

Agriculture under Ghana's Long-term National Development Plan

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"Expanding the Frontiers of Agricultural Finance in Ghana"

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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 the 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

Why a long-term plan for Ghana?

- Because most development decisions require a long time to plan and implement. E.g. Infrastructure development, such as dams, irrigation systems, railway networks, ports, and road networks.
- Demographic change: Increase populations, rising urbanisation, expanding demand for social services (housing, education, health etc.) and of course food and water.
- A long-term plan helps frame the enormity of the challenge of meeting these demands and prepare for them accordingly.
- It is no guarantee for success, but like insurance, it prepares you better for an uncertain future.

Other Reasons for a long-term plan....

- The Constitution says we must have one.
- Act 815 (2011) said we should have one, to be developed by NDPC and approved by Parliament
- Ghanaians demanded it during the public consultations of the Constitution Review Commission in 2010-2011.
- Everybody else did it or is doing it: South Korea, Japan, Norway, OECD, Turkey, etc.
- The future belongs to those who prepare for it.

Overview of the Long-term Plan

Isn't 40 years too long? The future is already here.

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. Ghana has already implemented about 5 plans (half the number of plans for the long-term national development plan) under the 4th Republic.

Long-term National Development Plan (2018-2057)	10 Medium-term Plans	10 National Elections
	(Years)	(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

Parliament's Long-term Role

Parliament will review the long-term plan every 10 years. The medium-term plans will be translated into annual plans and aligned with the annual budget. The medium-term plans, the annual plans, and the annual budgets will be revised periodically to take account of emerging opportunities or threats and deal with them accordingly.

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



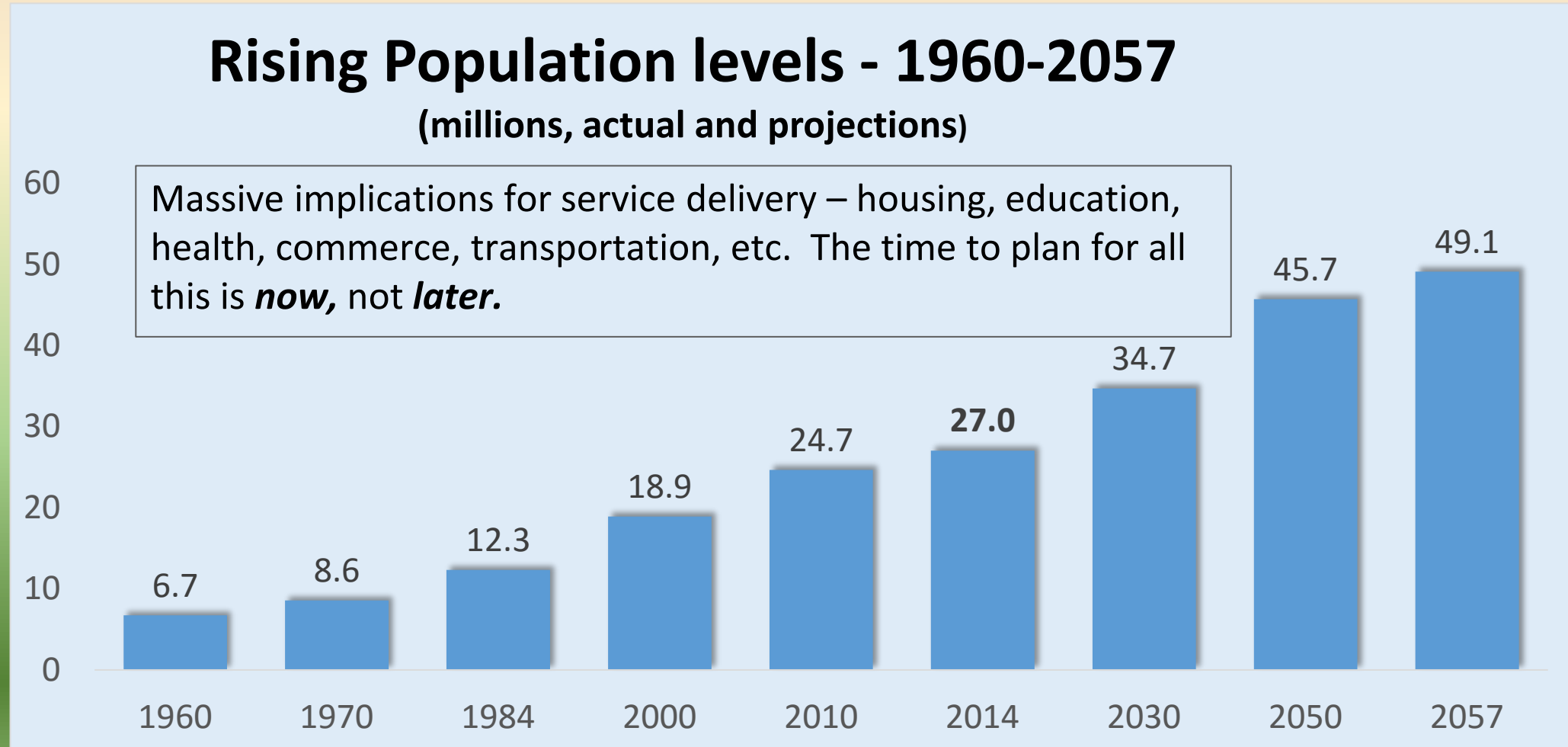
Financing Sources and strategies

Monitoring & Evaluation

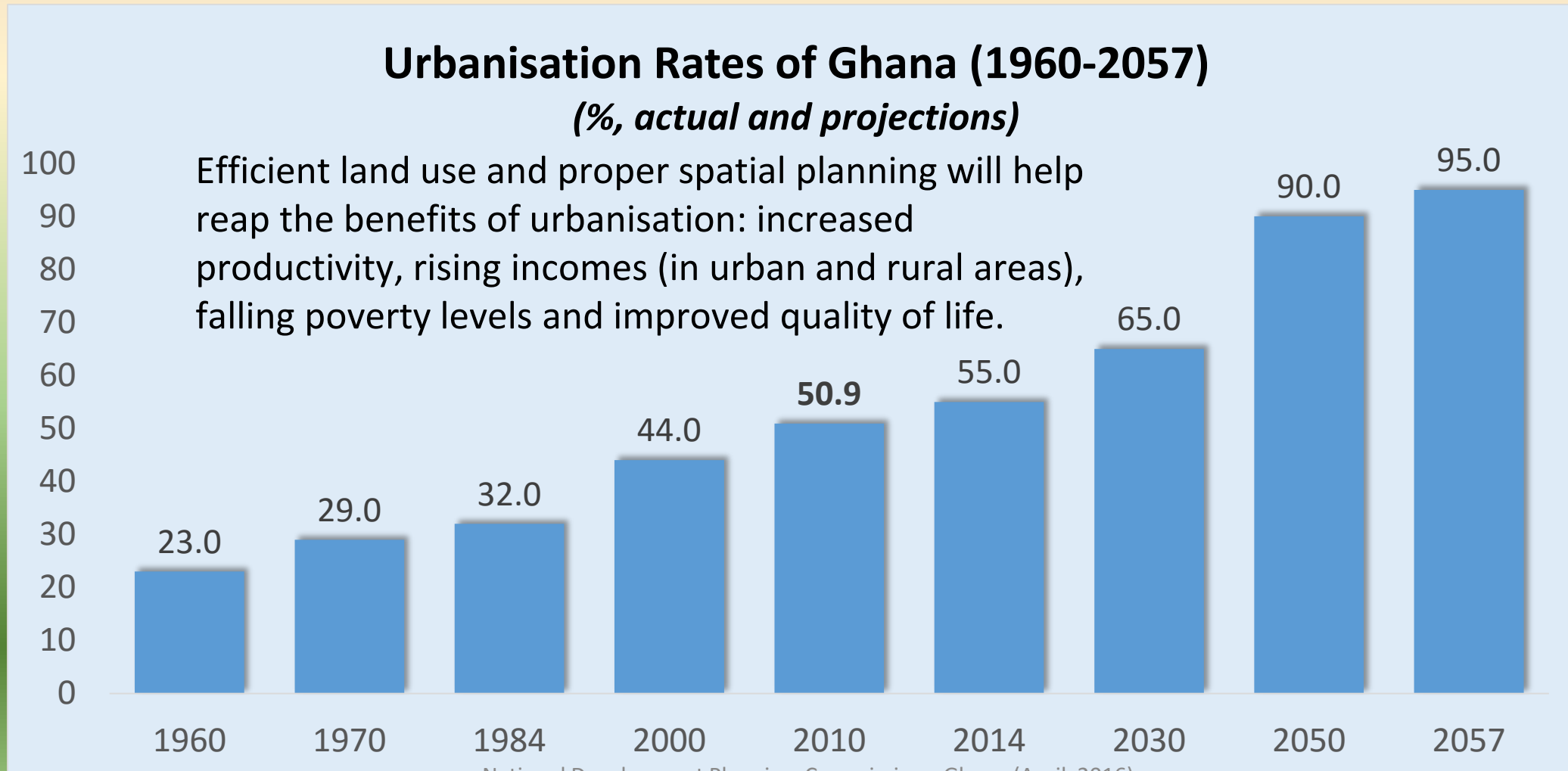
Will the Plan be binding on all governments?

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.

Demographic Imperative (1): Population Growth

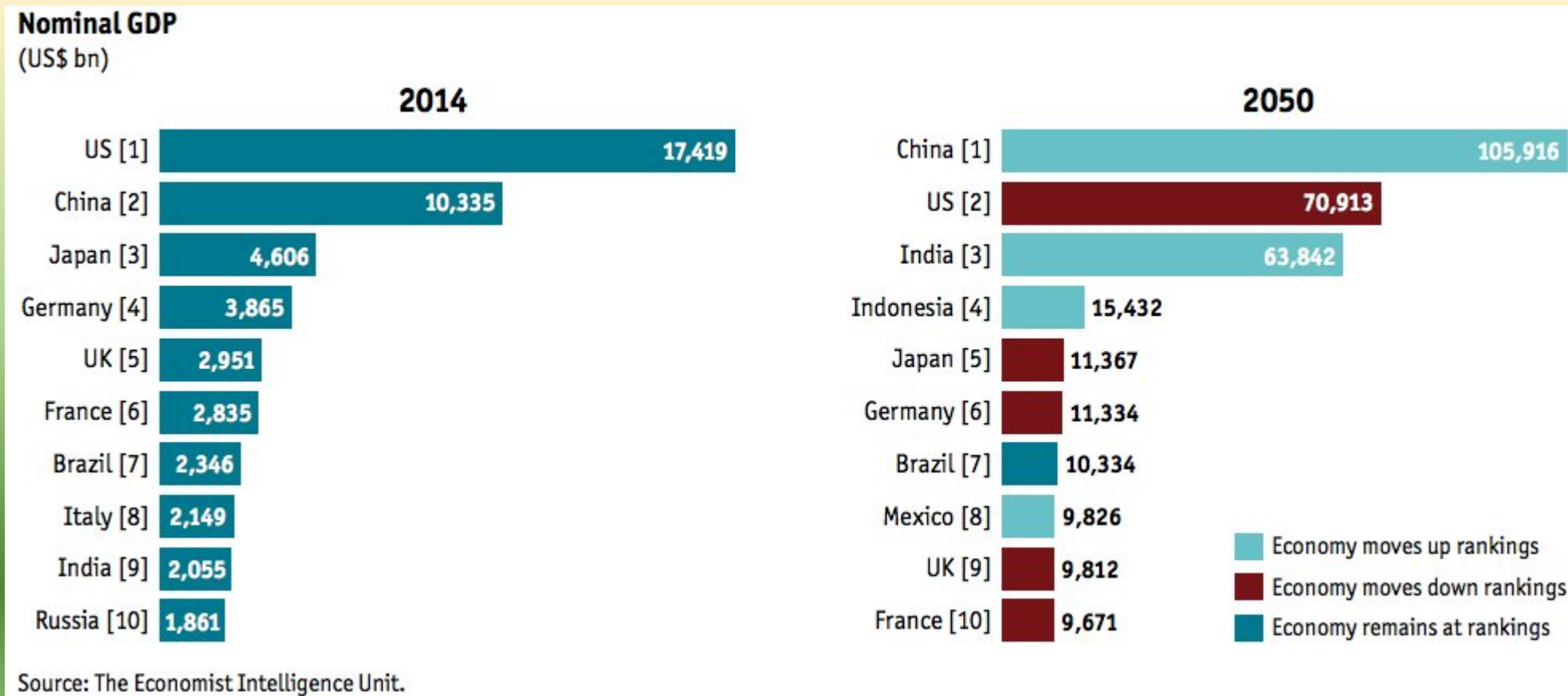


Demographic Imperative (2): Growing majority will live in cities and towns



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.



Voices of the People



National Development Planning Commission - Ghana (April 2016)

Vision & Goals of the Long-term Plan

VISION: Build a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development

Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy

Goal 2: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

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

Goal 4: Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

Goal 5: Strengthen Ghana's Role in international affairs

Operationalising the Vision of the LTNDP

By 2057, Ghana should be:

- Ranked among high-income countries of the world, with an industrialised, diversified, and export-oriented economy that is resilient;
- An economy driven by Ghanaian entrepreneurship and characterised by high-value services;
- A dynamic and globally competitive manufacturing sector; as well as
- An efficient and inclusive agricultural sector capable of feeding the nation and its local industries, and exporting to global markets.

Priority Growth Areas of the Long-term National Development Plan

- Short-to-medium term priority growth areas (based on existing policies and structural change in domestic and international markets):
 1. **Agro-processing** (primary, secondary and tertiary)
 2. Apparel and accessories industries
 3. Pharmaceuticals industry
 4. Oil and gas sector technical services
 5. Tourism
 6. ICT development
 7. Educational services exports

Preconditions include: Infrastructure development – energy, transport, relevant policy reforms, etc.

Current state of agriculture: Parlous

Key Challenges:

1. Low average yield of staple crops and high post-harvest losses;
2. Poor management along the agriculture value chain;
3. Low level of agriculture mechanisation and adoption of appropriate technology;
4. Low use of improved planting materials;
5. Low productivity of smallholder farms;
6. Degraded landscapes;
7. Inadequate investments in agriculture business ventures;
8. Inadequate access to appropriate finance by smallholder farmers;
9. Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture; and
10. Low productivity in the livestock and poultry industry.

Sector-specific Strategies for Turning Around the Sector

Policies and strategies under consideration for the long-term national development plan are meant to attain the following, among others:

1. Expand and deepen value chains in agriculture. Compressed value chains breed inefficiencies, raise cost, impede job creation, low quality products, etc.
2. Skills and knowledge development: Upgrade support services, such as extension service and inputs markets. Intensify farmer education on new and better techniques, seeds, etc.
3. Raise irrigation rates (only 0.2% of farm lands under irrigation, vs. 13% in Turkey, for example).
4. Land reforms: Urbanisation's threat to farm lands. (Policy on land use under way)
5. Integrated development of the logistics sector, including transportation and storage for agricultural produce)
6. Agro-processing as an integral part of agricultural development – jobs and exports. (Will require free and fair trade).
7. More use of science and technology; increased funding for R&D (CSIR)
8. Institutional reforms to enhance efficiency and raise productivity (including more use of local inputs)
9. **Economy-wide reforms:** low and stable rates of inflation, exchange rates; affordable and accessible credit.

Thank you for your attention.

Send feedback to:

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