# The people behind the project

A reference group drawn from the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, academia, the media, identifiable groups and individuals identified 80 of the most promising solutions for Ghana. 28 teams of Ghanaian, regional and international economists have researched the costs and benefits of each.

The data has been presented and discussed at roundtables with sector experts. The analyses went through academic peer review and the findings were disseminated in the media.

An Eminent Panel has vetted the 1,000+ pages of new research in detail, alongside policy comments from relevant authorities. The panelists will questioning the academics at a 3-day conference in Accra, and based on the evidence rank all solutions in terms of social, economic and environmental value-for-money.

#### The Eminent Panel

- Mr Kenneth Ofori-Atta, Minister of Finance
- Prof. George Gyan-Baffour, Minister of Planning
- Prof. Sister Euginia Amporfu, KNUST
- Prof. Kwesi Botchwey, Executive Chairman, African Development Policy Ownership Initiative
- Prof. Augustin Fosu, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana
- Prof. Ernest Aryeetey, Secretary-General of the African Research Universities Alliance
- Prof. Finn E. Kydland, Nobel Laureate in economics, University of California, Santa Barbara

## Advisory and Implementation council

- Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim, Government Statistican, GSS
- Prof. Peter Quartey, Director, ISSER
- Dr. Kodjo Mensah Abrampah, Director General, NDPC
- Dr. Felix Addo-Yobo, NDPC
- Mr. Emmanuel Kofi Ennin, Ministry of Finance
- Dr. Ralph E Nordjo, Project Coordinator, CCC
- Mr. Stephen Ampem-Darko, NDPC

### Access all the new cost-benefit research

The research shows the social, economic and environmental benefits gained for each additional cedi spent on the different solutions. The data and methodology can help and inspire you and everyone to identify social value-for-money and where the next cedi can do the most good.

www.ghanapriorities.com.

Feb 2019 Broadly sourcing ideas from each sector of the economy and validated against the National Development Agenda and SDGs

May 2019

Oct 2019

lan 2020

Aug 2020

400+ ideas on interventions and investments

Reference group invited to prioritize and select the ideas and solutions for cost-benefit research

Validation seminar in collaboration with Ghana Statistical Services for 35 policy directors from all ministries to identify gaps and sign of the research agenda

Validated research agenda

Benefits and costs researched by teams of national, regional and global economists

Presentation of research plans, initial findings and data requests to relevant ministries and experts

Estimation of private, public and environmental costs, the cost of time, health, and all other factors now and in the future, using a common framework to ensure comparability. All kinds of benefits are estimated in the same way, using best available studies from Ghana or the region.

Roundtable discussions on the preliminary results between researchers and sectors experts at 12 different ministries

Academic peer-review of draft papers and spreadsheets

Research papers on 80 solutions

All the value-for-money findings presented to the public in an article series in Daily Graphics

Policy perspectives and comments to each research paper from the NDPC and sector policy experts

Assessment by an Eminent Panel

Prioritization based on value-for-money

Presentation and discussion of the evidence-based priorities in media, youth forum, and roundtables with ministries, academia, civil society and private sector

Smart solutions for Ghana

A collaboration between the National Development Planning Commission and Copenhagen Consensus Center



### Our Journey, Our Results, The Way Forward

Applying limited resources to unlimited needs ultimately means prioritising. The Ghana Priorities research project explores the smartest solutions to help Ghana, covering themes from poverty and health to education, infrastructure and gender equality.

Using benefit-cost analysis it aims to provide government and the international donor community with a systematic process to help prioritise the most effective policy solutions and help Ghana to accelerate the achievement of the National Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).







#### Overview of social economic and environmental benefit to cost ratios Ratios for additional investments. List is not ranked, will be assessed and prioritized by Eminent Panel. Health: Infectious diseases TB patient education for adherence Logistics for faster and more accurate TB testing Universal malaria testing and health facility treatment Raise and sustain coverage of malaria bed nets Active TB case finding in high risk groups Preventive malaria medicine for children in Guinea Savannah Land & Natural resources Land titling program Formalize mining co-operatives 1.2 Health systems and access Strengthen community health system (GEHIP) Health worker home visits for pregnant and newborn Incentive schemes for health workers in remote areas 21 21 Ambulance maintenance in rural areas Emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) 3.3 Mass screening and treatment of hypertension Eliminate NHIS premiums for the poor 2.1 Nutrition Complementary feeding promotion Breastfeeding promotion Micronutrients and calcium in pregnancy 24 18 Home garden and poultry training 1.4 Gender & Equality Family planning for married women Family planning for unmarried women Community dialogues on schooling & early marriage Free school uniforms for girls 34 3.8 2.9 2.7 2.7 Conditional asset transfer for girls enrolled in school Compulsory SRH education for high school boys and girls 2.2 1.8 4 Poverty graduation Increased cash transfers (LEAP) Increased microfinance **Fisheries** Monitoring devices on trawl ships Replacement of illegal gears Fishing licenses and aquaculture 1.2 Trade & Industrialization Credit reference bureau 12 Management training for medium sized firms Capital grants for micro enterprises Anagement consults for large manufacturers Reduced industrial electricity tariff 1.9 Doubled R&D spending State sponsored alumina industry Special Economic Zones 1.5 Less than 1 Governance Digitized property and business fees **Education & Youth employment** Organize all 1-3 graders according to learning level Support weaker 1-3 graders with teaching assistants Expand school feeding Apprenticeships Subsidize private senior high schools to increase seats Vocational education 2.4 **Energy & Air pollution** Improved cookstoves promotion to reduce rural air pollution Improved cookstoves promotion to reduce urban air pollution Electricity grid for less remote communities Expanded rural LPG distribution for cooking Reduced LPG tax for cooking 2.1 1.9 Diesel microgrids for more remote communities Solar microgrids for more remote communities Electricity grid for more remote communities Mental health Depression screening and treatment Anxiety disorders screening and treatment Schizophrenia screening and treatment Water and Sanitation Water and Sanitation Sludge to energy plants Subsidize urban toilet constructions Biogas to energy plants Stabilization ponds for remote areas Enforcement by-laws and latrine subsidies in urban areas Comprehensive faecal sludge treatment plants Rural community led total sanitation with latrine subsidies Rural community led total sanitation 5 5 4.7 Localized solid waste management by community members Agriculture 2.8 2.3 1.8 1.5

Extend fertilizer subsidies Hybrid maize seed subsidies

OPV maize seed subsidies

Housing & Urbanization

Social housing construction

Transport, Rail, Road & Ferries

Feeder roads for rural transport Ferrys and ports on Volta

Revamp rail network for rural transport Urban bus rapid transport system

Storm drain widening Retention ponds in Accra

Increase mechanizatión through tractor services

Build warehouses to reduce post-harvest losses Revamp irrigation schemes

All benefit-cost ratios are comparable. If you spend on promoting improved cookstoves, the social, economic, and environmental benefits are 9 times the cost. Each cedi spent on extending fertilizer subsidies for smallholder farmers will do 4.4 cedis of social and economic good. In principle, all benefits are included. The benefits of providing family planning is not only avoided child and maternal deaths, but also increased economic growth from the demographic dividend. Summaries and academic papers behind these numbers are available on www.ghanapriorities.com

**PRIORITIES**