



Transforming Lives, Transforming Ghana

Building a free, fair and prosperous society

A PROGRAMME OF TRANSFORMATION

NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)
MANIFESTO FOR ELECTION 2012

Foreword



This year's election is a historic moment for Ghana. Ghanaians have a simple choice to make in either moving forward with the NPP or staying with the failed policies and personalities of the NDC administration that have brought them hardships and poverty.

We, in the NPP have been in the forefront of Ghana's development and transformation agenda. Our record of achievement during our time in government points to the fact that we know how to bring prosperity to Ghana and also make our motto of development in freedom a reality for all.

Our education policy is the key to both individual and national development, and will be a priority of my Presidency. I pledge

to extend free education to the Senior High School level, build public Universities in regions without one and raise the quality of education at all levels with more and better facilities, teaching and equipment. Our education system will equip our people for the jobs of the future.

Working in partnership with the private sector, we will make a systematic effort to launch an industrial revolution and find new markets for Ghanaian products and services. We will give new impetus to value-addition. These will deliver the jobs that the teeming youth of the country are yearning for.

In the next two decades, the population of West Africa, ie. ECOWAS is estimated to reach some 500 million people. We are fully committed to the ECOWAS integration project, for Ghana has the potential to be at the centre of economic activities for this vast regional market.

Under my administration, we will revive and restore confidence in the NHIS and achieve universal coverage of the NHIS for all Ghanaians. We shall expand health facilities and increase the training of health workers. Our priority is to train our medical professionals locally.

We will modernise agriculture and ensure that we double the numbers of farmers who have access to farming inputs, improved seedlings and fertilizer within my term of office.

I will be an active, transformational President, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness at every level of government, so that every Ghanaian has a say in and benefits from our national development. The fight against corruption will be waged with vigour and determination.

I believe in Ghana's destiny and potential. Today, we can again lead our continent as we did over fifty years ago, showing the world a successful first-world black nation. We have a responsibility to ourselves and to future generations to ensure we do not continue to compromise our future.

I believe in Ghana and in our ability to continue moving forward to a brighter future in which we will all share. Let us work together for victory on 7 December so that together we can realise our dream of a modern Ghana.

God did not put us on this rich land to be poor. It is bad leadership that makes us poor. So let's change now and move Ghana forward!



Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo



Foreword	ii
Chairman's Remarks	vii

Our Transformation Programme	10
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CHAPTER 1 Building the Foundations of a Free and Fair Society

Leadership Matters	16
Good Governance Matters	17
Access to Good Quality	19
Education Matters	
Quality Health and Safety Matter	28
Housing Matters	31

CHAPTER 2 Economic Transformation for Prosperity and Job Creation

Planning Matters	40
Industrialisation for Economic Growth and Development	41
A Trade Policy That Creates Jobs	44
Growing the Private Sector, Growing your Business	45
Strengthening the Financial Sector for Economic Transformation	47
Reforming Public Financial Management to Serve You	48
Fiscal Policy	49

CHAPTER 3 Public Investment to Provide Basic Amenities and Support Job Creation

Transport	55
Water	60
Providing Energy to accelerate Economic Growth and Enhance Quality of Life	61
Developing the North	65
Zongos and Inner City Re-developments Matter	67
Our Environment Matters	67
Modernising our Agriculture and Ensuring Food Security	68
Improving Cocoa Production	76
ICT	78

CHAPTER 4 A Disciplined and Safe Society

Consolidating and Protecting our Democracy Matters	82
National Security	83
Criminal Justice System	85
Narcotics and the Illicit Drug Trade	87
Working against Corruption	89

CHAPTER 5 Creating Opportunities and Promoting Enterprise

Sports Matter	94
The Youth Matter and are the Bedrock of our Nation	96
Arts and Culture	98
Women Matter	102
Children Matter	103
Our Pensioners and the Aged Matter	104
Persons with Disability Matter	105

CHAPTER 6 Ghana in a Wider World

Economic Diplomacy	108
Democracy and Foreign Policy	108
Multilateralism in Foreign Affairs	109
Ghana and ECOWAS	109
Ghana and the Africa Union (AU)	110
Ghana and The Commonwealth	111
South-South Co-operation	111
Ghana and the United Nations Organization	112
Ghanaians Living Abroad	112

Moving Ghana Forward Together

Chairman's Remarks



Ghana is 55 years old now. Out of that, the New Patriotic Party and its tradition have been in power for a little over 10 years. Yet, within that short period Ghanaians were witnesses to the competent and visionary leadership of a party that puts the wellbeing of the Ghanaian above all else. The eight years rule of the NPP, from 2001 to 2008, brought relief, dignity, hope and promise to many of our people.

Sadly, that is not the case today. We live in desperate and trying times, with hope replaced by despair, and promise by helplessness, desolation and hardships. Over the past three years, Ghana has retrogressed under an administration that lacks purpose. Leadership is weak, the economy backsliding, the cost of living rising at an unbearable rate, the standard of education falling, healthcare collapsing and unprecedented corruption being the order of the day. Unless this retrogress-

sion is halted and transformation firmly implemented we risk condemning the youth of this country to a dangerously jobless, hopeless, and impoverished future.

Prudent management of the economy has given way to excessive borrowing, increasing national debt stock, reckless spending, and questionable payments of gargantuan sums of money to individuals affiliated to the ruling party. Meanwhile Ghanaians find themselves mired in unemployment, rising cost of living, rule by propaganda, and bungling and inept political leadership.

What Ghanaians have witnessed, under the late President John E A Mills and Vice President John D. Mahama is a failed leadership that has failed Ghana and has failed you. What we have witnessed under the four years of the Mills-Mahama administration is an unprecedented period of squandered opportunities under a weak, corrupt and incompetent leadership.

My message is simple: it has been four wasted years and Ghanaians deserve much better than this. But, on December 7, the people will once again have the power to rescue Ghana and entrust the responsibility of moving Ghana and Ghanaians forward together into the hands of those they can trust to deliver: the NPP.

Our manifesto contains the vision that our party, under the purposeful and competent leadership of Nana Akufo-Addo, has prepared itself to deliver as your government. Our forefathers had the dream to transform Ghana into a modern, progressive nation with a proud, confident and prosperous people. They had the transformation dream; Nana Akufo-Addo and his team have the transformation plan to bring that dream to reality.

Jake Otanka Obetsebi-Lamprey
National Chairman, NPP

Our Transformation Programme

Our message is simple: change is due.

We will not achieve our aspirations and our hopes by doing things the same way. After 55 years of independence, with all our God given resources, the Ghanaian is still confronted with widespread poverty and wallowing in an unacceptably low quality of life. We are offering a transformation programme that will put our dear country on the path of peace, opportunity, and prosperity for generations to come. By transforming the economy, promoting good governance, respect for the rule of law and proudly serving you, the people of Ghana, we will significantly transform and improve the quality of our lives. We need to transform our dear country to move Ghana forward. We need to transform Ghana into a good society that gives to the Ghanaian, a good life.

Many of our people go about their lives everyday with just too many challenges to enable them live a comfortable life. Our infrastructure is weak and incapable of supporting the proper functioning of the country. Our lives are saddled with unreliable power and energy supply, frequent water shortages and ubiquitous traffic in the cities and poor roads and transport networks nationwide. Access to quality education and quality healthcare is limited to only those who can afford it. Ghana has been declared as the 2nd lowest globally in sanitation access.. We have one of the lowest savings rates and the highest bank interest rates one of the lowest in productivity. Our societies and social structures are breaking down, threatening security, safety and peace of our country. The structure of our economy, despite 55 years of independence, is fundamentally still the same, limiting development. Fifty years after independence, we are still a third world country despite having achieved middle-income status. We work too hard for too little because we haven't changed the way we do things since we achieved nationhood.

The world is rapidly changing and we are being left behind. It is clear that development does not happen by accident. Development occurs through well-conceived and executed plans and policies that focus on the ever changing and increasing needs of people. It is about a dynamic response to the needs of the people, and about communities, cities and countries that work. The way things are going on in our country, development has become a wish, instead of a clear vision. We cannot make that clear vision realisable unless we change the way we do things. It is that change that we so desperately need to move our country forward and bring hope and opportunity to our people, and that, defines our transformation agenda.



Our transformation agenda simply means changing our systems, processes and outcomes to that of a modern country where things work for all. It comprises transforming our economy from its pre-independence structure to a modern 21st century economy, one driven by knowledge, value addition and industrialisation that will create jobs. We will also transform our infrastructure so that it works for our people and supports rapid economic growth and improves the quality of life in our communities. We will modernise our agriculture to increase productivity to feed our people and our factories. We will transform our education such that it produces a capable, confident and well skilled human resource that will feed an expanded economy. We will transform our healthcare to ensure a healthy population and an increased life expectancy. We will transform governance such that it facilitates the right attitudes and relationship between government, the administration and you the people. Our objective is to transform Ghana into a modern nation with an attractive quality of life and an economy that is business and development focused. This change requires strong vision and strong leadership.

Our vision is a free and fair Ghana that offers opportunities for our people, a vision every Ghanaian relates to. This vision is based on providing an environment within which Ghanaians can achieve their aspirations.

The NPP has a proud history of providing value and comfort to the Ghanaian people. Legislation and policies introduced under the Kufuor administration include providing free Compulsory Basic Education, the National Health Insurance Scheme, Free Maternal Care, Free Health Care for under 18 year olds, the Metro Mass Transport, Micro and Small Loans Centre and the Livelihood Empowerment and Advancement Programme (LEAP). We promoted good governance and democracy by strengthening our institutions of governance.

Today, many of these gains have been rolled back and the country has been set back. We aim to reverse the retrogression and put the country back on track; set it on a new course for a transformed and prosperous Ghana. This requires an overhaul of the way we do things through a radical transformation and replacement of many of existing policies with innovative and solutions-oriented ones.

We have in the NPP the team of talented men and women who can provide the leadership to implement this programme of transformation

Ghana can and must change. We have this as our clear vision and will make it happen by providing the leadership, right policies and effective management and the inspiration. We invite every Ghanaian to join us make this happen by voting for Nana Akufo- Addo and the NPP in the December 2012 elections.

“(The party’s) policy is to liberate the energies of the people for the growth of a property owning democracy in this land, with right to life, freedom and justice, as the principles to which the Government and laws of the land should be dedicated in order specifically to enrich life, property and liberty of each and every citizen”.

Dr. J. B. Danquah



CHAPTER • 1

Building the Foundations of a Free and Fair Society





1 • Leadership Matters

In this changing, competitive global environment, good leadership, good governance and good policies hold the answer to the success of a nation. Weak, ineffective and visionless leadership is a sure way to become a failed state.

Our nation's potential for greatness is immense. This potential can only be harnessed and achieved with the right leadership. The NPP sees the task ahead as two-fold: transformational leadership and, competent management of national affairs. By tackling our leadership and management weaknesses, we will unleash the talents of the Ghanaian people and build a great nation.

Our leader and presidential candidate, Nana Akufo-Addo, is competent, committed, experienced, honest, and has a clear vision to lead the transformation of Ghana. Over the past three decades, he has been energising Ghanaians to overcome obstacles to democracy and freedom. He has committed his life to the cause of enhancing the life and dignity of the ordinary Ghanaians. Nana Akufo-Addo is determined to identify the best people and develop new talents from all walks of life to move Ghana forward.

BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS OF A FREE AND FAIR SOCIETY

The agenda of transforming Ghana requires a presidency that will act as the force in driving the public sector and energising the private sector; a presidency that will provide the vision, direction and inspiration for us, Ghanaians, to excel. What the NPP is offering is a leadership that will deliver. We will govern with decisive action plans and timetables, and allocate resources prudently. We will develop and implement policies, monitor the results and be prepared to take corrective action to keep the agenda on track. We will lead this country from hopelessness to prosperity.

It is critical that there is a strong sense of leadership direction, which will also inspire our people to act together for a common and mutually beneficial goal. Our presidential candidate, Nana Akufo-Addo, has declared his intention to lead by example and communicate strongly the values of responsibility, fairness and unity. We will transform our leadership to one that will serve all Ghanaians.

2 • Good Governance Matters

Governance not only matters, it is critical in ensuring a country that works. Our inability to break entirely the bonds of poverty can be blamed on poor governance and how we do things. We definitely must change from a system that reinforces strong men to one that encourages and facilitates strong institutions.

The NPP has an enviable record of good governance. Indeed, the principles of democratic accountability, rule of law, re-

spect for human rights, individual freedom, and development of a market economy are core to the party's beliefs. Under the leadership of Nana Akufo-Addo, the NPP will continue to uphold the separation of powers, the independence of the Judiciary and strengthen the capacity of the Legislature, including the key area of its oversight responsibility, especially in financial scrutiny of bills, budgets and agreements brought before the House.

- We will respect and protect media freedom and make it easier to access the information machinery of the state. We are committed to and will support the passage of the Freedom of Information Act.
- The transformation programme will only be meaningful if we strongly support a strengthened and truly independent judiciary to deliver justice to all to keep our democracy intact. We will support the Judiciary to expand its capacity with training to enhance the dignity and integrity of the profession. New court buildings will be constructed to bring justice closer to the people. We will also assist the Judiciary to extend the automation project to all High Courts and lower courts in order to fast-track justice delivery, enhance efficiency, promote human rights and cut down on the costs associated with delays. Access to legal aid will be expanded to ensure that no Ghanaian is denied justice.
- We will tackle corruption through a principled leadership that sees protecting the public purse as its firm duty. We will also introduce institutional reforms that will enhance the autonomy, confidence and funding of statutory anti-

corruption institutions. We will strengthen the institutions of governance so that they work without undue political interference.

- We will strengthen the Ministry of Justice and significantly increase the number of prosecutors in the regions to speed up justice delivery.
- We will vigorously pursue the National Decentralisation Plan.
- We will strengthen policy coordination and implementation from the Office of the President
- We will put back on course the National Addressing System and the National Identification Scheme to enable us plan effectively our development.

3 • Access to Good Quality Education Matters

Our education system is in serious crisis. Out of a 100 of our children that start kindergarten, only 71 end up in primary school, only 65 will go up to junior high school. Out of that, only 35 progress to senior high school and only 3 will end up in university. University admissions have been growing at about 10 per cent per annum over the last decade but there is a need for more tertiary institutions to accommodate the growing demand. However, at all stages, many of our children and youth fall out because they cannot afford to go on. The



level of wastage is too high. Consequently, many of our children and youth are not well prepared for the job market because they lack the requisite quality of education and skills. The current state of our education is simply not acceptable. It is saddled with lack of access, deplorable quality and limited relevance to the job market. Unless we seriously tackle these problems, we will not achieve the requisite critical mass of high quality human resources to facilitate our transformation programme.

Education will be top priority in an Akufo-Addo presidency because it offers the best tool for social mobility and social equity. Our aim is to build a competent, confident, educated society, where access to education will not be determined by the circumstances of your birth. Access to quality and values

BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS OF A FREE AND FAIR SOCIETY

based education for everyone is the basis of a successful economy, a successful society and a successful people. We need to build a lot more schools and ensure good quality education.

Our transformation programme in education has specific objectives. The aim at the primary and secondary levels is to get all our children to be functionally literate, numerate, ICT competent, and equipped for the job market and/or further education with greater sense of civic responsibility. At the secondary and tertiary levels, we aim to equip our youth with analytical and competency based skills that will be needed for the transformation of the economy. In this regard an emphasis on science and technology is also critical as we transform our economy. Additionally, we will aim at drastically improve literacy in our country to improve social and economic efficiency. Our education policy must address the deficiencies in our human resource. This is critical to our transformation programme and our development.

Our specific initiatives in the education transformation programme will include the following:

i. Teachers First

Currently, it is estimated that there are about more than 240,000 teachers registered in Ghana. Over 10% of that number are untrained and teach in the rural areas. According to figures from the Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service, Ghana has a teacher deficit of about 60,000. Many of our teachers are overstretched and do not have the necessary facilities and conditions to make them bring out their best. The profession suf-

fers low esteem primarily due to a lack of appreciation of its importance in shaping the quality of our people and lack of support.

It is said, “the quality of an education system cannot exceed the quality of its teachers”. Our teachers are paramount in our efforts to provide quality education for our children. As a result, our Teachers First policy will focus on raising the support and quality of our teachers through monitored and evaluated training, professional development, and improved incentives. Additionally, there is a need to attract, train and retain more young professionals into the teaching profession, especially in the rural areas. Accordingly, we will facilitate teacher training nationwide, as well as special incentives especially for those who teach in rural areas.

Our objective is to transform our teachers to enable them to lead the transformation of the quality of our students. We expect that enhanced teacher training, monitoring and evaluation will result in better performance in school and students results. Additionally, we will ensure that there is performance evaluation right to the level of Directors in the education industry to enable us achieve value in their outcomes

Arabic/Islamic Instructors in the Zongos and parts of Northern Ghana were paid allowances under the National Volunteer Service Programme in the Kufuor led NPP government. We will continue with the policy and additionally support Arabic/Islamic instructors with training and other incentives to motivate them to provide good training to our children.

A major incentive scheme will be government support for teachers to acquire homes.

ii. Redefinition of Basic Education

Over half of Ghanaian children who sit the BECE do not progress to secondary school. The situation where over 150,000 Ghanaian children every year are thrown out of the system is not acceptable. There are approximately 3.8 million persons of secondary school age in Ghana, of which 1.2 million are enrolled in 415 public secondary schools and 100 privately owned and managed ones. Less than half our children are in secondary school.

To solve this problem we will extend free Senior High School education to every child. We will also address the problem of high dropout rates at the primary and secondary levels. Basic education will be redefined as from kindergarten up to and including SHS.

iii. Free Universal Secondary Education

We are fully committed to making secondary education free for every Ghanaian child. By free SHS we mean free tuition, admission, textbook, library, science centre, computer, examination, utilities, boarding and meals. Although the cost of free secondary school education will be high, at an additional 1% of Ghana’s total income, the alternative of a largely uneducated and unskilled workforce is a situation Ghana cannot afford. So NPP will prioritise and fund this expenditure using budgetary resources (including resources from oil exports) in the interest of the long-term growth of Ghana’s economy.

iv. The 3 Rs (Reading, wRiting & ARithmetic) and ICT Proficiency

Too many children leave school unable to read, write or count and those who can in many cases have a low level of proficiency, even at the secondary level. Additionally, the quality of ICT training is inadequate and in deprived areas, sub standard because of lack of resources.

We will implement our 3Rs policy in concert with our teachers through monitored programs and assessments. This will ensure that basic education provides every Ghanaian with adequate literacy, numeracy and basic ICT skills. We will work towards providing every basic school with ICT infrastructure (in consonance with the private sector) to enable ICT education. Our policy will include meeting student needs of equipment, conducive learning environments, and implementing pedagogy models suited to values based education, and implementing performance data to enable tracking and monitoring of teacher and school accountability.

v. Vocational, Technical Skills Training and Apprenticeship (see more under Youth)

Our economy currently faces a problem of lack of the requisite job skills, particularly at the technical level. We need a work force that is skilled, creative and can “do things” such as skilled craftsmen, artisans and technicians because they are critical to an industrialised economy.

We will introduce and improve upon existing skills training programmes to give our young people the practical skills they need to get a job as well as to drive a new

industrialised economy. In partnership with the private sector, we will facilitate and support rapid development of skills, including apprenticeships training for graduates from vocational and technical schools.

Additionally, we will involve the private sector in designing our tertiary level courses to ensure our students graduate with the skills they need to get a job and be productive in a new industrialised economy. We will engage and provide the business community with incentives to facilitate work placements, internships, industrial attachments and volunteerism for students before and after graduation. Our transformation programme will create opportunities in industry to harness technical skills, especially from our Polytechnics and other vocational institutions.

vi. Education Infrastructure Expansion and improvement

We recognise that our educational infrastructure is woefully inadequate, and development has not kept pace with demand. We have serious capacity issues nationwide, especially in the rural areas and many schools still exist with inadequate basic facilities.

We will undertake a major expansion and overhaul of educational facilities and support provision of innovative forms of education delivery and teaching aids, including modern laboratories and libraries. This will make it possible for the non-traditional student to acquire skills in weekend schools, workshops, community supported special classes. We will ensure that quality education is extended to the rural areas by the use of technology.

Recorded lectures would be made available via the internet to be accessed by school.

We will foster and improve partnership with religious and non-state bodies at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels in the provision, supervision and management of education. We will promote community ownership and involvement in our schools. We believe it is important to engage religious and non-religious bodies in our efforts to improve access to good quality values based education.

Arabic/Islamic English Schools, which have been mainstreamed into our educational system, do not have the required infrastructure to train our Muslim children. Under our school infrastructure programme, we will target such schools and support them with infrastructure and make teaching and learning effective.

vii. Science, Technology and Innovation

Science, technology and innovation are the foundations of the modern economy. They also provide the most important pillar on which economic development depends. Nations that have made major strides in improving the lives of their people have integrated science and technology into their development planning. We must, therefore, put a high premium on science, technology and innovation in our education modules to enable us train more scientists and technologists who can bring innovation into the real economy through research.

Other areas of focus and initiatives in education include:

- effective implementation of universal enrolment at the basic level
- upgrade all technical and vocational Institutions to state of the art facilities
- accelerate the provision of technical and vocational institution in every district
- make english and maths integral parts of the technical education curriculum to make sure that every graduate has a full complement of communication and numeracy competencies in addition to their technical skills
- promote the Open University system to enable workers and adults who missed out on educational opportunities in their youth have a chance to educate themselves
- expand access to further education at the district level for both full-time and part-time adults
- continue with the policy initiated by the NPP government of providing a modern library complex for every district, with modern ICT facilities
- special needs education will receive critical attention to ensure that no child is denied an education because of a disability. We are committed to the building of a modern Disability Assessment Centre and the promotion of regular checks on children for early detection and management of disabilities
- accelerate the implementation of providing one public university per region
- work with NGOs and other identified groups to promote the awareness of the crucial nature of reading and functional literacy for the individual, as well for the development of society.

4 • Quality Health and Safety Matter

Too many Ghanaians die, needlessly. Currently, access to good quality health care is poor and too expensive. Good quality health facilities are few and definitely inadequate, especially in the rural areas. We are also faced with the scourge of 30% of medicines entering our markets being fake, further complicating our health challenges.

The last NPP government introduced significant initiatives to expand health service coverage, the most important of these being the NHIS. We have a record of care and achievement. We expanded the training of health personnel and established the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has led to a dramatic improvement in the retention of doctors. Unfortunately, the scheme has deteriorated and, needs urgent and competent attention to survive.

Our focus will be to ensure, in partnership with the private sector, nationwide access to affordable basic primary and quality healthcare delivery. Additionally, we need to solve the problem of inadequate health facilities and personnel. Some of our policy initiatives will include the following:

i. Public Health and Sanitation

Malaria alone takes 43% of all hospital appearances in Ghana and continues to take its toll on the nation's morbidity and mortality with its associated economic implications. We are going to refocus on tackling the causes of this and thereby significantly reduce the impact of malaria.

The cost to the nation from the scourges of communicable

diseases is also beyond quantification. In recent times, poor sanitation and public health management has led to sporadic and endemic cholera outbreaks, even in the urban areas. The problems of public health all hinge on good sanitation practises. Accordingly, we will do the following:

- review and enforce sanitation laws (including enforcement of the work of sanitation workers)
- construction of more waste treatment and management facilities
- introduce sanitation education into the school curriculum
- facilitate and support the growth of a vibrant pharmaceutical industry in Ghana, including the establishment of a bioequivalence centre to research and certify the manufacture of quality anti-malarial and other medicines in Ghana
- ensuring that District Assemblies create a task force of sanitation inspectors.

ii. Health Financing

The NHIS scheme we proposed and implemented in 2003 cannot be allowed to fail. Under the NDC government it faces collapse with a perilous lack of care and poor management, compounded by uncertainties over the fate of the proposed one time premium payment. The NHIS currently contributes to 40% of total budget of the health sector. We will implement the original plan under the NHIS and offer better management to make it sustainable. Additionally, we will encourage

other health insurance schemes and private sector participation in financing health access.

iii. Maternal and Child Morbidity and Mortality

Our maternal and infant mortality rates are still very high.

We will revive the implementation of the original Kufuor policy of free maternal healthcare and free healthcare for less than 18 years old. We will introduce and facilitate a program of increased training and placement of midwives countrywide. We will prioritise maternal and adolescent reproductive health.

The NPP will enhance the National Family Planning Programme to ensure voluntary access by all couples and individuals who need it. We shall also examine the feasibility of funding the program through the NHIS and other sources. The needs of the estimated 36% of women who need family planning will be addressed with well managed education and service programmes.

iv. Mental Health

Life is hard in Ghana today and there is deterioration in the psychosocial cushions our societies provide, leading to increases in mental health issues. Drug and alcohol abuse are also menaces we need to curtail in our communities.

In building a society of opportunities, we will pay more attention to mental health and help people with mental diseases to return to good health and contribute to society. For a nation of over 24 million to boast of not more than five qualified psychiatrists is a travesty. We will increase and improve the mental health facilities and train more psychiatrists, clinical and social psychologists, and other mental health professionals.

v. Community Nursing and Health

Many of our communities, especially those in the rural areas, lack any form of primary healthcare facilities and many of our people needlessly see their health deteriorating, because they do not get any advice or access to basic primary health care.

We will ensure that every deprived community will have a Community Nurse. These Nurses, with a small and basic surgery, will be responsible for primary healthcare in the beneficiary community.

vi. Health Infrastructure

We will ensure that good quality health facilities are available in every region by ensuring that existing regional clinics and hospitals are upgraded. Additionally, we will work with the private sector towards having three more first class hospitals in the country to serve our people as well as the West African region under our medical tourism strategy.

We will also construct Health Centres, Community Health Training schools, nursing and midwifery training schools and two new schools of Hygiene.

5 • Housing Matters

The NPP believes that every Ghanaian should aspire to own a decent home. Ghana, currently, has a housing deficit estimated at over 1,500,000 units with an increase in demand of over 70,000 housing units annually. It is estimated that more than 50% of Ghanaians live in sub-standard houses, deprived inner city dwellings, uncompleted houses, containers, shops,

kiosks and other unsuitable structures. Availability of land and land title is also a major problem for developers



To address these key challenges, the NPP policy on housing has three objectives i) to improve affordability and access to decent homes for all working Ghanaians and their families in new modern communities, ii) develop social housing programs to address the housing needs of vulnerable and marginal groups iii) provide improved infrastructure and the quality of life in our existing communities.

Accordingly, we will, i) promulgate the National Housing Policy, which will provide the overall policy framework for the industry, ii) establish a Housing Agency dedicated to facilitating the role of the private sector players (e.g. GREDA) in delivering both social housing and low and mid-income housing schemes across the country iii) encourage the private sector to partner with Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to build affordable rental units across the country.

In recognition of the fact that a majority of Ghanaians who desperately seek decent accommodation may not necessarily be in the position to purchase a house, the NPP will introduce a paradigm shift in solving the accommodation needs of Ghanaians across the length and breadth of the country. We will seek to increase the national housing delivery to at least 100,000 units annually by the end of a first term, by following a two-pronged policy approach.

- Firstly, we will build affordable housing units for rental across Ghana in a partnership between the proposed Housing Agency, Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA) and the Private Sector (e.g. GREDA) in public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements. We will encourage MMDA's to set up a dedicated "District Housing Fund" from the proposed 2.5% increase in common fund allocation to provide infrastructure for social housing schemes. Rents collected shall go into a revolving fund at the district level for the maintenance and expansion of the housing stock.
- Secondly, through the Housing Agency, we will support the provision of affordable housing for Ghanaians eager to buy their own houses by partnering the private sector operators like GREDA and others. We will further assist private sector operators by providing secure land banks, infrastructure, tax and other incentives, financing and guarantees, for them to deliver affordable housing so that all Ghanaians can have the opportunity to gradually meet their aspirations of homeownership.
- Non-profit community-based housing development would be encouraged based on successful models in other countries.

The Housing Agency to be established by the NPP Government shall be dedicated to developing new communities and townships. This agency shall be responsible for acquisition, development, management and disposing of land banks for housing development. It will also raise funding from local and international sources for housing infrastructure development in new and existing housing development areas through sources such as housing bonds, pension funds, loans, and others and will partner and provide guarantees to the private sector to deliver affordable housing. Our housing delivery strategy will extend beyond the cities to planned new settlements in the districts in line with our objectives of developing growth poles to support our industrialization strategy. This strategy will involve removing all institutional, infrastructural and other bottlenecks and using local materials in construction.

A key priority for us in 2013 will be the immediate completion of the 5,200 units of houses started when the NPP was in power and totally abandoned by the current government to provide accommodation for our teachers, nurses, civil servants and security agencies among others.

To address the difficult problems of access to land and security of title, we will do the following:

- accelerate implementation of the Land Title Registration and the Land Administration Projects to ensure an efficient registration system and land use

- develop a regulatory framework to enable government and other private sector operators to acquire and finance land banks nationwide to facilitate access to land with secure tenure
- improve the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of the processes for resolving land disputes.

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It is bad leadership that makes us poor”.

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo



CHAPTER • 2

Economic Transformation for Prosperity and Job Creation





Ghana's economy is structured around the export of raw materials. We still export our gold, cocoa, fruits and our new found oil in their raw state. We cannot indefinitely rely on this structure and these exhaustible resources to grow our economy and modernise our country. Despite recent claims of economic achievement, Ghanaians do not feel they are personally sharing in the benefits of growth. Instead, we are seeing growing unemployment and worsening macro economic indicators. We need to tackle this phenomenon of jobless growth in our economy. Furthermore, evidence now shows that in the past three years Ghana has slipped backwards in its fight against poverty despite favourable prices of our major export commodities of gold and cocoa and oil. We cannot accept economic growth that does not create jobs and employment opportunities.

The decline in the growth of the manufacturing and agriculture sectors, and the corresponding rise in unemployment are clear signs that the productive sector of our economy is labouring. We import so much of what we consume and use, despite being rich in natural resources. We export our cocoa to import chocolate, we export our wood to import toothpicks and furniture, we export our oil to import finished petroleum products. Our people cry for jobs. We cannot bring prosperity to our people just by exporting raw materials and importing

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR PROSPERITY AND JOB CREATION

them back as finished goods at higher cost. We can and must manufacture what we use, and export as well.

We need to and will transform the structure of our economy. Only by doing this can we modernise our economy and fully realise the full value of our natural resources. Transforming our economy will mean that instead of just exporting mostly natural resources and agricultural commodities; we will process and add value to our raw materials; we will diversify and move into higher value exports; we will grow our economy by increasing our productivity; we will include more science and technology in our economic activities; and we will capitalize on our endowment and comparative advantage to develop export oriented high growth and employment creating products and services. We will industrialise our economy by increasing share of manufacturing in our total output. We will modernise our agriculture and make it efficient in supplying the food needs of our growing population and the raw material requirements of our industries. It is the private sector that will create opportunities and jobs for all, while government provides public goods and the regulatory and enabling environment to make this transformation happen. Government will also help to create jobs through public investment projects such as reforestation, road construction and infrastructural development.

Ghana has the natural resources, the human resources and the potential to succeed. Our strategy is as follows

1 • Planning Matters

In our view, a major impediment to our country's economic growth and development is our weakness in planning and consistently implementing our development programmes. Additionally, most of our development projects and programmes are not an integrated and coordinated framework and, therefore, our infrastructure in many aspects is fragmented. Poor, fragmented or no planning in our cities and towns has consequently resulted in arbitrariness in our development efforts, resulting in poor distribution of resources, poor social structure, huge economic and business costs and a consequent low quality of life.

We will strengthen and resource the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and use it as an organ for planning our economic transformation.

We will harmonize and regulate all laws on land use planning, provide for sustainable development of land and human settlements through a decentralized planning system, ensure judicious use of land in order to improve quality of life, promote health, safety and regulate national, regional, district and local spatial planning, and generally deal with spatial aspects of socio-economic development.

We will restructure and enhance the capacity of existing planning agencies in order effectively to prepare and provide for spatial, land use and human settlement planning components of the national development system as may be required by government and the NDPC.

New initiatives under the transformational programme will include establishment of economic growth poles or "economic clusters" to fertilize integrated business growth and job creation. We shall undertake comprehensive mapping of the entire country with the objective of improving the planning and land tenure systems, bringing all lands under the formal sector, complete the National Property Addressing and National Identification Systems commenced during the Kufuor era and secure a sustainable titling programme to modernize our society and support our economic transformation agenda.

The Ghana Statistical Service has not been effective in providing information to support the planning needs of the country. It will be difficult to plan and implement our transformation agenda without timely and reliable data on social and economic conditions in the country. There is scarcity of data on employment, industry, agriculture, living standards and many other critical indicators. We will address the capacity challenges of the Ghana Statistical Service and support it to achieve its role as an independent agency that collects and provides timely and reliable statistical information for all stakeholders.

2 • Industrialisation for Economic Growth and Development

The current government has done very little to address the challenges facing our manufacturing sector and industrial growth has declined. This has been due to a lack of vision and lack of clarity on a long-term national development objective.



ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR PROSPERITY AND JOB CREATION

Under the present government, the share of manufacturing in industry has declined. In 2011, industry's share of GDP was only 6.7%.

Industrialisation is critical to solving our major socio-economic challenges of mass poverty, unemployment and limited social mobility. The objective of our industrial policy is to promote increased competitiveness and industrial production. We will significantly expand the manufacturing sector, promote agro-based industrial development and increase the technological capacity in the manufacturing sector and significantly increase the share of manufacturing's contribution to GDP with the aim of achieving 25% contribution in the medium term. We propose a new economy led and driven by competitive import substitution, and an export oriented industrialisation policy, in which we will add value to our natural resources and agricultural raw materials.

Key to success of our dramatic shift to industrialisation will be:

- i. improving access to quality education, especially in science, technology and research
- ii. increasing agricultural production and adding value to our products through agro processing
- iii. supporting and promoting our businesses to be export-oriented and globally competitive
- iv. supporting and promoting our industries, especially small- and medium scale entrepreneurs and businesses, to be competitive in import substitution and exports
- v. developing and adding value to our natural resources, including oil and gas, salt, gold, bauxite, iron ore, manganese and our agricultural products
- vi. promoting high-value services, including penetration

- vii. of ICT services, financial services, education, health and tourism, all for which Ghana is competitive supporting and making Ghana the pharmaceutical manufacturing centre for the region and beyond
- viii. developing an aggressive infrastructure program focused on value-for-money integrated development planning. Ghana needs an integrated approach to improving power supply, housing, roads, railways, water, irrigation, ports, industrial centres, and refineries
- ix. improving significantly, infrastructure and the business environment to enhance the productive capacity of our SMEs.

We believe that with prudent and disciplined management of our revenues, especially from oil and gas, and a strong partnership with the private sector, we will have the funding flexibility to implement fully our industrial policy in accordance with our transformation agenda.

3 • A Trade Policy That Creates Jobs

The lack of vision and confused objectives of the present government have made many of our businesses globally uncompetitive. We import much more than we export and we have a tariff regime designed to maximise revenue, but which, in fact, damages local industry and as a result, Ghana's economy. The short-term revenue gains from such taxes are attained at the expense of long-term production and jobs. Consequently, many of our SMEs are trade oriented, selling imported goods, and not in production and industry, where they can and should be.

The objective of our trade policy is to improve competitiveness in domestic and international markets. We will implement a trade policy that works for Ghana in creating jobs and is attractive and reassuring to the investor. Government and the private sector will establish a consistent dialogue to identify and address better the needs of our businesses and the economy. Our government will remove obstacles that prevent cheaper technology acquisition, discourage the importation of capital inputs and limit production and access to markets. We will also focus on commercial diplomacy to open up markets for our goods and services. We will transform the Tariff Advisory Board into an independent Ghana International Trade Commission to deal with international trade issues, including tariff and unfair trade practices.

Ghana needs a tax regime that encourages trade and business to achieve maximum advantage from our natural resources. We will review tax laws to reduce costs of equipment and imported raw materials for manufacturing, health, ICT, housing, and other critical areas of the real economy. Furthermore, we would implement measures using a greater reliance on technology to improve the efficiency of the ports and enhance revenue collection at the same time.

4 • Growing the Private Sector, Growing your Business

We believe in the efficacy of a market economy. Therefore, our major responsibility will be to empower the private sector to be the driving force in a transformed economy to deliver

wealth and jobs. We know that an efficient and dynamic private sector is key to sustaining economic growth and macro-economic stability.



We will help build Ghanaian enterprises to be competitive globally. We will reduce the overall cost of doing business and make Ghana attractive as an investment opportunity by streamlining bureaucracy, achieving macroeconomic stability, enabling (in partnership with the friends and allies of Ghana) access to affordable credit, reliable infrastructure and a sound regulatory framework. Government will put its weight behind our private sector and make it the bedrock of our economy. This will enable our people build capacity and capital to grow their businesses and be competitive. Additionally, we shall embrace organised labour as partners in our transformation agenda. We will work to create a conducive partnership environment that will empower organised labour to contribute effectively and benefit commensurately in the transformation.

Ghanaians living abroad have a role to play in transforming our economy. For too long, Ghana has suffered from the loss of many of its skilled people to other nations. We must reverse this trend and make Ghana a country where everyone wants to do business so we retain our good people. We will encourage Ghanaians abroad to contribute skills and other resources to enhance our transformation programme.

5 • Strengthening the Financial Sector for Economic Transformation

Our financial infrastructure is inefficient and inadequate for a 21st century economy. There has been a loss of confidence in the banking industry and less than 15% of Ghanaians have bank accounts. This means people cannot save, cannot borrow and therefore, cannot invest. Not only does this stifle economic activity, but it also excludes us from the global financial infrastructure as we battle with volatility in our domestic economy. The rapid depreciation of the cedi, and the way it has been addressed by NDC government, has eroded confidence in the financial sector and the Ghanaian cedi.

We will implement financial sector reforms aimed at encouraging savings, deepening the capital markets to make affordable long-term finance available to businesses, and bringing efficiency in the way we transact business. We will encourage the setting up of credit unions as an alternative to established banking institutions. We also need to facilitate inclusion of the unbanked by the use of ICT and by encouraging mobile

banking and growing online and telephone banking services. We will intensify our reforms to transform Ghana into a multi-platform of payments systems.

To reduce the cost of banking, as well as increase the competitiveness of the financial sector, we would encourage the setting up of credit unions for a variety of stakeholders such as teachers, nurses, services personnel, civil servants, etc. The non-profit nature of credit unions would mean lower cost services to their customers and lower interest rates.

We will also implement measures to anchor the fiscal and monetary policy framework to stabilize the exchange rate of the Ghana cedi and restore the confidence of the business community in our currency.

6 • Reforming Public Financial Management to Serve You

Lack of accountable and responsible public financial management creates a climate where leakage and corruption are rife. Under the NDC government, a failure of prudent public financial management has led to gross abuses, corruption and severe inefficiency.

We will implement reforms to address corruption and enhance efficiency in management of public finances. We will close the loopholes in the Public Procurement Act and the Financial Administration Act to ensure value for money and transparency in the award of contracts. We will strengthen

the Auditor General's Department, as well as, the Controller and Accountant General's Department to make them more efficient agencies for governance and accountability.

7 • Fiscal Policy

Ghana's economic history has also been one with a history of fiscal crises; marked by weak public expenditure management, slow growth in the domestic revenue base, and dependency on foreign aid and debt financing. Ghana needs a fiscal policy regime that is transparent, consistent and reliable and has all the necessary checks to prevent abuse.

We are making a commitment to fiscal responsibility. This will be critical for our economic and development planning and will bring some discipline in our management of the public purse. We will implement a transparent and comprehensive tax policy that is designed to facilitate economic growth, while also ensuring efficiency, responsibility and accountability in government expenditure. In this regard, the NPP will introduce a Fiscal Responsibility Act to enforce the prudent management of Ghana's public finances.

The NPP will set up a high level commission of experts to undertake a comprehensive review of Ghana's tax system to promote the development of entrepreneurs, eliminate distortions, and maximize revenues from natural resource exploitation for sustainable development.

At the heart of the problem of tax collection and the narrow tax base in Ghana is the highly informal nature of our economy. The NPP will move quickly to formalize the economy through the implementation of the National Identification Scheme, a system of street addresses, and move away from cash to electronic payments.

With respect to public expenditure, the new NPP administration is committed to the completion of the Single Spine Salary Structure initiated by the Kufuor administration to ensure fairness and equity in the public sector. In addition, we will vigorously pursue measures to streamline the government payroll system to eliminate the phenomenon of ghost workers.

A new NPP administration will immediately review the Public Procurement Act 2003, Act 663, with a view to closing the loopholes that have led to a large proportion of contracts being awarded on sole sourcing and selective tendering basis. Ghanaian enterprises will play a lead role in public procurement.

“The cost of providing free secondary school education will be cheaper than the cost of the current alternative of a largely uneducated and unskilled workforce that retards our development. Leadership is about choices. I will choose to invest in the future of our youth and of our country”.

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo



CHAPTER • 3

Public Investment to Provide Basic Amenities and Support Job Creation





As a nation we have not invested wisely and enough in infrastructure. We have also accumulated a stock of incomplete and neglected infrastructure projects, which have proved a waste of scarce resources. Lack of coordinated and integrated planning means that investments have been sporadic, not synchronised and not thought through enough. As our population has grown, our infrastructure has not kept pace with the increasing demand, drastically impacting on the quality of life and the cost of business and economic activity.

In order for Ghana to have sustained growth we need sustained investment in our infrastructure, and in an integrated way. Our transformation programme involves a significant infrastructure upgrade and development as a major fulcrum. We believe that this can be done by working with the private sector, using innovative funding strategies and ensuring we get value for money.

Our focus will be to invest prudently in public works in the following areas:

1 • Transport

Our current transportation network is not integrated and is inadequate. Accordingly, we have not optimized the linkages between our roads, railways and ports (both air and sea) for full economic and social benefit.

We will implement the recommendations of the National Transport Policy that was put together during the Kufuor administration, and seeks to optimize our national transportation networks. We will expand and maintain the nation's transportation infrastructure and service. We will seek to integrate and consolidate all modes of transportation to improve efficiency and cut down costs. An efficient cost effective transportation system has a significant impact on people. We will have a transportation system, which supports all sectors of the Ghanaian economy and helps achieve economic growth and prosperity.

i. Roads

Our roads system is overburdened and in a poor state of disrepair. Only 20% of the nation's road network has been bituminous surfaced (paved). The NPP in government increased the roads in bituminous surface from 7,140km at the end of 2000 to 12,750km by close of 2008, an increase of 80%. Not much has been done since then. The 80% of roads in gravel and earth surface conditions pose a big challenge to the effectiveness of the network in the wet seasons. Moreover, the road networks, especially in the urban areas, are incessantly overburdened with traffic. In the rural areas the roads rarely exist. In the last three years, less than 1,000km of

road has been added to the road network. This shameful state of affairs is simply not acceptable. In comparison, NPP in government expanded the road network from 37,300km in 2000 to 56,057km by 2004 an average of over 4,750km per year. Additionally, 42% of the road network that was in good condition as at the end of 2008 has not changed. The 58% of our roads that are currently in fair and poor conditions suggest a huge backlog of maintenance, another big challenge to the effectiveness and efficiency of road transport.



We will build on the extensive road development programme of the last NPP government, which saw an 80% increase in the road network, and continue with the accelerated road expansion. Our road infrastructure as at the end of 2011, comprised of some 13,367km of trunk roads, 12,450km of urban roads and 42,093km of feeder roads. We will continue with timely routine and periodic maintenance programs we started during the Kufuor regime to improve road network conditions and

ensure prudent and judicious disbursement of the Road Fund to finance routine and periodic maintenance, road safety and upgrading of minor roads in order of priority.

The annual funding gap of 40% since 2009 for road maintenance, upgrading and minor rehabilitation has resulted in undue delays in honouring payments to contractors and a consequent huge accrued interest burden. We will look beyond the traditional sources of revenue for the road sector to reduce significantly this funding gap. These include innovations such as a Road Bond and public-private partnerships.

In partnership with the private sector, we will develop interchanges, flyovers and overpasses in our urban areas to deal with the costly incessant traffic whilst connecting all the regional capitals with first class roads.

We will, in partnership with the private sector, also ensure that all economically active areas are connected with first class roads across regions and districts. These shall include flagship projects such as the Eastern Corridor roads, the Western Corridor roads, Wa –Tumu - Navrongo road, Walewale-Bunkrugu, Fulfuso - Damongo - Sawla road, a four-lane Accra-Kumasi highway that will reduce travel time between our two largest cities to two hours. Additionally we will also look at expanding the Accra – Tema motorway from a two lane road to a four lane road.

Road safety is of great concern to us and our policy will also deal with the problem by improving road use and enforcing laws and discipline on our roads. To enforce

discipline on our roads, the NPP would undertake the development and integration of data of the DVLA, police, courts and insurance companies on vehicles, vehicle owners, fines, liens etc.

ii. Railways and Ports

Our railways have seen no significant improvement since they were constructed in the late 1920s by the colonial government. They are treacherously obsolete and inadequate. Accordingly, our nation is not deriving full economic benefit from these facilities.



In conformity with our integrated infrastructure development under our transformation programme, we will, in partnership with the private sector, establish a modern rail network that will have strong economic linkages. We will link the North to the South (through the Eastern corridor, Accra through Akosombo to Kumasi and then to Paga) to facilitate the exploitation of our iron ore and other mineral reserves in the North. We will develop the

Western corridor rail from Takoradi to Hamile to facilitate the exploitation of our manganese deposits, and then develop the East –West Line to facilitate exploitation of the bauxite deposits at Nyinahin and Kibi. These will open up the hinterland, create opportunity, and link the nation with our neighbouring countries.

We will work with the private sector to continue the expansion and modernization of the Tema and Takoradi Harbours; and link our railways to the ports by constructing the proposed Tema–Akosombo rail link to Buipe and Boankra inland ports.

iii. Aviation

Today, our airports, especially Kotoka International Airport, are inadequate for our needs and passengers face various travel challenges. As air traffic in and out of Ghana increases, it is important that we develop facilities to accommodate the growth. Also, our regional airports are in dire need of upgrades. As a country, we have a great opportunity to position Ghana as a transport and aviation hub for West Africa region.

We will extend the roles assigned to the Civil Aviation Authority and the Airports Company to make them more efficient in driving the aviation industry. We will, in partnership with the private sector, establish Ghana as a hub for air travel in West Africa with the vision of building a new international airport. In partnership with the private sector, we will upgrade and expand facilities at our domestic airports, including the provision of a new airport in the Western Region, which is a major economic zone.

2 • Water

We are faced with inadequate supply of potable water in both urban and rural areas. Our urban water system is antiquated and saddled with frequent breakdowns in supply and needs serious investment. Many rural communities have no access to potable water at all.

We will implement a strengthened National Water Policy, which will greatly improve supply, hygiene and sanitation. Our goal is to ensure that every Ghanaian has access to potable water. We will continue the programme of the Kufuor government, which undertook major water systems improvements nationwide including Cape Coast, Mankessim, Koforidua, Kumasi, Kwanyarku, Ada, Sogakope, the Accra East – West interconnection and Tamale. The programme led to the completion of over 9,000 new boreholes and 500 new pipe water systems. .

To improve further the supply of water, we will build more urban water systems, sink at least 5,000 more boreholes, and build 300 more small water systems. We will additionally, construct more dams along some of our major rivers, build a third water treatment plant in the lower Volta basin and ensure more Ghanaians have access to potable water.

We will ensure the water sector gets the investment it needs, by dramatically cutting down on non-revenue water losses, and empowering the PURC and the CWSA to oversee effectively the water delivery system in the country to ensure Ghanaians get value for money.

3 • Providing Energy to accelerate economic growth and enhance quality of life

Between 2007 and 2008, the NPP administration initiated and contracted major power generation projects, which would have placed the nation's power capacity beyond 5,000 mw by the end of 2012 instead of the current installed capacity of 2,210 mw. While a few of these projects are currently being pursued by the NDC, for example the 400 mw Bui Hydro Dam and 132 mw Thermal Plant at Takoradi, other initiatives such as the 220 mw Alstom Turbines have been left to rot at Kpone. Funding for the implementation of mini-hydro projects have been diverted for non-energy projects, and active agreements and memoranda of understanding for more thermal as well as waste-to-energy plants have sadly been abandoned by the NDC government. The net effect of this ineptitude on the part of the NDC Mills-Mahama government has been poor quality and supply, shown by the frequent power cuts and the consequent slowing down in the growth of the non-oil economy. Without stable and reliable energy, our industrial development and expansion efforts will fail and hinder our ability to transform the economy.

i. Power Sub-sector

Our energy problems range from inadequate and poor supply to inefficiency in transmission and distribution management. At the beginning of this year Ghana's per capita consumption of Energy, according to the Ministry for Energy, was 99.44 watts of energy as compared to 206 watts in Zimbabwe, 721 in South Africa and 2,100 in the United States of America. Moreover, 90% of rural Ghana rely on traditional fuels as a source of energy.

This is unacceptable. We cannot talk of competing in the global economy if we have not been able to provide reliable power for our businesses and our homes. Our generation reserve is abysmally low at 6% against a required minimum of 18% that is required to ensure stable and constant supply of power. For this reason, as well as distribution inefficiencies, anytime there is a drop in generation there is no reserve to meet demand and we are faced with persistent blackouts.

Our priority is to bring stable reliable energy supply to consumers, and to provide the energy to drive industrialization. In that regard, we will complete the generation expansion program started in the previous NPP era to reach a generation capacity of 5,000 mw. We will tackle the problems of neglect and mismanagement of our energy resources to ensure that there is adequate energy to drive business productivity and development and also meet the needs of our domestic users for cooking, lighting and other uses. We will additionally address the deficiencies existing in our distribution system.

We want to make Ghana self sufficient in our energy needs, and then become a net exporter of energy in the sub region. We will work with the private sector to increase output and will re-open negotiations with interested partners to develop and complete the mini-hydro power projects such as Pwalugu, Juale, Pra, Ankobra and Tano. We will also work to exploit our gas resources to increase our energy supply. By the end of 2016 we aim to extend rural access to electrification to 90%.

We will reform the power sector to improve good governance in the sector, remove inefficiencies, promote in-

stitutional autonomy and ensure transmission reliability and security.

ii. On Petroleum Sub-Sector

Today, Ghana is an oil producing country as a result of the NPP's reform of the governance structure in the petroleum sub-sector, which led to the discovery of oil in commercial quantities in 2007 during the NPP administration. This reform focused GNPC on its core mandate. The NDC government has come to reverse this and allowed GNPC to trespass into the domains of other agencies such as Tema Oil Refinery.

The present NDC government has failed to take effective measures to ensure that Ghanaians gain from the discovery of oil. The failure to implement the national policy of "zero flaring" for our gas cost the nation about US\$2.4 billion by the end of 2011, while also denying us the benefits of lower costs of electricity as well as locally produced fertilizer to improve agricultural production. Also, the NDC government's deliberate contravention of provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, Act 815 of 2011 (by mortgaging our oil for loans whose repayment is beyond the stipulated 10 years allowed by law) is a clear indication of the abuse of power and mismanagement of our oil revenues. The wilful failure of the government to enable the Petroleum Commission to take over the allocation of oil blocks in accordance with the law (Petroleum Commission Act 821 of 2011), leaving GNPC to maintain control over that function, has affected the image of the nation in terms of the lack of transparency in the exploration area.

Our policy on the petroleum sector will be to focus on the continued exploration for more reserves and, transparency in the operations of Ghana's oil fields and oil outputs. We will enact a law that will improve the legal regime for petroleum exploration, production and services, and enhance Ghanaian participation in the oil sector. We in partnership with the private sector will actively pursue the potential of building another refinery and processing plant in Ghana.

The NPP government will make the Western Region the hub of the oil and gas industry. This will enable us to develop services and institutions related to the industry in the region. The oil and gas industry currently does not create many direct jobs. We will introduce an "Accelerated Oil Capacity Development Programme", which will target training of Ghanaians in high job creating sectors, including fabrications and installation, manufacturing of equipment and construction of oil and gas infrastructure.

We will also pursue the development of sources of renewable energy to diversify as well as ensure sustainability of our energy sources. We will, therefore, reform the governance arrangements in the sector and pursue strategic partnerships that will help to exploit actively Ghana's renewable energy potential from sources such as solar, wind, and biomass

4 • Developing the North

The Northern regions in Ghana still remain relatively underdeveloped after 55 years of our independence. Even though the area has been identified as the potential breadbasket for the entire country, its development has been very limited. With about 7 million hectares of potential agricultural land with good soil, only about 10% is under cultivation, mainly by small holders. Less than 700 hectares (10%) of the land is irrigated and farm practices are very elementary and obsolete. Beyond the agricultural potential, the three northern regions are endowed with resources of significant economic importance, such as iron ore, manganese and gold. Yet, the regions still remain among the poorest parts of the country.

Despite NPP's comprehensive plan in 2008 to transform the northern regions, this has not occurred. Over the last three years, the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) has failed to impact any meaningful development in the regions. The resources promised by the NDC administration have barely been met and SADA has become another deceptive and failed promise by the NDC. Without a dedicated source of financing, the sustainability of SADA is doubtful. In this regard, the NPP would provide a dedicated source of financing for the northern development program.

An aggressive irrigation programme will be introduced in the North to ensure all year round agriculture.

Government intervention will include provision of technology to boost production and productivity in the sheanut, sorghum and cotton industries Private operators in this sector will be

encouraged through fiscal and other incentives, to invest in these industries.

During the last NPP Government, we started the upgrading of the Tamale Airport to an international standard which enabled us to host international matches in Tamale during CAN 2008. In fact, the airlines that brought the South African and Senegalese Teams landed at the Tamale Airport. The upgraded facilities have supported the growth of the domestic aviation industry. The Tamale Airport has immense commercial value especially in promoting trade between Ghana and her Sahelian neighbours. We will continue with the upgrading of the Airport and develop the commercial activities at, and of the airport to increase trade and create jobs for people.

It is our very firm belief that it is important to develop the savannah regions to bridge the development gap between north and south, and ensure that the whole country can share in the opportunity for wealth creation.

We will improve the roads in the North and develop a railway system to open up the regions to facilitate exploitation of their mineral and agricultural resources and enhance their investment and economic attractiveness. We will provide incentives to businesses to establish or relocate to the northern regions and enable them compete effectively, which will also generate considerable employment. We will also develop the three public universities (we intend to expand the two UDS campuses in Wa and Navrongo into autonomous universities) into academic centres for excellence for agriculture, ICT and languages, attracting students from Ghana and beyond.

5 • Zongos and Inner City Re-developments Matter

The various “Zongos” and “inner city communities” around the country are seriously underdeveloped and lack basic infrastructure such as roads, water, toilets, good sanitation, schools and health facilities. Very often they seem left behind in any development especially in the urban centres.

We will work with the communities to upgrade and rebuild their infrastructure, and improve the lives of the residents. We will support residents of deprived and neglected areas, and give them the dignity that they deserve, improve their health and enhance the value of their properties. We will set up a Zongo and Inner City Re-development Fund to target basic community infrastructure problems.

6 • Our Environment Matters

Unbridled exploitation of Ghana’s resources poses an environmental challenge and a threat to health. The scourge of non-biodegradable plastics, pollution of our beaches and coastal waters, recklessly poor practices of miners, destruction of our water bodies, and poor management of our forest reserves are a source of considerable concern. Over the years, we have destroyed our environment for economic benefit and our vision is to restore and sustain it.

We will encourage the use of biodegradable plastics. We will invest in environmental conservation and rehabilitation to



preserve our bio-diversity, restore degraded land, combat erosion, protect our rivers and other water bodies, and ensure that the environmental impact of mining and oil extraction in Ghana is carefully mitigated. In line with this, the next NPP government will embark on an ambitious reforestation programme. This will serve the multi-purpose of protecting the environment, creating immediate jobs for our youth and creating future wealth. We will employ the same concept to use waste to generate electricity in Ghana.

7 • Modernising Our Agriculture and Ensuring Food Security

Agriculture is considered to be an anchor of Ghana's economy, and is estimated to creating value of approximately GHC14.2bn (roughly 23.9% of 2011 GDP) and employs approximately 4.6m people (56% of the workforce). However, the sector lacks so-

phistication and is dominated by subsistence farmers. Approximately 3 million smallholder farmers with average farm sizes between 0.5-2 hectares currently produce 95% of the country's food crops. Further, as indicated by the Ministry for Food and Agriculture and AGRA, Ghana faces increasing food security challenges in the near future. This is due to the pervasively fragmented value chain, inefficiency and obsolete farming techniques and equipment in the sector.

Our total agricultural land is 13.6 million hectares. However, only 7.3 million hectares is under cultivation with less than 35,000 under irrigation as at 2010.

Modernising agriculture is fundamental to our programme of transformation and Ghana needs a breakthrough in agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in our food supply, particularly in grains, fish and meat. Currently, we are only achieving 30% of our rice needs for example, while we have the potential to be 75% self-sufficient. Our farmers are significantly constrained by a number of transversal interventions such as expensive and unavailable inputs, poor infrastructure, expensive financing, obsolete techniques and equipment and poor



policy support. For example fertilizer usage in Ghana is only eight kilograms per hectare as compared to 20 kilograms per hectare in Sub-Saharan Africa and over 100 kilograms per hectare in Asia. Less than 50% of farmers use fertilisers and when available, is at a high cost. Improved seeds are generally not available and are also at a high cost. Farm roads are bad and credit is too expensive when available.

Agriculture can be a major avenue for creating jobs, income and wealth. Our policy is primarily to tackle the interventions to increase production both in cash crops and food crops and encourage processing of our products. We will initiate programmes aimed at fostering the growth of a diversified agricultural sector, with efficient small holders as well as medium and large-scale producers. Accordingly, we will support a number of private sector change agents in large-scale commercial farming whilst assisting small holders to adopt modern techniques and practises. The objective will be to ensure food security, increase productivity and production for export of high value crops and a sustainable domestic agro-processing industry as well as to significantly increase incomes for our farmers.

We will target development in all four of Ghana's breadbaskets to enhance productivity and production in selected food crops (maize and rice) and high value cash crops (horticultural products). We shall adapt the integrated approach to the agricultural sector that we proposed and was executed under the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) project. This integrated approach recognizes that the transversal interventions or key constraints affecting the sector will have to be tackled simultaneously to produce a sustained result.

To modernize agriculture within the framework of structural transformation of the economy, we will take the following specific measures as well:

i. Smallholder Farmers: We will encourage our smallholder farmers to adopt new and improved agricultural technologies and seeds, mitigate their over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture through irrigation, provide them with quality and affordable fertilizer and improve land tenure and acquisition.

ii. Commercial Agriculture: We will encourage private sector investments into large-scale commercial agriculture that also support cooperative, small and out-grower farmers. Commercial agriculture will be underpinned by sustainable production.

iii. Access to Land for Agriculture: We are committed to completion of the restructuring of the Land Title Registration and the Land Administration Projects to facilitate the efficient transfer of title and use of agricultural land.

iv. Finance: We will reform security in title to land to make it possible to extend the benefits of micro-lending and other forms of finance to ordinary farmers with limited capital and resources. Furthermore, to enhance the ability of Ghanaian farmers to acquire the relevant technology to make them competitive, our government will establish an Agricultural Technology Fund to provide financing to small and large-scale farmers at subsidised rates. We will also reposition the state owned Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) to fulfil its original mandate of specifically supporting agricultural finance.

v. Infrastructure: We will create more access roads to our farm-gates and market centres to mitigate post-harvest losses and ensure availability of foodstuff to consumers. Additionally, we will work with the private sector and traditional authorities to improve our market places, and to develop warehouses and pack houses to ensure effective and efficient distribution, and to minimize post harvest losses. We intend to expand irrigation coverage nationwide, especially in the Afram Plains and in Northern Ghana. We will develop and facilitate community-owned and managed facilities like dams, boreholes, and dugouts to expand irrigation

vi. Research and Extension services: We will build on our earlier effort to encourage the modernisation of agriculture through education, research and mechanisation. We will move to achieve a ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers to enhance technical knowledge. We will:

- develop adult education and literacy programmes to assist farmers learn new and improved methods of agriculture
- assist farmers to embrace mechanised farming and enable them to raise productivity
- encourage and facilitate the use of ICT, especially mobile phones, to improve productivity, output, and information exchange.
- resource Extension Officers to deliver efficient service to farmers.

vii Agro Processing: We will encourage and support agro-processing so that domestic production will compete with imports, with the aim of replacing imports over time and promote exports. Micro, small and medium scale producers will be given the support to acquire the appropriate technology and basic processing plants for their operations

viii. Mechanisation: We will establish 250 mechanisation centres across the country to provide mechanisation services to farmers at competitive prices. We will also supply power tillers and other appropriate technologies to smallholder operations, annually.



ix. Education, Research and Technology Development: We will restructure agricultural research institutions to build on the high yielding crop varieties and technologies already developed and provide greater support to farmers.

x. Input support: The use of fertilisers is low, and less than 5% of farms in Ghana use any added nutrients of any kind, owing to cost and lack of easy availability. We will restore and improve the fertilizer distribution system that existed during the Kufuor administration and streamline the fertiliser subsidy system and ensure that fertilisers get to the farmers on a timely basis.

II. Fish and Livestock Sub-Sector

We have not succeeded in developing a livestock industry. However, as we transform our nation, it will be important to ensure good nutrition for our people by ensuring that we have a sustainable source of protein. This means we will need to develop a vibrant livestock industry in addition to fisheries, while resuscitating our collapsed poultry industry.

I. Fisheries sub sector

Fisheries are essential to the livelihood and economy of Ghana. Fish constitute a substantial portion of the Ghanaian diet and commercial fishing is a significant contributor to Ghana's economy. Over 60% of the animal protein consumption in Ghana comes from fish. On average, Ghanaians consume 23 kg of fish annually, nearly twice the global average. Approximately 4.5% of Ghana's 2008 Gross Domestic Product came from fisheries and 10% of Ghanaians work in the fishing industry. However, nearly all of the marine fisheries and to some extent the inland fisheries of Ghana are overfished due to the increasing population, increasing fishing pressure, and non-compliance with fisheries regulations amidst poor governance.

We will re-establish the Ministry of Fisheries to implement the following policies which will revive a sustainable fishing industry and ensure good practises and enhanced productivity for our fishermen:

- identify and collaborate with stakeholders for long-term sustainable fisheries management. allocate additional resources to enforcement of the fisheries management policies, such as the Fisheries Act 625 of 2002

- provide subsidies for sustainable fishing gear, such as nets and outboard motors
- establish marine protected areas
- establish functional scientific advisory committees for each fishery
- continue with the program of building landing sites and cold storage facilities
- depoliticize the distribution of pre-mix fuel
- promote extensive fish farming throughout the country.

II. Poultry Industry

The poultry sector in Ghana has been hurting as a result of challenges it faces from imports from North and South America and Europe within the broiler market.. This has led to shift of production from broiler to egg production and also witnessed the collapse of farms in the Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Greater Accra Regions of the country. The key challenges are high cost of feed due to dependence on importation of key ingredients, such as soya bean and cake, and high cost of locally produced maize as a result of inefficiencies in our production systems. Due to high cost of operational production, the farmer is faced with lower margins and the inability to make new investments.

To address these challenges requires a holistic policy initiative approach, inclusive of targeted and time bound import tariff and non-tariff measures to assist poultry farms to address cheaper feed ingredients in collaboration with farmers and processors. Our key policies will be the following:

- short-term measured tariff increases that will result in relative high price for broiler meat whilst providing assistance to poultry farms to make them competitive
- we will assist poultry farms improve their profitability, while

addressing nutritional needs of Ghanaian children. We will initiate policy for pupils in secondary institutions to be fed an egg a day as part of their protein supplements.

III. Non-traditional exports

Ghana has great potential in developing her non-traditional exports, especially in the agricultural sector. However, due to the problems facing the agricultural sector, not much progress has been achieved in developing high value cash crops. Recent trends in global markets, however, suggest that our horticultural sector could become a major economic growth pole, as Ghana is already highly competitive in some horticultural products.

Using the MiDA model under the MCA programme, we will focus on a number of identified high value cash crops. These include sheanut, pineapples, mangoes, bananas and vegetables. In collaboration with the private sector and local authorities, we will aim to increase productivity and provide market support services to make our products competitive. We will encourage and support local processing and value addition to our non-traditional exports. Specific activities will include ensuring access to affordable inputs such as high yielding seeds, fertilizer and extension services, as well as access to affordable credit.

8 • Improving Cocoa Production

We will continue to provide incentives in our cocoa industry through high producer prices, bonuses, cocoa scholarships,

mass spraying and extension services to improve productivity and production. We aim to consolidate production around one million tonnes per annum, while improving the welfare and infrastructure of cocoa farming communities.



As part of our industrialisation programme, incentives (such as special credit arrangements and tax-breaks) will be put in place to encourage the processing of a significant proportion of the cocoa produced in the country.

The NPP still has a keen awareness of the critical role of infrastructural development in cocoa growing areas. In our administration, the Cocoa Roads Improvement Project (CRIP) will be restructured. The project will be expanded to cover the remotest areas in the cocoa growing districts.

9 • ICT

Without efficient and effective ICT access, our transformation programme will not be complete. It is, therefore, critical that we have an efficient infrastructure that will support extensive ICT development. Statistics from the International Telecommunications Union, as at December 2011, indicate the following; only 14.11% of people in Ghana actively use the internet, less than 62,800 people are actively wired for Broadband access though we have over 21.5 million mobile subscribers. Broadband access is expensive and not available in all urban areas. Therefore, ICT access has not been fully integrated into our development objectives.

Accordingly, working with the private sector, we will ensure that we have a national backbone, which will enable nationwide access of ICT. This is to bring efficiency to our businesses, reduce cost, and enhance access to education, social services and governance. We will encourage healthy competition in the private sector in the telecommunications industry, and ensure value for money in the administration of our frequencies to service providers. We will bring down the cost of internet access to enable as many of our citizens afford and access the information superhighway for development benefits. Other ICT initiatives will be as follows:

- encourage and support the private sector to facilitate affordable nationwide broadband access. This will enable speedy access to the internet and enhance our capability for ebusiness and ebanking, and participate more effectively in the global information superhighway.



- policy to enable and ensure that all MDAs have connectivity and will automate and computerize processes with general public and citizenry
- encourage a mutually beneficial dialogue between private sector operators and regulators
- government business and information relating to services to the public to be computerized and put online
- tax incentives for local and indigenous technology content, and media designers, and manufacturers to enhance development of a local industry
- as a means of increasing ICT access, we will work towards affordable access to mobile computing devices
- support private sector to provide infrastructure, which will enable a cashless economy such that the payment of bills, taxes, and applications for permits and licenses can all be done online.

"I am proud of what we have so far achieved in political and civil rights. The next struggle is for economic progress".

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo



CHAPTER • 4

A Disciplined and Safe Society





1 • Consolidating and Protecting Our Democracy Matters

For the NPP, belief in democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and social justice represent our core values.

Our party was formed in 1947. We insisted on a democratic constitution as a precondition for the granting of independence to Ghana in 1957. We struggled for a representative constitutional democracy in the transition from military dictatorship to multiparty democracy in 1992. Our belief in democracy is etched on the historical tablet of Ghana. The Fourth Republican Constitution came into force in January 1993, and under it, five presidential and parliamentary elections have been held. Our party continues to carry on the Danquah-Dombo-Busia tradition of protecting democracy, human rights, rule of law and the development of the market economy.

We are committed to a peaceful, stable and democratic Ghana. This begins with peaceful, free and fair elections. We shall continue our enviable tradition of advocating the enhancement of the integrity of the electoral process and calling for public vigilance to protect the ballot of every Ghanaian. We have been successful in our uncompromising push for a bio-

A DISCIPLINED AND SAFE SOCIETY

metric voter register and electronic verification at the polling station. As has always happened in the past, we will play our full part to ensure peaceful, free and fair elections in 2012.

2 • National Security

There is a growing sense of insecurity in our communities. In our newly developing settlement areas and on our highways, Ghanaians are living under siege from armed robbery and other crimes. There is a deep and profound yearning for a greater sense of personal and public safety, and security for all Ghanaians. Our ability to enjoy our developing democracy depends upon our ability to protect it. The goal of our national security policy must be the preservation of our independence and sovereignty, our territorial integrity, our constitutional order and our public safety.

The security policy of a new NPP government will be to protect the rights of all citizens, regardless of gender, tribe, ethnicity, language, religious or political beliefs. All citizens are equal before the law. We will also seek the solidarity and cooperation of all citizens in defence of democratic values. Our party will continue to promote and protect fundamental human rights and secure the freedom and safety of communities across the country by increasing resources to prevent, detect, apprehend and prosecute crime.

The security agencies protect us against external and internal threats. They will receive the appropriate incentives to enable them to respond effectively to our growing security challenges. Incentives for the Police, Military, Fire Service, the Immi-

gration Service, Prisons Service and Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority will include more duty post accommodation, and the promotion of home ownership schemes. Career development and progression will be prioritised.

i. The Armed Forces

We will ensure that the Armed Forces possess the capacity to engage effectively in their core function of defending the territorial integrity of the country. However, the discovery of oil, illegal fishing and drug trafficking in our territorial waters provide new challenges to our Military. In anticipation of these, the NPP government provided the Ghana Armed Forces with four K8 combat aircrafts, four M17 helicopters, diverse and various modern strategic equipment. The number of military and civilian vehicles and trucks, and adequate kits were also provided. In that respect, we will continue to build their capacity to meet these challenges.

We will provide appropriate remunerative packages to soldiers and civilian employees of the Armed Forces. It was for instance, the NPP government of President Kufuor that instituted a new realignment of salaries and a pension scheme for the armed forces. We will continue to provide the Armed Forces with adequate and modern resources to enable them to meet their peacekeeping obligation, provide humanitarian services, including medical evacuation, and to participate in disaster relief

ii. The Police

We are committed to ensuring every Ghanaian feels that there is security of life and property. Our economy and society flourish when people can act free from fear of crime. Our police officers form the frontline in the battle against crime

and disorder. Their work must be supported by a more efficient criminal justice system.

- Our police policy will be to enhance professionalism through better training, better resources and enhanced conditions of service. We will increase police numbers and make the service more responsive to the public rather than the powers that be. We are committed to increasing police numbers towards meeting the UN standard of 1 police officer to 500 citizens. We will vigorously promote crime prevention. We will undertake the following measures;
- strengthen the Criminal Intelligence Unit of the Ghana Police to enhance intelligence-led policing
- make our streets and highways safer with street lights, CCTV, increased street policing and better means of mobility and equipment.
- enlist the public to cooperate with the police and report crime.

3 • Criminal Justice System

A society of opportunities requires a safe and secure Ghana. The impact of a lack of safety and security on the economy cannot be over-emphasised. The criminal justice system will be reformed to respond to the increases in crime.

The Akufo-Addo government will expand the “Justice for All Programme” initiated by the NPP. We will review and enhance the existing Remand Review Project and introduce three other projects: The Sentencing Policy Project, the Prosecutors

Project and the Systems and Procedures Analysis Project.

Sentencing Policy Project

The disparity in sentencing in our courts and the uncertainty of punishments are wrong. We will improve sentencing and introduce legislation that will bring efficiency into the sentencing regime. We will amend the Criminal and other Offences Act to introduce non-custodial sentencing such as community service.

I. The Prosecutors' Project

This Project will focus on enhancing training and facilities for public prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice and all other agencies of government who have been given the right to prosecute by the Attorney General. Guidelines for prosecutors will be implemented. Apart from lawyers, the right to prosecute will be conferred individually and not on institutions as is now the case. We will re-introduce special courses for prosecutors outside the Ministry of Justice at the Ghana School of Law. We will continue to allow for private prosecution of lesser offences. A Code of Conduct will be developed for prosecutors and violation of this Code will lead to the withdrawal of the right of the person to prosecute. The aim of this Project will be to ensure speedy but fair trials.

II. The Systems and Procedures Analysis Project

From arrest to detention or imprisonment and post imprisonment, all aspects of our criminal justice system are in need of urgent review. The forty-eight hour rule after which a person, who has been detained, must be presented to court is subject to frequent abuse. This Project will examine all aspects of the criminal justice system. It will examine the procedures

involved from the time a person makes the first contact with the system to imprisonment and post-imprisonment to ensure that Ghana's laws are not breached in the process. In particular, the rights of the victim will be given attention under this Project. A high level task force, made up of all the representatives of institutions involved in the delivery of justice, such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Prisons Service and representatives of civil society, will be set up to undertake a comprehensive review of our systems and procedures in the delivery of justice, and to make recommendations within six months of its establishment.

4 • Narcotics and the Illicit Drug Trade

Increased use of, and trade in illegal drugs are a major threat to Ghana and our youth. It is also an issue of national security as our nation is used as a transit point.

We will introduce a robust and comprehensive anti-narcotic drug and anti-organised crime policy and plan. This policy and plan will have five key areas:

i. Prevention

We will develop a comprehensive inter agency prevention policy aimed at preventing hard drugs from being imported into Ghana and also preventing Ghana from being used as a trans-shipment point. This policy will also target the domestic cultivation of cannabis and the processing of all forms of narcotic drugs.

ii. Detection

We will strengthen our detection systems and institutions, and enhance collaboration with our regional and international partners.

iii. Sanctions

A thorough review of the existing sanctions regime will be undertaken. This will prioritise stiffer punishment and the improvement of the legal regime relating to recovery of proceeds of crime. This review will make the drugs trade an increasingly unattractive and personally hazardous venture.

iv. Education

Education

A comprehensive anti-drugs education policy will be developed and implemented. This will be targeted at youth in particular and the public in general. The youth educational policy will highlight the hazards of narcotic drugs and organised crime. We will make the public our partners in the fight against organized crime and we will defeat the drug menace.

v. Treatment and Rehabilitation

Only by tackling drug addiction, will we reduce internal demand for drugs. We will expand co-operation with existing institutions, religious groups and civil society groups to fight drug addiction and rehabilitate users and addicts. We will review the legal and institutional framework; inter agency co-operation, and the current status of international co-operation in order to enhance law enforcement.

5 • Working against Corruption

There is intense public anger over the unprecedented levels of corruption the nation is witnessing under the NDC government. Among the major corruption issues are deliberate criminality, bad public sector governance, poor management practices, weak law enforcement, payments of dubious judgment debts and questionable settlements. The wide spread corruption is also the result of low levels of commitment to high ethics and integrity, as well as ineffectual policing and investigation of corruption.

We will usher in a new and principled commitment to fight corruption and for the prudent use of public funds. We will fight corruption with renewed vigour, honesty and integrity. The NPP will give all relevant institutions new confidence and professional freedom to fight corruption effectively.

Our policy will be to tackle corruption head on through preventive, detective, corrective and punitive mechanisms. Our anti-corruption policy will be based on three key pillars. These pillars are institutional reform, legislative reform and attitudinal change. Some of the specific actions we will undertake in government under these pillars are:

I. INSTITUTIONAL REFORM**1. Independent prosecution**

At present, both the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) require the Attorney-General's permission to prosecute. These institutional bottle-necks impede the fight against corruption. We intend also to establish an inde-

pendent anti-corruption agency. We intend that the Attorney General delegates the right to prosecute to these agencies.

2. Parliamentary Oversight

In government, we shall support an enhancement of parliamentary oversight over the executive as part of our fight against corruption. Further more, we shall require the Attorney-General to report to parliament on the potential liability of the State arising out of claims against the State. The AG shall also report on judgment debts paid and those due and owing. This report shall be made every six months..

3. Assets Declaration Regime

The Akufo-Addo government will implement an effective Assets Declaration Regime by fostering a working environment for asset declaration that includes the following elements:

- a. effective monitoring of asset declaration by amending the law to require the Auditor General to publish periodically the list of all persons so required under Chapter 24 of the Constitution who have declared or defaulted.
- b. a list of appointees will be made available to the Auditor General.
- c. sanctions regime for non-declaration within the stipulated timeframe will include forfeiture of appointment, in the case of political appointees.
- d. Parliament will be called upon to revisit promptly the issue of public disclosure.

4. Other Institutional Initiatives

We shall improve governance and management practices in the public sector to eliminate bad internal management practices, which are linked with corruption. We shall support and provide all institutions, whose mandates cover anti-corruption, with enhanced financial resources to recruit, train, engage and retain a large number of technical personnel to investigate and educate against corruption.

II. LEGISLATIVE REFORM

The legislative reform pillar will generally review the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for anti-corruption to ensure that the necessary legislative reform to support the anti-corruption programme is undertaken. In particular, the following will be done;

- amend the relevant sections of the Criminal and Other Offences (Procedures) Act, 1960, Act 30) , particularly sections 239 - 257, to enhance the punishment for corruption
- introduce legislation to improve prevention, detection, reporting, investigations and prosecution.

“Together we will transform Ghana and use all the blessings that the Almighty has bestowed on us to bring prosperity to our people”.

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo



CHAPTER • 5

Creating Opportunities and Promoting Enterprise





1 • Sports Matter

We currently face deteriorating standards in almost all areas of sports. Poor leadership in management and administration, inadequate legal framework and lack of funding retard sports development and promotion in Ghana. Predictably, this has resulted in low morale among sports men and women.

We will pass the Sport Bill, prepared during the last NPP government.

In partnership with the private sector, we will provide stable investment in sports through a Sports Fund and establish sports colleges for academic and professional studies in sports. In schools and colleges, we will invest in equipment, sports halls, modern pitches and multi-purpose courts, and identify and train and provide incentives for talented sportsmen to pursue higher education. We will also increase spending on sports education to improve the quality of our sports development.

We will build on the achievement of the Kufuor Government and continue to build stadia in the remaining six regional capitals - Cape Coast, Ho, Sunyani, Wa, Bolgatanga and Koforidua. We will seek private public partnerships in executing this programme where possible.



We will encourage the development of sports infrastructure, including the hosting of events and the delivery and manufacture of sports-related services, and work to attract private sector investment in the field of sports.

2 • The Youth Matter and are the Bedrock of our Nation

Ghana's population is young and growing, but the labour market is not able to absorb young graduates and non-graduates. Youth unemployment is increasing, and many of our youth do not have the skills they need to compete in the job market.

We understand that the youth are our country's future. That is why we are committed to giving them the opportunities they need to develop their own skills, be content and confident in their ability to achieve their aspirations, and be successful and prosperous.

We cannot over-emphasise the importance of quality education for our youth. This will also prepare them to acquire employable skills. The youth employment agenda will focus on breaking into new frontiers of jobs, with higher-level skills that give young people a wide range of exportable services and skills.

The transformational economic programme will create opportunities for wide range of knowledge-based jobs, for example in research and development, and information technology industry.

We will build on the success of past programmes, such as Skills Training and Entrepreneurship Programmes (STEP) and the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), to ensure that our young people have access to the opportunities they deserve. Additionally, the following programmes will be embarked on to strengthen the positioning of our youth in our development agenda.

i. National Youth Development Authority (NYDA)

We will set up a well-coordinated and well-funded programme for the youth under the National Youth Development Authority (NYDA). It will combine the NYEP, national youth policy and the Youth Entrepreneurship programs and bring together the scattered skills development programs and multiple funding schemes across districts and regions to make it more efficient. Under the NYDA, all these funding sources will be harmonised and consolidated to the national youth fund within the NYDA law.

ii. National Youth Employment Programme

The NYEP, which has been poorly managed in the last four years, will be strengthened to offer more job opportunities for the youth and provide them with skills training. The NYEP will work alongside the transformation and industrialisation agenda of the next NPP government to get young people involved in public works, agriculture and construction.

NYEP will have medium to long term skilled based programmes for different levels of youth from non-literate to the university graduate, so that appropriate levels of skills can be developed so that young people can access new job frontiers.

NYEP will engage in public-private partnerships to promote and create new enterprises that provide job opportunities for the youth.

We will work with stakeholders, especially in the private sector, district assemblies and community based organisations, to harness the creative talents of Ghanaian youth and develop their entrepreneurial spirit. We will provide incentives for the private sector to provide internships and skills development for the youth.

3 • Arts and Culture

Arts and Culture play a major role in the establishment of our cultural identity and are foundations of peace and unity among Ghanaians. Before the year 2001, the Arts and Culture industry was a marginalised sector of the Ghana economy. This was evident in the lack of patronage and support from government, as well as the little attention given to organizations operating in the sector.

However, the cultural dimensions of national development need to be recognised and enhanced, as cultural dissemination and promotion are vital to national unity and cohesion. Greater awareness, understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity in our nation by our people, and by the foreign community, provide a strong foundation for cultural development and national pride. In addition to these, the contribution of Arts and Culture to the economy of Ghana needs to be appreciated, particularly in the areas of tourism and job creation.

We believe that given the proper attention and incentives, the Arts and Culture industry will flourish and benefit the country through job creation and wealth creation.

The previous NPP government crafted a Cultural Policy for Ghana. The policy sought to initiate and formulate development policies, plans, projects and programmes that will ensure preservation of our cultural values and heritage, our Arts and Culture institutions and architectural heritage.

We will increase budgetary allocations and needed support to the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Cultural affairs in order to;

- preserve, sustain and employ the traditional and cultural values, as well as practices to accelerate wealth creation and social harmony for total development
- support traditional leaders who are the pivot and custodians of our culture and active catalysts in the moral transformation of our society
- formulate a national vision and a unified plan for cultural development in consultation with the various cultural stakeholders
- provide mechanisms, institutions and infrastructure for the development and promotion of culture
- promote good governance in Arts and Culture

i. The Arts

The Arts are an important aspect of our culture and can be described as the soul of our society. The Arts are a powerful medium for a country's social history, cultural tradition, political values and changing civilisation and preserve our heritage. Despite the recent dynamics of urbanisation and change in our societies, the Arts give us our identity and have the potential to create jobs. Moreover, the Arts are a critical medium for

teaching our children various aspects of our culture. However, a number of problems in the sector have not augured well for its development. These include lack of strong database on national creative cultural assets, inadequate funding, poor infrastructure and lack of well-equipped theatres and museums, and poor marketing for creative cultural goods and services.

We will create a department under the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture to oversee the development of all creative industries and the development of a national creative development plan. Additionally, we will encourage the integration of Arts and Culture in all school curriculums and also integrate Arts and Culture into the transformation programme. We will build and support more museums and libraries, and promote a system of networking and linkages among members of the artistic communities.

ii. Performing Arts



We will put in place the following measures to uplift the Performing Arts industry;

- build a multi-purpose theatre in Kumasi for the northern sector.
- encourage educational institutions and support artistic cultural projects.
- promote regional and district literature, music, dance and drama competitions, particularly in schools and colleges
- formulate a unified plan for Arts development
- encourage and support the establishment of performing arts groups.
- encourage the registration of works by Ghanaian artistes

iii. Our Music and Musicians

Music plays an important role in society. The industry has immense potential for accelerated national development. However, the music industry is bedevilled with numerous challenges. The copyright sector of the industry is challenged with piracy, inadequate technical and professional knowledge, lack of enforcement of existing laws, inadequate infrastructure as well as lack of documentation.

The music industry under the NPP government will be given a boost because of the potential it has to create jobs and wealth for Ghanaian talent. We will support and enforce anti-piracy laws for the industry to protect our musicians.

4 • Women Matter

The NPP is committed to the development and welfare of Ghanaian women. Though over 51% of Ghanaians are women, they face historical, social, political and cultural challenges. Currently, women account for less than 10% of people in public office, and only about 8% of Members of Parliament. We see the same pattern in the ratio of female/male membership of District Assemblies and Advisory and Public Boards.



The NPP has a proud record in advancing the cause of gender equality and in unlocking the potential of our women to enable them to contribute to the transformation of our economy through their various economic activities.

Our achievements include: appointing cabinet minister in charge of women and children and girl child education, passing the Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Acts to protect women and children, appointing women to head key public service institutions, and providing free medical care for all pregnant women.

We will introduce programmes that will encourage and bring women into the mainstream of economic and political activities, in particular;

- reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality through the revitalisation of the NHIS, the Free Maternal Care Policy and Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), and encourage the provision of quality childcare facilities for mothers at work places, markets and community centres in cities and towns
- encourage young girls to go to school, stay in school and open up science and mathematics education for girls at all levels of education by enforcing an affirmative action policy
- work with traditional authorities to free women from such oppressive and discriminatory practices as ostracisation of so-called witches in special villages and widowhood rites.

5 • Children Matter

Our children are our greatest assets. Research shows that many of our children suffer the effects of poverty, such as, inadequate access to food, safe drinking water, health and lack of quality education. Several are subjected to physical, emotional and sexual abuse. In many of our rural communities, children with disabilities still suffer neglect, denial of access to education and in extreme cases, elimination by parents and the community. The Children's Act 1998, Act 560, which was established to ensure protection from harm and exploitation to every child, has been fraught with implementation problems limiting its impact. Established administrative and institutional structures have failed to provide the type and quality of services mainly because of

conflicts between legislative demands, traditional practises and values, resources for delivery, the quality of personnel and abject ignorance from some of the communities. Children's rights are almost a new phenomenon in our culture, but are essential in ensuring that our children have a greater chance of survival from birth, have greater potential for development and are protected from harm and exploitation.

We will place a considerable premium on the protection of children and their rights. We will support the work of implementing agencies to ensure that lead agencies, such as the police, are given the power and resources they need to combat abuse and trafficking, child labour and violence against children. We will also make sure that we rationalise and strengthen the practice of data collection and gathering, monitoring and evaluation in the relevant agencies. We will additionally strengthen collaboration between agencies and step up education to change obsolete societal and community attitudes.

6 • Our Pensioners and the Aged Matter

Our pensioners hold a special place in our country, having served many years in contributing to national development in various capacities. Many of our pensioners and the aged fall into the category of LEAP beneficiaries. We will revive the social protection programmes that the NDC has allowed to deteriorate and restore them from a depressed, inactive state. We will work with pensioners' associations to protect their welfare and enhance their living standards. Pensioners and the aged will be able to enjoy the exemptions they are enti-

led to from paying premiums under the NHIS and bus fare on the Metro Bus.

We will popularise and promote the tier three provisions of the new Pension Act, 2008, Act 766 to enhance the value of pensions for our elderly.

7 • Persons with Disability matter

The NPP will focus on building a society of aspirations and opportunities. Building such a society will be incomplete if our government fails to address the needs of the disabled or the physically challenged.

An NPP government will actively encourage all disabled persons to aspire to become economically active and independent. We will, in particular:

- fast track the implementation of the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715
- building community based programmes that integrate persons with disability into their communities

“People create societies, by joining together and working for the common good with the help of democratic institutions that support their rights and freedoms. It is the welfare and wellbeing of the people of Ghana that should drive the vision, programme and policies of government”.

His Excellency John Agyekum Kufuor



CHAPTER • 6

Ghana in a Wider World





1 • Economic Diplomacy

We will prioritise the development of economic opportunities in our foreign policy. We will open up markets abroad for Ghanaian goods and services and attract foreign investments.

We will support our diplomatic missions abroad to strive to link our businessmen with foreign counterparts in strategic alliances and partnerships to develop the private sector and portray Ghana as a country whose private sector is a formidable agent of economic growth.

2 • Democracy and Foreign Policy

The NPP is a party that is proud of its democratic identity and we will support democracy and the growing trend towards democratisation in all parts of the world and Africa especially. We will support improvements in democratic governance, rule of law, civil rights and political freedoms everywhere.

We will remain implacably opposed to tyranny and authoritarianism. We will make certain that our core democratic values are an integral part of our security concerns in all parts of the

GHANA IN A WIDER WORLD

world. We remain committed to our membership of the ECOWAS, the African Union, NEPAD, the Commonwealth, and the UN. These organisations champion the cause of democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law.

Ghana, under NPP, will improve our stake and role in ECOWAS and AU with the view to strengthening our leadership role.

3 • Multilateralism in Foreign Affairs

International organisations provide opportunities for the world community to come together to discuss and take decisions on global challenges that require coordinated action at the international level. It is on such occasions that smaller countries, like Ghana, contribute on an equal footing to the setting of the rules of international security and the global economic order. We will welcome such opportunities at the international level to demonstrate in its diplomacy that a smaller country like Ghana can defend its national interests, maintain its sovereign independence, and yet take decisions with its more powerful friends, partners and allies without deferring to them.

4 • Ghana and ECOWAS

West Africa has experienced more than its fair share of coup de etats, political and social upheavals, wars and instability in recent times. The next NPP government will play a positive role in promoting peace and political stability to ensure the economic and social development of the countries in the re-

gion and the security of our people. We will promote dialogue and negotiation as a means of settling disputes and resolving conflicts.

Recognising the advantages of an expanded market for intra-regional trade and economic co-operation, we will work towards the realisation of all the objectives of the ECOWAS, notably the free movement of people, goods and services. A strong and vibrant ECOWAS will not only be a stimulus to our national development, but will also serve as a springboard for the realisation of an African Economic Community. The NPP government will encourage all groupings within the region to harmonise their objectives and operations with a view to facilitating eventually the achievement of a united and strong West Africa.

5 • Ghana and the Africa Union (AU)

The NPP believes in the Africa Union (AU). We will do all in our power to make the Union work more efficiently and purposefully for the advancement of the African continent and its peoples.

The NPP government will, among other things, champion the ideals of liberal democracy and the efficacy of market-oriented economics, and continue to play a positive role in the resolution of conflicts, and to make our Union more practical and purposeful.

Our government will support the genuine aspirations of all African countries towards the realisation of Africa's develop-

mental objectives. We will work within the framework of the AU for the rapid attainment of the African Economic Community.

6 • Ghana and the Commonwealth

Ghana's ties to the governments and peoples of the Commonwealth are based on shared democratic values; history, language and common interests and we will not waver in upholding the tenets of the Commonwealth of Nations... As a system of consultation and cooperation among former members of the defunct British Empire, the Commonwealth has proved beneficial to its member states in education, technical cooperation and democratic governance. Our continued membership will help foster greater international understanding, and maximise our benefits through economic and technical cooperation and enhance international peace and security.

7 • South-South Co-operation

The promotion of co-operation among countries of the south has been given further impetus by the activities of the South Commission. Our government will promote meaningful South-South trade and other forms of co-operation. Our diplomatic missions in countries of the south, will, accordingly be empowered to pursue vigorously economic-oriented contacts that will facilitate co-operation in trade, investment, science, technology and culture. The experiences of South-South nations in oil exploration and development will be tapped to serve our national interest.

8 • Ghana and the United Nations Organization

Ghana will not falter in her support of the UN and its specialised agencies, like the international trade and financial institutions like the World Trade Organisation, the World Bank, and IMF. We will work long and hard at the UN to create a climate of ideas supportive of national development, particularly in Africa and the countries of the south, in such areas as international finance, debt relief, trade, health improvement and market access in the developed world for developing countries.



9 • Ghanaians Living Abroad

The NPP will continue to welcome back to Ghana, Ghanaians living in the diaspora, as well as people of African descent and make them feel at home. We will develop close social and cultural ties with our kith and kin to our mutual benefit. Our

government will reserve a special welcome to those endowed with special skills and resources, which can contribute to the economic and social development of Ghana.

The granting of dual citizenship has now restored the basic rights of Ghanaians living abroad, who for one reason or another, had to adopt the citizenship of their host countries, and thereby lost their Ghanaian citizenship. Ghanaians living abroad are a critical part of the skills base that is needed for economic transformation. Rather than treating diaspora Ghanaians as second-class citizens, the NPP would put in place a policy framework that would encourage the Ghanaians in the diaspora who may or may not have acquired other citizenships to bring their skills (and those of their children) back home to assist in the development of our country. We shall expand further the opportunities that will allow the Ghanaian living abroad to participate fully in our national discourse and benefit fully from the advantages this nation has to offer.

We will work with the Electoral Commission to facilitate the effective implementation of ROPA.



Moving Ghana Forward Together

This document has laid out our vision for the future transformed Ghana.

We believe that we need change now to move our country forward together. We owe it to our children and grandchildren not to throw their future away, but be strong and develop a country of which we can all be proud..

On 7 December you will have a choice.

A choice of four more years of poor policies and failed leadership, which have failed Ghana and failed you. Four more years of corruption, lies, deceit and propaganda. Four more years of broken promises.

Or a choice for the chance to move Ghana decisively forward. A choice for leadership and the vision to make this country great. A choice for building a society of peace, opportunity and prosperity.

People matter, you matter in making this a reality.

