



GLOBAL
FOOD POLICY
REPORT

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Rural Revitalization

A path for Ghana

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Key building blocks to rural revitalization

For productive, sustainable, and healthy rural areas

Rural Revitalization

Rural employment

- Increase farm productivity
- Promote non-farm (industrial) job growth

Gender Equality

- Support food security and nutrition
- Improve productivity: gender gap in agriculture

Environment

- Payment for ecosystem services
- Consider (over)use of inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, irrigated water)

Renewable Energy

- Support livelihoods, business, and development
- Value chains for perishable nutrient-dense foods

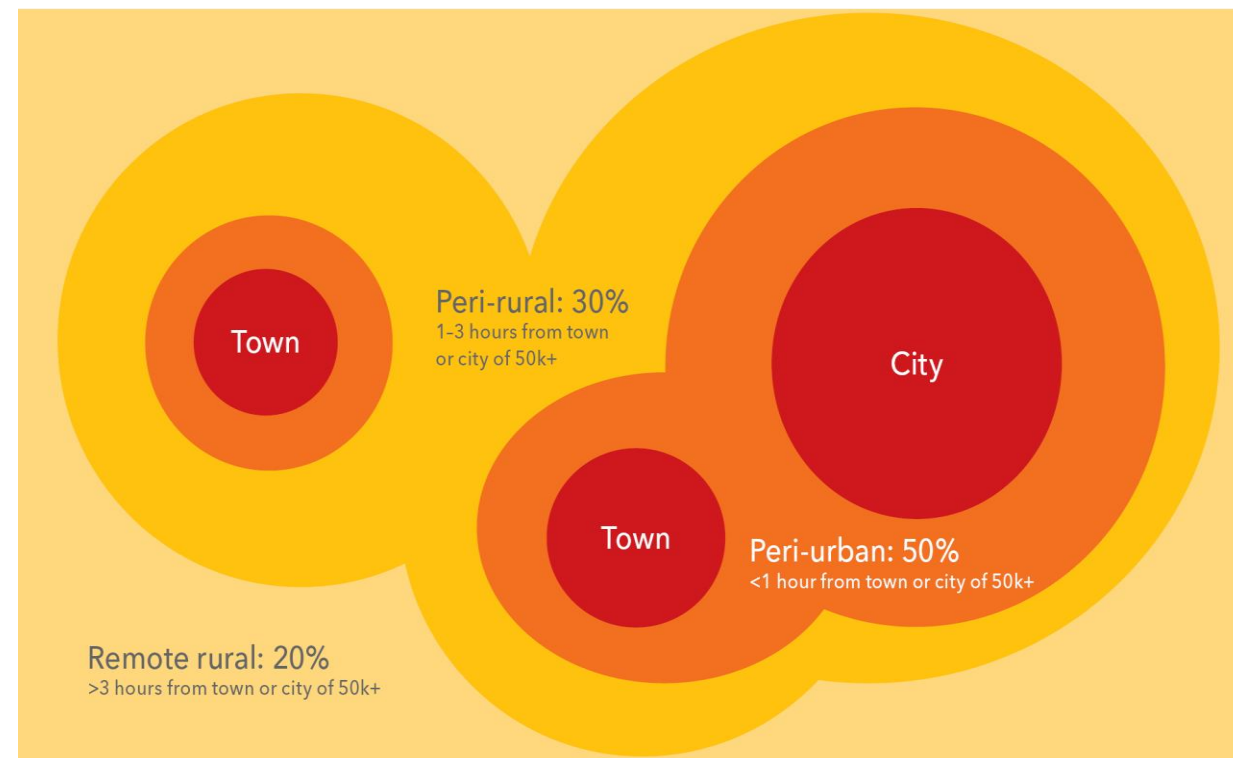
Rural Governance

- Property rights, business enabling environment
- Devolution: technical capacities and funding for service provision—health, agriculture, etc.

Agriculture is at the heart of revitalizing rural areas in SSA

- In spite of urbanization, **agriculture still central** – most rural incomes from agriculture
- But rapid population growth in rural and urban areas creates **pressure for job growth**
- **Food demand is increasing**, and agri-food system (esp. downstream processing) is the basis for much of the economic and job growth
- **Rural-urban connectivity is increasing**: spatial and technological

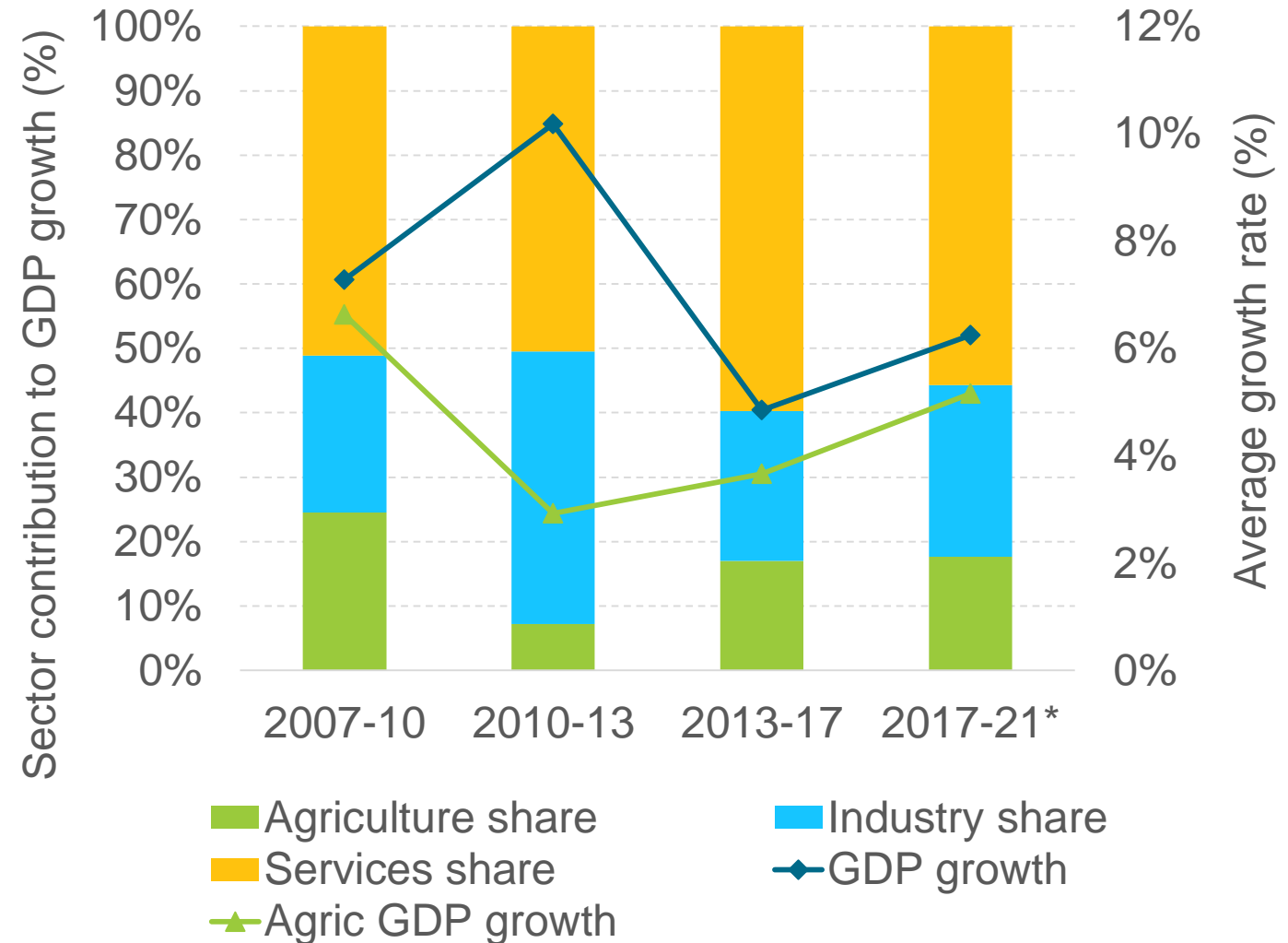
Population of peri-urban, peri-rural, and remote rural areas in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2015



Zooming in to Ghana

- Rapid growth, but agriculture is lagging behind
- Underinvestment in infrastructure—infrastructure deficit of \$30 billion—especially low spending in agri sector
- Half of population employed in agriculture, but productivity remains low.
- Job growth has been primarily low-wage low-skill informal services
- Rural poverty is increasing

Growth rates and shares



Zooming in to Ghana

- Current policies are on track:
 - emphasize farm productivity (PFJ) and infrastructure development (IPEP)
- However, if farm productivity rises, where does the excess labor go? Need strategic investment along key value chains to support decent employment options – as well as environmental objectives (diversity) and nutrition objectives (nutrient-rich foods)
- Spreading infrastructure development widely may miss out on opportunities: more strategic approach to enhance connectivity between rural communities and small cities and towns: strategic territorial approach



Full reports available in the next room. See all chapter presentations at: gfpr.ifpri.info

Other resources:

- Diao, X. et al., 2017. *Cities and Rural Transformation: A Spatial Analysis of Rural Youth Livelihoods in Ghana*. Washington, DC: IFPRI.
- Aragie, Artavia, & Pauw, forthcoming. *Strategic Public Spending: Scenarios and Lessons for Ghana*. Washington, DC: IFPRI.
- Andam, et al., 2018. The transformation of urban food systems in Ghana: Findings from inventories of processed products. *Outlook on Agriculture*. 47(3), 233–243.
- Aberman, et al., 2019. A food systems approach to improving diets in Ghana: Identifying promising nutritious foods for investment. Washington, DC: IFPRI.

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