



Ghana

Accra

Overview of main development results in 2015

Context

Ghana is a transition country where economic ties will gradually replace official development aid (ODA). The Netherlands and Ghana work together on inclusive growth. New financing models have been introduced with more participation by the Dutch and Ghanaian private sector, knowledge institutions and NGOs, collaborating where possible on the basis of business models. The focus is on agriculture, water and sanitation, healthcare/

SRHR and private sector development, with the motto: 'Growing together'. Ghana's economic growth has traditionally been strong but the macroeconomic situation has been less favourable recently due to major fiscal and external imbalances. In 2015 the country launched reforms based on an IMF programme. The Netherlands supports Ghana in market reforms, customs and tax policy implementation.

Developments in Ghana



On track



Progress, but not on track

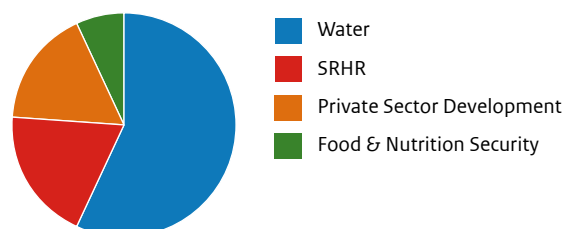


No progress

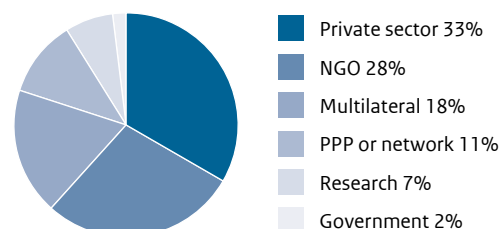
- Better informed young people who are able to make healthier choices regarding their sexuality
- A growing number of people with access to anti-retroviral drugs, contraceptives and other health commodities
- A higher percentage of the urban population with sustainable access to and making use of improved sanitation facilities
- A higher percentage of the urban population with access to and making use of improved drinking water facilities
- Higher agricultural production leading to a more inclusive economy
- More ecologically sustainable food systems

Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 29.280.560



Expenditures 2015 per channel



"I'm as proud as the palm oil farmer John that our advice has helped him earn five times as much this year as last. This year the Netherlands is helping 300,000 farmers like John to raise their production of palm oil, cocoa and vegetables."

- Hans Docter, Ambassador Ghana

Key results of the embassy in Ghana



Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

- Attitudes on SRHR-related issues, including LGBT rights, are changing in a positive direction. The No Yawa campaign funded by the embassy provides a country-wide platform where young people have access to more information and can talk freely about sexuality. 2,284,000 young people (10 - 24 y) in and out of school were reached with information on sexuality, HIV, STI's, pregnancy and contraceptives through this project (target 2015: 2,212,000).
- In 2015 we began supporting a new franchise chain of low-cost private health clinics. Access to family planning, including safe abortion, progressed according to plan. Among currently married women, over one in four (27%) uses some method of contraception. Modern contraceptive use (MCPR) increased from 17% in 2008 to 22% in 2014 (2014 GDHS). Use of any method of contraception and of any modern method increased somewhat over a period of six years, from 24% and 17% respectively in 2008 to 27% and 22% in 2014. In 2015 879,000 emergency contraceptives were provided through the NoYawa project (target 2015: 246,000).



Water

- 45,000 schoolchildren have been reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes and campaigns (Witteveen & Bos/Simavi). Of these 45,000, 8,000 children in 100 schools gained access in 2015 to hygienic toilet facilities.
- The construction of the Cape Coast Water Supply system is progressing according to schedule. When completed in 2016, it will provide drinking water for 400,000 people. In 2015 30,000 people in urban centres gained sustainable access to and made use of improved water sources. (Quick Impact + Witteveen & Bos/ Simavi).



Food & Nutrition Security

- Good progress was made in raising yields and incomes for farmers and others in the palm oil, cocoa and vegetables value chains. For example, production of crude palm oil (CPO) increased in 2015 as a result both of more efficient milling and of increased supply and higher yields of fresh fruit bunches (FFB). Within our programme, training growers in good agricultural practices has increased yields from 2.5 tonnes per ha to 11.27 tonnes per ha. This is more than twice the target for 2017 (5 FFB tonnes/ha). The number of pilot mills adopting good practices has increased to 22, and milling efficiency has risen to 80%.
- Our programmes are reducing the adverse impacts of climate change by introducing drought-resistant varieties and climatesmart approaches such as diversified cropping and farming systems, particularly in the palm oil and cocoa industries. 35,446 cocoa, palm oil and vegetable farmers were certified in 2015. Training farmers in UTZ, Fair Trade and Rainforest Alliance certification is raising yields per ha, leading to more ecologically sustainable food systems. At the same time, higher yields on the same area of land are reducing encroachment on forested areas. Certification is enhancing productivity, environmental sustainability and labour conditions. Land, water and energy are being used more efficiently. Attention is being paid to the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.

Interpretation of the results in context

RSPO certification of palm oil in Ghana has not reached the planned number of farmers, due to low demand on the domestic market. In the future Ghana is expected to become a palm oil exporting country, thus raising interest in certification.

Glimpse into the future

WASH: the fourth call for the Ghana WASH Window will build on the success of the first three calls.