



Overview of main development results in Ghana in 2014

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

Ghana is a transition country where economic ties will gradually replace ODA. The Netherlands and Ghana work together on inclusive growth. New financing models have been introduced with more participation by Dutch companies and the Ghanaian government and private sector. The focus is on health care, water and sanitation, food security, maritime logistics and energy, with the main 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. Ghana's financial IMF programme has been addressing these imbalances since early 2015. The Netherlands supports Ghana in market reforms, customs and tax policy implementation.

Priority themes

- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- Water
- Food security

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- 3,945,000 young people (10-24) in & out of school were reached with information on sexuality, HIV, STIs, pregnancy and contraceptives through the Improving Youth Reproductive Health (No Yawa) project (202% of the 2014 target).
- 445,000 emergency contraceptives were provided through the No Yawa project (320% of the 2014 target).
- 15% of the urban population had sustainable access to, and used, improved sanitation facilities. 294,000 people, 100% urban (50% male, 50% female) were reached, acquiring sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities.
- 96% of urban population had sustainable access to, and used, improved drinking water facilities. 19,000 people, 100% urban (50% male, 50% female) were reached, acquiring sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources.
- Oil palm project has yielded from 2.5 to 5 tonnes of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) per hectare as outgrowers are trained in good practices, leading to the production of an additional 2,539 mt of crude palm oil, and an additional income of USD 1.8 million.
- Dutch maritime company signed a contract with Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) for EUR 1.6 million in a public-private partnership. MTBS will support GPHA in setting up a new tariff structure and new concessions for Takoradi Port.

Clarifications of results achieved

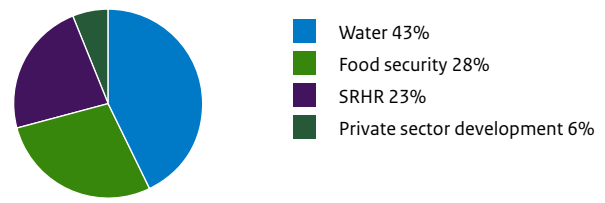
SRHR: The success is attributable to innovative use of the social media. Water: Ghana needs considerable political commitment to increase investments in urban water and sanitation. With the economy growth, solid waste problems have increased. Though private sector involvement is visible in this sector, the capacities of services and facilities are limited compared to the needs. Financial pressure on the Ghanaian government caused delays in 2014 in payment of the government's contribution of EUR 50 million to the Ghana-Netherlands WASH Programme (GNWP). As a result the WASH Facility is not yet operational. In response the Netherlands fast-tracked support for projects that would otherwise have been funded through the WASH Facility, including the Cape Coast pipeline project.

Implications for planning

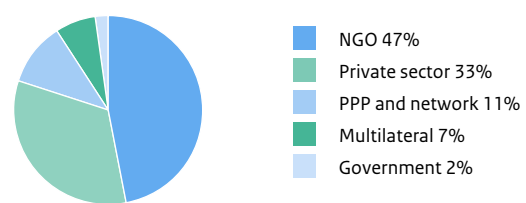
As the Ghanaian government did not contribute EUR 50 million to the WASH Facility as planned, the planning was adjusted. Fast-track projects were prepared and started in late 2014. The palm oil project will be extended by a year (to the end of 2016) at no extra cost so as to create extra impact.

Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €23,396,000



Expenditures 2014 per channel



Developments in Ghana

- On track
- Progress, but not on track
- No progress

- Better informed young people who are thus able to make healthier choices regarding their sexuality ■
- A growing number of people with access to anti-retroviral drugs, contraceptives and other commodities ■
- A higher percentage of the urban population with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities ■
- A higher percentage of the urban population with sustainable access to, and using, improved drinking water facilities ■
- Higher sustainable production of food crops to serve local as well as external markets ■
- More efficient markets and an improved business climate ■