National Development Planning Commission
No. 13 Switchback Road
Cantonments
Accra - Ghana

Main line: +233 (0)30.277.3011/2 Ext.102
Website: www.ndpc.gov.gh
Email: info@ndpc.gov.gh
National Infrastructure Plan (2018-2047)

Vision of the Plan
To build world-class infrastructure assets that are efficient, dependable, resilient, functional, accessible, and inclusive with the capacity to support Ghana's export-led growth and improve the quality of life of all Ghanaians.

Duration of the Plan
The Plan, with several flagship projects, especially on energy, will span 30 years, within the context of the Long-term National Development Plan, which will be implemented from 2018-2057 (40 years).

Implementation of the Plan
The Infrastructure Plan will be implemented as an integral part of the Long-term National Development Plan, in conjunction with the National Spatial Development Framework, which was completed in 2015.

Role of the Private Sector
Ghanaian businesses will be empowered, through appropriate policies and state support, to lead in the implementation of the Infrastructure Plan through skills development, enhanced equipment capacities, and the local production of a wide range of construction materials, among others.

Getting Value for Money
The following major initiatives have already commenced, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, to ensure a sound environment for the implementation of the Infrastructure Plan:

1. Development of a Database of Unit Costs for Infrastructure: This will help address the wide cost variations that often characterise infrastructure of the same specifications at different parts of the country.
2. Procurement Value Chain Analysis: The objective is to identify bottlenecks in procurement in Ghana and propose strategies for minimising and eliminating them.
3. National Infrastructure Database: To create public awareness around infrastructure on matters of cost, project type, project location, project duration, contractors, among other critical issues.

Principles for Infrastructure Delivery
All infrastructure delivered under the Plan will be:

1. Cost-effective (subject to rigorous standards of modern procurement practices to ensure value-for-money, while attaining and maintaining the highest standards possible).
2. Accessible (especially for PWDs, the aged, children, etc.)
3. Efficient (designed to maximise the use of natural resources, such as natural light – e.g., skylights – natural air, land, and space).
4. Environmentally sustainable (e.g., strike appropriate balance between requirements for the built-environment and the need to preserve the natural environment for current and future generations.)
5. Maintenance framework: All infrastructure planning and delivery should include implementable and measurable frameworks for effective maintenance to ensure maximum benefit for the public across generations.

Strategy for Infrastructure Delivery
The plan will rely on an integrated approach to infrastructure delivery that takes into account the inter-related infrastructure needs of an industrialising and urbanising society. For example, the increasing numbers of high-rise buildings in Accra (certain to be repeated in the rest of the country) will have implications for electricity demand, water use, and sanitation services, as well as traffic management in the host communities. This must be handled in an integrated and efficient manner through coordinated planning across various government ministries and agencies.
ENERGY: – Powering future development

Electricity:
Expand and maintain energy infrastructure for enhanced generation, transmission, and distribution for domestic use and export, while ensuring reliability, efficiency, equitable access, and affordability for all sectors of the economy and society.

Petroleum
The overall objective is to build Ghana’s petroleum infrastructure to meet domestic needs while developing the high-level skills and financial capacity needed for international exploration and development of petroleum resources by Ghanaian firms.

Renewable and Alternative Energy
With the passage of the Renewable Energy Act in 2011, Ghana must reach a target of at least 10% of renewable energy in the total generation mix by 2020 and 25% by year 2047 under the Plan.

Nuclear Energy
With massive improvements in safeguards that greatly minimise the risk of accidents, nuclear power offers one of the cheapest options for meeting Ghana’s energy needs in the medium-to-long term. By 2029, the first nuclear power station in Ghana should be operational.
TRANSPORTATION: – Moving people and goods efficiently

Road Transport
Highways, trunk roads, rural roads, and roads in cities and towns will be developed and maintained at international standards to facilitate efficient transportation nationwide.

Road Safety
With one of the highest accident rates in the world, safety is critical to optimising the use of new and existing road infrastructure under the Plan.

Inland and Marine Transport
In addition to facilitating movement of bulk cargo at lower prices, inland and marine transport will greatly benefit under-served and often-isolated communities (including the 73 island communities in Ghana).

Aviation
In addition to three international airports – Accra, Tamale and Kumasi – there will be at least one aerodrome or smaller airports in each regional capital to facilitate emergency medical evacuations and commercial use.
Railways
A national rail network will go through all regional capitals and some strategic areas, such as food-growing and mining communities. Such a network will contribute to a drastic reduction in freight costs, foster national integration, and boost Ghana’s international competitiveness.

Ports and Harbours
Modern ports and harbours infrastructure, coupled with benchmarked standards for efficient service delivery, will be the hub of Ghana’s export-led growth under the long-term plan.
WATER: – Our lives depend on it

Drainage and Flood Systems
They will include systems and strategies for the northern belt, the middle belt and coastal belt. Focus will be on prevention and control, with appropriate strategies for dealing with emergencies.

Water Supply Systems
The Plan will enhance physical and institutional infrastructure to deliver drinkable pipe-borne water to every Ghanaian home and business.

Sanitation and Waste Management Systems
Focus will be on integrated infrastructure and complementary approaches, such as minimising waste generation to reduce collection and management.

Irrigation Infrastructure
Development of irrigation will include rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and building of new and modern ones to meet the country’s agricultural needs.
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:
– Development in harmony with nature

Social Infrastructure
The stock of schools, medical facilities, public offices, etc. will be rehabilitated, rationalised and expanded to improve access and quality.

Housing Systems and Services
Increase home ownership and affordable housing through the development of public and private housing infrastructure. It will be linked to the development of mortgage services and reform of the rental regime in Ghana, among others.

Civic Infrastructure
Green spaces, recreational facilities (including parks), libraries, stadia, museums, cemeteries, etc. will be included in the Plan.

Commercial Infrastructure
Markets, malls, community shops, lorry parks/transport stations/terminals, etc. will be modernised and made more efficient in line with population growth and urbanisation.

Black Star Stadium
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY: – A digital future today

- Digital Communication Infrastructure for Development
- Regulatory Institutions for Coordinated ICT Delivery
- Human Resources for ICT Development

The goal is to build 21st century digital infrastructure to drive economic growth, improve governance, enhance competitiveness, and support social development, while positioning Ghana to play a leading role in the development and export of digital technology globally.
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: - Higher standards for better infrastructure

Construction Industry Development
Set industry-wide standards to deliver high-quality infrastructure, with institutionalised systems and culture for maintenance.

Infrastructure Maintenance Policy and Strategy
To preserve and derive maximum benefit from infrastructure, strong and modern maintenance systems will be developed. Every public facility will be required to have facilities managers, to be trained by our technical institutes.

Human Resources Development Framework
Develop the needed skills, from low-, semi- and high-level skills, for infrastructure development and maintenance.

National Infrastructure Database
This is to help create transparency and ensure accountability in infrastructure delivery at the national and local levels. First phase has been completed.

Procurement Administration Reform
Money saved under procurement reforms may be ploughed back to finance infrastructure delivery. The Infrastructure Unit Cost Database and Procurement Value Chain Analysis are two important initiatives under way.

Land Administration
Trouble-free acquisition of land remains one of the biggest obstacles to infrastructure development in Ghana. The Plan will deal with it comprehensively.
LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE: - Fostering international competitiveness

- Institutional Infrastructure
- Technology Infrastructure
- Facilities Infrastructure

Hard infrastructure: (Ports, roads, railways, dry ports, distribution centres, warehouses, etc.)

Soft infrastructure: (traffic control, transportation demand management, etc.)

ICT and Infrastructure: (Single window system, information network, information platform, cargo tracing systems, etc.)

Human Resources: (Varying degrees of skilled labour required)

Industrial Resources: (Power supply, water supply – adequate, efficient, competitively priced)

Legal framework: (Law, policy, regulation, customs, finance, subsidy, taxation, insurance, etc. as they affect the movement of goods and services)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK: - Tracking progress over time

Implementing the National Infrastructure Plan
There will be goals, targets, indicators, and institutional roles to ensure implementation of the plan within the context of the Long-Term National Development Plan across successive governments.

FINANCING THE PLAN – Maximising scarce resources and strategies

Government will provide a conducive policy environment for private businesses, both local and foreign, to invest, especially in the flagship projects that will be outlined in the Plan. Strategies for building the capacity of national and sub-national governments to finance other forms of infrastructure on a sustainable basis will be proposed.