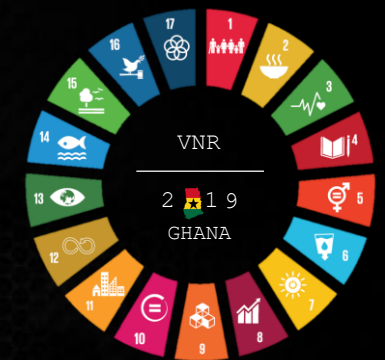




VNR

2019

GHANA





MESSAGE FROM H.E NANA ADDO DANKWA AKUFO-ADDO

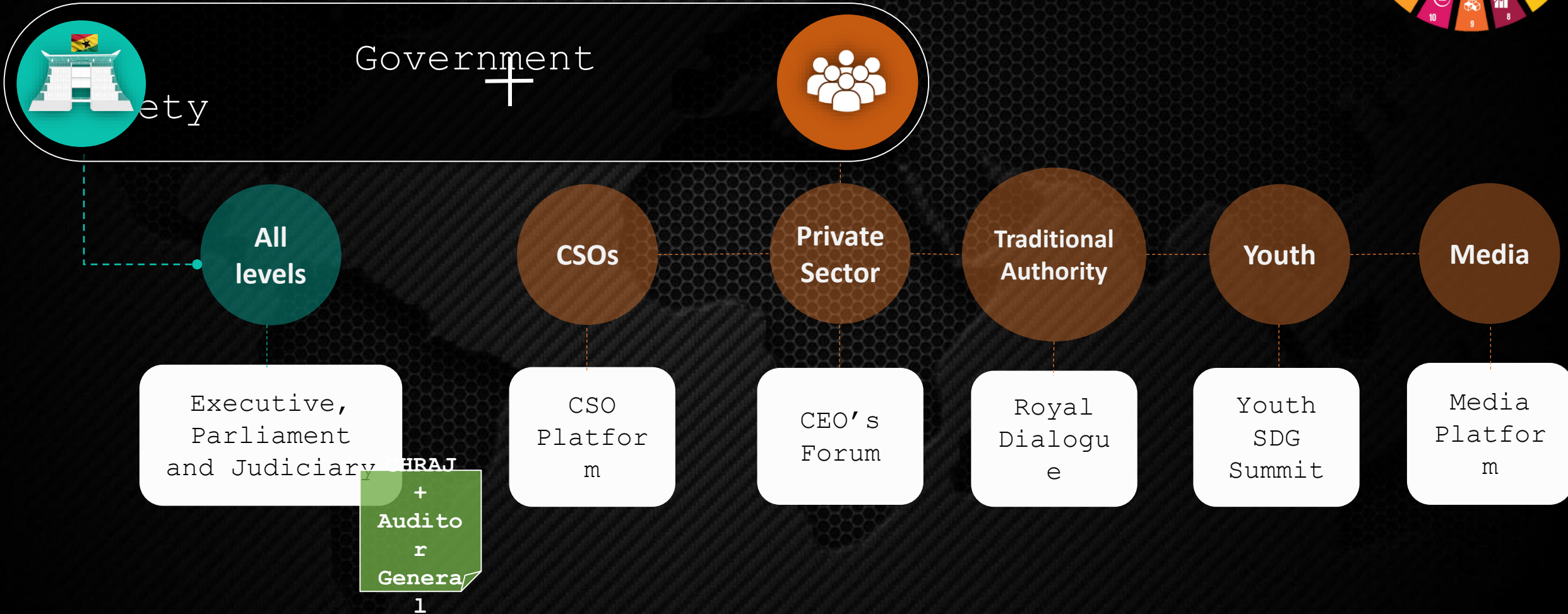
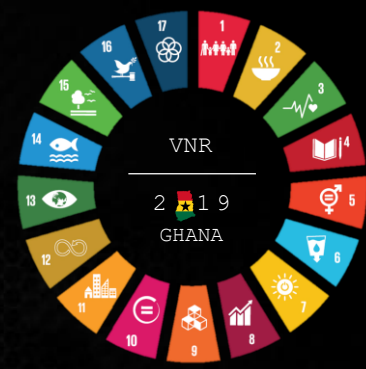
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA AND CO-CHAIR OF SDGs Advocates

#GhanaVNR19

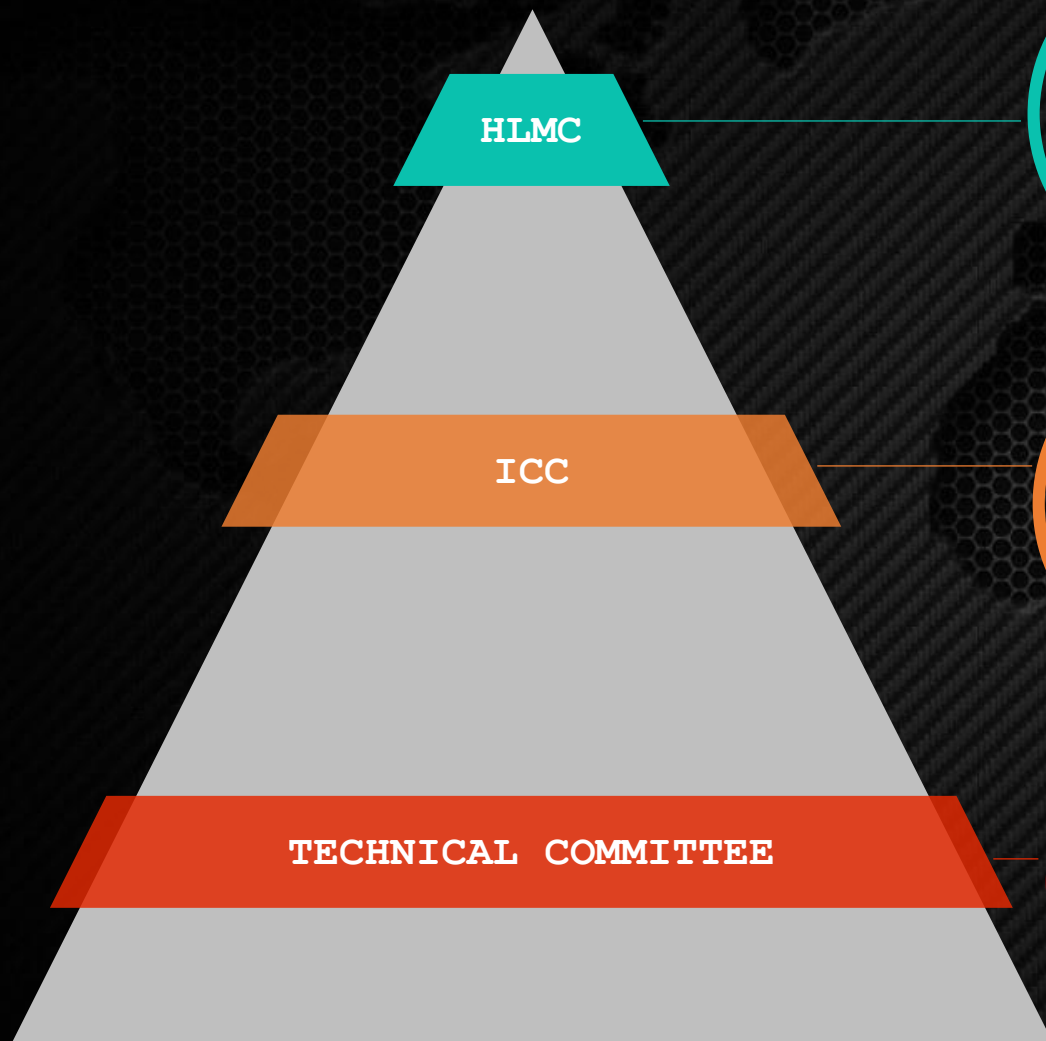
Presented @ HLPF | New York | 17 July 2019



Our Approach for Implementing the 2030 Agenda



Multi-stakeholder in Multi-tier Coordination Arrangement



HLMC

HIGH LEVEL MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

- Made up of 15 Ministers of State
- Chaired by the Minister for Planning
- The UN Country Office has observer status

ICC

SDGs IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION COMMITTEE

- Made up of representatives of 10 key Ministries and Agencies (MDAs), Office of the President and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

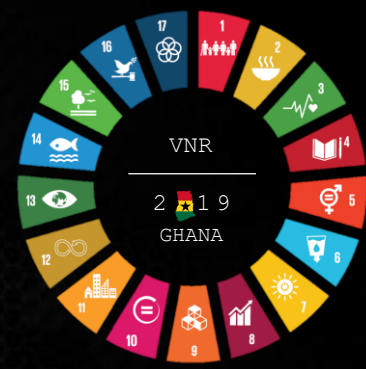
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Made up of representatives of all MDAs, selected CSOs and Private Sector Organisations

STRUCTURE FOR COORDINATING SDGs IMPLEMENTATION
IN GHANA

SDGs Implementation is Driven by National Development Agenda



The Coordinated Programme (2017-2024)

1

Sector and District Development Plans

3

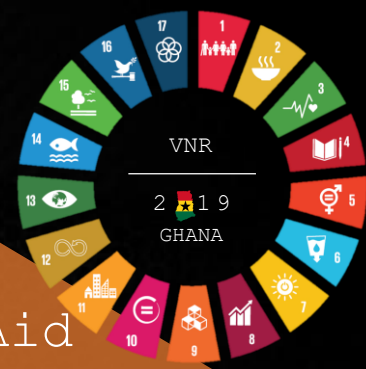
Medium-term National Development Policy Frameworks (2018-2021)

2

4

Annual National Budget aligned to SDGs

Embedded in the national development blueprints are 16 flagship programme to drive the achievement of the 2030 Agenda



1

DIGITISING GHANA FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

2

FREE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

3

PLANTING FOR FOOD AND

4

ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY

5

PROPERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (IPEP)

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR

Ghana Beyond Aid



Achieving the SDGs



Structural Economic Transformation

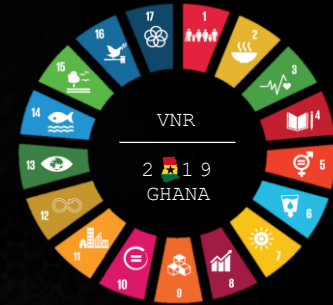


Economic and Social Inclusion



Job Creation

Examples of synergistic relationships between selected Government flagship programmes and the SDGs



- 1

DIGITISING GOVERNANCE





- 2

FREE SHS







- 3

PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS









- 4

ONE DISTRICT FACTORY






- 5

IPEP





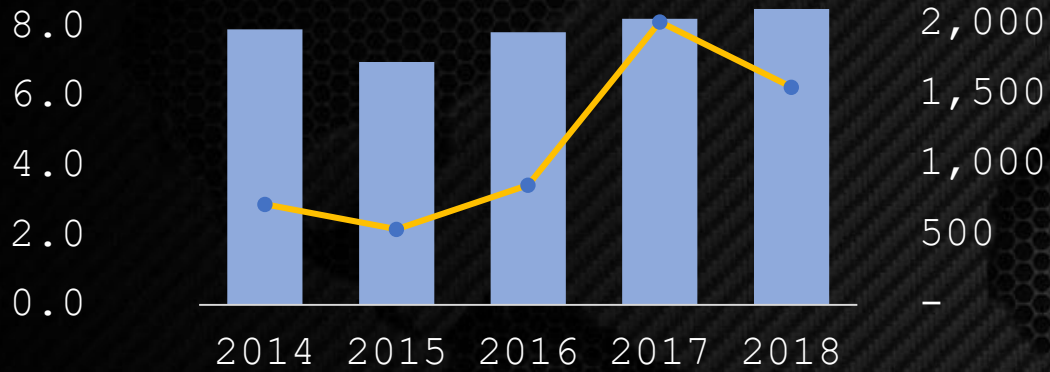




Assessment of Progress so far

Economic Sector

GDP Growth and Per Capita GDP, 2014-2018

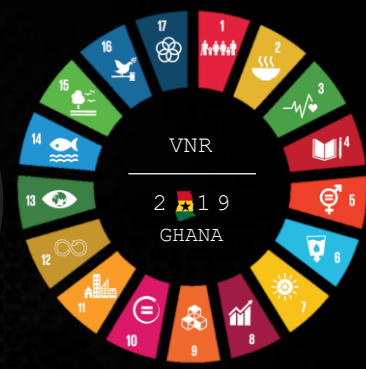


■ Per capita GDP (US\$)

● GDP Growth rate at constant 2013 prices

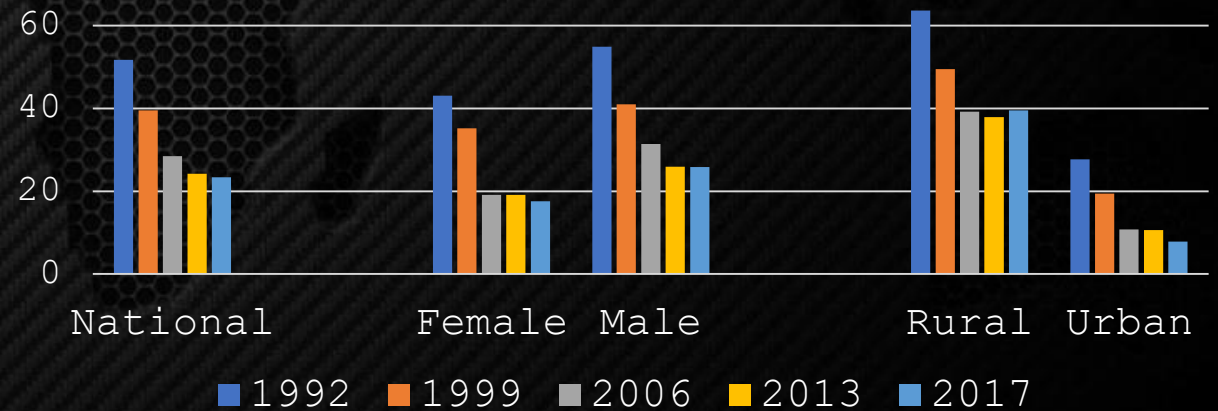
The growth of Ghanaian economy remains robust, accelerating to **8.1% in 2017**, making it the second fastest growing economy in Africa. Recently, the IMF has projected Ghana's economy to be the fastest growing economy in the world in 2019

The proportion of Ghanaians living below the international poverty line continues to decline

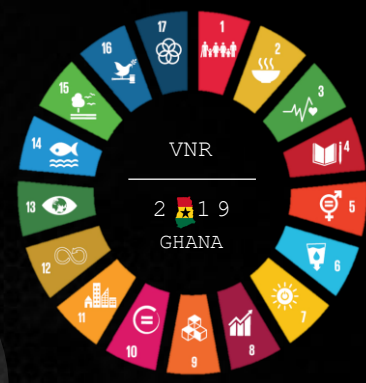


Poverty remains a rural phenomenon and more prevalent among male population

Poverty levels by sex and locality, 1992-2017

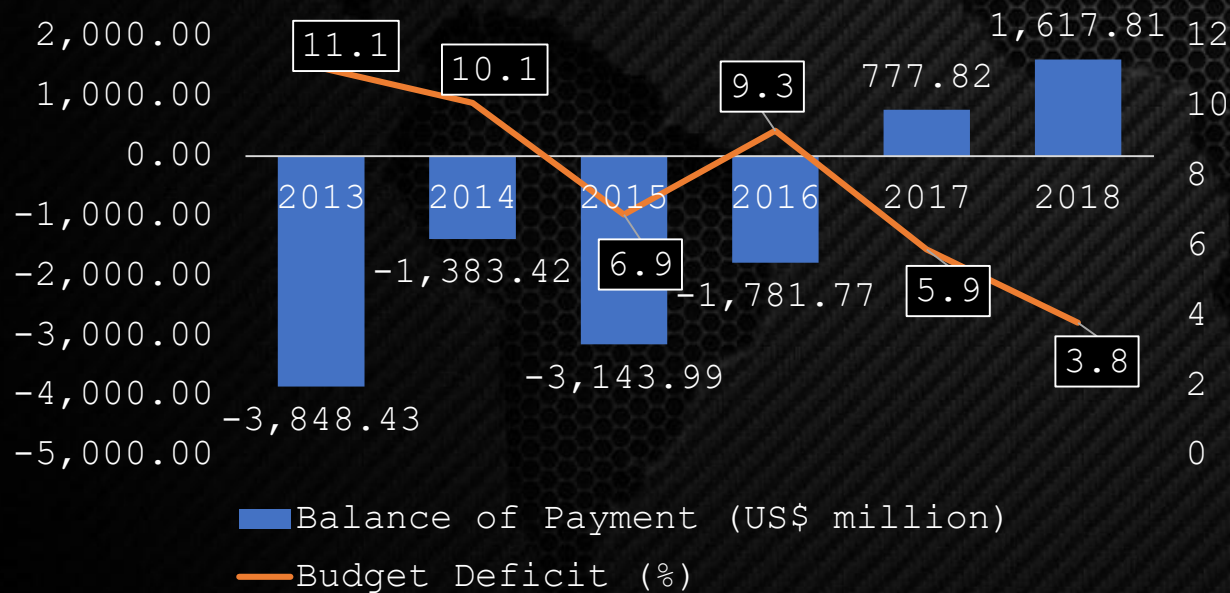


Key macroeconomic indicators are all pointing in the right direction.

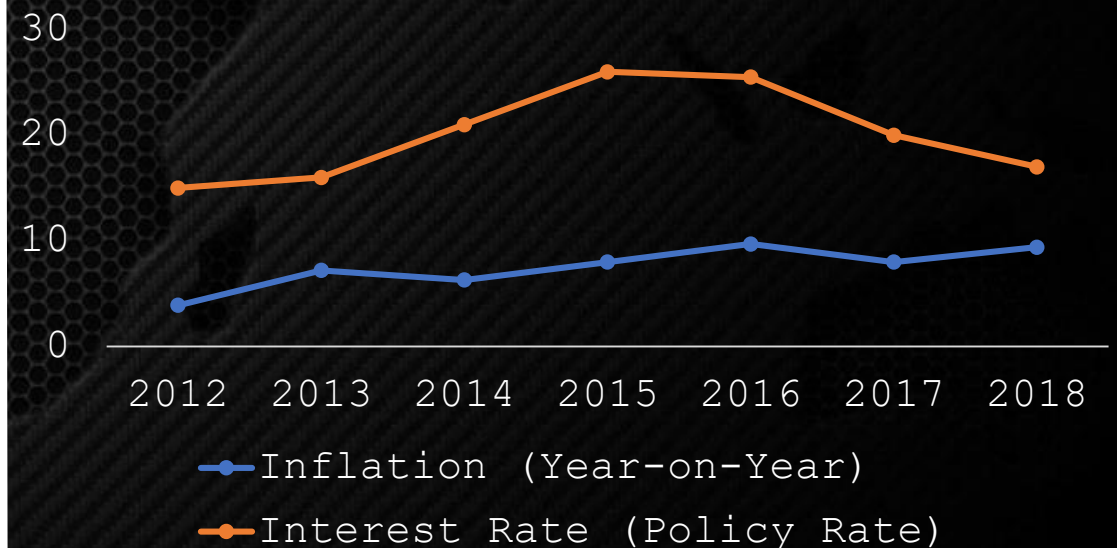


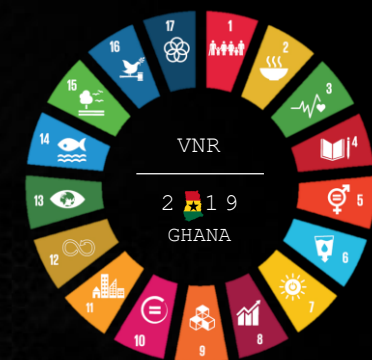
Budget deficit, inflation and interest rates are trending downwards, and for the first time in over a decade, trade balance recorded surpluses in 2017 and 2018, leading to improved balance of payment position.

Trade Balance and Budget Deficit, 2013-2018

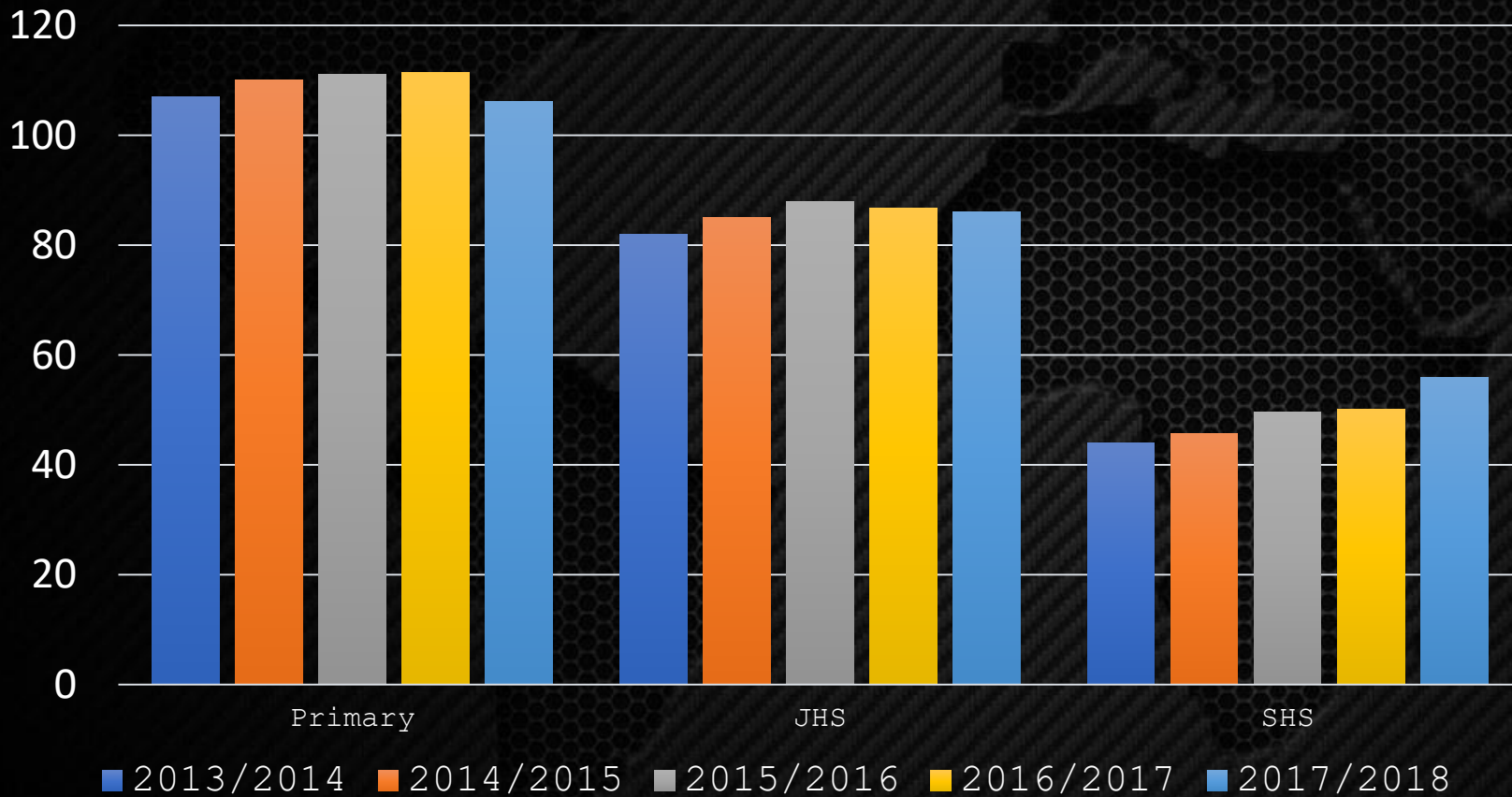


Trends in Inflation and Interest rate, 2012-2018





Gross Enrolment Rate, 2013 -2018



There has been a general improvement in access to education especially at the SHS level

Completion rate has improved at JHS (75.2% in 2017 to 78.8% in 2018) and SHS level (48% in 2017 to 52% in 2018)

Ghana has achieved gender parity at basic school level and almost achieving it at secondary school level

The FREE SHS policy which aligns with SDG Target 4.1 was introduced in 2017 with the following objectives

REMOVAL OF COST BARRIERS

EXPANSION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

30% ELITE SCHOOL PLACEMENT

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY AND EQUITY

SUPPORT TVET



increased enrolment at the secondary school level.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, **90,000** additional students were enrolled at the SHS level due to the introduction of the Free SHS policy.

By 2018/2019 academic year this had increased to

181,000

additional students



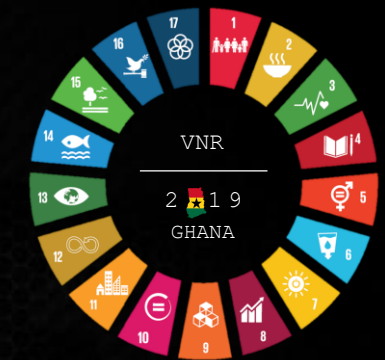
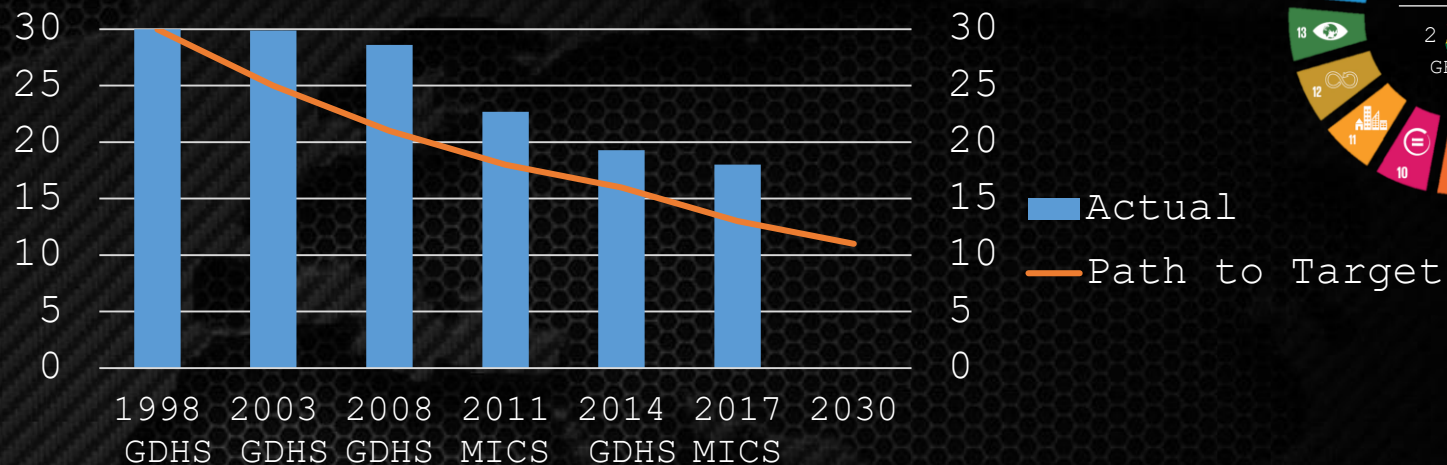
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Health

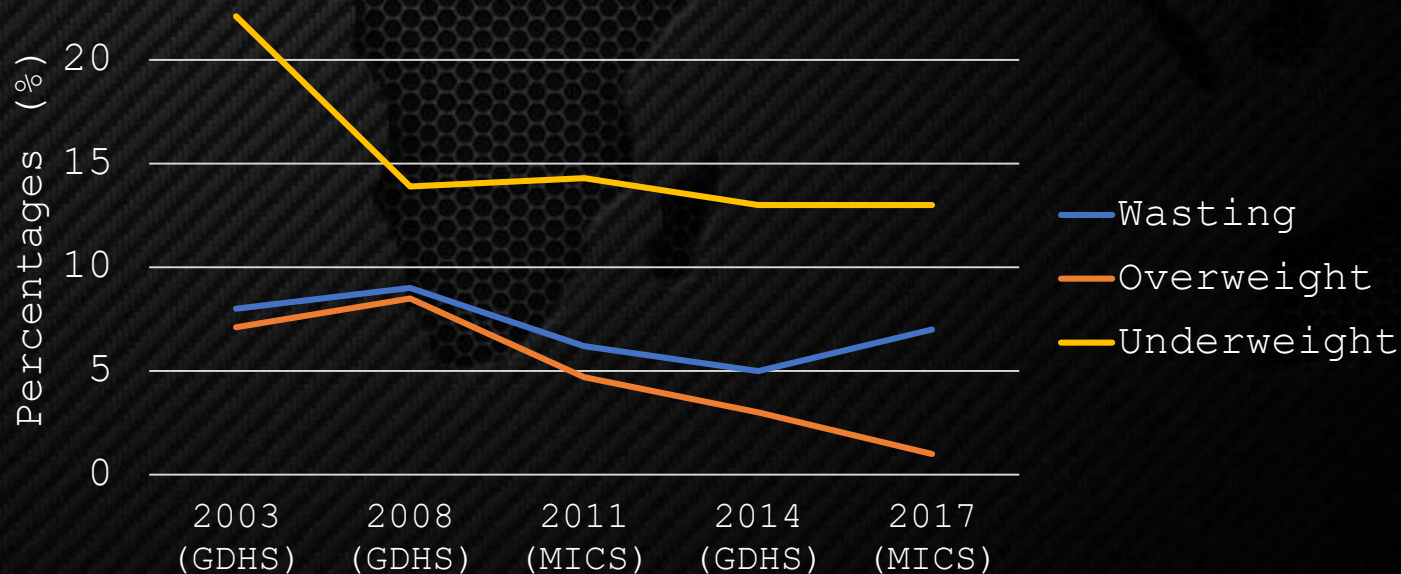
Stunting has declined from 19.3% in 2014 to 18% in 2017

National prevalence of stunting among children under 5yrs, 1998-2017



While underweight has stagnated, overweight has declined but wasting has increased

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5yrs, 2003-2017

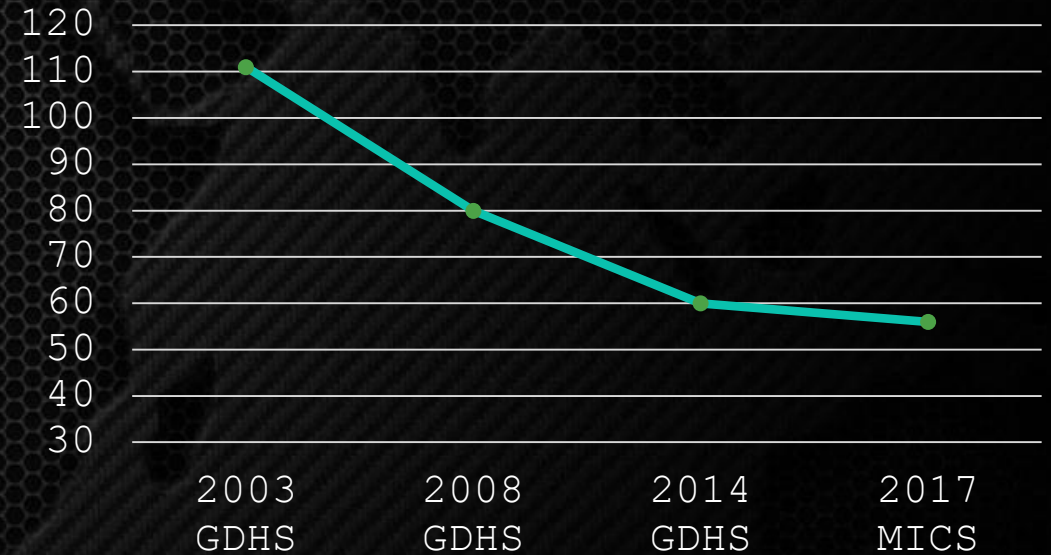




Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, 2007-2017



Under-5 mortality rates, 2003-2017 (per 1,000 live births)



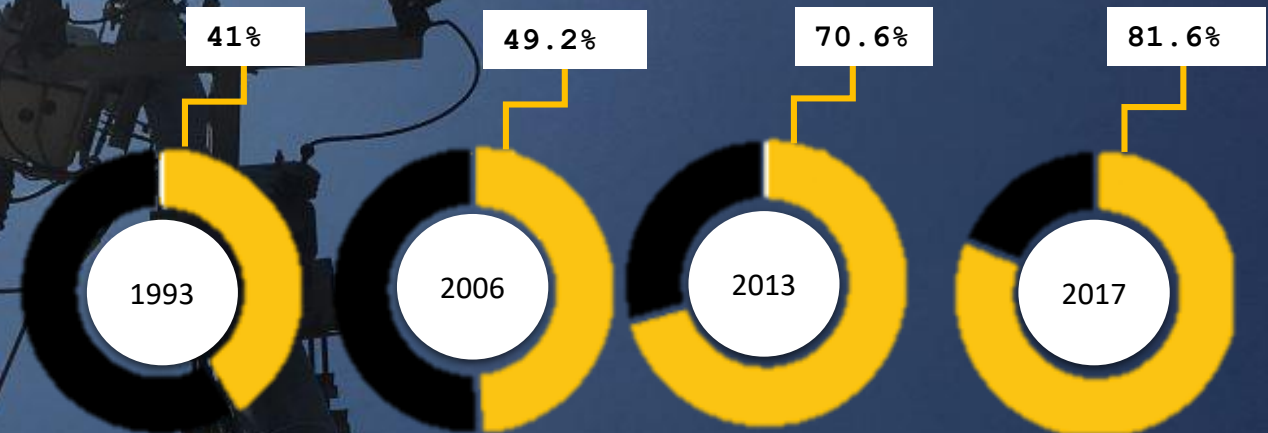
Both maternal mortality and under-5 mortality have declined

Deliveries attended by trained health personnel have improved from **73.7% in 2014** to **79.9% in 2017**

Social

Gender

Energy



Usage of electricity or LPG for cooking has increased from **9.5%** in 2007 to **26.7%** in 2017

Access to electricity has improved (**81.1%** connected to the national grid)

Environment



It is estimated **62%** rural population and **75%** of urban population had access to improved water sources in 2017. This compares with 63% and 59% respectively in 2013.

Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services was estimated at **44.3%** in 2017 compared with **37.3%** in 2013

Proportion of population using basic sanitation services has improved from **14.3%** in 2015 to **21%** in 2017

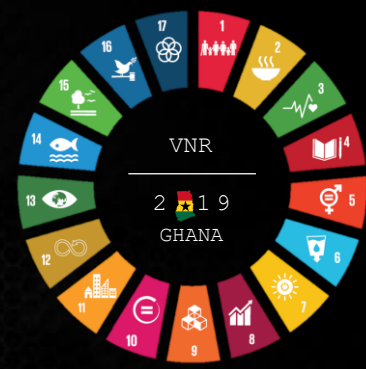
Environment



There has been a marginal increase in the forest cover

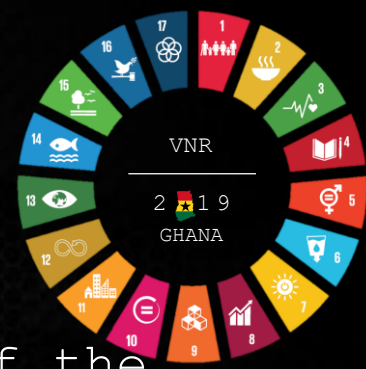
To protect the forest cover and achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services, Ghana has commenced the implementation of **Forest Plantation Strategy 2017–2040**

Key Lessons Learnt and Way



For Ghana, the implementation of the SDGs has highlighted several important lessons including the following:

- Developing partnerships with key stakeholders
- Building strong linkages between Government, Research Institutions, Academia, Private Sector and other stakeholders for research, innovation and development
- Engaging Private sector to ensure that their investments, expertise and projects are aligned to the SDGs.
- Developing the necessary subnational level capacity for effective implementation of the SDGs
- Mobilising adequate domestic resources to sustain and or expand current interventions
- Strengthening the capacity to generate and use administrative data
- Leveraging the potential of existing Traditional Institutions and Faith Based Organisations



Revenue

Mobilisation:

~~Sustaining financing~~ is critical for the realization of the SDGs. Beyond alignment with the National Budget, the financing gap requires improving domestic resource mobilization, and leveraging available resources from the Private Sector for accelerated implementation on priority interventions

Addressing Data Challenges:

To address the current data challenges, Ghana is implementing a data roadmap with three priority areas for action, namely:

- (a) filling data gaps
- (b) encouraging data use
- (c) strengthening the data ecosystem.





THANK
YOU

