



DEA Case Study Fact Sheet: Ghana

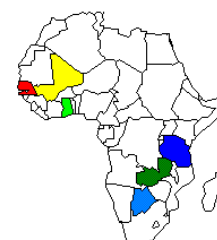
Created: February 2007

Development and Energy in Africa (DEA)

Programme area: COOPENER, Community cooperation with developing countries
Target countries: Botswana, **Ghana**, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia
Status: Ongoing

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DEA
Development and Energy in Africa

Case Study: Rural Electrification by Grid Extension

Country: Ghana

Keywords: Rural electrification, grid extension, development, assessment, impact

Short description of energy intervention

The National Electrification Scheme (NES) was instituted in 1989 as the Government of Ghana's principal instrument to achieve its policy of extending the reach of electricity to all parts of the country over a thirty-year period from 1990 – 2020. The importance of the NES was seen in the fact that at the beginning of the NES, only about 15% of the total population of Ghana had access to electricity supply. However, for the rural population who form more than 70% of the country's population, access to electricity was only 5%. The goals and objectives of the NES are targeted towards:

1. Poverty reduction, especially in the rural areas;
2. Increasing the overall socio-economic development of the nation;
3. Increasing people's standard of living, especially those in the rural areas;
4. Creating small-to-medium-scale industries in rural areas;
5. Enhancing activities in other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, health, education, tourism, etc;
6. Creating jobs in the rural areas and thus reducing the rate of rural to urban migration.

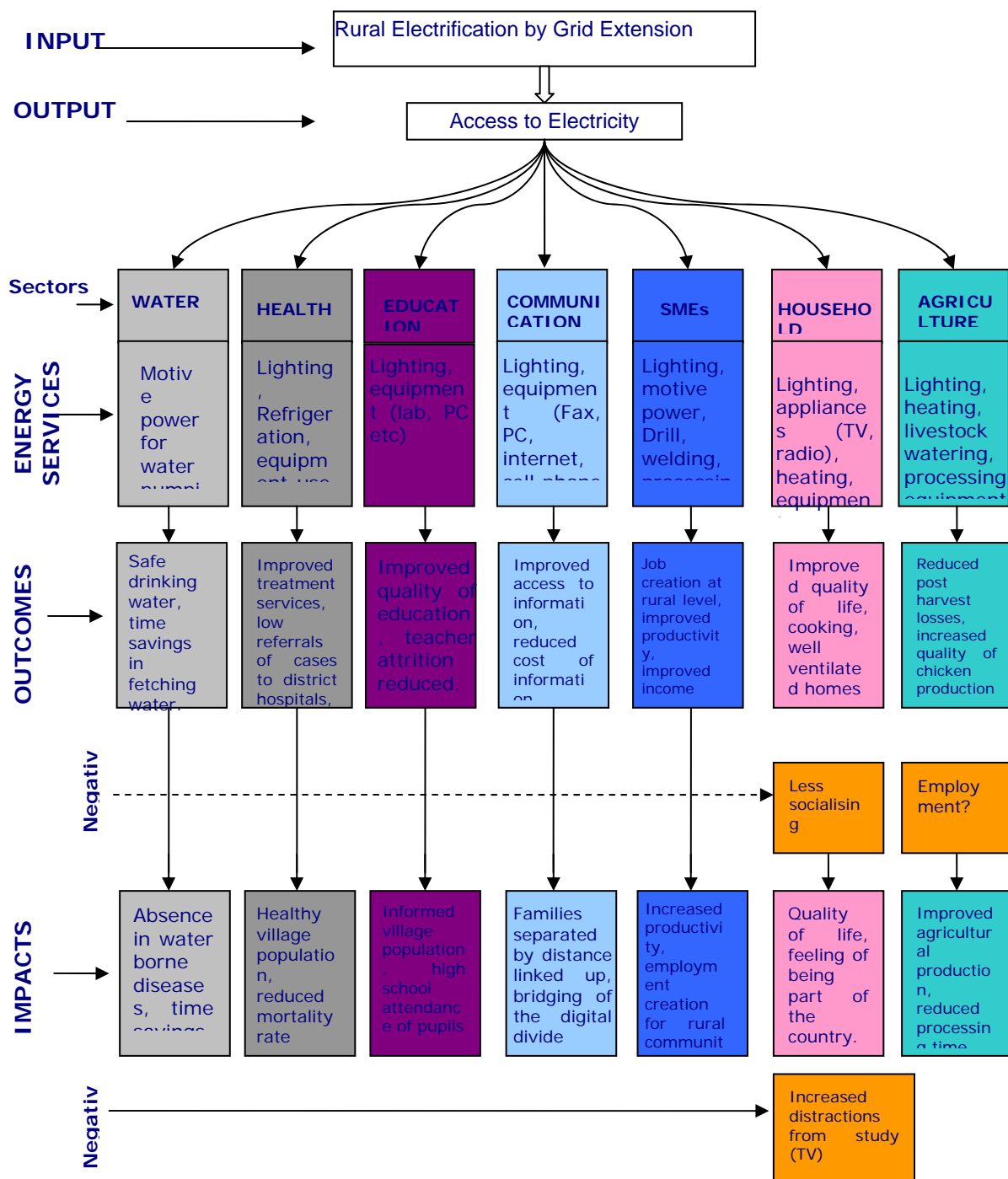
Sixteen years down the line however there is growing evidence that not all the objectives have been achieved although through the NES access to electricity nationwide has risen to 54% as at 2005. The case study, examined the impact of the electrification on seven selected sectors of the communities.

Case study methodology

- Reviewing of relevant literature and statistics on connections
- Meeting village authorities to solicit for support.
- Undertaking informal interviews with village authorities and officials
- Administering semi-structured questionnaires to beneficiaries (domestic, education, health, commercial, industry and government)
- Undertaking a focus group at the various community centers
- Baseline used was the recall Method
- Data analysis was done using SPSS. To yield both quantitative and qualitative indicators

Causal link diagram

THE CAUSAL CHAIN



Results

Impact assessment shows that

- There is facility for food preservation, increased literacy and informed population in the homes
- Improved teaching facilities and attraction of qualified staff hence quality education provided in the village
- Improved health systems- through new drugs, lit emergency rooms and staff retention in clinics creating a healthy population.
- Commercial businesses has increased their income through introduction of new products and increasing their sales. New SME in form of industries started as a result of electricity being available in the village. Both sectors have increased employment and enterprise building
- People are abreast with all issues of national interest because of the use electric appliances for information.

Lessons learnt

- Full participation of stakeholders is necessary in the design of projects and their Monitoring and Evaluation M & E
- Impact assessment must relate to national development objectives to make sense to stakeholders. Results obtained can be aligned to stipulated objectives & goals in the National Development Plan, Vision and Millennium Development Goals; Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers etc.
- Value judgement of stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries is an important indicator of impact of projects on development.
- Whilst baseline data is required for impact assessment, some indicators can be established using a combination of recall method, past studies and statistics.
- The same assessment framework used for assessment of impact on development can be adopted for project design and M&E.
- There is interest among stakeholders to use the assessment framework but its adoption by stakeholders will require some training.

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From 1 January 2007, Risø National Laboratory, the Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, the Danish National Space Center and the Danish Transport Research Institute have been merged with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) with DTU as the continuing unit.

Website:

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