

IMANIFESTO

Assessment of Political Manifestos in Ghana

#IMANIFESTO15

by



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FORWARD

Forward by the Founding President of IMANI

Dear reader,

In election year 2008, IMANI tried unsuccessfully to steer media attention away from boring political campaign promises to asking the real question- What is the financial outlay for achieving the promises politicians keep making? We simply demanded of the political parties business plans to guide their manifestos.

What we found worrying was that when our media friends chose to scrutinize these plans, even in the superficial manner they usually adopt, they ask a generic 'how will you do it' question, thus providing enormous room for politicians to ramble long-winded strategies containing even lesser content than the original statement of purpose.

IMANI was by no means ignorant of the fact that nations are infinitely more complex than businesses. Nor were we by 'business plan' referring to those multi-year 'development plans' favoured by certain 'political visionaries' ONCE THEY ARE IN POWER.

Back in 2008, IMANI used 'business plan' generically to refer to any espousal of a plan of action that also contains some financial figures by means of which the viability of the plan in question can be evaluated.

In the context of the political parties IMANI was addressing in 2008, we sought to inquire whether their MANIFESTOES, in their then released or about to be released forms, were viable plans of actions. We failed. Here are a few reasons why we failed. Some of the manifesto promises by various political parties in 2008 were.

1. Provide free electricity to the masses by means of 'permanent magnets'.
2. 'Grow' donkeys in sufficient numbers to transform the agricultural capacity of the North, in an integrated pastoral system in which the donkeys provide both free 'fertilizer' and mechanization-substitutes.
3. Mobilise internal resources to the tune of \$840 billion, up from the current ~\$7 billion. On a comparative basis, this means Ghana's GDP during the tenure of this party will be ~\$2 trillion, making the country the 5th wealthiest in the world – richer than the UK and France as of 2008.

4. Provide free tertiary tuition to ALL qualified students.

In 2012, IMANI conducted an assessment of all the major political party manifestos to verify the extent of their alignment with needed social policy intervention. Back then we realised that accuracy in the transcription of pledges into easily retrieval format was a challenge since the pledges tend to be scattered across several media appearances and are often contextualised in intense debates. It was usually difficult to appreciate the plans of political parties by following their media and physical appearances.

The vigorous democratic culture compounds the problem with its high tolerance for 'spin' and public relations gimmicks. Furthermore, issues of interest are often lost in the high-octane furore over 'controversies' and 'controversial topics'. For instance, the 2012 elections virtually become a referendum on educational policy, with very little being said and debated about other critical social policy issues such as gender, children, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and maternal health. That led to a depressing paucity of public education on these matters. Yet with the support of the UNDP, IMANI delivered a product called ManifestoTV which is still live on our website (<http://imanighana.com/media/manifesto-tv/>)

We have since 2012 learned that it is important to change the dynamics of assessing political manifestos, but slowly. What we have done in this report is to present a progress report and NOT the final report of the performance of the ruling National Democratic Congress government since we still have some eighteen long months before the next election. However, our assessment is limited to the deliverables as stated in the 2012 manifesto and not an impact assessment. We will however conduct a final report and impact assessment in 2016.

We are very grateful for all the ministers of state and the various ministries, departments who helped us validate our findings. Incidentally some major ministries were still sending every available material to enhance our work even after we had 'closed shop'. Simply put we had so much information the findings here represent a truly independent and conciliatory outcome.

We strongly believe that this exercise will not only embolden the ruling NDC government to prioritise and narrow the identified gaps but will also guide all political parties in ensuring that their manifestos for the 2016 elections and beyond will be backed by proper business plans. In 2016, IMANI will advocate that it is not sufficient for a political party to 'cost' the individual initiatives they are proposing, something most of them are not even bothering to do anyway. They must produce a COMPLETE pro-forma budget which demonstrates what the opportunity cost for each initiative will be by showing the source of budgetary receipts alongside the inventory of expenses. A

manifesto without such a pro-forma budget cannot suffice as a proper statement of intent.

Nearly all political schemes are feasible in a certain context. The true measure of feasibility comes when all the schemes are hung together and their costs summed up against projected inflows of resources to determine whether the overall political program is viable or not.

It may be entirely logical to argue for the entire northern corridor of Ghana to be turned into an irrigation belt in order to feed a proposed cereal industry, but the question is whether in the inevitable trade-off that must occur for that to happen we are happy to sacrifice low public debt, NHIS concessions or the school feeding program in view of the expected levels of tax gain and donor aid. This is how we should help our political parties make important choices for all of us.

In conclusion, let me humbly appeal to all Ghanaians who read this report including donors who have a vital stake in our governance and democratic systems to help us make significant impact on development outcomes as use one of the most efficient tools to holding a government accountable in a matured and conciliatory manner, herein called the IMANIFESTO ASSESSMENT.

Thank you.

Franklin CUDJOE- IMANI President

Contents

FORWARD.....	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
METHODOLOGY	7
DISCUSSION OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS	12
ECONOMY (36.4%).....	12
EDUCATION (65.7%).....	13
GOVERNANCE (43%)	15
SOCIAL SECTOR (49%)	19
INFRASTRUCTURE (51.36%).....	24
SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	26
OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE NDC GOVERNMENT.....	26
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
FIX THE POWER CRISIS.....	29
ACCELERATE PASSAGE OF PENDING BILLS, ACTS, LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND REFORMS.....	30
SECURE ALTERNATIVE FUNDING FOR KEY PROJECTS (ESPECIALLY THOSE PLANNED FOR UNDER THE CDB LOAN).....	30
INVEST IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES.....	31
IMPLEMENT CRC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	32
EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION AND BETTER TARGETING OF PROGRAMS	32
REFERENCES	33
APPENDIX	35

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IMANifesto Assessment is a progress report on the status of implementation of the over 540 promises of the 2012 NDC Manifesto. The report is just an output-based assessment. It examines whether the deliverables in the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda' is being delivered. It does not intend to assess the impact of the output on the economy. An assessment framework work was developed using a coding system to ascertain the status of implementation pledges. The analysis derived 5 broad variables from the four themes of the manifesto. These are: Economy, Governance, Education, Social Policy and Infrastructure. The assessment of the promises under economy results in a score of 36.4%, reflecting anaemic economic growth, emergence of large fiscal and external imbalances, weak monetary policy, loose fiscal policy, declining manufacturing and weak net international reserves position.

An examination of implementation of pledges with respect to education results in a score of 65.7%, interpreted as good progress within the IMANIFESTO framework. This reflects excellent progress in the implementation of promises under Distance education and open Schooling and Non-Formal Education; good progress in the implementation of promises under science and technical education, learning and teaching, and basic education; satisfactory progress in the implementation of policies under other 6 sub-themes; and poor progress in the implementation promises under vocational and technical education.

Further, an assessment of progress of implementation of pledges and promises with respect to governance results in a score of 43%; reflecting weighted combination of strong progress in the implementation of promises under territorial integrity; satisfactory progress in the implementation of policies under governance infrastructure and public service delivery; and poor progress in the implementation promises under corruption and narcotics.

For its activities, the social sector per the IMANIFESTO assessment got a cumulative score of 49%. This falls into the satisfactory progress category. This assessment is based solely on output, and strong scores were awarded for Health for all, where there's been an increase in number of doctor and nurses per patient. Secondly, the agenda to create a Harmonized social protection is the second highest performing section mostly as a result of creation of the MoGCSP, LEAP and progress in legislative actions for disability, affirmative action, the aged, spousal's interstate bill amongst others. The other bigger gains are the NHIS which has improved coverage, expanded number of beneficiaries albeit this has been at the risk of ensuring quality service. Mental health has also been mainstreamed and given priority under the government which presents one of the highs under this sector.

The poorest performance was on disability, which hasn't received tangible inputs from the sector ministry beyond the LEAP program. SADA was ranked poorly as a result of a misalignment between what was promised and what was done. Progress on HIV/AIDS also received a low score on account of shortage in medicines.

Finally, an assessment of the promises with regards to infrastructure resulted in a total score of 51.36%, signifying satisfactory progress within the assessment framework. This score reflects strong progress in the implementation of promises under Maritime and Riverine Transport, Aviation, ICT infrastructure, Oil and Gas development. The implementation of Housing, Energy for growth were in the satisfactory performance region of progress while Slum upgrading and prevention, rural water and housing promises performed poorly.

This results in an overall score of 47%. This falls within the lower bound of the Satisfactory Progress, which is below average progress. Satisfactory progress is naturally derived from the assessment framework and does not in any way suggest that the electorates are satisfied with the status of implementation of the over 540 promises listed in the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda'.

INTRODUCTION

An American governor once said, “Politicians campaign in prose but govern in poetry”. When it comes to political manifestos in Ghana this dictum stands. Manifestos are meant to provide a roadmap highlighting the unique vision of different political parties for tackling major development challenges in Ghana. While political manifestos can provide tangible means for voters to assess the capabilities of parties, it is not uncommon for these documents to contain rather grandiose aspirations aiming to attract as many voters as possible. It is, however, important to separate rhetorical statements from realistic goals with more substantive policy implications¹. On one hand, politicians know that some of the goals stated in the manifestos are unrealistic. On the other hand, development-hungry voters tend to believe in those goals, creating a problem, technically, known as asymmetric political communication. Asymmetric political communication is simply a setting where politicians have more knowledge about the feasibility of the interventions promised in the manifesto than a typical electorate. This leads to an inefficient political system.

In light of this asymmetric political communication, IMANI presents the IMANI Manifesto Assessment (IMANIFESTO). This is an objective and independent assessment of political manifestos in Ghana. It is a political cycle analysis of the ruling party’s performance vis-a-vis their stated manifesto. It aims at helping voters to make more informed political choice; and aims at assisting political parties to become more self-reflexive, accountable, and in turn, help them espouse more truthful and realistic political visions. Using the 2012 manifesto of the NDC (Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda) as a frontier; the IMANIFESTO will score progress made towards targets, identify gaps and recommend practical ways of bridging the gaps in key sectors; going into the 2016 elections.

METHODOLOGY

It is important to note that the assessment of ‘Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda’ is based on the promise of delivery of outputs listed in the manifesto. It is unusual to start the outline of a methodology with a caveat but we are doing so because development-oriented assessment has moved from delivery of output to how the output impact on the development trajectory of the sector/country being assessed (i.e. result-based assessment). In Ghana, political party manifestos are flooded with deliverables with little emphasis on results (widespread improvement in society as result of the effect of the delivered output on society). The ‘Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda’ is no different. However, to give the NDC government the benefit of doubt, IMANIFESTO is purely an assessment of the deliverables promised in the 2012 Manifesto.

¹ Jinah Institute (2013) Report On Implementation Of Political Party Manifesto

The IMMA was developed using this 5-step procedure. The steps provide the checklist for constructing the assessment.

1. Setting out the Yardstick.

The promises in the manifesto are the standards based on which the performance of the NDC government is assessed. The questions that were answered in this step are: what targets were set out under each category and sub-category? Are they fully/partially implemented? For instance, in the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda' manifesto, the NDC under the Governance theme claimed to fight corruption by enacting the Freedom of Information Bill inter alia. The numeraire for the assessment of government's performance in relation to this target is an enacted Freedom of Information Bill which citizens, journalists and Civil Society Organizations use to demand accountability.

2. Identification of themes for the formulation of the framework.

In this step, we identify key sectors and subsumed areas to construct the assessment. The NDC presented the 2012 under the following themes: Putting People First (theme 1), A Strong and Resilient Economy (theme 2), Expanding Infrastructure (theme 3), and Transparent and Accountable Governance (theme 4). Based on the themes of the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda' we identified the following sectors as the key sectors to measure: Governance (assessment of the promises under theme 4), Economy (assessment of promises under theme 2), Education (assessment of education and capacity building promises under theme 1), Social Policy (assessment of social investment under theme 1) and Infrastructural Development (assessment of promises under theme 3).

3. Framework:

Based on the identification of these key variables, we construct the IMANI Manifesto Assessment framework as

$$IMMA = W_1 * Gov + W_2 * Eco + W_3 * HCI + W_4 * SOC + W_5 * Infra$$

Where; $W_{i=1,2...5}$ are assigned weights. Weight was assigned based on theoretical and practical reasons. The IMANI Assessment Team (IAT) assigned 25% weight to Governance, 25% weight to Economy, 15% to Human Capital Investment, 15% to Social Policy, and 20% to Infrastructural Development. The rationale for differential weights is that the performance of the latter three is directly dependent on the former two. As such, their superior importance must manifest. Theoretically, the quality of governance (or the lack thereof) has great effect on economic growth. Political economy literature is replete with empirical evidence that shows strong effect of quality of

governance on economic development (See Acemoglu,2007; Rodrik, 2003; Bates et al, 2006, 2015). Furthermore, a functioning economy is shown by its fundamentals and a strong private sector. Weak macroeconomic fundamentals and crowded-out private sector would obviously have adverse cascading effect on employment creation, national revenue envelope and investment. The promises under the economy capture determinately this interrelation. In sum, without a stable economic and political environment; no amount of investment in education, social intervention and infrastructure will put the country on a stable growth trajectory. This informed the determination of the weights.

To ascertain the robustness of the IMMA framework, we examine how sensitive scores are to small changes in the weights. It shows clearly that the scores do not change much with changes in the weight. The variable in the framework are defined as Gov= governance, Eco= Economy, HCI=Human capital Investment, SOC= Social Policy and Infra= Infrastructural Development. Substituting the weights, the framework becomes;

$$IMMA = 0.25 * Gov + 0.25 * Eco + 0.15 * HCI + 0.15 * SOC + 0.20 * Infra$$

This implies that if all promises under each theme are delivered, then we have

$$IMMA = 0.25 * 100 + 0.25 * 100 + 0.15 * 100 + 0.15 * 100 + 0.20 * 100 = 100\%$$

In the same way, if none of the promises are delivered, the government scores 0% on the IMMA framework. So the IMMA scale ranges from 0% to 100%. The In Media Res spectrum below offers interpretation of the scores.



Figure 1 IMANIFESTO Scoring scale, ranging from 0% to 100%

4. Scoring and Aggregation

Broad matrix was developed for all the goals under each theme and sub-themes. We scored them based on whether the goal has been implemented fully/partially or not at all. If the promise in the manifesto is fully implemented, we assign a score of 1 (i.e. 100 in percentage terms). If it is not achieved, we assign a score of zero. If project is initiated but not completed, we assign a fraction and give a reason for the assigned score. The table below gives an overview of the scoring process. Each promise under the four themes are assessed in this sense then aggregated and scaled-up to 100%. The percentage score of each theme is substituted to the IMMA framework to obtain the overall performance of the NDC government.

Table 1 Examples of Scoring Framework

Theme	Section	Manifesto Promise	Is it implemented? If yes, assign 1 ; if no, assign 0; if partial, assign a fraction	Reason/Evidence for the assigned Score
Theme 1	Youth Development	A GH¢10 million Youth Jobs & Enterprise Development Fund will be set up under the direct supervision of the Presidency...	1	The YES (Youth Enterprise Support) initiative was launched in 2014 with a seed fund of 10million GHS after the President revealed in the initiative in his 2014 State of the Nation. Find more information at http://www.yes.gov.gh/faq
Theme 3	Energy for Growth	Address systematically, the bottlenecks in production and transmission of power, and bring to an end the problem of infrequent power supply by the end of 2013 ;	0	The infrequent power supply (dumsor) is worse now.
		Increase installed power generation capacity from 2,443 in 2012 to 5,000 megawatts	0.16	Installed capacity in July 2015 is 2,846.5 (VRA, 2015). The Manifesto promises additional 2557MW by 2016 but

Theme	Section	Manifesto Promise	Is it implemented? If yes, assign 1 ; if no, assign 0; if partial, assign a fraction	Reason/Evidence for the assigned Score
		by 2016;		only 403.5MW has been added. This yield a score of 0.16. The duration for the execution of the promise has not elapsed so we expect improvement in this score.
Theme 1	Primary and Junior High School	Eliminate the remaining 60% of identified 'Schools-Under-Trees';	0.63	Under the program of eliminating Schools under Trees, a total of 1,614 schools out of the 2,578 projects have been completed and handed over. The plan is to complete the remaining 964 schools under trees projects within the medium term (MoE, 2015)

5. Recommendations

In the process, we defined distance to the frontiers. Thus, we identified gaps. Based on the gaps and moving forward into the 2016 elections, we have recommended practical ways of bridging the gaps in key sectors. The section below discusses the results of the assessment in detail.

DISCUSSION OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS

ECONOMY (36.4%)

Robust economic fundamentals are essential to maintaining a stable growth trajectory. Manifesto of a political party is a benchmark for evaluating pre-election appeal as well as post-election performance². In this context, when the NDC government pledged in 2012 to maintain a GDP growth of at least 8% per annum; maintain a single digit inflation rate; reduce fiscal deficit to 5% of GDP; increase per capita income from about \$1600 to \$2300 by 2017; and improve the international reserve to four month of import cover; it was alluring to the typical electorate. Even more appealing is the pledges of sound monetary and fiscal policy; agricultural modernization; value addition and employment creation, which will generate the preceding fundamentals. However, an assessment of the pledges under this theme reveal poor status of implementation. The assessment of the promises results in a score of 36.4%, reflecting anemic economic growth, emergence of large fiscal and external imbalances, weak monetary policy, loose fiscal policy, declining manufacturing and weak net international reserves position resulting in depreciation. Figure two (2) summarizes the post-election implementation status of all the promises under theme two, a strong and resilient economy.

Further, examination of pledges relating to robust macroeconomic fundamentals shows that none of the pledges were met. GDP growth has declined from 14.8% in 2011 to projected 3.5 in 2015. Within this period, a GDP growth of 8% was only recorded in 2012. After 2012, the annual inflation rate moved to double digit. Although the fiscal deficit has reduced from about 12% in 2012 to projected 7.3% of 2015, the target of 5% is widely missed with serious implication on the country's debt sustainability. Net international reserves cover about 3 months of import and GDP per capita is not likely to reach \$2300 as promised.

The NDC government has equally failed in creating a suitable private sector environment by improving investment climate through the reduction of cost and risk of doing business in Ghana, as promised. The power crisis, intolerable taxes and high cost of credit have worsened the business environment. This is corroborated by the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report (World Bank, 2015).

² Jinah Institute (2013) Report On Implementation Of Political Party Manifesto

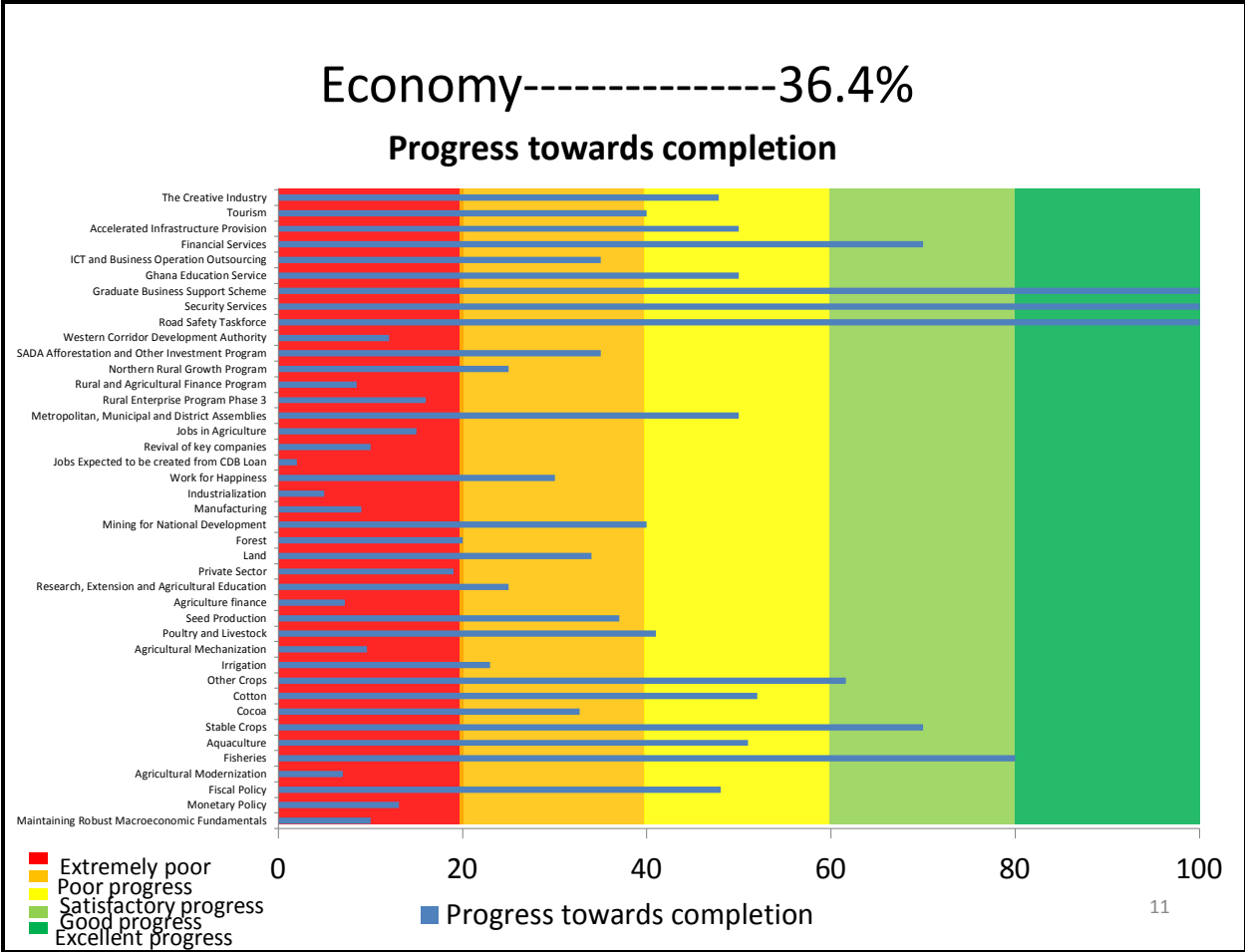


Figure 2 Status of Implementation of Promises under the Economy

Government also promise to revive and establish key enterprises (see Appendix for promises under manufacturing), however only a modicum attempt has been made to revive the Komenda Sugar Factory. Even more disturbing are the promise of job creation from the Chinese Development Bank (CDB) loan and the establishment of Western Corridor Development Authority which has not been fulfilled. The NDC also made grandiose promises about agricultural mechanisation and modernisation but the assessment shows that little has been done in this regard.

EDUCATION (65.7%)

An assessment of the 2012 NDC manifesto in relation to education highlights 59 activities/programmes under 12 themes. All the programs were examined to ascertain the status of implementation. The NDC pledged in 2012 to improve education by improving early childhood development; primary, secondary and tertiary education; distance education, science and technology education; vocational and technical education; and most importantly, link industry with the educational sector. An

examination of implementation of pledges with respect to education results in a score of 65.7%, interpreted as good progress within the IMANIFESTO framework. Status of individual components show excellent progress in the implementation of promises under Distance education and open Schooling and Non-Formal Education; good progress in the implementation of promises under science and technical education, learning and teaching, and basic education; satisfactory progress in the implementation of policies under other 6 sub-themes; and poor progress in the implementation promises under vocational and technical education. Figure three(3) below presents the status of implementation of the promises under education.

Distance learning and open education had the high score of 100%. This is indication that the promise has been achieved even ahead of 2016. Basic education and secondary education had a score of 64% and 48% respectively.

In the case of the Secondary education, the proposed construction of new 200 community SHS are well behind schedule as 50 are under construction and contract has been awarded for the next 50. However, it is interesting to note that the 200 SHS was one of the main campaigning messages against the NPP's Free SHS campaign message. The poor performance under the Secondary education has to do with the finance gap in implementing the 200 SHS. Funding sources for the project include the World Bank where 156 million has been secured for the construction of 23 new schools.

Quality of Teaching and Learning, Science and Technical education and Teachers theme of the manifesto has seen much activities like the distribution of free laptops, upgrading of Science labs in school and the continuous In-Service Training (INSET) which has been organized for 1,000 Mathematics and 800 Science teachers in line with Government's objective of improving the teaching of mathematics and science.

While it is commendable that 100 girls have been enrolled for the females in electronic program, the number is still limited considering that the socioeconomic circumstances of the people living in the Zongo's has not changed and this makes the implementation of this promise valid. Government must therefore move quickly to address this if indeed government is interested in addressing the economics issues in the Zongo's.

With regards to the government's promise to eliminate the remaining 60% of identified 'Schools-Under-Trees, a total of 1,614 schools out of the 2,578 projects have been completed and handed over. There are still about 970 schools under trees. In the medium term government will have to focus on delivering on the remaining schools.

Education.....65.7%

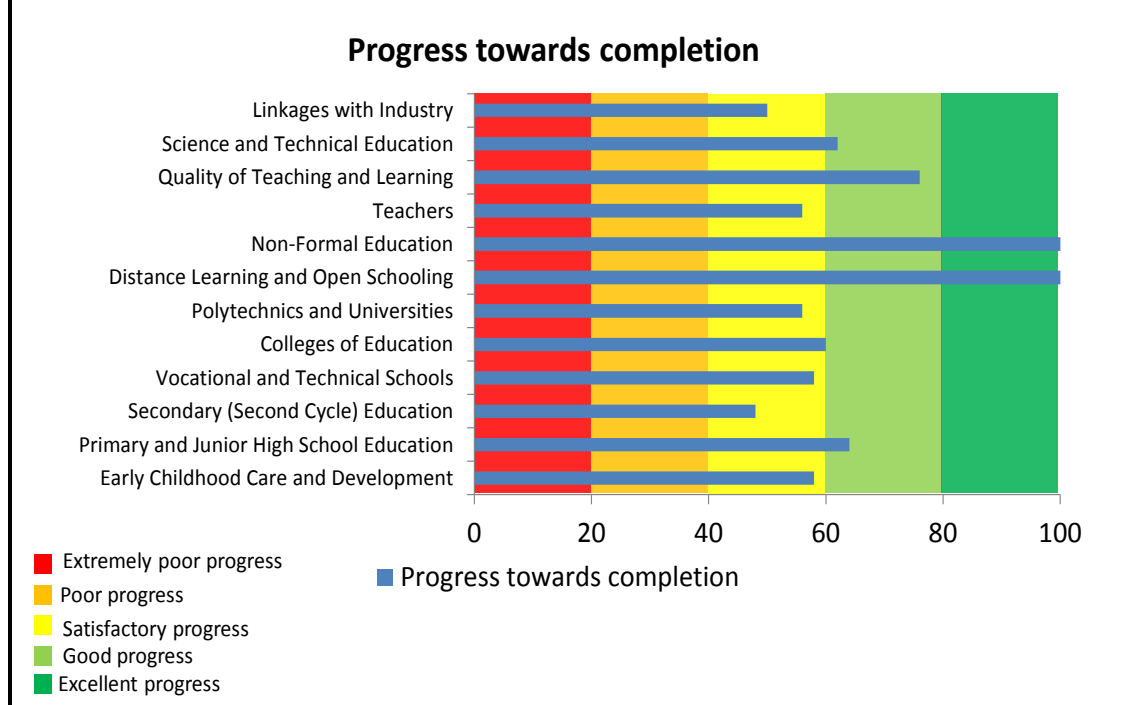


Figure 3: Status of Implementation of Promises under the Economy

On education, in summary, the NDC government has delivered most of the pledges under education, which is commendable. Access to education has improved greatly under the NDC government; however, there are systemic problems which automatically lead to poor educational outcome. There are serious educational management problems: teachers are poorly supervised at the micro level as well as de-motivated in terms logistics and remuneration. Although Ghana spends more than the AU requirement of 6% of GDP on education, OECD (2015) ranked Ghana last in the quality of mathematics and science education among 76 countries. Going into the 2016, the NDC government should focus on improving the quality of education by instituting strong educational management systems that will guarantee effective teaching in both rural and urban public schools.

GOVERNANCE (43%)

Arguably, good governance is one of the most important factors that enable sustainable development with long term social as well as human impact. The current ruling party,

the National Democratic Congress, pledged during the 2012 campaign period to use its mandate and available resources to improve governance infrastructure by resourcing parliament, deepening decentralization mechanisms, fighting corruption, empowering women, improving security and combating narco-terrorism. Key to fighting corruption is the enactment of Freedom of Information and Declaration of Asset. While great gains have been made in the areas of e-governance, parliamentary and judicial infrastructures, the reality on the ground is far from meeting the expectations of the Ghanaian people, given the promises. An examination of progress of implementation of pledges and promises with respect to governance results in a score of 43%; reflecting weighted combination of strong progress in the implementation of promises under territorial integrity; satisfactory progress in the implementation of policies under governance infrastructure and public service delivery; and poor progress in the implementation promises under corruption and narcotics. The chart below summarizes the progress made on the implementation of promises under the eleven sub-themes of governance.

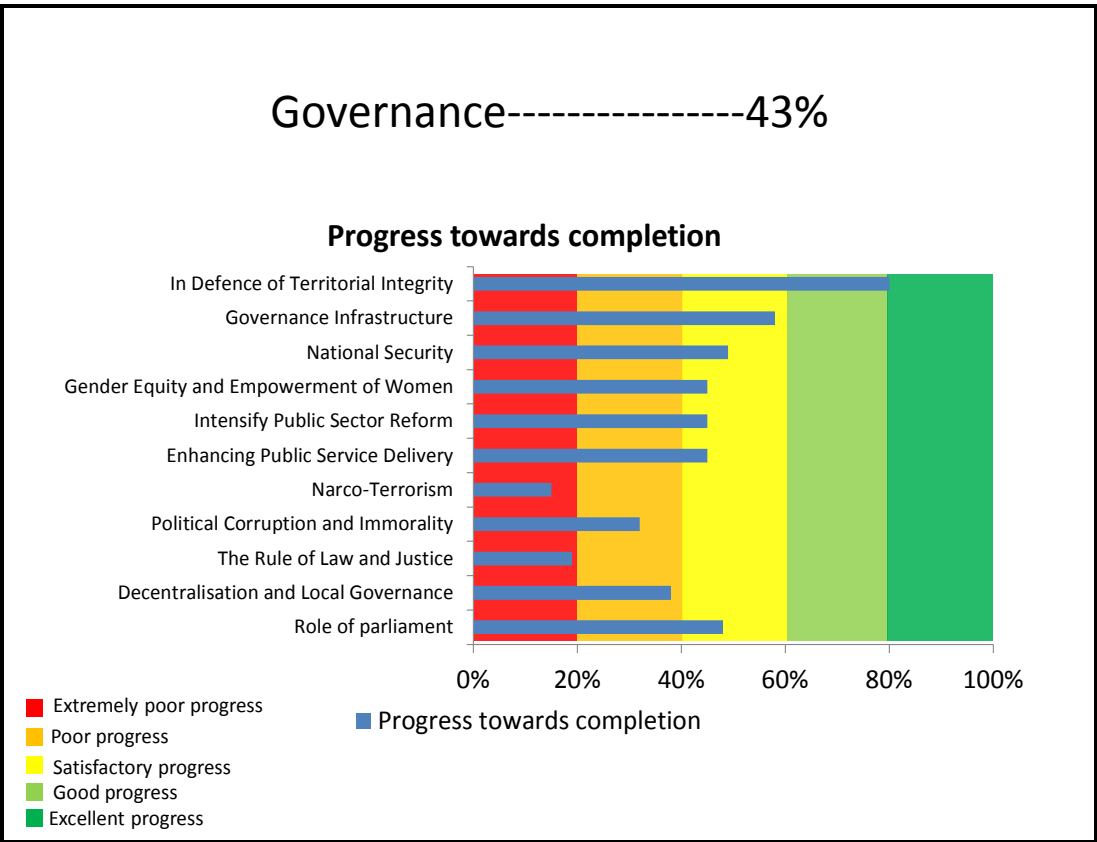


Figure 4: Implementation Status in Governance

The NDC committed itself to deepening the role of parliament in the country’s development process by providing Members of Parliament (MPs) with individual

research assistants, modernizing parliamentary infrastructure among many other things. Whilst some aspects of the promises made apropos the role of parliament in the country's development process have been fulfilled (i.e., providing research assistants to MP modernizing parliamentary infrastructure), some others remain literally uncharted. Since the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) have not been given the green light, it is understandable that a democracy fund and a host of other promises have not been tackled. In sum, given the role of Parliament in the country's development process, it is of a great importance for information to be readily available to MPs in their undertakings; in effect, office arrangements for MPs' Research Assistants must be accelerated.

Further, an assessment of the pledges regarding decentralization and local governance indicates that the government has little policy space for implementation of the pledges since most of the decentralization promises are linked with the entrenchment of the recommendations of the CRC. Nevertheless, the government has been able to provide infrastructure to new districts created in 2003, 2007 and 2012. Also, the NDC government has continued the street naming project and implemented the fiscal decentralization policy. Key gaps under this sub-theme are the failure of government to mainstream concept of local economic development and to replace DACF with the MP's Constituency Development Fund.

On the judicial service, the government has copiously failed. The 'Justice for All' program was never enhanced (with weekend courts) as promised. It took the investigation of the media to reveal the unacceptable time it takes for the judicial services to prosecute cases. Recently, judicial service workers including State attorneys, circuit court judges, have had to take unto the streets to register their discontent regarding their remuneration and other related-issues. Among other things, the harmonization of their salaries and benefits, as stipulated in Sections 5 and 6 of the Legal Services Act of 1993 remain issues yet to be addressed by the government. Government is advised to enter into an all-inclusive negotiation with the necessary stakeholders within the legal sector with the aim of harmonising and developing a comprehensive Conditions of Service document for the Judicial Service workers, as they promised in their manifesto. Prison infrastructure must be upgraded and the Justice for All Program reviewed.

Corruption remains a canker in Ghana. Over the years, crony capitalism has resulted in huge political graft. The NDC promised to fight corruption and political immorality by revising the Accra re-development plan and enacting the Freedom of Information Bill. However, this government is allegedly accused of corruption (IEA Report) and has recorded unprecedented number of murky judgment debt cases. Although, the Freedom of Information Bill is near enactment, its delay has thwarted the fight against

corruption. The failure of the office of the president to release the final report of the Sole Judgment Debt Commissioner Justice Yaw Apau speaks to complication involved in the fight against political corruption in Ghana.

In fighting Narco-terrorism, the NDC Government has made some commendable strides in terms educating the public on issues relating to the use of narcotic drugs by empowering NACOB to undertake campaigns to create awareness about the effects of drugs, encouraging collaboration between NACOB and the Food and Drugs Board among others. However, many promises regarding the fight against Narco-terrorism, including making NACOB a security agency, the pursuit of the programme for the legislative conversion of NACOB into an autonomous Commission and the establishment of drug rehabilitation centres for treatment, rehabilitation and re-integration into society of drug addicts remain unfulfilled. The escalation of the demand and supply chain of narcotics is yet another indicator of the failure of Government in this sector.

Some promises made regarding the enhancement of public service delivery such as the implementation of the “New Approach to Public Sector Reform”, ridding public sector of duplication of functions are yet to be fully addressed by the government. However, on the issue of the establishment of the Delivery Unit in the Office of the President whose objective is to coordinate the undertakings of the President, the government honoured his word. The rationalization of the public service, especially issues related to the duplication of functions must be a matter of priority for the government. By rationalizing the public sector, the government will be able to better co-ordinate the activities of the sector.

The Government, through various initiatives (the Media Development Fund), has contributed to the growth and development of the media landscape. A lot more is yet to be done. The Government should take deliberate steps in the interest of the enactment of the Broadcasting Act in order to sanitize the media landscape and devoid it of polarization. The Government is also advised to encourage the National Media Commission to rise to a higher standard of service. The government should endeavor to complete the permanent campus for the Ghana Institute of Journalism at Okponglo, Accra in order to expand and improve facilities for the training of journalists as they promised in the 2012 manifesto. This could be done by using a Public Private Partnership model.

Arguably, the NDC record on Gender-related issues is commendable. However, many other promises remain “unvisited”. Among all the promises made on Gender equity & empowerment of women (Address gender inequality by ensuring the expeditious enactment of the Affirmative Action Act; Work with political parties and Civil Society

Organisations to take the provisions of the Affirmative Action Act into account in sponsoring candidates for elections; Enact legislation to cover women's rights, including reproductive rights, more comprehensively; Ensure that all public institutions adopt gender policies, including recruitment policies, aimed at achieving a balanced human resourcing of their institutions in terms of gender; Implement the policy of gender responsive budgeting that has been adopted by the Ministry of Finance), only one – *improve women's representation on all public Boards*, has been fully implemented.

Governance infrastructure has very much improved. As promised, the Government has provided modern technology and equipment to Parliament and the Judicial Service, thus improved the day-to-day work of Judicial Service workers as well as that of parliamentarians. E-governance infrastructure networking the Presidency and the Ministries, Departments and Agencies has also been provided. These state of the art infrastructures improve communication and minimize "man-hours" spent on huge tons of paper work. Prison infrastructures, however, remain in horrendous states. Some of the recent prison breaks (Kumasi Central Prisons for example) have been attributed to inhumane conditions (over-crowding, poor health care, terrible meals) in which inmates live. Government is advised to speed up the passing of legislation on non-custodial measures, so people may not need to be kept behind bars for some offences.

On the overall, the NDC government has done fairly well with a score 43%, translating into a Satisfactory Progress. However, a comprehensive review of the promises under the following sectors is crucial: Narco-Terrorism, Political Corruption and Immorality, Gender Equity & Empowerment of Women and Local economic development. The office of the President must also review its governance structures; the focal coordinating center (the Delivery Unit) must be resourced to enable it to monitor the progress of works being undertaken by the whole government machinery. The Delivery Unit must come out with plans and set review mechanisms for monitoring government programs.

SOCIAL SECTOR (49%)

For its activities, the social sector per the IMANIFESTO assessment was assigned a cumulative score of 49%. This falls into the satisfactory progress category. This assessment is based solely on output, and strong scores were awarded for Health for all, where there's been an increase in number of doctor and nurses per patient. Secondly, the agenda to create a Harmonized social protection is the second highest performing section mostly as a result of creation of the MoGCSP, LEAP and progress in legislative actions for disability, affirmative action, the aged, spousal's interstate bill amongst others. The other bigger gains are the NHIS which has improved coverage, expanded number of beneficiaries albeit this has been at the risk of ensuring quality

service. Mental health has also been mainstreamed and given priority under the government which presents one of the highs under this sector.

The poorest performance was on disability, which hasn't received tangible inputs from the sector ministry beyond the LEAP program. SADA was ranked poorly as a result of a misalignment between what was promised and what was done. Progress on HIV/AIDS also received a low score on account of shortage in medicines.

Similar to other sections of the '*Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda*', several of the goals under the health sector, social protection and other social endeavors are missing several key features of the SMART model; particularly, they are neither measurable against a specific target nor time bound. Additionally, the NDC manifesto suffers from a gross mismatch between demand and supply for several of its initiatives. For instance, what good is it to churn out nurses when the employment prospects upon completion are non-existent? Statistically, it improves the patient: nurse ratio, but practically, it becomes a wasted investment. Even then, in the case of Ghana, we are still a far cry from meeting the UN recommended ratio of 1:600 for doctor: patient since we're pegged at 1:9043 as of 2014. It's critical therefore that the goals and projects need to be coordinated in a holistic manner. An increase in number of nurses needs to be directly accompanied by increase in health facilities (public or private) to employ the nurses.

In the health sector, another perceived high score for the government is the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). However, the vulnerability with the NHIS is its financial sustainability and the IAT posit that, that is the most important indicator when it comes to the success of the scheme. Expansion in beneficiaries and coverage in illnesses of the scheme is happening at the risk of collapsing the scheme. Case in point, a May 2015 release from the society of private medical and mental practitioners ordered its members to withdraw services to NHIS subscribers due to default in payments from the government. Other health service providers have resorted to a co-pay system whilst others run a full blown cash and carry system. The bottom line is, when one visits a hospital and presents an NHIS card and treatment is refused that is a failure of the administrators of the scheme.

Despite challenges with policy/demand incoherence and financial challenges with the NHIS, other areas within health such as mental health have received much visibility and mainstreaming under the NDC government and its *Better Ghana Agenda*. Additionally, in bringing health to all, the government has pursued several infrastructural projects such as establishment and renovation of the regional hospitals in the Upper West, Upper East and Eastern regions as promised in the manifesto. Additionally, 84% of the 1600 Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds promised have been delivered and the government is on track to meet that indicator. The chart below shows the progress achieved on all the goals in the social sector.

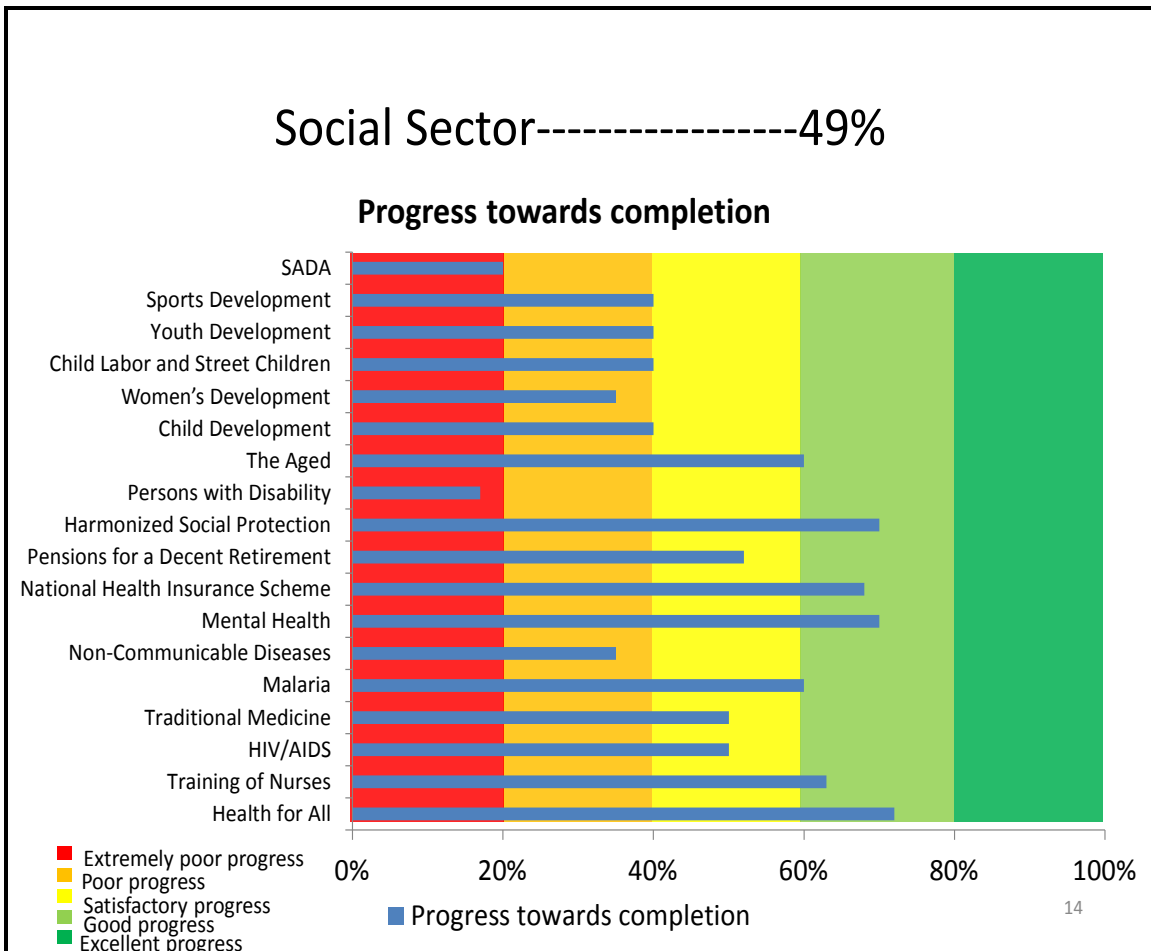


Figure 5 Status of Implementation of Projects in the Social Sector

Moving forward and leading up to 2016, the ministry needs to revamp the goals on non-communicable diseases. According to the Health Ministry, the ministry is yet to collect data on cancers and the registry is yet to become functional. Similar, there's neither a baseline data nor metric on hypertension, diabetes, obesity, nor kidney failure. So, when the 'Better Ghana Agenda' says the 'NDC government intends to strengthen the Non Communicable Disease unit of the Ghana Health Service for the prevention, early detection and management of diseases', it's not clear exactly how they plan to achieve this because without understanding the problem, any attempt to solve it will be unproductive.

The social protection space has been crowded out by the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) which has tentacles in every facet of social protection. In a bid to consolidate social protection programs, the government quickly created the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. But, what's behind the name is still a non-coordinated social protection program. Does the ministry truly have a harmonized

database that captures beneficiaries of including LEAP, LESDEP, School Feeding Programme, Better Ghana ICT Project, Free School Uniforms? No, it does not.

Secondly as IMANI has advocated repeatedly, LEAP is not a sustainable program, and for a lower middle income country, Ghana is not poised for running a largely socialist economy. The simplest explanation is that we ought to grow the pie before we share the pie. Therefore it is retrogressive to national development for unbridled expansion of LEAP at this time. But for a patronizing government, it is the one stop solution for all ills of the economy. LEAP presently runs emergency funds, extended coverage to include pregnant women and mothers with new born under 12 months, in addition to already granting cash handouts to poor families with either the aged, disabled or orphaned/vulnerable children. Consequently, these cash grants have overshadowed the real need and capacity building in these sub-sectors.

What this means is that, apart from LEAP, other gains are minute. For instance, in one year (2014) the disability sub-sector the ministry handed out a couple thousand hearing devices and pursued a myriad of legislative and policy paper pushing. With the aged however, some tangible gains such as free bus rides and half price for GPRTU buses were achieved. However, the aging policy makes provisions for much more such as improved housing, and improved nutrition and wellbeing and strengthening the family and community to provide support to older persons. Similarly, the disability Act makes provisions for more substantial developments such as disability accessibility routes in infrastructure. It should be clear at this point that LEAP cannot solve it all. Moving ahead, more substantive issues need to be prioritized, pursuits that are commercially viable or investments (including human capital) that can contribute to the wealth creation agenda of the country.

Regarding women empowerment, the Better Ghana Agenda promised 40% women in appointed positions. Limiting this to only ministerial positions, the percentage of women stands at 24%. The aesthetics and practicality of having more women occupying top positions is great; a win-win for both politicians and citizenry. Moving ahead, the NDC government has to re-strategize and adopt solving problems from the bottom up; because, a woman who is not forced into early marriage is empowered to pursue lofty academic and educational goals. A woman not crippled under the abuse of domestic violence is empowered to reach heights both professionally and personally. Unfortunately, there is insufficient record of education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs and perceptions that promote gender discrimination. It compels one to hypothesize that there is no systemic planning or monitoring of these activities and these issues have become victims of the one-off activity organized as a bare minimum in order to keep attracting funds from the donor community.

In a country teeming with graduates and reeking of unemployment, it's a pity that the only creativity on the part of the government is a proliferation and redundancy of training programs which are only sustainable as a result of the government blindly sinking millions of cedis into a black hole. The government created the Youth Enterprise Support (YES) initiative; but along with that, it also planned to pursue a stimulus package for youth employment in conjunction with the private sector, creation of regional youth leadership training centers, creation of district youth recreation centers and increased recruitment under the self-employment modules of the NYEP. Truth of the matter is that, these are bad investments because they can't survive without continuous government funding. There is no magic formula for job creation. If the private sector grows, its labor demands will increase. As it is, the economic realities have caused private sector to shrink its labour. Categorically speaking, no amount of GYEEDA and its relations will solve the unemployment crisis. The government simply needs to fix the economy and the power sector.

On sports, apart from soccer, the other sports are still grossly underfunded despite a promise for development of the lesser known sporting disciplines in the country. The government has the ability to send 3million USD in cash on a chartered plane to Brazil during the 2014 Soccer World Cup but back home, it allocates GH¢3.3 million to be shared equally to the 33 sports associations to facilitate their activities.

The only way to sum up the developments in the social policy environment in Ghana is that the state is lacking focus and prioritization. Secondly, because of the scattered agenda, it presents a challenge in harmonizing and synergizing. As a result, several initiatives are suffering from being boxed in even though directly interrelated with other sectors. For instance, the government is training youth for employment when businesses are shrinking and cannot feasibly absorb this group and the government is also training more nurses while not building more health centers in a corresponding manner.

Additionally, the initiatives are excessively focused on extended coverage without a focus on quality. So, even though NHIS is expanding, quality of service is at its poorest. As with the youth sector as well, the government is simply interested in one set of numbers, which is how many youth are trained or beneficiaries of NYEP, without corresponding numbers of how many get permanent employment in private sector or run viable businesses or net contribution to domestic revenue.

Altogether, the government needs to focus on non-communicable diseases, tame the expansion of LEAP and NYEP, and focus on innovative and sustainable and commercially viable solutions to issues such as disability, elimination of outmoded cultural practices, property rights, domestic violence, and child labor and trafficking.

INFRASTRUCTURE (51.36%)

The National Democratic Congress, made several promises with regards to Infrastructural development during the 2012 election campaign. Key among them include bringing to an end the problem of infrequent power supply by the end of 2013; making the Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) technically and financially efficient with an expanded capacity; reconstruction, rehabilitation and modernization of the eastern Corridor road; construction of the western corridor road and several other major road infrastructure; and the development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure.

An assessment of the promises with regards to infrastructure resulted in a total score of 51.36%, signifying satisfactory progress within the assessment framework. This score reflects strong progress in the implementation of promises under Maritime and Riverine Transport, Aviation, ICT infrastructure, Oil and Gas development.

The implementation of Housing and Energy for growth were in the satisfactory performance region of progress while Slum upgrading and prevention, rural water and housing promises performed poorly.

Significant progress has been made in the area of Oil and Gas Development. The passing of the local content bill; World Bank's approval of \$ 700 million for exploration of oil and gas offshore Cape Three Points in the Western Region; investment in TOR and partnership with ARMACO to increase its capacity are some of the activities that has translated into good progress under this sub-theme. Also, the setting up of marine police and regular inspection tours by the petroleum security coordinating team has ensured a secured oil and gas industry.

An assessment of promises under the development of ICT Infrastructure is encouraging. The national data center is almost complete and the e-governance project is in operation. However, critical project like human capital development in ICT has not pursued as promised in the manifesto. Projects that would help human capital development in ICT such as the National Science Park, the KNUST Technology Park, Innovation Fund, and Ghana Science Congress have not been completed.

The housing deficit in Ghana is 1.7 million units, and it is expected to hit 2 million by 2018. Although the NDC promised to support the creation of land banks in all MMDAs for the construction of affordable housing, there was no clear indication in the manifesto of number of housing units to be constructed to bridge the housing gap. It is however fair to state that the NDC government has continued the construction of the 4700 affordable housing units which started under the Kuffour administration. The Ghana Real Estate Development Fund which would give access to funds for local private developers to build "affordable housing units" for Ghanaians has not been established.

Figure below summarizes the progress made on the implementation of promises under the 21 sub-themes of Infrastructure development.

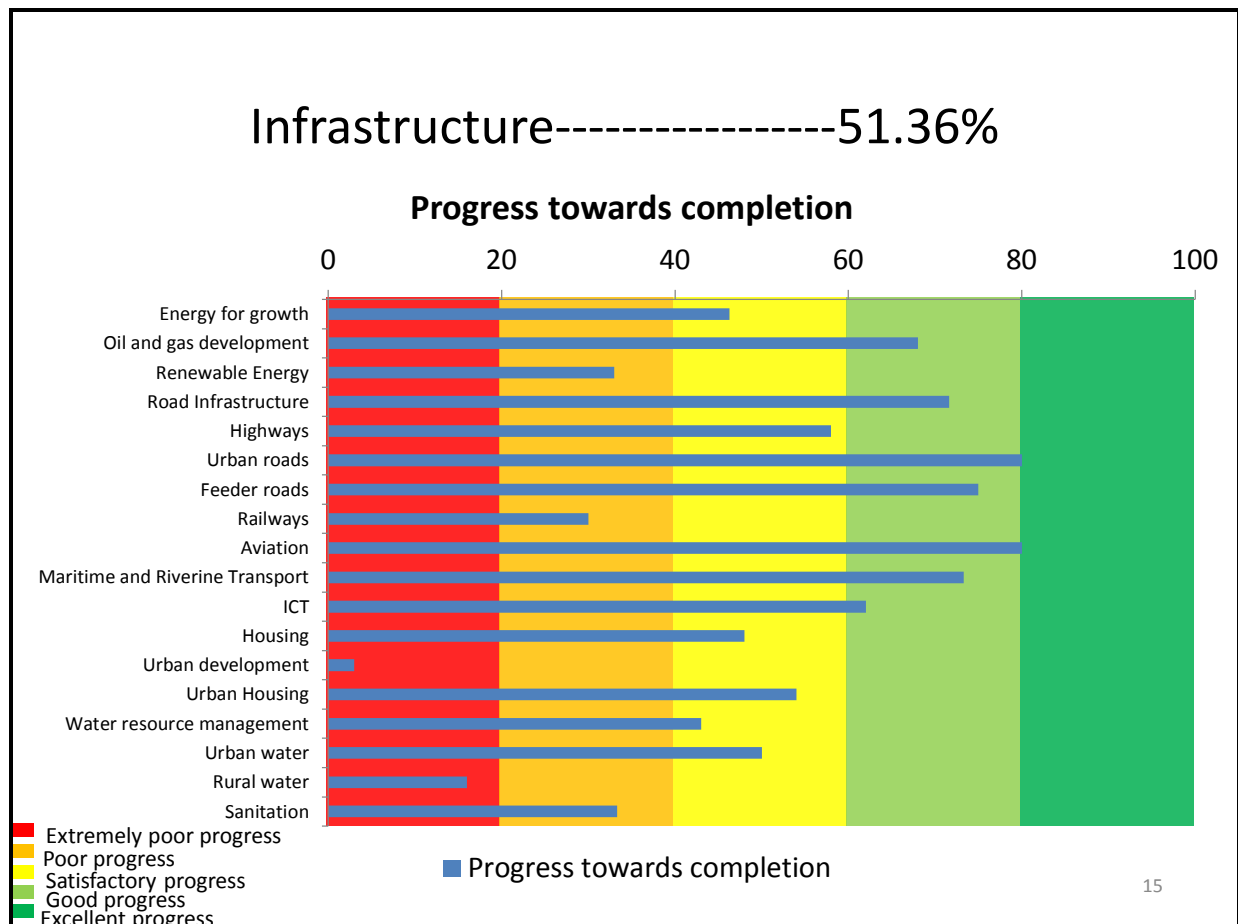


Figure 6 Status of Implementation of Projects under Infrastructure

The pivotal promise under Energy for growth sub-section of the manifesto is to bring to an end the problem of infrequent power supply by the end of 2013. This promise has not been achieved as the load shedding program is still ongoing. Also, the promise to increase installed power generation capacity from 2,443 in 2012 to 5,000 megawatts by 2016 has seen only 16% completion progress. Moving forward, the energy to every home program and enhancement of the transmission and distribution is steadily ongoing. Funds from the MCA Ghana Compact II to be released in December this year geared towards increasing private sector investment in power generation would help strengthen the distribution sector and improve access to electricity. The key gap in this sector has to do more with technical issues because most of the plants under construction scheduled to be commissioned have been delayed.

Finally, the government promised to prevent the emergence of slums as well as upgrade existing ones. Specifically, the NDC government promised to mobilize

resources to replicate Ashiaman Slum Upgrade Project nationwide. However, this project is yet to be initiated.

Also, the NDC promised to drill 20,000 boreholes across the countryside of Ghana. But out of the 20,000 boreholes promised to be drilled nation-wide, the NDC Government has drilled only 1,090 boreholes (MOFEP, 2015).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The figure below presents the results for the five themes.

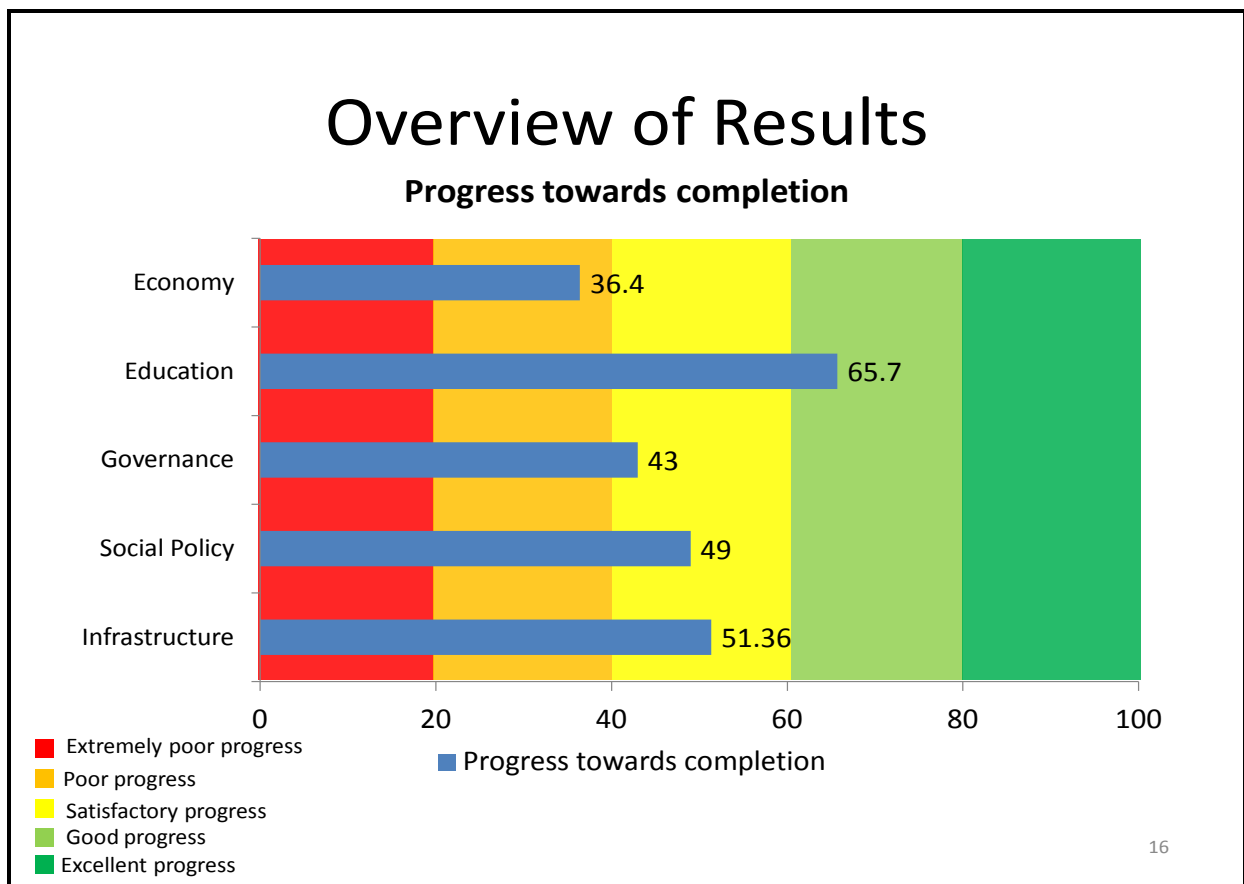


Figure 7 Summary of Results from the five(5) sectors assessed

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE NDC GOVERNMENT

When we put the performance of each sector into the framework, it results in an overall score of 47%. This falls within the satisfactory zone of the assessment scale.

$$\text{IMMA} = 0.25 * 36.40 + 0.25 * 43 + 0.15 * 65.7 + 0.15 * 49 + 0.20 * 51.36 = 47\%$$

The NDC government is at the Lower bound of Satisfactory Progress, which is not ideal progress. The figure below depicts the score within the framework. Given the timeline in the implementation of the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda', the government is behind schedule. Satisfactory progress does not in any way suggest that the electorates are satisfied with the status of implementation of the 540 promises listed in the 'Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda'.

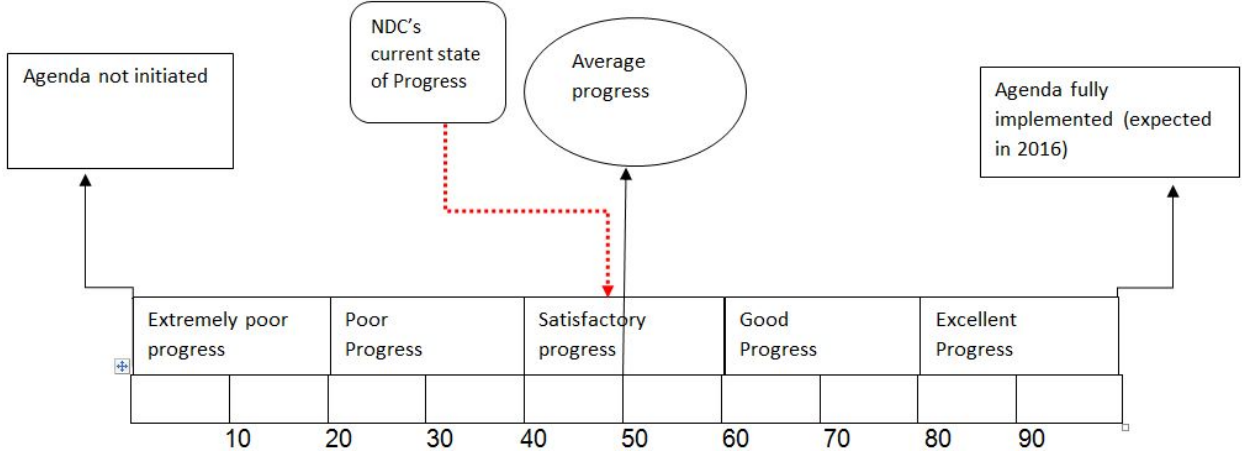


Figure 8 Current Status on the implementation of projects promised under the NDC government

Sensitivity Analysis

To ascertain the robustness of the IMMA framework, we examine how sensitive scores are to small changes in the weights. It shows clearly that the scores do not change much with changes in the weight. The variables were assigned equal weights of 20% but the result just changed by 2 percentage points, still within the lower bound of satisfactory progress.

$$IMMA = 0.20 * 36.40 + 0.20 * 43 + 0.20 * 65.7 + 0.20 * 49 + 0.20 * 51.36 = 49\%$$

Summary of Gaps

Table 2 The table below summarizes the key gaps identified from the assessment

ECONOMY	
Western Corridor Development Authority	
Agricultural mechanization	Agriculture
Rural and agricultural finance	
Jobs in Agriculture	
Agricultural modernization	
Value addition through manufacturing	Private sector
Jobs from CDB loan	
Private sector	
Revival of key companies	
Industrialization	
Manufacturing	
Macroeconomic fundamentals	
Monetary policy	
fiscal policy	
GOVERNANCE	
Decentralization and Local Governance	Local Economic Development
Freedom of Information Bill	Affirmative Action Bill
Governance Infrastructure	Prison Infrastructure and Reform
Corruption and Political Immorality	
Intensify Public Sector Reform	Infrastructure for GIJ at Okponglo
EDUCATION	
200 Community Day SHS	
Schools Under Trees	
SOCIAL SECTOR	
Non-communicable Diseases	Health
Quality and sustainability of NHIS	
The Legislative Instrument for the Disability Act is pending.	Social Protection
Per cent of DACF allocated to Disability has not been increased from 2% to 2.5% as promised.	
Women representation in public appointed positions is less than 40%.	
Commitment to the development of lesser-known sports not significant.	Youth and Sports
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Power crisis	
Housing Deficit	Urban Housing
Sanitation	
Railway	
Rural Water	

RECOMMENDATIONS

As per the assessment performed, a progress status of 47% was assigned. This also means that the NDC is yet to deliver 53% of its promises to the Ghanaian electorate. The recommendations presented in this section stems from the gaps identified in the fulfillment of the NDCs promised put forth in ‘Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda’.

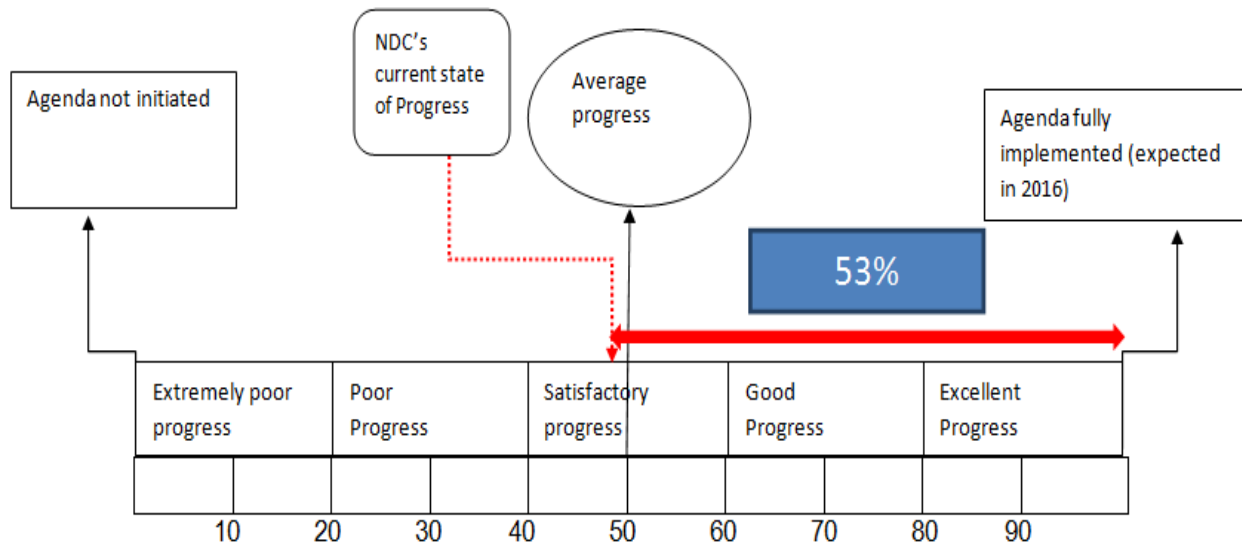


Figure 9 Performance gap in implementation of the manifesto

The gaps have been sorted/ grouped to identify those promises that can be solved by a common deliverable. Altogether, six recommendations were identified to help bridge the gaps. They are: fixing the power crisis; accelerating the passage and implementation of key Acts, Bill, LI, and Legislative reforms; securing alternative funding mainly for projects planned for with the CDB loan; Investment in Management Information Services; Implementation of CRC recommendations; and equitable distribution and better targeting of programs.

FIX THE POWER CRISIS

Critical gaps were identified in the infrastructural sector where the NDC manifesto promised to address the bottlenecks in production and transmission of power and bring the infrequent power supply to end by 2013. Another gap was to position Ghana as a major producer and exporter of energy, a promise which has not been delivered. Our assessment revealed that beyond failure to delivery on of these promises, they have also had a negative cascading effect on other areas identified as gaps. As such prioritizing and fixing the power crisis will have a positive effect on other gaps such as

promises made towards enhancing private sector activity, job creation and improving the macro-economic fundamentals.

<p>1</p> <p>Fix the Power Crisis (The NDC Manifesto promised 5000MW by 2016)</p>	Value addition through manufacturing, Jobs from CDB loan, Private sector, Revival of key companies, Industrialization, Manufacturing
	Job Creation
	Macro-economic fundamentals

Figure 10

ACCELERATE PASSAGE OF PENDING BILLS, ACTS, LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND REFORMS

Several of the promises made in the NDC manifesto are hinged on the passage of bills, and implementation of Acts through enactment of Legislative Instruments, for instance. Under urban housing, the proposed National Housing Authority promised to be established to oversee to the implementation of all promises under housing such as the Ghana Real Estate Development Fund must be pushed through parliament. Other critical areas are the Freedom to Information Bill, which recorded 90% progress and the Affirmative Action Act, which would cement the government commitment to women empowerment and representation in government, where it scored 35% may be improved upon. For its commitment towards dealing with corruption, the promised amendment of the Procurement Act and the Internal Audit Act will address the gaps in the government’s commitment to corruption where it performed extremely poor at 20%.

<p>2</p> <p>Accelerate the passage/Implementation of Acts, LIs, Bills and Legislative Reforms</p>	Freedom to Information Bill	National Housing Authority
	Affirmative Action Act	Sanitation Authority
	Disability Act LI	Revise the Internal Audit Act (2003)
	Revise the Internal Audit Act (2003)	Amendment of the Procurement Act
	Reforms in prison-community services for minor offences	

Figure 11

SECURE ALTERNATIVE FUNDING FOR KEY PROJECTS (ESPECIALLY THOSE PLANNED FOR UNDER THE CDB LOAN)

With funds from the Chinese Development Bank loan facility, the NDC promised thousands of jobs, irrigation of 11,000 hectares of land that to be funded in part using funds from the CDB loan, the rehabilitation of the railways network and the refurbishment and modernization of the Western Line, rehabilitation of the Takoradi port, construction of two fishing harbours at Elmina and James Town and landing sites

at Axim, Dixcove, Moree, Fete, Mumford, Winneba, Senya Beraku, Teshie, Ada, Keta, Abotoase and Dzemeni. Due to challenges in accessing the USD 3billion facility, many of these projects have not even commenced. The recommendation thereby is for the NDC government to explore alternative funding vehicles for these projects. For example, for the Takoradi port expansion, the Ghana Shippers and Harbor Authority, secured a loan facility to execute the project. Other funding options could be PPP agreements. Examples of gaps that are rooted in funding challenges are given in the table below.

<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alternate Funding for key projects</p>	Bore Holes	Lesser known sports
	Railway	Western Corridor Development
	Education 200 community day SHS	
	Especially project covered under the CDB loan	

Figure 12

INVEST IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

In the social sector, including education, metrics are key. The NDC government promised to distribute free laptops, promote FCUBE, by pursuing projects such as capitation grant, school feeding, free sandals, and free uniforms, better Ghana ICT project etc. Similarly, in the health sector it promised to increase the number of doctors, the number of nurses, the number of CHPS compounds and to promote the early detection and prevention of non-communicable diseases. Under social protection LEAP is giving out cash handouts indiscriminately to poor families and proliferation of youth training programs are expected to curb youth unemployment. The need for these programs cannot be disputed. However, without proper monitoring and evaluation, or a baseline assessment revealing the scope of the problem the returns from these initiatives will be severely limited. The NDC government quickly delivered on its promise to harmonize social protection by forming the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection. However, to date, a single database that integrates all these interventions, some of which have been mentioned above, that allows these programs to draw on their full synergistic benefits does not exist. Investment in Management Information Services within the MoGCSP, Health Sector, Youth and Sports, and Education, amongst others will accelerate the delivery of their respective promises and their subsequent impact.

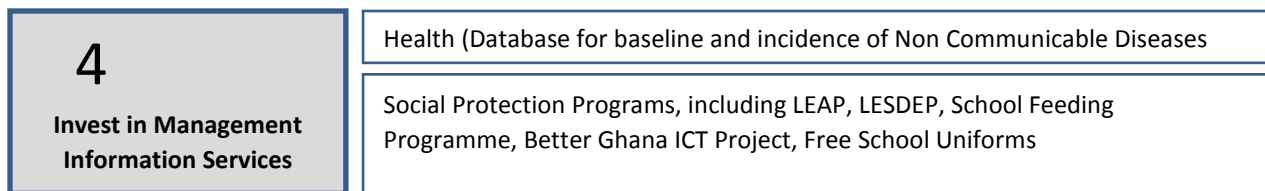


Figure 13

IMPLEMENT CRC RECOMMENDATIONS

In the manifesto, the NDC government stated that as pioneers of the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC), under then President Professor John Evans Atta Mills, it had accepted virtually all the recommendations in the report that the review committee produced. Many of these reviews have implications on decentralization which include, the complete implementation of the National Decentralization Action Plan; involving the people directly in the election of DCEs; the Office of the Administrator of the District Assemblies Common Fund is made constitutionally independent; the District Assemblies Common Fund Act is amended to stop the central withholdings, deductions and directives and to allow for the entire allocation of the MMDAs’ shares of the DACF to be released to them. Implementing the CRC report will facilitate the bridging of the gaps shown in the figure below.

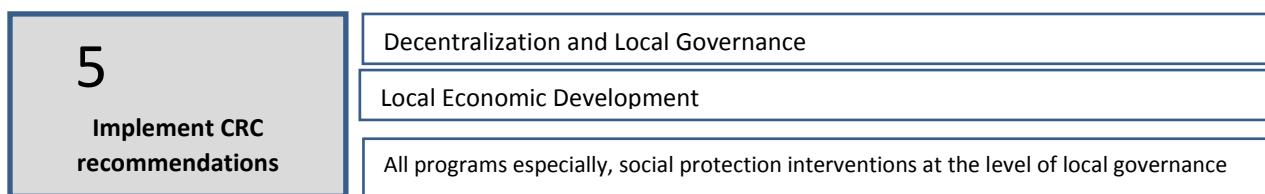


Figure 14

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION AND BETTER TARGETING OF PROGRAMS

In the distribution of resources, especially with social interventions such as distribution of laptops, fertilizer subsidy and funding to the agricultural sector, there’s should be equitable distribution and better targeting, and it should devoid of partisan bias or influence.

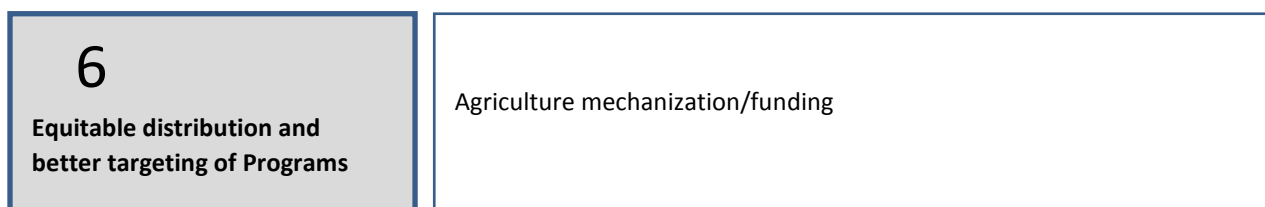


Figure 15

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APPENDIX

Table 3 Over 540 Promises of the Mahama-led Government

THE ECONOMY	
	Maintaining Robust Macro-Economic Fundamentals
1.	An average GDP growth rate of at least 8% per annum;
2.	A single digit rate of inflation;
3.	An overall budget deficit equivalent to 5.0 per cent of GDP; and
4.	Gross international reserves that will cover not less than four months of imports.
5.	Overall, our economic policies and programmes will aim at the attainment of a per capita income of at least US\$2,300 by year 2017.
	Monetary Policy
6.	Monetary policy will continue to emphasize low and stable inflation rates, a flexible exchange rate regime that enhances export competitiveness and import competition.
7.	Government will also continue to implement complementary measures that will assist the Bank of Ghana improve financial intermediation;
8.	The Government will support the Bank of Ghana to reduce the current very high level use of cash and to move

	progressively towards a cashless economy;
9.	Implement pragmatic policies that will encourage banks to reduce their lending rates and make savings products more attractive.
	Fiscal Policy
10.	Ensuring transparent, effective and efficient natural resource revenue management, including oil and gas revenue management;
11.	Providing further tax incentives for investments in strategic businesses;
12.	Increasing the government's low revenues from the mining sector by reviewing the royalty regime in the mining sector and introducing measures that will enable the state and other stakeholders to fully benefit from the upside in the prices in the sector;
13.	Continuing with the on-going reforms to strengthen public financial management to ensure value for money and efficient delivery of public service;
14.	Providing tax incentives to make long-term savings products more attractive and to encourage the growth of a local pool of funds for increased domestic investments.
	Agricultural Modernisation
15.	Transformation of the agriculture sector from a resource-based to a technology-based industry;
16.	Provision of subsidies for improved seeds, grade breeders and stocks, pesticides, fertilizer, machinery and other inputs;
17.	Promotion of selected crops for food security and exports;
18.	Enhanced returns, particularly for small scale farmers through equitable access to resources and services and promotion of high-value crops, value-added processing and agro-industrialization;
19.	Encouragement and support for farmers' groups such as co-operatives, farmer based organizations (FBOs), nucleus-out grower schemes, block and contract farmers;
20.	Promotion of rural industrialization through the provision of incentives for the establishment of industries that have backward linkages to our agriculture resource base;
21.	Construction of storage facilities including silos and cold storage units at strategic locations to minimize post-harvest losses; and
22.	Implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) particularly as it relates to strengthening investment promotion infrastructure, facilitating secure access to land, and securing public-private-partnerships and smallholder linkages in the Accra Plains and the savannah zone.
23.	The other strategy will aim at the expanded role of the National Service Scheme in food production. Under the strategy, the National Service Scheme will be supported to expand its food production programme to cover the establishment of demonstration farms across the various ecological zones.
24.	The demonstration farms will operate out-grower schemes under which local farmers will be taught the application of modern methods in food production
25.	In addition, the farms will constitute 'open' junior farm schools for the training of school leavers in agriculture in the long-term, dormitories will be built on the farms to provide accommodation for National Service personnel
26.	At the end of their national service programmes, personnel who opt to go into commercial agriculture will be provided with start-up facilities that will include land acquisition and preparation, planting material, chemicals and fertilizer.
	Fisheries
27.	Investment in sanitation and other community enhancing projects by the Landing Beach Committees;
28.	Enhancement of the operations of the Marine Police Unit of the Ghana Police Service and recruitment of 2,000 young men and women into the unit over a four- year period;
29.	Provision of eco-sounders to fishermen at affordable prices;
30.	Construction of two fishing harbours at Elmina and James Town and landing sites at Axim, Dixcove, Moree, Fete, Mumford, Winneba, Senya Beraku, Teshie, Ada, Keta, Abotoase and Dzemeni using part of the Chinese Development Bank loan;
31.	Completion of the University of Cape Coast Fisheries College at Anomabo; and
32.	Introduction of alternative livelihood programmes in the coastal communities.
	Aquaculture
33.	Development of aquaculture infrastructure including hatcheries;
34.	Development and multiplication of breeding stock through research
35.	Improvement in fish husbandry practices and fish health management;
36.	Supporting the expansion in cage fish farming from the Volta Lake to the Bui Lake and to other major rivers including Oti, Pra, Ankobra and Tano;
37.	Harnessing of the fish production potential at Pwalugu; and
38.	The full implementation of the new Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan, 2012-2017 to increase production from 19,000 tonnes in 2011 to 100,000 tonnes in 2017.

	Staple Crops
39.	Raising output of other grains, particularly maize, sorghum and millet by 60%;
40.	Increasing output of roots and tubers by 50%; and
41.	Raising production of fruits, vegetables and oil seeds including soya bean by 25%.
42.	Promotion of selected staple crops in each ecological zone, with SADA and MoFA embarking on an aggressive promotion of rice, maize, sorghum and soya bean production through commercial and out-grower partnerships;
43.	Promotion of selected traditional and exotic vegetables for exports, including mango, cashew and shea-nuts;
44.	Extension of the concept of nucleus-out grower and block-farming schemes and contract farming to cover staples and cash crops;
45.	Modernization of agriculture involving the expanded involvement of the National Service Scheme in agricultural activities;
46.	Promotion of small-holder productivity in partnership with large-scale nuclear-farm production; and
47.	Facilitation in the training of out grower farmers in all processes required under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) with emphasis on the harvesting and handling of horticultural crops and exotic vegetables.
	Cocoa
48.	NDC Government will focus on sustaining the production of one million tonnes of cocoa attained in 2011 and improving on it
49.	Distribution of 20 million hybrid cocoa seedlings free of charge over the next six years;
50.	Continued payment of at least 70% of the world market price of cocoa to farmers; and
51.	Continued application of the hi-tech system to increase yield per hectare;
52.	Intensification and extension of the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade management, pollination and fertilization;
53.	Construction of all-weather roads using sealing materials/chemicals in the cocoa growing areas and other rural communities to facilitate the evacuation of cocoa and food crops;
54.	Provision of warehousing facilities and a crop financing scheme; and
55.	Processing at least 60% of the cocoa beans produced in Ghana by supporting all the major chocolate manufacturing companies to establish processing plants in Ghana.
	Cotton
56.	Promotion of cotton research and development for Ghana to become a market leader;
57.	Increased support for cotton farmers to produce adequate quantities for the underutilized capacities in the existing cotton ginneries and by extension for the revival of the textile factories;
58.	Establishment of a legal framework to support the restructuring of the industry;
59.	Reviving the Cotton Board to co-ordinate activities in the industry and streamline the production and marketing of cotton.
	Other Cash Crops
60.	The NDC Government will use part of the oil and gas revenue to develop oil palm and rubber in the south, and bast fibre in the transitional zone in addition to the cotton and shea nut earmarked for the northern regions. The long-term goal of the strategy will be the diversification of Ghana's economy
	Irrigation
61.	Promotion of the efficient utilization of existing irrigation facilities especially in drought prone areas;
62.	Rehabilitation of viable irrigation infrastructure;
63.	Development of appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zones; and
64.	The irrigation of 150,000 hectares of land under the Pwalugu multi-purpose hydroelectric scheme.
	Agricultural Mechanization
65.	Expansion of the Agricultural Mechanization Service Centres to cover the remaining old districts as well as the new districts;
66.	Collaboration with the private sector to build the capacity of individuals and companies to produce and/or assemble farm equipment;
67.	Promotion of the production and use of small multi-purpose machinery along the value chain, including farm level storage facilities, appropriate agro-processing machinery/equipment and intermediate means of transport; and
68.	Establishment of hire purchase/lease schemes with backup spare parts for all machinery and equipment.
	Poultry and Livestock
69.	Support for the large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls to boost the poultry industry;
70.	Supply of improved goats, sheep and pigs to farmers as breeding stock;
71.	The launch of a national campaign on the production of grass cutters and rabbits;
72.	The targeted output increases of maize and soya beans over the next four years which will substantially benefit poultry production as excess over human requirements will be used in poultry feed;
73.	Promotion of private sector investment in poultry through support to enable the leverage of funding from EDIAF for

	the procurement of poultry and piggery infrastructure, equipment and other facilities including slaughtering and packaging;
74.	Provision of Veterinary Health Support and extension services to farmers;
75.	Support for private sector enterprises involved in animal feed formulation as well as hatcheries;
76.	Sensitisation of the various poultry and livestock associations to actively take advantage of the above programmes.
	Seed Production
77.	Support the development and introduction of climate- change resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant and short duration seed varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety;
78.	Build the capacity to develop more breeders; and
79.	Support the production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staples and industrial crops.
	Agriculture Finance
80.	Provide the framework to ensure adequate flow of funds to the agriculture sector;
81.	Accelerate the provision of farming and fishing inputs and agriculture-related infrastructure and services; and
82.	Provide incentives for the Youth-in-Agriculture Programme to become more commercially oriented as agriculture is made more profitable.
83.	Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor farmers and women;
84.	Initiate a pension scheme for farmers as well as an agriculture insurance scheme to cover agriculture risks; and
85.	Target the implementation of the recommendation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for a minimum of 10% of discretionary budget to be committed to strategic areas to improve agriculture production and productivity.
	Research, Extension Services and Agriculture Education
86.	The NDC Government will improve the effectiveness of the Research-Extension to Farmer linkages and integrate the concept into the agricultural research system to increase participation of end-users in technology development.
87.	We will also put emphasis on the use of extension methods such as farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer-out-growers and extension fields in the districts through mass education. We will also formulate an agriculture education syllabus that promotes agriculture as a business.
	The Private Sector
88.	Improving the investment climate by reducing the cost and risk of doing business, accelerating infrastructure development and making the financial sector more efficient and relevant to the needs of the private sector;
89.	Supporting the movement into a diversified economy by providing support for industries that are increasing growth, helping the private sector discover new opportunities and promoting innovation and helping the private sector to increase efficiency of key goods and service markets through the establishment of PPP;
90.	Increasing productivity by greater outsourcing, stronger supply and distribution chains, trade and development services and strengthening clusters;
91.	Increasing the incentive to create formal jobs by making technical and vocational training more relevant to the needs of the private sector and increasing labour market efficiency through policy and institutional reforms;
92.	Increasing opportunities for the poor especially in the underdeveloped regions through increasing the productivity of agriculture and the efficiency of agricultural value chains and promoting non-farm enterprises and employment;
93.	Re-organising the Venture Capital Trust Fund to better serve the interest of start up businesses by young entrepreneurs by providing new seed capital to finance start ups in selected areas such as pharmaceuticals, ICT and agricultural technologies by young people and persons with disability.
94.	Preparation of a national framework covering all sectors of the economy for the promotion of local content and local participation.
95.	Promulgation of laws promoting local content in critical sectors such as Telecoms and Oil & Gas currently under consideration. Implementation of capacity building initiatives to ensure that the local teams are reliable and ready to take part in the on-going participation arrangements.
96.	Government will promote ownership by Ghanaians of significant stakes in the emerging industries and services by acquiring, in the first instance, stakes in these enterprises with a view to offloading them to Ghanaians in the future.
97.	The NDC government will continue its support for the Brand Ghana programme, which it launched in partnership with the private sector.
98.	The NDC Government will continue to mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources such as EDIAF, AfDB and IDA to support Micro and small-scale enterprises in all sectors of the economy.
99.	Develop the Ghana Commodity Exchange to provide efficient market mechanisms for price discovery in the trading of agricultural commodities.
	Land
100.	We will develop a comprehensive land-use policy to facilitate the creation of land banks, efficient land-use including irrigation and serviced plots and management to ensure sustainable agriculture development as well as to facilitate investments in the economy
101.	Review of the Accra Re-development Policy with a view to removing the abuses associated with it;

102.	Continuation of the programme for releasing land acquired by the state for which no compensation has been paid to the land owners when the state decides not to utilize the land for the purpose for which it was acquired;
103.	Promotion of technological and legal reforms under the Land Administration Project/ Town and Country Planning Development-Land Use Planning and Management Project (LAP/TCPD-LUPMP) in support of land use planning;
104.	Ensure the passage of the Ghana Geological Survey (Amendment) Bill to transform the Department into a semi-autonomous organization
	Forest
105.	Expansion of the national plantation development programme to cover degraded forests and off-reserve areas;
106.	Promoting the utilization of non-traditional tree species such as rubber wood, coconut and bamboo to supplement raw material supply from natural forests;
107.	Intensification of sensitization programmes on bushfire prevention, suppression and control;
108.	Introduction of alternative livelihood programmes for chainsaw operators;
109.	Promulgation of legislation to prevent mining activities in protected areas;
110.	Creation of specialized courts to adjudicate protected area offences;
111.	Development of the Achimota Forest into a publicly owned ecological theme park; and
112.	Review of the provisions of the Forestry Commission Act, 1999, Act 571, to re-align it with other Commissions dealing with natural resources.
	MINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
113.	The amendment of the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006, Act 703 will be completed and implemented to reflect the principle of polluter pays as well as UN Conventions and ECOWAS Protocols on mining and the ECOWAS directive on the harmonization of the guiding principles and policies in the Mining Sector;
114.	Provision of a platform for a transparent engagement of major stakeholders to increase harmony in the sector;
115.	Implementation of the regulations for the payment of compensations and guidelines for the use of unutilized mining concessions;
116.	Continued review of the investment regime in the mining sector in order to maximize returns to the state;
117.	Review of the tax regime on other natural resources to ensure better financial returns to the state;
118.	Development of other industrial minerals to reduce overdependence on the few traditional minerals and promotion of greater value addition;
119.	Provision of legislative backing for the Minerals Development Fund and review of the royalties' distribution formula to address the concerns of communities, chiefs and District Assemblies;
120.	Completion of geological exploration in identified areas for small scale miners to reduce the incidence of illegal small scale mining (galamsey); and
121.	Ensuring transparency in the management of payments, receipts, disbursements and utilization of extractive sector resources in compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI);
122.	Vigorous implementation of the programme to transform galamsey operations into legitimate small scale mining activity on clearly demarcated areas;
123.	Aggressive continuation of the exercise started by Government to flush out foreigners who have invaded the small-scale mining sector since the sector is reserved for Ghanaians and will continue to be reserved for Ghanaians.
	MANUFACTURING: ADDING VALUE TO OUR RAW MATERIALS
124.	Provision of leadership, managerial and technical skills to industry players through increased support to existing training institutions and implementation of entrepreneurial skills training to new entrants;
125.	Establishment of the Industrial Development Fund to provide long term financing;
126.	Implementation of FINSAP II and other efforts to deepen financial inter-mediation and make credit more responsive and affordable;
127.	Establishment of Industrial Estates, enforcement of zoning regulations and development of a Land Banks Website to publicize lands available for industrial and agricultural purposes
128.	Increasing productivity and lowering production costs;
129.	Increasing uptake in modern technology;
130.	Improving business, technical, managerial and entrepreneurial skills;
131.	Increasing access to medium and long term financing;
132.	Improving institutional, regulatory and a competitive tariffs regime;
133.	Ensuring strong research and institutional support link to industry;
134.	Ensuring that other sectors such as energy and financial services deliver quality services to the manufacturing sector to spur productivity, quality and sustainable job creation;
135.	Setting up an effective consumer protection unit to collaborate with the public and civil society groups to ensure quality of life and value for money for citizens.
	Industrialisation
136.	An integrated petroleum industry based on bauxite;
137.	A petro-chemical industry based on salt and natural gas;

138.	A fertilizer industry to give impetus to agro development;
139.	A salt-based chemical industry for caustic soda; and
140.	Allied consumer products and exports based on oil and gas.
	Work for Happiness
141.	Promotion of a district-focused Public Works Programme under which socio-economic infrastructure projects such as town halls, community centres, district and town libraries, markets and others will be undertaken using labour intensive methods and the full deployment of local building materials;
142.	Implementation of the Graduate Business Support Scheme contained in the 2012 budget statement;
143.	Full implementation of the “New Approach to Public Sector Reform” job creation programme;
144.	Implementation of the incentive element of the Single Spine Pay Policy (SSPP) to take care of public sector employees in deprived areas;
145.	Vigorous implementation of the linkage of the “pay-to-productivity” aspect of the SSPP by establishing a sustainable performance management system;
146.	Overhaul of the human resource management of the public service as a basis for improving service delivery;
147.	Establishment of a labour information database to provide regular and reliable data on new job opportunities, unemployment numbers and vacancies;
148.	Continuing support to SMEs to ensure they grow to support job creation;
149.	Enactment of a new Cooperative Act;
150.	Establishment of a GH¢10 million Youth Jobs and Enterprise Fund to support and encourage young people to become successful entrepreneurs.
151.	Thousands of jobs are also expected to be created when the projects that are to be implemented with funds from the China Development Bank are rolled out.
152.	Western Corridor Gas Infrastructure Project;
153.	Western Corridor Infrastructure Renewal Project comprising the Takoradi Port Retrofit and the Western Railway Line Modernization;
154.	Western Corridor Petroleum Terminal Project;
155.	Western Corridor ‘Oil Enclave’
156.	Toll Road Project;
157.	Sekondi Free Zone Shared Infrastructure and Utility Services Project;
158.	Coastal Fishing Harbours and Landing Sites Project comprising the construction of two fishing harbours at Elmina and Jamestown and landing sites in 12 other communities;
159.	Eastern Corridor Multi-Modal Transportation Project;
160.	Accra Plains Irrigation Project;
161.	Accra Metropolitan Area ICT-Enhanced Traffic Management Project;
162.	SME Projects Incubation Facility.
163.	Our job creation strategy also involves the full revival of the following companies or industries because of the availability of relatively cheap gas-fired energy and/or the increased output of raw materials
164.	Volta Aluminium Company;
165.	Textile industries and ventures in their
166.	value chain;
167.	Ceramics, brick and tile manufacturing.
168.	Glass factories; and
169.	Steel mills
170.	Jobs in Agriculture
171.	Accra Plains Irrigation Project;
172.	Agriculture Modernization Scheme;
173.	Aquaculture Development Programme.
174.	Development of inland valleys for rice production by SADA; and
175.	The development of the multi-purpose hydro scheme on the Pwalugu River for power and agricultural projects.
	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
176.	Filling of existing vacancies in the existing MMDAs and the staffing of the newly created ones;
177.	Conversion of post office buildings across the length and breadth of the country into Community Information Centres and utility bills payment and money transfer collection points
	Rural Enterprise Programme Phase 3
178.	The implementation of the Rural Enterprise Programme Phase 3 is projected to create sustainable jobs in the micro, small and medium scale enterprises sector. The Programme covers 161 districts nationwide. Thirty rural technology facilities will be established under the Programme across the length and breadth of the country
	Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme
179.	The Programme is to cater for smallholder farmers and rural enterprises with a special focus on women and

	vulnerable groups. Under it, Rural and Community Banks will engage young University and Polytechnic graduates to further improve their human resource capacity.
	Northern Rural Growth Programme
180.	The Programme, which is being implemented in the northern regions and contiguous districts in the Brong Ahafo Region, is to increase household incomes on a sustainable basis with a special focus on industrial crops such as sorghum, oilseeds, shea nut, fruits and vegetables and animal products
	SADA Afforestation and other Investment Programmes
181.	The SADA afforestation programme will entail the planting of five million seedlings a year of assorted trees in the northern savannah zone over the next five years.
182.	In addition to these, SADA has initiated a guinea-fowl investment project, in partnership with private sector operators to support over 2,000 rural producer groups (mostly women) to produce and process about 200,000 birds for the market every year
183.	Through planned partnership with Guinness, Ghana Ltd., SADA will support over 10,000 out-growers to accelerate the production of sorghum for the beverage market, thereby increasing local content in beverage production by about 50%.
	Western Corridor Development Authority
184.	Plans are advanced to launch the Western Corridor Development Authority, serving the accelerated development needs of the coastal savannah areas of the Western and Central regions. This initiative is expected to expand strategic infrastructure and support the creation of jobs in the tourism and natural resource areas.
	Road Safety Task Force
185.	The Road Safety Task Force will encompass the recruitment of young people to support the police in the management of motor traffic and accidents.
	Security Services
186.	The security services particularly the Armed Forces and the Police Service are expected to recruit officers and other ranks due to the rising tempo of their existing programmes and the need to beef up personnel to man new facilities that are being provided by the NDC Government.
	Graduates Business Support Scheme
187.	The Scheme targets graduates to benefit from exposure and practical skills to support them to set up their own businesses every year.
188.	It also envisages the grooming of top-level businessmen and women.
	Ghana Education Service
189.	In the Ghana Education Service, there are vacancies for thousands of teachers at the basic level alone. In addition, more openings will be available for teachers and other professionals for the new schools and other institutions that are to be built in all the three layers of the education ladder.
	ICT and Business Process Outsourcing
190.	On completion, the Science Parks in the Eastern and Central regions will create more job opportunities in ICT and Business Process Outsourcing – a field in which Ghana is already a leader in Sub-Saharan Africa.
	Financial Services
191.	The increased levels of profitability in the operations of firms in the financial services sector, particularly banks and micro-finance institutions, are expected to lead to increased hiring in the sector
	Accelerated Infrastructure Provision
192.	The Accelerated Infrastructure Provision of the NDC Government, which has been propelled by the adoption of the PPP policy, will also be a source of significant job creation.
	Tourism
193.	Make Ghana a preferred and competitive tourist destination;
194.	Develop new, high-value options in the leisure market, particularly in the culture, heritage and eco-tourism components of the tourism industry while enhancing the attractiveness of existing products;
195.	Institutionalise the celebration of Panafest and Emancipation Day;
196.	Enhance tourism services and standards through inspection, licensing and classification of formal and informal tourism establishments;
197.	Design programmes to reduce the constraints of operators in the sector with a special focus on women entrepreneurs;
198.	Support the development of national parks and potential tourism sites in the Central Region, the Lake Bosomtwe area, the Volta Basin and on the Dodi Island;
199.	Expand the scope of the Kwahu Easter Paragliding Festival;
200.	Encourage health care providers to promote health tourism;
201.	Accord export status to tourism by granting the sector the benefits and concessions enjoyed under the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund; and
202.	Ensure the eradication of sex abuse and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS associated with

	tourism.
	The Creative Industry
203.	Commence the rehabilitation of abandoned Regional Centres of National Culture and establish District Centres of National Culture;
204.	Revive cultural festivals in basic and second cycle institutions to help nurture the nation's creative resources;
205.	Support art and craft works and other vocational skills in basic and senior high schools as well as the polytechnics and universities;
206.	Facilitate access to finance and the export market for products of the creative industry;
207.	Promote the establishment of a culture and business desk in Ghanaian Missions abroad;
208.	Promote the development of capacity in the sector;
209.	Support the establishment of an annual Accra Film Festival;
210.	Review and ratify UNESCO Conventions on cultural development including the Universal Copyright Convention, the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; and
211.	Encourage private sector investment in the local music and film industry to raise their standards and use them to sustain and export the enduring values of our culture and tradition
	GOVERNANCE
	Role of Parliament
212.	Establish the "Democracy Fund" proposed by the CRC to provide sustainable funding for the Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs), Parliament and other pro-democracy governance bodies.
213.	Strengthen the Committees of Parliament by ensuring that the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of Parliament are accorded recognition consistent with their status and responsibilities as recommended by the CRC, whilst increasingly opening their proceedings to the public.
214.	Review the programme for the provision of Research Assistants and resources to Parliament to make it more sustainable.
	Decentralisation and Local Governance
215.	Complete the implementation of the National Decentralization Action Plan;
216.	Ensure that the CRC-proposed constitutional amendments are passed to involve the people directly in the election of DCEs; the Office of the Administrator of the District Assemblies Common Fund is made constitutionally independent; the District Assemblies Common Fund Act is amended to stop the central withholdings, deductions and directives and to allow for the entire allocation of the MMDAs' shares of the DACF to be released to them;
217.	Review and consolidate the disparate legislations on local government and decentralization;
218.	Ensure that the MPs' share of the DACF is replaced with an MPs' Constituency Development Fund funded from the Consolidated Fund instead of the Common Fund;
219.	Strengthen the capacity of the MMDAs for accountable and effective performance and service delivery;
220.	Implement the decision for the CRC-proposed Independent Emoluments Commission, when established, to determine the remuneration of DCEs, Presiding Members (PMs) and Assembly Members and have these charged on the Consolidated Fund. In other words, Central Government will assume responsibility for the payment of the remuneration of Assembly members and the possibility of achieving this objective through the DACF as a tied grant will be examined
221.	Provide administrative, economic and social infrastructure for the new districts created in 2003, 2007 and 2012; and
222.	Ensure that the new districts are all provided with the 5 basic needs that accompanied the original decentralization programme namely electricity for the district capital, Senior Secondary (High) Schools, a District Hospital, potable water and a minimum second class access road to the district hospital.
223.	Mainstream the concept of Local Economic Development (LED) to facilitate, develop and implement employment creation programmes based on the natural resource endowments and the comparative advantages of every district;
224.	Continue and complete the street-naming project to enable the Assemblies to mobilise more revenue from property rates;
225.	Convert the major markets in the country into limited liability companies using the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach involving rural and community banks, market women's associations, farmer-based organisations, traditional authorities and landing beach committees, where appropriate, to ensure the efficient management and modernisation of the markets and increased revenue.
226.	Move beyond composite budgeting to the larger issue of fiscal decentralization and especially ensure the finalisation and implementation of the inter-governmental fiscal transfers.
	The Rule of Law and Justice
227.	The Legal Aid Board will be transformed into an Independent Constitutional Body with secure and adequate funding from the proposed "Democracy Fund", with a Public Defenders' Directorate and a Citizen's Advisory Bureau as affiliates and the coverage of the Legal Aid Scheme will also be expanded;
228.	The CRC's recommendation that the findings and rulings of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative

	Justice (CHRAJ) offices at the district, regional and national levels be registrable and enforceable as judgments of the regular courts will be implemented after the necessary amendments have been made to the CHRAJ Act;
229.	The "Justice for All" programme will be enhanced with the introduction of weekend courts and Small Claims Courts;
230.	Facilitate specialised and post-graduate training for Judges and Judicial Service staff to enhance their knowledge and skills to improve the quality of justice delivery;
231.	Encourage the review of the content of legal training to take account of emerging and contemporary cross-cutting issues such as oil and gas, human rights, particularly minority rights, consumer rights and the role of specified regulatory bodies, law and development, including sustainable development, and social responsibility.
232.	Ensure that the Independent Emoluments Commission effectively deals with the conditions of service of Magistrates and Circuit Court Judges in accordance with the recommendations of the CRC.
	Political Corruption and Immorality
233.	The Accra Re-development Policy will be revised to provide a coherent and transparent policy on the acquisition of public lands;
234.	A Committee of Enquiry will be set up to investigate untoward public land dealings in the past and sanctions applied against identified miscreants;
235.	Another Committee will be set up or a sole Commissioner will be appointed to investigate all disputed judgment debts and financial settlements against the State and action taken to retrieve monies wrongfully paid out from the Consolidated Fund;
236.	A comprehensive review of the Criminal Offences Act will be undertaken to define corruption to encompass all corruption-related offences and to cover all offences that fall under the scope of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption;
237.	The Mutual Legal Assistance Act of 2010 will be strictly enforced in order to deal with cross-border corruption;
238.	Regulations under the Public Officers' Liability Act will be enacted in order to give legal force to the Guidelines on Conflict of Interest and the Code of Conduct for Public Officers prepared by the CHRAJ;
239.	The Public Procurement Act will be amended to make it more user-friendly and capable of dealing with corruption in public procurement and the Regulations under the Act brought into force;
240.	The internal audit system will be revamped under a revised Internal Audit Agency Act to make it more effective to combat corruption and wastage;
	NARCO-TERRORISM
241.	Intensify demand reduction and supply reduction methods of dealing with narcotic drugs;
242.	Empower NACOB to undertake campaigns to create awareness about the effects of drugs;
243.	Encourage collaboration between NACOB and the Food and Drugs Board for the close monitoring of the importation and use of ephedrine and pseudoisomerine;
244.	Make NACOB a security agency to enable it collaborate effectively with the other security agencies in dealing with drug traffickers;
245.	Pursue the programme for the legislative conversion of NACOB into an autonomous Commission;
246.	Establish drug rehabilitation centres for treatment, rehabilitation and re-integration into society of drug addicts;
247.	Revive the Alternative Development Programme as a means of reducing or eliminating the cultivation of cannabis in the country.
	ENHANCING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY
248.	Fully implement the "New Approach to Public Sector Reform" programme during which period bottlenecks which constitute barriers to the reform will be identified and removed;
249.	Rationalise the public service to rid it of duplication of functions and to enhance co-ordination.
250.	Fully establish the Delivery Unit in the Office of the President as a means of coordinating the achievement and delivery of the President's strategic targets and programmes.
	INTENSIFY PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM
251.	Work even harder to deepen media pluralism and independence;
252.	Encourage Parliament to enact the Broadcasting Act in order to set broadcast standards for the electronic media;
253.	Assist the NMC to enact the necessary Regulations to ensure media standards and the conduct of media practitioners as well as provide corresponding sanctions for breaches and mechanisms for enforcing those sanctions;
254.	Provide resources from the newly established Media Development Fund to continuously improve the capacities of journalists;
255.	Provide resources from the Media Development Fund for the NMC to decentralize its operations throughout the country in order to be more easily accessible to the general public and to strengthen its oversight and monitoring functions by increasing its staffing levels;
256.	Complete the permanent campus for the Ghana Institute of Journalism at Okponglo, Accra in order to expand and improve facilities for the training of journalists.
	GENDER EQUITY & EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

257.	Address gender inequality by ensuring the expeditious enactment of the Affirmative Action Act to provide a framework for addressing historical gender related injustices;
258.	Work with political parties and Civil Society Organisations to take the provisions of the Affirmative Action Act into account in sponsoring candidates for elections;
259.	Enact legislation to cover women's rights, including reproductive rights, more comprehensively;
260.	Ensure that all public institutions adopt gender policies, including recruitment policies, aimed at achieving a balanced human resourcing of their institutions in terms of gender;
261.	Work with the sponsors of the Women's Manifesto to ensure that all MDAs and MMDAs mainstream gender into their programmes as well as strategic plans;
262.	Implement the policy of gender responsive budgeting that has been adopted by the Ministry of Finance;
263.	Improve women's representation on all public Boards
	NATIONAL SECURITY
264.	The Ghana Police Service will procure and install communication equipment in patrol vehicles and at Operations Command Centres, provide specialised training for the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit and construct extra residential and office accommodation for the Police.
265.	The Ghana Prisons Service will convert the James Camp Prison into a Remand Prison, embark on a Prisons infrastructure and logistics supply programme, pursue, in collaboration with the other stakeholders, the "Justice for All" and "Access to Justice" programmes to cover all central prisons, and improve security networks of the prisons by providing hi-tech security equipment to all central prisons and create a database of prisoners which will make inmate identification easier.
266.	The NDC Government will also ensure the enactment of a Prisons Act which will provide, among other things, for the introduction of alternatives to imprisonment such as community service, parole and probation and improve health care facilities in the prisons, the ultimate objective being the establishment of a Prisons Hospital.
267.	Be provided with adequate fire hydrants, and ensure that MMDAs improve market fire safety to prevent most of the fires that occur in the markets, pursue a comprehensive expansion policy to construct additional fire stations and construct additional office and residential accommodation.
268.	For the Ghana Immigration Service, the NDC Government will review existing Immigration laws and regulations to reflect the current mandate of the Service and the Service itself will improve border management systems by providing and installing modern border management technology and infrastructure. Efforts will also be made to engage and involve migrants in national development.
269.	The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) will organise training for at least 2,000 Rapid Response personnel at the national, regional and district levels and take appropriate steps in conjunction with the National Security Council and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to address comprehensively and in a sustainable manner the menace posed by alien herdsmen, especially the Fulani herdsmen, within the framework of the ECOWAS Protocol.
270.	Peace, safety, security and stability are prerequisites for the development of all sectors of the nation and for the accelerated socio-economic development of the country. The next NDC Government will establish the framework for collective and individual contribution in assisting the security agencies of Ghana to maintain and sustain peace, security and stability for development.
	GOVERNANCE INFRASTRUCTURE
271.	Modernize technology, equipment and housing infrastructure for Parliament and the Judicial Service.
272.	Build new prison infrastructure and modernize existing prison facilities to become fit for purpose.
273.	Provide e-governance infrastructure networking the Presidency and the Ministries, Departments and Agencies to improve communication and loss of man-hours spent on huge tons of paper work.
	IN DEFENCE OF OUR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY
274.	Continue to improve on the operational effectiveness of the Ghana Armed Forces;
275.	Sustain infrastructure development efforts in the Armed Forces;
276.	Provide and rehabilitate medical facilities in all Garrisons to make them self-sufficient in Primary Health Care so that the 37 Military Hospital can function as a referral hospital;
277.	Adequately resource the Armed Forces to participate in the national development agenda in areas such as housing, road construction and rural development;
278.	Improve the Ghana Navy's capacity to effectively control the maritime environment;
279.	Establish a second Field Engineers' Regiment military base at Kintampo and Forward Operating Bases in the Western Region.
	EDUCATION
	Early Childhood Care and Development
280.	Encourage the establishment of conventional and non-conventional facilities that promote the survival, growth and protection of all children;
281.	Review and implement the National Policy on 'Early Childhood Care and Development' and broaden parental

	participation in the implementation of the policy;
282.	Promote and strengthen collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the Department of Social Welfare in the provision of pre-school and kindergarten education including the training of teachers for that level of education;
283.	Allocate more resources for the rehabilitation of kindergarten facilities throughout the country to provide the essential resources necessary for the training of children at that level of education.
284.	We will introduce a one-year specialised skills training programme in the various Colleges of Education for the training of teachers for the kindergarten and day care classes. In the long term, we will establish Special schools in designated Colleges of Education to train and graduate teachers solely on early childhood care and development
	Primary and Junior High School Education
285.	Eliminate the remaining 60% of identified 'Schools-Under-Trees';
286.	Progressively expand coverage of the School Feeding Programme to all public basic schools in rural and needy communities,
287.	Continue the construction programme to eliminate the "Shift System" from the public school system;
288.	Review the Capitation Grant periodically to keep pace with cost levels;
289.	Ensure improvements in Special Needs Education;
290.	Accelerate ICT education by training more teachers in the subject area and continue the free supply of computers to Primary and JHS as well as establishing ICT laboratories for clusters of schools;
291.	In this administration we have provided free uniforms and free textbooks. In the next administration, we will review all costs currently burdening parents, and ensure that basic education is free as the Constitution mandates.
	Secondary (Second Cycle) Education
292.	Construct two hundred (200) new Community Day Senior High Schools across the country with emphasis on districts where there are no such schools;
293.	Provide capitation grant to all students in the new Community Day Senior High Schools to be built by government;
294.	Increase the subsidies currently paid to existing secondary schools with a view to reducing the burden on parents;
295.	Aggressively expand infrastructure including classrooms, dormitories, laboratories and teachers accommodation in existing secondary schools to enable them absorb the increasing numbers of qualified candidates;
296.	Continue the rehabilitation of Science Resource Centres
297.	Strengthen the Computer School Selection and Placement System (CSSPS) to place all JHS graduates into second cycle institutions and other skills development programmes, including apprenticeship programmes;
298.	Provide facilities for students with disability to pursue their academic programmes effectively
	Vocational and Technical Schools
299.	Expansion of equitable access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) by locating such institutions in the zongos and under-served areas of urban special focus on female students and the provision of stipends for identified apprentices; communities and increasing the participation of disadvantaged groups through a bursary scheme for disadvantaged students with special focus on female students and the provision of stipends for identified apprentices;
300.	Improvement of the teaching and learning environment through the provision of facilities and equipment for the ten (10) existing Technical Institutes, the College of Technology Education, Kumasi of the University of Education, Winneba, and the Accra and Kumasi Polytechnics;
301.	Building the human and institutional capacity of COTVET and the training institutions involved in the delivery of TVET;
302.	Improvement in the quality and relevance of TVET including the introduction of compulsory basic training (CBT) in three trade areas namely welding, electronics and plant engineering.
303.	Conversion of GRATIS Foundation into a College of Vocational Technology by 2016. The Regional Technology Transfer Units will become regional campuses with the main campus at Tema and the administrative headquarters in the Eastern Region to train middle level vocational and technical manpower.
	Colleges of Education
304.	Expand and upgrade the facilities in all Colleges of Education to befit their new status as tertiary institutions;
305.	Increase the admissions of teacher trainees in the existing Colleges of Education by over 30% from 9,000 to 12,000;
306.	Establish at least 10 new Colleges of Education in the medium term to be located in areas not well served currently in anticipation of the increase in student numbers on account of our increased access to education programme
	Polytechnics and Universities
307.	The NDC government will upgrade all Polytechnics into degree awarding institutions that will award both HND and Degrees;
308.	We recognize that on a case-by-case basis, the polytechnics may have to upgrade their facilities and qualification of faculty in order to become degree awarding institutions;
309.	Continue the provision of infrastructure for the Universities of Health and Allied Sciences and Energy and Natural Resources;
310.	Establish a new public University in the Eastern Region to complete the NDC's vision of providing a public University

	campus in every Region of the country;
311.	Continue to upgrade both residential and academic facilities in the other existing public Universities, particularly the University for Development Studies, to address the current deficit;
312.	Provide facilities to augment the operations of the Medical Schools of the University for Development Studies and the University of Cape Coast;
313.	Continue the on-going new campus development programmes of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, the School of Translators and the National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI).
314.	Continue to make allocations from the GETFund for the training of faculty members of tertiary institutions and provide scholarships for the training of critical manpower needed to drive Ghana's transformation agenda;
315.	Review the number of private universities and encourage existing institutions to expand and consolidate.
316.	Examine mechanisms for extending the Student Loan Trust to students in private tertiary institutions.
317.	Engage private tertiary institutions to identify the relevant Government support required to ensure that their products are aligned with the manpower requirements for critical national development.
	Distance Learning and Open Schooling
318.	The NDC Government will support the Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling (CENDLOS) to harmonize open and distance learning activities in the country. The Centre will concentrate on expanding what has been attained at the tertiary level and replicate it at the pre-tertiary level through the use of appropriate technologies and approaches
	Non-Formal Education
319.	The next NDC Government will actively support the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) and its programmes and carry out the National Literacy Programme with greater urgency and expanded coverage. We will convert the Division into an Agency and empower it to make the necessary interventions for life- long education
	Teachers
320.	Expand the Untrained Teachers Diploma in Education (UTDBE) Programme to reduce the number of untrained teachers by at least 50%;
321.	Institutionalize the In-Service Education and Training (INSET) Programme;
322.	Implement a diversified mix of incentives including housing, training and professional development;
323.	Continue to pay a special allowance to teachers in deprived communities; and
324.	Ensure the early processing of salaries of newly posted teachers as well as placement of newly promoted teachers on their correct salary levels.
	Quality of Teaching and Learning
325.	Effective operationalization of the newly created National Inspectorate Board;
326.	Provision of requisite learning and teaching materials to teachers
327.	Expansion of the distribution of laptop computers to teachers;
328.	Upgrading of qualification of staff;
329.	Establishment of career guidance and counselling units and the training of core counsellors for SHS, Vocational and Technical schools as well as in the tertiary sector.
	Science and Technical Education
330.	Incremental credits for science, mathematics, technical and vocational teachers;
331.	Upgrade of tools and equipment for teaching science, technical and vocational subjects;
332.	Rehabilitation of the remaining Science Resource Centres, that were for eight years abandoned by the previous administration;
333.	Continued use of the Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarship Scheme (MASTESS) to support needy students to opt for mathematics, technical, science and science-biased programmes at both the secondary and tertiary levels
334.	Distribute 400,000 laptops and desktop computers to schools, teachers, students and pupils with an additional focus on software programmes.
	Linkages with Industry
335.	Establishing university/ polytechnic/ industry collaborative programmes to increase opportunities for practical training and internship;
336.	Curriculum development to meet the skills and human resource demands of industry;
337.	Create opportunities for work and study;
338.	Making training in entrepreneurship a cardinal component of the school system;
339.	The Job and Enterprise Centres to be set up under the Office of the President will link up with Industry to provide opportunities for intensive internship, mentoring
	SOCIAL POLICY
	Health for All
340.	Increase resources for the training of medical doctors in order to reduce the patient-doctor ratio and the long waiting times in our hospitals

341.	Double the number of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds from about 1,600 to about 3,200 to meet the needs of under-served communities;
342.	Establish new district hospitals and more polyclinics in each of the ten regions;
343.	Establish new infectious diseases management centres;
344.	Establish Regional Hospitals in the Eastern Region at Koforidua and the Upper East Region at Bolgatanga; and complete the Regional hospital project in Wa, Upper West Region
345.	Upgrade the Central and Volta Regional Hospitals into Teaching Hospitals to service the University of Cape Coast and the University of Health and Allied Sciences respectively
	Training of Nurses
346.	Expand the existing Midwifery and Nurses Training Colleges and establish new colleges in under-served areas.
347.	Work with the Nurses and Midwifery Council to re-introduce the Certificate in Midwifery Training Programme and in conjunction with the private sector establish more facilities for the training of auxiliary nurses to lower the current nurse-patient ratio.
348.	Provide opportunities for auxiliary nurses, including those under the National Youth Employment Programme, to move up the professional ladder.
	HIV/AIDS
349.	The NDC Government has taken appropriate measures to ensure that it will be in a position to provide anti-retroviral drugs to persons living with HIV/ AIDS even when donor funds dwindle further. To give meaning to this; Government is supporting the new National Strategic Plan with GH¢150 million
	Traditional Medicine
350.	The NDC Government will continue to implement its policies on the integration of traditional medicine into the health care delivery system in compliance with the provisions of the Traditional Medicine Practice Act, 2000, Act 575. The Government will also actively support the proposed School of Traditional Medicine at the University of Health and Allied Sciences
	Malaria
351.	Extend the on-going free Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) distribution programme to attain the 2005 Abuja target of 60% of children sleeping under insecticide treated nets.
352.	Continue the already initiated programme of Biological Control of Malaria through vector management
353.	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
354.	In April 2012, the Government added pneumococcal vaccine for pneumonia and rotaviruses for diarrhoea to the existing vaccines for the Expanded Programme on Immunization. These vaccines are serving as additional interventions by the NDC Government to ensure that Ghana attains the 4th Millennium Development Goal, which aims at reducing child mortality and morbidity.
	Nutrition
355.	We shall fully support the implementation of the 'Good Food for Good Life' campaign, which is targeted at improving feeding practices. To achieve this a multi-sectoral approach will be adopted to include key sector Ministers and other stakeholders.
	Non-Communicable Diseases
356.	The next NDC government intends to strengthen the Non Communicable Disease unit of the Ghana Health Service for the prevention, early detection and management of diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes, kidney failure, obesity, and also to roll out nationwide awareness programmes on screening for cervical cancer, breast cancer, cancer of the prostate and cancer of the colon.
357.	We will support Teaching Hospitals and selected district hospitals to provide the necessary curative care for all identified early cases of cancer.
358.	We will roll out an aggressive public education programme through mutually enhancing partnerships between Ministries of Health, Sports and Education in addition to leveraging the existing school health programme to address emerging childhood obesity.
	Mental Health
359.	The next NDC administration will vigorously pursue the implementation of the Mental Health Act 2012, Act 846
	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
360.	Make the NHIS truly national by phasing out the District Mutual Health Insurance Schemes;
361.	Improve efficiency in the provider payment mechanisms and roll out capitation nationwide;
362.	The newly passed National Health Insurance Bill now gives us the requisite impetus to vigorously broaden and expand our national health care scheme for the benefit of all Ghanaians.
363.	Further strengthen the NHIS both in terms of coverage and effectiveness as well as administrative and operational efficiency in accordance with provisions of the new legislation currently before Parliament;
364.	Bearing in mind that the NHIS already covers breast cancer and cervical cancer the next NDC Government will expand the NHIS benefit package to possibly cover family planning, mental health, prostate cancer and the physically challenged;

365.	introduce instant NHIS Card issuance to address the inherent challenges in the current ID Card management regime.
	National Ambulance Service
366.	The next NDC Government will procure additional ambulances for the National Ambulance Service to establish an Accident Evacuation Service along the major road corridors.
	PENSIONS FOR A DECENT RETIREMENT
367.	The establishment of a National Pension Benefit Guarantee Insurance (NPBGI) to protect plan participants against adverse market conditions and challenges associated with default by fund managers, custodians and trustees.
368.	A reduction in the number of pension service intermediaries for the second and third tiers.
369.	Ensuring Guaranteed Minimum Benefits to contributors.
370.	Provision of pension education and information service points to deal with problems associated with information management so that employees, contributors, and future workers can freely access pension fund-related information
371.	Implementation of the provision in Article 37 (6) (b) of the 1992 Constitution which calls for the introduction of social pensions on the basis of citizenship or residence for the elderly in Ghana.
	HARMONIZED SOCIAL PROTECTION
372.	Consolidate the many social protection policies and programmes run by various Ministries (including LEAP, LESDEP, School Feeding Programme, Better Ghana ICT Project, Free School Uniforms) under a National Social Protection Agency that will harmonize the scattered social intervention programmes to enhance delivery, effectiveness and targeting;
373.	Develop an integrated programme for the registration of all persons above a specific age, school children and persons with disability as well as others facing chronic poverty into a common database for purposes of targeting them in the LEAP and other needed social protection initiatives;
374.	Establish a well-resourced Inspectorate and Enforcement division aligned to specific Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to monitor the compliance levels with provisions in the various legislations that converge around social protection policies;
375.	Facilitate the implementation of the Ageing Policy to assist in protecting the aged and their overall integration into the society;
376.	Pioneer the passage of a Domestic Workers' Support and Protection Act to streamline domestic work and promote the rights of domestic workers.
	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
377.	Ensure the passage of the required Legislative Instrument under the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, Act 215;
378.	Ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Disability Act, including universal access to infrastructure; and
379.	Increase the proportion of the District Assemblies Common Fund set aside to support the disabled under the Districts' Support Scheme for the Disabled (DSSD) –the Disability Fund- from 2% to 2.5%.
	THE AGED
380.	The next NDC Government will continue to integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process in conformity with the national ageing policy which was launched in December 2011
381.	In addition to the full implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP), the NDC will aggressively implement all the social and health interventions targeted at the aged.
382.	The NDC will institute a programme of “free-bus ride” for persons above 70 years of age on the Metro Mass transport system.
	CHILD DEVELOPMENT
383.	Review and implement the ‘Early Childhood Care and Development Policy’;
384.	Improve resource allocation for child development, survival and protection;
385.	Facilitate the implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) on Child Labour and the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL); and
386.	Strengthen state institutions responsible for the implementation of the compulsory component of the FCUBE policy.
	WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
387.	The next NDC government will continue to make progress on this commitment with the ultimate goal of attaining 40% women's representation in all public appointments and at the Party's Conferences and Congresses.
388.	To accelerate the process, we shall develop leadership-training programmes for women, especially young women to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels.
389.	We shall also create a special fund to support the participation of women in national and district level elections, while measures will be taken to increase the number of women Presidential appointees in the MMDAs.
390.	Amendment of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 to reserve 40% of the President's appointees to the MMDAs to women;
391.	Increasing the proportion of female beneficiaries of the Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarships Scheme to at least 40 per cent every year;
392.	Sustained public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices,

	beliefs and perceptions that promote gender discrimination;
393.	Reformation of discriminatory provisions on the rights and duties of parties to a marriage including grounds of divorce under customary and religious laws and full implementation of the Spousal Bill when passed by Parliament;
394.	Expansion and sustenance of micro-finance schemes for women;
395.	Elevation of businesses managed by women from mainly micro to the small and medium scale level through the widening of their access to credit; and
396.	Provision of facilities and support for victims of violence and
397.	Expansion of the targeting of LEAP to include victims of domestic violence.
398.	Institute a special programme to deal with the peculiar hygiene needs of the girl child in order to retain them in school.
	Child Labour and Street Children
399.	The number of street children in the country has been rising over the past decades with the most recent survey indicating a significant increase in their population over the last two decades. To the extent that poverty is a major factor for the phenomenon, the next NDC Government will target some of its poverty mitigation strategies at breaking the intergenerational problems that it engenders.
	Youth Development
400.	A GH¢10 million Youth Jobs & Enterprise Development Fund will be set up under the direct supervision of the Presidency. The Job and Enterprise Centre (JEC), which will manage the Fund, will identify good business plans, ideas and prospects from young people, provide financial capital, incubation opportunities and technical support and enable young people who want to become entrepreneurs to achieve their goals.
401.	Job and Enterprise Centres (JEC) will be established in all regions to help unemployed youth and those about to enter the world of work to prepare for the world of work and entrepreneurship (own business). They will learn interview skills and CV & business plan preparation. JEC will be equipped with internet facilities.
402.	A stimulus package targeted at increasing youth employment will be introduced in conjunction with the private sector;
403.	Further to the introduction of the National Youth Policy, the NDC Government will ensure the passage of the Youth Bill by Parliament as well as parliamentary ratification of the necessary regulations to ensure its speedy implementation;
404.	Development of Youth Recreation Centres in the districts to facilitate youth meetings, interactions, cultural programmes, conferences and inputs into the District; Assemblies' deliberative mechanisms;
405.	Completion of the refurbishment of the Regional Youth Leadership Training Centres;
406.	Organisation of Youth Volunteer Work Camps annually in each district in partnership with MMDAs in order to foster the spirit of patriotism and nationalism;
407.	Increased recruitment under the self-employment modules of the NYEP to reach a target of 1 million youth in 4 years.
	Sports Development
408.	Support for the various national football teams to qualify for the various World Cup competitions and in particular the World Cup for the senior teams involving the Black Stars to be held in Brazil in 2014 and also ensure effective participation in the Olympic Games in the same country in 2016;
409.	Provision of incentives for MMDAs to establish at least one well resourced sports and athletic infrastructure in districts to enhance the development of sporting talents of the nation's youth;
410.	Re-invigoration of the traditional inter-school and colleges sports competition programme;
411.	Provision of support to youth in sports and athletic programs across the country by allocating adequate resources for the supply of sporting equipment to schools and communities;
412.	Reserve 5% of admissions to Senior High Schools for talented sports and other creative students;
413.	Completion of the Cape Coast Stadium as promised by our late President Professor John Evans Atta Mills;
414.	Continuation of the programme of providing sports stadia to regional capitals;
415.	Restructuring and re-orientation of the National Sports Authority to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness in the discharge of its mandate;
416.	Improvement of community and institutional sports infrastructure by developing a further 20 multipurpose courts in selected districts and educational institutions across the country in partnership with Corporate Ghana and donors;
417.	Development of the lesser known sporting disciplines in the country;
418.	Pursue the employment of qualified technical staff to be posted to the districts as Sports Development Officers to help develop sports at the grassroots levels and to identify and nurture potential talents for the promotion of sports at the national level.
	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA)
419.	Rapidly expand the economic assets of small-holder farmers by providing access and assistance for farmers' groups to acquire tractors and other farm implements;
420.	Co-invest in leading agro-industrial establishments, including: increasing the number of shea-nut factories from 1 (in

	Buipe) to 3 (one each in the Upper East and Upper West regions)
421.	Co-invest in mini-hydro-electric and multi-purpose irrigation dams in Pwalugu (with the VRA) and along Sissili-Kulpawn with private sector partners.
	INFRASTRUCTURE
	Energy for Growth
422.	Address systematically, the bottlenecks in production and transmission of power, and bring to an end the problem of infrequent power supply by the end of 2013;
423.	The launch of an 'Energy to Every Home' programme under which universal access will be targeted by 2016;
424.	Increase installed power generation capacity from 2,443 in 2012 to 5,000 megawatts by 2016;
425.	Complete all processes and accelerate the commencement of the second Millennium Compact (MCC) with Ghana, with a focus on energy generation, distribution and the aggressive support for Private energy generation;
426.	Ghana's energy development to be positioned as a major producer and net exporter to our neighbours while satisfying local demand by industry and homes;
427.	Enhancement of the transmission and distribution networks through continuous expansion and modernization of existing facilities to ensure effective national and sub-regional interconnectivity.
	Oil and Gas Development
428.	Strengthening the agencies in charge of the regulation of all activities related to all segments of the petroleum industry;
429.	Facilitating the intensification of oil and gas exploration and development;
430.	Provision of security for oil and gas installations and operations;
431.	Collaboration with the partners to remove all the obstacles that have hindered the smooth implementation of the West African Gas Pipeline Project (WAGPP);
432.	Making the Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) technically and financially efficient with an expanded capacity;
433.	Increasing the national strategic petroleum reserves; and
434.	Expansion of the pipeline infrastructure for the transportation of petroleum products.
	Renewable Energy
435.	Enactment of the required Legislative Instruments for the smooth implementation of the Renewable Energy law;
436.	Targeting the development of the country's potential mini hydro power projects with capacities below 100 megawatts;
437.	Establishment of dedicated woodlots for fuel wood production and promoting the use of improved technologies for more efficient biomass utilization;
438.	Development of "Waste to Energy" and other useful products through an all embracing strategy for the conversion of organic, industrial and agricultural waste;
439.	Encouragement of local participation in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas and their spin-off economic activities; and
440.	Increasing linkages and funding for technical training and scientific research and development in the oil and gas industry. Prampram, Ada and Kpando.
	ICT: ENTERING THE KNOWLEDGE REVOLUTION
441.	Pursue the full implementation of the National Science Parks at Tema, Cape Coast, and on the Akwapim Ridge;
442.	Support for the scheduled completion of the KNUST Technology Park;
443.	Revamping of the Science, Technology and Innovation Fund to support research activities;
444.	Creation of linkages between research and industry to ensure full utilization of research outcomes;
445.	Completion of the Ghana Space Science and Technology Centre as well as the National Accelerator Facility;
446.	Diffusion and transfer of technology; and Use of the platform of the annual "Ghana Science Congress" to share appropriate technologies to support agriculture, climate change mitigation, and micro, small and medium scale enterprises.
	Information and Communication Technology
447.	Promote the rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure;
448.	Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector;
449.	Rapidly accelerate the supply of 400,000 Laptops to tertiary institutions, including their students and lecturers by the end of the NDC's term of office in 2016;
450.	Upgrade the ICT infrastructure of Ghana's Parliament, and provide all Members of Parliament with laptop computers and access to the internet;
451.	Convert all under-utilized Post Offices into Community Information Centres as part of a nation-wide programme;
452.	Promote the establishment of a reliable national backbone with the capacity to carry high-speed voice, video, data and internet facilities to all districts;
453.	Ensure the completion of the National Data Centre;
454.	Improve the quality of telephone service nation-wide;
455.	Establish Innovation Incubation Centres;

456.	Promote the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy; and
457.	Make Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) a major foreign exchange earning industry.
458.	The next NDC Government will also facilitate the application of ICT for: • the provision of health service through the introduction of electronic health records;
459.	Forging linkages with Ghanaians in the Diaspora to tap their expertise for national development;
460.	The provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of agriculture and other weather-sensitive sectors of the economy;
461.	The implementation of the various components of the ongoing national e-Government Project;
462.	Creating the hub for the electronic linkage of all research institutions, universities, polytechnics, colleges, and second cycle institutions and their libraries to promote research and effective learning outcomes; and
463.	The establishment of a digitized content development bureau.
	Housing
464.	Develop planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning standards for land use planning;
465.	Integrate land use planning into the Medium-Term Development Plans at all levels;
466.	Ensure the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) in spatial and land use planning at all levels;
467.	Establish a National Human Settlements Commission as a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary agency; and
468.	Continue to support the creation of land banks in all MMDAs to ensure availability of serviced lands for the construction of housing units at affordable prices.
	Urban Development
469.	Provide a framework for a well coordinated approach towards urban development;
470.	Promote an integrated hierarchy of urban settlements throughout the country;
471.	Decongest and reverse the decline in productivity of primary cities and selected fast-growing settlements;
472.	Encourage through education, the greening of urban settlements;
473.	Upgrade low-income residential structures and depressed residential areas;
474.	Re-develop low-density inner city areas;
475.	Initiate a sustainable nation-wide urban renewal programme; and
	Rural Development
476.	Promote alternative livelihood programmes to develop skills among rural dwellers;
477.	Improve the qualitative supply of a critical mass of social services and infrastructure to meet the basic needs of the people and attract investments for the development and growth of the rural areas;
478.	Properly utilize rural and peri-urban lands by improving land use and land management schemes;
479.	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries; and
480.	Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into the rural areas.
	Urban Housing
481.	Promotion of brick and tile manufacturing using the opportunity offered by the availability of natural gas offshore Ghana to promote gas-fired kilns;
482.	Support for the use of pozzolana cement in the construction of both public and private housing units;
483.	Establishment of standards for local construction materials including landcrete blocks, adobe bricks, compressed earth bricks and wood to guarantee the appropriate use of these materials for construction;
484.	Setting up of standards for engineering infrastructure covering road designs, electricity, water, telephones and fire hydrants to suit all communities and income groups; and
485.	Provision of support for technical institutions and professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction industry.
	Rural Housing
486.	The review and subsequent implementation of the existing rural housing policy;
487.	The promotion of the orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management;
488.	The promotion of erosion control and prevention schemes, and drainage construction programmes;
489.	Support for self-help building schemes organized by community and trade associations;
490.	Encourage the MMDAs to use their Common Fund to embark on the construction of rental housing units on a massive scale; and
491.	Partnering UN-HABITAT in the provision of housing units in our rural communities
	Slum Upgrading and Prevention
492.	Slum development which is becoming a feature of our urban development landscape is a manifestation of the failure of development policy over the past decades. With the slum upgrade project piloted at Ashiaman in the Greater Accra Region as the prototype of our upgrade scheme, the NDC Government will mobilize both internal and external resources and work alongside multiple executing agencies and professional associations to replicate the project nation-wide.
	Water Resources Management
493.	Integration of water resources management and development with environmental management to ensure

	sustainability of water resources in both quantity and quality;
494.	Co-ordination of water resources planning with land use planning;
495.	Establishment of functional management schemes including reforestation programmes for all major river basins;
496.	Promotion of climate change adaptation measures;
497.	Promotion of re-use and re-cycling of water through the use of effective water treatment systems;
498.	Establishment of schemes to support, encourage and promote rainwater harvesting;
499.	Identification and assessment of ground water resources to enhance water availability.
	Urban Water
500.	Mobilization of funds for the construction of new, and the rehabilitation and expansion of existing water treatment plants;
501.	Encouragement of Public Private Partnerships in water services delivery; and
502.	Establishment of a "Water Fund" to support the implementation of a pro-poor water pricing regime.
	Rural Water
503.	In addition to the 20,000 boreholes to be drilled nation-wide, the NDC Government will:
504.	Establish and operationalise mechanisms for water quality monitoring; and
505.	Introduce ultraviolet water purification schemes in rural communities where the new approach will be cost-effective.
	Sanitation
506.	Establishment of a National Sanitation Authority as autonomous agency under the Local Government Service to coordinate a harmonized sanitation policy and program, for implementation by the MMDAs and private sector operators
507.	Implementation of the "Sanitation for All Ghana Compact" managed sustainably by a new National Sanitation Authority to be a special body under the Local Government Service.
508.	The NSA will be provided with independent sources of funding and a strong enforcement mandate on issues of sanitation and waste management;
509.	Promotion of behavioral change for ensuring open-defecation free communities;
510.	Acquisition and development of land and sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities; Ashalaga-Habor landfill site and Ayidan
511.	Provision of modern toilet facilities in public basic schools;
512.	Establishment of new and renovation of old recycling plants;
513.	Enforcement of bye-laws on sanitation by all MMDAs, particularly the prosecution of landlords who fail to provide toilet facilities in their homes;
514.	Establishment of special courts to deal with persons or industries that do not comply with sanitation bye-laws.
	Road Infrastructure
515.	Cause a review of the standards and specifications of the country's different road categories and ensure that they meet the standards comparable to those in middle income countries. In particular the review will ensure that the impact of climate change is factored in the new specifications;
516.	Ensure the maintenance of the existing road infrastructure in order to reduce costs associated with vehicle operations and road rehabilitation;
517.	Improve accessibility to major centres of population, production and tourism;
518.	Re-introduce labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance for employment creation;
519.	Implement the Ghana Urban Transport Project including the Bus Rapid Transport and School Bussing Schemes;
520.	Improve the capacity of local contractors and consultants; and
521.	Explore Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and concession options in the provision of transport infrastructure and services.
	Highways
522.	The reconstruction, rehabilitation and modernization of the Eastern Corridor, the Western Corridor and the Central Spine will continue to be at the core of the programme for the highways sub-sector.
523.	Eastern Corridor: Tema-Asikuma-Ho-Hohoe-Jasikan-Yendi-Nalerigu-Kulungugu with Nkwanta in the Volta Region as an inland port;
524.	Western Corridor: Elubo-Asemkrom-Enchi-Goaso-Sunyani-Bamboi-Bole-Wa-Hamile with Gambia No. 2 in the Brong Ahafo Region as an inland port; and
525.	Central Spine: Accra-Kumasi-Techiman-Tamale-Bolgatanga-Paga with Boankra in the Ashanti Region as an inland port.
526.	On-going rehabilitation and modernization of two East-West roads, the Bawku-Tumu-Lawra corridor in the Upper East and Upper West Regions and the Tamale-Fulfulso- Sawla-Wa stretch in the Northern Region will be completed as scheduled.
	Urban Roads
527.	The Government will continue to assist the MMDAs in the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of urban roads. In this connection MMDAs will be encouraged to explore the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) strategy for the

	development of community and residential road networks with drains and street lighting to improve access, health and safety.
	Feeder Roads
528.	For sustainable improvements in rural livelihoods and access to markets and other social and economic facilities, the NDC Government will continue to focus on the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads.
529.	The Government will support the MMDAs to acquire the equipment they need to construct, maintain and rehabilitate feeder roads while special attention will continue to be paid to the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads in the cocoa growing areas.
530.	The construction and rehabilitation of bridges will continue to be high on the NDC's national infrastructure development agenda.
531.	A systematic programme will be developed to convert a major part of roads in this sub-sector into all-weather roads in the medium to long term. This will be necessary for purposes of reducing the high recurrent cost of maintaining these roads annually and also using this strategy to open up the hinterland for more comprehensive development.
	Railways
532.	The NDC Government shall take a major step in the rehabilitation of the railways network when the programme to refurbish and modernize the Western Line with funds from the China Development Bank loan and a facility from General Electric Company Ltd. of the USA takes off
533.	As part of our integrated transport plan, the Accra-Tema, Kumasi-Ejisu, Accra-Nsawam and Takoradi-Kojokrom rail networks will also be rehabilitated to support the development of a rail-based mass transportation system. We will prioritize the construction of the Tema-Akosombo rail line to facilitate multi-modal transport links between the northern and southern sectors of the country.
	Aviation
534.	The upgrade of the Tamale Airport into Ghana's second international airport will continue. We will also continue to improve the physical infrastructure at the Kotoka International Airport and the Takoradi, Kumasi and Sunyani domestic airports.
535.	In the particular case of the Kotoka International Airport, our objective is to make it the West African hub and gateway that will engender growth in exports and tourism receipts. Efforts will be made to attract critical aviation support services and businesses that will qualify it as a truly international aviation hub.
536.	The NDC Government will ensure that Ghana complies with, and sustains international safety and security standards at all airports.
537.	Observing the positive development in the aviation industry over the past three years, we will commence feasibility studies for the development of a new International Airport in or around Accra, while beginning the process towards the incorporation of a new national carrier in collaboration with the private sector.
	Maritime and Riverine Transport
538.	Our strategic national development plan includes the construction of a modern deep seaport at a suitable location in the Western Region to serve the oil and gas industry as well as the requirements of new processing industries. In addition, the Takoradi and Tema ports will be rehabilitated, with the Takoradi Port retrofit scheduled to begin with funds from the China Development Bank loan.
539.	Under the multi-modal transportation project, the NDC Government will target the upgrade of Volta Lake ferries, pontoons and landing sites at Kpando-Amankwakrom, Kete-Krachi-Kwadokrom, Yeji-Makongo, Tepa-Aboatoase and Dzemini. Their adjoining roads will also be upgraded.
540.	The removal of stumps from the Volta Lake will continue as scheduled to facilitate the movement of bulk haulage from Akosombo to the three northern regions. The on-going Debre Marine Project under which a mini-harbour is under construction at Debre will be completed as scheduled.