



**GHANA CCAFS SCIENCE POLICY PLATFORM**

**INFO NOTE**

## **SCENARIO-GUIDED REVIEW OF THE GHANA LIVESTOCK POLICY**

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## **KEY MESSAGES**

- Climate change, socioeconomic and political uncertainties are likely to impact future developments in Ghana's livestock sector.
- A review of Ghana's livestock policy using a scenarios-guided multi-level approach was therefore deemed essential to improve its robustness to future uncertainties.
- The review of the policy was in accordance with the CCAFS West Africa scenarios that were developed from 2010-2012 during a series of workshops that engaged a range of stakeholders from diverse backgrounds but with a common interest in food security, environment and livelihoods.

## **Introduction**

Climate change impacts are manifesting throughout the world and they are especially significant in developing countries, including Ghana, that are particularly vulnerable. The impacts of climate change are complex and uncertain in nature that the usual conventional planning often falls short to address. In agriculture in particular, planning should be purposively done to effectively address climate change impacts especially for the livestock sub-sector that always seem to be insufficiently catered for.

To address the uncertainty of future developments in an adequate way, a methodology that acknowledges the uncertainty and complexity is essential. Scenario-building methodology is a tried-and-tested approach in that regard. It is based on systems science and seeks to recognize and explore uncertainty and complexity in the decision-makers' context. In multi-stakeholder contexts, exploratory scenarios engage multiple legitimate perspectives involved in framing and addressing unclear challenges related to food security and the environment. This leads to an extensive overview of plausible futures, articulating complex interactions between socio-economic factors, political developments, climate change, and the global context.

Policy making needs a methodology that appropriately delivers visionary options. For Ghana's livestock sub-sector such visionary options are vital. And in order to produce a new and robust version of Ghana's livestock policy, currently being finalized by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), MoFA in collaboration with the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has successfully organized a Three-Day Workshop from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at the Forest Hotel. The scenario-guided review workshop was conducted through a participatory approach which brought relevant stakeholders from the Government (MoFA, etc), academia, civil society and the private sector together to review the livestock policy. The CCAFS West Africa scenarios workshops informed the process in Ghana. In order to address specific issues in Ghana, these West Africa scenarios were downscaled and adapted to the level of Ghana by the Ghanaian stakeholders. These downscaled Ghana scenarios were then used for reviewing the livestock policy with the objective to produce a new, robust version in the face of future uncertainty.

Dignitaries in attendance were Dr. Kwame Oppong-Anane, the Consultant for the Drafting of the Livestock Policy, who was the chairman for the workshop, Dr. E .K. Adu (Director, CSIR- ARI) who delivered the welcome address, Dr. Victor Agyeman (Director General, CSIR, Ghana), Dr. Robert Zougmore (CCAFS West Africa), and Mr. Kwamena Akorful (Director, APD , MoFA) who each delivered statements. Facilitators for the workshop included Dr. Samuel Partey, Dr. Karbo Naaminong, Dr. George Owusu Essegbey, Mr. Delali Nutsukpo, Mr. Vincent Ansah Botchway, Ms. Mavis Akuffobe and Kingsley Odum Sam who worked under the guidance of CCAFS' Scenarios technical expert, Dr. Lucas Rutting, based at the Environmental Change Institute of the University of Oxford, UK.

## **Objectives of the Workshop**

The overall objective of the workshop was to generate policy recommendations through the review of the Ghana livestock policy to produce a new robust version in the face of a future of uncertainty, climate change and socio- economic development. It was a workshop with the aim to form a scenario-guided review of the Ghana Livestock Policy and Strategy Document.

## **Workshop activities**

The workshop activities consisted of mainly presentations, group work on policy analysis and review as well as discussions. The presentations comprehensively covered topics relating to scenario policy review, policy analysis, the new livestock policy and other issues in livestock development in Ghana and Africa in general.

The participants were divided into four groups and each group analyzed two intervention areas in the livestock policy. These groups consisted of participants most connected to the livestock policy theme, from all levels (national, regional, district). Based on the outcomes of the group analysis, the group discussed how the livestock policy intervention areas should be updated or extended. The group then decided which elements are still key and do not have to be changed; which elements are key but changes have to be made to the way they are approached; which elements are no longer as relevant and can be removed; Which elements are missing and should be added as well as how the multi-level focus of the policy can be strengthened. Participants were then introduced to the ECOWAS scenarios and the groups work on down scaling the ECOWAS scenarios for Ghana. That is as to what the scenario means for Ghana, and for the scope of the livestock policy. Additionally, each group discussed what the given scenario meant for each of Ghana's regions.



Cross section of participants at the scenario - guided

## **Outcomes of the workshop**

The groups reviewed the livestock policy in Ghana in the context of the given downscaled scenarios and provided recommendations from the perspective of each scenario to improve the robustness of the policy to future uncertainties in Ghana as follows:

### **Powerful Private Sector Scenario: A scenario where non-state actors are dominant and long-term issues have priority.**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Ghana will have to handle the challenges that will arise as seen in the presentation, especially with regards to environmental issues;
- There is a need for strong collaboration since the country will face diverse issues such as land and technology. The private sector cannot operate without the government hence the government must create the enabling environment. This calls for partnership among state and non- state actors.
- Given that the scenario has a long term perspective, where the private sector is very strong, at some point in time, the different regions could decide to become somehow like a state so that Ghana becomes a federal government and this would have implications on the country's agriculture, democracy among others.
- The importance of water has often been left out when planning agriculture and animal housing. It is however one to be taken note of when thinking of these issues since without it, large scale agriculture for example will not thrive.

### **Agyapa (Good Father): A scenario about short-term priorities with state actors as the dominant force in Ghana to 2050**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Decentralisation should be effectively implemented with local authorities assuming greater responsibility for their constituencies.
- The animal welfare policy guideline will require a study to validate issues surrounding it.
- There should be strong and functional institutions.
- Key actors in the value chain should show much commitment and build trust and communication among themselves.
- There should be improvements in the legislations and regulations and enforcements.

**Orphan Survival: A scenario where non-state actors are the driving force and short-term priorities dominate in West Africa by 2050**

**Recommendations:**

- Existing indigenous knowledge should be improved, integrated and utilized.
- The private sector should be encouraged to share ideas and there should be dialogue among private sector institutions.
- Advocacy and lobbying skills of the CSOs and NGOs will be required to push the government to take action.

**Operation Feed Yourself: A scenario where state actors are dominant and long-term priorities prevail in West Africa up to 2050**

**Recommendations:**

- State should promote and ensure private sector participation by creating the enabling environment.
- Due to the unavailability of land, there should be a land use policy in the country.
- There should be the demarcation of land purposely for livestock use and duly registered.
- Dug outs and stock piling of water should be encouraged.
- Climate smart agricultural practices should be encouraged.

**Conclusion**

In bringing the workshop to an end, participants and organizers expressed hope that all the recommendations will be implemented and move livestock in Ghana forward.

Overall, there was a consensus among the organizers and participants to the effect that the workshop outcomes will make significant contribution to the development of livestock in Ghana.

## **Key Concepts**

### **Scenarios Methodology**

The scenarios methodology is a systems-science-based approach that seeks to recognize and explore uncertainties and complexities in the decision-makers' context.

### **CCAFS West Africa Scenarios**

The CCAFS West Africa scenarios are a particularly useful tool in the formulation of a robust new Livestock Policy for Ghana. The scenarios were developed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders and experts from the region. They offer a detailed set of plausible futures, in which regional socio-economic developments as well as climate change and the global context are taken into account. They were quantified using IFPRI's IMPACT model and IIASA's GLOBIOM model. This combination of qualitative and quantitative scenarios makes it a very powerful tool for policy formulation.



