



Together, we build

LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR GHANA (2018-2057)

Public Consultations: Completion of the First Phase

Progress Report to Parliament

The FUTURE we want will not JUST HAPPEN. We MUST make it happen.

Presented by the National Development Planning Commission

February 2016

The Future of Ghana...

Dream It. Plan It. Live It.



Building Blocks of the Long-term National Development Plan (2018-2057)



Recent Experience with Development Planning in Ghana (1996-2017)

The 5 medium-term plans implemented so far under the 4th Republic:

- Vision 2020: First Step (1996-2000)
- GPRS I (2003-2005)
- GPRS II (2006-2009)
- GSGDA I (2010-2013)
- GSGDA II (2014-2017)



Results so far: Major structural problems, including infrastructure and service delivery deficits, remain.

The next medium-term plan is due in 2018... the first instalment of the long-term plan.

The Long-term National Development Plan
With high-level goals and targets to guide...

10 medium-term plans over 40 years ...



- The 10 medium-term plans will also span 10 election cycles (2020-2056) over the 40 years.
- Each medium-term plan will be translated into an annual plan
- Each annual plan will be linked to the annual budget
- Systems for monitoring, evaluation and review will be in place throughout the plan period (and beyond)
- Parliament will review the long-term plan every 10 years and make adjustments in line with new developments

What kind of Plan is it?

All long-term plans are inherently frameworks (or high-level plans) that guide the preparation and implementation of medium- and short-term (operational) plans. In popular usage, however, and for effective communication, the word "plan" is often used inter-changeably with "framework". The law in fact refers to a "long-term plan" for Ghana. What is being prepared will be a framework to guide successive governments in the preparation of their medium- and short-term plans.

How flexible will the Plan be?

The Commission is preparing an indicative plan, which means Government will only lead in setting broad (indicative) goals, targets, and indicators for national development, but implementation (including needed investments) will be the responsibility of the state, the private sector, and civil society. It will not be a "centralised plan", where the state will be responsible for everything. The plan thus will be very flexible over time.

Will the Plan be binding on all governments?

The answer is yes. The Constitution Review Commission recommended that the Plan be approved by Parliament and incorporated into the constitution, making it binding on successive governments. In addition to the goals and targets of the Plan that are derived by Ghanaians, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063 (a 50-year development framework) will be part of the long-term plan and be binding on all successive Ghanaian governments, just as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were binding on governments of different political parties.

Will the Plan tie the hands of political parties?

The answer is 'no'. Rather, it will make their work easy by creating a level playing field for all political parties, whether in power or not, in the preparation of their manifestos around a common national development vision for the transformation of Ghanaian economy and society in a single generation. It also provides the public with a transparent basis for measuring the performance of every government.

The Plan thus provides the continuity we need for long-term national development and the flexibility of governmental change through elections. It will force political party manifestos to take a long-term view of national development, beyond the electoral cycle, without losing their relevance or importance. This innovative approach of blending continuity and change in an evolving democratic environment has been applauded by the AU and political observers at home and abroad.

Forging a common
Vision for
National Development

Isn't 40 years too long

It may seem 'long' but it is divided into 10 medium-term plans of 4-years duration each and beginning in 2018 (after the completion of the current medium-term plan (2014-2017). This gives every generation and government the opportunity to contribute to the transformation of our dear Ghana in stages. The 10 medium-term plans will also overlap 10 elections during the plan period, allowing each political party one year to prepare its manifesto in line with the vision and goals of the long-term Plan.



Long-term National Development Plan (2018-2057)	10 Medium-term Plans (Years)		10 National Elections (Years)
	1	2018-2021	2020
2	2022-2025	2024	
3	2026-2029	2028	
4	2030-2033	2032	
5	2034-2037	2036	
6	2038-2041	2040	
7	2042-2045	2044	
8	2046-2049	2048	
9	2050-2053	2052	
10	2054-2057	2056	

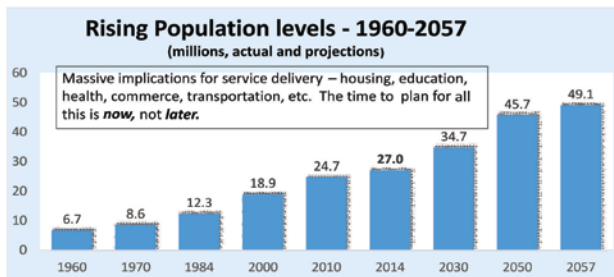
Most of the targets of the long term plan should be met in the first 20-30 years. The next ten years will be used to 'mop up' and manage the success of the previous years.

Roles and Responsibilities for National Development according to Article 36 of the 1992 Constitution

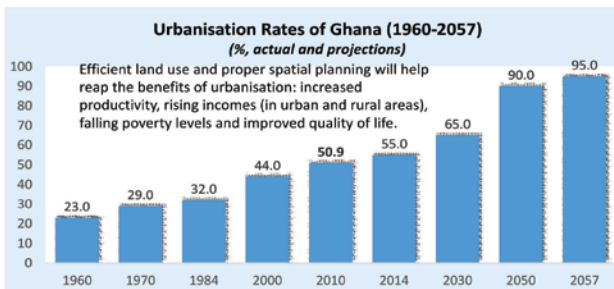
(2) The State shall, in particular, take all necessary steps to establish a sound and healthy economy whose underlying principles shall include

- (a) the guarantee of a fair and realistic remuneration for production and productivity in order to encourage continued production and higher productivity;
- (b) affording ample opportunity for individual initiative and creativity in economic activities and fostering an enabling environment for a pronounced role of the private sector in the economy;
- (e) the recognition that the most secure democracy is the one that assures the basic necessities of life for its people as a fundamental duty.

Demographic Imperative (1): Population Growth

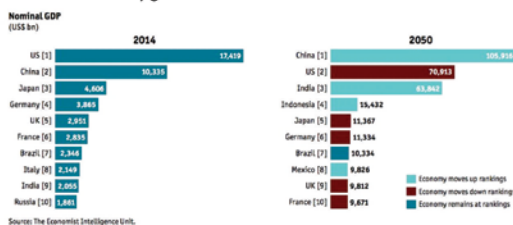


Demographic Imperative (2): Growing majority will live in cities and towns



As the world changes, so must Ghana

We must adapt to a rapidly changing world – culturally, economically, diplomatically, etc. or be overcome by global events.



Context of the Long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP) for Ghana

In preparing the LTNDP for Ghana, NDPC is guided by the following:

- Constitutional requirement (Article 87(2)) (1992)
- Legal requirement (from Commission's mandate) (Act 479) (1994)
- Legislative request (from Parliament) (Act 815), 2011.
- Popular request (Constitution Review Commission's Report (2011)
- Demographic imperative (growing population and urbanisation)
- Requirements of a changing global environment (globalisation)

Constitutional Basis: Article 87(2)

(2) The Commission shall, at the request of the President or Parliament, or on its own initiative-

- (a) study and make strategic analyses of macro-economic and structural reform options;
- (b) make proposals for the development of multi-year rolling plans taking into consideration the resource potential and comparative advantage of the different districts of Ghana;
- (c) make proposals for the protection of the natural and physical environment;
- (d) make proposals for ensuring the even development of the districts of Ghana by the effective utilisation of available resources; and
- (e) monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate development policies, programmes and projects

Legal Basis: Act 479 (1994) Setting up NDPC

- (b) make proposals for the development of multi-year rolling plans ...
- (f) undertake studies and make recommendations on development and socio-economic issues
- (g) formulate comprehensive national development planning strategies and ensure that the strategies including consequential policies and programmes are effectively carried out
- (h) prepare broad national development plans'
- (i) keep under constant review national development plans in the light of prevailing domestic and international economic, social and political conditions and make recommendations for the revision of existing policies and programmes where necessary.

Legislative Basis: Act 815 (2011)

In 2011, Parliament passed Act 815 (governing the use of petroleum revenue but asking for the preparation of a "long-term national development plan... to be approved by Parliament". Among other things, the Act states:

- (21) (2) (d) [T]he allocation of the annual spending amount [from Petroleum Revenue] shall, among other things, be "guided by a medium-term expenditure framework aligned with a long-term national development plan approved by Parliament".
- "The exact percentage of the Benchmark Revenue which shall be allocated annually to the Annual Budget Funding Amount shall be guided by a medium-term development strategy aligned with a long-term national development plan, absorptive capacity of the economy and the need for prudent macroeconomic management."
- The Act further states that for any financial year, "a minimum of seventy percent of the Annual Budget Funding Amount shall be used for public investment expenditures consistent with the long-term national development plan or with subsection (3)."
- A "national development plan" is defined in Act 815 as a "plan prepared by the National Development Planning Commission".

Popular Basis for a Long-term Plan

Constitution Review Commission Report (2011), *From a Political to a Developmental Constitution* – Chapter 3 recommends the following:

- A Long-term Development Plan should be national in character.
- The Plan should be binding on all successive governments.
- The Plan should be region- and district-specific, and not [only] national in character.

Gives the following justification:

- Only long-term planning can deal with the intractable developmental challenges that the nation faces.
- Only a long-term plan may be incorporated into a national Constitution, since Constitutions are crafted as long-term documents.
- A long-term development plan will ensure that the present and the future generations are catered for in development planning.

Prelude to Plan Preparation: Courtesy Calls on the following to inform them

DATE	COURTESY CALL
	President John Mahama
	Ex-President Rawlings
	Ex-President Kufuor
	Speaker of Parliament
	Chief Justice
	CPP
	PNC
	GCPP
	J.H. Mensah
	NPP
	NDC
	Parliament
	PPP
	Council of State

BEFORE THE CONSULTATIONS

Meeting with CPP Leadership...



Meeting with GCPP Leadership...



Meeting with PPP Leadership...



Meeting with NPP Leadership...



Meeting with PNC Leadership...



Meeting with NDC Leadership...



Beyond Political Parties



Briefing Parliament on the task ahead.... 24th July 2015



Visits to

- (1) Pres. Mahama; (2) Pres. Rawlings;
- (3) Pres. Kufuor; (4) Speaker Edward Doe-Adjaho;
- (5) Chief Justice Georgina Woodie; and
- (6) Council of State – led by Mrs. Cecilia Johnson

Structure of the Public Consultations and Preparation of the LTNDP

- **Phase One:** Broad public consultations across all 10 regions. Focus on aspirations and proposals for social, economic, environmental, and institutional transformation of Ghana in one generation.
- **Phase Two:** Policy reviews and technical consultations followed by preparation of the long-term national development plan (including public validation and submission to Parliament for approval and adoption, taking effect in 2018).

Scope of Phase 1 (Regional Consultations)

- Ashanti Region – 13th-14th August 2015
- Volta Region – 21st-22nd October 2015
- Upper East Region – 10th-11th September 2015
- Eastern Region – 12th-13th November 2015
- Northern Region – 17th-18th September 2015
- Central Region – 16th-17th November 2015
- Upper West Region – 8th-9th October 2015
- Western Region – 19th-20th November 2015
- Brong-Ahafo Region – 12th-13th October 2015
- Greater Accra Region – 26th-27th November 2015

Political Party Representation at the Regional Consultations

People's National Convention (PNC)



From our point of view, a [long-term national development plan] is long overdue. But it's better late than never... The plan by itself is never going to take us anywhere. We must change our attitudes. – PNC Representatives

Convention People's Party (CPP)



For the CPP, planning is second nature... There is a need for a certain vision, but that vision must be shared... where that vision is not shared, the people must be galvanised. – CPP representatives

National Democratic Congress (NDC)



[Our development efforts] have been driven largely by policy choices that are regime-specific and essentially disconnected from each other... The growth and development of our country, therefore, has not been consistent and sustainable... This must change. – NDC representatives

Progressive People's Party (PPP)



We welcome this plan, and we hope that NDCP will make the NCCCE a full partner... because to implement such a plan, you need a new Ghanaian, a Ghanaian with the right attitude towards responsibility... We know our rights but rights come with responsibility. – PPP representatives.

New Patriotic Party (NPP)



'We are happy to be part of the long-term framework... We want to be part of the process, we want to challenge the ideas that have prevailed in this country for addressing our under-development.' – NPP representatives

Great Consolidated Popular Party (GCPP)



People do not plan to fail, they fail to plan. I'm so pleased that we are planning now... Look at the resources that we have. So when we plan properly, and we use domestication – eat what you grow, grow what you eat – we will get there. – GCPP representatives.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE



SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS

Collaboration with SADA

In the 5 regions (UE, UW, NR, SA and VR) that are served by the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) zone, the Commission collaborated with the Authority for the consultations. The SADA law requires it to submit its development plan in a long-term national development plan.



Pleas of the Disabled...

The Disabled were fully represented across all the 10 regions. The common theme in their presentations was that they be given the same opportunities as other Ghanaians to contribute to national development. The long-term vision of Ms. Henrietta Arhin of the Cape Coast School for the Blind and Deaf, delivered in Braille, had many in the audience in tears. (Ms. Arhin's presentation is available on the website of the Commission, www.ndpc.gov.gh)



Regional Ministers at the Consultations



Engagement with Coalition of Muslim Organisations, Ghana



Visit to University of Cape Coast



Visit to University of Dev't Studies, NR



Special Events for the Long-term Plan

As the consultations gained traction, the Commission began receiving requests from various groups and organisations to be given the opportunity to share their long-term vision for Ghana with the Commission. Among these organisations and groups were Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) (24th November, 2015) and the Coalition of Muslim Organisations, Ghana (COMOG) (23rd November 2015):

- Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA), which has its own long-term plan for transforming the nation's ports, wanted the opportunity to align its plan with the national long-term plan. Participating organisations included the following:

- Ghana Institute of Freight Forwarders
- Ghana Shippers Authority
- Volta Lake Transport Company
- Ghana Navy
- Ghana Railway Development Authority
- Tema Traditional Council
- Ghana Revenue Authority

Security and Development: Meeting with the Chief of Defence Staff



Engagement with GPHA and Marine Industry Players



Meeting with the Police Top Brass over the Long-term Plan



EATING OUR YOUNG...?

- 2015 - University of Ghana rejects over 17,000 applicants
- 2015 - University of Education rejects 16,979
- 2013 - University of Ghana rejects 39,000 applicants
- 2008 - University of Ghana admits 11,700 students (out of 22,000)
- 2006 - University of Cape Coast Reduces Admission by 19.7%
- 1999 - Legon Rejects 8,500 Qualified Students

Cross-section of Participants

- Political party representatives
- Commissioners of NDPC
- Reps from market and various associations
- Fishermen's associations
- Farmer representatives
- District, regional, and central government officials
- Faith-based organisations
- Traditional rulers
- Representatives of faith-based organisations
- Representatives of Persons with Disabilities
- Student representatives
- Youth groups
- Various NGOs
- Media
- Special engagements and collaboration: UDS, UPSA, UCC, Coalition of Muslim Organisations, Ghana (COMOG), Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority, SADA

Which way our youth?

This?

Five arrested for terrorising



• Right: Nana Kwame, Stephen Soglin Makfula, Amuzi Mensah, Herman Christopher



Mr. Yawson Isahaku (left), DMD UBA Ghana, Frederick Asante (2nd left), first runner-up, Accra Academy, Adzokpa Seraphine Aku Kweh (2nd left), Adjani Semman Kwahla, Sogokpe SHS, (3rd right), second runner-up. Others are Mrs. Akisha Ekwah, MD, CEO UBA Ghana (middle).

UBA-rewards three SHS students

Or This?



National Vision and Goals of the Long-term National Development Plan (2018-2057)

Drawing from the Directive Principles of State Policy, the consultations took place around the following:

NATIONAL VISION FOR TRANSFORMATION: (the kind of nation we want for ourselves and future generations): A just, free and prosperous country with high level of national income and broad-based social development.

LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS (for achieving the Vision):

Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy

Ghana must grow and industrialise at a rapid pace, but high economic growth by itself will not be enough to reduce and ultimately eliminate poverty while substantially reducing inequality in all forms. Growth must be 'inclusive' along three key dimensions and be able to not just create employment but provide decent jobs for every Ghanaian able and willing to work. The three dimensions of inclusive growth are:

- **Sectoral dimension:** All three main sectors of the economy – industry, services and agriculture – must benefit from adequate investment proportional to their contribution to the overall economy and in line with overall growth objectives. Within sectors, aging industries may give way to new ones but this will have to be managed to minimise the disruptions to workers and families
- **Geographic dimension:** Growth must touch every corner of the country – "no community left behind". Growth concentrated in certain parts of the country can create disaffection among those left behind, a situation that could ultimately create social and even political instability.
- **Demographic dimension:** Every Ghanaian, especially the youth, persons with disability, and historically marginalised groups (such as women) must be given the opportunity to fully participate in the economic growth and national development.

A resilient economy must be able to withstand shocks, such as a fall in export prices and well as natural disasters. This, among other things, requires the building of strong institutions for policy making, the diversification of economic production, as well as the diversification of exports – both in terms of products and markets.

Goal 2: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined Society

Among other things, the Directive Principles of State Policy encourages the State to: undertake "even and balanced development of all regions and every part of each region of Ghana"; "actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana..."; and "ensure the right to good health care..."

Operationalising these and other constitutional injunctions for social development through a national development plan entails a number of initiatives, including the formulation and implementation of policies that achieve the following, among others:

- Creation of equal opportunities and access to essential social services, such as education; water and sanitation; affordable housing; productive assets (such as land); civic infrastructure; and judicial justice, with particular focus on the poor and other marginalised groups, such as women and the youth.
- The promotion of values and activities that celebrate our diversity rather than emphasise or exploit our differences.
- Developing a generally healthy population (not only through good health care but proper nutrition, and sports, etc.) that lives productive, long and meaningful lives.

Addressing youth unemployment now and in the future...



Summary of the Long-term Plan

The long-term development plan is a series of 10 medium-term plans, 4 years each, that will be prepared by successive governments after the current medium-term plan, GSGDA II (2014-2017), expires. It will be accompanied by 10 national elections between 2020 and 2056. Without a long-term plan, successive governments would prepare medium-term plans anyway, as we've done since 1996. A long-term plan, however, provides a strategic framework for harnessing the nation's development potential in a more structured and predictable way. It also accommodates both the continuity required for a long-term view of national development and the governmental change that occurs through elections. It's a win-win for all political parties and for all Ghanaians.

We have already had 5 medium-term plans since the 4th Republic, namely:

- Vision 2020 – First Step (5 years)
- Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (3 years; condition for accessing HIPC funds)
- Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (4 years; de-emphasises social spending; focuses on growth).
- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I: Combines growth with equity
- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II: Continuation of GSGDA I

Verdict: Most of the development challenges still facing Ghana, such as infrastructure deficits and service delivery deficiencies, are structural in nature and require a long-term view – far longer than the 4 or 8 years that is currently the norm for any government.

Goal 3: Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities

The physical environment is the base and basis for successful socio-economic development. Proper spatial planning ensures efficiency and high productivity in economic growth as well as the delivery of social services, such as transportation, education, health, housing, and sanitation. Lack of a spatial planning framework in Ghana over the past 50 years is largely responsible for the growth of slums, haphazard development of human settlements and low international competitiveness (through high cost of doing business). Spatial development under the Plan will be characterised by 'smart' communities: homes, offices, roads, etc., with emphasis on efficiency, functionality, and the preservation of the natural environment (water bodies, forests, air, etc.)



Goal 4: Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

"Institutions" make up the "soft issues of development" and are crucial not only for delivering the best development outcomes but, more importantly, sustaining those outcomes. They are like the mortar that holds together the bricks of a wall or a house: just as weak mortar soon leads to crumbling walls, weak institutions also undermine development progress.

Institutions, thus, are those laws, rules, policies, regulations, attitudes, belief systems, cultural practices, and social and economic arrangements that govern human interactions on a daily basis either in our public or private lives. Pervasive lawlessness or corruption, especially in the public sector, is evidence of weak institutions that requires the attention of policy makers.

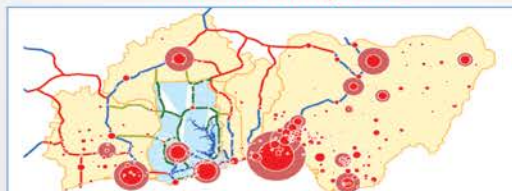
A hallmark of "developed countries" is the general respect for law and order as well as effective institutions to identify and punish corruption wherever it may be found. This ensures that scarce resources are used more efficiently.

Goal 5: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

Over the long term, we must reflect on the following:

- Shifting economic power/influence from 'West' to 'East' – implications for Ghana
- Eye on other parts of the world – Latin America; Africa; Pan-Africanism, etc.
- The Ghanaian diaspora and national development
- Global markets and Ghana's economic prospects (vulnerability vs. resilience).
- Global scientific and technological developments & their implications for national development
- Social change in a globalising world (culture wars, etc.).
- What can Ghana do to influence these changes for the better?
- How must Ghana prepare against the adverse consequences of these changes (e.g., overt and subtle protectionism, etc.)?
- Access to global and regional markets (policies and strategies, etc.
- How should Ghana adapt to ever-changing threats and opportunities in this uncertain world? (e.g., cyber-terrorism [national security] redefined);
- Who are our friends or adversaries and how do we deal with them? [There's no charity out there].

Goal 5 breaks with past and current practice and explicitly situates national development within the context of international developments.



Regional Integration and Trade: Abidjan-Accra-Lagos megaregion in 30 years

Per capita income: Ghana Vs. South Korea



What's TER Got to do with Long-term Planning?

Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (TER) is a broad indicator of how much access a country's citizens have to tertiary education, mindful of the fact that the architects, engineers, accountants, financial analysts, scientists, teachers, and medical staff, among others, needed to move a country from low levels of development to high levels of development will require nothing short of high-level skills, in addition to mid-levels skills in the vocational and technical fields.

For many years, Ghana's TER hovered around 4%, rising recently to 12%, possibly due to the increase in private tertiary institutions. But that is still much lower than the 98% ratio for South Korea, for example.

Yet, none of the medium-term plans of recent years (or even earlier ones) set this important indicator as a target for the transformation of tertiary education in Ghana.

The TER is one of the many high-level targets that will be set in the long-term national development plan for every government to work towards achieving. By the middle of the plan period, it should have risen substantially, and by the 2057 it should be at least 100%.

Some Preconditions (Catalytic Initiatives) for Plan Success

- Energy sufficiency [Electricity is the life blood of every modern economy]

Electric Power Consumption (kWh per capita)		
Ghana	313 (1972)	344 (2012)
South Korea	296 (1971)	10,161 (2011)

2. Land reforms
3. Strengthen administrative statistics, including civil registration & vital statistics, at national and sub-national levels; national identification system, etc.
4. Street naming/house numbering
5. Targeted public sector reforms
 - Registrar General/business services
 - Tax Administration
 - Port Administration
 - Labour Market Information System

Drivers of Transformation under the Long-term National Development Plan

1. **Attitudinal Change:** Values and attitudes (replace superstition with science and reason; mediocrity with excellence; indiscipline with discipline; develop a collective sense of urgency for national development; promote dedicated and selfless leadership; honesty and integrity among all Ghanaians; respect for time, etc.)
2. **Broad-based Innovation** (including increased ICT speed & access); process re-engineering in public and private sectors; organisation of work for efficiency; etc.)
3. **Comprehensive national infrastructure development and maintenance agenda**
4. **21st Century labour force** – hard and soft skills, especially critical thinking and problem-solving skills, in education and training (must be dynamic to keep up with changing needs and trends of industry and the world). Heart of international competitiveness in the 21st Century.
5. **Macroeconomic stability:** Low inflation, stable currency, affordable credit; financial stability.
6. **Microeconomic consistency:** Steady growth (based on good analysis, planning, and forecasting) across sectors with minimum deviations/variations and resilient to shocks.
7. **Sustained decentralisation (especially Local Economic Development, etc.)** -

Some of the topics discussed at the consultations were:

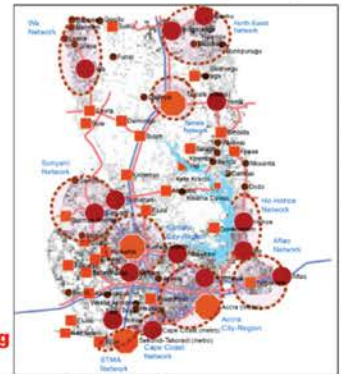
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| 1. Education and Training | 13. The Aged (and the vulnerable) |
| 2. Health and nutrition | 14. Youth development |
| 3. Population and Migration | 15. Sports development |
| 4. Housing, water and sanitation | 16. Private sector development |
| 5. Public safety and personal security | 17. Public Sector Reforms and Modernisation |
| 6. Civic and cultural Life | 18. Agriculture, Industry and Services |
| 7. Gender equality | 19. Inflation, interest rates, exchange rates |
| 8. Persons with Disabilities | 20. Employment and Decent Work |
| 9. Poverty and inequality | 21. The diaspora |
| 10. Corruption and indiscipline | 22. Crime |
| 11. Decentralisation | 23. Social Protection (and social development) |
| 12. Science and technology | Etc. |

Comprehensive reports of the consultations are being written around all the various themes. They will serve as the basis for the subsequent technical consultations and the eventual preparation of the long-term plan.

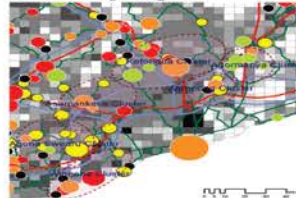
Promoting equitable regional development through infrastructure

Preparing for Population Growth and Expanded Urbanisation:

Planning our cities and towns with efficiency and purpose (smart communities) while protecting the natural environment.

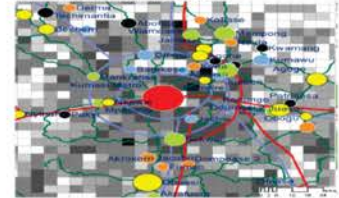


Accra City-Region

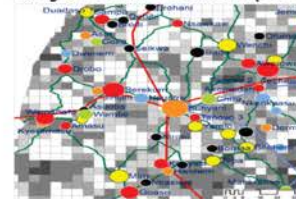


Two City Regions (Accra and Kumasi) plus 8 Urban Centres are planned over the next 20 years

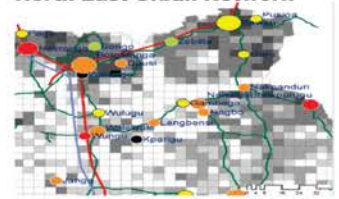
Kumasi City-Region



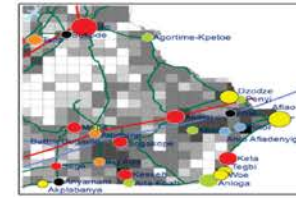
Sunyani Urban Network (SUN)



North-East Urban Network



Aflao Urban Network



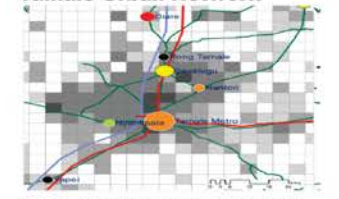
Ho-Hohoe Urban Network



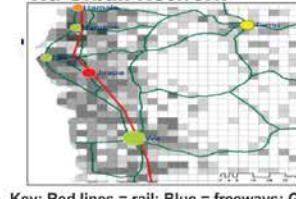
STMA Urban Network



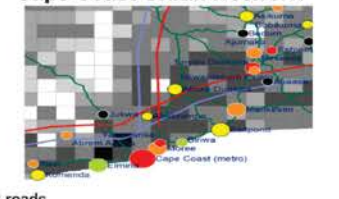
Tamale Urban Network



Wa Urban Network



Cape Coast Urban Network

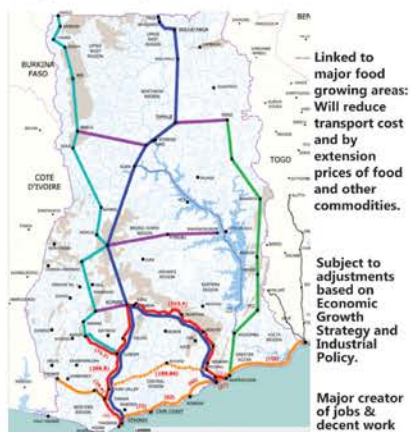


Key: Red lines = rail; Blue = freeways; Green = trunk roads

Examples of computer-aided physical planning in China



Proposed National Railway Network (will go through every regional capital)



Major creator of jobs & decent work

Boost for Employment and Decent Work in Railway Construction

– Massive job creation at all levels throughout the country

Workers at the Takoradi Railway Station Renovation (2015)



Hosting the FIFA World Cup should be part of Long-term Infrastructure Development

World Cup Dates	Host Country
1 2018	Russia
2 2022	Qatar
3 2026	-
4 2030	-
5 2034	-
6 2038	Ghana?
7 2042	-
8 2046	-
9 2050	-
10 2054	-
11 2058	-

Source: FIFA Website



Artist's impression of a stadium in Ghana for hosting a future FIFA World Cup

Highlights of a National Infrastructure Plan

- **Socio-economic Basis of a National Infrastructure Plan**
- **Vision and Strategies** for an NIP [e.g., 'smart' roads, non-motorised transport; computer-aided service delivery, etc.]
- **Energy** (including non-renewable energy – equal focus on production and conservation)
- **Mobility** (transportation in all its forms – including rail, roads, aviation, marine, inland water; non-motorised transportation)
- **Connectivity** (ICT – with focus on speed and access to boost service delivery and international competitiveness)
- **Facilities** (public/private; economic/non-economic) (including public buildings, such as offices, schools, and medical facilities; housing, retail markets, (transport stations), civic infrastructure, etc.) [Rules and strategies for building and maintaining infrastructure.]
- **Logistics sector development** [haulage, transportation, customs, storage, packaging, distribution, etc.]
- **Human settlements** (residential and non-residential real estate).
- **Water resources, irrigation, drainage and flood control systems**
- **Sanitation** - Nation-wide sanitation and sewerage systems; Modern waste management systems.
- **Rural and coastal infrastructure (special needs)**
- **Construction Industry Development (within the context of Industrial Development Policy and Strategy)**: Develop construction materials sectors, e.g., aluminium, bitumen, glass, steel, electrical and plumbing materials; set standards to ensure value for money; develop requisite skills (part of Human Resources Development Plan); machine tools industry, etc.;
- **Infrastructure Governance** (Standards & Principles): Cost-effectiveness; efficiency, functionality; eco-friendly; globally competitive; institutional reforms.

Financing the Plan (1)

1. Financing (Sources)

- Consolidated Fund
- Municipal Finance Authority
- District Assemblies Common Fund
- GETFund
- Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)
- Other:
 - Private sector (local and FDI; PPP; deepen capital markets ; Bilateral; Multilateral).
 - Other - Land benefit capture, credit systems, etc.

Financing the Plan (2)

1. Financing (strategies) for infrastructure

- Pay-as-you-go
- Inter-generational financing (for big-ticket infrastructure)
- Modernise capital budgeting for sustained infrastructure financing

2. Building capacity for financing municipal infrastructure:

- Public finance
- Capital markets expertise
- Technical expertise
- Legal expertise
- Managerial expertise
- Project planning and management expertise

Note: Where in-house capacity is not available, some or all services may be outsourced through relevant professional associations, such as the Ghana Institution of Engineers, to the private sector.

Long-term Solution to Financing Development

- There is an imperative to raise the national savings rate, through:
 - Reduction in the central government's budget deficit
 - Increase in business profits
 - Increase in household savings
- This will require sound fiscal and monetary policies that sanitise economic management and create conditions for rapid and broad-based growth, including a purposeful diversification of exports (both products and markets – which means our embassies will have to play leading roles in international trade and commercial policy).

Some Risks to Plan Implementation

- Late or non-release of funds to MDAs and MMDAs for their operations (apart from salaries)
- A weak and unresponsive civil service overdue for modernisation (needs efficiency and meritocracy)
- Weak M&E systems at national and sub-national levels
- Macro-economic instability (high inflation, unstable currency, and high interest rates) leads to cost escalation and disrupts budget and project execution; reduces disposable income and disrupts livelihoods; raises cost of living and threatens industrial peace and social stability
- Corruption, especially procurement fraud, diverts scarce resources, aggravating deficits in infrastructure and service delivery and undermining development and the public's faith in the state.
- Arbitrary and whimsical shifts in policy priorities during plan implementation;
- Frequent and unpredictable dissolution, formation, and combination of ministries, which sometimes require months, if not years, of organisational and budgetary realignment;
- Frequent changes in political and administrative leadership, with every new leader (typically a minister) often doing their best to undo most of what their predecessor did and starting afresh. (Some ministries have been known to have as many as five or six ministers in 4 years. For some ministers, as soon as they settle down, they are moved or fired; all this adversely affects plan implementation).

(Strategies for mitigating and dealing with these and other risks will be proposed in the long-term plan)

LTNDP Goals, SDGs and Agenda 2063 Goals

LTNDP	SDGs	Agenda 2063
Goal 1: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Goals: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16	Goals: 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18,
Goal 2: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy	Goals: 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16	Goals: 4, 5, 6, 20,
Goal 3: Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities	Goals: 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Goals: 7, 10,
Goal 4: Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	Goals: 1, 16, 17	Goals: 11, 12, 13, 20
Goal 5: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Goals: 1, 10	Goals: 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19

Wake up and live...
Don't bury your thoughts
Put your vision to reality
Rise ye mighty people
There's work to be done...
Rise from your sleepless slumber
.....Bob Marley.....
.....Wake up and Live

Visit ndpc.gov.gh for videos and documents on the consultations

Send feedback to: (WhatsApp: 054.096.0315) longtermplan@ndpc.gov.gh