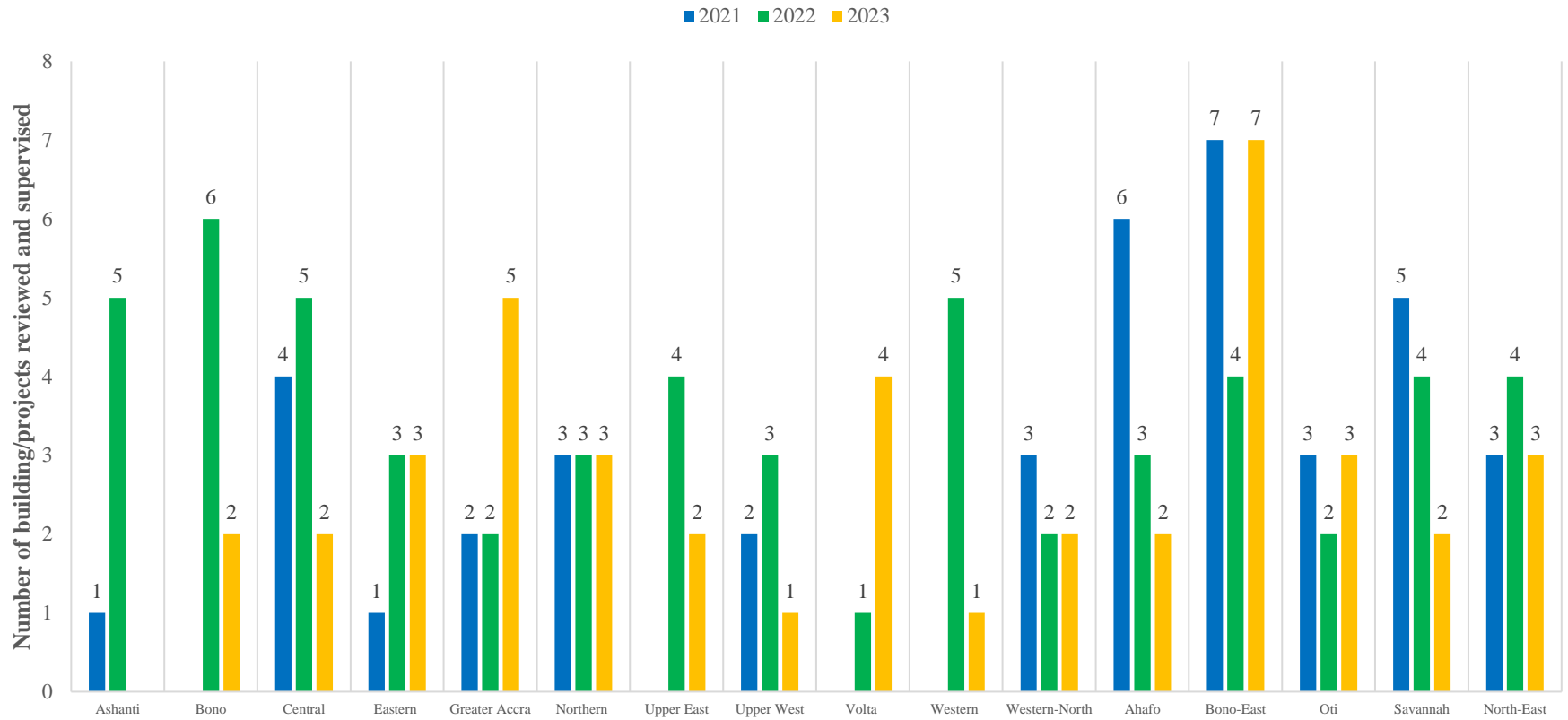


Figure 18: Regional distribution of the number of buildings/projects reviewed and supervised

Geotechnical Investigation Studies Carried Out

The 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. In the year under review, 40 geotechnical investigation studies were conducted across 12 regions, marking decreases of 68 percent and 23 percent from the 2022 and 2021 figures. On average, the number of investigations conducted in 2023 across the 12 regions fell by 51 percent compared to the previous year. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of geotechnical investigations, with 15 studies undertaken, representing a threefold increase from the preceding year. In contrast, the Volta, Ahafo, and Central Regions each recorded the least, with one study conducted in each region. Additionally, no geotechnical investigations were carried out in the Upper East, Western-North, Oti, and North-East Regions during the year under review.

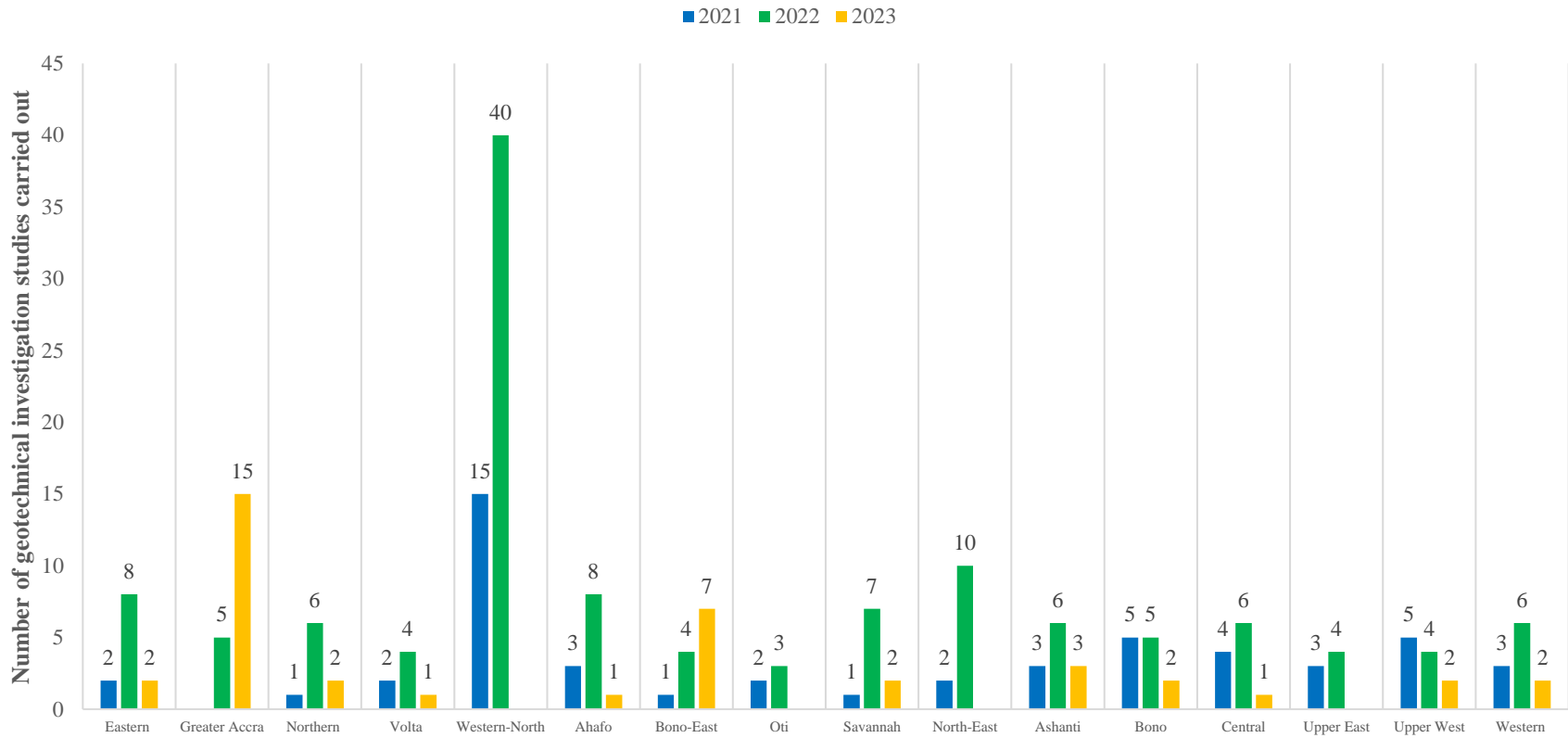


Figure 19: Regional distribution of the number of geotechnical investigation studies carried out

Land Survey Work Carried on Site

The AESL surveys land sites in various parts of the country to locate, describe, monument, and map the boundaries and corners of the sites. A total number of 57 land survey works were carried out on site during the review year. This marks more than fourfold and twofold increases in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Unlike the preceding year, when land survey work was carried out in three regions, within the review year, land survey work was undertaken in 12 regions. Just like the previous year, the highest number of land survey work was carried out in the Greater Accra Region in 2023: The region reported 13 land survey works carried on site, representing 23 percent of the total land survey works undertaken within the year under consideration. Additionally, 9 percent of the total land survey work was carried out in the Western Region in 2023. The least number of land surveys—two each—were carried out in the Central and Western-North Regions within the review year. Similar to the previous year, no land survey work was conducted in the Bono-East Region.

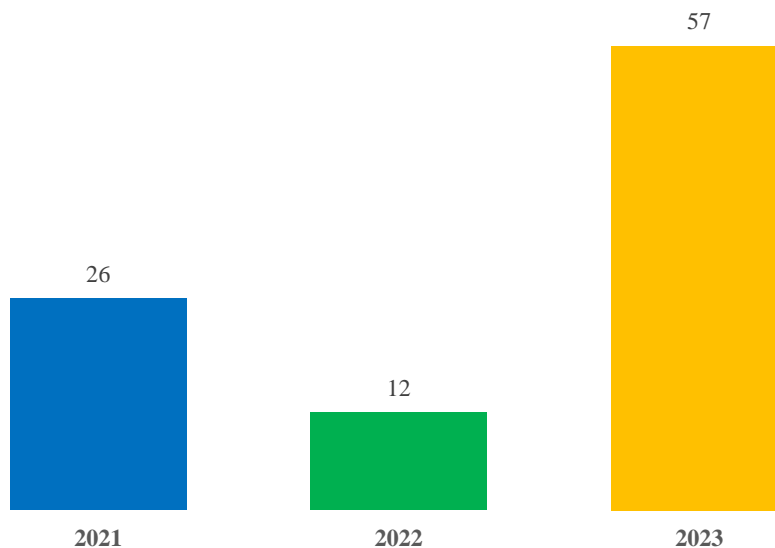


Figure 20: Number of land survey work carried on site

Rehabilitation/Refurbishment Works

The AESL offers rehabilitation and refurbishment services to its clients, which aims to ensure the quality and safety of existing buildings. In 2023, a total of 40 rehabilitation or refurbishment works were undertaken across 15 regions. This represents 36.5 percent decrease in relation to 63 rehabilitation/refurbishment works undertaken during the preceding year but more than a threefold increase in relation to 13 rehabilitation/refurbishment works carried out in 2021. The Ashanti Region reported the highest number of eight rehabilitation or refurbishment works, representing 20 percent of the total works undertaken within the year under review and more than a twofold increase in relation to three rehabilitation works undertaken in the preceding year. The Central, Upper-West, Western, and Oti Regions reported the least number of rehabilitation works conducted, with one each (3%) in 2023. On average, there was 22.81 percent decrease in the number of rehabilitation or refurbish works undertaken during the reporting period in relation to the preceding year.

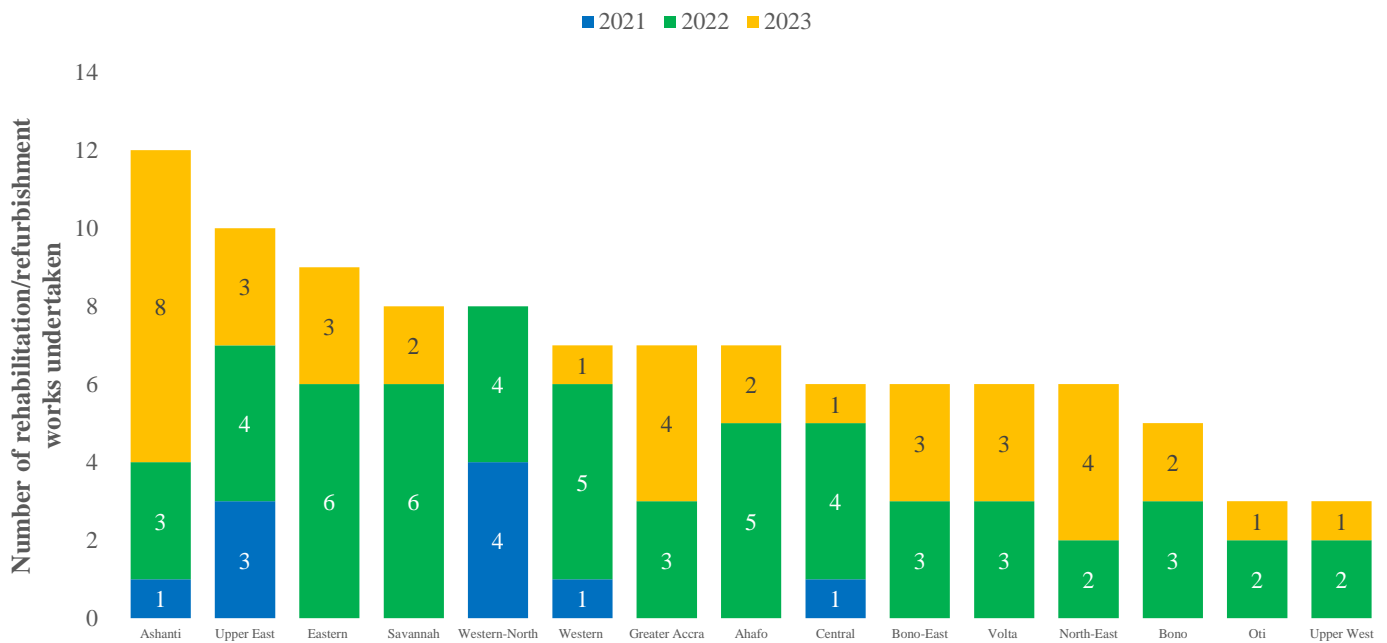


Figure 21: Regional distribution of number of rehabilitation/refurbishment works carried out

Jobs created through Activities

The activities of AESL have an indirect economic impact on the country by generating job opportunities. Through the activities of the AESL undertaken nationwide, a total of 9,300 jobs were created within the review year, marking 7.3 percent decrease compared to 10,032 jobs created in the previous year but 8 percent increase when compared to 8,610 jobs created in 2021. Regional analysis of the data shows, that the highest number of 1,300 jobs were created in the Bono-East Region, representing 73.3 percent increase each from 750 jobs created in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The least number of 300 jobs were reported in the Upper West, Western, and Ahafo Regions, respectively, in 2023. In comparison with the preceding year, there was an average decrease of 4.6 percent in jobs created in 2023.

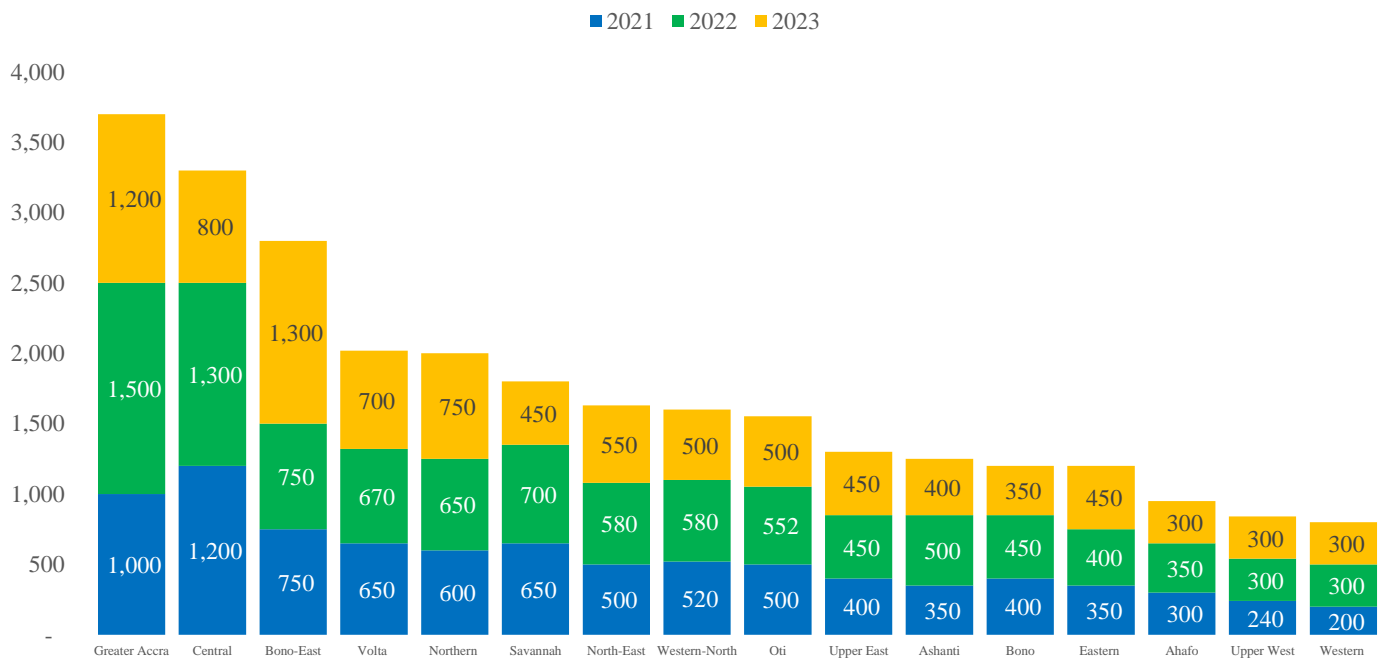


Figure 22: Regional distribution of number of jobs created through activities of AESL

Projects Expression of Interest Submitted

In 2023, a total of 21 Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were submitted, reflecting increases of 40 percent and 61.5 percent compared to 15 and 13 EOIs submitted in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Regionally, the Greater Accra Region reported the highest number of EOIs, with five submissions, accounting for 24 percent of the total. However, this also represents 38 percent decrease from the eight submissions in 2022. The least number of EOIs, one each, was submitted in the Ashanti, Central, Upper West, Western, and Bono-East Regions. However, no EOIs were submitted in the Eastern, Upper East, Volta, Oti, and Savannah Regions.

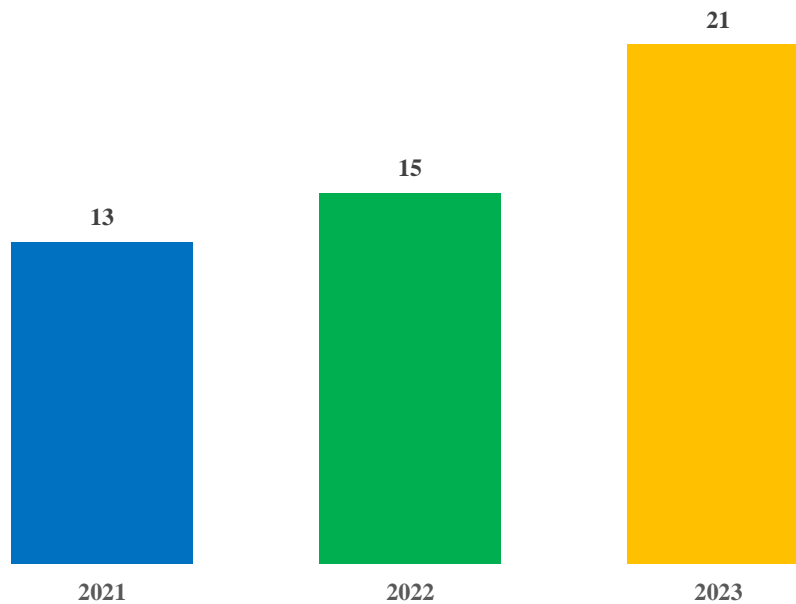


Figure 23: Total number of project expressions of interest submitted

Project Proposals Submitted

In 2023, a total of 12 project proposals were submitted across five regions, reflecting a 20 percent increase compared to the 10 proposals submitted in the previous year. Out of the 12 proposals, seven were unsuccessful (58.3%) and 5 were successful (41.7%). The Greater Accra Region was the largest contributor, submitting eight proposals, out of which three were successful and five were not. Other regions—Bono, Northern, Western, and Ahafo—each submitted one proposal. Out of the three regions, the Northern and Western Regions successfully secured their projects, while the others did not. No proposals were submitted from 11 regions.

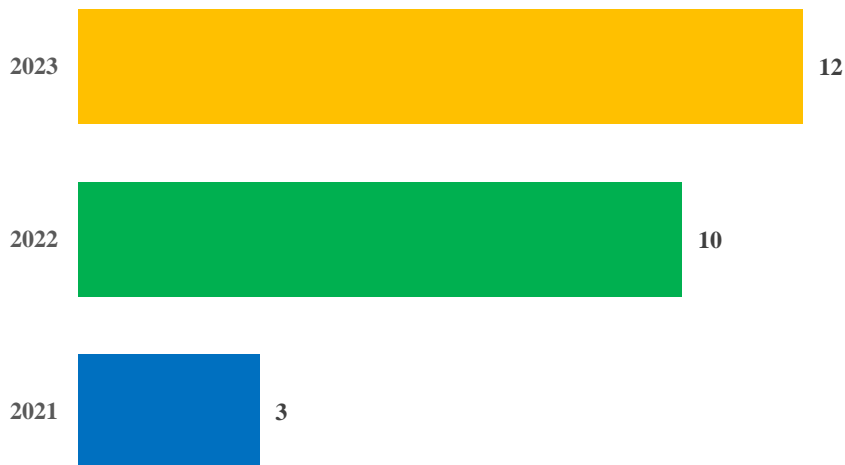


Figure 24: Number of project proposals submitted

Installation Done in the Country

Installations carried out by the AESL are done in two different areas: mechanical installation and electrical installation. In 2023, a total of 132 installations were carried out across the 16 regions, marking 41 percent decrease compared to the 222 installations performed in 2022. Out of the total

installations, 53 percent were mechanical, while the remaining 47 percent were electrical. The 70 mechanical installations in 2023 reflects 5.4 percent decrease from the 74 mechanical installations in 2022, but 29.6 percent increase compared to the 54 installations in 2021. The Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number, with 15 mechanical installations, accounting for 21 percent of the total mechanical installations for the year under review. In contrast, the Bono, Ahafo, Oti, and Savannah Regions each reported the least, with two mechanical installations in each region. The 62 electrical installations in 2023 indicates 58.1 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure and 42.6 percent decrease from the 2021 figure. The Greater Accra Region again reported the highest number, with 10 electrical installations, making up 16 percent of the total electrical installations for the year under consideration, although this was a 28.6 percent decrease from the 14 electrical installations conducted in 2022. Conversely, the Upper West and Savannah Regions each recorded one electrical installation, being the least.

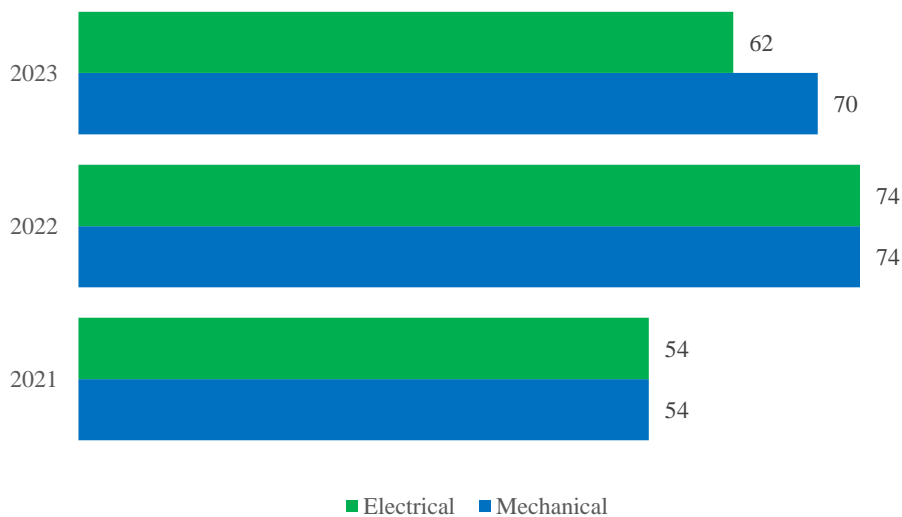


Figure 25: Total number of mechanical and electrical installations

1.3 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 have, throughout the years, built a foundation for the establishment of employment possibilities. The majority of the Department's work is 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 also 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.

Consultancy & Technical Assistance Offered

In 2023, the Department of Rural Housing expanded its consultancy and technical assistance offerings. The total number of consultancy and technical assistance offered increased to four, compared to one each recorded in 2022 and 2021, representing over 100 percent increase. Within the reporting year, 50 percent of the consultancy and technical assistance was offered in the area of soil paint, while the remaining 50 percent was in the area of compressed earth bricks.

Table 5: Number of consultancy & technical assistance Offered

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023
Soil paint	0	0	0	2
Compressed earth bricks (CEB)	1	1	1	2
Micro Concrete roofing Tiles	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	1	4

Sensitization Programme Participation

In 2023, the Department organized one sensitization programme, representing decreases of 80 percent and 66.7 percent compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The sensitization programme reached a total of 73 individuals, marking 72 percent decrease from the 261 individuals sensitized in 2022 but 16 percent increase in relation to the 63 individuals sensitized in 2021. The regional and gender disaggregation of the 2023 data further shows, that the sensitization programme was undertaken in only the Eastern Region, covering 57 males and 16 females. This represents 4 percent increase in male participation and 100 percent increase in female participation when compared to the 2021 figure but 76 percent and 27 percent decreases in the number of male and female participants when compared to the 2022 figure.

Table 6: Number of Persons Sensitized

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023
Soil paint	0	0	0	2
Compressed earth bricks (CEB)	1	1	1	2
Micro Concrete roofing Tiles	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	1	4

Technical Support on Project and Programmes

In 2023, the DRH provided three technical support on projects and programmes, representing 25 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure but more than 100 percent. Just like the preceding

year, the technical support was rendered to projects and programmes in three regions during the review year. The remaining 13 regions had no technical support.

Table 7: Number of technical support on projects and programmes

Region (Rural Communities)	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti		1	
Eastern	1	1	1
Greater Accra			1
Volta			1
Western		2	
Total	1	4	3

Persons Trained and Skilled Training Organized

In 2023, the DRH organized two skills training programmes, marking decreases of 50 percent and 33.3 percent when compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. One training programme was organized in the Greater Accra Region, and the other programme took place in the Volta Region. Within the year under review, 29 persons participated in the two skills training programmes, marking decreases of 89.4 percent and 53.9 percent compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. All 29 participants were male artisans, representing an 88 percent decrease compared to the male participation in the previous year but 38 percent increase in the number of artisans in relation to the preceding year. This contrasts with the previous year, which involved a diverse group of trainees such as contractors, artisans, building engineers, teachers, students, farmers, and others.

Table 8: Number of skills training programmes organized

Region	2021	2022	2023
Eastern	1		
Greater Accra	2	2	1
Volta			1
Western-North		2	
Total	3	4	2

Table 9: Training Distribution by Category and Gender

Trainee Categories	2021		2022		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Contractors	3	2	2	0		
Artisans	36	1	21	0	29	
Building Engineers	8	2	3	0		
Teachers	1	0	13	3		
Students	7	3	163	15		
Farmers	0	0	22	5		
Others	0	0	24	2		
Total	55	8	248	25	29	0

Persons who Gained Employment

In 2023, a total of 29 individuals gained employment through the activities of the Department, representing 34.1 percent decrease compared to the previous year but marks an increase of 20.8 percent compared to the 2021 figure. The regional and gender disaggregation of the 2023 data shows, that all 29 individuals were males, representing 20 percent increase compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Unlike the preceding year, no female gained employment in 2023

as a result of the activities of the Department. Out of the 29 males, the Greater Accra Region recorded 20 males and the remaining 9 males were recorded in the Volta Region.

Table 10: Number of persons who gained employment

Region	2021		2022		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Greater Accra	24				20	
Volta					9	
Western			24	20		
Total	24	0	24	20	29	0

Housing built using compressed earth brick

Only Greater Accra Region reported housing projects using compressed earth bricks in 2023, with two houses completed. The percentage of completion for these projects in the Region is 100 percent, indicating that the projects are fully completed.

Production Centres Established and bricks produced

In the year under review, two production centres were established: one in the Greater Accra Region and the other in the Volta Region. Together, these two regions produced a total of 20,000 bricks. Out of this total, the Greater Accra Region production centre recorded 14,000 bricks, whereas the Volta Region production centre recorded 6,000 bricks.

1.4 Ghana Hydrological Authority (HYDRO)

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

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

Drainage Designs Developed

Within the reporting year, the Authority witnessed 2 percent fall in the number of community drainage designs developed in relation to the 2022 data but 32 percent increase when compare to the 2021 data. Over the three-year period, the Greater Accra Region reported the highest number of drainage designs developed. Within the period under review, the Region reported 37 percent of the total drainage designs developed. However, this represents decreases of 35 percent and 12 percent in comparison with the 2022 and 2021 data, respectively. Additionally, the Ashanti Region reported 17 percent of the total drainage designs developed within the review year. This represents 40 percent decrease each in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The least number of drainage design was developed in the Upper East and Upper West Regions in 2023.



Figure 26: Total number of community drainage designs developed

Table 11: Regional distribution of number of Communities with Drainage Designs

Region	Number of Communities Drainage Designs Developed		
	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	5	5	7
Bono East	0	0	
Bono	0	1	
Central	2	2	4
Eastern	1	2	3
Greater Accra	17	23	15
Northern	1	1	3
Upper East	2	4	1
Volta	1	1	2
Western	2	3	2
Savanna	0	0	0
Brong Ahafo			3
Upper West			1
Total	31	42	41

Drains Constructed

Within the review year, the Authority experienced more than a fourfold increase in the length of drains constructed in relation to the 2022 figure and a fivefold increase in relation to the length of drains constructed in 2021. Just like the previous year, the longest drain was constructed in the Greater Accra Region in 2023. The region reported 86.1 percent of the total length of drains constructed, representing over 100 percent increase compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. In contrast, the least length of 80.50 metres of drains was constructed in the Volta Region, representing 0.2 percent of the total. However, this represents decreases of 39.3 percent and 33.5 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Within the reporting period, five regions reported an average increase of over 100 percent but four regions reported an average decrease of 35.2 percent in relation to the 2022 data.

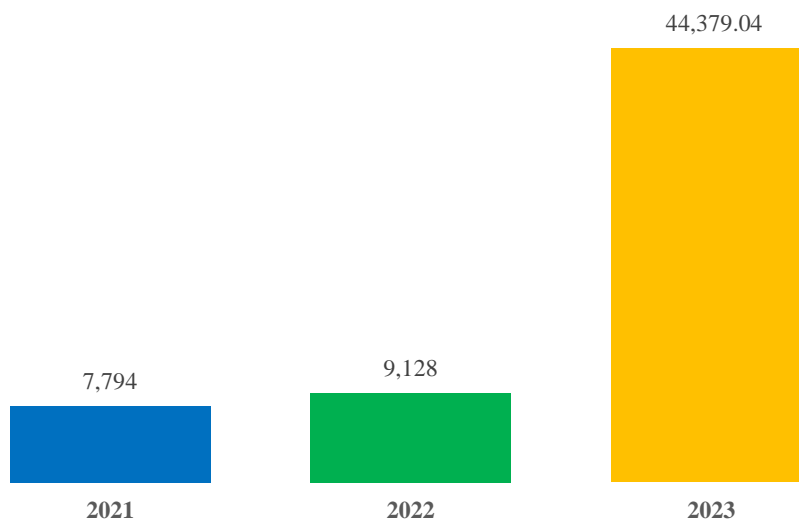


Figure 27: Total length of drain constructed (in metres)

Table 12: Regional distribution of length of drains constructed (in metres)

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	1452	1198.9	1,161.90
Bono-East	0	1024	1,416.00
Central	225	270	1,125.00
Eastern	210	252.7	1,125.00
Greater Accra	4279	3863.8	38,230.34
Northern	53	80	138.30
Upper East	975	1367.7	476.00
Volta	121	132.6	80.50
Western	479	938.5	626.00
Total	7,794	9,128	44,379.04

Earth Channels Improved

A total of 23 communities across six regions benefited from 18,719 meters of improved earth channels in 2023. This represents over 100 percent increase in the number of communities with earth channels improved when compared to the 2022 figure, but 86.7 percent decrease when compared to the 2021 figure. Within the year under review, the highest number of 14 communities within the Greater Accra Region benefitted from 9,844 metres of improved earth channels. In relation to the preceding year, this represents more than a twofold increase in the number of communities and more than a fourfold increase in the length of the improved earth channel. The Eastern Region recorded the least number of one community with 2,544 metres of improved earth channel. The least length of 1,335 metres improved earth channel was reported in the Central Region. This represents 4.30 percent increase in relation the preceding year but 91.9 percent decrease when compared to the 2021 figure.

Table 13: Earth Channels Improved

Region	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)	Number of Communities	Length of Improved Earth Channels (Meters)
	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
Ashanti	12	7,037	0	0	3	2,094
Bono-East	4	2,826	0	0	0	0
Central	26	16,592	3	1,280	2	1,335
Eastern	22	6,859	0	0	1	2,544
Greater Accra	167	71,766	6	2,439	14	9,844
Volta	20	18,944	0	0	3	2,903
Western	25	11,287	1	584		
Total	276	135,311	10	4303	23	18720

Implementation of the National Flood Control Measures

Within the year under review, a total number of 64 flood control measures were implemented across 10 regions. This represents 30.6 percent increase from 49 measures implemented in 2022 but 84.9 percent decrease from 424 flood control measures implemented in 2021. During the year under consideration, 45 percent of the total flood control measures were implemented in the Greater Accra Region, representing 11.5 percent increase compared to the previous year but marks 86 percent decrease compared to the 2021 figure. The least number of one flood control measure each was implemented in the Upper East and Upper West Regions, respectively. With the Upper East Region, this represents 75 percent decrease each compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures. In 2023, an average of six flood control measures were implemented across the regions. Within the review year, no flood control measure was implemented in the Ahafo, Bono, North-East, Oti, Savannah, and Western-North Regions.

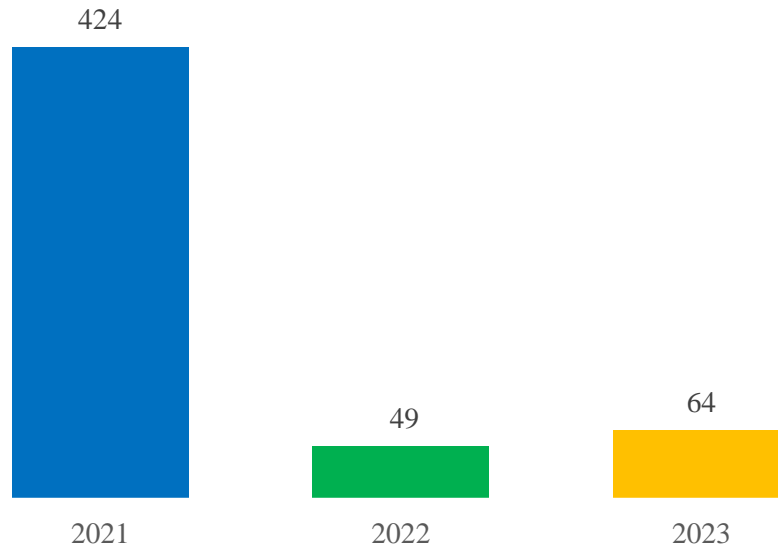


Figure 28: Total number of national flood control measures implemented

Table 14: Number of national flood control measures implemented

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	43	5	10
Bono-East	6	1	3
Central	48	5	6
Eastern	37	2	4
Greater Accra	201	26	29
Northern	6	1	3
Upper East	4	4	1
Volta	29	1	5
Western	50	4	2
Upper West			1
Total	424	49	64

Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures

During the reporting period, the total contract sum for drainage and flood control measures across 11 regions amounted to GHC 106,952,206.90, while the Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) raised amounted to GHC 58,773,354.05. The contract sum for the year under review showed a decrease of 47 percent compared to the 2022 figure and a 12 percent decrease compared to the 2021 figure. Similarly, the IPCs raised during the review year saw reductions of 4 percent relative to the 2022 figure and 35 percent compared to the 2021 figure. The regional breakdown of the data over the three-year period reveals that the Greater Accra Region had the highest contract sum and raised the most IPCs. The region accounted for 46 percent of the total contract sum for the year under review, although this represents 71 percent decrease from the 2021 figure. In terms of IPCs, the region contributed 41 percent of the total raised, marking 38 percent decrease from the previous year. The Ashanti Region recorded 18 percent of the total contract sum and 20 percent of the IPCs raised. This represents more than a twofold increase each in both the contract sum and IPCs compared to the preceding year. The Northern Region had the least contract sum and IPC raised, each accounting for 2 percent of the total. However, this still represents increases of 100 percent in the contract sum and 48 percent in the IPCs compared to the previous year.

Table 15: Contract Sum of Drainage and Flood Control Measures

Region	Contract Sum (GH¢)	*IPCs Raised (GH¢)	Contract Sum (GH¢)	*IPCs Raised (GH¢)	Contract Sum (GH¢)	*IPCs Raised (GH¢)
	2021		2022		2023	
Ashanti	11,378,415.14	8,381,177.05	7,977,039.86	5,378,216.48	19,686,101.89	11,791,527.20
Bono-East	799,923.86	799,923.86	2,994,145.38	2,844,429.73	2,994,145.38	149,707.27
Central	11,346,448.98	10,201,508.33	3,664,588.73	2,111,084.90	12,599,848.51	8,524,843.66
Eastern	6,098,281.04	5,296,689.44	4,999,709.63	1,761,857.63	4,999,957.35	2,224,194.10
Greater Accra	72,482,323.99	47,786,328.06	168,445,943.60	39,091,135.27	48,673,931.01	24,174,144.40
Northern	999,987.10	945,253.65	999,609.90	945,842.51	1,999,999.50	1,401,309.02
Upper East	1,999,963.16	1,386,979.94	3,999,907.58	3,896,508.07	2,499,844.85	2,374,678.76
Volta	3,798,368.61	3,747,129.72	999,928.45	948,689.45	2,999,453.91	1,984,533.35
Western	11,997,400.11	11,946,436.06	6,198,833.70	4,135,196.40	4,999,339.80	2,899,217.29
Bono					3,999,620.15	2,933,159.50
Upper-West					1,499,964.55	316,039.50
Total	120,901,111.99	90,491,426.11	200,279,706.83	61,112,960.44	106,952,206.90	58,773,354.05

Coastline Protected

During the review year, there was 19 percent reduction in the total stretch of coastline protection compared to the 2022 data, and a further reduction of 25 percent in relation to the 2021 data. Out of the total 31.1 km of the total stretch of coastline protection, 27.92 km of work was completed, representing 90 percent of the total. Compared to the previous year, 2 percent more work was completed during the review year. Regional data shows that the Central Region experienced reductions of 5 percent and 23 percent in the total stretch of coastline protection compared to 2022 and 2021 data, respectively. However, the region saw a 0.38 km increase in the work completed compared to the preceding year, but a decrease of 1.52 km when compared to the 2021 data. In the Western Region, the total stretch of coastline protection saw a decrease of 7 km compared to 2022

and 2021 figures, respectively. Similarly, the region experienced reductions in the work completed, with 6.84 km less work completed compared to the preceding year, and 5.14 km less compared to the 2021 figure.

Table 16: Coastline Protected

Coastal Region	Total Stretch (km)			Work completed (km)		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Central	20	16.3	15.5	16.5	14.6	14.98
Greater Accra	7	7.9	8.2	5.5	7	7.75
Western	14.4	14.4	7.4	10.33	12.03	5.19
Total	41.4	38.6	31.1	32.33	33.63	27.92

Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Establish

During the year under review, the Authority reported the development and operationalization of two flood forecasting and warning systems, one in the White Volta River Basin and the other in the Oti River Basin. This marks 33 percent decrease compared to the previous year. Similar to the preceding year, one flood forecasting and warning system was initiated in the Odaw River and is currently under development within the reporting year. However, seven flood forecasting and warning systems were yet to be established within the reporting period.

Table 17: Number of Flood Forecasting and Warning Systems Established

River Basin	2022			2023		
	Completed	Ongoing	Yet to be initiated	Completed	Ongoing	Yet to be initiated
Densu	0	0	1			1
Pra	0	0	1			1
Odaw	0	1	0		1	
Ankobra	0	0	1			1
Tano	0	0	1			1
Kakum	0	0	1			1
Black Volta	1	0	1			1
White Volta	1	0	0	1		
Oti	1	0	0	1		
Total	3	1	6	2	1	7

Flow Measurements

Similar to the preceding year, a total of 30 flow measurements were taken by the Ghana Hydrological Authority within the reporting year. Within the reporting year, the highest number of flow measurements, five each, was recorded in the Densu River and White Volta River Basins. However, as in the preceding year, the lowest number of two flow measurements was taken in the Tano River Basin during the year under review. Additionally, no flow measurement was recorded in the Kakum River Basin, as was the case in the previous year.

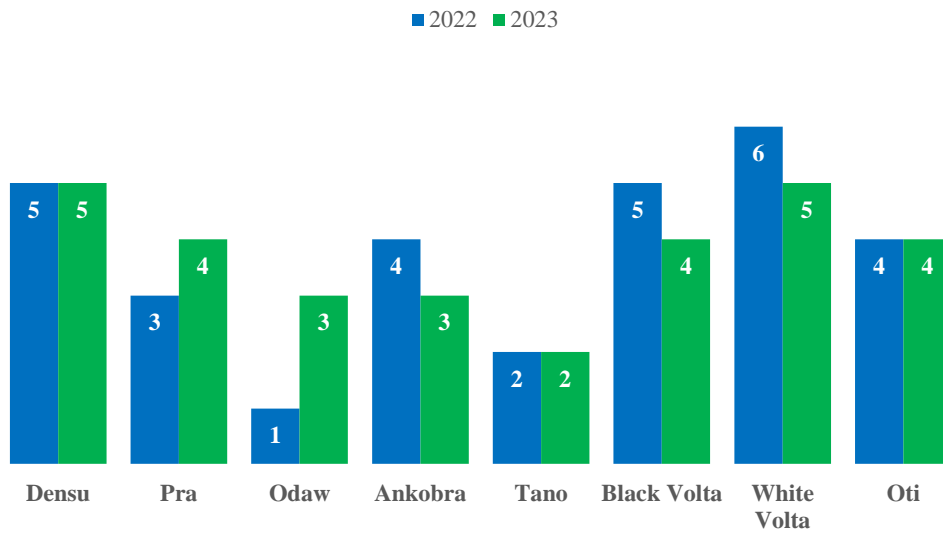


Figure 29: Flow Measurements

1.5 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 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

Awareness creation

In 2023, the Department conducted a total of 336 awareness creation activities across 10 regions, consisting of 221 radio programmes and 115 television programmes. This marks 13.8 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure but 10.2 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure. Over the past three years, radio has been the primary medium for awareness creation. Within the reporting year, 66 percent of the awareness campaigns were carried out on radio, while the remaining 34 percent took place on television. However, the use of radio for awareness creation saw 24.8 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure, though it rose by 1.8 percent compared to the 2021 figure. On the other hand, television saw 19.8 percent rise from the 2022 figure and 30.7 percent increase from the 2021 figure. Regionally, the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of 101 (57 on radio and 44 on television) awareness activities. Despite this, the figure represents 50 percent drop in radio and 49 percent drop in television awareness campaigns compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. In contrast, the Eastern Region saw the least number of awareness activities, with two radio programmes. This 92 percent decline compared to the 2022 figure and 75 percent decline compared to the 2021 figure.

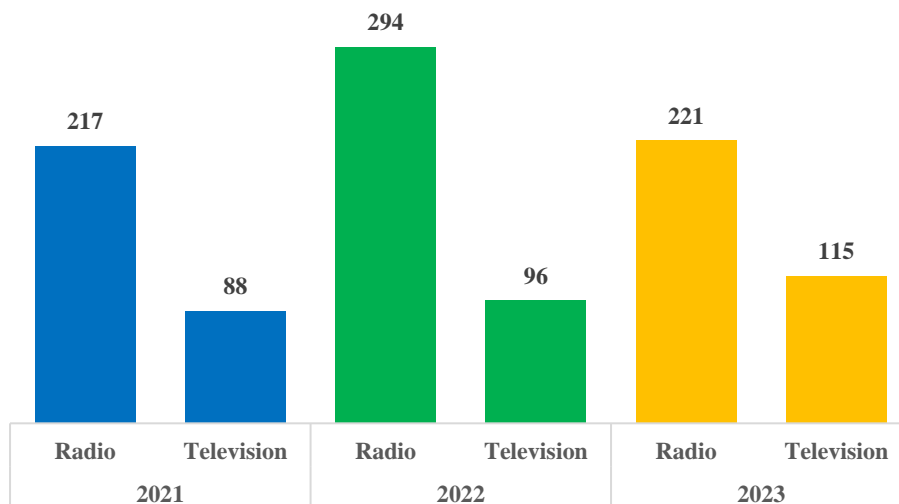


Figure 30: Total number of awareness created

Table 18: Regional disaggregation of number of awareness created

Region	2021		2022		2023	
	Radio	Television	Radio	Television	Radio	Television
Ahafo	0	0	5	0	15	2
Ashanti	24	2	24	2	43	15
Bono	8	1	24	2	32	0
Bono-East	11	0	24	2	4	0
Central	0	1	24	2	14	0
Eastern	8	0	24	2	2	0
Greater Accra	115	83	118	85	57	44
Northern	4	0	4	0	4	4
Oti	0	0	0	0	2	2
Upper East	8	0	8	0	3	3
Upper West	8	0	8	0	7	7
Volta	11	1	11	1	18	18
Western	10	0	10	0	10	10
Western-North	10	0	10	0	10	10
Total	217	88	294	96	221	115

Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants

In 2023, the Rent Control Department received a total of 22,192 rent cases from landlords and tenants, reflecting an increase of 10.3 percent compared to the 2022 figure and 10 percent compared to the 2021 figure. Out of the 22,192 cases received by the Department during the review year, 60 percent were related to rent arrears, marking a more than a twofold increase compared to the corresponding figure from 2022. Similarly, when compared to the corresponding 2021 figure, the year under review also saw more than a twofold increase in rent arrears cases. In contrast, the remaining 40 percent of complaints concerned other rent matters, which saw decreases of 35.3 percent compared to the preceding year and 36.7 percent compared to 2021. Over the three-year period, the Greater Accra Region accounted for more than 40 percent of the total rent cases each year, followed by the Ashanti Region, which recorded 18 percent of the total cases each year. The Oti Region did not record any rent cases during the three-year period. On average, relative to 2022,

the reporting period saw one percent increase in rent cases, but when compared to 2021, there was one percent decrease in the total number of cases.

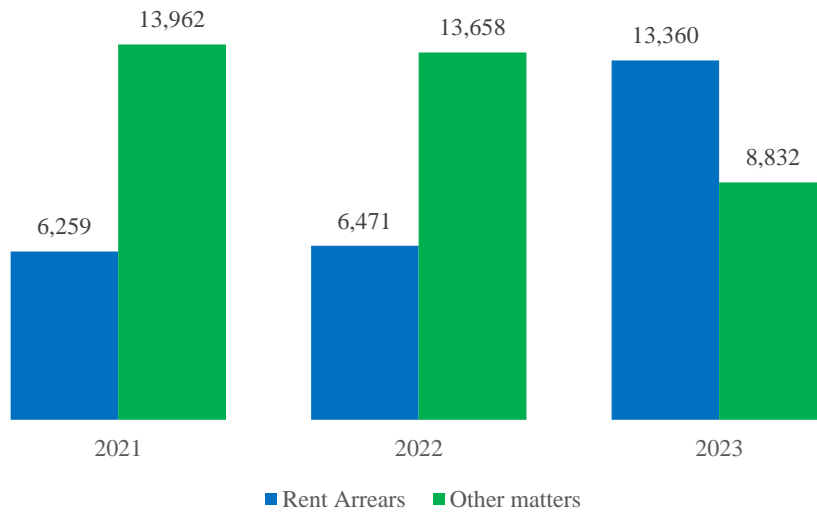


Figure 31: Total number of Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants

Table 19: Rent Cases Received from Landlords and Tenants

Type of Complaint						
Region	2021		2022		2023	
	Arrears of rent	Other matters	Arrears of rent	Other matters	Arrears of rent	Other matters
Ahafo	85	60	45	100	47	35
Ashanti	760	2,891	760	2,926	3,707	2,126
Bono	26	354	26	354	88	372
Bono-East	97	217	97	217	214	91
Central	858	1,997	1,160	1,695	1,399	963
Eastern	563	1,183	557	1,179	1,082	513
Greater Accra	3,022	5,546	2,985	5,638	5,454	3,808
Northern	55	102	55	102	117	97
Oti	15	30	15	30	23	18
Upper East	42	147	42	147	58	24
Upper West	24	83	24	83	19	79
Volta	242	512	281	347	386	128
Western	420	729	375	729	714	488
Western-North	50	111	49	111	52	90
Sub Total	6,259	13,962	6,471	13,658	13,360	8,832
Total	20,221		20,129		22,192	

Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

Out of the 22,192 rent cases received by the Department within the year under consideration, 9,320 (42%) were filed by tenants, while the remaining 12,872 (58%) were lodged by landlords. Among the 9,320 complaints lodged by tenants, 5,592 were from male tenants, reflecting increases of 51 percent and 52 percent from the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The remaining 3,728

complaints were filed by female tenants, showing increases of 27 percent and 22 percent from the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Regarding the 12,872 complaints lodged by landlords, 7,594 were filed by males, representing decreases of 10 percent and 9 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The remaining 5,278 cases were lodged by females, indicating 5 percent and 3 percent increases from the corresponding 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively.

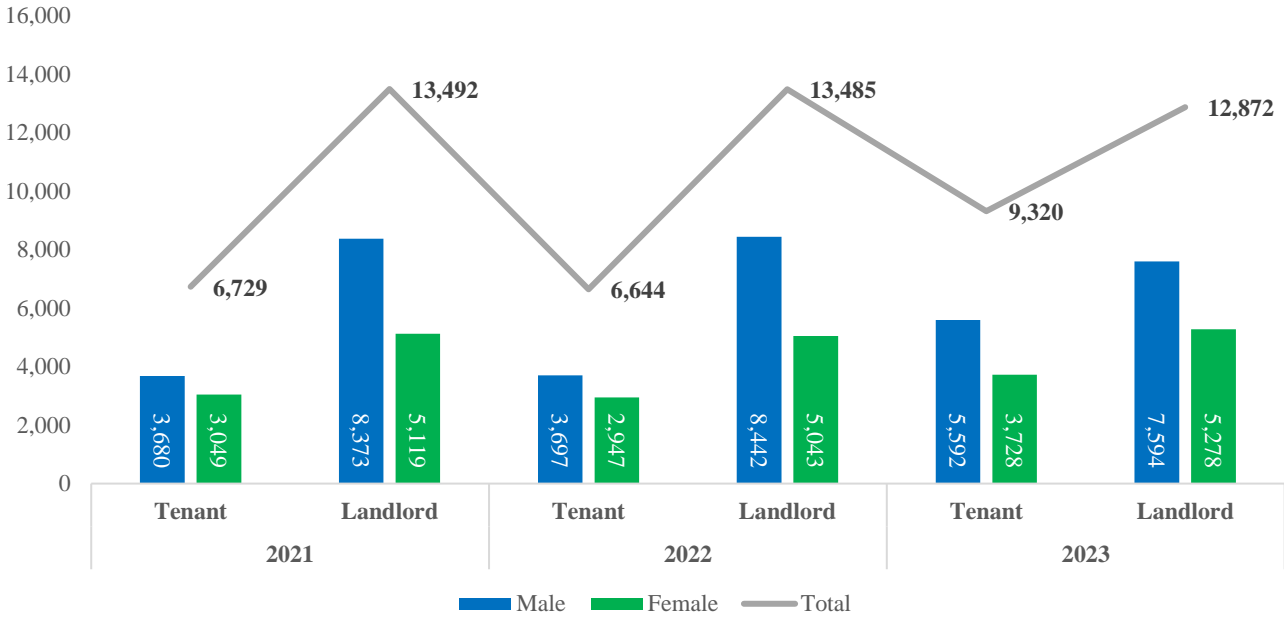


Figure 32: Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

Table 20: Rent Cases Lodged by Sex

Sex	Complainant					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Tenant	Landlord	Tenant	Landlord	Tenant	Landlord
Male	3,680	8,373	3,697	8,442	5,592	7,594
Female	3,049	5,119	2,947	5,043	3,728	5,278
Sub-Total	6,729	13492	6,644	13,485	9,320	12,872

Cases Referred to Court

Out of the 22,192 rent cases received by the Department in 2023, 1,092 cases were referred to court, marking increases of over 100 percent each in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Regionally, the Greater Accra Region had the highest number of court referrals, with 721 cases, reflecting a sevenfold increase from 2022. This represents a sevenfold increase from the 2022 figure. On the other hand, the least number of one case each referred to court was reported in the Upper West and Western Regions, respectively. No cases were referred to court in the Ahafo and Oti Regions within the review year.

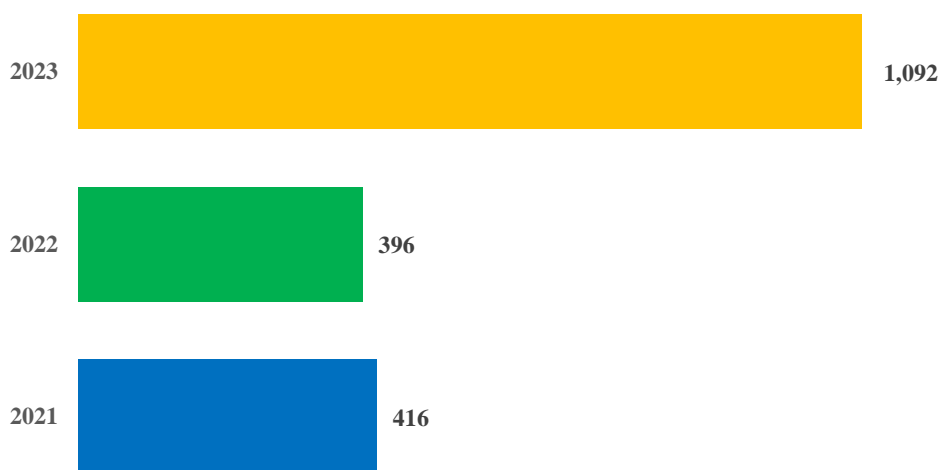


Figure 33: Total number of cases referred to court

Table 21: Regional distribution of the number of cases referred to court

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	25	50	50	100
Bono	5	8	8	5
Bono-East	2	2	2	3
Central	84	142	152	121
Eastern	55	91	54	96
Greater Accra	76	93	98	721
Northern	5	0	0	4
Oti	0	0	0	0
Upper East	0	0	2	12
Upper West	0	0	0	1
Volta	0	3	3	12
Western	7	12	12	1
Western-North	0	15	15	16
Total	259	416	396	1,092

Rent Dispute Cases Settled

In 2023, the Department settled 60 percent of the 22,192 complaints received. The 2023 resolution rate of 66 percent is 21 percent lower than the 87 percent resolution rate in 2022 and 19 percent lower than the 85 percent resolution rate recorded in 2021. Similar to the previous two years, the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest resolution rate in 2023. The region resolved 44 percent of the rent disputes recorded within the review year. However, this reflects decreases of 17.2 percent and 17 percent compared to the 2022 and 2021 resolution rates, respectively. The region resolved the least number of 27 rent disputes, representing 0.2 percent of the total disputes resolved. However, this reflects decreases of 40 percent each in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures.

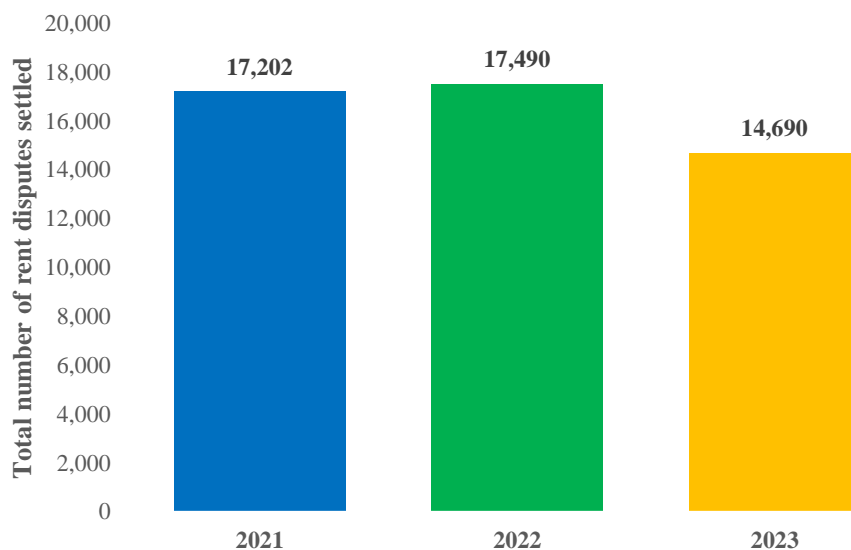


Figure 34: Total Number of Rent Disputes Settled

Table 22: Regional Distribution of Rent Disputes Settled

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ahafo	140	140	4,194
Ashanti	2,925	3,193	327
Bono	215	215	286
Bono-East	266	249	1,200
Central	2,306	2,409	950
Eastern	1,342	1,328	54
Greater Accra	7,748	7,766	6,431
Northern	135	145	176
Oti	45	45	27
Upper East	186	186	112
Upper West	107	107	90
Volta	646	614	377
Western	1,074	1,029	388
Western North	67	64	78
Total	17,202	17,490	14,690

Issuance of Rent Cards

In 2023, the Department saw a decline of 24.4 percent and 24.5 percent in the issuance of rent cards compared to the 4,002 cards issued in 2022 and the 4,004 issued in 2021. A regional breakdown of the 2023 data reveals that the Ashanti Region issued 52.7 percent of the total rent cards for the year under review, representing an increase of over 100 percent each compared to the 2022 and 2021 figures. The Central Region accounted for 11.1 percent of the total rent cards issued, marking 35 percent increase each from the 2022 and 2021 figures. Conversely, the Northern Region issued the least number of 15 rent cards—representing 0.5 percent of the total. This represents 76 percent decrease compared to the 2022 figure. No rent cards were issued in the Ahafo, Bono East, Eastern, Northern, and Oti Regions during the review year.



Figure 35: Total number of rent cards issued

Table 23: Regional distribution of the number of rent cards issued

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	666	666	1,593
Bono	0	0	127
Bono-East	64	64	0
Central	248	248	335
Eastern	976	974	0
Greater Accra	1,400	1,400	285
Northern	62	62	15
Oti	0	0	0
Upper East	35	35	0
Upper West	225	225	23
Volta	28	28	128
Western	300	300	488
Western-North	0	0	29
Total	4,004	4,002	3,023

Pending Cases

Within the reporting year, the number of pending rent cases across various regions in the country rose by 15 percent compared to the 2022 figure and by 37 percent compared to the 2021 figure. A regional analysis of the 2023 data reveals that the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of 726 cases pending, representing 97.3 percent increase compared to the previous year and over 100 percent increase compared to the 2021 figure. The Volta Region had a case pending, representing 50 percent and 98.4 percent decrease compared to 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. The Western-North Region had no pending case in 2023.

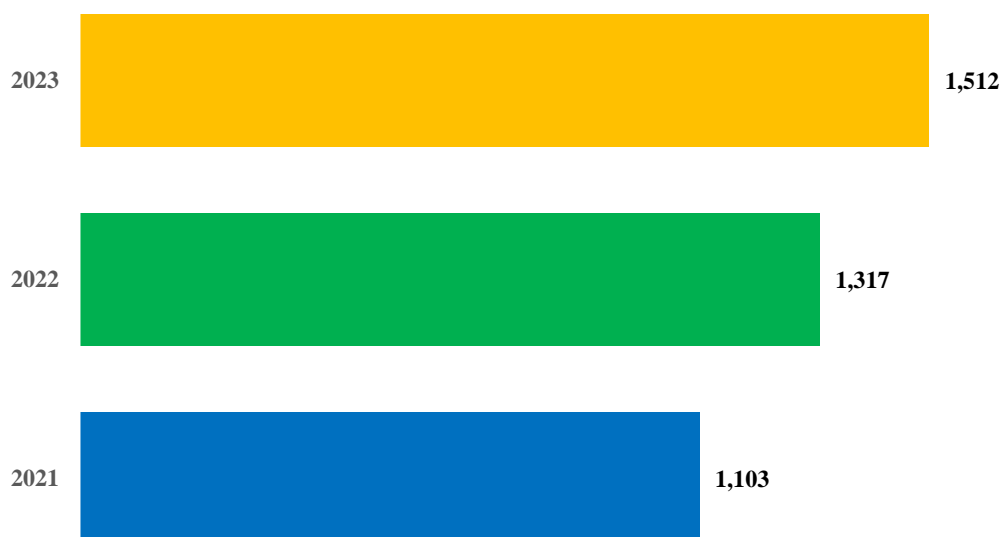


Figure 36: Total number of pending cases

Table 24: Regional distribution of pending cases

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ahafo		0	0	349
Ashanti	877	200	200	30
Bono	84	152	152	5
Bono-East	66	29	29	136
Central	221	268	369	199
Eastern	402	100	186	11
Greater Accra	2600	273	368	726
Northern	16	0	0	3
Oti	21	0	0	3
Upper East	3	3	1	17
Upper West	5	0	0	2
Volta	10	64	2	1
Western	137	6	2	30
Western-North	28	8	8	0
Total	4,470	1,103	1,317	1,512

Cases Struck Out

In 2023, the number of rent cases struck out across various regions in the country totalled 1,693 cases. This represents an increase of 75.8 percent compared to 2022, when 963 cases were struck out, and an even more pronounced rise from the 1,094 cases struck out in 2021, representing 54.8 percent increase. Regional disaggregation of the 2023 data reveals that Greater Accra led the count with 708 cases, indicating a considerable volume of rent disputes being dismissed in the region. This represents over 100 percent increase each compared to the two previous years. Oti and Upper West regions recorded the least number of 3 rent cases each struck out. This also shows a 100 percent increase compared to the two previous years since previously, no rent case has been struck out in those two regions. On average, 120.9 rent cases were struck out across 14 regions in 2023.

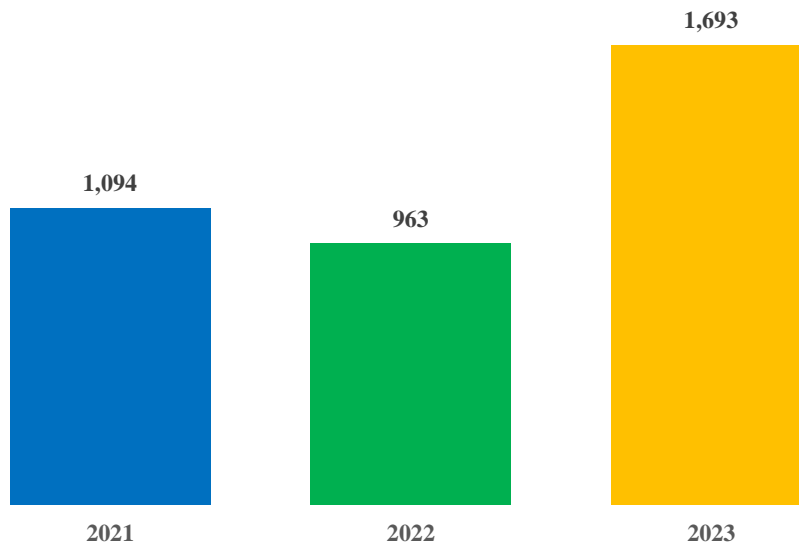


Figure 37: Total number of cases struck out

Withdrawn Cases

In 2023, the total number of rent cases withdrawn from the Department was 1,182 cases. This marks over 100 percent increase each, compared to the two previous years. These withdrawn cases were recorded across 14 regions, with the highest number of withdrawn cases recorded in the

Greater Accra Region of 767 cases, marking over 100 percent increase each compared to the two previous years. The least number of withdrawn cases was seven and was recorded in the Bono-East Region, marking 28.6 percent decrease each compared to the two previous years. There was an average of 84.4 cases withdrawn across 14 regions in 2023.

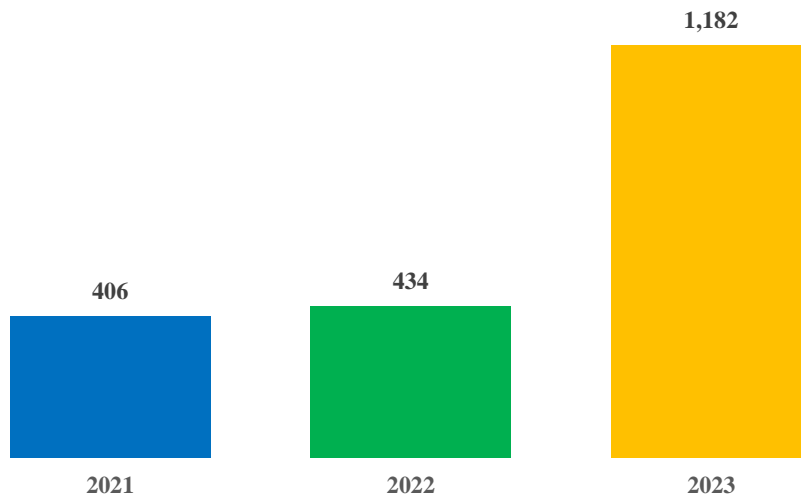


Figure 38: Total number of withdrawn cases

Table 25: Regional disaggregation of number of withdrawn cases

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ahafo	2	2	8
Ashanti	58	58	135
Bono	2	2	17
Bono-East	7	7	5
Central	37	37	15
Eastern	49	49	145
Greater Accra	194	237	767
Northern	10	5	6
Oti	0	0	8
Upper East	0	0	45
Upper west	0	0	2
Volta	23	3	11
Western	10	18	11
Western north	14	16	7
Total	406	434	1,182

Court Sitzings for Rent Dispute

In 2021 and 2022, there was consistency in court sittings for rent cases, with all 14 regions recording three sittings each throughout the said years. The total number of court sittings for the previous year was 42, just as it was for 2021. However, during the reporting year, the number of sittings reduced by 23.8 percent in relation to the 2022 and 2021 figures, respectively. Within the review year, the number of court sittings in 10 regions reduced from three to two. The remaining four regions maintained their previous levels of engagement, still holding three sittings.

Table 26: Regional disaggregation of number of court sittings for rent dispute

Region	2021	2022	2023
Ashanti	3	3	2
Bono	3	3	2
Bono-East	3	3	2
Central	3	3	2
Eastern	3	3	2
Ahafo	3	3	2
Greater Accra	3	3	3
Northern	3	3	2
Oti	3	3	2
Upper East	3	3	2
Upper West	3	3	2
Volta	3	3	3
Western	3	3	3
Western-North	3	3	3
Total	42	42	32

1.6 Housing Directorate

The Housing Directorate in the Ministry provides technical advice and services in the area of housing. It also collaborates with the Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, and Evaluation (PPBME) Directorate in the formulation of policies, plans, programmes and projects, as well as monitoring of their implementation to facilitate the provision of safe, adequate and decent housing.

Housing Units constructed under the Redevelopment Programmes

In 2023, the Housing Directorate undertook the construction of housing units under the Redevelopment Programmes across various regions. In the Greater Accra Region, two major projects were executed. The first project, carried out by Messrs. Amantra Limited, involved constructing 121 housing units with associated infrastructure at Castle Road near the Electoral Commission, Airport Residential Area, and Roman Ridge. Out of these, 111 housing units were completed, consisting of 68 two-bedroom units, 36 three-bedroom units, and 7 four-bedroom townhouses. These units were built across three locations: Castle Road (44 units), Airport White Avenue (60 units), and Roman Ridge (7 units). The project has been completed and delivered to the MWH and the housing units have been allocated to civil and public servants from various government institutions. The project is currently in the defect liability period.

The second project in the Greater Accra Region was undertaken by Messrs Fulmen Limited and involved the construction of 6 housing units with associated infrastructure at North Labone, opposite Vidae Café, Labone, Accra. These 6 housing units, comprising standard three-bedroom apartments, have also been completed and handed over to the MWH. Like the previous project, these units have been allocated to civil and public servants of various government institutions and are currently under the defect liability period. No ongoing or completed housing projects were reported in the Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, and Eastern regions under the Redevelopment Programmes for this period.

Government of Ghana Affordable Housing Units Constructed Nationwide

In the Greater Accra Region, significant progress has been made in housing redevelopment projects. A key project involved the construction of 121 housing units with associated infrastructure across Castle Road, Airport Residential Area, and Roman Ridge. Of these, 111 units have been completed, including 68 two-bedroom, 36 three-bedroom, and 7 four-bedroom townhouses. These

units have been allocated to civil and public servants from various government institutions and are currently under the defect liability period.

Another project in North Labone saw the completion of 6 standard three-bedroom apartments, which have also been delivered to civil and public servants and are under the defect liability period.

Ongoing projects in Labone include several two-story townhouse developments. One project, comprising 4 standard three-bedroom townhouses with an out-house, is 98 percent complete. Another similar project, consisting of 6 townhouses, is also 98 percent complete. These projects aim to reduce the housing deficit and transform outdated neighborhoods, optimizing the use of government land.

Additionally, a more extensive project is underway, involving the construction of 74 housing units, including 10 townhouses and 64 two-bedroom apartments. The apartments are 80 percent complete, but work on the townhouses has not yet started. This project also seeks to alleviate the housing shortage and modernize older neighborhoods.

At Nkrumah Flats in Laterbiokorshie, 48 housing units are under construction. These include 38 standard three-bedroom apartments, which are 60 percent complete, and 10 townhouses, which have not yet begun. Like the other projects, this one aims to reduce the housing deficit and revitalize outdated areas.

In Labone, a project to construct 12 standard three-bedroom townhouses is 56 percent complete. Additionally, 30 luxurious ministerial townhouses with four bedrooms and an out-house at Onyasia Close in Roman Ridge are 35 percent complete, along with 10 similar townhouses at the same location. These luxurious townhouses are intended to significantly reduce the housing deficit and improve aging neighborhoods.

Finally, on 2nd Labone Street, a project to build 8 luxurious ministerial townhouses is being executed in two phases. The first phase, comprising 4 townhouses, is 60 percent complete, while the second phase is awaiting the approval of permitting procedures.

Overall, the Greater Accra Region has experienced substantial activity in housing redevelopment, with many projects nearing completion. These efforts promise to enhance living conditions and address the housing shortfall in the region.

Affordable Housing Units Constructed Nationwide

During the reporting period, a total of 1,030 housing units were completed in the Ashanti Region. These units reached practical completion in December 2019, after construction was initially suspended in 2009 and later resumed in 2015. The completed units have since been sold to the general public, including civil and public servants.

In the Eastern Region, ongoing works on 342 housing units are currently 25 percent complete. These works were also suspended in 2009 and are awaiting resumption. The Government of Ghana, through the Ministry and the State Housing Company (SHC), has agreed on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to cede the housing units in Koforidua, Tamale, and Wa for completion by the SHC. The necessary agreements have been prepared and are awaiting the required approvals for execution.

In the Greater Accra Region, the Government Affordable Housing Project, led by TDC Ghana Limited at Kpone-Tema, involves the construction of 1,584 housing units across 114 four-storey blocks, including studios, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom flats. Out of these, 312 housing units were completed in the fourth quarter of 2022, with 1,272 units still under construction. The project scope was expanded to 3,016 units to utilize available infill lands at the project site. As of December 2023, the overall progress of the works stands at 60 percent completion, equivalent to 95 blocks or 1,508 flats. Practical completion is expected by the end of December 2025.

No ongoing or completed projects were reported in the Brong Ahafo, Central, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, and Western Regions during this period.

Housing Units Constructed for the Security Services Under the Security Services Housing Programme

In the Greater Accra Region, 320 housing units with associated infrastructure are currently under construction. This project includes 20 blocks of apartments, comprising 112 two-bedroom units and 208 three-bedroom units. As of April 2024, the project was 95 percent complete and is recognized as Phase III of the Ghana Police Service's Security Services Housing Project in Tesano. No ongoing or completed housing projects were reported in the Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central,

Eastern, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, and Western regions under this programme during this period.

1.7 Public Servant Housing Loan Scheme

Provision of Loan

In 2023, the Public Servants Housing Loan Scheme received a total of 91 loan applications. Out of this total, 39 applications were approved, resulting in an approval rate of 42.8 percent. The remaining 52 applications are pending, primarily due to incomplete documentation. Applicants were directed to the appropriate sources to regularize their documents and proceed with the approval process. The 39 loans granted mark decreases of 29.1 percent and 53.6 percent compared to the previous year and the 2021 figure, respectively. No loans were granted for the refurbishment of an existing residential property or paying off a loan on a property already acquired within the reporting year.

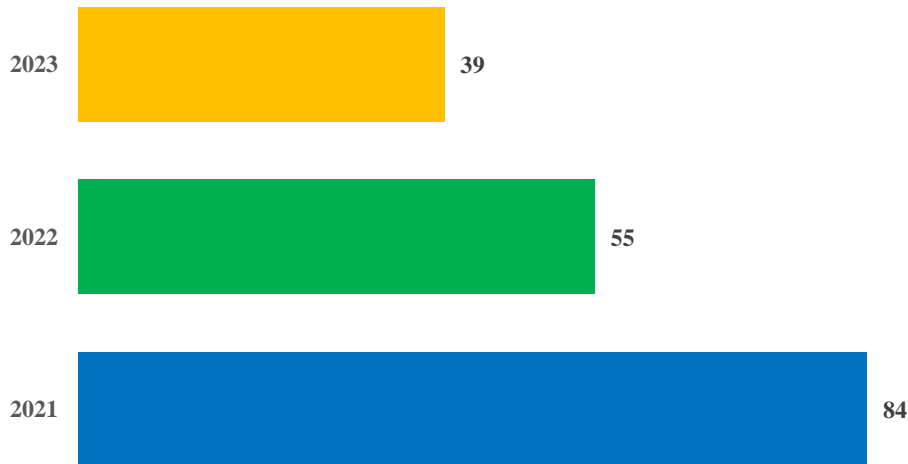


Figure 39: Number of loans disbursed for the construction of new residential property

Number of loans disbursed by Service

During the review year, the highest number of 13 loans was disbursed to officers in the Civil Service, representing 33 percent out of the total number of loans disbursed. This also reflects 62.5 percent increase compared to eight loans disbursed in the preceding year. A total of nine loans, accounting for 23 percent out of the total, were disbursed to officers in the Ghana Education Service (GES) within the review year. This figure represents 44 percent decrease compared to the 16 loans disbursed to GES officers in the previous year. The least number of two loans each were disbursed to officers from the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Health within the reporting year.

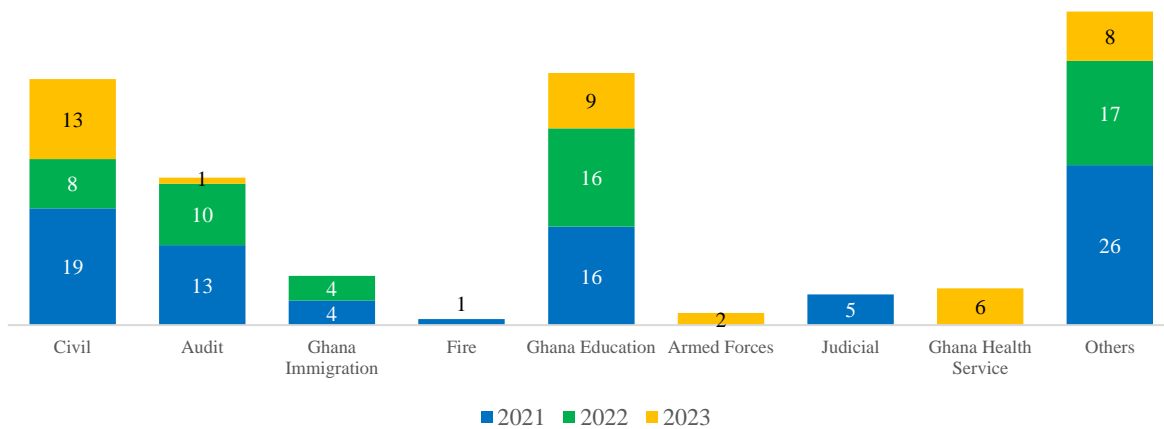


Figure 40: Number of loans disbursed by Service

Amount disbursed by Service

In 2023, the Civil Service received the highest amount, Gh¢890,000, out of the total Gh¢3,460,000 disbursed. This represents 26 percent of the total amount disbursed during the year under review. The amount marks more than a threefold increase compared to the Gh¢254,800 disbursed in 2022. Other public servants received 18.5 percent of the total amount disbursed in 2023, reflecting 33 percent decrease compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the Ghana Health Service received 18 percent of the total amount disbursed during the review period. The least amount, Gh¢170,000,

was disbursed to the Armed Forces, accounting for 4.9 percent of the total disbursement within the reporting period.

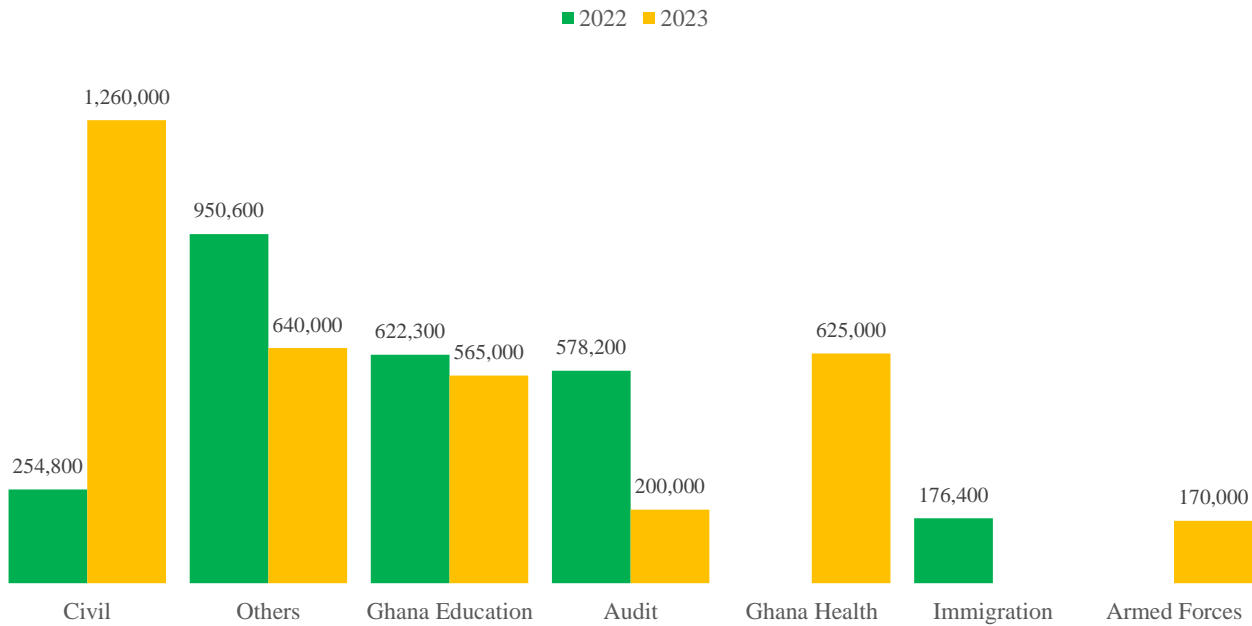


Figure 41: Provision of Loan by Service

NB: Public institutions not listed in figure 39 are classified as Others.

Amount Disbursed by Purpose

The 39 loans disbursed for the construction of new residential property in 2023 amounted to GHc3,460,000. Relative to the preceding year, the number of loans decreased by 29 percent in 2023; however, the loan amount increased by 34 percent. Similarly, in relation to 2021, the number of loans decreased by 54 percent, but the loan amount increased by 64 percent in 2023.

Table 27: Amount disbursed for construction of new residential property

Purpose of loan	Number of loans disbursed	Amount (Gh¢)	Number of loans disbursed	Amount (Gh¢)	Number of loans disbursed	Amount (Gh¢)
	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
Construction of new residential property	84	2,111,200	55	2,582,300	39	3,460,000

Amount Disbursed by Region

Regional analysis of the 2023 data reveals that new residential properties were constructed across eight regions. The data further shows that the highest number of 19 residential properties were constructed in the Greater Accra Region, accounting for 49 percent of the total. This marks 29.6 percent decrease compared to the 27 properties built in 2022 and 63.5 percent drop from the 52 properties constructed in 2021. In contrast, the least number of one residential property was constructed in the Ashanti Region in 2023. This is consistent with the 2022 and 2021 data for the region.

Table 28: Regional disaggregation of loans disbursed for the construction of new residential properties

Region	Construction of new residential property		
	2021	2022	2023
Ahafo	0	1	0
Ashanti	1	1	1
Bono	0	1	
Central	5	9	3
Eastern	16	12	6
Greater Accra	52	27	19
Northern	2	0	
North-East	1	0	
Upper East	0	0	2
Upper West	1	1	2
Volta	5	2	4
Western	1	1	2
Total	84	55	39

Amount Disbursed by Sex

Out of the total amount of GHc 3,460,000 disbursed by the Scheme, males recorded an amount of Gh¢2,170,000 and the remaining amount of Gh¢1,290,000 was recorded for females, all across seven Services in 2023.

Amount Disbursed by Region

Out of the 16 regions, eight regions received a total of GH¢ 3,460,000 disbursed by the loan scheme in 2023. On average, an amount of GH¢ 432,500 was disbursed across these eight regions. The highest amount, GH¢ 1,965,000, was disbursed to public servants in the Greater Accra Region, representing 57 percent of the total amount disbursed. This marks 48.5 percent increase compared to the amount disbursed to officers in the region in the preceding year. In addition, 13.4 percent of the total amount was disbursed to public servants in the Eastern Region. However, this figure reflects 13 percent decrease compared to the GH¢ 534,100 disbursed in the previous year. The least amount, GH¢ 100,000, accounting for 3 percent of the total, was disbursed to public servants in the Upper West Region. This amount represents a more than 100 percent increase compared to the previous year.

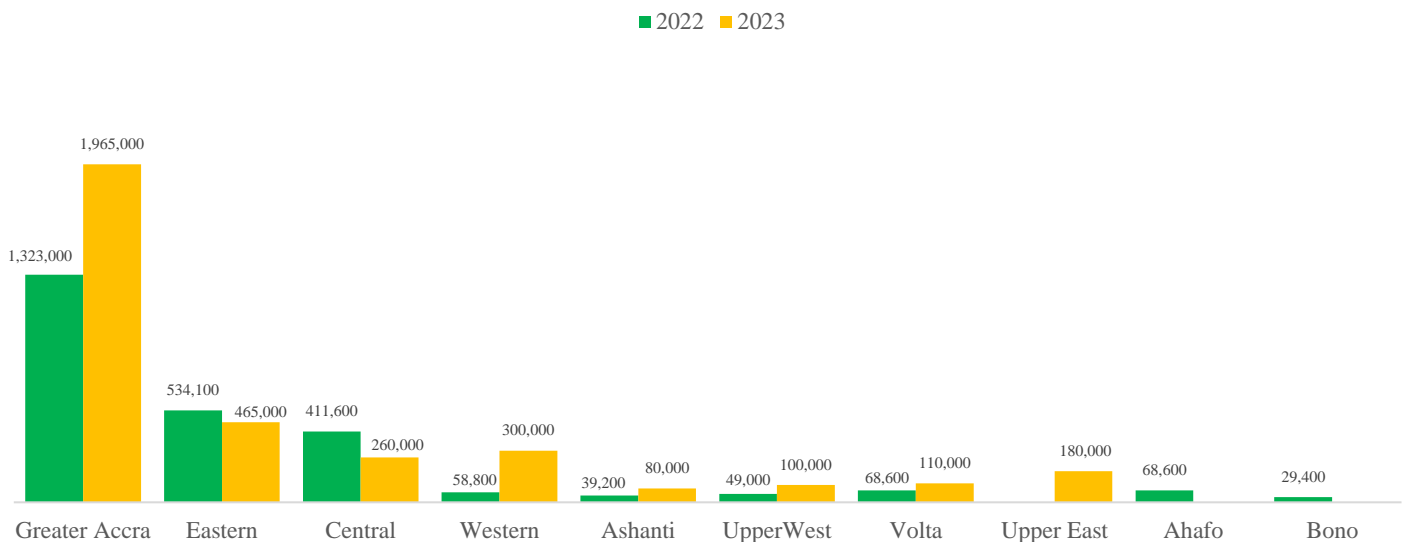


Figure 42: Regional disaggregation of loan amount disbursed

1.8 Estate Unit

Residential accommodation available

In 2023, the Estate Unit recorded a total of 1,109 residential accommodations across 12 towns. Among these, 616 were bungalows, representing 55.6 percent of the total, while 477 were flats, accounting for 43 percent. The remaining 16 accommodations were quarters, making up 1.4 percent of the total. Cantonments had the highest number of bungalows, with 133 units, representing 21.6 percent of the total bungalows, while Kaneshie had the least, with only one bungalow, which accounted for 0.2 percent. Regarding flats, Roman Ridge had the highest proportion, with 39.8 percent of the total flats, while Labone had the least, with only 6.3 percent. No flats were recorded in the towns of Ringway-Osu, Kaneshie, Dunkunah, Tema, or Kanda. With regards to quarters, Roman Ridge had 12, while Ridge had 4. The remaining 10 towns had no quarters recorded in 2023.



Figure 43: Total number of residential accommodation available

Residential accommodation application

Within the reporting year, a total of 213 residential accommodation applications were received from public servants within the Greater Accra Region. Out of the total, 187 applications (87.8%) were from Civil Servants, five (2.35%) from the Audit Service, four (1.88%) from the Ghana Immigration Service, 11 (5.16%) from the Ghana Education Service, four (1.88%) from the Judicial Service, and one (0.47%) from the Police Service. Out of 213 applications, 93 were received from males, whereas the remaining 120 were from females. There were no applications from the Fire Service and the Armed Forces. In terms of gender, 93 applications (43.66%) were submitted by male applicants, while 120 applications (56.34%) were submitted by female applicants. All 213 applications are currently pending.

Table 29: Residential accommodation application by Service

Service	2023		
	Received	Processed	Pending
Civil	187	0	187
Audit	5	0	5
Prison	1	0	1
Ghana Immigration	4	0	4
Ghana Education	11	0	11
Judicial	4	0	4
Ghana Police	1	0	1
Total	213	0	213

Residential accommodation maintenance-related complaints received

In 2023, the Estate Unit received a total of 12 residential accommodation maintenance-related complaints, all of which were reported from the Greater Accra Region. Out of the total, four issues (33.33%) were resolved, while eight issues (66.66%) remain pending.

Residential accommodation security-related complaints received

In 2023, the Estate Unit received a total of seven residential accommodation security-related complaints from occupants, all of which were reported from the Greater Accra Region. Out of the total, four issues (57.14%) were reported by male occupants, while the remaining three (42.86%) were from female occupants.

Residential accommodation environmental-related complaints received

Within the review year, the Estate Unit received a total of 17 environmental-related issues from occupants, all of which were reported from the Greater Accra Region. Out of the total, 11 issues (64.71%) were received from male occupants, while the remaining six (35.29%) were received from female occupants.

CONCLUSION

The Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorate of the Ministry of Works and Housing has made the preparation and publication of the projects, programmes, and activities of the Departments and Agencies under the Ministry of Works and Housing a core activity as of 2018. This activity is crucial because it provides sufficient and trustworthy facts and information for well-informed policy decisions. It also gives some degree of transparency to the general public on Government initiatives and programmes that are under the Ministry's supervision while enabling public access to and evaluation of the Ministry's projects and programmes.

The assessment of indicators pertaining to all facets of the projects and programmes carried out by the Directorates, Departments and Agencies of the Ministry defines the activity. This is used as the primary method for gathering data, and the focal persons (representatives of the Departments and Agencies) work together on the review. The next step is to gather and evaluate data to create a statistical report.

The 2022 Statistical Report employs a time series analysis to present administrative data and information on projects, programmes, and activities for the year, offering a comparative perspective with the preceding four years (2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022).

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.

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 the Built Environment, and for policymakers to make well-informed decisions. It worth noting that data from SHCL, EC and PWD is not included in the 2023 Statistical Report.

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 2023 STATISTICAL REPORT

DEVELOPMENT TEAM

NO.	NAME	GRADE
1.	Rev Stephen Yaw Osei	Chief Director
2.	Angorkor Osa - Kwao	Director, RSIM
3.	George Laryea	Principal Research Officer
4.	Randolph Numon	Programme Officer
5.	Gideon Okyere – Gyau	IT/IM Officer
6.	Rita Boatemaa	Principal Executive Officer
7.	Ellen Jezreel Amponsah Akonnor	Former National Service Person

A softcopy of the 2023 Statistical Report can be downloaded from the Ministry of Works and Housing's website.

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