



# Country-level Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan

# GHANA

November 2019





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## PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063

NOVEMBER 2019

**GHANA'S PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 FIRST TEN YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

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## FOREWORD



In July 2015, Ghana joined the rest of the member states of the African Union to adopt the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan for Agenda 2063 (FTYIP) which seeks to accelerate Africa’s political, social, economic and technological transformation. The successful domestication of the FTYIP is reflected in the coherent integration of the goals and target into the country’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017-2024. Government’s medium-term vision is to: “Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.” Achieving the priorities areas under the goals is the joint responsibility of

government, private entities, civil society organisations, development partners, traditional authorities, religious bodies and citizens. As a result, Ghana has adopted a multi-stakeholder partnership approach for coordinating the implementation of development initiatives with the aim of leveraging on the relative strengths of each partner.

This report, which is Ghana’s first on the implementation of the FTYIP provides an analysis of key actions in implementing the goals, progress made, constraints faced as well as opportunities to be explored. The report drew on information contained in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda that was submitted at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in July 2019.

Progress has been varied across the goals. Ghana is on track to archive the targets on democratic values and practices, health and nutrition, domestic resource mobilisation, as well as access to electricity and internet. Significant progress has also been made in the area of education. However, performance on poverty reduction, inequality, industrialisation and value addition is not at the desired rate to achieve the targets and strategic interventions are required to ensure that these targets are not missed. In order to accelerate progress and increase efficiency in achieving the Goals in the coming years, four issues are of particular importance. These are: awareness creation; innovative resource mobilization; strengthen capacity to generate and use administration data; and strengthen the local governments.

We are grateful for the inputs of all stakeholder organisations and individuals in the preparation of this report. We hope other countries will benefit from our experiences as we endeavour to improve our implementation of the Agenda 2063 in order to achieve a better and more prosperous future for each and every citizen, while ensuring peace and prosperity and protecting the planet for future generations.

### **Prof. George Gyan-Baffour (MP)**

Minister for Planning and Chairman of the High-Level Ministerial Committee on SDGs

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**List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AU	African Union
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CDA	Coastal Development Authority
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plans
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
GBA	Ghana Beyond Aid
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLMC	High-Level Ministerial Committee
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ITNs	Insecticide-Treated Nets
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCEs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives

MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MBA	Middle Belt Development Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NBSS	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NES	National Electrification Scheme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NDA	Northern Development Authority
ODA	Official Development Assistance
1D1F	One District, One Factory
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
STI	Science Technology and Innovation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SHS	Senior High School
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TC	Technical Committee
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
VNR	Voluntary National Review

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The African Union in 2013 developed Agenda 2063 as a 50-year framework for economic transformation, inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa. Drawing from lessons and challenges of the past fifty years, and taking into account all key continental initiatives, Agenda 2063 aims to achieve the Pan-African vision of “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena”. It is to be implemented through five 10-year plans that will be executed at the national, regional and continental levels. The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) was adopted in June 2015 as a people-driven strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent. The FTYP, to be implemented between 2014 and 2023, has 7 aspirations and 20 goals reflecting the desire of Africans for prosperity and well-being; unity and integration; freedom from conflict; improved human security; and strong identity, culture and values. Included in the framework are 15 flagship projects which seek to advance the socio-economic development of the continent.

Ghana has integrated both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the planning and budgeting processes at national and sub-national levels, taking advantage of the high level of convergence between the two agendas. The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024) is consistent with Agenda 2063. Similarly, the policy objectives contained in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) have been mapped to the goals of Agenda 2063. In addition, a tracking tool has been developed within the national budgeting process to monitor allocations and expenditure on activities related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and consequently to Agenda 2063.

This is Ghana’s first report on the implementation of the FTYIP. It provides information on the country’s socio-economic status, implementation arrangements for regional, continental and global development frameworks and progress of implementation of Agenda 2063. The report emphasizes how Agenda 2063 has been domesticated and mainstreamed into national and sub-national planning processes, monitoring and evaluation systems and budgeting processes. The report drew on Ghana’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda that was submitted at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in July 2019.

### 1.2 Profile of Ghana

Ghana is a lower middle-income country in the West African sub-region. It is bordered by Burkina Faso to the north, Côte d’Ivoire to the west, and Togo to the east. It has a coastline of about 560 km on the Gulf of Guinea and a total land area of approximately 238,535 km<sup>2</sup>. The Greenwich meridian passes through the port city of Tema, while the equator falls just 3° below the country.

Ghana is a unitary democratic republic headed by an elected President, with separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. It operates a decentralised local government and administration system. Ghana has 16 administrative regions<sup>1</sup> as illustrated in Figure 1.1. The

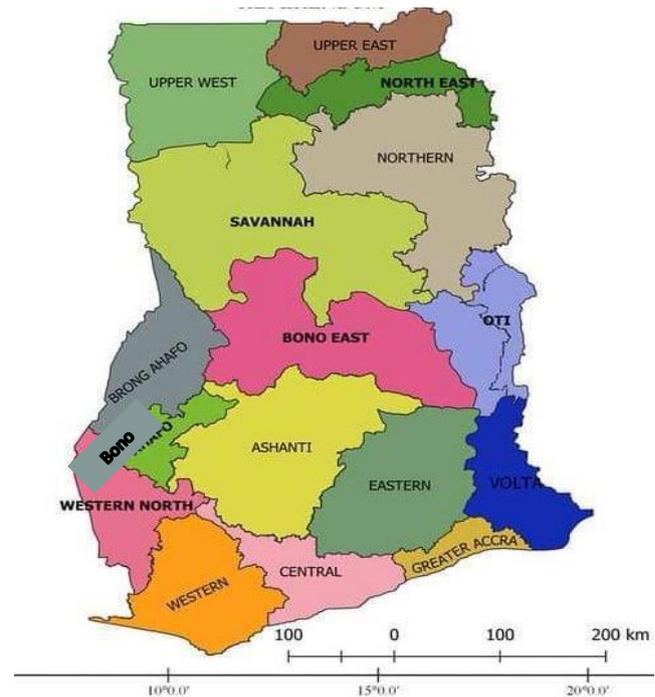
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<sup>1</sup> Until February 2019, the country had 10 administrative regions. The newly created regions are: Ahafo, Bono East, North East, Oti, Savannah, and Western North.

regions are sub-divided into 260 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) which constitute the Local Authorities. The national capital city is Accra, located in the Greater Accra Region.

The population of Ghana is estimated at 30 million with nearly 55 percent living in urban areas. Approximately 57 percent of the total population is below the age of 25 while 51 percent of the total population is female. Life expectancy is currently 63 years and approximately 11 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day. In 2018, per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at US\$2,214. The largest contributor to GDP is the services sector (46.3%) followed by industry (34.0%) and agriculture (19.7%). Ghana's major exports are crude oil, gold, cocoa and timber.

Figure 1.1: Administrative map of Ghana



### 1.3 Constitutional Basis for National Development

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides a legal basis for the just, equitable and inclusive development of the country and enjoins all successive governments to:

*“... take all necessary action to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a manner as to maximize the rate of economic development and to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every person in Ghana and to provide adequate means of livelihood and suitable employment and public assistance to the needy.” (Article 36, Clause 1).*

In fulfilment of these constitutional injunctions, successive governments have implemented blueprints for the development of the country, and used them to operationalise global and continental development frameworks. These include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This practice has helped create the conditions for improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of domestic, sub-regional, continental and global development policies and programmes, while encouraging efficient use of resources. The current medium-term national development policy framework – Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) – has five broad development dimensions namely: economic development; social development, environment, infrastructure and human development; governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana’s role in international affairs.

### 1.4 Economic Transformation and Ghana Beyond Aid (GBA)

For Ghana, economic transformation entails positioning the country to systematically wean itself off foreign aid dependency and develop into a prosperous, economically self-sufficient country that is in charge of its own destiny and capable of engaging competitively through trade and investment

globally. To this effect, Ghana has developed and launched the Ghana Beyond Aid (GBA) Charter and strategy, which is aimed at:

- a. systematically changing the mindset and attitudes of the Ghanaian away from a mentality of dependency to adopting a confident can-do spirit, fuelled by love for Ghana;
- b. building the capacity to effectively harness the country's resources and deploy them creatively and efficiently for rapid socio-economic transformation; and
- c. promoting hard work, creativity and consistently fighting against corruption in public life.

The five broad goals of GBA are: A Wealthy, Inclusive, Sustainable, Empowered, and Resilient Ghana, which are consistent with the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063:

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
2. An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's renaissance.
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
4. A peaceful and secure Africa.
5. Africa with strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.
6. An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential of the African people, particularly its women and youth and caring for children.
7. An Africa as strong, united, resilient and influential global partner and player.

### 1.5 Agenda 2063 Localisation and Integration into National Planning and Budgeting Processes

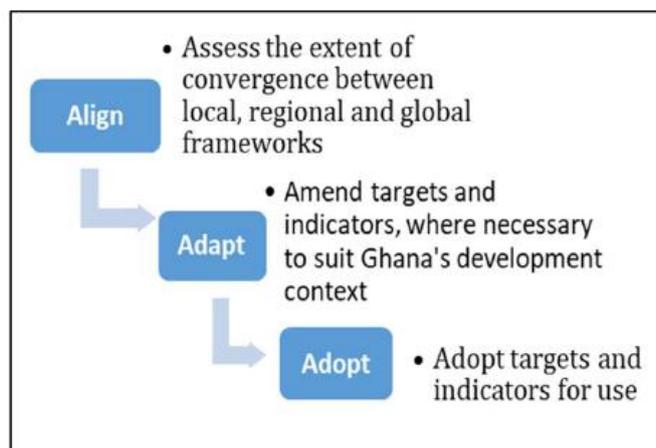
To ensure the integration of the regional, continental and global development frameworks in the existing and future national development blueprints, Ghana adopted the 3As approach, which is Alignment, Adaptation and Adoption.

*Alignment:* Given the fact that the country implements its own development frameworks taking cognisance of its regional, continental and global development commitments, the government in 2016 made an assessment of the extent to which the then medium-term plan – Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, 2014-2017 (GSGDA II) – and the associated development plans of the sectors and the local authorities were aligned with the SDGs and hence Agenda 2063.

*Adaptation:* As GSGDA II was programmed to end in 2017, steps were taken to ensure that the successor medium-term national development framework fully reflects the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063. Adjustments were made to some of the goals and targets to reflect Ghana's development context, statistical capabilities, and aspirations.

*Adoption:* Where the goals and targets were consistent with Ghana's development context and aspirations, they were adopted fully without any changes. The SDGs targets and indicators that did not require modification, together with those that were adapted, were then incorporated in the

Figure 1.2: The 3As Localisation Process



Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies – The Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2017-2024. They were also incorporated in the associated medium-term development policy framework as well as sector and district development plans, and the monitoring and reporting frameworks.

The government's Coordinated Programme serves as the basis for the preparation of the medium-term national development policy framework, which contains strategies consistent with regional, continental and global development frameworks that the country is signatory to. The associated Results Framework includes several indicators of the regional and global frameworks. Sectors and local authorities were provided with guidelines to prepare and implement a four-year development plan based on the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021). These four-year plans are translated into annual action plans which are monitored and reviewed, with their lessons incorporated in subsequent plans. The government's flagship initiatives aimed at addressing critical development challenges are linked to achieving one or more of the Agenda 2063 goals.

### **1.6 Institutional Arrangement for Implementing Agenda 2063**

Agenda 2063 and SDGs are being implemented and tracked primarily through the decentralised planning system as set out in the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480). Within the decentralised system, planning functions have been assigned to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the apex coordinating body. The decentralised planning system encourages collaboration between government agencies, private sector entities, civil society organisations, academia, as well as bilateral and multilateral development partners.

To enhance collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, new coordinating and leadership structures have been established. These are the High-Level Ministerial Committee (HLMC) on SDGs at the supervisory level, SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) at the coordination level and the Technical Committee at the implementation level (see Annex I).

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this report benefited immensely from the processes used in preparing Ghana's SDGs Indicator Baseline Report, the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and the Shadow VNR report prepared by the CSO platform on SDGs. All these processes were inclusive and participatory with the collection of both quantitative and qualitative information from a wide range of stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. These stakeholders included parliamentarians, civil society organisations, the private sector, school children, traditional authorities and academia. The VNR, in particular had three main components, namely:

- i. the policy and regulatory environment for implementing the SDGs;
- ii. progress of implementation of the 17 goals;
- iii. three cross-cutting themes – Youth engagement in the SDGs; Leave no one behind and Synergies across the goals

Data used in preparing this report was based on the list of indicators in the FTYIP template developed by the African Union Commission. Making reference of the indicator meta-data and the corresponding SDG indicators, the baseline and current status of the indicators were populated using information from the Ghana's SDGs indicator baseline Report, the VNR report and the 2018 Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework. For indicators that were not covered in the VNR report, data collection templates were sent to the relevant MMDAs to provide the required data for computing the indicator values.

All the data and information used in the report were drawn from official published documents, hence no extensive validation process was undertaken. However, the draft report was reviewed by the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee and endorsed by the Hon. Minister for Planning, who is also the Chair of the High-level Implementation Committee on the SDGs.

### 3 Status of Implementation

Agenda 2063	Major interventions	Major results	Major areas of support
<b>Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</b>			
Incomes, Jobs and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Planting for Food and Jobs</li> <li>ii. Nation builders corp (NABCO)</li> <li>iii. One district, one factory (1D1F)</li> <li>iv. Planting for export and rural development</li> <li>v. Interventions to formalise the informal sector e.g. Ghana Digitisation Agenda</li> <li>vi. Expansion of financial inclusion mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 97,000 graduates gain employment</li> <li>• Over 83,000 recruited under forest plantation programme</li> <li>• 58 factories in operation under 1D1F</li> <li>• Financial inclusion improves from 29% in 2011 to 58% in 2017.</li> </ul>	Technical and financial support to sustain and expand the coverage for these interventions.
Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Livelihood empowerment against poverty programme (LEAP)</li> <li>ii. School feeding programme</li> <li>iii. Scaling up nutrition (SUN)</li> <li>iv. Infrastructure for poverty eradication programme (IPED)</li> <li>v. Youth in agriculture programme</li> <li>vi. Rearing for Food and Jobs</li> <li>vii. One district one warehouse</li> <li>viii. One village one dam</li> <li>ix. Creation of development authorities: Northern Development Authority (NDA), Middle Belt Development Authority (MBA), Coastal Development Authority (CDA)</li> <li>x. Establishment of Zongo Development Fund to bridge spatial gaps in socio-economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty declined from 24.2% in 2015 to 23.4% in 2017.</li> <li>• Stunting among children under 5 years dropped marginally from 19% in 2014 to 18% in 2017.</li> <li>• Expenditure share of bottom 40% of the population increased from 12.5% in 2013 to 22% in 2017.</li> <li>• Access to safe drinking water increased from 80% in 2011 to 86% in 2018.</li> </ul>	Improve research capacity in poverty analysis and inequalities to generative new evidence to support evidence-based decision making.

<b>Agenda 2063</b>	<b>Major interventions</b>	<b>Major results</b>	<b>Major areas of support</b>
Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Implementation of the National Electrification Scheme (NES).</li> <li>ii. Promotion of rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>iii. Water for All programme</li> <li>iv. Toilet for All programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to electricity from 75.6% in 2013 to 84.3% in 2018</li> <li>• Increased internet access from 56.6% in 2013 to 98.9% in 2018</li> <li>• Access to basic sanitation has increased from 14.3% in 2015 to 21% in 2017</li> <li>• 6 warehouses of 1,000mt capacity have been completed</li> </ul>	Attract investments to improve human settlements and basic services
<b>Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation</b>			
Education and STI skills driven revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Implementation of Free Senior High School (SHS) Policy;</li> <li>ii. Increment in capitation grant by 100 percent;</li> <li>iii. Secondary Education Improvement Project;</li> <li>iv. Revamping the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 270,000 additional students have gained admission into SHS since 2017/2018 academic year</li> <li>• Net enrolment Senior High School has increased from 21.8% in 2013 to 29.2% in 2018.</li> <li>• Gender parity achieved at basic school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment to maintain and expand infrastructure</li> <li>• Strengthening TVET training</li> <li>• Improve academia-industry linkage</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens</b>			
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Free primary healthcare for pregnant women</li> <li>ii. Community-based health planning and services (CHPS) programme in deprived areas</li> <li>iii. Promotion of use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) to help reduce the incidence of malaria among high risk groups.</li> <li>iv. Expanded programme on immunisation for children</li> <li>v. Medical drone delivery service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in maternal mortality from 580 death per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 310 in 2017</li> <li>• Under-5 mortality rate has declined from 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 56 in 2017.</li> <li>• Increased access to modern family planning methods among women between 15-49 from 26.7% (2014) to 42% (2018)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support to maintain and expand infrastructure</li> <li>• Training of more skilled personnel</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation</b>			
Sustainable inclusive economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing stimulus packages viable but financially distressed companies</li> <li>ii. One district, one factory programme</li> <li>iii. Craftsmen and apprenticeship programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average GDP growth rate of over 7% since 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-processing and value addition</li> <li>• Investment for rapid industrialisation</li> </ul>

<b>Agenda 2063</b>	<b>Major interventions</b>	<b>Major results</b>	<b>Major areas of support</b>
STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. One district, one factory programme</li> <li>ii. Improving the availability and reliability of electricity supply;</li> <li>iii. The development of the National Entrepreneurship and Innovations Plan to aid the establishment of incubation centres with basic facilities required by Ghanaian innovators</li> <li>iv. Establishment of Ghana innovation and research commercialization centre</li> <li>v. Enactment of a Science Technology and Innovation (STI) law to facilitate the implementation of the STI Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appreciation of manufacturing value added per capita from GHS550 (2013) to GHS 909 (2017)</li> <li>• Improvement in manufacturing as a share of employment from 9.1% in 2013 to 13.5% in 2015</li> <li>• 30% adoption rate of improved locally-packaged technologies by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to and uptake of appropriate technologies.</li> </ul>
Economic diversification and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Expansion of Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs)</li> <li>ii. Planting for employment and rural development</li> <li>iii. Establishment of Tree Crop Development Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 million certified tree crops seedlings distributed to 91,292 farmers</li> <li>• About 1,438 new businesses created under NBSS industries</li> </ul>	Technology to improve efficiency in production
<b>Hospitality / Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. See Ghana, Eat Ghana, Wear Ghana, Feel Ghana” initiative</li> <li>ii. Declaration of “Year of Return”</li> </ul>		Investment in capacity building and infrastructure in the tourism sector
<b>Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production</b>			
Agricultural productivity and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishment of agriculture mechanisation training centres</li> <li>ii. Implementation of hand pollination programme for cocoa farms</li> <li>iii. Employment of extension officers</li> <li>iv. One village one dam</li> <li>v. Planting for food and jobs</li> <li>vi. Greenhouse Villages</li> <li>vii. Exemptions of import duties on imported agricultural inputs;</li> <li>viii. Establishment Ghana commodity exchange</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase agricultural sector growth from 0.9% in 2014 to 6.1% in 2017 and 4.8% in 2018</li> <li>• Increase in the volume of export of cow peas, cassava, plantain and yam</li> <li>• About 795,000 job created in the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote climate-smart agriculture</li> <li>• Reduce post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Develop the agricultural value chain including agri-businesses</li> </ul>

Agenda 2063	Major interventions	Major results	Major areas of support
<b>Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth</b>			
Marine resources and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Enforcing of fishing closed season</li> <li>ii. Intensification fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance programme and increment of sea patrol teams to minimise illegal fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in degraded areas within forest reserves from 32% in 2013 to 31% in 2016</li> <li>• Marginal increase in forest cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing</li> <li>• Build capacity on sustainable fishing practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities</b>			
Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) framework</li> <li>ii. Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (GFPS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total area of 8,725.0 ha and 20,169.2 ha of forest plantation was reported established in 2017 and 2018 respectively by Government (Forestry Commission) and the private sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to help restore degraded forests and water bodies.</li> <li>• Promote sustainable use of natural resources</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)</b>			
Political and economic integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishment of national governance structure for the implementation and harnessing the benefits of the AfCFTA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana has ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and has been selected to host the Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity of business to increase productivity and be competitive.</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa</b>			
Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Adoption of off-grid and mini-grid solutions to meet electricity needs of population who are in remote and often inaccessible areas.</li> <li>ii. Implementation of a National Electrification Scheme (NES) to expand electricity supply to all communities with population above 500 inhabitants by 2020.</li> <li>iii. Promoting rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>iv. Rehabilitation and expansion of roads, railways, airports and ports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to electricity increased from 70.6% (2013) to 81.1% (2017).</li> <li>• The proportion of individuals using the internet increased from 56.6% in 2013 to 98.9% in 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support to maintain and expand infrastructure</li> <li>• Technical support to maintain infrastructure assets, design and build climate-resilient infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched</b>			
Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Passage of Right-to-information Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High degree of press freedom</li> </ul>	

Agenda 2063	Major interventions	Major results	Major areas of support
<b>Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels</b>			
Institutions and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishment of the Office of the Special Prosecutor to investigate and prosecute certain categories of cases and allegations of corruption</li> <li>ii. Passage of the Right to Information Bill</li> <li>iii. Implementation of NACAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, the proportion of persons who reported paying bribe to public officials declined from 31.6 percent in 2013 to 29.9 percent in 2017</li> </ul>	
<b>Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved</b>			
Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<b>Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa</b>			
Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<b>Goal 15: A Fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture</b>			
Operationalization of APSA Pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Existence of National and regional Peace Councils;</li> <li>ii. Presence of national and regional House of Chiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in communal and chieftaincy related disputes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intelligence and technical support to curb local disputes</li> <li>• Counter-terrorism support</li> <li>• Support to stop the illegal movement of fire arms.</li> <li>• Technical support to develop a robust and efficient dispute prevention, resolutions and reconciliation mechanisms.</li> </ul>
iii. <b>Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent</b>			
Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Teaching and learning of local language at the basic education level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	

Agenda 2063	Major interventions	Major results	Major areas of support
<b>Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life</b>			
Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 30% quota for women in public appointments;</li> <li>ii. 30% of poverty alleviation/credit funds of MMDAs reserved to support women's enterprises</li> <li>iii. Ongoing efforts to pass into law the Affirmative Action Bill</li> <li>iv. Skills training in agro-processing, financial literacy and credit for young women</li> <li>v. Establishment of targeted institutional credit for women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of women with seats in Parliament improved from remains 9% in 1996 to 13.4% in 2017</li> <li>• Increased proportion of women appointed as chief executives of local governments (MMDCEs)</li> <li>• More than half of MASLOC credit facility allocated to women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepen education to stop traditional practices that promote gender discrimination</li> <li>• Skills training and capacity building for women and girls</li> </ul>
Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ongoing efforts to pass into law the Affirmative Action Bill</li> <li>ii. Comprehensive National Framework for ending child marriage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in child marriage (below 18 years) from 13% in 2013 to 8.1% in 2018</li> </ul>	
<b>Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children</b>			
Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. National Plan of Action Phase II on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA2) (2017–2020);</li> <li>ii. Strategy on Anti-Child Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries; and Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework for the Cocoa Sector;</li> <li>iii. The establishment of an advisory committee on ending child marriage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child labour and children engaged in hazardous work dropped from at 21.8% and 14.0% respectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepen awareness creation on children's right</li> <li>• Strengthen implementation of Anti-Child Labour and Trafficking strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence</b>			
Africa's place in global affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Recruitment of district statisticians</li> <li>ii. Strengthening of administrative data</li> <li>iii. Ongoing work on national Statistics Bill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of a National Statistical System</li> <li>• 260 statisticians appointed at the MMDA level</li> </ul>	Strengthening administrative data generation systems and use

Agenda 2063	Major interventions	Major results	Major areas of support
<b>Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development</b>			
African Capital market			
Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	Government is implementing a number of measures to increase domestic revenues including broadening the tax base; introducing the Tax Identification Number (TIN); operationalising the presumptive tax system; implementing the excise tax stamps; operationalising the paperless port system; and reviewing the tax exemption regime.	Improvement in domestic revenue mobilization as a percentage of GDP from 49.6 % in 2015 to 64.3% in 2018.	Mechanisms for widening the tax net, improving revenue mobilisation efficiency, and reducing leakages.
Development Assistance	Improving ease of doing business	Continuous improvement in the ‘ease of doing business’ rating.	

## 4 Opportunities

The high level of convergence between the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 provides an opportunity for the joint implementation of the two frameworks, thereby ensuring the efficient use of resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. Ghana has established an implementation arrangement which allows for the coherent implementation and reporting of the two agendas at national and sub-national levels. The successful integration of the two agendas into the planning and budgeting processes ensures that approved development plans and budgetary allocations are linked to achieving Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. Ghana's decentralised planning system, which encourages inclusive and participatory planning provides a good opportunity to promote ownership of Agenda 2063 at the community level, as well as develop local solutions to help achieve the Agenda 2063 targets in their communities.

Ghana's three-tier multi-sectoral and multi-partnership coordinating arrangement (see annex 1) seeks to promote intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration, as well as innovative partnerships to accelerate the achievement of the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. This arrangement provides an opportunity to move away from working in silos to fostering effective collaboration, taking advantage of the synergies across the goals and the relative strengths of government, civil society organisations, traditional authorities and the private sector, among others. The setting-up of the High-level Ministerial Committee (HLMC) is evidence of political support at the highest level for the SDGs and Agenda 2063, and provides a channel through which political commitment and actions can be sustained.

Ghana Statistical Services (GSS), together with its stakeholders have developed a roadmap to address the data challenges and strengthen the national statistics system. The three priority areas of the roadmap are: filling data gaps, encouraging data use, and strengthening the entire data ecosystem. The implementation of the roadmap will, among others strengthen data production from administrative sources, and improve access to reliable and timely data for tracking and reporting on the Agenda 2063 targets. Ongoing effort at exploring the use of telecommunications and earth observation data are will provide useful information on some of the Agenda 2063 indicators. The development of the national data quality assurance framework will ensure the integrity of official statistics and the reports produced.

Traditional authorities, civil society organisations, private sector, academia, parliament and youth groups, and other development partners have demonstrated their support for the 2030 Agenda through the implementation of initiatives that contribute to achieving the SDGs. The broad support among these key stakeholders for the SDGs can be leveraged on accelerate the achievement of the Agenda 2063 target by taking advantage of the high degree of convergence between the SDGs and Agenda 2063. For instance, the CSOs Platform on SDGs, comprising over 300 local and international CSOs clustered around the 17 SDGs and a youth focus sub-platform can encouraged to expand their scope of activities to cover Agenda 2063.

## 5 Challenges

A critical mass of citizens that support Agenda 2063 is required at all levels of society to ensure national ownership and action towards achieving the targets. The level of awareness on Agenda 2063 among the general public, private sector and government officials is generally low. Unlike the 2030 Agenda, there are limited communication aids to help in popularising Agenda 2063. This may have contributed to the low level of awareness on Agenda 2063 across the African continent.

While the Agenda 2063 have been mainstreamed in district medium-term development plans (DMTDP), the capacity to monitor and evaluate progress remains weak. Access to reliable and timely data at the appropriate levels of disaggregation is a major concern across sectors and at all levels. To address the data challenge, a roadmap has been developed to help in filling data gaps, encourage data use, and strengthen the entire data ecosystem. As part of effort to improve data generation at the local authority level, district statisticians have been recruited and employed to all the 260 MMDAs.

Sustaining financing is critical for the realisation of Agenda 2063. The funds required to achieve the Agenda 2063 targets are well above the current funding provided through the national budget and foreign direct investment (FDI). Mobilising additional funds both domestically and internationally remains a big challenge, and require innovative financing mechanisms to ensure that adequate funds are available for implementing the interventions necessary to accelerate the achievement of the Agenda 2063 targets.

The rate of uptake and deployment of technology and innovation across several sectors of the economy is currently not at the rate required to bring about the required transformation envisioned in Agenda 2063. Many farmers still use traditional methods of farming, while several small and medium-scale enterprises in the manufacturing sector only use basic technologies. As a result, the levels of productivity remain low. Collaboration between research organisations and industry is weak, and many innovative research findings have not been commercialised.

Some sectors such as health, engineering and research do not have adequate numbers of critical skilled staff and logistics needed to accelerate progress towards the Agenda 2063 goals. For instance, Ghana's current doctor-population ratio of 1:4000 is below the WHO recommended ratio of 1:1000, which suggests that efforts at achieving many of the health related targets will be constrained. Similarly, the number of practicing scientists, engineers are lower than what is required to ensure accelerated progress towards the Agenda 2063 targets.

## 6 Lessons Learnt

### **1. Enhancing capacity of sub-national structures for effective implementation of Agenda 2063**

The achievement of the Agenda 2063 targets requires translating the continental agenda into local actions, especially at the local government level. This requires enhancing implementation arrangements to make them fit-for-purpose to effectively deliver the ambitious, inter-related and transformational targets of Agenda 2063. The number and skill set of critical staff such as

engineers, planners, teachers, and doctors in both state and non-state organisations need to be improved to improve the delivery of essential services at the community level.

## **2. Develop strategic projects that are attractive to investors**

Achieving the Agenda 2063 requires predictable financing and huge investments to sustain and expand current interventions, as well as introduce new ones. Government, despite the several good efforts, is unable to provide all the funds required. Increasingly, state and non-state actors have to turn to the capital market to mobilise the needed investments. To effectively do this, there is the need to develop a pipeline of strategic and ‘bankable’ projects at a scale that will be attractive to investors.

## **3. Implementation coordination arrangement**

A multi-sectoral coordination arrangement provides an interface between technocrats and political leadership, a platform necessary for effective implementation. Based on the decentralised planning system, Ghana currently has instituted a three tier coordination arrangement for SDGs and Agenda 2063. It is made up of the High-Level Ministerial Committee (HLMC), the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee (SDGs-ICC) and a Technical Committee (TC). These committees has resulted in active engagement of all parts of government, CSO, development partners, etc., in a cross sectoral and coordinated manner.

## **4. Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

Multi-stakeholder partnerships comprising government, private sector, civil society, and development partners have been found to enhance collaboration among various stakeholders concerned with the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. As a result, Ghana has instituted a national implementation committee, comprising representatives of public agencies and civil society to provide strategic direction for coordinating the implementation of the Agenda 2063, SDGs, and the Paris Climate Agreement. The partnerships have resulted in:

- a. Reduced suspicion and mistrust between government and other stakeholders, thus accelerating implementation
- b. Coordinated efforts of all stakeholders towards raising awareness and monitoring of global commitments thus reducing duplications and engaging more of the citizenry; and
- c. Wider gains for the citizenry as government efforts are complemented by other stakeholders especially CSOs, traditional authorities, the private sector and the media.

## **5. Sub-national implementation arrangement**

Local ownership of Agenda 2063 is prerequisite for their attainment. Active grass root participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government policies cannot be overlooked. Moreover, Institutional arrangement that also have the potential of rallying diverse stakeholders at the local level is preferred. Such realization informed the Ghana’s VNR preparation and validation processes. Government partnered with the National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council institutional set up at the sub-national level using the district oversight committee to solicit inputs from the citizenry.

**6. Strengthening the capacity to generate and use administrative data for monitoring outcomes.**

A lack of timely and reliable data poses a challenge to the tracking of the progress of implementation and evidence-based policy making. Survey data tends to be very expensive to generate and are usually provided at five-year interval, thus making them unsuitable for tracking annual progress of implementation. It is therefore important to shift from a heavy reliance on surveys to administrative data sources. The statistics system at both national and sub-national levels need to improve to enable it generate and use administrative data at suitable levels of data disaggregation.

## 7 Next Steps

In pursuit of the objectives of FTYIP of Agenda 2063, Ghana proposes to carry out the following critical actions:

### **1 Awareness creation - Support for popularising Agenda 2063**

Engagement of citizens during review meetings on Ghana's VNR preparation revealed lacks adequate knowledge of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. Moreover, media reportage is also weak on the linkage between socio-economic issues and these global commitments. Government will prioritise the expansion of current awareness-creation efforts to make use of institutions with greater access to communities and grassroots populations across the country. The National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Information Services Department, community radio, the CSOs Platform and the District Oversight Committees of the National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council (NAPRM-GC) provides Ghana with important resources and platforms for expanding awareness of the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

### **2 Innovative resource mobilization**

Sustainable financing is critical for realising of the transformation espoused by Agenda 2063. Beyond aligning agenda 2063 to national sources of funding, private enterprise, social entrepreneurship, innovation and research must be leveraged for additional funding. Corporate philanthropy, which is a potential source of funding for development projects both at the national and community levels, remains underexploited. Government will also develop bankable projects in a bid to attract both local and foreign investments to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2063.

### **3 Strengthen capacity to generate and use administration data**

Access to reliable and timely data at the appropriate levels of disaggregation is a major concern. To address the data challenge, focus will be on areas of action: filling data gaps, encouraging data use, and strengthening the entire data ecosystem. Training of officers, and revisions to data collection templates, as part of efforts to improve data production from administrative sources will be sustained. In addition, a national data quality assurance framework will be developed to ensure the integrity of official statistics and ensure accurate reporting on progress on the indicators.

### **4 Strengthening Local Government Capacity**

Though the Agenda 2063 have been mainstreamed in district medium-term development plans (DMTDP), capacity for implementation, monitoring and evaluation needs to be continually strengthened. Ghana is thus making efforts to strengthen local-level planning, monitoring and implementation capacity by recruiting more local government staff, particularly statisticians. These efforts will be consolidated with effective, tailor made training through the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs).

## 8 Conclusion

This is the first progress report on the implementation of the FTYIP of Agenda 2063. Preparation of the report drew on Ghana's Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda that was submitted at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in July 2019. This was complemented with information from the 2018 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework (2018-2021). The report covers 39 out of the 66 FTYIP indicators. Seven indicators related to the Agenda 2063 flagship projects are not covered in the report.

Ghana has integrated the Agenda 2063 targets into the planning and budgeting processes, which allows MDAs and MMDAs to carry out programmes and projects that contribute to Agenda 2063 at the sector and local authority levels. This also enable the tracking of budgetary allocations and expenditure to the various targets. In addition, a three-tier coordinating arrangement, which has representatives from government, civil society organisations and private sector fosters innovative partnerships, as well as inter- and intra-sectoral collaborations which has the potential to speed up progress towards the Agenda 2063 targets. The emerging culture of collaboration between CSOs and government is a good practice that has resulted in the reduction of mutual mistrust and suspicion, and promoted working in partnership towards common goals.

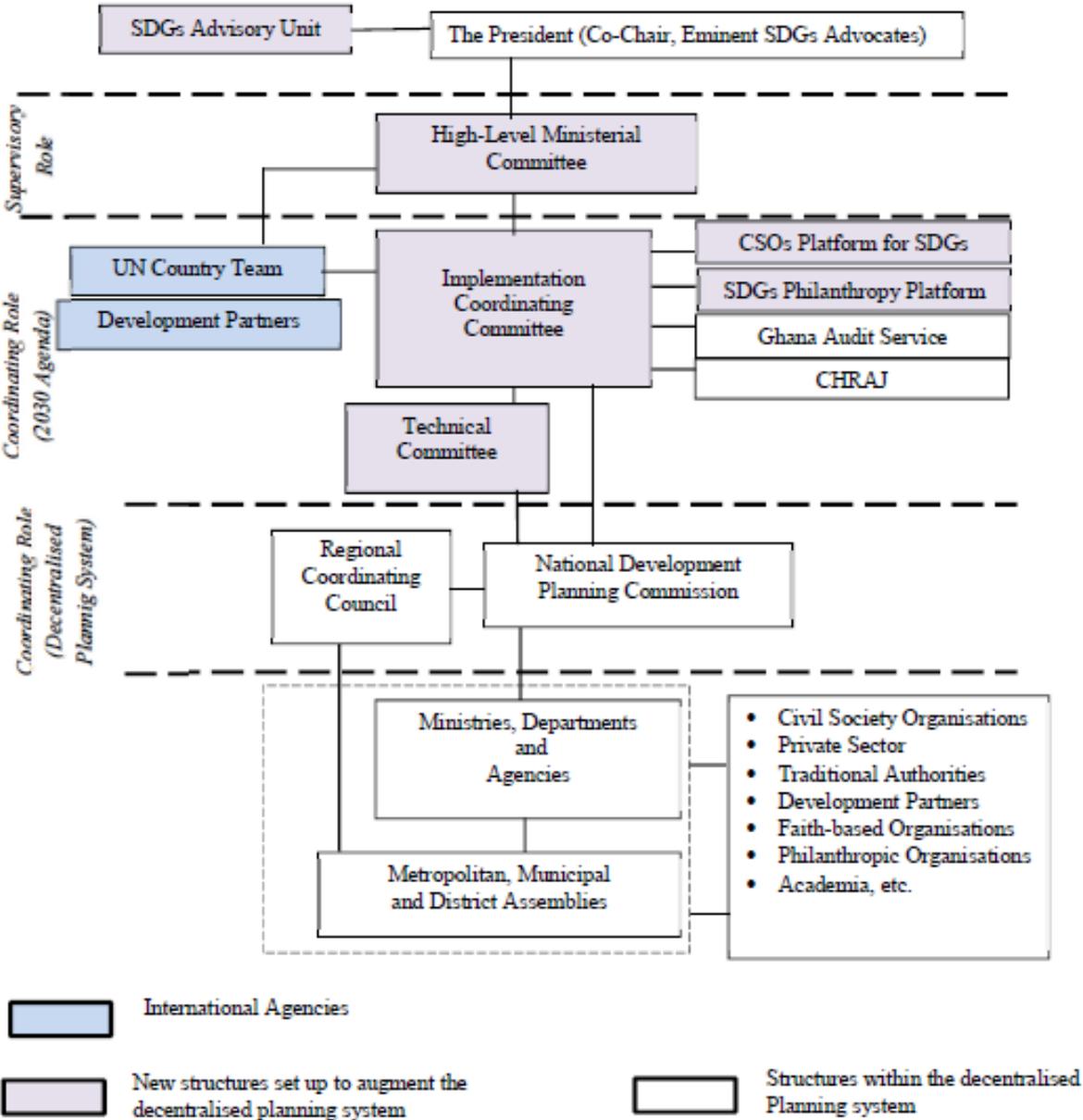
Progress towards the Agenda 2063 targets is mixed. Ghana is on track to archive the targets on democratic values and practices, health and nutrition, domestic resource mobilisation, as well as access to electricity and internet. Significant progress has also been made in the area of education. However, performance on poverty reduction, inequality, industrialisation and value addition is off-track and strategic interventions are required to ensure that Ghana achieves these targets.

Major challenges in implementing Agenda 2063 include inadequate financing, poor access to data, low update of science, technology and innovation, and the low numbers of critical staff such as doctors, engineers and scientists. The level of awareness of Agenda 2063 among the general public and key major stakeholder poses a challenge to mobilising support for its implementation and promoting local ownership of the Agenda. There is scope to leverage on the SDGs to generate interest and raise awareness on Agenda 2063 by taking advantage of the high-level convergence between global and regional frameworks.

## Annex I

To foster stronger collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and SDGs, new coordinating and leadership structures have been set up. These new structures are as follows:

Institutional arrangements for Agenda 2063 and the SDGs in Ghana



### High-Level Ministerial Committee

The High-Level Ministerial Committee is made up of 15 ministers, chaired by the Minister for Planning. The primary mandate of the committee is to provide strategic direction for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063, to ensure effective coordination among state agencies, and forge partnership with relevant non-state actors. The committee champions a “whole-government” approach by ensuring that policy implementation takes place in a cross-cutting, cross-departmental manner, and that all parts of the government and the general public are actively engaged.

### SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC)

The committee is made up of representatives of the Office of the President, 10 key ministries and agencies, and civil society organisations. The committee’s mandate is to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The committee also leads the process of localising the SDGs and Agenda 2063, managing domestic and international stakeholder engagement, and carrying out regular follow up, review and reporting on the progress of implementation. Representatives of other organisations are co-opted to the committee as and when required. NDPC serves as the secretariat to the committee.

### Technical Committee

The committee is made of representatives of all MDAs, selected civil society organisations, and private sector organisations. Members of the committee are expected to provide technical support for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in their sectors and organisations.

The committee champions the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063, ensures that sectoral and local development plans are consistent with the SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals and targets, provides accurate and timely data for tracking progress, and provides technical support to local authorities, civil society organisations and other interested parties. The committee is also expected to support advocacy, awareness creation and public education on the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

### CSOs Platform for SDGs

In 2015, a Ghana National Civil Society Platform on the SDGs was launched to ensure more collaborative and coordinated engagement on the SDGs among CSOs and between CSOs and the government. The platform has a membership of more than 150 local and international CSOs and is divided into 17 sub-platforms – one for each of the 17 SDGs. In addition, a youth group deals with cross-cutting issues relating to all 17 SDGs. A co-chair of the platform is a member of the SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC).