

**FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION  
NATIONAL REPORT**

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international *UN* conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on *UN* agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

Country	<i>Ghana</i>
Date of Report	31st March, 2006.

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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## Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

**The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:**

[For the period 2002 – 2004 the national food balance sheet shows that, Ghana produced an average of about 50,000mt of maize, 3.9 million mt of yam, 299,000 mt of plantain over the national food requirements. However for cereals like millet, sorghum and rice, a shortfall of 34,000mt, 3000mt and 169,000mt respectively was recorded. The average national food requirements over the same period for the above commodities were as follows: maize 840,000 Mt; yam 850,000 Mt; plantain 1,689,000 Mt; rice (milled) 135,000 Mt; millet 145,000 Mt; and sorghum 223,000 Mt.

Food self sufficiency ratios over the period in these foods were: 100% for cereals (except rice); 42% for rice; 100% for starchy staples; 43% for meat and 75% for fish, clearly, more efforts should be made to improve the availability of rice, meat and fish.

Despite this improved food situation, Ghana's agriculture still grapples with five key issues that need to be effectively addressed if productivity at the production, processing and marketing levels should increase substantially. These are road infrastructure development, improvement of the stock of storage and processing capacity, access to credit, strengthened public and grassroots institutions, incentives and information dissemination to stakeholders.

**Available Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:**

**Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:**

**The Food Crops Project:** Implemented between 2001-2004 with the objective of enhancing food security and incomes of resource poor farmers by increasing production and village level processing of cereals and legumes. Achievements to date include:

- Formed 1865 farmer groups made of 18394 farmers.
- 1141 farmer groups made up of 10886 farmers benefited from production credit.
- ₵14.7 billion was disbursed to farmers for production purposes
- 9879.6 ha of project target crops cultivated.
- Farmers' yields have increased (maize from 1.25 mt/ha to 3mt/ha; cowpea from 0.63mt/ha to 1.25mt/ha)
- ₵6.85 billion was made available to 1652 marketers for marketing agricultural produce
- Repayment of due loans stood at 61%
- 7141 farm demonstration established
- The Project sponsored Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) to develop 2 varieties of soyabean (Jenguma and Quarshie) and two varieties of cowpea (Marfo-tuya and Apagbaala)

**Low Land Rice Development Project:** Implemented between 2001-2004 to stabilize the rural population and improve farm revenue, develop competitive agricultural production systems, reduce corresponding imports and improve the country's trade balance and contribute to food security in Ghana

**Special Programme for Food Security:** Implemented between 2001-2004 to increase the productivity of small-scale farmers and enhance food production and improve household food security at the selected sites, through sustainable use of improved and proven technologies.

**Project out come:**

Increased yields, strengthened farmer organizations, adoption of improved technologies. Other outcomes include:

- Two (2) irrigation facilities (Libga and Golinga) rehabilitated
- Thirty (30) ha rain-water harvesting scheme constructed at Sherigu
- Six (6) micro irrigation schemes developed at Kobure, Xavi, Ejisu, Nakolo, Anyakpor and Adonokorpe/Obane
- One (1) aquaculture scheme developed at Obane, Two (2) schemes developed at Duayaw Nkwanta and New Ayoma for plantain cultivation
- About four hundred and fifty-six (456) farmers have benefited from training using the Farmer Field School approach

to extension, in water management and crop intensification.

- Two hundred and eighty-four (284) farmers have benefited from training, Farmer Field School approach in enterprise diversification (livestock and aquaculture)

**Lessons learned:** crop-livestock integration, Farmer Field School (FFS) demonstrated as an efficient methodology for testing technologies and extension, low-cost/simple technologies tested and adopted.

**Community-Driven Initiatives for Food Security (CIFS):** To be implemented from 2003 to 2007. Its objective is to help communities discern the best entry points for support, and to allow for a rationalization of service delivery among government, NGOs, the private sector etc in ways that are sustainable in the long term.

**FARMER Project:** To be implemented from 2003-2009. Seeks to improve access to and use of demand-driven agricultural information and technology which will lead to increase availability, access and utilization of food.

**Roots and Tubers Improvement Programme (RTIP):** Implemented from 1999 – 2004. It sought to enhance rural food security and incomes of resource-poor farmers through priority investments in technology to improve productivity of roots and tuber crops. The project coordinated rapid multiplication technique in cassava varieties, developed soil management practices and provided improved planting material through multiplication. Under the project 740,000 farmers received and planted improved material of yam, cassava, sweet potato and cocoyam. Food security was enhanced in households.

**Small Scale Irrigated Agriculture Promoting Project:** Implemented from 2002-2004. Sought to provide technical guidance to improve actual farming system, strengthen the farmers' cooperatives and establish basic direction for improvement of agriculture.

**Ensuring Farmers' Livelihoods and Food Security around Kakum Conservation Area.** This Project (TCP) aimed at protecting crops and wildlife at the Kakum Conservation area.

**Farmer Responsive Mechanism for Extension and Research**

## **Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action**

This section describes the actions taken under each of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented with respect to each commitment, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

### **Commitment One**

*We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.*

*Objective 1.1: To prevent and resolve conflicts peacefully and create a stable political environment, through respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, a transparent and effective legal framework, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all public and private national and international institutions, and effective and equal participation of all people, at all levels, in decisions and actions that affect their food security.*

*Objective 1.2: To ensure stable economic conditions and implement development strategies which encourage the full potential of private and public, individual and collective initiatives for sustainable, equitable, economic and social development which also integrate population and environmental concerns.*

*Objective 1.3: To ensure gender equality and empowerment of women.*

*Objective 1.4: To encourage national solidarity and provide equal opportunities for all, at all levels, in social, economic and political life, particularly in respect of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons.*

**Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment One:**

<b><u>Programme</u></b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Support Resource Poor Farmers	December, 2001	3yrs	€12billion	Completed
2. Liberalization of the air waves	1992	N/A	N/A	On-going
3. Increased support to the Police Service	2001	N/A		On-going
4. National Gender and Children Policy	2004	N/A	N/A	Launched
5. Public Finance and Procurement Law	2004	N/A	N/A	Passed
6. Reduced Government Borrowing from the Banks	2001	N/A	N/A	On-going
7. Government Capitation grant (School support grant)	2004	3yrs	€120.16 billion	On-going
8. Cadastral surveys being undertaken under the Land Administration Project. It will result in the establishment of proper titles to land and minimise land disputes.	2004	5years		On-going
9. Institution of the Land Administration Program (LAP)	2003	5years		On - going
10. Women Development Fund Established	2001		€76 billion	On-going
11. Support for Women In Governance ( local & national)	2004	N/A	€4 billion	On-going
12. Capacity Building Programmes for women	2001	N/A	€3.65 billion	On-going
13. Human Trafficking and Child Labour Project	2005	2 yrs	€370 million	On-going
14. Domestic Violence Unit and Victims Support Unit established	2000	N/A	N/A	On-going

**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment One, and their outcomes, are described below.**

Liberalization of the air waves has led to increase in number of print and electronic media. The 1992 Constitution has also guaranteed freedom of speech. This has enhanced the ability of people to participate in public debates. To entrench transparency, government has instituted the President Meet the Press Forum which occurs annually.

The Police Service has been equipped with new vehicles and communication equipment to improve service delivery. This has improved Police presence and increased the response rate to distress calls. As complement to security, neighborhood watchdogs committees have been established nationwide. A website has also been opened to foster better interaction with the public and to raise the profile of the Police Force in general. The Women and Juvenile Unit of the Ghana Police Force has extended its presence beyond the Regional capitals. This has brought help closer to more women and children who suffer all forms of abuse.

A National Gender Strategy developed and mainstreamed in all national programmes. This has led to establishment of gender focal persons and desk in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Affirmative action on the admission of women into tertiary education has led to the increase in intake of women into these tertiary institutions. The promotion of Women involvement in politics by some NGOs has led to increase in women representation at the District and the National Assemblies.

The following actions have been initiated to improve transparency and public accountability:

- ❖ Government has passed the Public Finance and Procurement Act.
- ❖ Establishment of the Office of Accountability in the Office of the President
- ❖ Whistle Blowers Act in the Offing
- ❖ Strengthening of Serious Fraud Office and Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

The following have been undertaken to ensure macro-economic stability:

- ❖ The independence of the Bank of Ghana enables it to pursue monitoring policy without interference from government
- ❖ The New Bank of Ghana law allows government not to borrow more than 10% of its previous year's earnings. This has led to stable inflation rates and exchange rate.
- ❖ Government Domestic Debt has been reduced through the use of HIPC savings
- ❖ Government has also shifted to medium to long term financial instruments

To make the Free, Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) a reality, Government has instituted the capitation grant (school support grant). School feeding programme initiated by World Food Programme and Catholic Relief Services in the three northern regions have led to increase in the enrolment rate by 4% compared with the National average of 1.6%.

Although enrolment is increasing at tall levels of education in Ghana, enrolment at primary level has not been increasing sufficiently to meet the goal of Universal Primary Completion by 2015. In 2004/05 the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) was 87.5% primary level which is below the target level of 88.5%. Direct action in the form of capitation grant and the abolition of the school levies has been taken at a national level to increase enrolment at Kindergarten, Primary and Junior Secondary level.



Gross Enrolment Ratio at Basic Level

Level of Education	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Pre-School	NA	55.37%	54.58%	60.14%
Primary	83.80%	85.70%	86.30%	87.50%
JSS	67.40%	69.60%	70.20%	72.80%

Under the national land policy, government has begun taking inventory of state lands in the country. A pilot inventory exercise of 31 governments acquired or occupied lands was completed in February 2004. Six out of the 31 previous owners of land parcels have been fully compensated. A second phase of the inventory exercise was carried out in the Central Region covering eight hundred (800) sites.

On the capacity building of women, focal persons and desks officers have been established, women needs identified and the training of women in food processing, leading to greater contribution of women in social and economic activities, and identified women entrepreneurial skills has been undertaken.

Under the Domestic Violence Unit, the rights of all, especially the women and children are preserved, women are also given an avenue.

## Commitment Two

*We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.*

*Objective 2.1: To pursue poverty eradication, among both urban and rural poor, and sustainable food security for all as a policy priority and to promote, through sound national policies, secure and gainful employment and equitable and equal access to productive resources such as land, water and credit, so as to maximize the incomes of the poor.*

*Objective 2.2: To enable food insecure households, families and individuals to meet their food and nutritional requirements and to seek to assist those who are unable to do so.*

*Objective 2.3: To ensure that food supplies are safe, physically and economically accessible, appropriate and adequate to meet the energy and nutrient needs of the population.*

*Objective 2.4: To promote access for all, especially the poor and members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to basic education and primary health care provision in order to strengthen their capacity for self-reliance.*

### Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Two:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Ghana has developed the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II which seeks to increase real GDP from the current 5.2% to 8% by the year 2010	2006	3 years		On-going
2. Ghana has adopted HIPC initiative which has resulted in debt cancellation and release of funds for social services	2002	3 years	N/A	On-going
3. Skill Training and Employment Programme to provide employable skills to unemployed Youth have	2003			On-going

been initiated.				
4. Introduction of nutrition education and guidance to households on the selection of appropriate crops to grow to ensure balanced dishes	1985	N/A	N/A	On-going
5. Establishment of Ghana Water and Sanitation Agency to provide household drinking water, especially for rural communities.	2002	N/A	N/A	On-going
6. Restructuring of the former Ministry of Manpower Development and Social Welfare to Ministry of Manpower Development, Youth and Employment to better enhance employment for the youth.	2005	4yrs	N/A	On-going
7. Afforestation programme initiated to create employment as well as conserve the environment.	2003			On-going
8. Establishment of National Health Insurance Scheme to make health services affordable to the poor.	2004	N/A	N/A	On-going
9. Skills Training of Women's Groups in Food Processing	Dec., 2005	2years	¢170 million	Completed

**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment Two, and their outcomes, are described below.**

The Ghana Education Trust Fund made from contributions of 2.5% of Value Added Tax Collections of government is still in existence. It has in the few years of its existence improved infrastructure facilities at many secondary and tertiary institutions. As a result of government strategy to enlarge the infrastructural capacity of universities and polytechnics, admissions of these institutions rose by 30% between 2001 and 2003.

The major initiative taken by government to address poverty is the development of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy. Under the GPRS II, objectives set to reduce poverty and stimulate growth include:

- The development of the rural economy through the modernization of agriculture
- Sustained environmental protection through re-forestation
- The enhancement of infrastructural development

- The creation of an enabling environment for private sector activities and development.

#### Outcomes.

- post harvest losses reduced from 25-30% in 2002 to 20-25% in 2003
- access to farm water increased from 0.04% in 2002 to 0.08% of farm lands in 2003
- Access to farm mechanization has improved from less than 5% of farmers in 2002 to 8% in 2003

Establishment of a buffer stock to minimize seasonal food price fluctuations as well as improve the incomes of farmers while reducing expenditures on food for the consumer. In 2001-2002 season, 11000 metric tonnes of white maize was stocked by government for releases in the off farming season. The programme is to be reactivated in 2006. Silos and warehouses are being rehabilitated for the purpose.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has initiated a programme to crop about 650,000 hectares to various strategic food crops including maize and soya using a selection of private growers who would be advanced input credit in kind. The loan repayment, also in kind, will be the main source of food commodities for the buffer scheme.

Some outcomes of initiatives taken to provide youth with employable skills include:

- 3,500 people throughout the country trained under the Skills Training and Employment Programme in 2003
- 10,000 students trained and tested in Technical Vocational skills in 2003 by the National Vocational Training Institute
- One thousand youth in various skills trained by the opportunities Industrialization Centre in 2003

The Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment disseminated the new labour law.

## Commitment Three

*We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.*

*Objective 3.1: To pursue, through participatory means, sustainable, intensified and diversified food production, increasing productivity, efficiency, safety gains, pest control and reduced wastes and losses, taking fully into account the need to sustain natural resources.*

*Objective 3.2: To combat environmental threats to food security, in particular, drought and desertification, pests, erosion of biological diversity, and degradation of land and aquatic-based natural resources, restore and rehabilitate the natural resource base, including water and watersheds, in depleted and overexploited areas to achieve greater production.*

*Objective 3.3: To promote sound policies and programmes on transfer and use of technologies, skills development and training appropriate to the food security needs of developing countries and compatible with sustainable development, particularly in rural and disadvantaged areas.*

*Objective 3.4: To take decisive action in cooperation between the public and the private sectors to strengthen and broaden research and scientific cooperation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry in supporting policy and international, regional, national and local action to increase productive potential and maintain the natural resource base in agriculture, fisheries and forestry and in support of efforts to eradicate poverty and promote food security.*

*Objective 3.5: To formulate and implement integrated rural development strategies, in low and high potential areas, that promote rural employment, skill formation, infrastructure, institutions and services, in support of rural development and household food security and that reinforce the local productive capacity of farmers, fishers and foresters and others actively involved in the food sector, including members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, women and indigenous people, and their representative organizations, and that ensure their effective participation.*

**Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Three:**

<b><u>Programme</u></b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with private engineering firms, especially Dunkwa Continental Gold Fields initiated a programme in 2004 to drill boreholes fitted with windpumps in farming areas to increase access to water	2004			On-going
2. Agro-processing initiatives have been developed by the private sector with public support. Projects include: the revival of the Wenchi Tomato factory, the purchase and distribution of rice destoning mills, smallscale silos and tractors to farmers on concessionary payment terms.	2002			On-going
3. To improve transportation of foodstuff from the farm to storage points in the village, government has imported a number of tricycles attached with carriers for distribution to farmers especially in the most deprived areas of Northern Ghana at concessionary rates.	2003			On-going
4. Establishment of internet based market information systems under the E-commerce and the Agricultural Information Centres Projects.	2003			On-going
5. Government has provided support to the CSIR to work with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to test adaptability of the Nerica rice varieties in Ghana and promote the multiplication and distribution of this improved rice seed to farmers	2003			On-going
6. Programme undertaken by Environmental Protection Agency to monitor air pollution, land degradation and environmental damage to water bodies	2004			On-going

**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment Three, and their outcomes, are described below.**

Government policy on agriculture currently rests on three key pillars.

1. Productivity improvement
2. Modernization through mechanization
3. Value addition

**Productivity improvement**

Extensive research is on-going to improve crop varieties of oil palm, maize, rice, millet, sorghum and root and tubers. Special Presidential Initiatives have been established for cassava processing into starch and oil palm processing. In other to improve access of farmers to improved inputs, a special project for organizing farmers into strong viable groups titled the FBO initiative has began. Some rice FBOs have been granted processing equipment to improve quality of products and enhance marketing.

**Modernization through mechanization**

Labour saving technologies including machinery and equipment for land tillage, crop cultivation and processing have been introduced in several growing areas. For instance, a total of 1000 tractors have been imported and distributed to farmers across the country at concessionary payment terms.

**Value addition**

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has brought in smallscale tomato processing equipment for cottage processing.

MoFA is providing financial support to private sector enterprises to purchase processing equipment for agriculture produce. In 2004, over 13 billion cedis was released to about 20 beneficiaries.

*Combating Environmental Threats to Food Security*

Ghana ratified the convention on desertification on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1996 and prepared an action plan which among other things emphasized on environmentally sound and sustainable integrated local development programmes for drought prone semi-arid and arid areas, based on participatory mechanisms. It also contains strategies for poverty alleviation including forestry, agriculture, health, industry, and water supply as measures to combat the effects of drought. The new action plan recommends the following broad areas for action to be taken:

- Land use and Soil Management
- Management of Vegetative Cover
- Wildlife and Biodiversity Management
- Water Resources Management
- Rural Infrastructure Development
- Energy Resources Management
- Improvement of Socio-economic Environment for Poverty Reduction

To improve the effectiveness of extension delivery, MoFA is encouraging private sector participation, (including NGOs and service providers) in the delivery and funding of agricultural extension services. An Extension Development Fund has been established to support the process.

Innovative approaches that have been introduced include the use of farmer field schools which has improved adoption rates.

## Commitment Four

*We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.*

*Objective 4.1: To meet the challenges of and utilize the opportunities arising from the international trade framework established in recent global and regional trade negotiations.*

*Objective 4.2: To meet essential food import needs in all countries, considering world price and supply fluctuations and taking especially into account food consumption levels of vulnerable groups in developing countries.*

*Objective 4.3: To support the continuation of the reform process in conformity with the Uruguay Round Agreement, particularly Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture.*

### Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Four

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. The Ghana Trade Sector Support Policy and Strategy developed to be implemented between 2005 - 2010	2004	6yrs	N/A	On-going
2. The government, in collaboration with USAID has initiated the Market Information Systems and Traders' Organization for West Africa (MISTOWA) Project.	2004	N/A	/AA	On-going
3. Ghana has kept its agricultural trade within WTO tariff bounds and resisted pressure to move upwards within the bounds for various agricultural commodities. For example whereas the tariff bound for rice imports is 99% effective 2000, Ghana has maintained a lower level of 20% only. For meat, the bound is 50%, but the actual level applied is 25%.	2001	N/A	N/A	On-going
4. Ghana has sought to protect its declining textile sector from unfair import competition by establishing a single legal point of entry for textile products and substantially raising the tariff rate.	2005	N/A	N/A	On-going



**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment Four, and their outcomes, are described below.**

The Ghana Trade Sector Support Policy developed in 2005 has two main objectives. The first is to improve institutional capacity of MDAs whose functions relate to domestic and external trade and the next is to promote investment in strategic areas to improve Ghana's competitiveness in traded commodities.

Some of the initiatives undertaken to promote trade include:

- The establishment of the Ghana Community Network project which seeks to improve efficiency in the collection, compilation, analysis and reporting of trade related information. The network allows users to input and access trade data and exchange information more quickly. This has improved the turn around time at the Kotoka International Airport and the Tema Port to 4 hours and 1 to 2 days respectively (about 10% of the previous time taken).
- Establishment of peri-urban food markets by some metropolitan and district assemblies.
- Some initiatives have been taken to fully establish Trade Liaison offices in Ghana's major trading Partner countries. Similarly, trade desks are to be established in all MDAs to liaise more effectively with Ministry of Trade Industry on trade issues.

The MISTOWA project is a strategy designed to enhance the capacities of public and private sector food marketing agencies in the area of market information gathering, analysis and utilization. Under the strategy, trader organizations usually involving brokers, market women and service providers are being supported to play a leading role in trade information development and dissemination to support investment and growth.

Ghana has sought to protect its declining textile sector from unfair import competition by establishing a single legal point of entry for textile products and substantially raising the tariff rate.

## Commitment Five

*We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.*

*Objective 5.1: To reduce demands for emergency food assistance through enhancing efforts to prevent and resolve man-made emergencies, particularly international, national and local conflicts.*

*Objective 5.2: To establish as quickly as possible prevention and preparedness strategies for Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) and other countries and regions vulnerable to emergencies.*

*Objective 5.3: To improve and, if necessary, develop efficient and effective emergency response mechanisms at international, regional, national and local levels.*

*Objective 5.4: To strengthen linkages between relief operations and development programmes, along with demining activities where necessary, so that they are mutually supportive and facilitate the transition from relief to development.*

### Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Five:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) has put in place a 550 disaster volunteer groups to assist in disaster management	2003	N/A	N/A	On-going
2. Instituted educational campaigns to raise awareness on disaster management	2003	N/A	N/A	On-going
3. Developed a national disaster management plan as a framework for disaster management	2000			On-going
4. Provided inputs to Ghanaian returnees and victims of political conflicts to improve their productive capacity	2003			On going
5. Established the relief and reconstruction department within the NADMO to give advice on relief management and rehabilitation	2000			On-going
6. Supported Disaster Volunteer Groups to engage in income generating activities	1997			On-going

**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment Five, and their outcomes, are described below.**

Government through the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) has initiated a programme to establish 550 Volunteer Groups to serve as credible community based voluntary groups that could be mobilized and equipped with the necessary skills, technical know-how and tools to assist in disaster management as well as serve as agents of community animation and sensitization on disaster risk reduction, prevention, wealth creation recovery and development as well as mechanism for early warning.

Through the HIPC funding NADMO has given support to the DVGs to undertake poverty reduction activities such as tree planting, soybean production through the procurement of 9 tractors for each region (except western region) to support Disaster Voluntary Groups to clear land for farming activities for income generation.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation, through NADMO, assisted about 9,600 household returnees from of the political conflicts in the Ivory Coast and chieftaincy conflicts from the Northern region, by providing agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizer and tools to undertake agricultural activities to reduce the burden on their families.

A National Disaster Management Plan has been put in place to prevent, reduce and assist in disaster management. This plan outlines the various disaster prone areas and the necessary activities to be undertaken to address them (disasters) when they arise. This has given rise to the inauguration of School Disaster Volunteer Clubs to sensitize the students and their surrounding communities about disaster prevention in their areas.

## Commitment Six

*We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.*

*Objective 6.1: To create the policy framework and conditions so that optimal public and private investments are encouraged in equitable and sustainable development of the food systems, rural development and human resources on the scale needed to contribute to food security.*

*Objective 6.2: To endeavour to mobilize, and optimize the use of, technical and financial resources from all sources, including debt relief, in order to raise investment in activities related to sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food production in developing countries to the levels needed to contribute to food security.*

### Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Six:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Adoption of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework for public sector budgeting	1999	NA	NA	On-going
1. The establishment of the Ministry for Private Sector Affairs	2003	NA		On-going
2. The development of the new investment code Act 428 which provides an improved incentive environment for private sector investment.	2002	NA	NA	Completed
3. Adoption of Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative in 2001 has helped to free funds for investment in agriculture, specifically in the area of borehole, irrigation and agro-processing	2001	4 years	NA	Completed

**The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented under Commitment Six, and their outcomes, are described below.**

Initiatives taken to enhance private sector investment include:

- The promulgation of the Ghana Investment Act, which among other things guarantees all enterprises free transferability of dividends or net profit attributable to a foreign investment. Guarantees against expropriation of private investments under the Act are buttressed by the constitution.
- A review of the rules and regulations on imports and exports;
- The strengthening of institutions that deal with the investor such as the Customs Exercise and Preventive Services, the Ghana Immigration Service and Ghana Investment Centre;
- The strengthening of the banking sector through a financial Sector Restructuring Programme.

Institutions established to promote private investment include:

- The Private Enterprise Foundation;
- The Free Zones Board; and
- The National Board for Small-scale Industries

## Commitment Seven

*We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.*

*Objective 7.1: To adopt actions within each country's national framework to enhance food security and enable the implementation of the commitments of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.*

*Objective 7.2: To improve sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation and to mobilize, and optimize the use of, available resources to support national efforts for the earliest possible achievement of sustainable world food security.*

*Objective 7.3: To monitor actively the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.*

*Objective 7.4: To clarify the content of the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, as stated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international and regional instruments, and to give particular attention to implementation and full and progressive realization of this right as a means of achieving food security for all.*

*Objective 7.5: To share responsibilities in achieving food security for all so that implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action takes place at the lowest possible level at which its purpose could be best achieved.*

### Summary list of the most important actions taken under Commitment Seven:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year Initiated</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD Created to address issues regarding regional cooperation and NEPAD	2001	NA	NA	On-going
2. NEPAD school feeding programme designed by multi-sectoral team including Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD together with World Food Programme	2004	5yrs	\$100million	On-going
3. Ghana in collaboration with its development partners has developed the Multi-Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS) programme. This system enhances donor coordination and enables the setting of agreed targets based on which funds are released to the government.	2002	NA	NA	On-going
4. Preparation of an Annual Progress Report (APR) of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy as a framework for the systematic review of the programme and project implementation and their impacts on the socio-economic development of the country for the year. The APR also provides an assessment of the country's performance in	2002			On-going

achieving the Millennium Development Goals.				
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**The policies, strategies and initiatives for M&E under Commitment Seven, and their outcomes, are described below.**

The following initiatives have been established and are operating in support of National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) monitoring and evaluation activities

- National Intra-Agency Poverty Monitoring Groups (NIPMGs) chaired by representatives of Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- GPRS Strategic Environment assessment
- GPRS Dissemination Committee and
- Poverty and Social Impact Assessment Technical and Advisory Committees

The various bodies established for M&E are working towards their Terms of References (TORs). For each body named above, a technical working group has been established to research and provide the data required for evidence-based decision making.

For the area of agriculture, the Policy Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been engaged on keeping track of performance and feeding the data to NPMDGs for the agricultural sector.

### Food Security and Related Indicators

No.	Indicator Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1.	DES <sup>1</sup>		2200	-	2400	-	2450	-	2450	-	2550	-	2600	-	2650	-
2.	SSR(%) <sup>2</sup>		-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79		
3.	RMPI <sup>3</sup>	113	105	101	89	89	100	91	138	112	76	125	151	118	105	155
4.	RLRPI <sup>4</sup>	111	95	96	99	101	100	99	102	93	87	101	116	110	110	120
5.	MWPP <sup>5</sup>	2.5	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.2	3.1	4.9	-	-	-	-	4.4	3.3

<sup>1</sup>DES: Dietary Energy Supply (in KCal/Person/Day)

<sup>2</sup>SSR(%): Self- Sufficiency Ratios for Cereals (Rice, Maize, Sorghum and Millet)

<sup>3</sup>RMPI: Real Maize Price Indices

<sup>4</sup>RLRPI: Real Local Rice Price Indices

<sup>5</sup>MWPP: Minimum Wage Purchasing Power (for Maize) – Kilos of maize that minimum wage can buy at retail level



## Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1.	DES	The total per capita supply of food energy on daily basis for the population. It is the availability of calories per day.	The FAO methodology which consists of a frequency distribution of food consumption (expressed in terms of dietary energy and a cut-off point for intake inadequately defined on the basis of minimum energy requirement norms)	ESA Working Paper No. 03-10, June 2003, Updated March, 2006. Explaining Success in Reducing Under-Nourishment Numbers in Ghana
2.	SSR (%)	The proportion of food availability taken up by local production. The imports and food aid take the rrest of the balance	The total food availability is local production +aid +imports	Same as above
3.	RMPI	Real Price is the price deflated by the CPI. The figures quoted are indexed on a base year price.	Nominal retail prices that are derived by CPI and multiplied by 100.	Same as above
4.	MWPP	This is the number of kilogrammes of maize that the government-set minimum wage, paid to her employees can purchase.	The daily minimum wage is derived by the average annual retail price per kilo.	Same as above