



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

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GHANA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Ghana signed the CAADP Compact on 27 - 28 October 2009.

Capacity Building: Technical experts were deployed to Ghana from 4 - 9 June 2010 to undertake independent technical reviews of its National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). Ghana is now in advanced stages of implementing its NAIP, including its review to ensure adequate focus on aspects such as agriculture and climate-change, fish and aquaculture, food and nutrition security, risk management, and youth development

Ghana also received support on an agriculture expenditure study and capacity assessments were undertaken.

Business: In June 2010 the NEPAD Agency facilitated Ghana's first Business Meeting from 14 - 17 June 2010.

Food and Nutrition Security

Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa: The overarching objective of the multi-country study led by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, was to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child undernutrition on the continent. The first phase of this study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda) and the second phase was implemented in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda

10 Key findings from "Measuring the Cost of hunger" study in the first and second phase countries:

1. Africa's share in the world's undernourished population has increased from 18 to 28 percent.
2. Only one in five children suffering from undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
3. Most health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
4. Between 7 to 18 percent of repetitions in schools are associated with stunting.
5. Stunted children achieve 0.2 to 1.5 years less in school eradication.
6. Eight to 33 percent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7. Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by 1 to 13.7 percent.

8. 40 to 67 percent of current working-age population suffered from stunting as children.
9. The annual costs associated with child undernutrition are estimated at 1.9 to 16.5 percent of the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
10. Improving the nutritional status of children is a priority that needs urgent policy attention to accelerate socio-economic progress and development in Africa.

Climate Change Fund

A study was undertaken and a report published on the state of the environment of seven countries – including Ghana. The report specifically highlights the state of mangrove swamps and coasts of Western Africa and Central Africa. Other countries included in the study were Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroun, Gabon and Republic of Congo.

TerrAfrica

- Ghana, with the help of TerrAfrica partners, particularly the World Bank, managed to develop its draft investment framework for SLM, the Ghana Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GSIF). The final draft of the GSIF underwent preliminary review in November 2009. Several activities informed the development of the GSIF. These include literature reviews, field consultations with relevant stakeholders and conducting four analytical studies on: Land degradation assessment using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Technologies Assessment, Baseline Studies; and Resource Mobilization, in all the six ecological zones of Ghana. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification and drought were also established and are functional at three levels to implement the Ghana Environmental Management Project (GEMP). These same institutional arrangements were also proposed in the GSIF.
- Resulting from the development of the CSIF, Ghana was then able to align stakeholders and resources towards the implementation of The Sustainable Land and Water Management project. In the long term, this project will contribute to efforts directed at reducing land degradation; enhancing maintenance of biodiversity in selected micro-watersheds, and identifying potential linked watershed investments in the Northern Savannah region of Ghana.
- Having the shared aim of reducing land degradation, The Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP) supported The Sustainable Land and Water Management project in Ghana to the tune of \$13.25M).

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Gas – West African Power Pool: Domunli Regional Power Project: This energy generation programme involves the construction of a 450 MW combined cycle thermal power plant, which seeks to make use of the Jubilee gas fields. This is a Government of Ghana/Volta River Authority (VRA) (Ghana's national utility for generation and supply) sponsored project located in Domunli in the western region of Ghana.

Gas – West African Power Pool: Maria Gleta Regional Power Project: This energy generation programme involves the construction of a 450 MW combined cycle power plant: one is set to comprise two gas turbines with a rated output of about 150 MW each, and the other a steam turbine with a rated output of about 150 MW, bringing the total output to 450 MW.

Gas – Ghana 1000 LNG to Power Project: NEPAD experts visited Ghana to assess and support Ghana 1000 project in particular legal, policy, finance and structural challenges and opportunities. The team reviewed gas supply agreements, and will provide further support to the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission around tariff modelling for a new energy mix, in support of Ghana goal of becoming a net exporter of energy by 2020.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and

agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

West Africa Power Transmission Corridor: This programme involves 2,000 km line along the coast connecting with the existing Ghana– Nigeria line with a capacity of 1,000 MW

Abidjan-Lagos Coastal Corridor (DFS): This programme would modernise the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement and implementation of PPP)

West Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme: This programme aims at responding to the future capacity problems in West African ports. This programme has two components : (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

West Africa Air Transport: This programme aims at increasing the air transport service levels in West Africa, which are currently limited by the lack of a regional air hub

Noumbiel: Multipurpose dam with hydropower generation (for Burkina Faso and Ghana) component.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in Ghana:

Developed and approved a SE4All Action Plan in 2012, the first country to do so in Africa, identifying a SE4All focal point and Secretariat. The Action Plan preceded the standardization of the SE4All country action process, and is being transformed into an Action Agenda harmonised with the rest of region.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Networking among African regulators and policy makers has shown the benefits of cross-country experience sharing. Ghana was able to move straight to multi-location testing of cotton by using data portability from Burkina Faso. In turn, Ghana's experience with multi-location testing is being shared with other countries through various consultations.

Technical capacities were also strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS) – Next Einstein Initiative

Country Results:

To date, AIMS Ghana has produced 106 graduates, twelve females and Twenty-eight males drawn from sixteen African countries,

Project Results:

AIMS-Ghana is a center for education, research and outreach in Biriwa, Ghana. AIMS-Ghana is a partnership project of the University of Cape Coast, University of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, Herriot Watt University, Durham University, and Nanyang Technological University. The Centre was launched in August, 2012 as part of the AIMS-Next Einstein Initiative, a coordinated programme to launch 15 AIMS centres across the continent; an ambitious plan which has won support from the Governments of Ghana, Senegal, Cameroon, Tanzania and Canada; international companies such as Google, Mastercard, and Blackberry, and recently won the Project 10¹⁰⁰ competition, selected as one of 5 winners out of 150,000 entries.

AIMS is already making a big difference: since 2003, 731 students – 30% of them women – from 41 African countries have graduated from AIMS. Over 80% have gone into Master's and PhD programs directly after AIMS at excellent universities in Africa and abroad. AIMS graduates are now strengthening African universities, research centers, government and industry. For example, many of the mathematics lecturers at the Universities of Zambia and Khartoum are AIMS graduates and are now in turn educating hundreds of students each year. Among the AIMS graduates: 55 have completed PhDs, 233 completed Research Master's, and many more are in the process of completing similar post-graduate programs.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Ghana.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Ghana participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

Ghana has two designated RCORES specializing in Pharmacovigilance and medicines registration and evaluation and clinical trials oversight: University of Ghana Medical School – WHO Collaborating Centre for Advocacy and Training in Pharmacovigilance; and Foods and Drugs Authority (FDA) of Ghana respectively. RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET)

- The Council of Technical Vocational Education and Training (COTVET), as the responsible national body in Ghana, is championing the Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) project.
- The Ghana National Medium-term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP II) has incorporated ATVET to ensure adequate attention at the national level with regard to

embedding it in the CAADP structures and processes in the country.

- A stocktaking exercise was successfully conducted. Based on the outcomes of this exercise, six ATVET institutions were selected for their potential in the areas of human capacity development and organisational development.
- Following the training needs assessment, important skills required in the value chains of pineapple and citrus production were identified and incorporated into the new curricula. This was done in close cooperation with public and private stakeholders. Furthermore, new training material was developed with a particular focus on Competence Based Training (CBT). The material was introduced at four pilot institutions (three public and one private).
- These training centres are being upgraded to accommodate quality management systems, highly trained and motivated staff, and the two demand-driven curricula on pineapple and citrus value chains. The intake of the selected training institutions has increased significantly.
- Curricula are designed to equip trainees to venture into agriculture as a business and to encourage them to become involved in agricultural enterprises along the value chain. Therefore, all steps from production, processing and marketing are included. In order to align the curricula with the Ghana's National Qualification Framework (NQF), these curricula will have to be recognised by COTVET. Ghana has established a TVET NQF by law, with the aim of obtaining accreditation for ATVET at the selected institutions.
- Furthermore, the training of 570 farmers from 19 communities by Farmer Business Schools (FBS) has been supported, with a female participation rate of 30%.
- Some 382 trainees, including farmers, have undergone training in the revised curricula of the two value chains, i.e. training of the trainers in postharvest handling and the internal verification of CBT.
- Strengthened capacities of 4 Agriculture Training Centers in the application of modern curriculum and Competent based approach (CBT) for delivering training. Furthermore, 330 farmers and 245 youth were trained on new approaches along various value chains.

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's

development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Rural Futures

Skills Audit - Resulting from the Inaugural Africa Rural Development Forum held in May, 2013 in Cotonou, Ghana was among ten countries where a skills audit and youth employment creation were conducted. This exercise addressed the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and employment challenges.

Gender

Ghana was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment through the NEPAD-Spanish Fund.

The projects supported in Ghana were:

- 1.** The African Women Development Foundation (AWDF) for fund-raising and grant making initiative to support African women's movement, Small grants were disbursed to women groups in West, East, and North Africa for various activities to promote the participation of women in decision making and leadership.
- 2.** Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (REPAO) was supported to train women in the fishery sector in the certification process and marketing in Ghana.

Across the continent, 74,435 women were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.