MESSAGE FROM
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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA AND CO-CHAIR OF SDGs Advocates
Our Approach for Implementing the 2030 Agenda

Government

All levels

Executive, Parliament and Judiciary

CSOs

CSO Platform

Private Sector

CEO’s Forum

Traditional Authority

Royal Dialogue

Youth

Youth SDG Summit

Media

Media Platform

#GhanaVNR19

Presented @ HLPF | New York | 17 July 2019
Multi-stakeholder in Multi-tier Coordination Arrangement

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

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

STRUCTURE FOR COORDINATING SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN GHANA

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SDGs Implementation is Driven by National Development Agenda

1. The Coordinated Programme (2017-2024)
3. Sector and District Development Plans
4. Annual National Budget aligned to SDGs

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Embedded in the national development blueprints are 16 flagship programmes 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 Jobs
4. One District One Factory
5. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)
6. Achieving the SDGs
7. Structural Economic Transformation
8. Economic and Social Inclusion
9. Job Creation

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

1. DIGITISING GHANA
2. FREE SHS
3. PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS
4. ONE DISTRICT FACTORY
5. IPEP

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Assessment of Progress so far Economic Sector

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.

Poverty remains a rural phenomenon and more prevalent among male population.

GDP Growth and Per Capita GDP, 2014–2018

- Per capita GDP (US$)
- GDP Growth rate at constant 2013 prices

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

Poverty levels by sex and locality, 1992–2017

- National
- Female
- Male
- Rural
- Urban

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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.
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**

Free SHS has 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.
Health

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

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

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

National prevalence of stunting among children under 5yrs, 1998-2017
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.
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).
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.
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 the 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
Way Forward

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.