

GHANA

The share of population living on less than PPP\$1.90 a day in Ghana has declined steadily since the early 2000s, reaching 12% in 2013. Income distribution is unequal with the poorest 20% holding 5% of the total.

- FDI accounts for a third of all international financing, remittances for 22% and ODA for 19%
- Ghana is among the 50 countries with lowest government spending per person, and 25% of it is spent on debt interest
- 52% of ODA is delivered as loans and equity, a modality that dominates aid from the two largest donors

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF
PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE
IN GHANA?

5.8m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$6.4bn

International

US\$9.7bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$1,116

See Notes

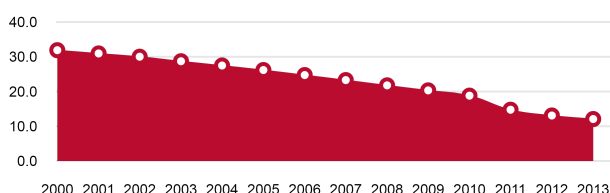
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

4%

Depth of poverty

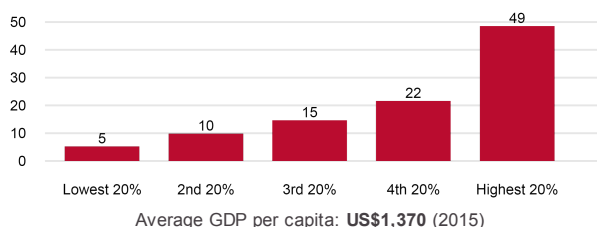
In 2013, 12% of the population lived in extreme poverty: 60% less than in 2002

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The poorest 20% of the population has 5.2% of total income

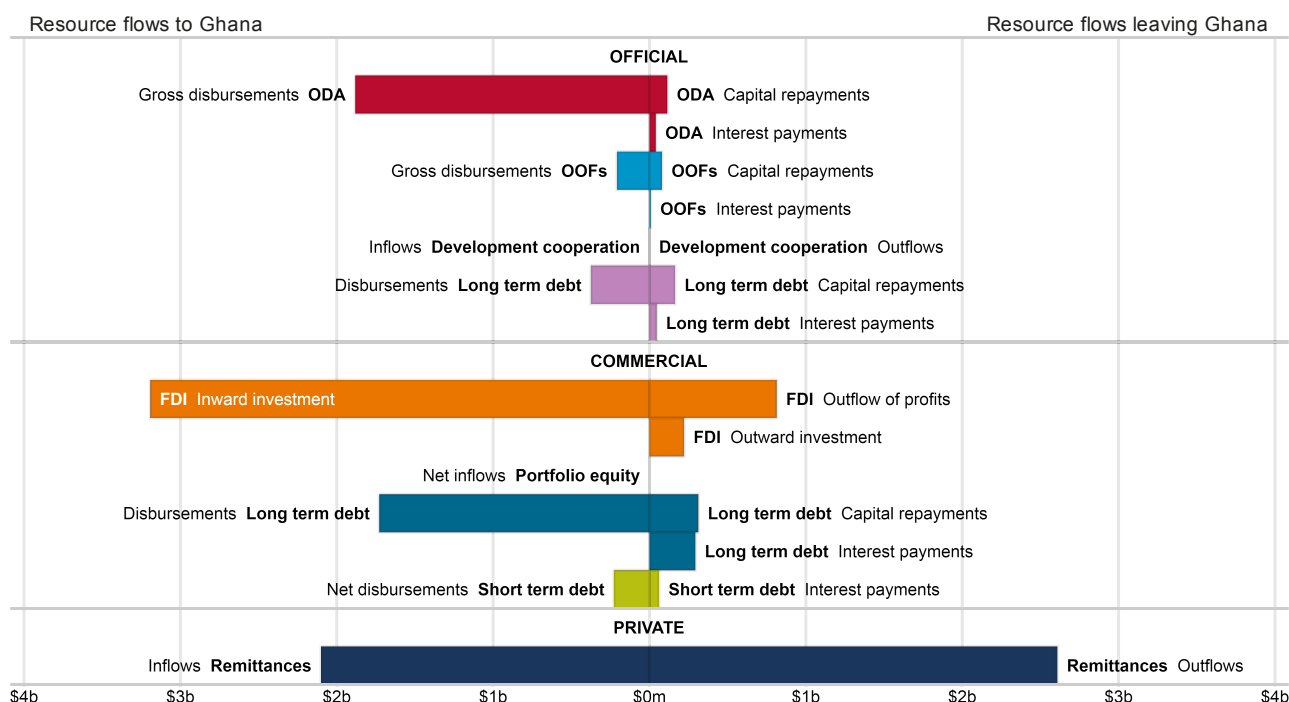
2005, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Ghana

FDI remains the largest source of international financing to Ghana, totalling US\$3.2 billion in 2015

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Non-oil revenue provides 95% of total government revenue, with grants accounting for 10% of this. Financing plays an important role in the overall resource bundle (25%). Capital expenditure makes up 20% of total spending, the majority of which (83%) is funded by foreign sources.

Taxation provides 90% of total non-grant revenue, 41% of which is raised through direct taxes.

2015, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$7bn	Grants 10% of total US\$724m		
	Revenue 89% of total US\$6bn	Tax Revenue 80% of total US\$6bn	Direct Taxes 32% of total US\$2bn
			Indirect Taxes 35% of total US\$3bn
			Trade Taxes 13% of total US\$929m
		Other Revenue 9% of total US\$644m	

The government uses a financing mix including domestic bank and non-bank financing, concessional and non-concessional external finance

2015, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$2bn	Net Domestic Finance 33% of total US\$773m	
	Net External Finance 67% of total US\$2bn	Amortization -31% of total US\$-736m
		Loans 98% of total US\$2bn

Interest payments on debt makes up a quarter of total government expenditure, 81% of these are for domestic debt

2015, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$10bn	Capital Expenditure 20% of total US\$2bn	Externally Financed 16% of total US\$2bn	
		Compensation Of Employees 35% of total US\$3bn	Wages And Salaries 29% of total US\$3bn
	Recurrent Expenditure 80% of total US\$8bn	Interest 25% of total US\$2bn	Domestic 20% of total US\$2bn
		Grants To Other Government Units 12% of total US\$1bn	

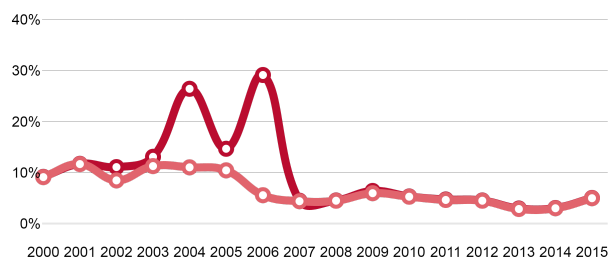
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2015 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA

Gross ODA to Ghana totalled US\$1.9 billion in 2015, up 74% from 2014. Loans and equity accounted for just over half of total ODA. The largest two donors are IDA and IMF, both providing significant levels of cash in loans and equity, followed by the US. General budget support receives the most among sectors, two-thirds of which was in the form of loans and equity in 2015, IMF is the largest donor to this sector. Health is the second largest sector, and is funded primarily by mixed project aid and cash grants. Over a quarter of health ODA goes to malaria control. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is the largest provider of health ODA while IDA is a key provider for many other sectors.

ODA relative to GDP experienced the highest increase since 2009, reaching 5% in 2015

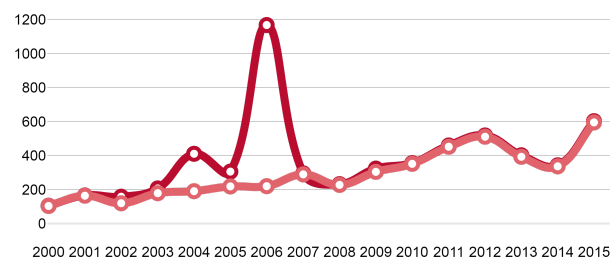
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

After decreasing between 2012 and 2014, ODA per poor person increased by 76% in 2015

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

The majority of ODA to Ghana is in the form of loans and equity, a fifth is in the form of grants

2015, gross disbursements

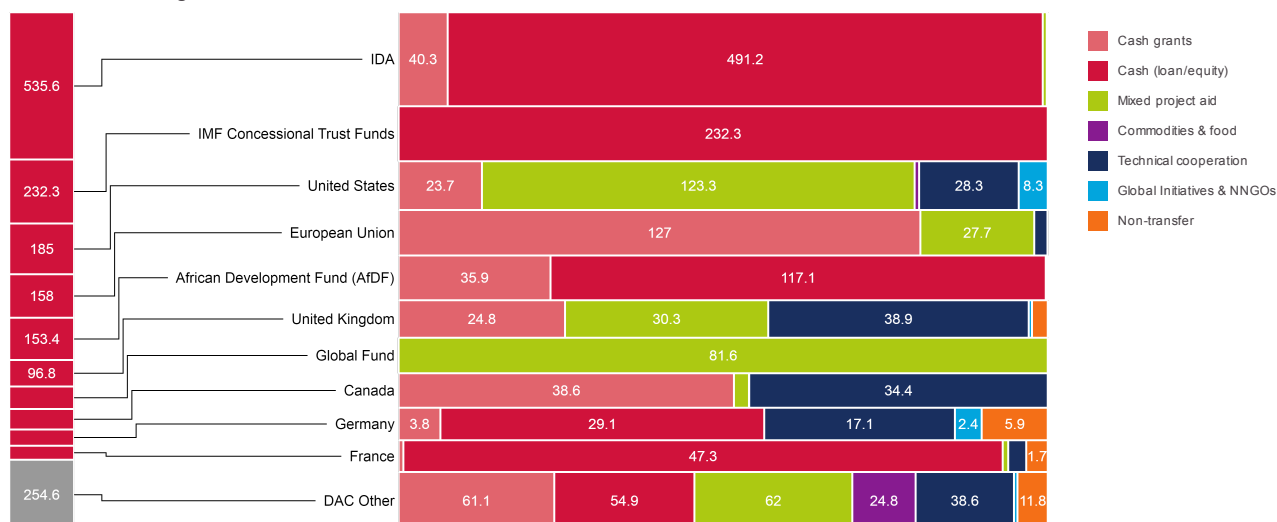


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

Most ODA to Ghana is in the form of cash; although two-thirds of US aid is reported as mixed project aid

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



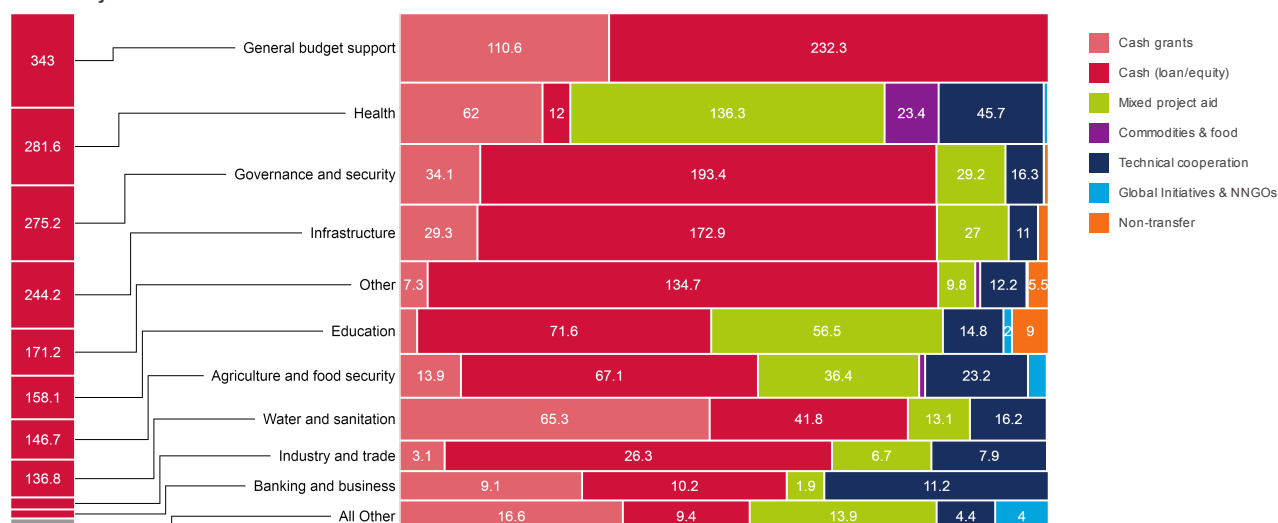
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

Almost a fifth of all ODA is delivered as general budget support, mostly in the form of loans and equity

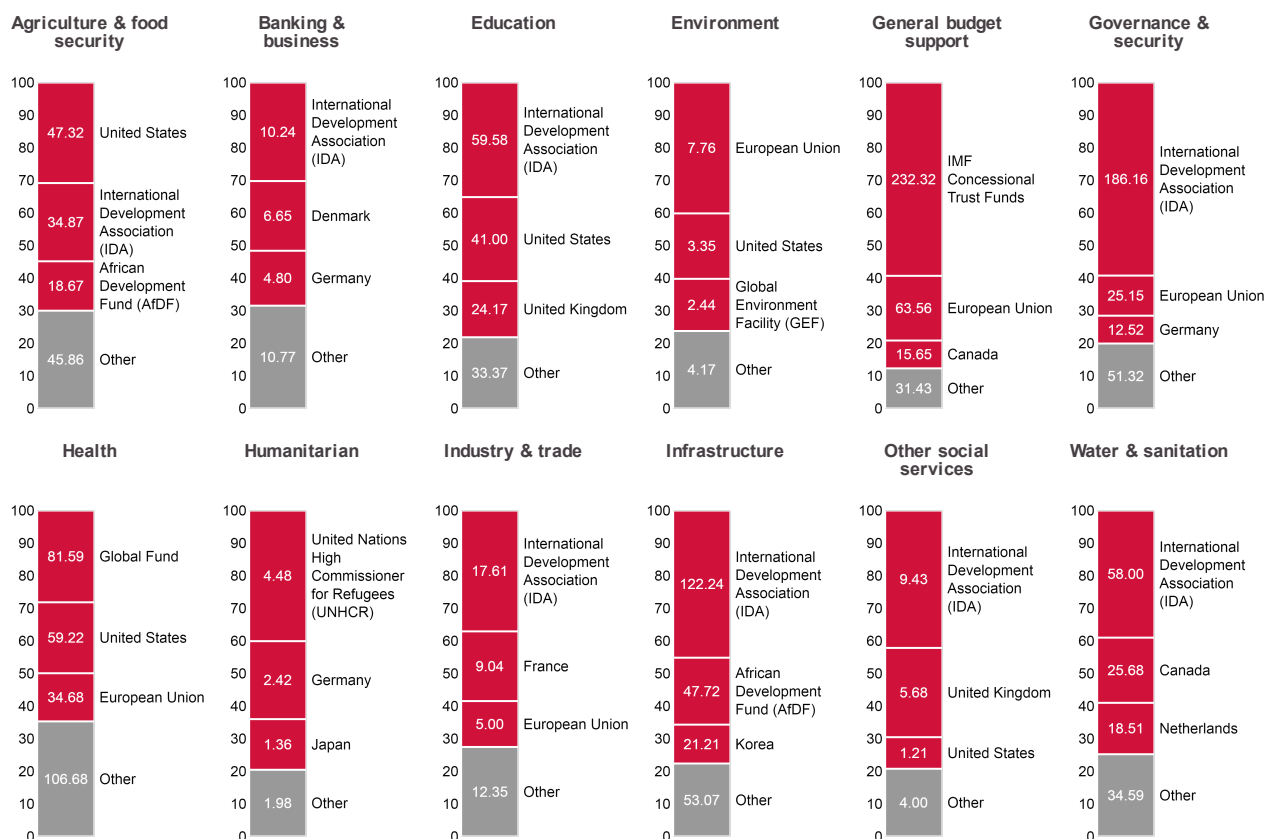
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



Multiple donors provide ODA as budget support, although the IMF accounts for the majority of it (68%)

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.