

- **DRAFT** -



Republic of Ghana

MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK:

**GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
(GSGDA) 2014 – 2014)**

**POLICY FRAMEWORK
DRAFT**

**Ministry of Communications
October, 2014**

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2. Abbreviations

MoC	Ministry of Communications	
PPME	Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications	
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services Secretariat	
GMet	Ghana Meteorological Agency	
NCA	National Communications Authority	
PCSRC	Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	
AITI-KACE	Ghana India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT	
NITA	National Information Technology Agency	
GP	Ghana Post	
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy	
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda	
GT	Ghana Telecom	
LI	Legislative Instrument	
MDAs		Ministries,
Departments and Agencies		
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation	
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission	
IDA	International Development Association	
GoG	Government of Ghana	
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	
GCNet	Ghana Community Network	
PPP	Public Private Partnership	
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	
VAT	Value Added Tax	
RFP	Request for Proposal	
CICs	Community Information Centres	

GEA
E-GIF
GOVNet
WIMAX
GDP
UNDP
GRA
MNP
TOR

Ghana Enterprise Architecture
Electronic Government Interoperability Framework
Government Network
Worldwide Interoperability Microwave Access
Gross Domestic Product
United Nations Development Programme
Ghana Revenue Authority
Mobile Number Portability
Terms of reference

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CHAPTER 1

PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the Vision, Mission, and Functions of the Ministry of Communications. It continues with the analysis of the performance of the Ministry, Departments and Agencies in implementing programmes and projects under ICT Infrastructure Development, and Transparent and Accountable Governance of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2014 – 2017 and other interventions from 2014 to 2017.

Analysis of current Sector development situation and profile of the Ministry, Departments and Agencies as well as summary of key development problems/issues/gaps which were identified from the situation analysis were also dealt with.

CURERNT SITUATION

In July 2014, cabinet approved the amalgamation of the former Ministry of Information and Media Relations with the Ministry of Communications in acknowledgement of the complementary role that both Ministries play in Ghana's stride towards an information-rich and a knowledge-based society. The mandate of the new Ministry of Communications is to facilitate the creation of an efficient world class communications infrastructure and services as well as the free-flow of information in a knowledge society. The Ministry is now responsible for creating awareness of Government policies, programmes and activities as well as drafting and implementing national policy and legal regulation in:

- information technology, including the creation of government information resources and the promotion of access to such resources
- telecommunications, including the allocation of and conversion of the radio frequency spectrum, and postal communications
- mass communications and the media, including the electronic media, the development of the Internet, television and radio broadcasting, and related technology
- publishing and printing
- personal data processing, protection and security of data

The Ministry is guided by the following Vision, Mission and Functions in pursuant of its mandate:

VISION

To become a Global top-notch Communications and information Technology Ministry employing competitive innovative policy options

MISSION

MOC exists to ensure Ghana's integration into the global information society with well-informed technological up citizenry, effective communications systems, and a world-class information technology industry through the Initiation, formulation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of competitive and innovative policies and programmes. We are committed to being resourceful, innovative, accessible, united, competitive, equitable, client-centered, gender sensitive and disciplined, in the delivery of our policies, programmes and services.

FUNCTIONS

- Initiate and formulate ICT policies taking into account the needs and aspirations of the people.
- Collaborate with MDAs to effectively disseminate information about Government policies, programmes and activities.
- Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of the Communications Sector.
- Development of appropriate regulation to protect consumers and stimulate competition;
- Building capacity for the ICT sector;
- Gather and assess feedback on Government policies, programmes and activities
- Provide professional training in film and television production, broadcast journalism and creative arts
- Create and enhance awareness of government policies and programmes to the public and English and Ghanaian languages
- Provide public relations support to the Presidency, MDAs and MMDAs
- Process and disseminate local and foreign news
- Promote Ghana's international marketing agenda

MINISTERIAL SET UP

The Ministry of Communications continues to oversee the development of policies related to the operational and regulatory framework and systems of organizations including:

CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

- Ministry of Communications (Headquarters)

SUBVENTED AGENCIES

- Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)
- National Information Technology Agency (NITA)
- Advanced Information Technology Institute-Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT (AITI-KACE)
- Postal and Courier Service Regulatory Commission (PCSRC)
- IT Enabled Services Secretariat (ITES)
- Ghana Multimedia Incubator Centre (GMIC)
- Information Services Department (ISD)
- Ghana News Agency (GNA)
- Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC)
- National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)
- Ghana Publishing Company Ltd.

STATUTORY BODIES

- National Communications Authority (NCA)
- Ghana Postal Company Ltd.
- Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC)
- National Data Commission
- Graphic Communication Group

THE STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY

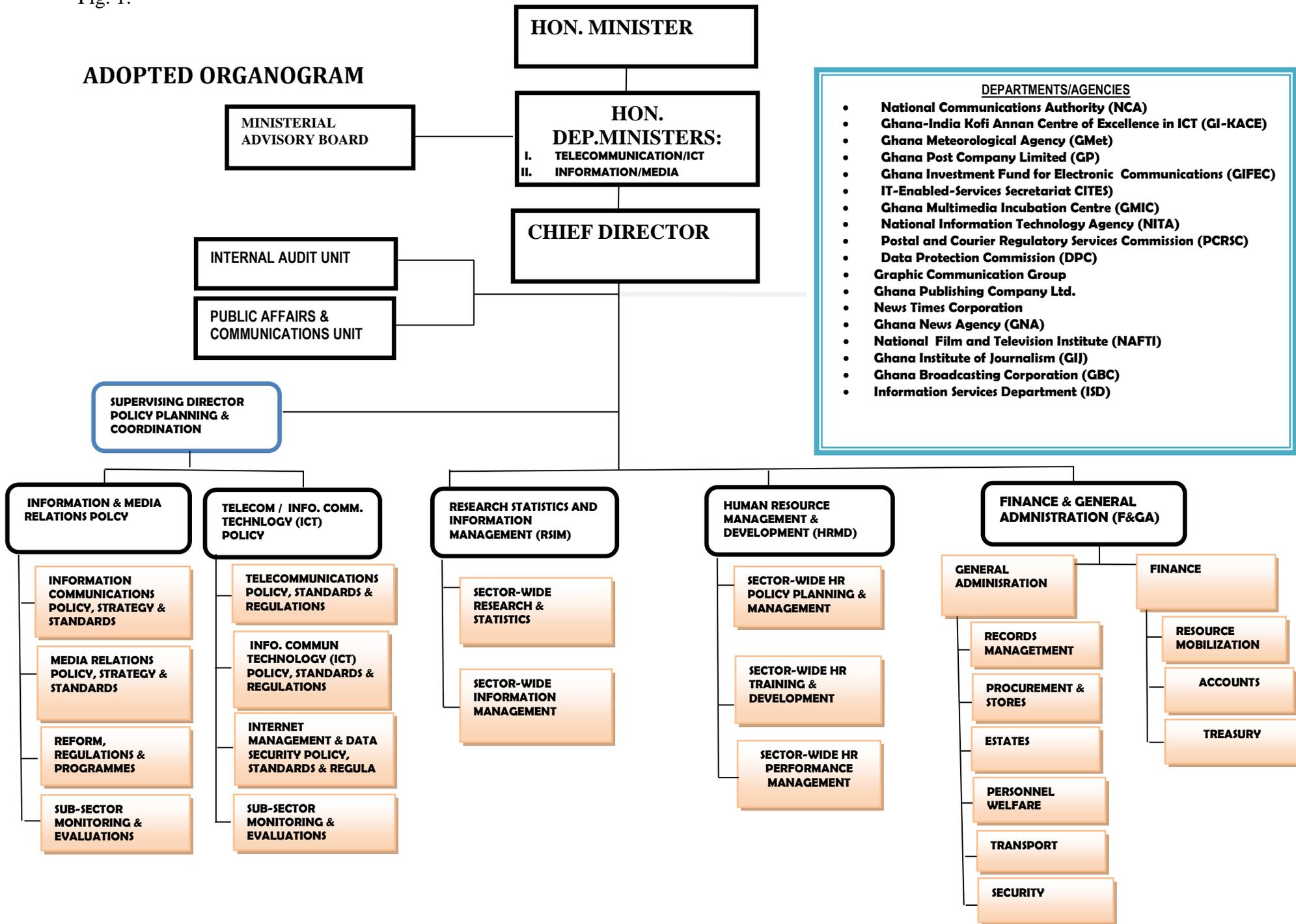
The Ministry has a political head and the bureaucracy is headed by a technocrat. The political leadership is made up of a Minister and two Deputy Ministers, while the bureaucracy is headed by a Chief Director.

The Ministry operates along the following six Directorates [four (4) Line Directorates and two Technical Directorates]:

- Finance and Administration
- Policy Planning, Budget Monitoring and Evaluation
- Human Resources Management
- Research, Statistics and Information Management
- Information & Media Relations
- Telecom/ICT

Fig. 1:

ADOPTED ORGANOGRAM



3. STAFF STRENGTH OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

HEADQUARTERS:

The Ministry of Communications (HQ) had staff strength of 65 as at October, 2014. The breakdown of the staff into the various divisions is as shown in table I below:

Table 1: Table I **QUALIFICATION, AGE, GENDER**

DESCRIPTION	QUALIFICATION	REQUIR ED	EXISTING	GAP	GENDER		AGE DISTRIBUTION(YEARS)				
					M	F	BELO W 30	31- 40	41- 50	51-55	56-60
F&A	Masters, Degree	10	10	1	4	5	2	3	2	1	1
PPME	Masters/Degree	24	8	1	6	5	2	6	3	0	0
HRM	Masters Degree Steno	10	5	5	2	2	0	3	1	1	0
RSIM	Masters Degree	9	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
Senior Admin. Officers & Analogous Grades	Degree/HND		19				2	5	5	2	5
Secretaries/Drivers / & Analogous	Below HND		58				2	25	18	7	6
TOTAL			104				8	42	30	12	12

It can be deduced (from Table 1) that the Ministry has fairly youthful population with majority of staffs (48.07%) falling within 31- 40 age bracket. It is also worthy of mentioning that majority of staff are in the junior Division, a situation that could affect productivity and decision-making. It is also significant to mention that 24% of staffs are between the ages of 55-60 years implying that efforts needs to be made to recruit that number of staff in the next ten years to the replace retiring officers.

Further, the number of core staff of the various Directorates is inadequate and would require some additional staff to effectively and expeditiously execute official assignments. Again, it can easily be noticed that the Information Management Division has no staff because it is a new Division created resultant of the merger. This is shown in Fig. 2 below:

Fig. 2: Age Distribution of Staff According to Grade Classification

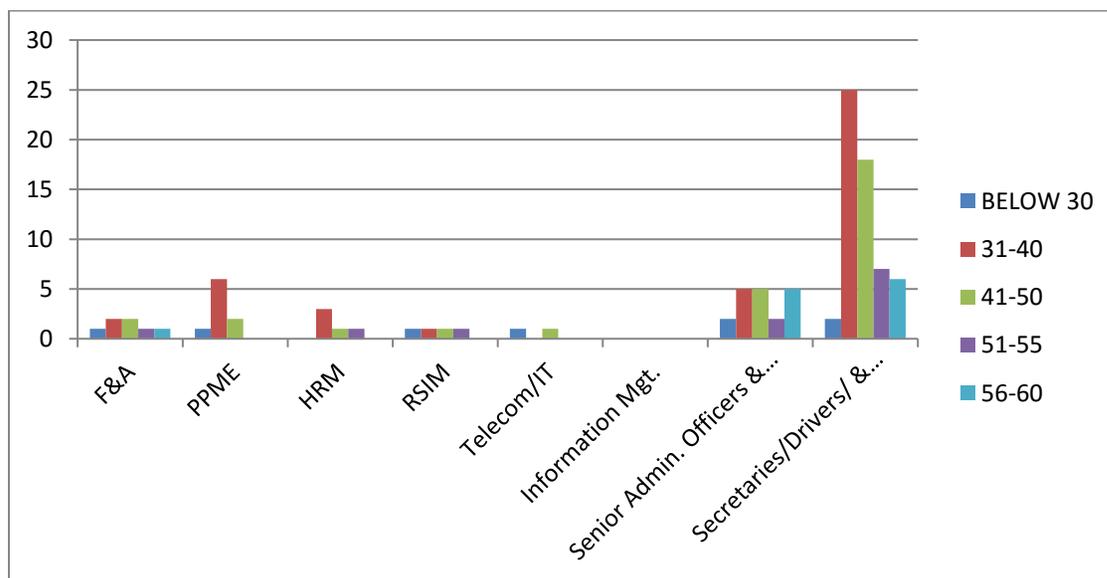


Table 2: DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY DIRECTORATE AT THE HEADQUARTERS

DIVISION	NUMBER AT POST		NUMBER REQUIRED	VARIANCE
	Male	Female		
F & A	44	23		

PPME	5	11		
RSIM	3	5	9	
HRM	4	6	10	
IT	2	0	12	
Information Management	0	0	10	
TOTAL	58	45		

Fig. 3: Distribution of Staff by Sex at the Headquarters

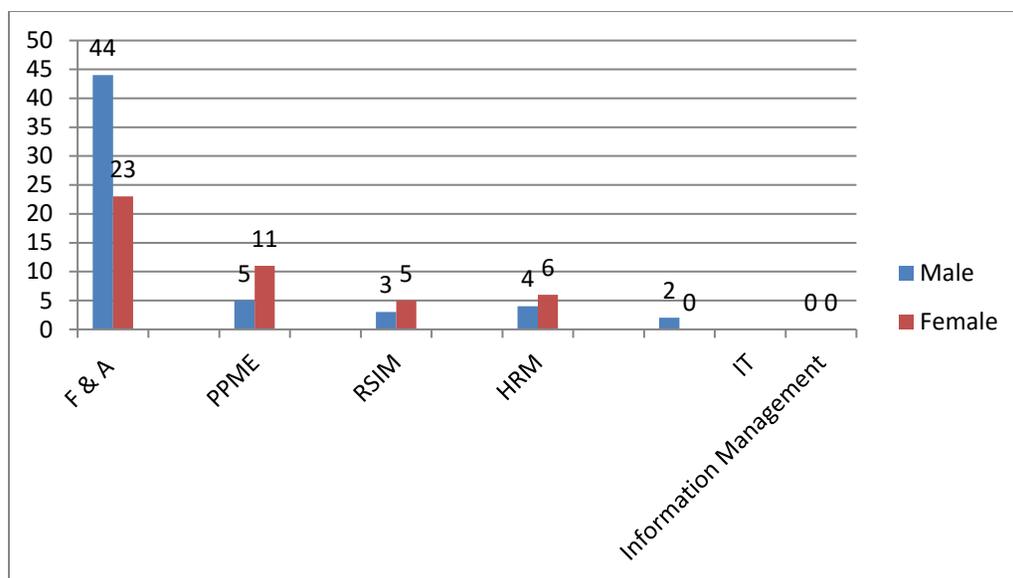


Table 3: **STAFF STRENGTH OF SECTOR AGENCIES**

DEPARTMENT/ AGENCIES	NUMBER OF STAFF		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
KACE	30	15	45
NITA	39	14	53
GMet	355	90	445
GIFEC	5	3	8
GMIC	3	0	2

ITES	3	1	4
PCRSC	6	2	8
DPC	*	*	11
GBC	1,357	518	1,875
NAFTI	77	39	116
GNA	115	52	167
ISD	806	468	1274
TOTAL	2,796	1,201	4,008

Fig. 4: Distribution of Staff by Sex at the Agencies

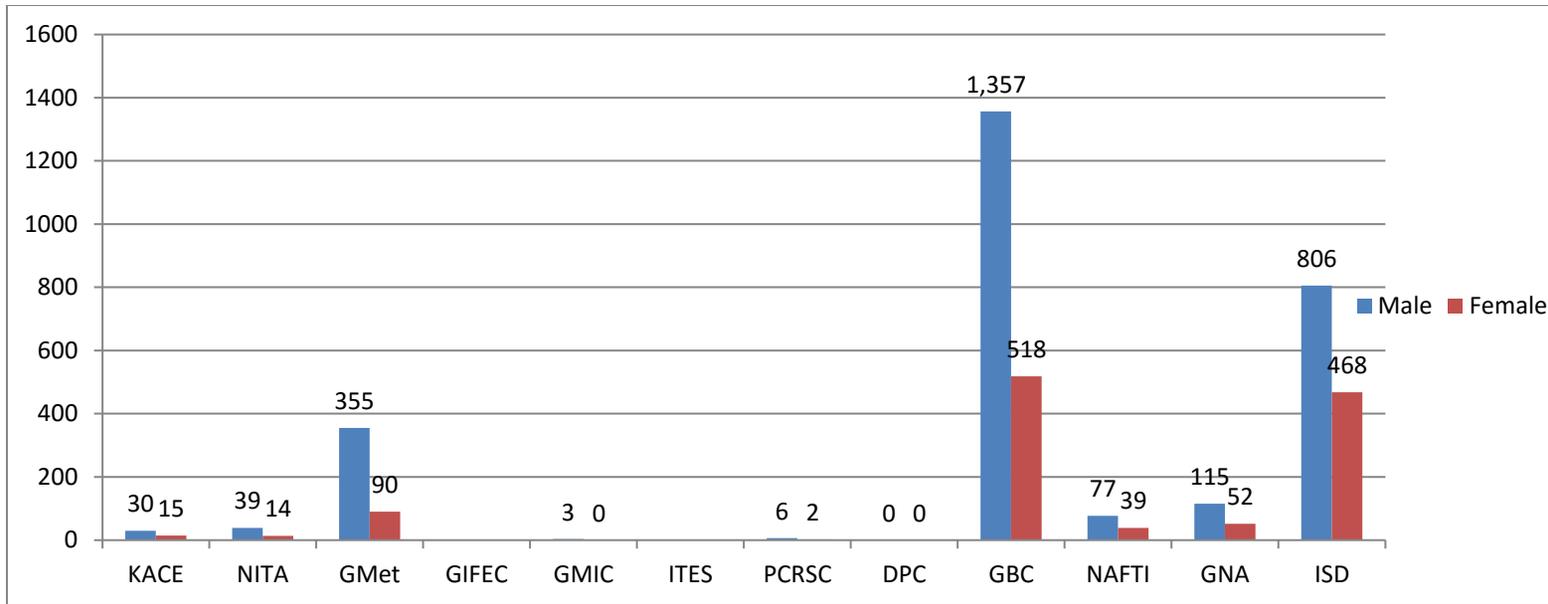
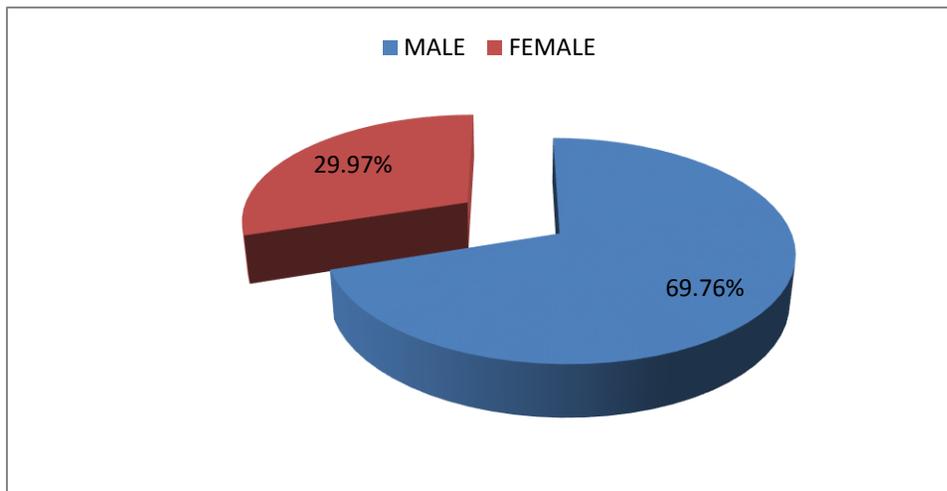
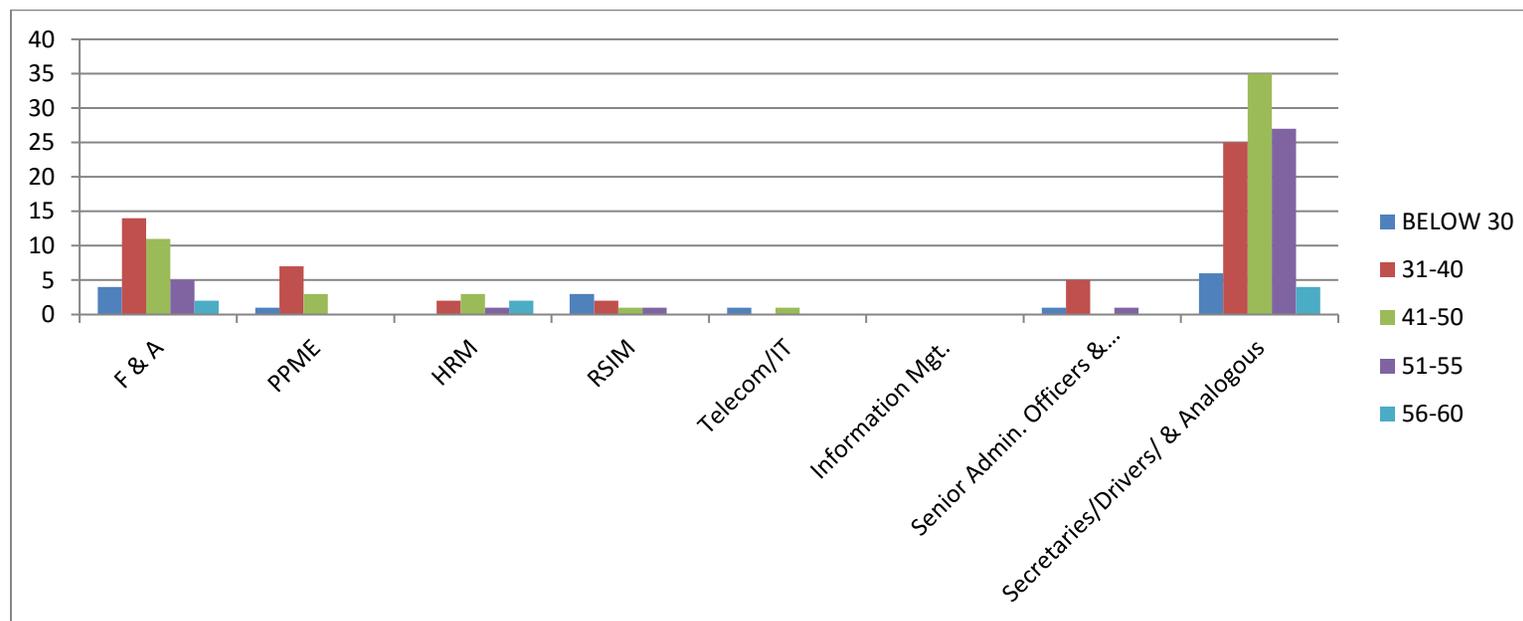


Fig. 5: Male-Female Ratio at the Agencies



It is interesting to note that 69.76% and 29.97 % of members of staff are males and females respectively.

Figure 6: Age Distribution of Staff



HUMAN RESOURCE ANALYSIS:

The Ministry of Communications operates a management process as prescribed by the Office of the Head of Civil Service with the Minister and two Deputies being the political heads of the institution. In addition, there is an advisory board which is responsible for advising the Ministry at the highest level to ensure effective decision-making and co-ordination of the Ministry’s programs and initiatives. The administrative head is the Chief Director and is ably assisted by six Directors heading the various Directorates.

The Ministry (headquarters) together with its agencies have total staff strength of 4,073 comprising, Administrative, Audit, Executive and Secretarial classes, as well as auxiliary staff made up of Drivers, Cleaners and a Janitor. 58.06% of these constitute senior

management with the remaining 41.93% being junior officers. It is interesting to note that majority of staff (69.76%) are males whilst 29.97% are females which make the sector highly male dominated. A lot more publicity and sensitization exercise is required to encourage young women to take up courses in ICT as well as participate in ICT development across the country. It is also worth mentioning that with regards to age distribution, majority of staff in the Junior Division fall within the 51 – 60 age brackets aside the fact that the category has majority of staff. It is thus important to consider recruitments as a necessity to replace majority of staff that may be retiring in the next 10 years.

Secondly, the current situation where majority of staff belongs to the Junior Division affects competence, productivity and decision taking at the highest level.

Thirdly, consequent upon the merger of Ministries of Communications and Information under the name Ministry of Communications, two new but relevant Technical Divisions (Telecom/IT and Information Management) had been created to be able to professionally handle those important portfolios.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

The current stock of buildings of the Ministry stands at nine (9) with three (3) being administration blocks and four (4) residential. The Administration block needs urgent renovation from the ground to second floors as well as stores and accounts sections. The general environment is not the best and requires major landscaping and beautification works.

The Ministry could boast of eighteen (18) vehicles, however, only eight (8) are road worthy.

The completion of the new official accommodation which is about 96% completed would immensely solve the acute shortage of office accommodation for staff. Currently, there are a number of staff without offices to prosecute official assignments and had therefore had to share offices and equipment which tends to delay productivity.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The performance of the Ministry covered four (4) thematic areas under the GSGDA 2010-2013. These are

- i. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector
- ii. Transparent and Accountable governance
- iii. Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development
- iv. Human development, productivity and employment.

The following objectives were adopted by the Ministry within the planned period:

- To Improve transparency and public access to information
- To Mainstream development communication across the public sector and policy cycle
- To Enhance the capacity of the media for sustainable development communication, accountability and press freedom
- To promote the development of nationwide communication and technological infrastructural backbone and services
- To support the creation of a broad-based communication and technological environment that maintains a balance between stakeholders
- To facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy
- To strengthen the institutional and human resources capacities for quality service delivery
- To review and develop policies that will enhance well-functioning and self-financed regulatory bodies in a competitive ICT environment
- To facilitate the application of computer system to improve the quality and efficiency of public services

The performance of the Ministry was reviewed to enable it assess the level of implementation of the set objectives and corresponding activities: and to identify the challenges, gaps and lessons learnt during the implementation of GSGDA 2010-2013.

Objective 1: To promote the development of nationwide communication and technological infrastructural backbone and services

In pursuit of improving ICT infrastructure base across the country to facilitate service delivery, the Ministry in 2010 secured US\$150m concessionary loan from Exim Bank, China, to commence the construction of the e-Government platform infrastructure project. The first phase of the project had since been completed. Secondly, the Ministry also secured €37.4million to construct a 780km fibre optic cable from Ho to Bawku and Tamale to Yendi. The project commenced in 2013 and by the end of the year, about 200km of cable has been laid. Thirdly, the primary National Data Centre project expected to serve as a repository of data for the various e-government applications rolled out over the period under review was also commenced in 2010. It provides secured data storage for all MDAs and the private sector. The physical structure of the Primary Data Centre is about 90% complete as at December 2013. However, the secondary Data Centre located at Kumasi was completed in 2013. Finally, the first phase of the Technology Park project comprising of the administrative block has been completed. The Ministry is engaging Malaysian and Mauritius investors to develop the remaining portion of the 50acre land at the Tema Free zones enclave. The infrastructure put in place was to address the high cost of providing ICT services and reduce infrastructure deficit in the country. The fibre network in the eastern corridor will improve the poor quality of ICT services in that enclave. The challenges encountered in the implementation of the above projects are the enormous cost involved in providing ICT services in the face of inadequate GoG budgetary allocations over the period.

As part of government's commitment to promoting an all-inclusive information and knowledge society to benefit the underserved and unserved rural areas, GIFEC equipped forty-six (46) existing Community Information Centres (CICs) with internet facilities and twenty (20) others were also provided with ICT equipment to facilitate their operations.

Objective 2: To facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy

To be able to facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy, the Ghana Metrological Agency (GMet) in 2011 acquired Radar and an automatic weather monitoring stations to

facilitate the provision of accurate weather forecasts. Additionally, six (6) automatic weather observing systems were installed for Kotoka International Airport and 5 other stations.

Objective 3: To strengthen the institutional and human resources capacities for quality service delivery (poor quality ICT service)

During the period under review, the Ministry collaborated with the Office of the Head of the Civil Service and also with support from Public Services Commission concluded the validation of the scheme of service for IT/IM class. Further, the Ministry is in consultation with the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission to determine appropriate remuneration so as to pave way for qualified IT/IM personnel to be attracted and retained in the public service to serve as change agents in applying ICT as an enabler and driver of public sector reform.

In line with its ICT Capacity Building programme, the Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence for ICT (KACE) trained sixty-one (61) students in the ICDL programme. Additionally, 210 participants participated in the CCNA Professional programme. Finally, 89 students from nine tertiary institutions were also trained on ICT and Business.

The IT-Enabled Services (ITES) sub-Committee of the Governing Council was inaugurated to review the criteria/procedure for accreditation of ITES Curriculum and also agree on the cost of accreditation with the National Accreditation Board. The Committee is expected to review the selection of 50 institutions for the trainer-of-trainee programme throughout the country.

Again, the Ministry of Communications (MoC) through the Ghana Multimedia Incubator Centre (GMIC) is providing a platform for developing entrepreneurship in the ICT sector as well as creating employable human resources in the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector. By its mandate, the business incubation at GMIC seeks to promote ICT Entrepreneurship development through incubation of ICT start-ups and also provide training to support the human capital needs of the BPO industry. The BPO Training facility hosted by GMIC is concerned with equipping young Ghanaians with the skills necessary for attracting multinational companies to outsource some of their non-core business processes to Ghana. The GMIC also provide training in various ICT modules for public sector ICT staff when required.

From 2010 to 2013 the Incubator developed twenty (20) tenant-companies who are undertaking various innovative and technological developments. Solutions developed range from advanced home automation and security systems, electronic payment processing solutions, child educational software, campus automation systems, vehicle tracking systems, sustainable

technologies in environmental management, web-based recruitment and advertising systems, intelligent systems for buildings, to, Business Process Outsourcing and others. Employment by the tenant-companies has seen significant increases over the years.

The BPO training gives candidates the skills needed to become Call Centre Operators, Medical Transcriptionists and Data Entry Clerks. Approximately 1500 youth have been trained under the programme out of which 60% (predominantly young women) are gainfully employed in companies such as Teletech Ghana, Electoral Commission, GCNET, Rising Data Solutions, Datcom Ltd, and Platinum Solutions Ltd.

Objective 4: To review and develop policies that will enhance well-functioning and self-financed regulatory bodies in a competitive ICT environment

In the area of providing of efficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development, the Ministry in 2010 developed guidelines on the Construction of communication masts to regulate the indiscriminate erection of masts and also promote colocation of telecommunication equipment. In 2012, the Ministry enacted the Data Protection law to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of personal data and reduce electronic fraud. Additionally, the Ministry reviewed the ICT for Accelerated Development Policy to include broadband policy, cyber security, ICTs, Environment & Climate Change policy and Geo-Information policy to address current trends within the communication environment.

Objective 5: To enhance the capacity of the media for sustainable development communication, accountability and press freedom (Limited access to public information)

To facilitate the application of computer systems to improve the quality and efficiency of public services, the Ministry developed an Enterprise Architecture and E-Government Interoperability Framework in 2010. The objective was to provide efficiency, transparency and accountability in Government, and also to address challenges facing government agencies even as citizens are demanding new and improved services. The adherence of these standards is being monitored in all MDAs to enable the implementation of e-Government services and applications to facilitate efficiency in the public service and government business. Further, the Ministry connected various MDAs to the national fibre backbone to facilitate the efficient delivery of public service.

Aimed at ensuring that public information is readily available and accessible, the Ministry organised the following programmes:

Policy Fairs

The Ministry organized a total of sixteen (16) Policy fairs from 2010-2013. However, a total of 10 policy fairs were successfully organized. Four (4) were at the National and six (6) at the Regional Levels. The remaining Six (6) could not be organized as a result of inadequate funding and natural disasters such as the untimely demise of the President, HE Professor John Evans Atta Mills and the flooding in the Northern parts of the country which made it impossible for key stakeholder in the Central Region and the Northern Regions to be mobilized to participate in the planned fairs in these areas.

Meet-The-Press Series/ Press Briefings

A total of 140 meet-the-press series were planned for the period, however, 135 were organized. The Ministry also organised press briefings for MDAs to highlight their projects and programmes and also to keep the public informed on topical issues.

Inadequate funding was one of the key challenges that prevented the Ministry from organising its planned 140 meet-the-press series. Also, inadequate reliable data and poor internal planning and coordination were problems that hindered the successful implementation of these programmes.

Regional and District Tours

In order for the Ministry to successfully educate the rural and urban populace on government interventions and programmes, thirty-six (36) Regional and District tours were planned and thirty-one (31) were successfully implemented.

The Ministry could not meet its target due to inadequate funding and also inadequate property, plant and equipment to deliver on policy objectives. Most of the Ministry's vehicle had broken down. Also, the condition of the moving vehicles was not suitable to undertake long journeys and this hindered the Ministry from undertaking the remaining tours.

Town Hall Meetings

Fifty-two (52) Town Hall Meetings were also organised by the Ministry to educate the rural and urban populace on new government interventions and programmes geared towards the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of Ghanaians. However, there were challenges such as poor planning and coordination, inadequate funding and inadequate property, plant and equipment which hindered the Ministry from implementing this programme.

Radio and Television Appearances

The Honourable Minister and his Deputies appeared on TV and Radio Programmes to discuss and throw more light on government policies and programmes as well as topical national issues over the period. Phone-in segments of the programmes also afforded the Ministry the opportunity to gather instant feedback from the general public which was used to review government policies and programmes. Challenges were not encountered with the organisation of this programme since it was mainly organised by the TV stations themselves, or by the Flagstaff House inviting the Hon. Minister or his Deputies to speak on topical issues. However, several lessons were learnt as people phoned-in to express genuine concerns about certain activities of the Ministry that could be channelled to benefit a larger section of the Ghanaian populace.

Public Education Campaigns

To ensure free flow of relevant information in pursuance of the open government policy, the sector planned to embark on 4 public education campaigns each in 2010 and 2011 respectively. However in 2010 it exceeded its target by embarking on 6 campaigns. Conversely, it was only able to implement 1 in 2011. Similar to its performance in 2011, it was only able to implement 1 out of 5 campaigns it planned to embark on. Its poor performance in 2011 & 2012 was due to insufficient funds available to it from the Ministry of Finance.

Passage of Bills

The Ministry through Attorney-General's Department, pushed for the passage of the Right to Information Bill, Broadcasting Bill and the Development and Classification of Film Bill by finalising and submitting them to Cabinet for approval and onward transmission to Parliament for passage into Law. The Right to Information Bill has been put before Parliament for its passage

whereas Broadcasting Bill and the Development and Classification of Film Bill have been sent to Cabinet for inputs and approval.

Lack of proper coordination among the stakeholders is largely responsible for the non-passage of the bills during the period under review. Whereas some of the stakeholders completed their work on the bills in good time, other could not finish early, thereby leading to avoidable delay in the completion of the bills.

However, significant progress has now being made and it is expected that the bills will soon be passed into law.

GOG BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2013

This table presents the yearly budgetary allocations to ISD and application of released funds to its activities. It also shows the extent to the ISD was able to utilise monies approved in the budget. The main expenditure items on which monies are spent include; Employee Compensation, Goods and Services and Assets. Since ISD is a decentralised department, monies are disbursed to the various offices in the regions and districts to enhance affective communication and implementation of government policies and programmes.

Table 4: Performance Review from 2010 – 2013

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Information, Communication Technology	To promote the development of nationwide communication and technological infrastructural backbone and services	e-Gov't platform infrastructure	Government Online Services Portal in place	Completion of 1 st Phase targeting 11 MDAs to be completed by 2013	Loan of US\$150m secured	On-going	On-going	On-going	First Phase near completion
		Eastern Corridor Fibre	780km Optic Fibre cable laid		Commencement	On-going	Ongoing	Physical infrastructure	

		Optic Project Construction of Primary Data Centre at Accra	from Ho to Bauko and Tamale and Yendi Primary Data Centre completed and functioning	Dec. 2015				is about 90% completed	Target not met for financial constraints. Expected to be completed 1 st quarter 2015
		Construction of Secondary Data Centre	Secondary Data Centre Completed, Equipped & functioning	To be completed in 2015	Commenced	On-going	On-going	Completed	
		Construction of Technology Park at Tema			On-going	On-going	On-going	Phase One of Administration Block completed	Still on-going
		Development of Guidelines for construction of Telephone Masts	Guidelines for masts construction developed	-	Commenced	On-going	On-going	Completed	
		Promoting Universal Access to ICT	No. of CICs constructed		On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	
		Development for standards for DTT	Standardized specifications for DTT	To develop minimum specification	Nil	Nil	Start	Completed	

		Provide high quality and affordable broadband services and to transform Ghana into a technology-driven economy	receivers in Ghana	for DTT receivers in Ghana	Commenced	On-going	On-going	Completed	
	To strengthen the institutional and human resources capacities for quality service delivery	Construction of Regional Office Building, Secondi (NCA)		To be completed by end of 2013	Nil	Commenced	On-going	On-going	Project delayed by 7 months due bad topography and terrain challenges
		Construction of Regional Office Building, Tamale (NCA)			Nil	Commenced	Ongoing	Completed	
	To strengthen the institutional and human resources capacities for quality service	ICT Capacity Building programme across Ghana	No. of students trained in selected professional		61 students trained in ICDL programme by AITI-KACE				

	delivery	Staff Capacity Development	programmes		210 trained in CCNA Professional Programme by AITI-KACE				
Transparent and Accountable Governance	To enhance the capacity of the media for sustainable development communication, accountability and press freedom	Improve Access to Public Information	Two-way Free-flow of Information between Public sector and citizenry		Developed Enterprise Architecture and E-Government Interoperability Framework	Training of MDAs on usage	Training of MDAs on usage	Training of MDAs on usage	Training is about 90% completed
		Embark on Public Education Campaigns (Van & Media Outreach)	Number of Public Education Campaigns held		On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	
		Information Officers posted to market Ghana abroad	Number of Officers posted to foreign missions		On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	
		Produce reports of key events in regions and Public Reaction to Government	Number of Reports produced						

		<p>Policies</p> <p>Meet-the-Press sessions facilitated.</p> <p>Feature articles on government policies, programmes and projects produced and published</p> <p>Number of Districts provided with DIOs</p>	<p>Number of Meet-The-Press facilitated</p> <p>Number of feature articles produced and published</p> <p>Supervision for dissemination of Government Information</p>						
	To facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy								

1.9 ANALYSIS OF CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

1.9. a. ENVIRONMENTAL, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMY

MoC together with its Agencies and Department have developed a policy to ensure the acquisition and use of environmentally friendly technologies. Sanitation and afforestation programmes are organised occasionally outside the work premises as part of our contribution towards social responsibility.

1.9. b. POPULATION

The programmes and activities of the sector cater for a wide range of people of different ages, occupations, sex, race and religious beliefs both within and outside Ghana.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

The world has gradually shifted to a technological stage. As such several activities require state-of-the-art equipment in order to undertake them effectively and successfully. In this regard, modern computer and technological equipment have been purchased by the Ministry, its Agencies and Department, including the successful migration of GBC to digital transmission.

1.9. C. CULTURE

SECURITY

DISASTER

Certain disasters are inevitable and would require prompt response to save life and property. The Ministry therefore, constituted a Committee to draw up a 'Business Continuity Plan' which would serve as basis for disaster management in the organisation. The Committee had remained dormant due to lack of resources to organise workshops to draw and operationalize the plan. To rectify this, efforts are being made to raise resources and engage NADMO to assist by providing technical support.

GENDER, HIV/AIDS

There exist Gender and HIV-AIDS Units at the Ministry responsible to incorporate gender and HIV/AIDS sensitive issues when plans and programmes are being drawn.

Plans are therefore being put in place to organise HIV/AIDS Training for the sector Ministry, Staff Awareness of HIV/AIDS and the Value of Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Managing and Sharing Institutional Experience on HIV/AIDS as well as mainstreaming gender related issues such as health screening, workshops on gender responsiveness, etc into the policies, programmes and activities of the Ministry.

SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND THE PROFILE

The under listed are key issues identified from the performance review and the Ministry's profile.

1. Inadequate funding
2. Inadequate reliable data for decision making
3. Inadequate property, plant and equipment to deliver on policy objectives
4. Inadequate human resource capacity in terms of quality and quantity
5. Unattractive conditions of service
6. Gender sensitivity
7. Cumbersome procurement process
8. Out dated organisational structure

KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION

The under listed are broad challenges and problems that the Ministry, its Agencies and Department faced in undertaking its mandate:

1. Inadequate number of professional staff to undertake planned programmes
2. Enormous cost involved in providing ICT infrastructure and services in the face of dwindling GOG budgetary allocations over the period
3. Non-release of GoG budgetary and donor funds to complete some of the planned programmes and projects leading to their abandonments
4. Limited communication flows between government and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels
5. Absence of a law to regulate broadcasting
6. Weak capacity of the media to engage in development communication
7. Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development
8. Inadequate property, plant and equipment to deliver on policy objectives

- 9. Inadequate human resource capacity in terms of quality and quantity
- 10. Unattractive conditions of service
- 11. Complaints of lack of gender sensitivity in ICT enabled programmes by the citizenry

LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MTDP 2014-2017

ENVIRONMENT

The office buildings are not friendly to the physically challenged as the Ministry has no elevator to carry them to upper floors of the building. Besides, the structure does not provide alternatives for use of stairs such as avenues for wheelchair users.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Communications has the obligation to facilitate a two (2) way flow of information on government business as well as promote development of ICT infrastructure across the country. Information cuts across all government business and the Ministry's activities, especially facilitating the gathering of feedback on governments, programs and activities help to coordinate and refine the policy making process. This also enables the people to get involved and have a sense of ownership of government's development agenda with focus on poverty reduction, growth and wealth creation.

The Ministry has moved away from the traditional approach of information dissemination to strategic communication which involves the planned mainstreaming of Development Communication (DevCom) in all MDAs and MMDAs. This is to, *inter alia*, ensure that every government program and project has a communication component with a budget line. The thrust of DevCom

is the use of a two (2) way decentralized system of information flow, democratization of information delivery, deepening of public consultation and empowerment of the citizenry to participate in the decision-making and implementation process. Public participation in the decision-making process is certain to make the people feel they are part of government development agenda.

The Ministry also collaborates with all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to effectively disseminate information about government's policies, programs and activities.

Again, the Ministry hosts the Government of Ghana (GoG) portal which enables the public to access information and interacts with government on-line.

CHAPTER 2

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter, the development priorities of the sector were linked to the appropriate thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017). This provides an avenue for selecting the sector's development priorities in accordance with the appropriate thematic areas of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014 – 2017).

3.4 TRANSITION FROM GSGDA 2010-2013 TO NMTDPF 2014-2017

Table 2.1 **SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES LINKED TO THE THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA 2010 – 2013**

THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable	Weak capacity for policy dialogue
	Inadequate and reliable data for decision making

THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
Governance	Inadequate property, plant and equipment to deliver on policy objectives
	Unattractive conditions of service
	Inadequate human resource capacity in terms of quality and quantity
	Poor internal planning and coordination
	Limited communication flow between
	Absence of law to regulate broadcasting
	Weak capacity of policy dialogue
	Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking
	Ineffective and inefficient tracing mechanisms in MDAs and between
	Cumbersome procurement processes
	Weak capacity of the media to engage in development communication
	Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors
Infrastructure and Human Development	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	High cost of providing ICT services
	Poor quality of ICT services

THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
	Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development
	Limited access to public information
	Difficulties associated to application for official documents including passport, driving license and vehicle registration
	Insufficient ICT professionals
	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance management and efficiency of business
	Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions
	Unsecured data management system

The table above shows the summary of key issues linked to the thematic area of GSGDA 2010-2013

Table 2.2 LINKING SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FROM GSGDA (2010-2013) TO ISSUES OF NMTDPF (2014-2017)

GSGDA 2010-2013		NMTDPF 2014-2017	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable Governance		Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate legal regime to back demand for public information • Absence of a law to regulate broadcasting • Information asymmetry leading to weak engagement of citizenry in the Policy process • Limited communication flow between Government and

GSGDA 2010-2013		NMTDPF 2014-2017	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
			<p>public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of the media to engage in development communication
	Inadequate and reliable data for decision making		Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors
	Inadequate property, plant and equipment to deliver on policy objectives		Weak capacity in development communication management
	Inadequate human resource capacity in terms of quality and quantity		

GSGDA 2010-2013		NMTDPF 2014-2017	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
	Poor internal planning and coordination		
	Unattractive conditions of service		Inefficient functioning (unaccountable) of public institutions and poor interaction with the citizenry.

Table 2.2 above, indicates the link of key development issues form GSGDA-2010-2013 and also NMTDPF – 2014-2017.

TABLE 2.3 LIST OF ISSUES AS IDENTIFIED IN NMTDPF (2014-2017)

NMTDPF 2014-2017	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Inadequate legal regime to back demand for public information
	Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public ✓ Inadequate legal regime to back demand for public information ✓ Poor management of public records ✓ Inefficient functions (unaccountable) of public institutions with the citizenry ✓ Weak structures for effective participation of

NMTDPF 2014-2017

THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
	<p>citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited communication flow between government and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels ✓ Weak capacity in development communication management ✓ Weak capacity for policy dialogue ✓ Information asymmetry leading to weak engagement of citizenry in the Policy process ✓ Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking ✓ Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors ✓ Absence of a law to regulate broadcasting ✓ Weak capacity of National Media Commission to enforce its authority ✓ Weak capacity of the media to engage in

NMTDPF 2014-2017

THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
	Development Communication
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country ✓ High cost of providing ICT services ✓ Poor quality of ICT services ✓ Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development ✓ Loss of productivity in handling paper work in public institutions ✓ Limited access to public information ✓ Difficulties associated with application for official documents including passports, driving licenses, and vehicle registration ✓ Insufficient ICT professionals ✓ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of business ✓ Limited development of ICT programmes in all

NMTDPF 2014-2017	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
	educational institutions ✓ Unsecured data management system

Table 2.3 above shows the major issues and challenges of the Sector as identified in NMTDPF- 2014-2017.

PRIORITISATION OF ISSUES

The identified issues in the framework have been prioritised using the criteria provided in the guidelines. The issues were assigned weights and ranked in a descending order as follows:

1. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
2. Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development
3. Inadequate legal regime to back demand for public information
4. Loss of productivity in handling paper work in public institutions
5. Insufficient ICT professionals
6. Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions
7. Unsecured data management system

8. Weak capacity in development communication management
9. Absence of a law to regulate broadcasting
10. Difficulties associated with application for official documents including passports, driving licenses, and vehicle registration
11. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of business
12. High cost of providing ICT services
13. Poor quality of ICT services
14. Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation
15. Inefficient functioning (unaccountable) of public institutions and poor
16. Weak capacity of the media to engage in development communication
17. Limited communication flow between Government and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels
18. Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors

CHAPTER THREE

Introduction

Chapter three covers the sector development Goal, National Development projections and sector Development projections for 2014-2017. It also includes adopted Policy objectives and Strategies from the GSGDAII (2014-2017) to achieve the National Goals.

Sector Development Goal

Ministry of Communications exists to facilitate a two (2)-way free flow of timely information and gathering of feedback for the development of a reliable and cost-effective world-class Communications infrastructure and services, driven by appropriate technological innovations and accessible by all citizens to enhance national unity and the promotion of economic competitiveness in a knowledge-based environment

National Development Projections

The sector contributes to achievement of national indicators and the following are the contribution of the Ministry:

S/N	Indicator	2014 Baseline	Indicator Status in 2015	Indicator Status in 2016	Indicator Status in 2017	Progress Towards Target
1.	ICT Contribution to GDP (%)	30.0	35.5% (service	40.0%	44.7% (service	

			sector)		sector)	
2.	Teledensity/Penetration Rate: - Fixed Line - Mobile	(4.13) % 1.2% (277,897) 75.4% (17,436,949)	130.0% (21,450,564) 1.1% (284,721) 84.6% (21,165,843)	140.0% (25,903,408) 1.12% (284,981) 101.3% (25,618,427)	150.0% (28,296,904) 1.03% 270,422 107.19% (28,026,482)	
3.	Population using internet: • Subscribers • Internet Service Providers: - # Authorized - # in Operation • Schools • Government Hospitals	16% (2,058,501) Na Na 50% 60%	21% (4,086,428) 35 19 N/A N/A	14.1% (3,568,757) Na 20 N/A N/A	9.68% 2,529,818 67 67 N/A N/A	
4.	No. of Community Information Centres established	90 completed 78 Equipped with internet, 29 computers supplied	108 completed	100 completed 95 Equipped with internet 2000 computers	10 completed Zero Equipped with internet 100 computers	

				supplied	supplied	
5.	No. of additional jobs created by ICT	3,050	3,050	3,500	3,063	
6.	Broadband capacity available for ICT development	2,040 Gbp/s	N/A	7,160Gbs/s	National submarine cable capacity is 12.3 terabits	
7.	Revenues generated by ICT/ITES companies (Software, BPO)	US\$72	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8.	No. of schools equipped with computers	SHS 492 OF 510 JHS 20 of 7,969 Technical Inst.37 of 37 Teacher Trg. Colleges 38 of 38	825 computers supplied to Nursing Colleges, 10 VSAT connectivity deployed with 30 on-going, 150 computes supplied to 9 agricultural colleges and internet deployment is ongoing, 360 computers	51 Nursing schools, 24 Community Development Schools, 30 CICs, 10 Leadership Schools equipped with internet, 5860 computers supplied.	NTC 266 computers supplied, SHS 1,087 computers supplied, JHS 170 computers supplied, Tertiary 150 computers supplied,	

			supplied to 24 community vocational institutes and internet deployment is ongoing.			
9.	No. of Libraries equipped with computers	N/A	15 (150) desktop computers	10 Regional Libraries and 10 Mobile Libraries for each Region completed and equipped with internet and 215 desktop computers.	60 Computers supplied to 6 Libraries in selected Regions.	
10.	No. of Prisons provided with computers	6 selected centres were supplied with computers and internet connectivity	105 computes supplied and internet connectivity is ongoing	N/A	N/A	
11.	Improved quality of service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of subscribers ported Subscribers of SIM Card registered 	N/A N/A	105,678 85%	About 100%	914,268 88%,	

12.	Cost of international connectivity for ICT operators (broadband) Cost of STM-1 (155MB) Cost of E-1)	US\$60,000 US\$1,000	N/A	N/A	\$1,200	
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Sector Development Projections for 2014-2017

PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.1: General Administration

Budget Sub-Programme Objective

To effectively coordinate the activities of the various Agencies under the Ministry

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Employment creation in the ICT sector:	Number of tenant companies admitted into the GMIC	-	5	5	8	8
	Number of call centre operators trained for BPO	400	600	800	800	800
Establishment of Community Information Centres(CIC's)	Number of CIC's established	10	10	10	4	3
Construction of Technological Park facilities	Admin block (Phase one) to be completed by	-	-	31 st Dec.	-	-

Construction of National Data Centre	National Data Centre completed by	-	-	-	March	-	-
Response to official correspondence	Number of working days	-	-	-	Within seven (7) working days	Within seven (7) working days	Within seven (7) working days
Organisation of management meetings	Number of management meetings held	-	-	4	4	4	4
Liaison amongst MDAs	Number held	-	-	-	Every two days	Every two days	Every two days
Development and updates of procurement plans	Procurement plans and updates completed	-	-	-	One month after budget prepared	One month after budget prepared	One month after budget prepared

PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.2: Finance Budget Sub-Programme Objective

To improve budgeting, resource mobilization, financial management and reporting

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Preparation of draft Annual estimates	Draft Annual Estimates prepared by	-	-	30 th October	30 th October	30 th October
Preparation of financial reports	Financial reports completed	-	-	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly
Updates of assets register	Asset register updated	-	-	Annually	Annually	Annually
Responding to audit reports	Audit responses submitted	-	-	Thirty days after receipt of report	Thirty days after receipt of report	Thirty days after receipt of report
Payment to contractors and suppliers	Payment to service providers made	-	-	Thirty days after receipt of invoice	Thirty days after receipt of invoice	Thirty days after receipt of invoice

PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.3: Human Resource

Budget Sub-Programme Objectives

- To facilitate the recruitment, replacement and placement of staff.
- To improve the capacity of employees.

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Staff training and development in different disciplines	Number of staff trained (ICT, Policy Formulation, Procurement, Budgeting, Internal Auditing etc)	-	-	152	152	152
Net Recruitment of drivers	Number of drivers recruited	-	-	1	1	1
Recruitment of professional staff	Number of professional staff recruited	-	-	12	10	15
Development of a human resource plan	Completed by	-	-	Dec. 31	-	-
Technical Staff	Number of technical staff trained	-	-	20	20	20
Non- technical staff	Number of non-technical staff trained	-	-	10	20	20
Technical Staff	Number of technical staff recruited	-	-	4	4	4

Non- technical staff	Number of non-technical staff recruited	-	-	4	4	4
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PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.4: Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Budget Sub-Programme Objective

To formulate and implement policies to manage the Communications sector

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Development of policies						
ICT Policies	policies reviewed and updated	-	-	Annually	Annually	Annually
Postal Policies		-	-	Annually	Annually	Annually
GMet Policies		-	-	Annually	Annually	Annually
Development and updates of sector plans and programmes	To be completed within	-	-	90days after annual budget	90days after annual budget	90days after annual budget

Monitoring of projects (data centre and technological Park)	Number of visits	-	-	Four (4) times in a year per region	Four (4) times in a year per region	Four (4) times in a year per region
Preparation of project management reports	Completed by	-	-	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly
Development and updates of performance indicators	Completed by	-	-	One month before end of year	One month before end of year	One month before end of year

PROGRAMME 1: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.5: Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM)

Budget Sub-Programme Objective

To strengthen the Management of Information, Communication and dissemination for the Sector

BUDGET PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 2: ICT Capacity Development

Budget Programme Objective

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
The provision of courses including foundation, advanced, core and sandwich courses on software development web technology, business computing, networking system administration ICT security and the opportunity for international certification	Number of students trained	1,423	773	3,000	4,000	4000
	Number of test administered at test centre	63	63	200	300	300

To ensure an all-inclusive information society through a combination of IT literacy and skills development for the youth, e-government skills for public sector, opportunity for industry skills development for IT professionals and creation of academic research networks.

Staff in house capacity and development	Number of staff capacity development programmes held	18	7	10	10	10
	Number of staff who attend development programmes	45	30	40	40	40
The provision of consulting and advisory services to Government, Non-Government and corporate clients throughout ECOWAS sub-region	The provision of consulting and advisory services to Government, Non-Government and corporate clients throughout ECOWAS sub-region	3	1	10	10	10
	Revenue generated	4,075	960	200,000	250,000	250,000

Conducting research on current ICT trends and cutting-edge technology	Number . of research initiatives embarked upon by staff	2	6	10	10	10
	Number of international meetings and conferences on ICT trends attended by staff	3	6	10	10	10
	Number of staff who attended international meetings and conferences on ICT trends	4	4	10	10	10
	Number of published papers in peer reviewed journals	1	1	3	3	3

Advocacy on ICT to improve quality, productivity and efficiency in business, especially the use of open source software and tools	(i) Number of Technology Transformation Seminars (TTS) Mobile Mondays (MoMo) and Workshops held	7	16	24	24	24
	(ii) Number of participants at such events and student visits to Centre	3,076	710	1,000	1,500	2,000
	(iii) Membership in advocacy networks	3	3	6	8	10

PROGRAMME 3: ICT Infrastructure Development

Budget Programme Objective

To create a platform for the use of shared services among the MDAs nationwide to facilitate communication within Government.

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Connection of MDAs / MMDAs to the e-Government Network Operating Service.	Number of MDAs/MM DAs connected to	63	10	60	70	45
Development of websites for MDAs	Number of MDAs with completed websites	10	5	30	30	29
Set-Up document/Record management system	Phase completed by Dec		33	33	38	-

BUDGET PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 4: Meteorological Services

Budget Programme Objective

To provide quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years	Projections
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		2013	2014	Budget Year	Indicative Year	Indicative Year
				2015	2016	2017
Installation of Meteorological Equipment and Automatic Weather Stations & Rain Gauge	Installations completed		55	25	10	10
Training and development of Staff	Number of Staff trained		85	30	35	30
	Number of Conferences attended		4	4	4	6
Inspection and appraisal of Meteorological Observation Stations	Number of Inspections Visits		30	35	25	20

BUDGET PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 5: Postal and Courier Services

1. Budget Programme Objective

To create a more liberalized and competitive postal and courier services environment

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017
Licensing of courier and postal operators	Number of courier and postal operators licensed	-	70	80	90	100
Inspection of courier and postal operators	Number of inspections carried out per operator	-	4	4	4	4
Clamp down on operation of illegal operators	Number of illegal operators stopped		7	10	12	15
Engage Ghana Post in a series of regulatory activities	Number of meetings with Ghana Post	-	2	4	4	4

Support institutions engaged in the development of the National address infrastructure project.	Number of meetings with the institutions	-	-	2	2	2
Human Resource Capacity	Recruitment of six additional staff and organising of training programmes	-	4	4	4	4

BUDGET PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 6: Data Management and Regulations

Budget Programme Objective

To ensure the privacy of the individual and personal data by regulating the processing of personal information, and to provide the process to obtain, hold, use or disclose personal information.

Outcome Indicator Description	Unit of measurement	Baseline		Latest status		Target	
		Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value

Public education and awareness creation campaign.	Number of Sensitization workshops and training organise across the country for Data Controllers, Data Processors and Data Subjects			2014	NIL	2015	6
To measure the impact of Data Protection Commission across country	To conduct a survey to measure impact DPC			2014	NIL	2015	1
To register Data Controllers and Data Processors across the country	Number of Data Controllers and Data Processors registered			2014	NIL	2015	500
To review Data Protection Regulatory environment	Number of times Substantive Acts is reviewed			2014	NIL	2015	1
To Monitor Compliance of Data Protection	Setting up of compliance unit, systems, procedures and processes.			2014	NIL	2015	1

regulation							
Development of sustainable revenue streams independent of government subvention	Incorporation of proposed fees into the Fees and Charges Act (ACT793)			2014	NIL	2015	1
Setting up of efficient operational systems	Numbers of activities to make DPC operational			2014	NIL	2015	1

BUDGET PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 7: Information Management

1. Budget Programme Objectives

- To gather and disseminate truthful and unbiased News.
- To effectively and efficiently educate the public on Government Policies, Programme s and other important National issues.
- To market the Ghanaian State at home and abroad.
- To maintain and archive Ghana’s historical heritage in film and photo formats.
- To provide credible, reliable and quality broadcasting services in both radio and television

PROGRAMME 7: Information Management

SUB-PROGRAMME SP 7.1: Information Gathering and Dissemination Services

1. Budget Sub-Programme Objectives

- To effectively and efficiently sensitize and educate the publics on government policies, programmes and other important National issues.
- To enhance ISD's capacity to collate and assess public reactions to government policies and programmes
- To provide Public Relations support to the Presidency and MDAs
- To significantly enhance the Department's capacity to provide publicity support to National Events (e.g. Independence Day, Republic day etc.)
- To project the image of Ghana abroad for Foreign Direct Investment
- To maintain and archive Ghana's historical heritage in film and photo formats

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year	Indicative Year	Indicative Year
				2015	2016	2017
Embark on Public Education Campaigns (Van & Media Outreach)	Number of Public Education Campaigns held	9	4	4	4	4
Information Officers posted to market Ghana abroad	Number of Officers posted to foreign missions	4	5	6	9	11
Produce reports of key events in regions and Public Reaction to Government Policies	Number of Reports produced	164	59	654	874	770
Meet-the-Press sessions facilitated.	Number of Meet-The-Press facilitated	25	12	25	25	25
Feature articles on government policies , programmes and projects produced and published	Number of feature articles produced and published	150	100	450	450	450
Number of Districts provided with DIOs	Supervision for dissemination of Government Information	159	161	161	190	216

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year	Indicative Year	Indicative Year
				2015	2016	2017
Produce and distribute Public Education Materials to sensitize public about Government activities	Number of public education materials published	20000	30000	50000	60000	80000

BUDGET SUB-PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME 7: Information Management

SUB-PROGRAMME SP 7.2: Electronic Media Services

1. Budget Sub-Programme Objectives

- To gather and disseminate truthful and unbiased News.
- To provide credible, reliable and quality broadcasting services in both radio and television

Main Outputs	Output Indicator	Past Years		Projections		
		2013	2014	Budget Year 2015	Indicative Year 2016	Indicative Year 2017

Home News bulletin.	Number of stories produced	16,425	3,102	21,900	21,900	21,900
Foreign News bulletin	Number of stories produced	9,855	2,200	10,950	10,950	10,950
Advertisement placed in the media	Number of advertisements	92	30	92	92	92
Capacity Building for the staff	Number of Staff trained	90	0	90	90	90
Live coverage of National events	Number of National events covered	415	406	200		
Airing of Social and Educative Programmes	Number of Social and Educative Programmes aired		4,019	3,000		

MAIN OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	PAST YEARS		PROJECTIONS		
		2013	2014	BUDGET YEAR 2015	INDICATIVE YEAR 2016	INDICATIVE YEAR 2017
Film and Television Training	Number of students trained in:					
	• BFA Degree	60	45	75	100	100
	• Certificate	71	55	80	90	90
	• Top-up	30	23	50	75	80

Training of Academic Staff	Number of Academic Staff pursuing:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's • PHD 	12 8	7 4	10 10	10 10	10 10
Procurement of Part-time Lectures	Number of Part-Time lecturers engaged	14	14	20	25	30
Human resource development for Non-academic Staff	Number of personnel trained	25	0	25	30	45
Students production exercises undertaken	Number of exercises produced by:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 200 • Level 300 • Level 400 	42 29 11	42 29 11	60 40 35	70 50 40	85 60 50
NAFTI Students Film Festival	Number of festivals held	1	1	1	1	1

PROGRAMME 8: Films and Television Production Training

1. Budget Programme Objective

To enhance the provision of academic and professional training in film and television production as well as strengthen the institutional capacity for quality delivery.

Policy objectives	Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Operation
Promote rapid development and deployment	Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT	ICT Infrastructure Development		Hold ten(10) workshops/ meetings on Certified e-mails systems with digital signatures

Policy objectives	Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Operation
of the national ICT infrastructure	Accelerate the establishment of a reliable national infrastructure backbone with capacity to carry high-speed voice, video, data, and internet facilities to all districts			technological innovations for 10 IT staff by Dec., 2015
				Hold ten (10) meeting and seminars on ICT Use Policy
				Equip NITA with modern infrastructure by Dec., 2015
Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sub-sector	Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services	Management and Administration	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Develop sector policies and plans
				Carry out monitoring activities
				Prepare project management report
				Carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of sector programme and projects

Policy objectives	Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Operation
	Ensure the transformation of Post offices into ICT, and business and financial centres	Management and Administration	General Administration	
	Improve the functionality of existing regulatory regime and improve coordinating institutions in ICT sub-sector	Management and Administration	General Administration	Embark on monitoring and evaluation activities on the implementation of regulatory measures.
				Monitor and evaluate implementation of regulatory environment
	Strengthen the partnership between Government and the private sector in the area of ICT development	Management and Administration	General Administration	

Policy objectives	Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Operation
	Support the provision of services and technology to tenant companies in incubation	Management and Administration	General Administration	
	Develop a policy for the multi-sectoral diffusion and transfer of technology including the establishment of digitized content development bureau			
Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Encourage ICT training at all levels	ICT Capacity Development.		The provision of courses – including foundational, advanced, core and sandwich courses on software development, web technology, business computing, networking, system administration, ICT security etc. and the opportunity for international certifications.

Policy objectives	Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Operation
				<p>The provision of training – including Executive Programmes for business and IT professionals; customised workplace based courses in areas such as IT Decision Sciences, Business Re-engineering and Change Management.</p>

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MDA

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter outlines the MDAs program and sub programs in relation to the adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies. Additionally it looks at the indicative financial plan and prioritises the programs and sub-programs whilst using the POCC Analysis to identify implementation strategies.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MDA FOR 2014-2017

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
Improve Transparency and Access to Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure the passage of the Right to Information Bill and its accompanying Legislative Instrument into Law ✓ Modernize information management systems of MDAs 	Program 1: Management and Administration	SP1.1. General Administration and Finance SP1.2. Human Resource Management SP1.3. Policy Planning,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Facilitate the publicizing of District Assembly proceedings ✓ Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports and public institutions including MMDAs 		<p>Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>SP1.4. Research, Statistics and Information Management</p>
<p>Enhance development communication across the public sector and policy cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Finalize and implement the Ghana Development Communication Policy and programmes across MDAs and MMDAs ✓ Strengthen the capacity of ISD to effectively implement and coordinate its public relations role in MDAs and MMDAs ✓ Expand the opportunities and structures for community ownership of public communication channels with particular attention to socially 	<p>Programme 2: Information Management</p>	<p>SP2.1. Information Gathering and Dissemination Services</p> <p>SP2.2 Electronic Media Services</p>

	disadvantaged groups		
Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels ✓ Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process ✓ Strengthen feedback mechanisms for policy review ✓ Facilitate the development of the capacity of CSOs for Policy engagement 	Programme 3: Films and Television Production Training	
Improve development communication and mutual accountability	Strengthen partnership with the media to enhance national cohesion for sustainable development		
Promote rapid development and deployment of national ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT ✓ Accelerate the establishment of a reliable national 		

	<p>infrastructure backbone with capacity to carry high-speed voice, video, data and internet facility to all districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure enforcement of service standards I the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services ✓ Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide ✓ Facilitate the connectivity of all educational institutions to the internet ✓ Facilitate the linking up of the universities, scientific and research institutions to form a national ICT hub ✓ Facilitate the implementation of National ICT strategy in health including Tele-medicine ✓ Ensure the transformation of post offices into ICT and business and financial centres 		
Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve the functionality of existing regulatory regime and 		

managing the ICT subsector	<p>improve coordinating institutions in ICT subsector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen the partnership between government and the private sector in the area of ICT development ✓ Support the provision of services in technology to tenants companies and incubation ✓ Develop a policy for the multi-sectoral diffusion and transfer of technology including the establishment of digitized content development bureau ✓ Accelerate the establishment of the Ghana ICT Council to guide the professional conduct of practitioners in the ICT industry 		
Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encourage the use of ICT in all levels ✓ Ensure nation-wide availability 		

	<p>of broadband high-speed internet connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Accelerate the implementation of national e-Governance programmes ✓ Support SME to make use of serve made available by national internet backbone ✓ Accelerate the implementation of National Electronic Security System ✓ Develop a critical mass of ICT personnel to satisfy both domestic and external demands ✓ Facilitate the establish of outsourced ICT businesses in the country ✓ Provide prompt, reliable and secured universal portal services ✓ 		

APPLICATION OF POCC ANALYSIS

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Unsecured data management system	Availability of land for construction of Data Centre	Availability of GoG/donor support	Inadequate IGF	Reduction in cash ceilings Delay in release of funds

Conclusion: the Data Centre is about 91% completed. The entire project is expected to be completed by 1st quarter 2015

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate resource allocation/socially responsive budgeting	availability of IGF collections	availability of GOG/donor support	low level of fees	reduction in cash ceilings etc

Conclusion: the availability of IGF, donor support and GOG could be used to overcome the challenges and constraints.

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Insufficient ICT professionals	Ready and trainable staff	Participation in ITU, CTO, ATU, UNECA, ITSO workshops and conferences	Inadequate funding	Reduction in budget allocation
Poor quality of ICT services	Availability of training facilities Availability of mentors and coaches	Availability of ICT relevant training institutions like KACE, IPMC and GTUC	Rapid global changes in the ICT sector	High cost of ICT related training and development Manpower ceilings and Retirement of

				core staff
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Conclusion: MoC can rely on internal resources and take advantage of international institutions to upgrade skills of staff

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Weak e-Governance structure	<p>Availability of right legal and regulatory framework (EA, eGIF, e-legislation bills)</p> <p>Existence of Specialised Agency to implement eGovernment infrastructure</p> <p>Availability of right calibre of staff with skills and competencies</p> <p>Construction of a National Data Centre</p>	<p>Application platforms accessible</p> <p>Donor support available</p> <p>Global trends and best practices to be tapped</p>	<p>Unavailability of robust infrastructure</p> <p>Unavailability of office space</p> <p>Low level of IGFs</p>	<p>inadequate collaboration and coordination with relevant stakeholders (Revenue Agencies)</p> <p>Inadequate GoG financial resources</p> <p>cumbersome processes in accessing donor funding</p>

Conclusion: availability of legal framework (eGIF, EA), best practices and specialised agency would ensure eGovernance implementation.

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
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Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making	Construction of a National Primary Data Centre	Availability of GoG funds	Inadequate numbers of skills mix	Cumbersome procurement processes and procedures
Unsecured data management system	National Secondary Data Centre ready	Application platforms accessible		Delay in release of funds
	Availability of Industry Associations to provide data (GASSCOM, GISPA, GIBA and Telcos)	Donor support available		
	Availability of Data from relevant MDAs	Global trends and best practices to be tapped		
	Availability of young and competent staff	Availability of a National IT Agency		

Conclusion: Deepen cooperation and collaboration with relevant Industry Associations and MDAs in gathering data.

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
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Inadequate job creation	Identified niche market for ITES/BPO sector Creation of entrepreneurship in ICT	Rapidly expanding Telecom industry Availability of ICT and Telecom investors	Inadequate skills set Limited training facilities	High cost of real estate Unavailability of first grade buildings Unreliable and high cost of bandwidth Delays in release of GoG
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Conclusion: Providing incentives to investors and capacity development in the requisite skill area to take up available job opportunities.

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Unreliable and expensive infrastructure	Availability of national fibre backbone Independent legal and regulatory environment Construction of Tech Park	Rapidly expanding Telecom industry The landing of undersea cables in Ghana	Inadequate technical and professional expertise	Unreliable power supply Frequent cut of fibre GoG funding

Conclusions: Expansion in ICT infrastructure and fair competition through PPP arrangements.

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate capacity for procurement	Availability of procurement specialist and trainees	Availability of training institutions (GIMPA,PPA, GTUC) Availability of Procurement Law	Inadequate training in procurement processes and procedures	Cumbersome procurement processes and procedures

Conclusion: build capacity of staff on procurement processes in available training institutions.

4. CONCLUSION

The identified key development issues were linked to the thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2014-2017 and prioritised. The issues were also taken through the POCC analyses to assess the capacity of the Ministry to address them. The POCC analyses revealed that the Ministry in consultation and collaboration with other relevant stakeholders has the potentials and opportunities to address the constraints and the challenges identified.

DENTIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country Weak capacity in development communication	Availability of Competent staff Availability of approved budget Existence of IGF The presence of	Obsolete equipment and technology Inadequate funds Inadequate office space	Availability of Development Partners Availability of consulting and training institutions Availability of customers /clients	Delay in the release of funds High cost of logistics and equipments High cost of training Inadequate budgetary allocation

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>management</p> <p>Weak capacity for policy dialogue</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state actors</p>	<p>Regional/District Offices Nation wide</p>		<p>Private Sector participation</p>	<p>Limitation of the quantum of IGF retained</p>
<p>Poor quality of ICT services</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient feedback mechanisms in MDAs and between state and non-state</p>	<p>Availability of Competent staff</p> <p>Availability of approved budget</p> <p>Presence in Regions and Districts to facilitate information dissemination</p> <p>Availability of key facilities for rentals</p>	<p>Obsolete/Inadequate equipment and technology</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Dilapidated office buildings</p> <p>Inadequate office space</p> <p>Insufficient Staff</p>	<p>Availability of Development Partners</p> <p>Availability of consulting and training institutions</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Availability of other Stakeholders</p>	<p>Inadequate budgetary allocation</p> <p>Delay in the release of funds</p> <p>High cost of logistics and equipment</p> <p>High cost of training</p> <p>Increase in competition from other players in the industry</p>

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
actors	(Conferencing, Outdoor events, airtime) Availability of high speed internet			
Poor quality of ICT services Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public	Availability of high speed internet	Obsolete/Inadequate equipment and technology	Availability of consulting and training institutions	Increase in competition from other players in the industry

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Weak capacity of the media to engage in Development Communication	Accredited by NAB The only Film and Television training in Africa	Inadequate infrastructure to accommodate and increase student's intake and increase IGF generation.	sponsorships from outside & donor funding expansion to admit more students Going PPP	Existence of private Film and Television training institutions not accredited to NAB Infrastructural deficit
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of business	Availability of Qualified Lecturers, Doctors and Professors for quality training Intake of foreign students for Comparative Advantage against the private university.	Poor working conditions Frequent training and development for lecturers and administrative staff Writing of winning and lobbying proposals	Migration to MOE to access the GETFUND to address the issue of inadequate infrastructure Support from Development partners Becoming the Media Arts University. Insufficient GoG funds allocation University	Regulating the Media and Creative Arts fraternity Absence of state of the art equipment for Production, editing etc. competition Insufficient GoG funds allocation
Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions	Subsidized tuition fees Affiliation to Media Arts Universities in Europe			

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Students and Institute exchange Programmes from foreign Film Universities.			

4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MDA FOR 2014-2017

Adopted strategies	Programmes and sub-programmes	Operations/Projects	Location	Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2014	2015	2016	2017	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the publicizing of District 	Program 1: Management and												

<p>Assembly proceedings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the passage of the Right to Information Bill and its accompanying legislative instrument into law • Finalise and implement the Ghana Development Communication Policy and programmes across MDAs and MMDAs 	<p>Administration</p> <p>Sub-programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration and Finance • Human Resource Management • Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation • Research, Statistics and Information Management 	<p>Staff Development</p>													
	<p>Programme 2:</p> <p>Information Management</p> <p>Sub-programmes :</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of residential & office building</p>													
	<p>Information Management</p> <p>Sub-programmes :</p>	<p>Development dialogue series</p>													

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of ISD to effectively implement and coordinate its public relations role in MDAs and MMDAs Expand the opportunities and structures for community ownership of public communication channels with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Gathering and Dissemination Services Electronic Media Services <p>Programme 3: Films and Television Production Training</p>	Public Education Campaigns											
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<p>particular attention to socially disadvantaged groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the publicizing of District Assembly proceedings • Ensure the passage of the Right to Information Bill and its accompanying legislative instrument into law • Strengthen partnership 												
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with the media to enhance national cohesion for sustainable development												

CHAPTER 5

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (FOR THE PURPOSE OF COSTING GSGDA II 2014-2017)

Policy Objective	Strategy	Sub-Programme	Operations / Activities	Indicative Budget (GH¢ '000)											TOTAL (2014-2017)	
				2014			2015			2016			2017			
				D P	GoG	IGF	D P	GoG	IGF	DP	GoG	IG F	D P	GoG		IG F
POGRAMME 1: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION																
Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sub-sector		General Administration	Compensation				2,655,965				2,788,763				2,928,201	124,612,971
			Tendering activities				5,000									
			Procurement of Computer hardware & accessories				57,000									
			Maintenance, Rehabilitation, Refurbishment and upgrade of existing Assets				146,648									
			Budget Preparation				15,000									

			Treasury and Acc. activities Preparation of Financial reports				11,000 5,000								
Improve transparency and access to public information	Ensure the passage of the Right to Information Bill and its accompanying legislative instrument into law														
Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sub-sector	Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services Facilitate the development of Community	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Compensation Town Hall Meetings and Policy Affairs Planning and Policy Formulation Develop sector policies and plans. Carry out		465,335	-	193,621 500,000 100,000								

	Information Centres (CICs) nationwide		monitoring and evaluation of sector programmes and projects.												
	Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs)		Prepare project management report.												
			Establish 10 community information centres in 2014												

	nationwide														
Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Encourage ICT training at all levels	Human Resource Management and Development	Compensation Manpower skills development		164,781		-	224,960							
	Strengthen the management of information, communication and dissemination for the sector.	Research, Statistics and Information Management.	Compensation Local and International affiliations Research and Development					208,895							
								12,000							
								55,000							
PROGRAMME 2: ICT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT															
Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy.	Encourage ICT training at all levels	General Administration	ICT capacity development Compensation Girls in ICT					1,701,167		4,548,000					
								1,508,590							
								6,000							

			Skills Development in ICT				30,576								
			Ghana-India Kofi Annan centre of Excellence Administrative support												
PROGRAMME 3: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT															
Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT Accelerate the establishment of a reliable national infrastructure backbone with capacity to carry high-speed voice, video, data, and internet facilities to all districts	General Administration	ICT Infrastructure Compensation Implementation of e-Govt platform Ghana Dedicated Security Info. System Phase II				195,000 422,986		39,470,000 75,585,174 58,484,641						
Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of	Ensure nationwide availability														

<p>the economy</p>	<p>of broadband high speed internet connectivity</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of National e-Governance programme</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of National Electronic Security system</p> <p>Develop a critical mass of ICT personnel to satisfy both domestic and external demands.</p> <p>Facilitate the establishment of outsourced ICT</p>													
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	businesses in the country. Provide prompt, reliable and secure universal portal services																
PROGRAMME 4: METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES																	
To facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy.			Compensation Meteorological services					6,337,520									
								308,444	3,350,300								
POGRAMME 5: POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICE																	
Improve the functionality of existing regulatory regime and improve coordinating		General Administration	Postal & Courier Regulatory Commission Administrative support Compensation						125,200								278,525
									153,325								
PROGRAMME 6: DATA MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION																	

To promote the building of confidence and security in the use of ICT for National development.	Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services													
PROGRAMME 7: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT														

Improve transparency and access to public information	Modernize information management systems of MDAs Facilitate the publicizing of District Assembly proceedings Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions including MMDAs	Information Gathering and Dissemination	Electronic media services				36,052,191										
			Compensation of employees				35,126,201										
			Gather & process local and international news				713,516										
			Coverage of National & Public events				212,474										
			Public sensitization & info. Dissemination of Government policies				1,475,790										
Improve development communication and mutual accountability	Review and amend Act 449, 1993 to ensure its enforcement Review and harmonize NCA law with NMC law				34,399,290	36,052,191	44,821,460										

	<p>Strengthen partnership with the media to enhance national cohesion for sustainable development</p> <p>Deepen media pluralism and independence</p> <p>Enact a media standards legislation</p>													
PROGRAMME 8: FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION TRAINING														
<p>To enhance the provision of academic and professional training in film and television training as well as strengthen the institutional capacity for</p>		<p>General Administration</p>	<p>Human capacity development</p> <p>Organise student production exercise</p> <p>Purchase of training materials.</p> <p>Procurement of furniture</p>		<p>3,687,072</p>		<p>3,991,423</p>	<p>3,903,310</p>						

quality delivery			and office equipment Procurement of studio sound and editing equipment. Procurement of 33 seater bus. Procurement of generator plant. Construction of students kitchen/laun dry											
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CHAPTER 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This section deals with how the Ministry's Sector Plan will be monitored and evaluated for the period under review.

The implementation of the MTDP will be monitored for implementation of the strategies and achievement of the targets by the Ministry of Information and Media Relations. The status of implementation will be monitored every 2 years by establishing institutional reporting mechanism on plan implementation.

A comprehensive mid-term review will be under taken to provide necessary mid-course redirection to the plan in the year 2014. A final evaluation of the plan will be undertaken at the end of the plan in 2015. These evaluations will be undertaken by a team on internal and external evaluators. The logical framework will guide the monitoring and evaluations of the Plan. Research studies will also be undertaken during the period to obtain baseline for which information are not available and to measure achievement of the targets at mid-term and end of the plan period.

STRATEGIC APPROACHES

1. Establish both formal and informal coordination mechanisms with concerned authorities, private sector and NGOs
2. Develop plans and programmes for safe and environment friendly integrated vector control measures with community and inter-sectoral participation
3. Establish mechanisms for regular supervision and monitoring and audit for adherence to regulations/standards
4. Advocate for and ensure access to right to information for all
5. Develop disaster preparedness and emergency response plans and procedures for the sector in coordination with the national early warning system and disaster management plan.

6. Strengthen capacity to ensure quality control and adherence to the standards and regulations by developing necessary skills and tools for monitoring enforcement
7. Study, monitor and document impact of developmental projects and environmental change and utilize as advocacy materials

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATION PLAN

This chapter outlines the strategies the Ministry and its Agencies would adopt to effectively disseminate and create awareness of its activities and to further create an avenue for stakeholder dialogues in order to generate instant feedback for policy formulation. For this reason, an effective strategy will be adopted for the dissemination of the policies and programmes of the sector Ministry.

The Ministry being a major avenue for the communication of all government policies, projects and programmes will use the opportunities available to the Ministry to ensure that the existence of the sector plan comes to the knowledge of its stakeholders, more especially, the entire Ghanaian populace as well as development partners.

The Ministry would disseminate the MTDPF (2014 - 2017) and Annual Progress of the MTDP through several distribution channels such as conferences, letters, radio discussions, organisation of policy fairs, news bulletins, press briefings and meet-the-press series.

HOW TO DISSEMINATE THE PLANS

- Through statutory report to OHCS, PEOU and NDPC
- Organize Workshops and Seminars for the various stakeholders
- Through Staff Durbars to collect views and opinions
- Create opportunity for citizenry forward their views and concerns through the Internet
- Updating the Website of MoC/ Agencies regularly
- Posting the medium term document on government of Ghana's portal
- Publications

- Meet the Press sessions.
- Press Briefings
- Public Sensitization Programmes
- Post relevant public information on the Government Portal (www.gov.gh)
- Keeping a copy at the MOC Library
- Reports to Donors
- Keep copies at the Public Records and Archives Department (PRAAD)
- Creation of awareness of the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the MDAs programmes
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the MDAs
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public on the deliverables of MDAs.