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## Ghana Employment and Social Protection (GESP) Programme

# Technical Assistance to Support the Implementation of Investment Promotion and Business Linkages Activities in Ghana

Ghana national development and agri-business development policy

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Part of the Technical Assistance to Support the Implementation of Investment Promotion  
and Business Linkages Activities in Ghana Project

A component of Ghana Employment and Social Protection (GESP) Programme



AGI  
Association of  
Ghana Industries  
Project implementation partner  
Association of Ghana Industries



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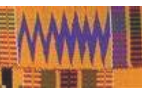
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# 1 About this report

## About this report

This report is an output from Investment Promotion in Agribusiness.

Investment Promotion in Agribusiness is part of the European Union funded Technical Assistance to Support the Implementation of Investment Promotion and Business Linkages in Ghana Project (the Project). The Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) is the implementation partner for the Project.

The aim of Investment Promotion in Agribusiness is to increase the use of equity and quasi equity instruments as a source of relatively low cost, long term funding to businesses operating in the Ghanaian agribusiness value chain.

To achieve this, Investment Promotion in Agribusiness has two objectives:

- Promote equity-based investment in Ghanaian agribusiness value chains.
- Increase investment funds present in Ghana, notably impact investment funds.

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to the Ghana Employment and Social Protection programme (GESP) by supporting employment and social protection and the private sector development agenda of the Government of Ghana.

This report provides information about:

- Ghana's national development policy – vision and main national development objectives.
- Strategic development framework for the implementation of Ghana's development policy – programmes and initiatives to achieve the national development objectives.
- Agriculture and agri-processing development – programmes and initiatives to modernise and transform the agriculture sector to support national development.



## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### An overview of Ghana's national development policy

#### Maintaining development progress

Ghana's national development has been one of relative success. However, its continued development remains vulnerable to external shocks.

Ghana's national development policies and plans seeks to build on the progress achieved and to increase the country's resilience.

The national development agenda is ambitious. It focuses on the continued and sustainable transformation of the country in order to create employment opportunities, especially for youth, reduce the incidence of poverty and enhance social inclusion.

At the core of this agenda is the acceleration of the modernisation of industry in Ghana (most notably agri-processing and manufacturing) . It also includes improvements to strategic infrastructure for industry (notably energy supply, access to land, skills development and research).

#### Supporting the private sector

To achieve transformation required, Ghana's national development agenda recognises the critical role of private sector activity and investment.

The national development agenda pays particular attention to addressing the core constraints facing the private sector and to enhancing the enabling environment in which the private sector operates. This includes reform of legislation, regulations and processes to reduce the time and cost of regulatory compliance for business.

The aim is to create a globally competitive environment for the private sector, and to position Ghana as the most business friendly country in Africa, which attracts and supports both domestic and foreign investment.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Key national development policy documents

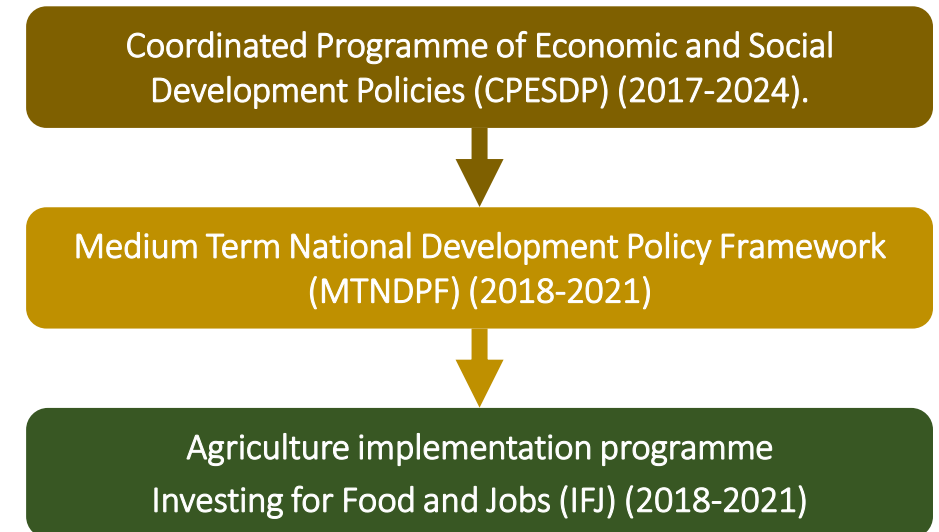
#### Structure of development policy documents

The Ghana Government's national development agenda is articulated in several key policy, strategy and planning documents.

The overarching policy document for Ghana's development is the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) – Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2017-2024). This details the President's vision, policies and programmes for Ghana's development.

Other, supporting policy documents detail the strategic framework and implementation for the CPESDP development agenda, into a more specific set of policies, strategies, plans and associated initiatives. The most important of these are:

- Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) (2018-2021).
- Investing for Food and Jobs (IFJ) (2018-2021).



## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Vision for Ghana's national development

#### **Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) (2017-2024)**

CPESDP articulates the President's vision, policies and programmes for Ghana's development – the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All.

It builds on a series of previous national development policy frameworks produced under the Fourth Republican Constitution.

#### **Vision**

*“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.”*

#### **Aim**

To create the conditions for the Ghanaian private sector to propel growth and create ample employment opportunities, especially for the youth.

#### **Components**

- Economic Development.
- Social Development.
- Agri-business Development.
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development.
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.
- Strengthen Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Economic Development**

##### **Economic Growth and Incomes**

Double per capita GDP by 2024 (from US\$1,515.6 in 2016 to at least US\$3,500 by 2024).

##### **Economic Growth**

Services take over as the primary source of broad growth.

##### **Macroeconomic Stability**

Restore and sustain macroeconomic stability, by enhancing fiscal and monetary discipline, and financial stability.

##### **Industrial Transformation**

Achieve comprehensive industrial transformation and private sector development and establish growth poles, as new pillars of growth.

##### **Private Sector Development**

Establish Ghana as the most business friendly country and create a globally competitive private sector environment.

#### **Good Corporate Governance**

Strengthen private sector and state institutions.

#### **Formal Economy**

Facilitate tracking of both formal and informal enterprises.

#### **Agriculture and Rural Development**

Facilitate growth of agriculture as driving force for rural development and transformation.

#### **Fisheries and Aquaculture Development**

Facilitate revitalisation and sustainable management.

#### **Tourism and Creative Arts Development**

Transform the country into a major Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) centre, and expand the tourism sector.



## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Social Development**

##### **Education and Training**

Provide inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels.

##### **Health and Health Services**

Provide accessible and quality Universal Health Coverage.

##### **Food and Nutrition Security**

Implement initiatives to ensure food security and promote good nutrition.

##### **Population Management**

Target a population growth rate of 2.2%.

##### **Poverty and Inequality**

Strengthen delivery of and provide more equitable access to services.

##### **Water and Sanitation**

Sustainable financing of water supply and improve access to sanitation.

#### **Child and Family Welfare**

Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans.

##### **Support for the Aged**

Establish Ageing Council and implement National Ageing Bill and strengthen the National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766).

##### **Gender Equality, and Empowerment of Women and Girls**

Pass and implement the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill and Domestic Workers' Bill, and improve funding to institutions.

##### **Sports and Recreation**

Promote sports and recreation for all.

##### **Youth Development**

Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Social Development**

##### **Social Protection**

Strengthen legal, institutional, monitoring and evaluation frameworks for social protection interventions.

##### **Disability and Development**

Amend and implement the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715).

##### **Employment and Decent Work**

Deliver support services and initiatives for businesses to grow and create more decent jobs.

#### **Agri-business Development**

##### **Market-Focused Product Development**

Introduce grades, standards, skills development in contracting.

##### **Institutional Reforms**

Provide critical infrastructure, tailor-made agricultural financing, technical/extension services and tax relief and incentives, and establish a marketing department in MOFA.

##### **Production Efficiency**

Implement yield improvement programmes and technical/extension services, and promote commercial and block farming.

##### **Post-Harvest Management**

Provide incentives to invest in post-harvest activities.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Agri-business Development**

##### **Technology Application**

Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT).

##### **Youth and Agriculture Development**

Promote agriculture as a business.

##### **Aquaculture Development**

Implement initiatives to re-energise the Aquaculture Development Programme.

##### **Sustainable Aquatic Fisheries Resources**

Implement initiatives to facilitate sustainable management.

#### **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

##### **Protected Areas**

Strengthen the Forestry Commission and related institutions to implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).

##### **Mineral Extraction**

Implement initiatives environmentally sustainable mining and logging.

##### **Coastal Erosion**

Promote mangrove forest and other replanting and control sand mining.

##### **Waste, Pollution and Noise**

Promote waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies and enforce noise and air pollution regulations.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

##### **Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion**

Re-plant 30,000 ha of degraded areas.

##### **Environment**

Implement a Green Ghana campaign.

##### **Climate Variability and Change**

Implement the Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) and accelerate the Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036).

##### **Disaster Management**

Promote planning for disaster prevention and mitigation, implement an early warning and response mechanism and strengthen the National Disaster Management Organisation.

##### **Transportation**

Implement initiatives to improve transportation.

#### **Water for Development**

Promote efficient water use, integrate water planning into development planning. and strengthen protection of water.

#### **Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

Mainstream ICT in all socio-economic activities and invest in ICT infrastructure.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

##### **Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)**

Mainstream in all socio-economic activities and invest in STI research and development.

##### **Energy and Petroleum**

Build solar parks, establish a Renewable Energy Industrial Zone, expand provision of mini-grids, and implement a 10-year Power Sector Master Plan.

##### **Construction Industry Development**

Establish a central agency for the construction industry.

##### **Drainage and Flood Control**

Establish a National Hydrology Authority.

##### **Infrastructure Maintenance**

Clear the backlog of maintenance works and institute an infrastructure maintenance scheme.

#### **Land Administration and Management**

Continue the ongoing land reforms and review and consolidate land related laws and regulations.

##### **Human Settlements and Housing**

Implement the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) and the National Spatial Planning Framework.

##### **Rural Development**

Promote agricultural production, agro-processing, and rural enterprise development.

##### **Urban Development**

Establish special growth centres and urban networks  
Zongos and Inner Cities Development – upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

##### **Democratic Governance**

Strengthen good governance and modernise the security services.

##### **Public Institutions**

Modernise, strengthen and re-align institutions and introduce a Citizen's Charter.

##### **Public Policy**

Prepare a policy and legislative almanac and enhance capacity of state institutions to coordinate and manage public policy management.

##### **Human Security and Public Safety**

Implement initiatives to transform the security services.  
Decentralisation – deepen political and administrative decentralisation.

#### **Law and Order**

Strengthen and better resource the Judiciary, complete the court computerisation process, and replace the Ghana Legal Aid Scheme with a Legal Aid Commission.

#### **Corruption and Economic Crimes**

Establish an Office of the Special Prosecutor and support the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE).

#### **Culture for National Development**

Revamp the Centres for National Culture, support establishment of national theatres and museums, and restructure the National Commission on Culture.

#### **Attitudinal Change and Patriotism**

Promote patriotism among citizens.

## 2 Ghana's national development policy

### Main national development objectives

#### **Strengthen Ghana's Role in International Affairs**

##### **Governance and Security**

Leverage Ghana's governance and security credentials to promote political and economic interests abroad.

##### **Image Development**

Enhance Ghana's international image and influence in international organisations.

##### **Foreign Service**

Promote a globally competitive foreign service.

##### **Business Environment**

Create a favourable business environment.

##### **Diaspora**

Integrate the Ghanaian diaspora into national development.

#### **International Development**

Continue contributions to the development and implementation of global and regional development frameworks.

# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

### Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) (2018-2021)

MTNDPF provides the strategic framework that guides the implementation of CPESDP.

It builds on its immediate predecessor, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

#### Aim

MTNDPF recognised that achieving the CPESDP necessitates building a strong and resilient economy. It therefore sets out four aims:

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians.
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society.
- Build a prosperous society.

#### Objectives

MTNDPF has five objectives:

- Restore the economy.
- Transform agriculture and industry.
- Strengthen social protection and inclusion.
- Revamp economic and social infrastructure.
- Reform public service delivery institutions.

To achieve these objectives, the MTNDPF sets out a range of implementation initiatives. These give priority to the transformation and modernisation of the agricultural sector (agriculture and agri-processing).

The MTNDPF also places emphasis on facilitating the development of the private sector more generally, by improving Ghana's business enabling environment. This is to 'crowd in' private sector activity and investment to support sustained growth and job creation.



# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

### Industrial transformation

MTNDPF identifies a programme of industrial transformation, which is designed to support Ghana's economic development.

#### Aim

The aim of the industrial transformation programme is to revitalize and expand Ghana's economy, and to create more jobs.

#### Focus

The focus of the industrial transformation programme is to support economic growth through five key private sector development programmes:

- **Energy for Industry** – greater energy availability and reliability at lower cost.
- **Raw Materials for Industry** – improved domestic production and supply of quality raw material inputs.

- **Research and Development (R&D)** – focused to support the development of selected strategic anchor industries and establishment of R&D facilities.
- **Skills Development for Industry** – greater alignment of skills to industrial production needs and requirements.
- **Access to Land for Industrial Development** – facilitate access to land for development and establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, enterprise free zones, and commercial zones.

# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

### Implementation Initiatives

MTNDPF details four priority transformation initiatives:

- **Industrial Revitalization Programme** – a stimulus package for viable but financially distressed companies.
- **One District One Factory (1D1F)** – decentralisation of industrial development into peri urban and rural communities.
- **Strategic Anchor Industries** – establishment of new growth poles focused in industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, enterprise free zones, and commercial zones.
- **Industrial Sub-Contracting Exchange** – linking SMEs to large companies for subcontracts and to promote local content development.

### Strategic Anchor Industries

MTNDPF indicates that the establishment of growth poles, as new pillars of growth, will focus on:

- Petrochemical – oil and gas.
- Metals processing – iron and steel and bauxite and aluminium, light manufacturing, machinery, equipment and components.
- Vehicle assembly and automotive.
- Construction.
- Mineral processing – cement and industrial salt.
- Pharmaceuticals.
- Agro-processing – for exports, including industrial grade starch.
- Apparel (garments and textiles) and accessories.
- Furniture and furnishings.

# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

### Private sector development

MTNDPF indicates that the main thrust of private sector development policy is to establish Ghana as the most business friendly country in Africa.

#### Aim

To create a globally competitive environment for the private sector.

#### Focus

The focus is to revive and revitalise manufacturing in Ghana by addressing core constraints facing the private sector, including:

- An unstable macroeconomic environment.
- Underdeveloped and weak financial markets.
- Relatively weak economic infrastructure.
- Poor public sector service delivery.

### Intervention areas

MTNDPF sets out specific interventions aimed at:

- **Enhancing the business-enabling environment** – includes regulatory reform, industrial park and special economic zone development, and improving the electricity supply.
- **Promoting public-private sector dialogue** – includes improvements in government and private sector engagement, for policy planning.
- **Improving business financing** – includes establishing an Industrial Development Fund (IDF).
- **Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development** – includes National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support financing and delivery of business development services, incubator hubs and business accelerator services.

# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

- **Enhancing domestic trade** – includes reforms in port clearing systems and benchmarking Ghana's ports against best practices, and implementing a local content law and competition law.
- **Ensuring consumer protection** – includes facilitating the passage of a Consumer Protection Law and strengthening the institutional framework for consumer protection and the enhancing the operations of institutions responsible for enforcing standards.
- **Promote good corporate governance** – includes working with private sector member organisations (e.g. Association of Ghana Industries) to implement programmes aimed at institutionalising good governance principles in the management of corporate organisations and businesses.
- **Formalise the informal economy** – includes the introduction of a National Identification System (NIS) as the primary identifier of all persons and the digital address system, to record all properties (state and non-state) in a centralised national database.

# 3 Implementing Ghana's development policy

## Strategic development framework

### Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Both the CPESDP and the MTNDPF acknowledge the need to further attract domestic and foreign investment. They also make reference to the need to link domestic business with foreign counterparts in strategic alliances and partnerships.

#### Aim

Neither the CPESDP nor the MTNDPF make explicit reference to a specific policy or planning for FDI.

#### Focus

To attract investment, the CPESDP and the MTNDPF set out a policy agenda and associated implementation plans to create a competitive and friendly environment for the private sector – one that will attract and support both domestic and foreign investors.

### Intervention areas

The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) is the lead Government agency responsible for the encouragement, promotion and facilitation of investments into and within Ghana.

The GIPC's mandate is to:

- Create an enhanced, transparent and responsive environment for investment and the development of the Ghanaian economy through investment.
- Encourage, promote and facilitate investment in the country.

The MTNDPF indicates that in delivering its mandate, the GIPC will:

- Strengthen its corporate governance to perform its functions more effectively.
- Realign to attract investments into selected strategic industries.

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme

### Investing for Food and Jobs (IFJ) (2018-2021)

IFJ specifies the implementation programme for the development of agriculture and agri-processing consistent with the MTNDPF.

IFJ also builds on previous policy and planning for agriculture development, including:

- Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy (FASDEP I and II).
- Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plans (METASIP I & II).

### Aims

The IFJ's main aims are to:

- Address identified challenges.
- Modernise and transform the agriculture sector to support national development.

### Objectives

IFJ has four main objectives to meet its twin aims:

- Job creation and commercially viable opportunities for women and youth to create wealth.
- Increased productivity to ensure food security and improved nutrition.
- Smallholder farmers access improved and climate smart technologies to strengthen climate change resilience.
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme

### IFJ Programmes

IFJ identifies four implementation programmes.

#### Management and Administration Programme

- **Sector management and administration** – institutional coordination and strengthening, policy direction, and budget and organisation management.

#### Delivery Programmes

- **Crops and Livestock Development** – increasing agricultural productivity through modernisation and creating an enabling environment for farmers.
- **Agri-business Development** – facilitating appropriate/innovative agricultural finance and investment in infrastructure to leverage private sector investment.
- **Sustainable Land and Environment Management** – promoting sustainable land and environmental management and technologies.

### Delivery Programme implementation initiatives

IFJ details 11 priority initiatives to implement the three Delivery Programmes.

- Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ).
- Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ).
- Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ).
- Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).
- Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMSEC).
- Greenhouse Technology Villages.
- Agricultural Marketing and Post-Harvest Management.
- West African Agricultural Transformation Programme (WAATP).
- Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP).
- Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP).
- Savannah Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP).

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

**Aim:** To ensure food security, increased employment opportunities particularly for the youth, supply raw material for industry and increase agricultural export.

**Focus:** Address identified challenges facing the sector and exploit its untapped potential.

**Components:** Based on five components:

- Provision of improved seeds.
- Subsidise prices and testing and regulation of the quality of fertilisers.
- Provision of extension services.
- Marketing and promotion of partnerships.
- Improve the Ministry of Food and Agriculture e-agriculture platform.

### Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)

**Aim:** To stimulate rapid growth of the livestock sub-sector and ensure availability of meat and other livestock/poultry products and provide job opportunities for the unemployed youth. Also to create awareness for all formal workers to establish livestock farms.

**Focus:** Seven key value chains: sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, apiculture (bee keeping), and peri-urban diary production.

**Components:** Based on five components:

- Access to breeding stocks.
- Improved access to feed and nutrition.
- Provision of housing structures, plant and equipment.
- Improved animal health.
- Improved marketing.



# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ)

**Aim:** To reverse depleted fish stocks and ensure adequate fish supply and provide employment opportunities in coastal communities.

**Focus:** Initial focus on tilapia and other fish species appropriate for local conditions and demand.

**Components:** Based on eight components:

- Pilot at the James Camp Prisons Fish Farm (Accra) – extended to other parts of the country.
- Access to fingerling stocks.
- Improved access to feed and nutrition.
- Improved fisheries health.
- Provision of aquaculture infrastructure.
- Improved marketing.
- Provision of training – Youth in Aquaculture programme.
- Extension to One House One Tank – for households.

### Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

**Aim:** To develop the tree crops subsector and increase the raw material base to drive the One-District-One-Factory initiative and provide employment opportunities for the youth and farmers.

**Focus:** Priority crops are: cashew, coffee, coconut, citrus, cotton, mango, oil palm and shea.

**Components:** Based on development in three components:

- Access to research and extension support services.
- Development of agricultural information and database management.
- Value chain reinforcement through capacity building and business support.

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMSEC)

**Aim:** To improve availability and timely access to affordable machinery and associated services and water for agricultural operations across the value chain.

**Focus:** Distribution of hand held machinery and equipment for smallholders unable to afford them. Provision of support for small scale mechanical services providers.

**Components:** Based on six components:

- Provision of hand held machinery.
- ICT promotion.
- Provision of skills development and upgrading – machine operation and business management.
- Provision of after sales support – via local agents.
- Establishment of land banks – mechanisation application and awareness building.
- Improvement in irrigation and water management – implementation of One Village One Dam (1V1D).

### Greenhouse Technology Villages

**Aim:** To open opportunities for increased production and exports of vegetables for both Ghanaian youth and international investors, following the 2015 European Union export ban on selected vegetables.

**Focus:** Fresh vegetables and cut flowers.

**Components:** Based on four components:

- Test facility in Dawhenya (Greater Accra region) – extended to other parts of the country.
- Provision of training – vegetable and flower farming.
- Support for commercial production – including establishing enterprises.
- Support for vertical integration – including infrastructure (access roads, electricity), seeds, fertilizers, nursery, post-harvest packing house, cooling rooms, auditorium, accommodation, and offices.

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Agricultural Marketing and Post-Harvest Management

**Aim:** To reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security.

**Focus:** Cross cutting – agriculture production and food.

**Components:** Based on four components:

- Support for value-addition.
- Improved marketing.
- Implementation of One District One Warehouse (1D1W) and One District One Factory (1D1F).
- Introduction of warehouse receipt system and commodity exchange.

### West African Agricultural Transformation Programme (WAATP)

**Aim:** To contribute to increased agricultural productivity in participating countries (Ghana, Mali and Senegal).

**Focus:** In Ghana, commodities (roots and tubers) identified by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the West and Central Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD/CORAF).

**Components:** Based on four components:

- Enabling mechanisms and procedures governing the registration, release and use of technology products.
- Alignment of national and regional research and Development (R&D) priorities and specialisations.
- Improved funding for demand-driven technology generation and adoption.
- Establish effective project coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation.

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP)

**Aim:** To improve the investment climate for agri-business that delivers more (inclusive) private sector investment.

**Focus:** On-farm productivity and value addition in selected value chains.

**Components:** Based on four components:

- Improving the enabling environment for commercial agriculture investment and developing a more pro-active investment promotion orientation, including:
  - Facilitate and secure access to land.
  - Provision of critical infrastructure in key locations.
- Address the fragmented nature of existing policy and capacity by consolidating core functions into a streamlined institutional structure.
- Identify, package, negotiate and secure specific investments, with a public-private partnership (PPP) element where necessary – a ‘transaction based approach’ for viable projects, including:
  - An irrigation investment in the Accra Plains.
  - Large commercial farms, as nucleus farms, in Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) Regions.
- Adhere to national and World Bank social and environmental standards for all commercial agriculture investments.

# 4 Agriculture and agri-processing development

## Implementation and delivery programme initiatives

### Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)

**Aim:** To contribute to sustainable poverty reduction in rural Ghana, ensuring that agri-businesses, including smallholders, increase their profitability and resilience to climate change.

**Focus:** Long-term financing engagement for private sector-led, pro-poor agricultural value chain development.

**Components:** Based on three components:

- Value chain development – strengthening business linkages in commodities value chains.
- Encouraging private and providing public enabling infrastructure.
- Harnessing successful lessons for replication – knowledge management, policy support and coordination.

### Savannah Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

**Aim:** To transform agricultural value chains for food and nutrition security, and job and wealth creation.

**Focus:** Rice, maize, soybean, vegetable value chains in Northern Savannah Zone.

**Components:** Based on four components:

- Crop productivity improvement.
- Value chains and agribusiness development – entrepreneurship training to value chain actors.
- Infrastructure development – hard and soft infrastructure.
- Project coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation.

# A Key development policy contacts in Ghana

## Policy and implementation contacts



Ministry of Business Development



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# A Key development policy contacts in Ghana

## Policy and implementation contacts



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## B Sources used

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